

THE PROCLAMATION OF GEN. FREMONT—Martial Law in Missouri.

A dispatch announced a few days ago that Gen. Fremont had declared Martial law in Missouri. The following is his proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Aug. 30.

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency to render it necessary that the Commanding General of this department should assume the administrative powers of this State, its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders who infest nearly every county in the State, to avail themselves of the public misfortune and the vicinity of a hostile force so gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorder, to maintain as far as is now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the State of Missouri.

The lines of the army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi river.

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines, shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty will be shot.

The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proved to have taken active part with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, declared free men.

All persons who shall be proved to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fomenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their interest warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith. Any such absence, without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of the declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to the existing laws and such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand; but it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country where the law will be administered by the civil officers in the usual manner and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding General will labour vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety, hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence but the active support of the people of the country.

J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

General Fremont thanks his Men for their "gallantry" at the battle of Springfield. General Fremont also issues the following general order:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25, 1861.

1. The official reports of the commanding officers of the forces engaged in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, having been received, the Major General Commanding announces to the troops embraced in his command, with pride and the highest commendation, the extraordinary services to their country and flag rendered by the division of the brave and lamented Gen. Lyon.

For thus nobly battling for the honour of their flag, he now publicly desires to express to the officers and soldiers his cordial thanks, and commends their conduct as an example to their comrades whenever engaged against the enemies of the Union.

Opposed by overwhelming masses of the enemy, in a numerical superiority of upwards of twenty thousand against four thousand three hundred, or nearly five to one, the successes of our troops were sufficiently marked to give to their exploits the moral effect of a victory.

of him." Let all emulate his prowess and undying devotion to his duty.

3. The regiments and corps engaged in this battle will be permitted to have "Springfield" emblazoned on their colors as a distinguished memorial of their services to the nation.

4. The names of the officers and soldiers mentioned in the official reports as most distinguished for important services and marked gallantry will be commended to the War Department for the consideration of the Government.

This order will be read at the head of every company in this department. By order of MAJ. GENERAL FREMONT.

The Springfield Battle Field a Fataleight after the Fight.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a long letter about the battle near Springfield, Missouri, has the following:

There are still remaining about seventy-five or one hundred unburied bodies upon the field of battle, besides a large number of horses. The bodies are generally lying on hard, gravelly ridges. Those who fell in the hollows, or where the ground was soft, have been hid from view. The stench arising from the field is not as overpowering as might be supposed. With a single exception, every face has turned as black as an Ethiopian, and that one, strange to say, persists in retaining its Circassian characteristics. In several instances, the visitor can distinctly see where wounded men have dragged themselves from the places where they fell, to the shade afforded by the few scrubby oak bushes in the field, and there, with the crimson tide of life ebbing away, and no kind hand to administer so trifling a thing as a cup of water, for the want of which they were famishing, they laid them down to die. Some of our wounded men who had thus sought the shade, were not found for three or four days after the battle.

THE RICHMOND ARMORY—ITS OPERATIONS.

A visit to the Richmond Armory and an examination of its operations in connection with the Ordnance Department of Virginia, give some interesting information.

What has been accomplished at the Armory, since the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, has been accomplished under many difficulties. It was left without machines, &c., which could no longer be procured in the North when the Ordinance of Secession had become public, and it had to fall back on such resources as were at hand.

Since the commencement of the present hostilities, two hundred pieces of artillery, 6 and 12 pounders, have been re-bored, so as to equal the best of modern cannon. With good carriages, caissons and carefully prepared ammunition, they have been promptly thrown into the field, and have done good service there.

Besides these, 40 brass field pieces, the State's quota received during the last ten years from the Federal Government have been mounted complete, and have been in the field in every fight.

Since the first of April, there have been issued from the Richmond Armory and Military Institute at Lexington 61,594 arms and 186 pieces of cannon.

The small arms seized at Harper's Ferry Arsenal have not been accounted for to the State. About three thousand of them were seized. They were probably exchanged by our troops engaged for the indifferent arms in their hands.

The Armory has proved itself of the most timely assistance in the suddenness of the present war, thro' its instrumentality in the supply of arms, or in the holding them in readiness to defend the integrity and honor of the Commonwealth.

Richmond Examiner.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—Mr. Wm. Painter, of Augusta, has invented an "Adjustable Camp Stool and Cot," which is a curiosity in its way, and it strikes us will prove of great value when brought into general use. It is so constructed that it can be used as a cot or converted into a lounge, or stool, as you wish. And in each position it easy and comfortable—a blessing to invalids, a relief to the weary, and a God-send to the habitually lazy. Its weight is eighteen pounds, and it will sustain 500 pounds weight. When packed, it occupies no more space than an ordinary camp stool, and is no more liable to breakage in transportation. The whole thing is decidedly ingenious. It will only need to become known to be approved. Mr. Painter has executed drawings and specifications of his invention, and will secure a patent.

ONE OF THE POLITICIANS.—It has lately come to our knowledge that the Hon. Samuel J. Person, who is a member of the Legislature, receiving pay as such of \$90 a month, also holds a military office, (not a fighting office, but a Quartermaster, or something of that kind,) which pays him a further sum of \$185 a month. Moreover, that this same gentleman has long held the highly responsible place of Chairman of the Joint committee of Finance of the Legislature; but that a few days ago, he declined further services as Chairman, and Jonathan Worth, Esq., was saddled with the extremely onerous and unpopular duties of devising the ways and means of raising the revenue to carry on the war, and of fixing upon some plan to make effective the ad valorem Ordinance of the Convention, an Ordinance which, however unpopular, with some, must be made effective or the taxes upon land and other descriptions of property except slaves will be unendurable. And yet again, that this same gentleman has been a prominent candidate for a seat in the Confederate Senate.

We don't know what other people may think of all this, but for ourselves we are free to say, that in our opinion, one who has been a Judge of our Superior Courts, and therefore is familiar with the Constitution and Laws, does violence to his oath in the Legislature to support the Constitution, when he holds his place as a member of the Legislature and another place of trust and profit at the same time. (See section 4, article 4, of amendments to the State Constitution.) Farther, that so rampant a secessionist as he has long been, might have been rather looked for in the ranks at \$11 a month, than in a snug non-combatant office at \$185.

Still further, that to be a member of the Legislature and a non-combatant Colonel, with aggregate pay of \$285 a month, might satisfy the ambition of any ordinary gentleman. And yet farther, that the last thing a statesman ought to have done was to abandon the Finance Committee in this its time of sore need, and to leave the State finances to flounder on under the management of Jonathan Worth, (who, let us add, with rare integrity, capacity and industry, has been the most abused man in North Carolina by the party which now calls upon him to take the responsibility of devising the ways and means.) Fayetteville Observer.

The victory of General Floyd is in some respects the most brilliant and cheering of the war. The small force under his command rendered a great battle impossible; but it is a perfect affair of its kind, and breaks the spell of our misfortunes in Western Virginia. Up to this moment we have heard nothing but evil from the other side of yon Blue mountains; but there is reason to hope, and even to believe, that the first news from Floyd's command are the first notes in a long strain of triumph from the West. For once the Northern press gave us statements more reliable than the early rumors from our own side. They admitted, on the moment, a loss of two hundred and a disastrous retreat, and their accounts were correct. One hundred prisoners from that combat at Cross Lanes reached Richmond on yesterday. Sixty others are on the way. Seventy corpses were counted on the field, and the retreat of the enemy was a disorderly rout, in which they out-ran everything, their arms and baggage included. Although General Floyd has passed his distinguished life in civic employment, no one who knew him could doubt his success at the head of an army. To a far-seeing and rapid intelligence, to great facilities for arrangement and administration, he united a bold and daring character, and a temper not to be thrown into his balance by unexpected events. What is of quite as much importance in a general of volunteers, he is one of those whom other men obey without displeasure, because they recognize in him a natural leader and legitimate chief. Success in war is such an affair of fortune; but if circumstances do but give him common favour, the nation will have yet to own another debt to that manly intellect and that lion heart.—Richmond Examiner.

Mr. Robert Bonner, a native and citizen of Georgia, but for ten years past in the employ of Messrs. Howes, Hyatt & Co., of New York, was arrested last week in Tuskegee, Ala., and tried before a committee of citizens for attempting to collect notes due the New York firm. Notes to the amount of nearly six thousand dollars were found in his trunk; and he was compelled to subscribe to a written affidavit to maintain and support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and to deport himself in the future as a good citizen. The property found in his possession was taken and secured to await the demand of the recognized authority of the land.

Atlanta (Ga.) Commonwealth.

Gen. McClellan has forbidden the purchase of gray uniforms, the Confederate States color, and it is desired the States should no longer furnish them.

From the Greenback (Va.) Era.

The quietude of our little village was broken on Tuesday evening last by the arrival of the intelligence that Gen. Floyd had engaged the enemy, four or five miles the other side of Carnada's Ferry, in Nicholas county, killing about 100, and wounding about as many more, and taking 65 prisoners, with the loss of only 4 killed and 10 or 12 wounded.

The report says, on Sunday night the enemy, to number of about 1,200, were making a forced march to cut off our cavalry near the Ferry. After marching within five or six miles of General Floyd's encampment, they were informed that an indefinite number of infantry were in company with the cavalry. Upon the receipt of this information, they ordered a halt for the night. By some means or other Gen. Floyd was apprised of their whereabouts, and immediately took up his line of march for their encampment, arriving about breakfast time, surprising them fully as bad as they anticipated to surprise our cavalry.

The enemy are reported to have retreated in a very disorderly and distracted manner—a great many taking to the bushes, leaving everything that would impede them in their flight; and but few even fired their loaded guns. It was a complete rout, and all their camp equipage, together with about 30 new four-horse wagons, loaded with provisions, were captured. The horses are especially represented as being very fine.

This is only the beginning of the destruction of the Northern forces in the West.

We hope to chronicle, ere long, the desertion of the Kanawha Valley by the Yankees.

LINCOLN MEN TEAR UP A RAILROAD TRACK AND ARE COMPELLED TO RELAY IT.

On Saturday last, a train came out from Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, containing forty laborers, with instructions to tear up a portion of the railroad track a short distance this side of Franklin, Kentucky. They began the performance of their mean mission near Sharp's Branch, three miles this side of Franklin. They destroyed about sixty yards of the track, and loaded the train with the cross-ties and rails. Having accomplished this object, they started on their return to their masters. But they were destined to a sore disappointment. A large crowd of infuriated Kentuckians had assembled at Franklin, properly prepared to arrest the return trip of the destruction train. They did arrest it, and at the peril of the life of each man on it, compelled them to return to the scene of their violence, where, under a sufficient guard, the poor scoundrels were forced to relay every cross tie and rail they had torn up. They found the work of relaying much more tedious and difficult than was the labor of tearing up, but the determined, earnest faces of their attendants, and the rifles, muskets and pistols, in the hands of these justly incensed attendants, said the track must be reconstructed by the destroyers, or forty graves dug right there for immediate use. The track was rapidly reconstructed, and is now in better condition than it was before being molested. This work being finished, the guard took the laborers and the train to the Warren county (Ky.) line, where they put the miserable tools off, and told them to take the Walker line for home. The train was brought back to Franklin. Gentlemen who were present and witnessed these deeply interesting scenes informs us that the people of Franklin and the country surrounding secessionists and Union men alike, are greatly exasperated by this and other high-handed outrages of the Lincoln authorities at Louisville. They earnestly and boldly protest against the attempt to shut off the trade with Tennessee, and declare their determination to right the wrong, even if they have to resort to force of arms. [Nashville Gazette, 26th.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.—The Savannah Republican says: "We learn that, on Saturday night last, about nine o'clock, a strange looking craft made her appearance off one of the batteries on the coast, and, on being hailed, made no reply, when two blank shots were fired at her from the battery. She immediately extinguished her lights and put to sea, when a ball was fired, but with what damage it is not known. Her presence in that locality, and at such a time, could be attributed to nothing else than taking soundings.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

This must be a very useless body. The Raleigh papers have almost ceased to report its existence. Our impression is that we could do pretty well without both it and the Convention. In the very best aspect in which they can be viewed, they are but necessary evils at any time. But when used for promoting party, and mean selfish ends, they become such a curse to the people as that they may well pray—"good Lord deliver us."

The fact is, the miserable inefficiency of our rulers is bringing all of them into contempt. The people are beginning to see that those who fill our public offices are very much like leeches hanging about their flanks, neither ornamental nor beneficial. They are capital phlebotomists, it is true, and have maws sufficiently large to swallow up thousands upon thousands of the people's money, and like the daughter of the horse-leech still cry, "give, give." The people can see all this, but how long they will patiently submit to these abusers of their confidence and squanderers of their means, is another thing. We fondly hope that our present adversities and trials may purify the public mind of the last remains of blind party prejudice, and lead them hereafter to make true public worth and private virtue the rule, and not the exception, for the selection of their agents and representatives.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The recent earthquake was felt throughout this State, we believe. It was accompanied with a very audible rumbling noise. The motion of the earth has been variously described as trembling and rocking. Some persons saw the tops of the trees swayed by it, and others knew of bricks shaken from the tops of chimneys. It was quite a violent shake in the Western counties, and produced rather unpleasant feelings.

The Richmond Examiner (democratic) speaking of the Hatteras affair, comes down with well-merited severity upon the Military Board of North Carolina. It says: "Warning upon warning had been sounded from this quarter and elsewhere with respect to the designs of the Yankees." No doubt of that. The Wilmington Journal, Newbern Progress, and Raleigh Standard, all did their best to stonour our authorities, but it was all to no purpose.

Another Company.—Dr. L. Chunn and Mr. Jesse Thomason are forming a Company a few miles North of this place. They expect to have it completed in a few days. Thus goes the work bravely on. The loss of Hatteras Inlet will send more men into the field than our victory at Manassas. We have not seen a man yet made in the least shifty by that disaster.

Mr. Thomas Sginner of Augusta, Georgia, has invented a new breach-loading cannon, which is said to possess some very great advantages over the ordinary gun. Also, an improvement on the breach loading musket, rendering them three times more valuable as a weapon of war. Old muskets can be easily altered to this improvement.

What has become of the wonderful gun invented at Charlotte, N. C. a few months ago!

What does it Mean?—Mrs. Lincoln, the President's private Secretary, Wells; then Seward, then Bates, and last, Secretary Cameron, have left Washington city. Where's old Abe's Scotch cap and cloak! They ought to be kept in readiness. So ought Gen. Scott's carriage. The Confederate army are drawing around Washington.

Where is Wm. RAEDER, the engineer, draftsman, &c. formerly of the firm of "Frederick & Raeder," of this place? There are many here who want to know. He was unceremonious in taking leave of this community, and it is believed carried off more money than he was entitled to. And worse still, he is believed by some to be untrue to the South. Raeder is a German, has sandy hair or beard; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; large eyes and prominent front teeth; and has a yankee look.