

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.:
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1861.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

This body met last Thursday. Gov. Clark, as Speaker of the Senate, called that branch to order. After prayer by the Rev. Joel Tucker, the roll was called and 32 answered to their names. Peter Adams, in place of Ex-Gov. Morehead; B. S. Gaiter, in place of Avery, and G. W. Candler, in place of Mark Erwin, were qualified and took their seats. Joseph A. Englehard was elected assistant Clerk, in place of W. L. Saunders.

Speaker Clark then delivered a feeling address in regard to the death of Gov. Ellis. He also alluded to the uncertainty of those provisions of the Constitution determining how the Executive chair should be filled when made vacant by death; and in compliance with his suggestion, a proposition was subsequently made to go into an election for Governor. But the motion was tabled, and there, it is supposed, the matter will rest; and Mr. Clark will fill the unexpired term of the late Gov. Ellis.

There was nothing done in the lower House, except to fill vacancies in the clerkships, qualify new members sent up to supply the places of those who have gone into the army, and make other preparations for business.

THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN GEN. EVANS AND TWO OF GEN. BANKS' REGIMENTS.

Intelligence confirmatory of this affair, was received at Richmond yesterday, as will be seen by a telegraphic despatch published in our columns this morning.

We learn from a gentleman who was in Richmond yesterday, that the War Department had received an order to provide means for the transportation of seventeen hundred prisoners of war to the seat of Government.

The same paper says the movement of Gen. EVANS is fully confirmed by passengers who reached Lynchburg late Thursday evening by the Orange and Alexandria train. These passengers give the following additional particulars:

Gen. Evans reached Lovettsville, two or three miles from Leesburg, and about one mile from the Potomac, Tuesday night, when by a skillful manoeuvre, he succeeded in completely surrounding the force of the enemy, consisting of Gen. Banks' division, about seventeen hundred strong. A demand was then made by Gen. Evans for the surrender of the whole force, but the enemy refused to comply, and on Wednesday morning, at an early hour, a battle was fought, which resulted in the killing of about two hundred and fifty of the enemy, and a loss of about fifty killed and wounded on our side, the remaining force of the enemy, between 1,400 and 1,500 men, unconditionally surrendered themselves, together with all their arms, etc.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

Another Battle—Southern Arms Victorious—Freedom Restored.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.
A telegram from Mr. Hickman just received says: "a battle was fought at Charleston, Mo., yesterday, between Jeff. Thompson's forces and Fremont's. The latter had been driven back with serious loss."

Two gun boats are now chasing the steamer Equality, captured to-day by Capt. James Keown.

Richmond, Aug. 16.

The reported capture of an entire Federal force, near Leesburg, has been confirmed. Fourteen hundred prisoners were taken, and three hundred were killed and wounded. It is understood this brilliant achievement was effected by the 17th and 18th Mississippi, the 8th Virginia and Richmond Howitzer Battery.

Baltimore papers of Thursday, and New York of Wednesday, have been received. The former papers contain full reports of the battle in Missouri, the death of Lyon and contradiction of the death of McCulloch and Price. Martial law has been declared in St. Louis.

Congress has passed an act declaring that the act prohibiting the exportation of Cotton from the Confederate States, except through sea ports, shall go into effect immediately.

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 energy and skill, the cause of the Union would be damaged almost beyond the power of recovery. The country will not tolerate a long war. The conflict must be short, sharp and decisive, or fall altogether.

From the Richmond Examiner.
The Confederate Congress have in hand a bill which may try the strength and stability of the new government more severely than the armies or the navies of the United States. This bill imposes direct taxation on the people of the Confederacy to pay the interest of the loans and meet the expenses of this war. A similar bill has been passed by the Congress of the United States, and it will, if enforced, shiver that Government in pieces before the year is ended.

MOVEMENTS AND SPIRIT OF THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE DESPOTISM IN MISSOURI.
The following dispatch, which we find in our latest Northern papers, indicates the extent and manner in which the despotic power of the Federal Government is being carried on in Missouri:

The county seats of Warren, Montgomery, Lincoln, Gallaway, Andraite, Pike, Ralls, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Macon, Shelby, Manor, Lewis, Knox, Tyson, Scott, Clark and Livingston counties, by a simultaneous movement are to be immediately occupied by strong bodies of U. S. forces, the commanding officers of whom will appoint a committee of public safety from among the most responsible citizens of the county, whose duty it shall be to preserve the peace in their respective counties. Each committee shall consist of not more than five persons, and whenever it can consistently be done, the proper county officers shall be selected as members.

No one thus appointed shall be permitted to decline or shall fail to perform his duties, under such penalties as the commanding officer shall see fit. These committees are charged according to orders issued by Gen. Pope, with the view of maintaining peace and order in their respective counties, and shall have power to call out all citizens of the county to assemble at such time and place, and in such numbers, as may be necessary to secure these objects.

Any one who shall refuse to obey such call will be turned over to the military authorities. If the people of the counties respectively are not able or willing to enforce the peace among themselves and to prevent the organizing of companies to make war upon the United States, the military force will perform the service, but the expenses must be paid by the county of which such service is necessary.

To secure their prompt payment, a levy of a sufficient amount of property or money will be at once made and collected by the officer in command. Upon the call of a majority of the Committee of Public Safety, in each county, troops will be sent to keep the peace, but as such expeditions are for the benefit of the people concerned, who have in nearly every case the power to discharge the service themselves, the troops sent will be quartered upon them, and subsisted and transferred by the county in the manner above specified, the whole period it may be necessary for them to remain. If, in consequence of disturbance not reported by the committee, and the General commanding finds it necessary to send a force into a county to restore order, they will in like manner be billeted upon the county, unless the combinations against the peace are too powerful to be resisted, or the parties engaged in it were organized in other counties and brought on the disturbance by actual invasion.

The enemy were never so weak during the war as they are at this moment. Demoralized by the blighting influences growing out of their recent defeat—deserted by eighty thousand of their seasoned soldiery—their camps full of raw levies—an undrilled mob, and they in the full enjoyment of diseases incident to all new soldiery—the Government distracted in its councils and on the verge of disintegration—scattered in virtual disgrace by the promotion of a subaltern to joint authority with him—this is the hour of the enemy's weakness and of our strength. Are we going to improve our opportunity? This is the question on the lips of all.

We have at this time in Virginia a splendid army; how many it would not be prudent to say, but enough to strike a grand decisive blow. It is an army of veterans some fresh from a victorious field—others burning with desire to emulate the deeds of their more fortunate comrades, and all anxious to close with the enemy, and if possible transfer the Flanders of the war to the Susquehanna.

The opportunity exists—the gate is open for a march to victory and independence.—We have no reason to doubt that that march will be made.—Richmond Examiner.

LINCOLN'S DIRECT TAX LAW.

Lincoln's Congress passed a law, to raise by direct taxation, twenty millions of dollars for carrying on his war. The amount is to be divided out among the several States, including those of the Southern Confederacy. North Carolina is put down for \$576,199 66, to be collected by collectors appointed by Lincoln. Here's a chance for the army of office seekers. Don't all speak at once. Old Abe's tax collectors, should be sent them among us, will certainly receive distinguished consideration.—Greenborough Patriot.

When the thermometer "stands" at ninety-five in the shade, and the streets are made hideous by the discordant screechings of vendors of hot melons and cool impudence, the wisest and most thoughtful of us are not much more prone than butterflies and grasshoppers to think of the dreary winter months, with their snows, north winds and frosts. Under ordinary circumstances, when negro clothing and fire-wood are the principal cares which those months bring with them, it matters little whether they occupy our thoughts or not during the sultry months of August and September. As, however, a winter campaign is now a fixed and inevitable fact, and as some four or five hundred thousand brave Southern volunteers are to be exposed to its hardships, it behooves every man, woman and child in the slave States to be providing for their comfort. To the peltings of every pitiless storm, to every cutting wind, to every snow and our frost our soldiers must be exposed during the approaching winter. In rudely constructed huts, or encamped in their tents, these soldiers are to suffer every privation which winter may bring with it.

Let the thousands who will enjoy the approaching winter months snugly ensconced by blazing fires, protected by thick walls and well covered roofs, remember that their defenders are to spend the long nights of winter exposed in every storm. Let them remember that if through neglect and exposure those brave defenders are stricken down, not only will there be grief in every family, but rapine, confiscation and subjugation at every door.

We earnestly conjure all who are not in active military service to prepare for the winter campaign. God has blessed every State of the Confederacy with such abundant crops that we can easily feed an army of five millions of men. All of our energies must now be directed to providing sufficient warm and comfortable clothing for our soldiers. The soldier is subjected to so much exposure that he will need his winter clothing by the first or middle of October. Blankets, comfort, flannel shirts, thick, strong shoes and woollen socks, overcoats; warm, well-lined pantaloons, padded coats, gloves, worsted protectors for the chest, and numberless other articles, will be needed in immense quantities by our soldiers. Let every hand be busy and let every private purse be open for the preparation and the purchase of these and other indispensable articles. The South is full of the raw material from which these things may be fabricated. They should be made at every farm house in the South. There are no fingers too delicate for this work and none too coarse and ignorant to be usefully employed.

If there are any so parsimonious as to hesitate about contributing to this indispensable work, we must stimulate them to liberality by a simple suggestion. The property of every citizen of the Southern Confederacy, who is not a traitor of the Carlisle type, has been confiscated by a recent act of the Yankee Congress. If we are conquered, we are beggared. Lincoln's ruffians will sweep every acre of our lands and every variety of personality which we possess. If we do not triumph we lose all; whilst on the other hand success will make us in five years the most prosperous and affluent people of modern times.

Liberality to our soldiers has become a great necessity to every property holder in the Confederate States.

Let no sane man think of money-making until every battle-field is whitened with the bones of our sensual, brutal and depraved invaders. Every thought about gain and self must now yield to the wants of our brave soldiery. If, through our neglect and indifference, our armies become disorganized, then will land, slaves, mules, horses, cattle, bonds and stocks become worthless, except to the rapacious Yankee invaders.

Every feeling of patriotism and every selfish consideration require us to devote money, labour—indeed, everything—to the comfort of our soldiers.—Richmond Examiner.

RETALIATION.

The Charleston Mercury, editorially and by correspondents, alluding to the imprisonment and bad treatment, reported to be inflicted on the crew of the Savannah, in New York, calls for immediate retaliation. A correspondent suggests that twice the number of Yankee prisoners now in Richmond, including Mr. Ely, be sent to Charleston, and to be subjected to the same treatment that the crew of the Savannah receive in New York. When they are paraded through the streets of New York, hand-cuffed, let the Yankee prisoners take an airing through Charleston in the same guise.

There is no doubt, that humanity as well as self-respect demands, that we should treat the enemy's prisoners as they treat ours. If they put irons on our people, we must put irons on theirs. We may deplore the necessity; but there is no alternative. All we have to do, is to ascertain the facts, our course is then plain.

ATTENTION LADIES!
The following circular has been issued by His Excellency Gov. Clark. It makes a timely call—see, we are satisfied, which will not be disregarded. Every family can make comforts as a substitute for the blankets they can give the soldiers, and any young lady who cannot knit a couple of pair of socks for our soldiers, but poorly recommends herself as a future wife and mother. Attention, Ladies!

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties of North Carolina:
It is deemed not only desirable but an imperative duty that early measures be taken to accumulate a supply of winter clothing for North Carolina troops now in the field. The scarcity of material for sale in this State, and the uncertainty of procuring supplies from abroad, force us to rely on our own domestic resources.

It is thought that every family can spare one or more blankets without personal inconvenience, or a pair of woollen socks, and it is believed that for such a purpose a call would be responded to with alacrity.

It has therefore been concluded that an appeal for this purpose be made to the great body of the people, and with that view I have to request the sheriffs of the several counties to act as agents of the State, to solicit a contribution of the kind.

To this end they are requested to circulate this notice, and employ agents in every district of their county to further the matter.

All contributions of this kind may be boxed and forwarded to the nearest Railroad Depot—and due information thereof sent to the Governor.

The Sheriffs are further requested to furnish to the Governor a list of the donors. The transportation of these donations will be at the expense of the State—and the bill for such service should be duly forwarded for payment.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor of North Carolina.

By accident, if not design, some person has left with brother Brainer, of the Salisbury Watchman, a regular Bird Cage, vulgarly called a Hoop Skirt, said to be worn by ladies. The fellow must have been tight if he took the Watchman for a Wo-man.—Charlotte Bulletin, Aug. 17.

Oh! It was an accident of a friend and patron. He has taken it away. All right again.

Mr. Justice Wayne of the United States Supreme Court.—The New York Tribune, of the 5th, says:

It is said that Judge Wayne of the United States Supreme Court, though a citizen of Georgia, is now in Washington for the purpose of taking his accustomed seat upon the bench.

The Augusta Chronicle, commenting upon the above remarks:
We believe Judge Wayne has remained in Washington, and has not recently been in Georgia.

WALL STREET IN AGONY.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

Wall street is painfully exercised to-day by that ill-natured money article in the London Times, warning Brother Jonathan not to enter Lombard street with his new loans for war purposes—inasmuch as Lombard street looks upon the Northern (Secesh) brother, as an incorrigible repudiator.

The article, that the writer of the money article for the Thunderer is an individual whose sympathies and interests are all with Jefferson Davis, and against the North. How all that may be, I cannot say; but I do say that the cold water the Jupiter of Printing House Square has thus thrown upon American credit is having the effect to inspire everybody with fresh anxiety to hear from Mr. August Belmont, who, by this time, must be among the English money kings, face to face.

LOSSES AT SPRINGFIELD.

Richmond, Aug. 17.

Despatches received here from a reliable source, report the Confederate loss near Springfield, Mo., at about 1,000 killed, wounded and missing. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is twenty-five hundred. Lyon was killed. Six cannon were taken and a large amount of stores and wagons. It was a total rout. McCulloch and Price are in hot pursuit of the enemy, and are confident of Seige's command. Hardee and J. E. Thompson are moving Northeastward, expecting to cut off Seige's retreat towards St. Louis.

Important from Southern Kansas.

LEASWORTH, Aug. 6.

We have intelligence from the Southern Kansas border that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the actions of the full-blooded Cherokees and white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by John Matthews, a leader from the Oage country. It is reported that men have been killed and sixty families driven from the Cherokee Neutral Land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon the place. A messenger has arrived here, requesting assistance from the government.

THE TRAITORS SUSTAINED.

The Washington Republican says:
The forty-two thousand dollars due Virginia under the last distribution act of 1841, and which that State has hitherto refused to receive, was paid over the other day to Gov. Fairport.

This in connection with the 27,000 stolen from the Bank of Weston, in Lewis, will enable CARLETON and his negro children to go to market for some time to come.—Petersburg Express.

Brownlow Defunct.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that the publication of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig has been suspended. Such a poisonous plant as that sown by the hypocritical parson cannot flourish, even on the soil of East Tennessee.