to the following able letter from Hon. holson, late United States Senator and affice of the old Washing-The poler she admistration of President Notwithstanding its great length, we the tain fail, before our readers, as the subject, to the subject, to the subject, and the subject interest and value to the subject, and the letter of Mr. Nicholson falls and most interesting yet written on the be important step to relieve ourselves of that on mercial vannings to the North, of the States ed us, but hes, in a measure, destroyed the self-reliance of our people, and built up the commerce and wealth of the North, and to this end the adble argument of Mr. Nicholson is calculated to salighten, instruct and direct the public mind. ed no one fall to read it :

The political independence of the Confederate lates is an accomplished fact. Their recognition the United States, England and France would alt more certain or irreversible. later such a recognition will be madebut it is not enough that we become politically interest will not be secured until our comal and financial independence is fully and

were kind enough, a few days ago, to alno space in your paper for certain observations as sovereignty of the States. My object in the sovereignty of the States. My object in at paper was to show our entire right to political independence. I now ask you to repeat your indices and allow me room to give some views but I entertain as to the Commercial and Financial Independence of the Confederate States.

o force of habit has constituted the chief obolitical independence—the babit of t, of thinking and speaking of it as ladium if our political safety and prosperity, of discountenancing whatever might suggest a suspicion that it could, in any event, be god. This habit had acquired all the th of second nature, and rever could have hanged except after a long train of abuses nd usurpations, pursuing invariably the same of the Union, but looking to its results, in de-

w the following figures :

\$ 5,502,860 362,166,254 amount of our surplus products of all kinds, exheir products, was three hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The amount of foreign products so exchanged for was three hundred and sixty-two millions. As the trade between nations parant that the amount of our surplus products for export furnishes the best test of our national prosperity. But this general exhibit of our wonderful prosperity as a nation furnishes but an inadequate view of the real prosperity of the different portions of the nation. The account must be and between the two sections in order to have Accirrect view of the subject. The exports of the Northern and Southern States stand thus: Exports of gold and silver coin,

Viewing the North and South as two partners ked in foreign trade, it appears that whilst he North is I wise as numerous as the South, yet south furnishes more than twice the capital

Exports of gold and silver bullion.

These experts are carried abroad and exchanged for goods, wares, and merchandise, which constiour imports. In 1860 they amounted to \$362.186.254. Of this amount the official tables

\$40,585,368

Into Northern ports. 321,580,886 Here is a great fact that ought to arrest Southern attention. A though the South produces for ex-portation, and actually exports from her ports, argely over two hundred millions of dollars worth of produce, yet of the goods for which they are exchanged abroad, less than one-fifth of the residue comes back through our own ports—the But it must be borne in mind that whilst the oth exports from her own ports largely over to hundred millions worth of produce, she does not export this produce in Southern vessels. Sixsevenths of these exports go abroad in Northern
vessels, thus fornishing the Northern capital,
vested in tennage, the round profit of twenty
millions a year made for treighting Southern
produce to foreign markets. Such has been our
dependence on the North for the transportation
of the apprehence of the foreign markets.

of our surplus products to foreign markets.

I do not write this as a subject for complaint against the North. It is legitimate for her capitalists to build ressels and to engage in carrying our products to market. But, when we become pendent, we shall have to pro-

which we require is exchange. We cannot com-plain if we have consented to rely on Northern nen mour factors and agents, in carrying on our foreign trude, and in furnishing us with goods.

to show how quietly and patiently

of dollars, that are sont and exchanged for Northern products, but of the aggregate amount we can only form an estimate. A very able and and reliable Northern writer, T. P. Kettell, Esq., after investigation, has expressed the opinion that the South sends annually to the North produce to the value of two hundred millions of dollars. Assuming this sum to be reliable, the account will

Goods imported through Northern ports in ex-change for Southern products, \$218,895,450 Produce sent directly North, 200,000,000

\$418,895,450 as we buy at least as much from the North as we sell there, the trade between the two sections is double this, or \$887,790,900 annually. If this immense trade was carried on, on terms mutually beneficial, it would indicate an amazing prosperity, not only in the nation as a whole, but in all of

I have shown some of the advantages enjayed by the North growing out of the peculiar course of trade between the two sections. It falls in my way now to notice another advantage enjoyed by the North, and beyond all comparison, the most important and controlling one. My allusion is to the influence of the tariff-laws on the trade and commerce of the two sections. I am not now criticising the policy of protective or prohibitory duties, as recently adopted by the Congress of the United States; but I am following the lights fur-nished by the official report for 1860, when the rev-

enue tariff was in operation.
In 1866, the dutiable goods imported amounted o \$279,872,327, and the average tariff was 20 percent. Of this amount one hundred and fifteen millions were imported in exchange for Northern products, and one hundred and sixty four millions in exchange for Southern products—the former yielding twenty-three millions of revenue and the latter thirty-two millions. It thus appears that the South contributes three fifths of the revenue from imports, and yet it is an undeniable fact that, in the disbursement of the revenues, at least three fishs are expended in in the North. If such is the unequal operation of a revenue tariff, it would be difficult to estimate the injustice of the protec tive tariff now in operation in the Northern Gov-

But I do not note this inequality in the opera-tion of the tariff policy in order to complain of it; the law gave this advantage to the North, and the South being a law abiding people, submitted to the injustice without complaint. The fact, however, is useful in showing the independence of the South upon the North.

There is another feature in the operation of the tariff policy which deserves special attention. I have shown that the South buys of the North about two hundred millions of goods annually regate results, it is difficult to over-es. imate the through Northern ports, in exchange for Southern products exported to foreign countries. The operation of the tariff policy on the prices we have tail it is readily seen that certain portions of the United States have enjoyed the Union's share of its to pay for this additional two hundred millions of benefits. It is worse than that—certain portions Northern goods is exactly the same as upon the he capital produced by other parties. The whole the prices to the consumers of the goods at the rate ruth is still worse certain portions have for oftwenty per cent, under the revenue tariff of 1857, cars been little more than colonial dependencies and of thirty to forty per cent. under the tariff other portions, so far, at least, as their com- of 1860. Under the revenue tariff, the add. In the progress of this communication, each would be sixty millions annually, including The crowth of the commerce of our country, tariff, from eights, and with the protective m 1764, when it was interrupted by the ally. As onerous and unjust as is this annual imposing difficulties between the colonies and the position of sixty millions upon Southern consumption, we cannot complain of it, because it is only the incidental protection derived by the manufacon are whole. This growth is exhibited turers of the North from a revenue tariff, but when this amount is swelled to eighty or one hun-Strands dred millions, under a protective tariff, it becomes a subject for just complaint.

We may now recapitulate the substantial benefits

In the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860, the derived by the North from the course of commercial dealings established between the two sections.
The following figures exhibit the annual profits
made by the North upon Southern products:

For freights to and from Europe, \$40,000,000 For profits on foreign imported goods sold to Southern merchants For increased tariff prices on Northren manufactures sold to the South, 00,000,000

For opportunity of realizing annually this aggregate profit of one hundred and thirty millions on Southern products, the North is indebted mainly to the Union. These profits result from that peculiar course of commercial trade between the North and South which has been stimulated and fostered 218,895,450 and protected by the legislation of the Union from 26,023,578 the beginning of the Government. As rich as the 30,913,173 North is now, she was once very poor. Before she was blessed by the Union with the South, her people made a living by sending small vessels to the West India Islands, laden with fish, beef, but-ter, pork, poultry, cider, apples, cabbages, onions, &c. These articles they sold for money which they carried to England, who beught their goods,

returning by the way of the Atrican coast, catching or buying negroes, and bringing them back for sale to the Southern colonies. They had little or nothing to export, whilst the Southern colonies had a large surplus of exports over their imports. When the Union was formed, the fisheries con-

When the Union was formed, the fisheries constituted the great business of the North. They immediately procured the passage of a law granting a drawback on fish exported, equal to the suppressed quantity of salt used. That was soon changed for a law granting a bounty on vessels engaged in the fisheries, and this bounty has been continued to the present time. Its immediate effect was to stimulate the building of vessels, whilst the snausl bounties derived from the public transport of the process of the present time. lic treasury swelled Northern capital. These bounties have amounted, in the aggregate, to more than thirteen millions of dollars, of which the people of than eight millions.

As long as Great Britain exercised dominion

over her colonies, the North could not compete with the mother country for this carrying trade, but so soon as the Union was form the restriction was resumed, and laws were passed giving arge en-couragement to the colonists to embark in that The North was not slow to take advantage

Another field for profitable enterprise was at the and the less for productive enterprise was at the same time epened up through the operations of the tariff law, swhich attracted early attention.—

The whole country was dependent on Great Britian for manufactured goods. The North saw immediately that if manufactories could be built up at home the protection furnished by the tariff seventy eight millions of the goods imported in law would give them a virtual monopoly of the domestic trade in manufactures. They had the through Northern ports for the purpose of making it the adbject of complaint against the North. The fact, however, is important, inasmuch as it shows how dependent we have heretofore been ted capital in the African slave trade, and now

to the power they o hadit of the country. It is not surprising with such advantages the North became rich with such advantages the North became rich, but it is surprising that the South was able to endure the beavy exactions without becoming absolutely impoverished. Nothing can show more clearly the real espacity of the South to become the richest people in the world than the facts which we have detailed. Hitherto the South has done little else that

produce capital for the North to trade upon.—
We have produced annually over four hundred millions of raw materials, which have passed immediately into the hands of Northern capitalists, and constituted the basis of the wealth which they have extracted from them. It has been shown how they have made an annual profit of one hundred and thirty millions in freighting our products, returning them to us in foreign goods, and in the incidental protection derived from the tariff law. But this does not embrace the millions made in the way of brokerage, interest, com-mission, &c., in the management of our produce. Nor does it embrace the millions which we spend early in travel in the North. Mr. Kettell es timates that fifty thousand Southerners go North every year and spand an average of \$1,000 each—making the total annual expenditure for travel of fifty millions of dollars. Nor does it embrance the millions that we spend in sending our sons and daughters North to be educated.— Nor does it embrace that incalculable amount de ived by the North from the system of banking xchanges and credits which has made us as finan ially dependent on the North as we have been commercially. It is impossible to estimate with accurary these amounts, and, therefore, I adopt the result of Mr. Kettell's investigations. He comes o the conclusion that the South pays annually to the North for interest, brokerage, insurance, travel, this be added to the amount of one hundred and thirty millions, before estimated as the commercial profits of the North, it yields the sum of two undred and forty-five millions, derived annual, by the North from her union with the South.

It must not be supposed that these heavy profits are enjoyed by the capitalists alone in the North. As well remarked by the able Northern writer before quoted: "These transactions influence the earnings, more or less, of every Northern man. A portion of every artisan's work is paid for by Southern means. Every carman draws pay, more or less, from the trade of that section. The gents who sell manufactures, the merchants who sell imported goods, the ships that carry them the builders of the ships, the lumber men who turnish the material, and all those who supply means of support to them and their families. rokers, the dealers in S. thern produce, the exchange dealers, the bankers, the insurance companies, and all those who are actively employed in receiving and distributing Southern produce, with the long train of persons who furnish them with horses, clothing, supplies, education, religion, amusement, transportation, &c., are dependent upon this active interchange by which, at least, one thousand millions of dollars come and go beween the North and the South in a year." then, speaking of the consequences of separation with the South, he says: "From what has been detailed above, as revealed to us from the returns of the census, it is quite apparent that the North, as distinguished from the South and West, would be alone permanently injured. Its fortune de-pends upon manufacturing and shipping; but, as has been seen, it neither raises its own food nor its own raw material, nor does it furnish freights for its own shipping. The South, on the other hand, raises a supply of food, and supplies the world with raw materials. Lumber, hides, cotton, wool, within its own circle. The requisite capital to put them into action is rapidly accumulating, and in the long run it would lose -after recovering from first disasters—nothing by separation."
Thus wrote a Northern author before our pre

sent troubles commenced. He wrote to warn his own section of the utter stupidity and wickedness of the warfare which Northern politicians were waging against Southern institutions. He gave them the facts in order to show them that they were far more interested in the preservation the Union than the Southern people, and that is separation should take place, the North would be utterly and inevitably ruined, whilst the South would really be greatly benefitted. His closing remarks were so loreible that I cannot resist the

temptation to produce them:
"The North has no future material resources n minerals, both the other sections surpass it. In metals it is comparatively destitute; of raw ma-terials it has none. Its ability to feed itself is questionable. Its commerce is to the whole counry what that of Holland was to the world, viz living on the trade of other people. Its manufactures occupy the same position, awaiting only the time when the other sections will do their own work. When that moment arrives, Massachusetts, which now occupies the proudest rank in the Union, will fall back upon her own resources, and still claim to be an agricultural State, since her Summer crop is granite and her Winter crop is ice. This period the North supinely permits a few unscrupulous politicians, clerical agitators, and reprobate persons to hasten, by the mos

wanton attacks upon the institutions of their best customers. They are forcing the Northern slave States to assume to the South the same position that New England held to the South on the formation of the Union. They are holding out to them the bright prize of becoming the manufacturers, importers and carriers for the South, as the North has been. They offer them this brilliant remium to cut their connection with the North
s order to enjoy those branches of industry is relation to the South which have conferred such wealth and prosperity upon New England and the Middle States. England became rich by the colonies-repelled them. Her wealth fell on New England; she has become rich, and in her turn repels the South in favour of the Northern slave States. These latter see the prize falling to them,

and may become eager to grasp it before the North shall have awakened to its danger." It is apparent from the facts stated, that if the separation between the North and the South had been peaceable and amicable, it would have been exceedingly difficult for the South to establish and maintain its commercial and financial indepen-dence. The ties of trade that connected the two sections were so numerous and so strong, and the habit in the South of relying on the North for commercial and financial facilities was so confirmed, that the obstacles to complete independence would have been next to insuperable. These obstacles were removed, however, when Mr. Lincoln determined to resort to the military power of the Government in order to prevent the separation. War has dissolved all of the commercial and financial, as well as the political, ties that bound the the North for most of the necessaries and strong disposition throughout the Union to entereducts, and then to depend upon Northern capareducts, and the necessaries and the tarifflaws gave them large advantages in competition of the manufactures. There was a strong disposition throughout the Union to encourage domestic manufactures in order to render our independence of Great Britain still more complete. This feeling was greatly strengthened by the occurrence of the war with Great Britain in ble. It would be absurd now to think of even the tarifflaws gave them large advantages in competition of the tarifflaws gave them large advantages in competition of the more impracticable will become the people os both sides, and the more impracticable will become any future re-construction, either political or commercial. The sentiment is already wide spread and strong that the separation must be complete and irresistive to the contract of the more impracticable will become the people os both sides, and the more impracticable will become the people of both sides, and the more impracticable will become the people of the more impracticable will bec list. The North eagerly availed herself of these favourable circumstances, and embarked largely in manufacturing. It was not difficult to procure such protective legislation as the North with our approach condition.

If they have small extensive made twenty millions annually in the way of freights on our products to Europe and largely in bringing back the goods for which they were exchanged, and the whole country. The bank, with its branches scattered through all the States, played a most important part is enabling the North to establish that course of commercial and financial trade which they were any other which they be any other which they be a profit on the goods for which they were exchanged, and they whole country. The bank, with its branches and sold to our retail merhanis, as here submitted to it without murmuration of the security of these favourable circumstances, and embarked largely availed herself of these favourable circumstances, and embarked largely in manufacturing. It was not difficult to procure such protective legislation as the North has been broken up by the wickedness and madness of the counsels which have inaugurated the war. We shall be compelled to make heavy sacrifices in maintaining our independence. We must lose thousands of our gallant men, and expend millions of money. When we shall have submitted to all this and won our independence, we should be guilty of unpardonable folly if we failed to guard effectually against any possibility of becoming, in future, dependent, in any sense, under the country of the fortifications—Gen. McBride's command and a portion of Gen. Harris's having been ordered to reinforce him. Col. Rives, in order to cut off the enemy's means of escape, proceeded down the bank of the river must lose thousands of our gallant men, and expendence. We submitted to all this and won our independence, we should be guilty of unpardonable folly if we failed to guard effectually against any possibility of becoming, in future, dependence we have shown themselves to be our wi which resulted in the accumulation of immense worst enemies. We can never forget that after show how quietly and patiently and patiently and patiently and which fixed the dependence of the farm to make annually severating as our agents and factors. It is require comment, that if the state overthrown, and the high protective policy was the require comment, that if the state of the machinery of trade had the machinery of trade because of trade becaus one hundred and twenty five yards of the enemy's entreachments. A company from Colonel trust to our strong arm in repelling the invasion, and, when our independence is achieved, we must trust to our own resources, our own enterprise, and our own eapital for securing that commercial and our own sapital for securing that commercial and financial prosperity which will be within our one hundred and twenty five yards of the enemy's which he labored—an affection of the liver, we believe. His death occurred at the Alleghany Springs on Thursday last.

Mr. Savage was equally esteemed in private life as in his official position, and his loss will be felt and financial prosperity which will be within our

our cotton, but it will become none the less valuour cotton, but it will become none the less valuable for keeping. It will constitute a prime basis of credit on which we can fight the war through, and, at its close, liquidate the debt incurred. We are under no necessity of going abroad to borrow money. Our cotten is money, and we can make it available as the basis of a currency, which will be as sound as any bank issues. We may have to submit to increased taxation, but this will be rendered comparatively light by the wise issuance of a hundred million of treasury notes, and will be cheerfully borne, in view of the great stake involved in the war. We are fighting for our independence, for our homes, for our property, for ependence, for our homes, for our property, our freedom, for everything dear. We can afford to make temporary sacrifices, when all the advan-tages of future independence, political, commer-cial, and financial, stand out before us in bold re-

lief. We now know that it has been upon Southern products that the North has grown rich and powerful. With the lights of experience to guide the paths of our legislators, we will not fail to develop our inexhau t ble resources and go forward in a career of unparalleled prosperity. We shall have our own navy, our own commercial marine, our own seamen, our own factories, our own manuactures, our own bankers, and reap from our own products those immense profits which the North has so long enjoyed. No people ever had greater inducements to put forth all their energies in the resecution of the pending war. No people ever ought for so high a stake. No people ever had such brilliant prospects after victory. Along with our political, commercial and financial indepenlence, we will have all that can make a nation great, powerful and happy.

Very respectfully, A. O. P. NICHOLSON. THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. PRICE. HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD. Camp Wallace, Lexington, Sept. 23, 1861.

To the Hon. CLAIBORN F. JACKSON.

Governor of the State of Missouri I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the action which terminat ed on the 20th instant, with the surrender of th United States forces and property, at this place to the army under my command : After chastising the marauding armies of Lane

and Montgomery, and driving them out of the State, and after compelling them to sbandon Fort Scott, as detailed in my last report, I continued my march towards this point with an army inreasing hourly in numbers and enthusiasm. On the 10th inst., just as we were about to en amp for the day, a mile or two west of Rose

Hill, I learned that a detachment of Federa roops and Home Guards were marching from Lexington to Warrensburg to rob the bank in the elace and plunder and arrest the citizens of Johnton county, in accordance with Gen. Fremont's proclamation and instructions. Although my men were greatly fatigued by several days' con-tinuous and rapid marching, I determined to press forward so as to surprise the enemy, if possible, at Warrensburg. Therefore, after resting a few hours, we resumed the march at sunset, and marched without intermission until 2 o'clock is the morning, when it became evident that the nfantry, very few of whom had eaten a mouthful n twenty-two hours, could march no further. ben halted them, and went forward with the larger part of my mounted men till we came, about day break, with in view of Warrensburg, where I ascer-tained that the enemy had hastily fled, about midmight, burning the bridges behind them. The

rain began to fall about the same time. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that four hours, constrained me to abandon the idea of pursuing the enemy that day; my infantry and artillery having come up, we encamped at Warensburg, whose citizens vied with each other in feeding my almost famished soldiers. An unusually violent storm delayed our march the next morning till about 10 o'clock; we then pushed forward rapidly, still hoping to overtake the enemy. Finding it impossible to do this with my infantry, I again ordered a detachment to move forward, and, placing myself at their head, con-tinued the pursuit to within two a half miles of Lexington, when, having learned that the enemy were already within town, and it being late, and my men fatigued by a forced much, and utterly without provisions, I halted for the night.

About daybreak the next morning a sharp skirmish took place between our pickets and the enemy's outposts. This threatened to become general. Being unwilling, however, to risk a double engagement when a short delay would make suc cess certain, I fell back two or three miles and awaited the arrival of my infantry and artillery These having come up, we advanced upon the town, driving in the enemy's pickets until we came within a short distance of the city itself.—
Here the enemy attempted to make a stand, but they were speedily driven from every position, and forced to take shelter within their entrench ments. We then took our position within easy range of the college, which building they had strongly fortified, and opened upon them a brisk fire from Bledsoe's battery, (which, in the absence of Capt. Bledsoe, who had been wounded at Big Dry Wood, was gallantly commanded by Capt. Emmett McDonald.) and by Parson's battery, under the skillful command of Capt. Guibor. Finding after sunset that our ammunition, the

nost of which had been left behind on the march from Springfield, was nearly exhausted, and that my men, thousands of whom had not eaten a paricle in 36 hours, required rest and food, I with drew to the Fair Ground and encamped there .-My ammunition wagons having been at last brought up, and large reinforcements having been received, I again moved into town on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and began the final attack upon the enemy's works.

Brig. Gen. Rains's division occupied a strong esition on the east and northeast of the fortifications, from which an effective cannonading was kept up on the enemy by Bledsoe's battery, under command, except on the last day, of Capt. Em-mett McDonald, and another battery commanded by Capt. Churchill Clark, of St. Louis. Both of hese gentlemen, and the men and officers unde their command, are deservedly commended in the

accompanying report of Brig. Gen. Raine.

Gen. Parsons took a position southwest of the
works, whence his battery, under command of
Capt. Guibor, poured a steady fire into the enemy. Shirmishers and sharpshooters were also sent forward from both of these divisions to herass. and fatigue the enemy, and to cut them off from the water on the north, east, and south of the college, and did inestimable service in the accomplishment of these purposes.

Colonel Congreve Jackson's division and a par

of Gen. Steen's were posted near Gen. Rains and Gen. Parson as a reserve, but no occasion occurred to call them into action. They were, however, at all times vigilant, and ready to rush upon the

Shortly after entering the city on the 18th, Col. Rives, who commanded the fourth division in the absence of Gen. Slack, led his regiment and Col. Hughes's along the river bank, to a point immediers of the fourth division, who have won upon

seits that worked the machinery of trade had a maintaining its ascendency.

It is not in the power of figures to convey to the mind a correct idea of the advantages which the pieces. New York and Philadelphia, would are contributed to building a great Southern in the quality obvious that if we employment of capital and non-rectangular to an more and means hereafter, in managing to trade the North.

It is not in the power of figures to convey to the Morth as enjoyed over the South under the interest in building up great Southern in the quality obvious that if we employment of capital and non-rectangular to an more and means hereafter, in managing to force the North.

It is not in the power of figures to convey to the Morth as enjoyed over the South under the interest in the undergoted over the South under the interest in the undergoted over the South under the interest in the undergoted over the South under the interest in the undergoted over the South and the various laws which have stimulated and controlled the employment of capital and our own capital for securing that commercial and courselves the final final forms that the undergoted that the

The heights to the left of Anderson's h which had been taken, as before stated, by Gerals McBride and Harris, and by part of G Steen's command, under Col. Boyd and Major Winston, were rudely fortified by our soldiers and threw up breastworks as well as they condwith their siender means. On the morning of the 20th inst., I caused a number of bemp bales be transported to the river heights, where moveable breastworks were speedily constructed out of them by Generals Harris and McBride, Colonel Rives and Major Winston, and their respective commands. Capt. Kelly's battery (attached to Gen. Steen's division) was ordered at the same time to the position occupied by Gen. Harris's force and quickly opened a very effective fire, under the direction of its gallant Captain, upon the enemy. These demonstrations, and particularly the contiqued advance of the hempen breastworks, which were as efficient as the cotton bales at New Orleans, quickly attracted the attention and excited the alarm of the enemy, who made many daring attempts to drive us back. They were, however, repulsed in every instance by the unflinching courage and fixed determination of our men.

In these desperate encounters, the veterans of McBride's and Slack's divisions fully sustained their proud reputation, while Col. Martin Green and his command, and Col. Boyd and Major Winston and their commands, proved themselves wortheir courage and valor won imperishable hone in the bloody battle of Springfield.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th and after fifty two hours of continuous firing, a white flag was displayed by the enemy on tha part of their works nearest to Col. Green's position and shortly afterward another was displayed opposite to Col. Rives. I immediately ordered cessation of all firing on our part, and sent forward one of my staff officers to ascertain the object of the flag, and to open negotiations with the enemy if such should be their desire. It was finally, after some delay, agreed by Col. Marshall and the officers associated with him for that purpose by Col. Mulligan, that the United States forces should lay down their arms and surrender themselves as risoners of war to this army. These terms havng been made known, were ratified by me and immediately carried into effect.

Our entire loss in this series of engagement

mounts to twenty-five killed and seventy two wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory re great-about three thousand five hundred prisoners, among whom are Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Peabody, White, Grover, Major Van Horn 118 other commissioned officers, five pieces of artillery and two mortars, over 3,000 stand of inantry arms, a large number of sabres, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, wagons, teams, ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this, I obtained the estoration of the Great Seal of the State of the public records, which had been stolen from their proper custodian, and about \$900,000 in money which the bank of this place had been robbe nd which I have caused to be returned to it.

This victory has demonstrated the fitness of ou citizen soldiery for the tedious operations of a seige. as well as for a dashing charge. They lay for lifty two hours in the open air, without tents or covering, regardless of the sun and rain, and in the very presence of a watchful and desperate foe, manfully repelling every assault, and patiently awaiting my orders to storm the fortifications. No General ever commanded a braver or better army. It is composed of the best blood and the bravest men'of Missouri.

Where nearly every one, officers and mon, behaved so well, as is known to your Excellency, (who was present with the army during the whole period embraced in this report,) it is impossible to make special mention of individuals, without seemingly making invidious distinctions. But I may be permitted to expresss my personal obligations to my volunteer aius, as well as to my staff, for their efficient services and prompt attention to all

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respec your Excellency's obedient servant; STERLING PRICE, Major General Commanding.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF ADJU TANT GEORGE W. ALEXANDER. We take the following from the Richmond Dispatch, of the 25th:

Adjutant George W. Alexander's Escape from Fort McHenry—His Safe Arrival Among his Friends.—We had an interview last night with Adjutant Geo. W. Alexander at Powhatan Hotel where he arrived yesterday from General Johnson's headquarters. His escape and subsequent adventures are equal to a French romance. His wife, who was in Virginia at the time that

Alexander and Col. Thomas were committed to Fort McHenry for having captured the St. Nich-olas, immediately saw President Davis, who kind-ly assured her that everything possible should be lone to save him. She then went to Maryland, procured a pass to visit her husband, and at once commenced the invention of plans for his escape. She procured a Federal soldier's uniform, clothes line, and an inflating life-preserving waist-coat. These she smuggled to his cell beneath her garments. During the arrangement she purchased plants and made for her husband a little garden at his cell window, thus disarming all suspicion that any escape was meditated.

Sixteen days ago, everything being in readiness just after dark, Alexander donned his disguise and while Col. Zarvona (Thomas) engaged the attention of the sentinel, he slipped by, gained the ramparis, passed over the mortar battery, and prang from the curtain into the ditch. The fall being great, he discovered, on rising, that he was crippled. Nothing daunted, he crawled through the abattis, over the glacis, into the river, inflated his waistcoat, and made a bold stroke for freedom. After being in the water a long time, he land-ed and crawled three-fourths of a mile to a house There he found some friendly disposed people two Catholic girls washed him and dressed him

put a "scapula" round his neck for protection placed him in the bottom of a carriage, and, them elves concealing him with thier garments, drove to a friend's house, where he was taken care of. The next day a man-of-war was hauled into the iver, and fired guns for a long time to raise Alexander's body, supposing he must have been drowned. After this, friends of the cause in Maryland conveyed him from place to place by night for concealment, until at last he was carried to the shore of the Potomac. Here, by the merest acci-dent, he fell in with Lieut. Dunott, who had escaped from Washington, and George Bear, a oung man who was making his way to Portsmouth, Va. Alexander purchased a boat.— Dunott and Bear carried him on their shoulders a mile. Bear tore off his coat skirts and muffled the cars, and although the guard vessel was within 150 yards, they quietly pushed off and succeeded in reaching the Virginia shore in safety. A man, taking the boat for remuneration, carried them in

his conveyance to Gen. Johnston's pickets. Alexander speaks very feelingly of his friends Lieut. Dunott, who, while bearing him on hi back, at every alarm turned to face the danger thus showing the devotion of one soldier to anothe

On Saturday last, news was received here of the death of Henry R. Savage, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear. Following so soon after the death of Dr. Wright, the President of the Bank, the loss of another, and one of the oldest and most highly another, and one of the oldest and most highly valued officers of that institution, came upon the community with an increased shock, even although it was known that his health had been for some time very precarious, and that he had gone to the Virginia Springs with a view to the restoration of a constitution impaired, no doubt, stitution with which he was connected.

FROM NASHVILLE. FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 7.—The Tennessee Legislature met to-day. Edward S. Cheatham, Esq., was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Edward A. Keible, Speaker of the House.

The Hous. Messrs. Breckinridge and Preston, of Kantucky arrived here yesterday.

The Keutucky Legislature, on the second, instructed Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell to resign their seats in the U. S. Senate.

PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION.

IN PURSUANCE AND BY VIRTUE OF A resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex-officio of sale State, do hereby notify and require all male citisens of this States, now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina, where their allegis ance is justly due, within 30 days from the date hereof and I do hereby declare as an ulicu enemy, subject to all the pains, panalties and forfeitures which are of may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person falling to obey the requirement of this Proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison, or detained by force.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor, ex officio. Gevernor, ex officio

Raieigh, Oct. 1, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION, BY HIS EXCEL-

Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1861. In pursuance of the power vested in me by the In pursuance of the power vested in me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State of all Bacon, Pork, Beef, Leather, Men's Shoes, Woolen Goods, Jeans, Linseys and Blankets, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State government.

The order of the 13th ult. on this subject is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 3rd October, 1861.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 3rd October, 1861 HENRY T. CLARK,

NOTICE TO THE SHERIFFS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH A may be received by you can be sent directly to the several companies which went from your county— and when your own companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermas-

ter in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each hor marked on it. Whenever the companies are on duty in your neigh borhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles

them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVERBUX, A. Q. M.

> QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE, October 3d, 1861.

A NY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY BE desirous of taking contracts for making Clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office. Goods will be i sued to any responsible parties, in quantities sufficient to clothe single companies—which can be made up in their own neighbohoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured article. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will paid for by the State.

QUARTERNASTER'S DEPARTMENT. TOROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office for furnishing the North Carolina Troops with HATS. Proposals must be accompanied by a sample of the Hat, and must state the price and number which can be delivered per week, and also at what time the delivery will comme J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

MILITARY GOODS! SUP. GREY AND DRAB MILITARY 50 Overcoate with large capes, price 18, 18, 20 and 22 dollars, all home made.

500 Merino Shirts, Grey and White, for camp life. 500 Pairs Merino and Shaker Drawers, all sixes, Grey and White, just to hand.

50 Pair Grey, Blue, Drab and Mixed colored Cloth

pair or single pattern to suit purchasers. vercoatings in Beaver, Pilot and Petersham. 40 Dozen sup. White Shirts. 70 Dosen Cassimere, Gingham and Calico fatigue Shirts.

Blankets and Shawls for Soldier's use. Oil Cloth Overcoats, Leggins and Cap Covers. Gilt Buttons by the gross. Gold Braids by the pair. Haversacks by the hundred. 200 Pair Drill Gaiters. Heavy Socks by the desen. Gloves and Gauntletts.

Pants, Vests and Dress Clothing; a complete assort-ment at T. W. ROYSTON & CO.'S.

BOARDING AND LODGING. RS. S. A. REID HAS NOW FOUR ROOMS vacant, and would be pleased to accommodate a number of gentlemen with BOARD and LODGING. She would also be glad to accommodate a number of additional DAY BOARDERS. RS. S. A. REID HAS NOW FOUR ROOMS

Her Boarding House is situated on Martin Street one door from the corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, and directly opposite the site of the old Law-rence Hotel. It will thus be seen that there is no Boarding House in the city more convenient to the business parts of the city than hers.

Her TABLE will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market affords, while her TERMS are so moderate as to be perfectly unexceptionable.

Persons visiting the city are earnestly invited to give Mrs. Reid's Boarding House a trial, as she flatters herself that she can please the most factidious. ters herself that she can please the most fastidious both as to Board and Lodging. oct 5—5t HILLSBOROUGH

MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superinten-dent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South

COURSE OF STUDY. First Year, 5th Class .- Arithmetic, Algebra, French

History United States, English Grammar, Geography Orthography.

Second Year, 4th Class-Algebra, Geometry, Trig. nometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Comp

sition.

Third Year, 3rd Class—Descriptive Geometry. Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetorie, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elocution.

Fourth Year, 2nd Class—Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Legic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution.

Fifth Year, 1st Class—Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States. Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of

ACADEMIC YEAR--BARRACKS. ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACES.

The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building, is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building 190 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

TERMS.

The charges for the academic year are \$315, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and lothing.

For circulars containing full information address COL. C. C. TEW.

NEW CLOTHING STORE!! JUST OPENED BY

ISAAC ORTTINGER at the corner of Payetteville St. and Market 20,000 worth of MEN'S and BOYS' Ready

Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and many other articles. I wish it distinctly understood that these Goods were bought in times of peace, and consequently at much lower prices than they could be bought for now. They will be sold again at the OLD RETAIL PRICES.

I have no particular fancy for saying much. A sak of the public is to give me a call. They will certainly not be disappointed in the quantity, quality or in the prices of my GOODS.

Remember, corner of Fayetteville Street and Mar-Square, (formerly occupied by Mr. Pool.)

Respectfully. ISAAC OETTINGER. au 31-tf

SOLDIERS WANTED.....I AM AUSTHORIZED by the Confederate Government to raise a company of Infantry for the war. I am also assured that such company will be retained in North-Carolina as long as the foot-print of an enemy pollutes our soil. Bach soldier will receive \$15 bounty money, and the pay will range from \$11 to \$21 per month, with a liberal allowance for clothing. I promise never to give the command of "Men, go!" but I will any, "Men, follow!" I shall ask no one to go where I do not lead. His remains arrived here this morning, and were interred in Oakdale Cemetry.— Wil. Jour.

not lead.

Names may be left with the editors of the Standard, and State Journal, or with myse FRANK. I. W

DNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA....THE next session of this Institution will commence on the lat of October, and end the ensuing 4th of July. The exercises in the Academic, Law, and Medical Schools will be continued as heretofore. The extensive Military Hospital near the University, of which two of the Professors are attending Surgeons, will afford unusual advantages for Clinical instruction to Medical Students.

Treasury rotes and the notes of all banks receivable y the Richmond banks, will be received in payment S. MAUPIN.

Chairman of the Faculty sep 25-2m MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND. Session 1861-'62.

The next annual courses of Lectures will commence in the first MONDAY in November, 1861, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing. CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Profess Surgery, DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Theor and Practice of Medicine.

BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
S. JOYNES, M. D. Professor of Institutes of

JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D., Professor of Ohile ries, &c.

JAMES B. McCAW, M. D., Professor of Chemistry MARION HOWARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anal

Under a liberal appropriation of the Legislature of Virginia, the facilities for instruction have been much improved. Numerous and valuable additions have een made to the Chemical Apparatus and Anatomical Museum; new illustrations have been added to the former stock in every department; and a new Hospital, constructed on the best plan. has been for some time in successful operation. The Clinical advan-tages offered by Richmond during the continuance of the present war will be invaluable. Two prizes of Fifty Dollars each are offered to can. didates for graduation; First for the best Essay on any subject pertaining to the Theory or Practice of Medi-cine; Secondly for the best Essay on any subject in

Surgery and Obstetries.

Fans :- To each Professor \$15; Dissecting Ticket \$10: Matriculation \$5; Graduation \$25. For further information, or a copy of the Catalogue, ddress, L. S. JOYNES, M. D., address. Dean of the Faculty.

OTICE.--ON AND AFTER THE 1st day of October, 1861, I shall sell no goods except for each on delivery. I am compelled to do this, because I can buy no goods now except at from two to two hundred and fifty per cent. higher than I bought months ago, and I can get no time on them, but must plank down the cash or go without the goods; I there-fore advise all my customers, and the public generally, who will favor me with their calls, that they must bring the change hereafter, as I shall certainly refuse my best friends. I also earnestly request all parties owing me account due 1st July or previous thereto, to come forward and settle the same either by each or note. Parties failing

o comply with this notice by the 1st of October next. will be charged 10 per cent. on the whole amount due from the 1st of July last, so long as their accounts remain unsettled. sep 28-twlnov

\$6,000 WORTH OF BOOTS AND JUST RECEIVED AT

FOR GENTS. J. MILES & SON'S PUMP BOOTS,

HEAVY CHEAP BOOTS CALF & KID CONGRESS GAITERS. CLOTH CONGRESS GAL-TERS.

GENT'S BROGANS, FOR THE LADIES. J. MILES. & SON'S CONGRESS GAITERS. PLAIN GAITERS,

BOOTEES. CALF BOOTEES, KID AND MOROCCO BUSKINS, KID AND MOROCCO SLIPPERS.

WHITE KID AND SAT-IN SLIRPERS. COMMON AND FINE PEG BOQTEES, IEAVY DUTCH BOOTEES FOR SERVANTS

FOR MISSES. J. MILES & SON'S PLAIN & CONGRESS KID AND MOROCCO. BOOTEES, KID AND MOROCCO

FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN A very large Assortment too numerous to mention. Come one and all, and supply yourselves

Sold on as reasonable terms as can be afforded FOR CASH!

WINTER.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS RALEIGH, N. C. S. BURNS & F. BATES PROPRIETORS,

CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STRAM ENing, and every description of Iron and Brass Castings Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery. TERMS: Cash on delivery,
P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorte Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one is Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with

DeCARTERET & ARMSTRONG, BOOK BINDERS. BLANK BOOK MANUPACTURERS RALEIGH, N. C.

AND THE BLIND. The next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 2ad day of September, and continue ton months. Pupils should be sent in PUNCTU-ALLY at the commencement of the session. Having a full corps of teachers in the different departments, it is to be hoped that the parents and friends of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will send them here to receive the benefits of an education. Any informa-tion as to the method of admitting Pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter, or other-wise. WILLIE J. PALMER. au 17-wasw3m

JOHN W. COSBY. ARCHITECT. RALEIGH N. C.

NOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY!-A While on my recent visit to the Old Dominion, I had the good fortune to procure from an old triend a demijohn of Rose Cordial of the most delectable flavor—a spiendid and invigorating article for the sick. Call, by all means, and get some before it is good price 25 cents a bottle. Among the choice variety of other things too tedious to mention, to which the attention of the public is respectfully called, I have a fine lot of the best Hair Brushes. If you want to feel good and poetical in these gloomy times, just call around, procure a brush and a bottle of cordial, and will guarantee a fine flow of the most highfultis. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

NOTICE. -- A GENERAL MEETING OF
the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation
Company will be held at Halifar Court House, Virginia, on Wednesday, the 16th of Outsber next.

By order of the Board of Directors. se 25-td C. H. CABANISS, Sec'ty TUST RECEIVED AT FRANKLIN'S.

Strong Fresh and Salty Snuff, and all to be had in the SOUTEERN CONFEDERACY. Also, a Large lot of Every conceiveable article known to the trade. Come one, come all, to

so 7—tf

FRANKLIN'S Call.

Standard and Spirit of the Age copy.

Name but the very last werkman med suply up 15-12