

MASSACRE OF INDIANS.—A correspondent of the San Francisco Alta writes the following from Humboldt county, concerning the horrible massacre of a family of Indians:

There was a family of Indians living on the farm of Mr. Singley, near Cape Mendocino, in this county. They liked to live there, because they thought they would have the protection of their white neighbors, and because they could occasionally get work to do, and earn a little money. The family consisted of an old man, a young man, three squaws, and two papooses. The old man was crippled when a boy by a grizzly bear, which tore off his scalp and broke one of his legs so as to make it useless. The whole party were inoffensive; their only sin was the possession of a red skin, and bitterly have they atoned for it. A party of white men entered their rancheria in the night, a few days since, and tommanhawked all of them. You know what "tommanhawking" is—if not, I can explain: it is simply splitting the head open with a hatchet. All were killed immediately save the old man, and he received a blow on the side of the neck, which laid bare the vertebrae. Next morning the victims of this assassination were found, and they presented a horrid sight. Some of the neighbors buried the dead. The old man, who could still talk a little, begged them to dig a grave near that of the others.— They complied with his request; and when it was finished he crawled into it. He said he wished to die; he did not wish to live again and be an Indian; "pretty soon 'ie Indian no more." He requested them to cover the mouth of the grave with boards, and leave him. They did so. They wished to dress his wound, and they offered him food, but he stubbornly refused to accept anything, and when I heard from him last he had not eaten a mouthful for forty-eight hours.

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and
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Office—Over U. W. White's Book Store, in
Law's Block Building, Commercial street,
Nevada.

THOMAS P. HAWLEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office—(op Square, in Kell & Knox's Brick Building,
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DAVID BELDEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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Will at all times be supplied with every variety to be
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PATRICK BOHANNAN, Prop.
Eureka, April 20th 1861—2m

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Is supplied with all the delicacies the Market affords,
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Patrons are called for by the Stages
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A LIVERY STABLE is connected with the
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Board per week \$ 7 00
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It will be the constant aim of the proprietor to
make his guests comfortable and feel at home.
A share of public patronage is especially solicited.
August 27, 1861.
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will be furnished by us.

They would respectfully solicit from the miners and
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JAS. J. OTT.

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The greatest improvement in
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Nevada Democrat.

Details of the Battle of Willow's Creek.
(Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.)

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 11.
Night before last a little army of 5,200 men
formed, in two columns, on a march of 12
or 15 miles, to attack a body of rebels—
about 22,000 strong. In a military point of
view, the above was one of the most impor-
tant events of the war.

The force were, with the exception of 3,000 men
well armed and equipped, and they had a
very large body of cavalry, but the question
of evacuating Springfield, the key to enter
and settled in the negative.

Gen. Sigel, with 6 pieces of cannon, his
own regiment and that of Col. Solomon's,
moved in a southerly direction, marching
about 15 miles, passing through the extreme
southeastern camp of the rebels, and halted
until daylight, or for the sound of artillery
from the northwest to announce the open-
ing of the battle.

Gen. Lyon, with the Missouri companies
of the Missouri 1st, Light, Col. Andrew J. Toles,
1st, Lieut. Col. Artley, Kansas 1st, Col.
Dreiser, and Kansas 2d, Col. Mitchell Hart,
part of the Missouri 2d, under Major Over-
ton, and a detachment of 200 men from
Col. Wynans' Illinois regiment; three or
four companies of mounted Home Guards,
a force of regulars about 800 strong, and
two batteries of four and six pieces respec-
tively, left Springfield about 3 p. m. We
marched steadily along until 2 a. m., when
we halted for two hours. At this time Capt.
Gibbert's company of regulars and Major
Overton's battalion were thrown out in
skirmishers on both sides of the column, and
we moved forward on the side of the first
Col. Blair's regiment, at 10 minutes after
8 o'clock encountered a heavy force of in-
fantry—not less than a full regiment. After
a short contest, they gained the summit, and
the defeated rebels dispersed rapidly, going
in a direction which rendered it impossible
for any considerable number of them to
again participate in the battle. Tolton's
battery then threw a few shells, and we
drew out the enemy's cannon. Col. Blair's
regiment advanced forward and were soon
in a well-equipped regiment of Louisiana
volunteers, which, after a bitter contest of
45 minutes, they succeeded in routing.
Lathrop's company of rifle recruits now as-
saulted them and together, they with Mas-

with the bayonet immediately after firing
they said, "Give us a leader and we will
follow to the death!" On came the enemy,
in overwhelming numbers, confident of vic-
tory. Northmen would have been a few
dec. "I will lead you," exclaimed Lyon,
"come on!" and placing himself in the
received a fatal bullet just as the rest of
stomach, which killed him instantly. The
loaves delivered their fire, and the enemy
retreated—so there was no need of charging
bayonets.

On the Tuesday night previous Gen. Ly-
on had arranged for a night attack upon
the enemy, but, singularly found himself
delayed two hours behind the proper time
for starting by reason of a skirmish on
the prairie west of the town, and the at-
tack was postponed. On Wednesday he
said to me: "Well, I believe out term of
suffering is about completed. I have tried
earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the
Government, and appeared to them for rein-
forcements and supplies; but they do not
come and the enemy is getting the advan-
tage of us." He then called a council of
war, at which there was nearly a unanimous
vote for evacuating Springfield. Gen.
Sweeney pleaded for a night attack, that
course, declaring it would be the ruin of the
Union cause in that quarter of the State.

and urged a battle as soon as the enemy
were within striking distance.
The council decided the course to be pur-
sued, and therefore when the brigade quar-
termaster inquired when we were to leave
Springfield, Gen. Lyon replied, "Not be-
fore we are whipped." This was the proper
course to pursue. If he retreated without
a battle, he would certainly have been pur-
sued by a boastful and unpunished enemy,
and very likely have his retreat entirely
cut off.

After being wounded, he exclaimed to
Major Scofield, "The day is lost; but the
Major said, "No, General, let us try it once
more," so they tried, the General fell.
It was now a little after 9 o'clock, and
the battle had raged with a fierceness sel-
dom if ever equaled, for over three hours,
and it continued for two hours more. The
command devolved upon Major Starig.
The enemy made repeated attempts to re-
take the heights from which they had been
driven, but were gallantly repelled each
time.

The Illinois regiments behaved with ad-
mirable bravery, without or never equalled
—laying ambushes for the benefit of the
rebels, by laying flat on the ground until
the enemy came near enough for them to
see their eyebrows, whereupon they would