The New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, contain accounts of the fight in Missouri.

St. Louis. Aug. 13, 3 P. M .- The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on

Saturday last, forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's To Major Gen. Fremont: Gen. Lvon, in three columns, under himself,

Gen. Siegel and Major Sturgis, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at half-past six on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe Our loss is about eight hundred killed and wounded. General Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was eight thousand, including two thousand Home Guards. The muster roll taken from the enemy give his strength at twenty-three thousand, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds.

Their loss is reported heavy, including Generals
McCulloch and Price. This statement is coroboorated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action.

General Seigle left only one gun on the field and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners at three o'clock on the morning of the 11th. He continued his retreat upon Rolla bringing off his baggage trains and \$25,000 in specie from the Springfield Banks.

The following is a verbal report taken from a special messenger who brought dispatches for

Early on Saturday morning Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield to give battle to the enemy. He came up to him on Davis creek, on Green's prairie a few miles Southwest of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position on rolling ground, at twenty minutes past six o'clock in the mor-

General Lyon fired the first gun, when the bat-Captain Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their Gen. Lyon began the att encampment on Wilson's Creek. Gen. Lyon's cavalry was posted on the enemy's left flank and Gen. Seigles artillery on the right. Then began the terrific attack, spreading slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, and pursuing them to their camp, shells from Totten's artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage wagons which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana regiment and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight and were almost annihilated. Sometime in the afternoon, as Gen. Lyon was leading on his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned around to his men waving, his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victory he was struck in the small of the back by a bal and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved on Gen. Siegel. Pursuit continued until nightfall, when our little army rested for the night in the encampment of

Sunday morning, Gen. Siegel, fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command from Springfield, fell back upon that city reaching Springfield, fearing the great numbers field engagement, as reported here yesterday. of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. Siegel concluded to fall back upon Rolla with his provision trains, and meet the reinforcements which were on the way to him. At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable Gen. Siegel had not been disturbed in his march.

Ninety of the rebels were captured, among whom a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name. The sword and horse of Gen. McCulloch wer the trophies taken.

Reinforcements are on the way to Rolla, and Gen. Siegel and his army may be considered THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

,WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 .- The War Department to-day received a despatch from Major General Fremont, saying among other things, that General Lyon's Aid reports an engagement, with a severe loss on both sides; and that Gen. Lyon was killed. Gen. Siegel was in command, and retiring

good order from Springfield towards Rolla. The following is the official report received tonight by General Scott:

HEADQ'RS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,) Sr. Louis, August, 13, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend:

Gen. Lyon, in three columns, under himself. Generals Siegel and Sturgis, attacked the enemy at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 10th. nine miles Southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our less was about 800 killed and wounded. General Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his columnn. Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. The muster roll reported taken from the enemy gives their force at twenty-three thousand, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennesssee, and Mississippi, with the Texan Rangers, and Cherokee half-breeds. The statement is coroborated by prisoners. Their loss is reported as heavy, including McCulloch and Price. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. General Siegel left one gun on the field and retreated to Springfield, whence, at three o'clock in the morning of the 11th, continued his retreat on Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and \$25,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank. J. C. FREMONT. Maj. Gen. Commanding.

THE SECOND ACCOUNT-M'CULLOCH AND PRICE NOT KILLED.

The following is the second Federal account furnished by an eye-witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning, and traveled to Rolla, Missouri, on horsebak. The effort to make the battle appear a "drawn one;" is evidently a weak invention of the enemy:

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only five thousand five hundred strong, the Homeguard remaining at Spring-field. The army slept on the prairie a portion of the night.

About sunrise on Saturday morning we drove in the authors of the enemy and soon after the attack became general. The attack was made in two columns by Generals Lyon and Sturges-Gen. Siegel leading a flanking force of about one thousand men, with four guns on the north of the

The battle raged from sunrise until one or two sed. o'clock in the afternoon. The Confederates, in overwhelming force, charged Totten's battery three distinct times, but were each time repulsed with great slaughter.

Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and his horse shot under him.

The Colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out to Gen. Lyon, "General, you come and lead us on," He did so, and at once put himself in the front. received a ball in his left breast and fell from his of subjugation of Lower California. horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied - No, not much;" but in a few minutes expired

abled. He endeavored to baul them off with a In concludes as follows: number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first, however spiking

the guns and disabling the carriages.

About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder, retreating and setting fire to their train and baggage wagons. Our forces were too battle may be considered a drawn one.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side:

Capt. Gratz, 1st Missouri regiment, killed.

Gen. Sweeney, wounded. Col. Mitchell, of the Kansas volunteers, severo-

Capt. Plummer, of the Regulars wounded.

Capt. Miller, Missour! 1st Regiment, seriously Capt. Cavendish, wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on horseback from the battle-field to Springfield.

Capt. Busk, slightly wounded.
Col. Ditzler, wounded in the left leg.
Capt. McFarlan, of Kansas 1st Regiment. wounded, supposed mortally, having his skull Lieuts. A. B. Agnall, L. L. Joull,-Duer, and

McGanagin, of the Kansas 1st Regiment were killed. Lieut. R. A. Barker, of the same regiment, was shot in the left hand. The Missouri 1st and Iowa 1st regiments, suffered most severely in the fight.

Gen, Price was not killed, as first reported .-There were rumors of the field that Ben McCulloch had been killed, but the Confederates denied t Saturday night Dr. Mencher and others of our army went back

with ambulance to the battle field from Spring-field, to about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field and were considerstely treated. Gen Lyon's body had been treated with great

respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield. Major Sturges took command on the battle field after the de th of Gen. Lyon. Gen. Siegel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to

300 killed, and several hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded. We captured about one hundred horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags-a Confederate and the Stars and Stripes. General Siegel marched back to Springfield in

good order after perfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage and blowing what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish should fall into the hands Our troops left Springfield on Sunday night,

and encamped thirty miles this of that place, the dent that he could have held Springfield against the force he had engaged, but was fearful of reintle immediately began. Severe cannonading was forcements to the enemy from the southwest, and kept up for two or three hours; when the fire of | that his line of communication to Rolla would be | Colonel.

Gen. Lyon began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy was expecting reinforcements from Gen. Hardee's column, which was approaching from the southeast. A portion of the artillery of the enemy was

admirably served, and their infantry fire was also It is thought that Gen. Siegel fell back n further than Lebanon, where reiforcements would | the battie; but unfortunately ventured too far.

The loss of the Southern forces is clearly a surmise of the Ablition eve-witnesses. The statement was telegraphed through with the approbation of St Louis "censors," and is designed to mollify the public mind at the North.

The Baltimore Exchange, of Thursday says: We learn from Washington that nine pieces o artillery, about forty wagons, mostly looded with knapsacks and provender, and a large amount of camp equipage, we abandoned by the Federals and fell into the hands of the Confederates.

STILL LATER.

Sr. Louis, August 14.-The impression prevails this morning among St. Louis Secess where the Home Guards were stationed. On that Ben. McCulloch was not killed in the Spring-Secessionists here claim to have received information that he advanced as far as Springfield on the 12th, (Mon-day,) and with his staff rested there that night.

> St. Louis, Aug. 14.-The following proclamation has just been issued :

> HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT. St. Louis, August 14, 1861. I herepy declare and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis. Maj. J. Mc-Kinstry, U. S. A., is appointed Provost Marshal. Ail orders and regulations issued by him will be

respected and observed accordingly. J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

Major McKinstry, the Provots Martial has arrested John A. Brownlee, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners and has appointed Basil Duke in his stead. The law of the city and State will be executed without change. The Washington correspondent of the Balti-

more Exchange writes. Additional despatches received here deny the death of Generals McCulloch and Price at the latebattle in Missouri, and confirm the utter defeat of the Federal forces, with considerable loss of artillery and baggage.

ANOTHER DESPATCH-FREMONT AND THE ZOU-AVES.

Indinapolis, August 14.—Intelligence has been received that a battle has been fought in Missouri, and that Gen. Lyon has been slain. General Fremont has telegraphed for all the available force in Indiana, "now or never." He says: "Zouaves, return to your camps; I will give you back your rifles. Old affairs shall be forgotten; the flag of the Eleventh awaits you, and your country calls you louder than ever.

arms. Let us make new renown on the banks of the Mississippi. Fill up the camp, Zouaves, and will march you to-moruow. (Signed.) LEWIS WALLACE, Colonel. THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE BATTLE.

The New York Herald uses the following language in regard to the defeat: The news from Missouri which we publish this morning, giving an account of the defeat of Gen. Lyon's army, and of the death of the General himself, is an additional reason for the prompt exertion of the utmost vigor. If to two such reverses a third should be added from want of vigilance or want of energy and skill, the cause of Twelfth, the materials for a couple of companies Union would be damaged almost beyond the are accumulating, and every exertion is being power of recovery. The country will not tolerate a long war. The conflict must be short, sharp Fourteenth at Fort Trumbull, Conn., have now and decisive, or fail altogether.

MEMPHIS Aug. 14.—Sixteen miles back of New Madrid, sixty Missourians routed two hundred Federals, killing and capturing many. Another skirmish took place in the same vicinity with General Pillow's scouts which resulted similarly.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15 .- A telegram from Hick man says that the battle at Charleston, Missouri, between Jeff Thompson's forces and Fremonters, the latter were driven back with great loss. Two gun-boats are now chasing the steamer Equality. She was captured to-day by Capt. James Irwin, from Cairo.

ST. Louis, Aug. 14.-The Evening Missourian and Bulletin, Secession papers, have been suppres-

The houses of two prominent Secessionists have been searched Cairo scouts report two thousand Confederates at Charleston.

At Rolla, Zeigle is reported to be fifty miles West of Gasconade with wagons. Fugitives have arrived here, by stage line to Springfield.

The Washington Government has been officially advised that General Van Dorn, of the Confederate Army with thirteen hundred men, is between While thus cheering his men on to the charge he | El Passo and San Antonio, with supposed object

A SPICY RETORT TO MR. CLAY .- Gore's Liv-

MANASSAS-HE MEETS WITH "HON."

MR. ELY. 2 Rev. Joseph Cross, Chaplain of Colonel Bate's Tennesse regiment, writes to the Christian Advicate some interesting letters from the "seat of war." We extract the following from his last:

Merciful God, what a sight for Christian eves -Wagons and ambulances loaded with mangled and groaning men? corpses carried on litters and the shoulders of surviving comrades; heaps of legs and arms r cently cut off by the surgeon; breins and blood scattered over the ground and trod into the mire; soldiers walking about with broken limbs and bandaged heads, covered with their own gore; others sitting or lying upon the wet earth. with wounds undressed and bleeding.

A lady, young and beautiful, but pale as death hurried by me exclaiming -"Where is poor Jim? and as she disappeared in the throng, a low voice said, 'She is from Alabama Jim was her brother.' Another came, with delicate feet, fit only to tread on roses, regardless of the mud through which she waded, exclaiming, "Where is he? where?" and an officer answered, soothingly, "Yonder, in that house with the yellow flag; they have amputated

the limb, and he is doing very well.' The next sad spectacle was a middle-aged woman, who met a dead body borne upon a plank; at the sight of which she burst in tears and sank upon the ground, when the soldiers raised her up and carried her after her dead husband. I saw a dense crowd and swalked toward it.

Within were many prisoners, sitting lying. walking about; some sad and others sullen; some evidently uneasy, others apparently quite indifferent, and here and there one affecting mirth and jocularity. There were several of Wilson's cutthroat gang, and three of Ellsworth's Zouaves. The latter said they did not know whether another of their number had escaped-death, but believed themselves the only survivors. There was a little man, with a wicked, wolfish loook, as restless as a hyens in a cage. It was the Honorable Alfred Ely, member of Congress from Rochester, New enemy not pursuing-the only hostile demonstra- York. Our Captain, Clusky, having been acquaintion observed during the day being the firing of ted with him in Washington, stepped up and took muskets at the rear guard. Gen. Siegel is confi- his hand. Most piteously the prisoner implored the interposition in his behalf, of a man whom, a few hours before, he would gladly have seen slaughtered. Captain C, introduced to him our gallant

> "Your servant, Colonel Bate," said the prisoner, bowing obsequiously. "I am glad to meet you. You see I am in a bad fix."

"Yes, sir," said the Colonel; 'you are for a member of Congress, in a very bad fix." "But you see," rejoined the honorable gentleman throwing open the breast of his coat, "I am unarmed; nothing but a pen knife; no uniform, merely spectator; came out with Senator Foster to see and was taken."

"Mr. Elv," replied the Colonel, "a battle-field is no place for a civilian. You are a member of Congress sir, and the representative of at least ninety thousand people. And do you think yourself a cipher in, a scene like this? No sir; the moral influence was worth a hundred soldiers to our enemies. Are you not a lawyer, Mr. Ely?"
"Yes, slr," said Mr. Ely, "I am a lawyer."

"Then, sir," Col B. continued, "you know that by your presence you are aiding and abetting this cruel and bloody assault upon us. It is a princi-ple of law which you are accustomed to recognize elsewhere, and which you are obliged to acknowledge here." He assented with a sheepish look and continu-

ed his absurd apology; which the Colonel thus cut short. "Mr. Ely, we are glad to see you here. We want you with us, and cannot consent to part with with you soon. There are men at Washington

for whom we may be willing to exchange you bereafter; if indeed, you should not be hanged, as you deserve." The battle-field, who shall describe? You could have walked over acres literally paved with the dead and the dying, and in some places were piles of gashed and gory corpses; but everywhere there appeared to be five Yankees to one Southerner. The miserable cowards as they fled left the slain and the wounded upon the field, and the former

were buried by our soldiers, and the latter treated by our surgeons; while in Washington the brutal rascals were beating to death the few Southern captives they had taken! In a few weeks I hope to preach to the Walker Legion from the steps of the Capitol at Washington, on the words of General Joshua before the

us the city!" MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS The New York Times, (very Black Republi-

gates of Jericho; "Shout, for the Lord hath given

Recruiting for the army hereis dead-virtually dead. There is a rendezvous in Cedar street, one in Chatham street, and one in Hudson street-all for the old army-and these added but fifteen men to the service last week. Every recruit brings the man who enlists him \$2, and house rent, and the support and pay of recruiting parties, go to make the newly obtained soldier doubly dear to the Government. Each rendezvons costs at least \$300 a month, and, of course, three rendezvous cost \$900. This makes each individual cost \$15 before he cats his first govern ment meal. If one office were kept open, and the money saved from the needless support of the Give her once more your experience and strong others given in bounty, every recruit would be able to get a \$10 bill the day he joined-a reward that would do more for the increase of the army

than a dozen offices.

The men now going into the service want to ride on horseback, hence the cavalry office on Hudson street got twice as many men last week as our foot soldiers rendezvous. A new branch office to take advantage of this preference, has been openened at No. 5 Broadway as an accessory to that in Hudson street, and it is doing well already. Until within a few weeks there were two infantry recruits to one mounted and one enlisted. The new regiments are getting along slowly. At Fort Hamilton, the headquarters of the made to fill them up. The headquarters of the 149 men, and two detachments from neighboring towns were sent up on Thursday. An office for this regiment has been opened at Providence, R. The recent order of the War Department stipulates that "all soldiers enlisted in 1861-2 shall be three years men," for some 3,000 have joined the service for five years, who will come under this law, and experienced military persons fear that exempt-

ing them, unnecessarily from two years' service, will have a deleterious effect in 1864, inasmuch as the mania for leaving the army, which the 1861 volunteers are expected to exhibit when their time expires, will take hold of the regulars, and result in a serious exodus from the different regi-Thenaval recruiting people are in ecstacy

The official notification that the Government would soon devise means to double their business, has induced them to make great preparations for large accessions to their list of recruits.

SOUTHERN HARBORS TO BE OBSTRUCT-ED.

It seems that the Lincoln Government have determined to resort to every conceivable method to make their blockade "effective." Not having a sufficiency of war vessels to blockade all the ports | We thought to have suppressed it in a few weeks, and rivers on the coast, they are now obtaining, in Baltimore, all the old hulks they can find-old oyester boats, pungeys, and some schooners form- mistake in our estimate of the strength of the reerly used in the Virginia trade-which are to be bels; have we made another in the confidence General Seigel had a very hard struggle and erpool Commercial Advertiser has a spicy edito- towed to the coast of North Carol ina and sunk at | we have placed in our own? Is it true that finally lost three of his four guns. His artillery | rial in reply to Cassius M. Clay's letter to the Lon- the mouths of rivers and inlets, to prevent the in- the South carries with her the sources of certain horses were shot in the harness and the pieces dis- don Times, upon the subject of American affairs. gress and egress of vessels to the ports of that State-The Exchange says (and other papers make simi-lar statements) that "a large number of such ves-Great Britain is the best conservator of her own sels have been purchased; that others have been honor, the best judge of her interest, and that as seized and carried off by the naval flotilla that she now right loyally salutes the Stars and has been cruising for some time past among the Stripes, so she reserves the right to salute the creeks and inlets of the Bay shore; that twenty Palmetto, should the children of the South suc- or more of these vessels were loading with stone ceed in retaining the indepent position which they | within a day or two past at Port Deposit, and that have assumed, in forming themselve in a new others have followed, or are about to follow, to be Union of Confederate States. We have to deal freighted in a similar manner." We hope our not only with the political, but with the commer-noighbors of North Carolina will be on the lookcial bearing of the quarrel; and were not a cer- out for the expedition. There are some long range tain line of policy forced upon us by our honor guns along the coast, while we are informed that in opposition to our interest, in the mere commer-cial sense of the world, we would immediately are not of long range. No code of international are not of long range. dispatch a fleet which would effectually open to our law sanctions such a mode of reinforcing a blockcommercial navy every harbor of the South.

ading squadron — Richmond Dispatch.

there a few days since and when opposite the fort saluted the Confederate flag.—Ports. Trans.

A CLERGYMAN AT THE BATTLE OF DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS AND ARMY

NEWS. The New York York Journal of Commerce, the 3rd instant says : The falling off in the business of the Patent of-

fice, is a strong commentary upon the general depression of business pursuits, produced by the war.
Twenty-six of the clerks and examiners were dismissed yesterday, for want of employment. A larger number had been discharged before. It is said that not more than five examiners will be retained. Four clerks were till lately employed in recording a signments, and now there is hardly business for one. At the present rate of declension the office will of necesity, he closed in six month. The reason of the entire and sudden failure of the concern is, that the patentess and their products have not the Southern market; while, at the same time, the market has fallen off or ceased in the free States, in like manner with other

The Government is availing itself of present means to procure and bring to this point an immense supply of ordnance and ordnance stores. Artillery is not to be rejected hereafter. The Confederates acting on the defensive, intend to make battle with artillery and cavalry-which on our side, was heretofore repudiated.

The Government has evidently determined, as matter of choice as well as of necessity, to carry the war into the heart of Eastern Virginia. If they cannot conquer there, they cannot any wherebecause the tide water region of Virginia is easily reached by land and sea. If this Government cannot carry on military operations there with success, they cannot anywhere. An entire failure in Virginia for the next six months, will go far to terminate the war, or rather to impair the means of this Government for continuing the war. It is feared that the disastrous defeat at Bull

Run will be the means of sacrificing the cause of the Union men in East Tennessee, Arms and munitions of war have been forwarded westward | and house very much broken up-valuable library to be conveyed to East Tennessee for the Union volunteers. Bu is now feared that they will never reach their destination, unless accompanied by

THE FEDERAL PRISONERS.

The New York Post of the 1st., has the follow-"It is rumored here that the government will soon "release on parole" rebel prisoners now the troops are about. Colored servants espetially are in danger of being seized as contrabeen pursued towards all the prisoners taken in band. Western Virginia. The friends of federal prisoners now at Manassas or Richmond demand that there be an exchange of prisoners, or at least that there be no further release of the rebel prisoners while federal soldiers remain in Richmond jails. But these persons overlook a great difficulty The Government cannot well make an exchange of prisoners without a recognition of the "belligerent rights" of the so-called Southern Confederacy. This whole question is at this moment receiving the most thorough consideration, and the determination of the government will be announcis agreed upon, the arrangements will be perfected

Commenting on the above the Nashville Patriot

It appears that the permanent policy of the Fed. erals is not yet determined. They are afraid to adopt the ordinary rule, because they would grant, by implication, to the South a status of war, of Revolution, and consequently carry all the usual beligerent rights. This would turn their theory of an undivided and indivisible Union, and give the South, at least, a quasi nationality such as in itself to invite all foreign nations to recognize the existence, in the Revolutionary South, of a de facto government, capable, for all the purposes of the war, of treating and holding a separate nationality from the Government at Washington, This, England has already substantially done, yet the Administration is evidently slow to justify such action on the part of foreign

At whatever determination the Lincoln government may arrive on this question, our government will undoubtedly pursue the straight path in which it has set out. If the number of prisoners increases on its hands, it may become expedient for it to release a portion of them, on conditions similar to those imposed by the Federalists; but it will retain enough to secure the proper treatment of all defenders of Southern liberty and independence, whether captured on sea or land. This is not only our policy but our duty.

The Northern Congress has adjourned after passing a loan bill for two hundred and fifty milions of dollars. The features of this bill are the most extraordinary and extravagant exhibitions of nonsense, perhaps, in the history of legislation. The law, as passed, accomplishes nothing, and practically amounts to nothing but the lame and impotent conclusion that the Secretary of the Treasury may make an experiment, if he pleases, of raising a loan to this amount, and may do so in any way that suits him best. It provides for any experiment that the Secretary may devise; it indicates no rescources of revenue to meet the exigencies of his discretion; it has no plan and is, in short, nothing more than a jumble of legislative words, without force or effect.

We do not exaggerate the defects of this law. It speaks for itself. In the first place, the law makes it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury either to issue coupon or registered bonds, to run twenty years, or Treasury notes as he may deem advisable. In the next place, it authorizes one hundred millions of the bonds to be negotiated in Europe by "drummers," if the Secretary may deem it advisable. In the third place, it authorizes the issue of Treasury notes, if the Secretary may deem it advisable, to bear various rates of interest, or none at all, and finally prevides that this paper may be paid out for salaries

and supplies. Here are three experiments to raise \$250,000,-000-that of investment by capitalists at home, that of European negotiation, and that of a shinplaster circulation-and all of them mere theories, left to be essayed by a Secretary; with nothing in the law to provide for or assure their success. Never was a law balder. It neith er prevides nor indicates revenue. It is like a brazen-faced Yankee advertisment for a loan, in return for which the creditor is to have a share in some mysterious business that only needs a small adance "to realize a handsome fortune."

How Mr. Secretary Chase is to accomplish the raising of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, with the Yankee people already kicking against the pricks of a twenty million tax; with the New York banks already well nigh depleted of their coin by the Government within the past two or three months; with Treasury notes already hawked about by employees and contractors of the Government for sale in the peculiar usurers' dens in Washington; and, last of all, with no provision of revenue, no pretension of credit-nothing, in short, but a naked and foolish edict, passes our comprehension, and we doubt not, his own also. Richmond Examiner.

NORTHERN JOURNAL CHANGES ITS TONE.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, hitherto one of the most rabid war journals, has changed its tone of late. In the last issue come to hand the

It cannot be denied that we are disappointed at the formidable aspect the rebellion has assumed. and supposed the South would yield at once before the enthusiastic rush of Union men to arms. in support of the Government. We have made a failure, or shall we not rather be com; elled to yield to her demands, not as a matter merely of policy and of self-interest, but of sheer necessity? Is not the struggle assuming new features, and

instead, of being a contest for the preservation of the Constitution, is it not growing into the war of subjugation, in which the course first marked out by the Government will be abandoned by the necessity of events? Is there any longer a reasonable hope that after the bitter strife of States, and the shedding of fraternal blood, the Union can ever be restored to it former position

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT. Several of our citizens have just returned from Morehead City, N. C., where, for the past ten

its polite attendants its general arrangements, and everything connected with it. They also dilate with fervor upon the the superior advantages which Morehead City offers as a summer resort. They say it far surpasses Old Point Comfort, offering all the salt water luxuries, deligh. ful bathing, etc., to be had at Picayune Butler's present dwelling place; but none of that intensely torrid heat for which Old Point has long beer notorious. Fort Macon, too, is in close proximity, and easily reached by pleasure yachts, while fishing boats and fish in abundance are to be had without the slightest trouble. The wonder is that Morehead city is not more generally resorted to by Virginians and North Carolinians. There is rail every inch of the way from Petersburg, and any one taking the cars here in the morning, finds himself at Morehead City in time for a goo! bed the same night .- Petersburg

FEDERAL OUTRAGES. The Romney (Hampshire county; Va.,) Intelli-

gencer, of August 9th, says: The Federal force in this and Hardy county. at this time, is not less than from 4 to 5,000. Many of our citizens have suffered greatly by these Hessians. John T. Peerce' Esq. has had taken off by them 60 head fat cattle, 3 horses, 1 mule, with wagon and colored servant Harry. Col. E. M. Armstrong, damage done to house and furniture . very great—colored servant Maria, enticed away by them. A. W. McDonald, Jr., Esq., furniture nearly all destroyed. Mr. Wm. Barrick estimates his loss at \$75. Mr. N. C. Smoot, lost all his clothing, bedding, provisions, nearly all his plates knives forks, &c., together with most of his kitchen farniture. Mr. W. Savlor, nearly all his bedding, furniture, much of it broken, even down to locking-glass and infant cradle. Also fences burned, hen-roosts robbed, garden pillaged, and, in short, neither perons nor proparty safe, our informant says, when any of

NOT A BAD JOKE.

Many incidents have been related in illustraof the confidence of the enemy of a victory at Manassas but the following is the best joke of them all. Col. Scott, of Pennsylvania, is manager of the Government railroads and telegraphs, and just before the battle of Manassas, feeling assured of the success of the Federal army, he arranged a schedule for the running of three trains a day on ed at an early day. If an exchange of prisoners | the Alexandria and Manassas Gap Raitroad. The following is his advertisement :

> On and after Monday, July 22d, regular trains will leave Alexandria and Fairfax promptly, and rocced by eard time. All extra trains will give regular trains a clear rack not less than ten minutes before card time

f regular trains. Maximum speed not to exceed eighteen miles per hour. In all cases of doubt take the safe coures-in-

wrtment THOMAS A. SCOTT, General Manager Government Railways. H. E. GRAY, Train Master, Alexandria. As we have not heard of any trains running since Sunday, the 21st, we conclude that they have

followed the advice, "run no risks." ARREST OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express relates the

following as an amusing incident: The Rev. Mr. Lippitt, of the Episcopal Ohurch, a native of R. I., and formerly a Professor in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia, resides near Alexandria, and about three weeks ago officiated at Christ Church in that city. His sernon was regarded by the officer in command as a Secession discourse, and he was accordingly incarcerated in the Washington jail. Being required by the Secretary of State to produce his sermon, he sent for it, when it appeared by a note on the margin that "it was ilrst preached twelve years ago!" The Secretary read it carefully over, and pronounced it good, sound, Christian doctrine, and forthwith ordered Mr. Lippitt to be discharged. This incident, which has just transpired, caused not a little amusement among the reverned gentleman's friends.

THE WAR FAILURES IN NEW YORK .- Our late Northern papers report a large number of heavy failures in N. Y., but the names of all the parties are not mentioned. Referring to the downfall of the great house of Claffin, Melen & Co the Day Book says:

The strongest and firmest mercantile houses now begin to fall. Claffin, Mellen & Co., have at last succumbed to the pressure. Next to A. T. Stewart, this was considered the firmest house in New York. Their habilities are estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 with \$3,000,000 confidential. This house has been noted as one of the "political corporations" of New York. Its chief members were the pillars of Beecher's church and in all anti-slavery enterprises they were foremost in spirit and liberality. They have reaped the reward of their doctrines.

DEATH OF A STRANGER .- The Baltimore Ex-

change, of Monday, says . About the time of the arrival of the train from Washington last night, a very respectably dress ed man, who had alighted from the train, was seen to stagger and fall upon the platform. A crowd mmediately gathered around him, and a vicepoliceman procured a back and conveyed him to the Western district police station. He had been there but a few minutes when he expired. Upon an examination of his effects, it was ascertained that his name was Marick Beauford Fielde. He had a letter of introduction from the Duke of Malmesbury to President Lincoln, two medals from Queen Victoria for meritorious, service in the Crimean War, a pass from Gen. Scott, signed by an aidde-camp, giving the bearer permission to pass the lines of the United States army, a gold watch and a very neatly bound diary.

No ICE IN WASHINGTON .- In this sweltering weather, with the thormoneter ranging from one hundred to one hundred and twenty degress, the ice dealers announce that their stock of ice is exhausted, and that there is no more to be had there this summer. Five large vessels, loaded with the precious commodity, have been over due now more than ten days, and the consignees there have come to the reluctant conclusion that the vessels have been captured by "the pirates of the gulf." The ice dealers say also that it is impossible to get vessels to bring ice here, because vessel owners are afraid of losing, in this manner, both vessels and cargo. So that they have the very pleasant prospect before them of living through the hot months of August and September, without ice.

EFFECT OF THE WAR .- The Boston Traveler

The railroads in New England are now beginning to feel the effects of the stagnation of business caused by the war. The passenger travel, both through and local, is quite small, and the local reight traffic has almost come to a stand-still, in dicating the light demand upon Boston for goods by the interior towns. Such roads as are out of debt, however feel confident of earning a dividen J, though it will probably be smaller than for several years past.

A foreigner named Frank Howard; who seems to have had no relations in this country, perpetrated his throat with his razor, and immediately threw A FRENCH STEAMER.-A friend writing us assuage the pain of burning. Human nature ing. In this condition his dead body was found.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION. AND THE BLIND.

The next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of September, and continue ten months. Pupils should be sent in PUNCTU-ALLY at the commencement of the session. Havdays, they have so journed, and enjoyed the hospitality and the luxuries so liberally dispensed at the Macon House. The advertisement of the proprietors will be found in our our columns to-day. Our informants speak in glowing terms of the Macon House—Its cuisine, to receive the benefits of an education. Any information as to the method of admitting Pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter, or otherwise.

WILLIE J. PALMER. au 17-wasw3m

> STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 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 ordered that publication be made in the Register for six weeks successively notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of August next, then and there to plead or repleyy, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to the use or the plaintiff's

Witness, Thomas J. Utley Clerk of said Court, at of ce in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, A. D., 1861-fiju 13—w6w THOMAS J. UTLEY, Clerk.

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HALIFAX COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA M. L. VENABLE, JOS. VENABLE, A. M. Instructors S. L. VENABLE, A. M. The next session of twenty weeks will open on the 15th of July, 1861. For fu-ther particulars apply for circular.

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A large stock of Fancy Soaps, Received at P. F. PESCUD'S, Received at Drug Store. "Standard," "Spirit of Age" and Journal copy NO RIFLE MAKERS IN THE STATE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, August 10, 1861. Proposals are invited until 12 M. on Wednesday

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ed to the "Officer Commanding Ordinance Depot Raleigh, N. C," and endorsed "Proposals for furnish ing percussion Rifles." JAS. A. J. BRADFORD.

tract will accompany proposals, which will be address

au 14-td Colonel and Chief of Ordnance. PRESH MEDICINES AND TOILET ARTICLES. has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that after much delay trouble, and expense, ewing to the war, and interruption of trade, he has procured a fresh supply of Medicines. Toilets and other articles in his line, which he has been unable to furnish for some time past .-He has to pay CASH for all he buys, and hopes that such of his patrons as do not pay promptly, will take the hint, and that all in arrears, who have not gone to the seat of war to fight for our independence and dearest interests, will pay up their arrearages or a part at least, so that he may be able to meet pressing de-

mands, and keep his Stock replenished. All orders from the country (unless from prompt and reliable parties,) will go unnoticed, if not eccompanied with the CASH or its equivalent. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

TORTH CAROLINA, WARREN COUN-TY, Superior Court of Law-April Term Nathaniel McLean, to the of William L. Harris,

Robert Chapman. Original attachment levied on a tract of land lying in Granville county, adjoining the lands of Charles R. Eaten, John Clardy deceased, Lenard Stegall and others containing about one hundred and twenty three scres.

It apearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Chapman, the defendant in the above cause re-A DESPERATE AND DETERMINED SUICIDE .sides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore A foreigner named Frank Howard; who seems to have had no relations in this country, perpetrated a most desperate suicide near Eaton, Ohio, on the Robert Chapman that unless he replevies the said pro-31st ultimo. He went to the barn, set it on fire, perty, and pleads in said cause, by the next term of and after the fire had got a fair start, with the intention of removing every trace of himself, he cut Court House in Warrenton on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, judgment will himself into the fire. But loss of blood did not be rendered against him, and said property will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs recovery.

Witness, Benj. E. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth

Pr fee \$5.621/2.

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NA IRREPRESSIBLES. JUNCTION P. O. Hanover County, Va., July 29, 1861. Under this name it proposed to get up a regiment of ten companies of 100 men each, including office. making 1,000 men. We are to wear citizens' clothe and to use such arms as we can furnish ourselves-

A pair of Colt's pistols, a bowie knife and a dans

barrel gun, with a Minnie ball or a good rife

pledge ourselves to serve during the war wherever is President may choose to place us; to serve without The main object of this organization is to average the death of General Robert S. Garnett, of Virginia and Colonel Charles F. Fisher, of North Carolina. Those who wish to form such a regiment, will signify their assent by writing to me at the above po office and when we have 500 men we will report selves for duty, and go on increasing the number und

death or inability, and no other cause shall release man from his obligation. I will act as private, or a any capacity the regiment may direct When our number reaches 500, we will request the Presidents appoint a Colonel of his own selection, and muster us into service at Richmond I will advertise the of meeting there as soon as I receive the names of A men. Each company will choose its own Captain and

up by new enlistments whenever vacancies occur is

subordinate officers. THEODORE S. GARNETI. The newspapers in Virginia and North Car . na will doubtless publish the above without charatwice a week for three weeks.

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