comments on President Lincoln's message and the war. Subjoined are copious extracts from the articles of the most influential journals:

VIEWS OF THE LONDON STAR

The President's message to the Federal Congress embraces a history, an argument, and a declaration. Although the former aims at a vindication of the consistency of the Federal Executive throughout these troubles, and assumes to reconcile the earlier policy of acquiescence with the sub sequent vigorous marshaling of force to suppress
the Secssionist Government, it will scarcely
succeed in modifying the conclusions of foreign observers respecting the events of the last four

* * * It is mere folly in Mr. Lincoln talk of the people of the Confederate States "as ted men." His call for an army of 400,000 men and a treasury of \$400,000,000 to conquer them, gives the lie to that phrase, for, as is known, these Confederate States are united and powerful enough to oppose military resistance to a great army. As little can any one believe that they had not sufficient reason for taking the step they have done-whether the real reason was the one put forth matters not. Three millions of men do not deliberately change their Government and embark on an arduous, dangerous and exhausting enterprise from caprice. Whether their reasons, on the broad principle of popular sovereignty they had a right to do what they did; and to hear Mr. Lincoln quoting the Constitution of the United States, made eighty years since, and elaborately reasoning as to the intention of its founders agains the right of Secession, reminds one of the high tory doctrines among ourselves, under which th sentiment made by one generation, in its own interest is held to bind all future generations, wheth-

er for the interest or not. We make no reference as to the question of slavery here, because not a syllable is whispered npon that subject in the message, nor has Mr. Lincoln, nor any memoer of his Cabinet made the remotest allusion to it since their accession to office. The grounds assumed by the Federal Executive in suppressing the secession, assume that slavery is to be uninterfered with, and is still to he surrounded by constitutional guarantees. It treated, in fact, as entering outside of the matter in conflict. So much for the President's history and argu

ment The declaration we have mentioned as being made in his message is one of no compromise. While the war fever prevails in the North, he speech of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, betaken as an indication of the purposes of Congress. Mr. Lincoln will get his 400,000 men and his \$400,-000,000, and should the South not give way intimidated, there will be, no doubt, blood shed enough to stimulate the slaughter of the worst campaign of the worst European despots. Despots usually go to war for dominion and ter-

ritory, and from the same speech of Mr. Grow wo ee that that purpose is not absentatall events from is mind. The president's stretching of the law, r rather his superseding of it by martail law, and better organize the military powers of the Executive will be passed. If the South can be inquered, this Administration, backed by the blood and treasure of the North, will do it. But containing these glaring falsehoods circulated the possibility of conquest still remains a problem, while the sacrifice of property, the introduction of a vicious system of taxation, the accumulation of debt-and, werse than all-the demoralization of a free people trained only to military defease, by the establishment of standing armies and the pread of a spirit of military conquest, are melansubdued or intimidated, however, what then? Mr. Lincoln says the Constitution and laws will simply be administered as heretofore. But that is

The Constitution and laws of the United State were framed for, and can only be administered among, a people who voluntarily receive them. Subjugation by force of arms is not the way to win the minds of men; and, when the Southern

VIEWS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

President Lincoln's second message altogether confirms the impression produced by the first.
It is an unpretending and business like justification of his past policy, and invites Congress, without circumlocution, to provide "the legal means of making this contest a short and decisive one." His appeal to his countrymen for men and money is perfectly straight-forward and explicit. In short, we must assume that the North is prepared to make any sacrifices to secure the objects of a own vile and guilty body, and well may the resiwar which promises to be interminable.

What are these objects, after all that transcend the paramount importance of preserving peace between neighbors and brethren? This is a point on which the President's message with its elaborate refutation of Secssion theories, throws very little light. One thing is clear, and that is that Abolitionism has little or nothing to do with it. The word "slavery" does not occur in this document, and the social question is entirely merged in the constitutional. In fact, if we are to take Mr. Lincoln as our guide, the English stories have not greatly erred in regarding the American crisis as a supreme trial of Republican institutions. He expressly blares it to be so; and, though he describes the object of that form of government in some vague and high sounding phrases equally as applicable to any other, it is well that the people of the United States should be jealous for the honour and integrity of their Constitution.

The absurdity of maintaining that the instru-ment of confederation contained provisions for annulling itself has been amply demonstrated, but what follows?-Certainly not that it must be enforoed at all hazards—at the risk of ruining those interests which it was design to secure, of estranging forever those States which it was designed to unite, of bringing into discredit those principles of which it was the earnest embodiment. We cannot think that Mr. Lincoln rises to the height of this practical, but not less lofty argument. He persists in dealing with a movement which has given birth to a Constitution, a commercial system a vast army and unbounded aspirations as a half-hearted demonstration forced on the good people of the South against their will, and doubts "whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State except, perhaps South Carolina in favore of displaying."

haps, South Carolina, in favour of disunion" We will not say this is mere trifling, but we do say that it goes some to show that Mr. Lincoln and his visers do not feel the full force of those considerations which have long absolved all others in the

minds of European observers. There is one negative feature in the message which we must not pass over. It can ains none of the harsh recriminations against foreign powers that we had some reason to apprehend, and which, proceeding from an official source, might have impaired, though it could not destroy, the sympathy that we have never ceased to feel for the United States. The President attributes the temporary partiality of Europe for the South-of which we first learnt the existence from American journals to the extraordidary forbearance of his own Government, leading to an impression that the early dissolution of our national Union was probable. We are quite ready to admit this; or any other imaginary interpretation of an imaginary fact, and even to accept with a good grace the charitable concession of a New York contemporary, which perceives "an improved disposition of England"

so long as we are not forced to quarrel with one triend because we will not quarrel with another. We have not returned railing, for railing for we respected the sensitiveness of patriotism in the presence of an overwhelming danger. We comment upon the acts of American statesmen as we should upon the acts of American statesmen as we should upon those of our own, though with a greater caution and reserve; and when we prefer a frank recognition of Southern independence by the North to the policy avowed in the President's Message, it is solely because we foresee, as by-standers, that this is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation the contract result. and humiliation, the contest must result.

A COMMERCIAL VIEW. Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, communiting on

Perhaps no great battles may be fought; but the

war will not be less disastrous on that account and the continuous blockade of the Southern port COGNITION OF THEINDEPENDENCE will inflict a blow on the commerce of the world OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES TO the effects of which may be felt for many years to come. The main question which presses for our immediate consideration is—how long can that blockade be enforced? This, to us in Landaments on President Lincoln's message and cashire is a part momenta quistion, and it would cashire, is a most momentous question, and it would afford us not a little satisfaction, if we saw our way clear, to say that the blockade could not possibly be enforced beyond the close of the present

Since the commencement of this American dif ficulty, our editorial trumpet has given no uncer tain sound. Oursources of information have supplied us with early and reliable intelligence of what was passing on the other side of the Atlan-tic, and we therefore flatter ourselves that our words will have some little weight with the commercial community, and especially with those who are most deeply interested in the prosperity of the cotton trade, when we warn them that dearth of cotton, such as was never experienced in this country in any previous period of its history, may, overtake us in the course of the next six months unless our Government awaken to a sense of the awful consequences which would flow from such an event, and institute more active measures than any which it has bitherto employed to induce the United States Government to yield to fate and acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. It must come at last

to this. We can see no other solution of the diffi-The Northern States have the power to prolong the war indefinitely. The Southern, if defeated in the field, cannot be finally subdued. The folly of the contest thus waged is consequently as apaprent to us in Eagland as the folly of that contest which we waged with American brethren towards the close of the last century was to some of our then wisest statesmen Nations, however, are not wiser now; the passions of men, when once lashed into fury are not more easily calmed. Now, as then, notwithstauding the visions of universal peace indulged in by some harmless enthusiast; sdespite the uplified voice of reason and religion; despite, too the generally re sistless pleadings of self-interest-now, as then there are periods of national excitement, and one of these is at this moment passing over the North American continent, when the pruning hook is transformed into the spear, and the plow share besten into the sword. At such a moment it is vain to hope that "the still small voice" of reason can bush the storm of passion, or that even re'igion can rein in the fiery steeds of war.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK.

"Antelope," the New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writes to that paper (July 23,) as follows:

That victory of the Southern forces was a stun ner, and the Northern cheek is blanched with paleness, as the astounding intelligence come flashing over on the wings, of lightning. Our papers of this morning were jubilant in treble leaded editorials over a "great victory," which they said the Federals bad won, and not only had this success been accomplished—on paper—but the "rebellion had received its death blow,"-the traitors were cut up and annihilated, and, to all apwill receive the indemnity be asks, and the roll pearances, the country had been snatched from of bills introduced by Senator. Wilson to enlarge its awful peril, and ere long, we would be once more a happy and prosperous people

But, alas! how soon was the cup of rejoicing dashed to the ground! Scarcely had the paper through the entreme bounds of the city ere the air was heavy with rumors of a heart-rendering disaster to the Northern forces-their utter rout by the "enemy"-and their loss of life! Never did I see such a change come over the face of mortal man as that which swept over the features of our community at large. Never did I witness such an excitement-not the mad exaitement of the boliday, but a suppressed and trembling excitement-an excitement almost breathless, and which took hold upon the people as if the hand of death had been laid suddenly upon them.

The bulletins were scanned amidst a breathles silence, and the wayfarer departed with a solem and thoughtful tread; the "extra" was read with a painful yet hurried eagerness, and dropped by the reader as if his hand had been stung by a vi States are subdued and disarmed, it will be found per: the father who had a son -aye, not one but necessary to enforce the laws-until now, to a two or three, in the scene of carnage, read the great extent, self-administered—by a military mournful tiding with a moistened eye, and who organization moved from Washington. The re- can doubt; an agonized and breaking heart. "It sult will infallibly be subject States, not in, but cannot be," one would sadly exclaim, "that our troops were such cowards!" Another would believe that the whole accounts were false; business, what little we had, paused in its progress, and nothing save the terrible defeat was thought

> And well may this city and the whole North stop and pause at such an overwhelming triumph of justice over infamy and wrong! Well may Washington be shrouded in gloom, and the keepers of the House tremble! Well may the daring usurper who has inaugurated this war upon his own countrymen be appalled for the safety of his dents of Washington fear for the transfer of the the bloody struggle to the streets of their own

But who could have doubted the result that had carefully examined into the whole history of the damning crusade? Who that had witnessed the perjured infamy of the President in power could doubt that a just and fearful retribution would overtake his mad and unhallowed designs? Who that saw the Constitution and the nation's sacred laws ruthlessly trampled under foot by s despot, could doubt but what these laws would ere long, rise in their majesty and might, and snapping asunder the bands that bound them shine once more in vindication of their glorious supre-

Who ever saw the truth balked forever ?- Who ever saw the right beaten to the ground and die? Who ever saw a lie anything but a lie, though dressed up in the stolen splendor of the rainbow For my own part I never doubted the result, and these letters are my witness. When those around me, who have not agreed with my views, have now and then taunted me with the trivial occasional successes of the Federals, I have remained cool and calm, with a confidence unshaken -When "Victories in Western Virginia and Missour!" were shouted in my ear, my faith never once wavered. When friends would say, "What excellent runners the Southerners are," my reply

"He who fights and runs away, May live to fight another day

EFFECTS OF THE NEWS IN PHILA-

Forney's Press thus tells how the news of the terrible defeat of the Federals at Manassas was

The streets were speedily filled with bundreds of nervous, pallid citizens, who spoke in low, fitful language of the probable effect of the repulse upon the prolongation of the war, the courage of our soldiery and the inhuman exultation of the rebels. Had an epidemic swept over the city, or desolation entered into its houses, or each man felt in his heart the fabled death, or anything of individual or personal misfortune occured, there might have been some cheerfulness to light up the

anxious faces. In this case, however, it was an imperilled home and a disgraced people.

The brightness of the sky seemed suddenly overcast; the quek pulses of the morning beat slowly and sadly; there was sorrow in every household;

happy people in their ignominy and acuteness.

We heard of a number of cases where weak and aged citizens had fell half lifeless at the first intimation, and many were taken to their beds under circumstances of almost hopeless recovery.

The Memphis Argus, of Wednesday, furnishes the following interesting intelligence:

A courier arrived at the Headquarters of General Pillow yesterday morning, bringing intelli-gence of a battle that had been fought at or near Springfield, Missouri. in which the forces under Gen. Ben. McCulloch gained a signal victory over those of Seigel, which were entrenched but could not withstand the furious assault of the Texan ranger, and gave way after a hard fignt, in which it was report d that 900 of Seigle's men were slain, while McCulloch's loss was near 600. This may be somewhat exaggerated, and numbers

HOW THE NORTH WINCES UNDER DE-The following article from the New York Herald is very significant. It portrays the frepidation of the North, and well may the Hessians

The effect of the battle near Manassas Junctio fought in obedience to the foolish fanatical cry, "On to Richmond!" raised by the republican press of this city-the Tribune, the Times and the rest, as well as by the bloodthirsty Jacobins of Congress—is likely to prove most detrimental to the interest of the United States in Europe, and in the same ratio advantageous to the cause of the Confederate States. In the view of foreign nations it will eclipse with adark shadow the bright prestige of our arms. It will injuriously affect our inancial condition both here and there, and it will enable the rebels to raise at home, and perhaps abroad, upon the security of their cotton and tobacco, funds to carry on new campaigns, while

there can be no doubt that they will be inspired with fresh courage to struggle for their indepen-dence, even after the future defeats which await them. The disaster at Manassas will cost the country one hundred millions of dollars more to achieve the object of the war than would have been necessary hau not this terrible blunder been made And instead of a short war, after which the na-tion's recuperative energies would speedily regain the lost ground, we will probably have a long and a tedious conflict, which will exhaust our resources and protract the commercial distress and the stagnation of every kind of business, unless what is connected with naval and millitary operations. We will now have to reorganize the

and expensive struggle.

The knowledge of these facts in England France cannot fail to do the country vast injury. The British government will probably go back to the position it occupied before the fall of Sum when the rising of the North brought a char over the spirit of its dreams. Before that time it which ensures the liberty of our country. was almost ready to recognize the independence of the rebellious States. It will now assume the same attitude, and probably soon send out other hips of war to break the blockade, for which we fear it will be only too easy to find an excu-e .-It is true the English, as a people, sympathize up and call you "blessed." with the Northern States, as do the Canadians, for they are anti-slayery in sentiment; but the cotton lords of Manchester and the majority of the feudal aristocracy of the whole country -the political elements which rule John Bull-will reoice at the calamity which has befallen us, for it will facilitate their operations for the double purpose of getting cotton and breaking up the republic of the United States of America, the great political and commercial rival of the British empire. The cotton interest in England cares little what becomes of this country, provided it can get the staple upon which it lives, moves and has its being. The nobility, in common with all the privileged orders and crowned heads of Europe look upon our institutions with an evil eye. The 000, in which there is no caste and in which the fundamental principle is "liberty, fraternity, millions in bondage. By the failure of this re- your country. public the menace and the approach are removed and by the reduction of the United States from a first rate to a second class Power, there would be one competitor the less for the supremacy of the

their diplomatic representatives may say to the Such, then, are the sail results of the influence of a foolish and fanatical press, and of the equally foolish and fanatical men whom the people have unfortunately sent to represent them in Congress, overriding the military judgment of Gen. Scott, and the common sense of the President, and driving the machine of government to destruction. like a railroad train on which are half a dozen drunken madmen, with loaded pistols in their hands who conspire to force the engineer, at the peril of instant death, to go shead at full speed, no inatter what trains may be meeting or what ob-stacles may be in the way. Under such circumstances, what could be expected but disaster at home and loss of prestige and power abroad? The lesson administered to us is a severe one. profit by it before it is too late.

SUBMERGING NEW ORLEANS.

In reply to the humane and sensible proposal of some of the people of the North west to submerge New Orleans by simply making a breach in one of the levees, a Southern cotemporary shows very conclusively that the thing cannot be done. It demonstates that to effectually overflow the lelta, alluvial, cane producing region of Louisiana,

the enemy would have, first, to build a levee dyke along its gulf shore for some hundreds of milessay, from Berwick's Bay round the mouth of the Mississippi, which they would have to dam up, along the borders, of Lake Bourne, Lake Pontchartrain, Lake Manchoe, and finally nearly up to the Mississippi State line.

Having accomplished this, which would be necessary to prevent the water from running off, they would have to wait for a high stage of water in the Mississippi, and then they could cut the levee, and "Louisiana would be drowned out" over about one-sixth of its extent.

When a quantity of water overflows, or escapes through a break in the levee, it runs back into the country, and seeks one of the channels mentioned, which runs nearly parallel with the main stream, and not far from it. The breaks in the evee never cause the overflow of more than a few hundred acres of cultivated land; the longest portion of the submerged region being useless swamp land. The cultivated and populated tract along the river is higher than the swamps back of t, which the supplementary mouths of the river drain. These mouths-some of them at leastfourche, the Bayou Plaquemine, and many small-

It has sometimes happened that a bo y of water, equal in volume to the Alabama river, has rushed incessantly through a larger crevasse into the country, and with the rapidity and almost the roar of the Niagara rapids, for many weeks together; and yet this irresistible flood overflowed but about a thousand acres of cultivated land, for t sought out the lower swamps, and emptied itself by the back mouths and other bayous into the gulf, more than a hundred miles distant. The Northwestern philanthropists may as well, therefore, give up their humanitarian project of drowning out the Southeast. They have got to invade that country, in person. if they expect to conquer it in which event their own chances of being drowned in the Mississippi are not inconsiderable.—Richmond

THOSE HANDCUFFS.

A distinguished minister of this city has written to a friend in the following strain concerning the Lincoln handcuffs : "Nothing that has yet been done by the North

has so deeply moved my indignation. A young minister, who was silenced in Alexandria by Federal authority, has just reached this county, (Bedford.) He says there is no doubt the design was to take prisoners and arrest private citizens, bandouff them, and march them in the front of the battle for their own protection. The design was nfamous. It could never enter into hearts not bereft of every emotion of chivalry and self-respect. It is positively flendish. It must move the South to the most united, determined, and heand the terrors of war came home to our once roic resistance that the world has ever seen. My arms were not made to wear handcuffs; nor shall they, while God gives me strength to resist. I believe the thirty thousand handouffs will be worth more than thirty thousand volunteers to the South. They must inspire the South with an everlasting loathing of the race that could plan for them a degradation so profound and galling— an injury that we cannot retaliate without sacrificing our character in the estimation of the civiliz-

"Poor Scott! I learn he has been superseded. Withered are his laurels Yet he did not reach the lowest point of infamy to which he might have descended. He was, I learn, oppose to the use of the handcuffs. These new implements of use of the handcuffs. These new implements of war are the invention of the Republicans-Lincoln, and his saintly advisers—the great enemies of slavery. Let them have the honor of it."

of prisoners less than had been reported, although there is little or no doubt that a signal victory has papers that they will not receive Treasury notes at par.

The following eloquent address of our Generals to the army under their command will excite the patriotic emotions of every Southern reader: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Manassas, July 25th, 1861.

Suldiers of the Confederate States: One week ago a countless host of men organized into an army, with all the appointments which modern art and practiced skill could devise, in vaded the soil of Virginia. Their people sounded their appreach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their Generals came in almost royal state; their great Ministers, Senators and women, came to witness the immolation of our army, and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate the result with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundes emotions of gratitude to an over-ruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our home and our liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st, by which the hosts of the enemy were scattered, and a signal and glorious victory obtained.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued effort of your patriotism against the constantly recurring columns of an enemy, fully treble your numbers; and their efforts were crowned on the evening of the 21st with a victory so complete that the invaders are driven disgracefully from the field, and make to fly in disorderly rout back to their entrenchments, distance of over thirty miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of army upon a new basis, and prepare for a terrible | their artitlery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands .-And thus the Northern hosts were driven from Virginia.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on an event congratulate every man of you, whose glorious rivilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and of truth-to fight in the battle of Mannassas. You have created an epoch in the history of Liberty, and unborn nations will rise Continue this noble devotion, looking always

to the protection of a just God, and before time grows much older, we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people. Comrades! our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown upon earth, and their blood shed in our holy cause is a precious and

acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and of Their graves are beside the tomb of Washing ton; their spirits have joined with his in eternal

communion We will hold fast to the soil in which the dust of Washington is thus mingled with the dust of our brothers. We will transmit this land free to our children, or we will fall into the fresh graves example of self government in a nation of 32,000, of our brothers-in-arms. We drop one tear on their laures and move forward to avenge them. Soldiers! we congratulate you on a glorious, triumphant, and complete victory, and we thank equality," was hitherto a standing menace and triumphant, and complete victory, and we thank reproach to the despotism which holds hundred of you for doing your whole duty in the service of

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON. Gen. C. S. A. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. C. S. A.

seas. The British aristocracy and all the potentates of Europe will, therefore, gloat over the misforturae which has happened us, whatever A dispatch from Washington, dated Saturday the tears of sorrow. night, says that a Mrs. Hinsdale had arrived there from Manassas Junction, and adds:

She reports as being in the hospital at Manassas a large number of federal troops. The enemy say they have as prisoners over one thousand of the federal troops. She brings verbal messages from several of them to their friends, and says the wounded were well cared for. The offer of liberty has been made to all the prisoners, provided they will take an oath not again to take up arms against the Confederates. The captain of a Maine regiment and several of the privates had accepted the condition, while others refused.

Of the prisoners in the hospital, Henry L. Perrin, and Lieut. Underbill, of New York, are employed as hospital stewards; I. G. Taylor, of N. J. surgeon; Quartermaster C. J. Murphey, Dr. Smith John Bagiey and V. Rendenburg, of New York 14th regiment. The last named is also a hospital steward.

Surgeon Buxton, of the Fifth Main Regiment, and the surgeons of the Thirty-eighth New York First Minnessota, and Third Federal Infantry, are prisoners in a barn. Mr. Wiggins of Brookyn was wounded, and D. C. Sprange of New

laven Greys, are also wounded. Mrs. Hinsdale says the Confederates buried their dead as fast as they could be recovered, and that the enemy represent of this number there are only 50, but their wounded exceeds 1500.

She saw many of the Federals dead unburied as she passed over the battle ground, and distinguished them by their uniforms. She says the enemy's force is very large at Manassas, and that the officers are very busy in drilling and disciplining the troops; Beauregard is constantly on the move, going from one part of fhe camp to the other and arranging, as they said. fer some great movement. She reports that a large force of the enemy is at Fairfar Courthouse, with heavy guns.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR FHE ADVANCE ON BULL RUN?

that there was quite an important discussion in Washington on Friday among several leading republicans, as to where the responsibility belonged of the advanced movement of our troops. It appears that it wa- not altogether Greeley's fault. The radical wing of the party in both Houses were in it too. A leading Senator stated, that at every caucus that had been held since Congress met; branch off from the main streams hundreds of resolution had been offered and strongly urged. to miles from the Balize. Such are the Bayou La- | the effect that it was the imperative duty of the administration to at once insist that a forward movement of our army should be made. This resolution received the support of some fifteen Senators. The President was informed of its contents, and was assured that unless a movement was made, and that soon too, the resolution would be passed. Thus it appears that there were other influences than the radical press who advocated the "onward to Richmond" movement.

SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Legislature of the vagabond Carlile Government was in session in Wheeling at the time of the battle of Manassas. It was about to adjourn on the eve of that battle; but a message was received by it from Abraham Lincoln, urging it to remain in session a few days longer, in order that the whole Government might adjourn to Richmond and organize in the Capitol there The Legislature postponed its day of adjournment, and awaited with delightful anticipations the news of that certain victory which was to give them the possession of a real Government House and Capitol, and a plenty of money to pay their grog and board bills and furnish them with new clothes in lieu of their dilapidated toggery. But in place of victory came defeat, and the poverty-stricken and disappointed counterfeit statesmen adjourned in disgust, and "dispersed to their respective homes," to reflect upon their treschery. We have this curious circumstance from good authority - Richmond Dispatch.

LUCKY INVENTOR .- Mr. F. J. Gardner of this place, recently invented machinery for manufacturing Cartridges, which was mentioned in this paper at the time, for which he has not only obfor manufacturing them for the government. would turn out 30,000 per day. That, with the her gallant troops; they are the admiration of 100,000 per day that are being manufactured all who see them.—Petersburg Express. there by other means will soon supply any de-mand that can possibly be made for Cartridges in the South.—Newbern Progress.

CARLILE - We learn that immediately after the battle at Manassas, the traitor Carlile fied from the Lincoln Capital, and made his way to the

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF HOW TO END THE WAR BY NEXT MANASSAS.

Translated for the Delta from the N. Y. Courrier des Etals Unis.
The Courrier des Etals Unis, of the 23d ult., has the following remarks on the battle of Man-

Some dispatches attribute the reversal of the cales to the providential arrival of Johnston's orps'd armee, from Winchester. We are not of that opinion. The reserve, which so unexpectedly turned the table, had undoubtedly been prepared beforehand, as to the part it was to play in the engagement. This is quite evident from the general progress of the battle. The only object of the Confederates was to allure, as it were, the enemy to the most favorable point, and, at an opportune moment, to rush upon him. This will be fully apparent when we consider their prolonged ilence, in not returning the fire of the assailants, their gradual retreat, and the continuance of the fight until nightfall. The late hour of the evening, when the attack took place, is doubly explained by the intention of finding their adversaries much more exhausted, and of adding to the lefeat the confusion of darkness.

We consider, as being equally improbable, that version of the fight which attributes the disaster of the Federal army to a motiveless panic, which, beginning with the teamsters and the followers of the camp, bad spread to the ranks. Such incidents are not of rare occurrence; but they seldom attain great proportion and are of short duration It is more than probable that this cause exerted some influence upon the extent of the rout : but. under no hypothesis, could it have given rise

thereto. The details, which will be read below, will show that the proportions of the disaster surpass, by far, urder any circumstances, the preceding events of the battle. A loss of 2,500 or 3,000 is conceded. The whole Federal artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors; and it may possibly be the case with the greater portion of the baggage. The prisoners must also be counted by the thousand. In a word, not only have Centreville and Fairfax Court House fallen into the hands of the Confederates, but the routed regiments, quivering under the goadings of fear, made one straight dash towards the fortifications of Arling-

It Gen. Beauregard had it in his power to follow up his advantages and making good this immense rout, all the advanced camps must have fallen in his power, and the safety of Washington itself would be doubtful. This has been, moreover, fully appreciated at the seat of Government. All the reinforcements within reach, both in men and guns, were ordered at once to the Virginia shore, to stop the progress of the enemy. These new troops, protected by the intrenchments at

Arlington Heights, will alone be able to face the enemy. A regards McDowell's army, it must, for the present, be considered as entirely annihilated. After such a rout, an army cannot be reorganized in one day. It would be superfluous and impossible to attempt a description of the consternation produced by this news—the more dreadful in its effects that it followed without transition the glad tidings of

a false victory. With the emotions of the public event, is blended the peculiarly terrible anguish that the soldiers who fell to-day were the citizens of yesterday. Thousands of families are thrown into the deepest anguish, awaiting the sad confirmation of the fate of dear ones. The same feelings must have pervaded the entire North, and the South itself will not drain the cup which victory has tilled with blocd without mixing with it The cry of surprise and of public woe re-echo

to the voice of recrimination. The inefficiency of the emmanders, and the fatal impatience of the Cabinet strategists, form the burden of complaint, for, by the exertions of these latter was Gen. Scott forced to abandon the dilatory policy which he had adopted. The Tribune, which has specially contributed in precipitating measures, by its irritating and provoking policy, was, for a time, the abject of the menaces of an excited populace. These tardy reproaches will not remedy the

evil. The fruits of the bloody lesson of the 21st must be sought elsewhere. It may now be conceived to what results civil war will lead us-and these disasters seem to have been placed on the very threshold, by Providence, as a warning against further progress.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM GEN. JOHN. STON-GEN. BEAUREGARD NEARLY CAUGHT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 .- This evening at eight clock, a flag of truce from Gen. Johnston came within our lines at Bailey's Cross Roads, bearing dispatches from Johnston (borne by Lieut. Hanger, of the Sixth Georgia Regiment,) addressed to Gen. McDowell. The flag bearer was at once conducted to the tent of Acting Brigadier-General McGann, who caused the packages borne to be sent to Gen. McDowell, keeping the bearer and his attendants in his camp. Last night Gen. McDowell sent duplicates of the despatches in question to Gen. McClellan, and this morning they were duly laid before the President. Their contents, of which we know nothing, are, however, said and believed to be of importance.

On yesterday, General Beauregard was reconnoitering, in person, within three or four miles of Chain Bridge, and had left a party of ten or ites before the latter were all made prisoners by Capt. Motte, of New York, and a Union compahem. The distance was about 6 miles from Washington.

The statement that Gen. Banks had been reinforced by double the number of three-month's men who have left him is without foundation. According to an officer, who left him yesterday the whole force is only from 10,000 to 12,000. It is understood that Gen. McClellan is to be

entrusted with almost plenary powers, substantial- following description of the horrors of war. ly those of Commander-in-Chief within his own Sixteen officers of the Garibaldi Guard dissatisfled with their experience have resigned their commisssons and returned to New York.

Gen. Robert Anderson visited the Secretary Wendell Phillips delivered an oration on the 4th July at Farmingham, near Boston in which he paid Mr Seward the following handsome com-

"As for Mr. Seward, there is no confidence to be placed in him, if he lies he tells the truth; if he

tells the truth he lies. And again-"He has neither the beginning nor the end of principle. His own colleagues know that he is

traitor, and every honest man in the country, especially in New York, knows it." In this oration Phillips ridicules the idea supposing we can conquer the South. "Did any one believe that within any assignable

time we should conquer the South by our present means? Did any one believe that Virginia and South Carolina would stay subdued? Until we depopulate the Gulf States we can never subdue them. Let this war go on twelve months and England will acknowledge the independence of the Southern States, and ought to, and the old Union can never be rebuilt."

The South are as unanimous to-day as the thirteen united colonies were in 1776, and they are stronger. He dismissed, therefore, utterly, the qustion whether the Gulf States want to secede,

NORTH CAROL INA TROOPS .- It is highly grati tained a patent, but has got an extensive contract armed, the N. C. troops are, that pass though this mate and soil, they can produce any quantity of TUST RECEIVED AT He left yesterday morning for Richmond with instance, noticed an inefficiently equipped man the supply of corn. his machinery to commence operations. The from that State. Their uniforms are plain, but government is to furnish everything in the way comfortable and most substantial; they are made of material and he is to simply manufacture them for wear and use—not for show. Their arms are at a price agreed upon by the thousand. He in- all brightly burnished and kept in the best possiinformed us that he would work 12 hands and ble order. North Carolina may well be proud of

RESIGNATIONS.—Some six Government clerks resigned yesterday, owing to the passage of the Virginia ordinance providing that any citizen of Virginia ordinance providing that any citizen of that Commonwealth holding any office under the Government of the United States after to-day, shall be forever banished from that Stare and declared an alien enemy; and further, that any citizen who may harafter undertake to represent the State. west his home, now under the protection of the Federalists. He no doubt felt the halter tightening about his neck, as the news of the defeat at Manassas reached the Capital, and thought he would be safer for a time in some other place.

Richmond Dispatch.

anall be forever banished from that Stare and declared an alien enemy; and further, that any citizen who may hereafter undertake to represent the State usual average of pounds by December. The abundance of corn will enable farmers to adopt this system immediately. The subject is too important to be neglected. Without meat, we cannot wage the use of the State.

Richmond Dispatch.

MAY

To the New York Herald belongs the credit of the following remarkable plan of ending the war by the first of next May:

Congress has voted 500,000 men and \$500,000, 000 to carry out the war in which the Government is embarked to put down the great rebellion. There is nothing left for us but to go through it but the question is, how it can be carried to a speedy termination; for a long languishing was would be destructive to every interest. The plan then, is to raise 600,000 men instead of 500,000. and to raise a loan of \$600,000,000 instead of \$500,000,000. The defeat at Bull Run will make the war cost us \$100,000,000 more than would have been necessary had not the foolish advance

on Richmond been made. Under the organizing mind of McClellan, let the 600,000 men be sent to some twenty or thirty camps of instruction, and after being duly drilled and formed into corps under the best officers, le 200,000 be placed on the line of the Potomac by next October, and then let 200,000 be sent down the Mississippi, capturing all the cities on its banks, ncluding New Orleans. Then let 200,000 more be sent by sea to operate in sundry columns from the Atlantic coast, capturing Charleston, Savannah, Mobi'e and Pensacola. As nearly the whole fighting element of the South is now in Virginia. the c. tton States would be rapidly conquered, for the rebel army between Richmond and Virginia could not go to their relief, with 200,000 Union troops in their rear, on the banks of the Potomac, ready to march after them, taking Richmond on

As the slaves are mostly to be found in the cotton States, these contraband goods would become spoils of war, together with all the real and personlestate of the Secessionists, in pursuance of the act recently introduced into Congress confiscating all the property of the rebels, houses, lands, horses and negroes. The slaveholders in the revolted States number about 300,000. Their slaves number about 3 000,000. There are about 750,000 poor whites, heads of families, in those States, who have no slaves and no interest in slavery. Let the slaves be sold to them at \$25 per head, the price of a live Yankee caught at sea by the privateers of Jefferson Davis-the terms to be either

cash or credit, to be redeemed in cotton. This sale would at once create a majority Union men throughout the South, while it would realize a sum of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would pay the expenses of the war. Then the cotton of the present slaveholders, which will be found accumulated at the seaports and other points, must also be seized and sold to England and Franc. The proceeds of this sale would give us a handsome profit on the war, filling the Treasury and saving our Government the necessity of taxation by revenue, or in any other shape, for years to come. Thus would the war be finished, peace established and the Union restored. All this may be done before the 1st of May, 1862. If it be not done, it will only be because we have not the right kind of men to comprehend the plan or to carry out the pro-

FLOYD'S BRIGADE.

The Peterstown Gazette, of the 27th ult., has the following intelligence concerning the movements of this brigade:

Some six hundred of Gen. Floyd's Brigade, under the command of Col. Heath, crossed New River at Hobb's Ferry, seven miles below this place, on Sunday morning last. They had started for the Kanawha but received or 'ers in Tazewell to go to Staunton, so they came down East River they camped on Sunday night at but midway between Peterstown and the Red Sulphur Springs, and learning there were a good many strong Unupon their arrest. Accordingly, on Monday morning they visited Peterstown to get Colonel Chambers and his son, but after a dilligent search, it found to at the Colonel and his son had business somewhere else. They then proceeded to Doc. Ballard's, but the news reached him-before they did and he took to the mountain. Finding that Ballard (who was a merchant) had escaped, they took possession of his goods, among which they got three or four kegs of powder, and destroyed his books and papers, after which they proceeded to the house of John Ballard, but he, too, had fied. Great excitement prevailed. All the Union men in the neighborhood fled, and they had to give up the search, We learn, but do dot know whether true or false, that 200 of the body had been left for the purpose of scouting the country and arresting the Unionists, if possible.

Speaking of the nature of the wounds inflicted ov the two sides in the battle of the 21st ult., Mr. Sinclair tells us that a very large number of the Northern dead, were almost cut in two by bowie knives, or spitted by bayonets. We say of their dead, for the Southern bayonets and bowie knives left no wounded to tell the tale. Mr. S. saw one of the dead on the enemy's side who must have been killed in the retreat or rout, who was actually split down the back like a pickled shad or mullet. The splitting was evidently done with a bowie knife in a tremendously muscular hand. One regiment or battallion, the New Orleans Tigers, we think, led by Maj. Wheat, a native North Carolinian, threw down their rifles and fifteen of his troops scouting there about ten min- pitched in with their bowie knives. Mr. S. says it was awfully exciting. They put their men through. The majority of these Tigers were ny that went out for the purpose of capturing Lish stevedores, draymen, &c., from the levee, with a "rich Irish Brogue"-oncouth men, not plasing to General Scott, regular "Faugh a Ballagh," get out of the way persons. We cannot praise their accent, but their motions were rather good than otherwise .- Wilmington Journal. THE HORRORS OF WAR.

A correspondent of the Daily Times has the WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21, 1861 .- To

read of a battle, with its poetry of heroism, is a very fine thing. All men applaud the bold fellow, and all women throw laurels, on the gallant soldier who is ready to throw down his life for his country's flag. If one sees it, the thing is far different. I was at the defeat of our forces yesterday near Centreville, and as I witnessed the hot shot and terrible shell tearing through the air; as I saw the horrible grape and shrapnel doing its too certain work all around; as I saw my friend storm ing heroically masked batteries, which the terrible incompetence of their leaders did not allow them to silence, owing to insufficient reinforcements being sent in proper time; when I saw these heroes at \$11 a month losing heads, legs and arms, in thick profusion around me, when I witnessed the horrible rout brought about by a masterly flank movement of their picked calary and sharpshooters, and when I saw our artillerymen unlimber their guns, cut loose the traces of their horses and flee, leaving the preces behind; when I saw too our boasted cavalry flying in the same mad haste, with regiment after regiment pushing after them like so many sheep, throwing for three miles guns bayonets, cartridge-boxes and provisions of every kind away- dragoons riding over infantry in their flight and the ground absolutely covered for three miles with bodies, then I reslized as only those can who see it, the actual horros of war.

THE HOG CROP.

The Yankees have been chuckling over the idea that the Southern States can not make enough, either of meat or bread, for their own subsistence. This may have been the case with respect to meat; but simply for the reason, that they did quantity of common wrapping paper.

Address H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer. not pay attention to the subject. With their clithe supply of corn. Fortunately for us, the wheat and corn crops in

the Southern States are finer this season than they have been for many years. The wheat, already harvested, is ample for every man, weman and child in the land, soldiers inclusive. The corn promises to be the most abundant ever known. There is enough growing now in the Confederate States to make a sufficiency of meat for our own consumption, without having to import one pound from beyond the Ohio. But farmers should turn 1861

NEW CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED. 50 PAIRS FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS 100 PAIRS PLAIN CASSIMERE PANTS 100 PAIRS BLACK DOESKIN CASSI MERE PANTS, of best quality.
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eption of subscriptions, of such portions of their rops, as the patriotic citizens of North Carolina mar be abl; to invest in the bonds of the Confederat States. These bonds have twenty years to run, and bea eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

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War Tax. 3rd. It will prove to Europe and the world, not only our determination to support the Government of the Confederate States, but our ability to do so, &c., &c. The undersigned earnestly requests those to whom he has distributed subscription papers to use every exertion to get them filled as soon as possible and returned to him at Raleigh, N. C., where he will be glad to receive other subscriptions and to give further in-

formation, if necessary.

H. K. BURGWYN,
Raleigh, North Carolina. Papers thoughtout the State will perform a duty of patriotism by copying the above, or its sub.

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Camps, &c., &c., together with Soldiers Rations and

the mode of cooking them, and a few important sanitary suggestions to soldiers. MORRIS, Publisher, 97 Main street, Richmond.

CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Ms erm, 1861

W. S. Mason vs. W. H. Winder, Attachment, It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, W. . Winder lives beyond the limits of this State : It is six weeks successively notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Releigh, on the 3rd Monday of August next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the properv levied on condemned to the use or the plaintiff

Witness, Thomas J. Utley Clerk of said Court, at of fice in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, A. D., 1861 THOMAS J. UTLEY, Clerk.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, July 12th, 1861. TEERS that may wish to tender their services "serve during the war," will notify the underigned at this place, stating the condition of the company at to arms, accourrements, clothing, camp equipage, in.
Whenever a sufficient number of companies shall be

accepted to form a regiment, they will be ordered rendezvous and elect their field officers. R. H. RIDDICK.

Assistant Adjutant General A TTENTION VOLUNTEERS,
President Davis has agreed to receive a Regi ment of Volunteers for the War from this State, to consist of twelve Companies, with power to elect all their officers, and to fill all vacancies that may hereafter occur. There is now no difference between the Volunteers and State Troops, except in the mode of sp-

pointing the officers. All who desire to join the above named corps, will lease report at Newbern to the undersigned. G. B. SINGELTARY, Col, 9th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers

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copies of the above work, can obtain them of Mr. Cantwell, Raleigh. are requested to pay her. I will hold her receipt good Price of single copies of the above \$5.00 A deduition will be made to those who buy to sell again.

EDWARD CANTWELL

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RALBIGH, N. C., July 15th, 1861. The late semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, will be paid to the Stockholders on application,

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