

From Washington.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, August 12.

The alleged semi-official announcement in the Richmond papers that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of President Lincoln's blockade, is of no practical significance, even if the statement was true, for the war vessels of any nation with which we are at peace have a right to enter our ports, notwithstanding a blockade, which is intended to operate against commerce with the disloyalists.

A number of the most distinguished army officers of Europe, and particularly in England and France, have tendered their services to the United States, but it is not known to any of them with whom they will accept of his letter says that he regards the contest as between civilization and barbarism, and his love for the former controls his actions.

Ex-Minister Charles J. Faulkner, who has recently returned from France, was today arrested and confined in the city prison. He is charged with aiding the Rebel agents, obtaining arms in Europe, and in being about to assume the command of a Rebel brigade in Virginia. There is considerable excitement in consequence. His carriage was guarded by both cavalry and infantry to his room, and a guard of troops immediately posted in his vacant room at the hotel. Nothing was allowed to be removed from it, although he desired that his personal effects should be sent to him. Whatever was necessary for his comfort, however, was readily furnished. The evidence against him is not so strong, and it is no doubt, as he is confined in the common jail of the District, Bocock, of Jefferson county, Virginia, and formerly a member of Congress, is his surname.

The arrest of Charles J. Faulkner, ex-minister in France, was effected to day by a detachment of the Provost Guard, who, after that purpose repaired to his hotel. He was conveyed to the jail under orders from the military authorities, through the War Department. He is not permitted to hold correspondence with any of his friends, at present. As to the specific charges under which he is held, they are, so far as the public is concerned, mere matters of speculation, but something has been said about his having a commission as a brigadier general in the Rebel Army. A formal announcement into the city, however, soon take place. Shortly after his arrest it is remarked that he was not aware of having done anything to justify these proceedings, and but for them he would have had his accounts settled to-day at the State Department, which he had visited the day after his arrival in Washington on that business, as well as call on Secretary Seward, and in accordance with the courtesy governing ministers returning from abroad.

The Territory of New Mexico is to be protected by two volunteer regiments, raised in this city. The first of these regiments will be mounted. Colonel Pino commands one regiment, and Col. St. Vrain the other; Kit Carson and Manuel Chaver being Lieutenant Colonels. The Territory will be able to supply four regiments.

Batteries are now being erected at Quantico, in the Potomac, a position which is at right angles with Manassas Junction. The Rebels intend them as aids in preventing a flank movement of Federal troops upon Manassas.

It is estimated that the loss incurred by the city of Memphis by the destruction of their beautiful town, is at least \$200,000.

The statement made that Prince Napoleon had an interview with Gen. McClellan, after his return from Manassas, is said to be untrue.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.
The New Orleans True Delta says:—"We hear that McClellan, an officer of unquestionable capacity, an accomplished, enterprising and successful soldier, is to be put at the head of our invading forces, subordinate only to the illustrious McClellan." We do not regret this change, so far as the fame of General Beauregard is concerned; on the contrary, we rejoice that there could be little credit in scattering such troops as have hitherto encountered our heroic men in battle, led on by Banks, Fremont, and such like trash. McClellan is worthy of Beauregard's attention, and while we have not for a moment a doubt of the result of their first measurement of arms in the field, nor of any later conflict, so far as the honor and reputation of Louisiana's greatest soldier is concerned, we hope when they are face to face against each other, no great disparity of force or deficiency of material will be allowed to cripple our side on the eventful occasion.

In presence of an officer so thoroughly a soldier as McClellan, it will not do for our gallant boys to slaver in the slightest, or "outpost day in contentment of their foe; he will, if any one can, make something of the sons of the Pilgrims, the descendants of the Mayflower's passengers; and therefore our complete satisfaction that one whom it was a great honor to defeat, is now at the head of Lincoln's Army of subjugation."

MCDOWELL'S REPORT—CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT.
General McDowell had length made his official report of the battle near Manassas. But eighteen thousand men on our side participated in the battle, but how many were engaged on the other side? Gen. McDowell, in the absence of reliable data, with the reserve of a true soldier and sensible man, does not attempt to state in any definite way how many he says, however, that the enemy brought up all the men he could; that to the forces driven back from Fairfax, Germantown and Centreville, are to be added those brought by Johnston from Winchester, and from Richmond and other places South by Davis, and that all these certainly amounted to many more than he attacked them with. There can be no doubt of this whatever.

In referring to the cause of defeat, in the conclusion of his report, Gen. McDowell lays great stress on the delays he encountered in moving from his headquarters opposite Washington. These delays, which consumed a week, were occasioned primarily by the lack of sufficient transportation; but even then they would not have been disastrous, had it not been for still another loss of one or two precious days on the march. Two days were consumed in marching from Vienna to Centreville, twice and a half miles. The attack, which was to be made on the 19th, or 20th at the latest, was postponed until the 21st, affording that portion of Johnston's men which arrived on the field late on Sunday, just time enough to get there in season to turn the tide of victory. What fatal results followed the loss of this one day!

DEATH OF GEN. LYON.
Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The Colonel of one of the French Regiments having become disabled, the body of Gen. Lyon was taken, but was not killed, and he was carried to the rear, while cheering the men on to the charge received a bullet in his breast and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No, not a bit," but in a few minutes afterward he expired without a struggle.

Gen. Lyon fell with a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four arms. His artillery horses were shot in his harness, and the pieces disabled. He was covered to his feet off, with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was compelled to abandon them, first spiking the guns, and disabling the carriages.

To get a desk for closer. Jump into the chair.

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY, VA.

SAURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

H. H. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Potomac is not exceeded, if equaled, by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

We understand that a large portion of the "Sunbury Guards," whose term of service has expired, will re-enlist under Lieutenant Gobin, who is raising a new company.

Ellis Lewis Eek, who died at Harrisburg, of typhoid fever, was the son of John R. Eek, formerly of Millport. He was a member of the Cameron Guards, and was on his return home.

The Northern Central Railroad bridge, at Dauphin, has been repaired, and the trains to Harrisburg and Baltimore now cross over as before.

The application for an injunction to restrain the Broad Mountain Railroad Company, at the instance of the Mine Hill Railroad Company, from crossing the latter, has been dismissed, and the work will progress without further interruption.

News.—After the exciting news of the recent battle at Manassas and Bull's Run, there has been but little news to keep up the previous excitement, and some of the sensation papers in the city and country find themselves considerably at fault in supplying the usual amount of sensation news.

A correspondent from Bear Gap writes to us, complaining that the Post Office has been removed from that place, where it has been located over forty years, to the farm of Samuel John, within one and a quarter miles only from Elysburg; that the people are greatly dissatisfied, as it is about seven miles east from one office to the other. We know nothing of the facts, except as stated by our correspondent. We have only to say, that Post Offices should be located for the convenience of the public.

Dr. J. F. Caslow, of Milton, has been appointed Assistant Quarter Master in the Army. The Doctor is an efficient business man and will make a good officer.

THE WEATHER ON MONDAY, Tuesday and Wednesday, was so cold that good coal fires were in blast in some of our hotels and other places. We found that a good fire in our fire added much to our comfort.

A GLORIOUS RAIN.—The continued warm weather for the past three weeks, and the little rain that fell, had caused such a drought that all kinds of vegetation was suffering. The rains of Sunday night, Monday and Tuesday, which appeared to be general, were copious and abundant, and have therefore been most opportune, and were worth perhaps millions to our farmers in the State. The corn crop and the potato crop will both be greatly benefited, but particularly the former.

In this vicinity the drought was not so great as in the upper end of the county, where partial showers were less frequent and abundant.

JUDGE CONTINGHAM, who had decided not to be a candidate for re-election, has reconsidered the matter, and at the request of a committee of the Bar in Luzerne County, who say that unless he is a candidate the contest will be a political one, he has consented to be a candidate. The Judge says that he has now been twenty years on the bench, and that he would regret the election of a Judge merely upon political grounds.

The Republicans of the District of Union, Snyder and Millin, have nominated Samuel Woods, Esq., of Lewisburg, for Judge of that District. George F. Miller, Esq., having declined. Wm. C. Lawson, Esq., of Milton, was nominated by Union, and he came within two of having a majority of the delegates of Snyder, which would have given him the nomination. We understand that Mr. Slecker of New Berlin, will be a volunteer candidate.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.—We have further news of the great battle in Missouri. Gen. Lyon had but 2,500 men in it, the Home Guards having remained in Springfield. The attack was made because he knew the enemy was expecting reinforcements from Hardee's column in the southeast, and he wished to strike before they arrived. Gen. Price was not killed, nor is there any certainty that McClellan was. Gen. Sweeney and Col. Mitchell were wounded. Our loss is 150 killed and several hundred wounded. The enemy lost 2,000 killed and wounded. Gen. Lyon's body was recovered, treated with great respect, and borne off by our army. We captured 100 horses. Siegel lost three of the four guns belonging to his division. Major Sturgess, of the regulars, commanded the field after the death of Lyon, but Gen. Siegel took command after the battle.

General Fremont has issued a proclamation declaring St. Louis under martial law, and appointed Major McKinstry of the U. S. Army Provost Marshal. The latter immediately arrested John A. Browlee, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointed Basil Duke in his place.

General Hardee, with 15,000 rebels, is reported to be marching against Pilot Knob, Mo., to attack the U. S. forces, which number 5,000 men with 5 pieces of artillery.

The arrest of the late American minister at the French Court, in the city of Washington, has given general satisfaction. His guilt is conceded, and it is well understood that while the rebel commissioners were in Paris he assisted them in the purchase of arms, and facilitated their intercourse with the bankers of Paris, using his official position to accomplish his purpose. The firmness of the government in thus arresting Faulkner could not be too highly commended. All who refuse to lend aid to a rebel cause should be treated as traitors, and not as a matter of course, as was done in the case of the late American minister at the French Court, in the city of Washington, who was arrested and confined in the city prison.

It is said that it was the wife of the traitor Faulkner, Gen. Patterson gave a pass, which she used in traveling through the lines to her rebel friends.

PARTY VS. PATRIOTISM.

Our neighbor of the Northumberland County Democrat published in his last paper his own speech, delivered in Turbotown, in 1856. Mr. Purdy has exhorted this forgotten relic of political literature for the purpose of showing that he is a prophet as well as an orator, forgetting the old adage that "a prophet has no honor in his own country." That the speech is characteristic of its author, no one will doubt, who will take the trouble to read it.

That such a speech should be delivered in the heat of a political contest is perhaps not surprising, as many vain, ambitious, and often reckless politicians, embrace these opportunities to let off their superabundant gas, without regard to its offensive qualities, or to truth, history, philosophy, or the ordinary proprieties of life. This may be excessive, or at least tolerated since, as the world is constituted, we have no right to expect that all orators are Solomons in wisdom, or Websters in argument. But that a sensible man should dissent, after a few years' banishment, under the darkest shades of oblivion, and publish, in these exciting times, in his own columns, such a tissue of slanders, absurdities and blunders, is indeed surprising.

Mr. Purdy commences his speech with an astounding postulate in moral ethics, as follows:—"I have never, Mr. President, been inclined to doubt the integrity of the laboring man."

Why should Mr. Purdy, or any one else suggest a doubt that a man's integrity should be questioned because he was compelled to labor? Labor is not only honorable, but the great Author of our being has instructed us that labor is the normal condition of man, and there was certainly no occasion to enlighten, or rather to insult his readers by teaching them that a man might be a laborer, and yet an honest man. But this will suffice for our neighbor's philosophy. His next position is more practical, though not less absurd. He then proceeds as follows: "I speak not, Sir, from party prejudice when I say that the supporters of Republicanism are sectional malcontents; for I believe them to be more; I believe them to be bigots, wedded to the creed of Abolition and 'dissolution,' or in other words, disunionists."

Now, we ask every candid, honorable man, without regard to his politics, whether he is willing to subscribe to such a miserable, wholesale slander upon his neighbor?

There is scarcely a liberal-minded Democrat in this county who will not point to many of his Republican neighbors and acquaintances—patriotic and liberal minded men, of character and standing, and say that this attempt to stigmatize some of our best citizens as Abolitionists and disunionists, is a contemptible slander. Is it a wonder, then, that true Democrats and loyal citizens should shun and avoid associating with a leagued band of office hunters, who, under the name of Democracy, establish a paper solely for the purpose of advocating their own selfish schemes for office, and place in the editorial chair a comparative stranger, who is suffered to traduce all outside of the ring which constitutes the elite? Is it not too much to expect freemen and Democrats to receive their instruction from the oracle placed in the attic of the Delphe temple?

Our neighbor, in his speech, quotes largely from Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and others, down to Wendell Phillips, as men sometimes quote from Scripture, to prove the most absurd theories. Mr. Purdy, with characteristic unfairness, makes Wendell Phillips an exponent and leader of the Republican party. We have heard Mr. Phillips, in New York, denouncing the Republicans in no measured terms. His small party are about as much entitled to be called Republicans as our neighbor and the Breckinridge clique in this county are entitled to be called Democrats. They are both dangerous excrecences, and should be shunned and avoided as a healthy man would a leper.

It is well known that we earnestly supported the election of Judge Douglas, in opposition to Mr. Lincoln; and that we had also been opposed to the election of Col. Fremont; but we cannot, as patriots and loyal citizens, refuse to support President Lincoln's Administration in the prosecution of the war. And we look upon every attempt to obstruct the President in his efforts to crush this rebellion, directly or indirectly, or by creating dissension, or impairing the confidence of the people in our Government, not only as being objectionable, but reasonable in its character. We would ask, what good purpose is to be effected by the publication of such inflammatory productions? Is it to put down the rebellion, or is it not, rather, to create sympathy for the Rebels, and give to them aid and comfort?

CONGRESS has given the President all the means he desires, and authorized him to raise a million of men. This, if acted upon, will require drafting to the amount of at least a half a million.

We find the above in the Northumberland County Democrat, and will only add that if the editor desired to enlighten his readers with the facts as they really are, he would have stated that the bill only intended to authorize the raising of a half million. More than this, there is nothing to justify the assertion that it will require drafting to raise that number of men. Such paragraphs are calculated to do much mischief by creating unnecessary alarm, and thus paralyze the Government in its efforts to suppress this wicked rebellion.

WHAT THEY SAY.—The editors of the Democratic Standard at Concord, N. H., bro't destruction upon their property by such language as the following:—"Our Southern papers are filled with heart-rending accounts of the murders and robberies which individuals in 'Old Abe's' Mob are perpetrating on the Southern people. Innocent women and children are shot down on their own door steps, for wearing what are called 'Secession Lounges.' No wonder the Northern people ran to the honest men of the South march toward them."

This was too much for Yankee endurance; hence the mob, and the destruction of the printing-office.

THE NEW POSTAGE ENVELOPE.—The stamp is a very neat one. The prominent feature is a bust at Washington, in pink; surrounding the head are the words United States, and below the words Three Cents, with figure three on both sides. The price of the envelope is the same as before.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT—AUGUST TERM.

Commonwealth vs. Charles McCormick.—Indictment, assault and battery. True bill. Verdict guilty. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$20 and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Maizer.—Indictment, assault and battery. Bill ignored, and the prosecutor, Gottlieb Fritz, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Baldy.—Indictment, for, and base. Bill ignored, and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Terry Harding.—Indictment, larceny. True bill. The prisoner was arraigned for stealing a watch, the property of J. Pennell. Verdict guilty, and the prisoner sentenced to seven months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. David Herr.—Indictment, larceny. True bill. The defendant was charged with having sold some persons' property, but refused to deliver the same, and carried it away. Verdict of the jury, not guilty, without leaving the box.

Commonwealth vs. Jos. Full.—Indictment, assault and battery. True bill. Continued till next session.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Herb.—Charge, misdemeanor. True bill. The defendant was charged with selling liquor, in violation of the Sunday Liquor Law.

Commonwealth vs. Z. Hoegendobler.—Indictment, assault and battery. True bill.—Continued till next term.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Derr and James Watts.—Indictment, larceny. True bill.—The defendants were charged with stealing a large amount of grain, meat, &c., to the value of about \$100, in Turbot township. Defendants pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to two years' confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Geaghegan.—Indictment, violating the Sunday Liquor Law. True bill. Defendant bound over to appear next term.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Lerch.—Indictment, compounding a felony. The defendant was charged, as agent of Thos. Baumgardner, with having received and aided in the escape of Joseph Huckwaller, who was charged with stealing four brass boxes, the property of Thos. Baumgardner, and receiving therefor \$20. Verdict guilty. Application made for a new trial, and reasons filed.

Commonwealth vs. John C. Deckard.—Indictment, selling liquor without license.—True bill. Defendant bound over to appear next term.

The following deeds were brought into court and acknowledged by Sheriff Waldron for property sold by him to the following persons:—

To Wm. V. Silverwood, administrator of Michael Knapp, deceased, for a house and two lots of ground in Trevorton. Sold as the property of H. C. Griffith and Wm. Griffith, for \$200.

To George Conrad, for part of two out lots, Nos 31 and 32, in Upper Augusta.—Sold as the property of Henry Weise, for \$355.

To M. Heston Taggart, for defendant's life estate in lot No. 76, in Northumberland. Sold as the property of Alexander Colt, for \$140.

To Jacob F. Rohrbach, for two out lots situate in Upper Augusta township, containing 10 acres and 65 perches. Sold as the property of Henry Weise, for \$1,070.

To Benj. Hendricks, for a lot of ground in Upper Augusta, containing 1 acre and 54 perches. Sold as the property of Henry Weise, for \$225.

To Patterson Johnson, for a piece of land in Shamokin township, containing 20 1/2 acres. Sold as the property of Josiah Johnson, for \$63.

To John McReynolds, for a tract of land in Rush township, containing 99 acres. Sold as the property of Simon P. Kase, for \$1,100.

To Margaret P. and Susan Kerr, for an undivided half part of a tract of land in Turbot township, containing 22 1/2 acres. Sold as the property of Wm. P. Marr, for \$340.

To James J. Day, for a tract of land in Jackson township, containing 60 acres. Sold as the property of The Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company, for \$2,100.

We have received a communication from a correspondent at Northumberland, under the signature of "Observer." The writer proposes to say that there are persons in that town who sympathize with the rebels, but they are few in number. It is against our name to publish communications without the name of some responsible person in charge, but give "Observer" the benefit of the following extracts:—"The names of such men as these, who endeavor to make political capital out of our troubles, who are shuffling to the right and wrong of tearing asunder that flag under which our forefathers fought into victory, and who, notwithstanding their champion statesman, John C. Breckinridge, is actively engaged in the present rebellion, still persist in the support of the rebel party, to which he is the leader, will be handed down to future generations as traitors, and in future history will be classed with the infamous 'Forces of the Revolution.'"

"Ah me! the laureled wreath that murder wears, Blood not so foul, so tainted and so dread, As waves the night shade round the Traitor's head."

THE ORIGIN AND OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

The article below from the National Intelligencer, on "The Origin and Objects of the War," is entitled to a careful perusal. It ought to shut the mouths of those who persist in the cry of Abolition against the War. Honest men will see in the vote for Mr. Crittenden's resolution, the only pledge that the government could give of the honesty of its purposes. Kentucky has accepted the pledge—why should not we?

Important Resolution.
The House of Representatives on Monday last says the National Intelligencer, adopted with great unanimity a resolution, previously introduced by Mr. Crittenden, which deserves at this juncture the national history, and is especially dignified by the attention of our readers, which we could wish might be read and weighed by all our countrymen, as well those residing in the seceded as in the loyal States of the Republic. It was the purpose of the distinguished and patriotic member of the House, to give expression to the deliberate opinion of the House of Representatives upon two points, which, by their determination, should serve to place, as in the light of history, the theory of public duty on which the nation is proceeding in its resistance to the secession movement. These two points relate to the origin of the war on the one hand, and the objects for which it is to be prosecuted by the Government on the other. The first section, in the judgment of Congress, and as in the eyes of the nation, the more important, attaches to those who first precipitated the dread calamity of civil war. The second declares to what ends the war thus brought upon the country shall be directed by the National Government. The terms of Mr. Crittenden's resolution are as follows:—"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the constitutional Government, and arms around the Capital, that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that these are the objects which are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A division of the resolution having been obtained, so as to elicit a separate and explicit expression of opinion upon each of the two heads embraced in it, the vote was first taken upon the following declaratory clause, touching the historic origin of the war, and consequently the relative moral responsibility of those who are the parties to it.

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the constitutional Government, and arms around the Capital, that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that these are the objects which are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Upon this branch of the resolution the House pronounced its verdict in the following decided vote:—Yeas 121. Nays—Messrs. Burnett and Reid—2.

So the first clause of the resolution was adopted by almost an unopposed unanimity in a matter depending upon human judgment, and depending to bear on the facts of current history. Men coming alike from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, representing sane holding constituencies and non-slaveryholding, have concurred in the utterance of this solemn award, attesting to the best of their knowledge and belief, the truth under this head. And nothing but the unavoidable absence of several members who are known to entertain the opinion expressed in these terms, prevented a still larger accession of names to the category of the affirmative vote.

The question was next taken on the second part of the resolution was decided in the affirmative vote:—Yeas 117. Nays, Messrs. Potter and Riddle—2.

The House of Representatives has thus placed on record, not only for today, but for all time, the parliamentary judgment of the nation with regard to the origin and object of a war confessedly to be deplorable, but forced upon "the country."

THE PENNSYLVANIA FOURTH.—There has been much jubilation in regard to the conduct of the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in leaving the vicinity of Bull Run, on the morning of the great battle, for home, because their time had expired. The following is from the official Report of Gen. Irwin McDowell, the General in command at the battle, on the subject:—"On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers, and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New York Eighth militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, explaining the reasons for their to remain a few days, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. Put in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, and the battery moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon."

STORM AT ASHLAND.—A violent storm at Ashland, in Schuylkill county, unroofed a number of houses and some of the churches, besides doing much other injury to property.

CAPACITY OF THE COUNTRY TO SUSTAIN WAR.
Some persons, whether timorous or uninformed, have shrunk back, somewhat agast, at the prospect of a \$500,000,000 loan, with the possibility of its being doubled or tripled by a continuance of the war. Such persons may be reassured by the fact that our country is probably richer with those of Great Britain in her tremendous struggle with France and her half of Europe for twenty three years, or from 1793 to 1816. We condensed and set down in the nearest millions a few of the most prominent statistics of that continental war.

At the commencement of that war, entered upon by England against the principles and wishes of at least one-third of the nation, the population of England, Wales and Scotland was somewhat less than ten millions. Ireland was "counted out" as being disorderly and rebellious, and requiring a guard over itself rather than furnishing men and money for the strife. During those twenty-three years the whole output of the British Government was \$8,500,000,000, or, stating it in more striking form, eighty-five hundred million dollars; more than double the whole property valuation of Great Britain then, and nearly as much as that of the United States at present. Nearly one half of this enormous sum, or \$4,125,000,000 was expended on the war alone; viz: \$1,224,000,000 for the army; \$1,541,000,000 for the navy; \$355,000,000 for the maintenance of war; and \$205,000,000 for subsidies—in plainer phrase, for hiring foreigners to do their fighting. The yearly outlay, in all, averaged \$250,000,000, and for the war, which was almost continuous, \$182,000,000. And this immense expenditure was not, as in our case, made at home, so that the money, merely passing from hand to hand, would still remain in the possession and active use of the nation. On the contrary, a large part of it, probably more than one half, was laid out and permanently lost in Continental purchases. Yet, under the pressure of this tremendous load, England struggled through the contest, not only with steps scarce staggering, except in two or three years of bad crops, and in the fixed suspension of specie payments by the National Bank, but with a large increase in the sum total of her wealth,

WASHINGTON PROVERBS.—Ten pounds of watermelon seeds boiled in pure water until they are tender; drain the water off, then make a syrup of two pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, half an ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon. The syrup to be boiled and poured over the watermelon seeds boiling hot. Drain the seeds, and let it come to a boil, and pour it over the melon three days in succession. The rinds prepared in this way far surpass any pickle we ever tasted. It will keep from one year to another.

The specie was continuously and largely drawn from its vaults, till, in 1797, when its value was reduced to five and a half million of dollars, the frightened Directors were relieved by a temporary permission from the Privy Council to suspend specie payments. The suspension was afterwards legalized by Parliament, and continued by fresh enactments to the year 1823. During the first twenty years of this suspension, the entire gold and silver of England was but fifty-five millions of dollars, while in the seven years ensuing it was one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars. In one single year—the last—that great war, the Government expenditure was six hundred and forty nine millions of dollars, while the specie in the Bank of England was but little over ten millions of dollars.

If it be asked how England not only stood up, but mainly prospered, against this prodigious drain on her resources for twenty-three years, the answer lies in the fact of her vast improvement in machinery, which enabled her to manufacture for all nations, while her domination of the seas gave her the outward and inward commerce of the world. We are twice as able as England was to carry on a war even of that great length and of those huge dimensions; for our population is—say the exact double, and our wealth more than double that of England in 1793. Specie from all quarters pours in upon us in a ceaseless flood; the money of our banks and capitalists lies idle and rusting; our imports are greatly increased, our exports of manufactures and metals are much larger than ever; and our manufactures will be strengthened and enlarged by the new tariff policy. Under these circumstances it is clear that we can, if necessary, incur and comfortably carry a debt of one thousand million dollars, and pay it off, interest and principal, by A. D. 1900. On, then, to the contest, without fear and without reluctance, striving nation to redeem the life and honor of the nation.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

KENTUCKY.—The unconditional Union men of Kentucky, according to the latest returns received, have achieved another brilliant victory. They have elected a Legislature, of which the Union men actually constitute a majority for the Union; and Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell will find themselves instructed to pursue an entirely different course from that pursued by them in the late session of Congress. All honor to the Union men of Kentucky.

THE PAY.—The pay of the volunteers is to be thirteen dollars per month, and not fifteen.

Telegraphic News.
IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.
Great Battle Fought at Davis' Creek. Eight Thousand Unionists Fight Twenty-three Thousand Rebels.
HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.
A VICTORY AND A MASTERLY RETREAT.
OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF THE FIELD.
GENERAL LYON KILLED!
GENS BEN MCCULLOCH AND PRICE OF THE REBELS, KILLED.
The Total Destruction of the Rebel Tents and Wagons.

HEAD QUARTERS WESTERN DEPT., St. Louis, August 14, 1861.
To Colonel E. D. Townsend—General Lyon, in three columns, attacked the enemy at six and a half o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., about one mile southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe, our loss was about 200 killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column. He was killed by a rebel bullet which struck him in the forehead, passing through his brain. The rebel report is that he was taken from the enemy ground the 10th inst., and conveyed to General Fremont's headquarters at Springfield, where he died on the 11th inst. His body was interred in the cemetery at Springfield. (Signed) J. C. FEMONT, Major-General Commanding.

THE LATEST.
St. Louis, August 15.—The despatch contains the same intelligence as that conveyed by General Fremont's report, but it is stated that the rebel General, General Siegel, from the Springfield Bank is placed at \$25,000.

The following is a verbatim report of the special messenger to General Fremont:—"General Lyon marched out on Sunday morning, with the army of 8,000 men, and on Monday morning, August 10th, at six o'clock, when the battle immediately commenced. The rebel army was kept in the line for three hours, when the fire of our artillery proved too severe for the enemy; they gradually fell back towards their encampment. At 10 o'clock, the rebel army was completely routed, and the rebels fled in all directions. The rebels' camp was captured, and their baggage, arms, and provisions were all destroyed. The rebels' camp was captured, and their baggage, arms, and provisions were all destroyed. The rebels' camp was captured, and their baggage, arms, and provisions were all destroyed."

A Louisiana and a Missouri regiment seemed to suffer in the line in the afternoon, while General Lyon was leading the column. He immediately mounted another, and, as he turned round to his men, waving his hat, and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the forehead by a rebel bullet and fell from his horse.

The command then devolved on General Siegel, and the pursuit continued until midnight, when our artillery was ordered to cease firing, and the army to bivouac. The enemy's night march, and attempt to cut our command from St. Louis, fell back on that city, where the Home Guards were stationed. The rebels' march was stopped, and the army might have been able to get between him and St. Louis, had it not been for the arrival of General Price, with his army of 20,000 men, and the arrival of General Fremont, with his army of 15,000 men, on the 11th inst.

From the South.
RICHMOND, August 12, via Louisville, Aug. 13.—A land slide occurred on Sunday night on the Manassas road, 17 miles from Richmond. Eight cars, loaded with soldiers, were smashed and shivered to pieces.

The Louisville Companies are the principal sufferers. Nothing publicly was done by Congress today.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Returns from the Tennessee election show a majority for the Rebel Constitution of 52,000, and for Harris for Governor of about 20,000.

In the First District, Nelson was elected to both the Federal and Rebel Congress by a large majority.

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