

The Way of the Widows.

A BEHAVED WOMAN OPEN TO IMPROVEMENTS.

A relative of Daniel Webster, whom we will call Colonel Webster, had the misfortune to lose his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached. He was a man, characterized by much of the coolness, wit, and shrewdness of the family. Time gradually smoothed down his grief, and finally he felt sufficiently ready to desire the companionship of a wife once more. In the course of a conversation on the subject, Daniel suggested that the widow of a near friend of the Colonel would suit his case very satisfactorily, and advised him to make a move in that direction.

The Colonel pondered over the matter, and came to a favorable conclusion. He was not acquainted with the lady, and indeed had never seen her; but the opinion of so excellent a man as his friend, he felt persuaded, must be a worthy one for him. Accordingly, urged by Daniel, he made an early start to visit the widow, and propose his suit. Arriving at her house, which was in a New Hampshire village, he apologetically sought freedom on his part in calling, and pleaded, in excuse, his intimacy with her deceased lord.

He was graciously received, and invited to remain. A view of the dame and an evening spent with her did not prove as propitious as his hopes had led him to expect. The good lady was full of her education and tender memories of her deceased husband, in whom her heart seemed still wrapped up. In her phrases of the dead the Colonel cordially joined, but he felt an awkward disinclination to take to his bosom a wife whose love was so very ardently devoted to the memory of a predecessor.

However, the Colonel was a matter-of-fact man; and having come upon special business, he concluded to accomplish it, and take the lady. Accordingly, about the time for retiring, he opened his subject, and stated the purpose of his visit, and his belief that they could increase their mutual happiness by filling for each other the places of their deceased partners.

Hereupon the widow burst into violent weeping—was surprised he dared do such a thing—could never love another man—would never wed again, never would consecrate all her life to the dear, dear loved one, so cruelly torn from her arms, and now in the cold, cold grave—and so on, in true widow fashion.

The poor Colonel, grieved and astounded, though not altogether dissatisfied, apologized earnestly. He was lonely, and felt the need of a companion—had cherished the friendship of her husband, who was his intimate friend—had thought their union might be mutually desirable and beneficial—and made quite a lengthy speech, in self-justification and to soothe the disturbed feelings of the unhappy lady—and finally she dried her tears and ceased her lamentations, and the scene was closed by the Colonel's retiring to bed.

In the morning the widow had recovered her peace of mind, and was all attention, graciousness, and smiles, to the good Colonel. He bore himself with the amenity of a courtly gentleman, and as soon as breakfast was ended, prepared to start.

The widow seemed in a mighty flurry, and urged a stay to dinner, but the Colonel felt obliged to be on the more homeward. At last he was at the door, and offered his hand for a parting pressure. The widow clasped it, held it for a moment, trembled, blushed, turned aside her head, and gently murmured:

"Well, Colonel, I have been thinking of—of—of what you said, and I—I—I think I might be indeed."

The Colonel gave her a half-quizzical, half-serious look, and replying with "Good morning, madam," entered his chaise, and left for home, an instructed man.

THE CHAMELEON.—An officer in Africa thus writes of the habits of this animal:

"As some of the habits of the chameleon may not be generally known, I will take the liberty of mentioning a few of them, which came under my own observation. One morning on my return from parade, I saw, close to my tent, a very large chameleon, hanging on a bush. I immediately secured him and provided a box for him to repose in. In the course of a few days he became quite familiar, and, having seen them before, I knew how to gain his affections, which in the first place was done by feeding him well, and, in the next place, by scratching him back with a feather. I used to put him on my table at breakfast, and, in the course of a very few minutes I have seen him devour at least fifty flies, catching them in the most dexterous manner with his long, slimy tongue. Nor does he ever move from his position, but so sure as the unfortunate fly comes in reach, so sure is he caught, and that with the rapidity of thought.

"In the forenoon I always gave him a large slice of bread, which he devoured, and he generally supped on as many flies as he could manage to entrap, setting at defiance the noble Lamlet's theory of the chameleon's death. Promises would not have suited him at all, being at the end of each day, considerably more like a crammed capon than an air-fled chameleon. It is not true that this animal will change color according to what he is put on, but he will change shade according as he is pleased or displeased. His general hue is bright green, with small gold spots all over his body. He remains in this state when he is highly pleased, by being in the sun, or being fed or scratched, which he delights in. When angry—and he is very easily made so—his hue changes to a dark green, almost black, and the gold spots are not to be seen; but I never could perceive any other color on his body but green, in a variety of shades. The spots enlarge very much when he is in good humor, so much, indeed as to give a yellow tinge to the upper part of the animal; but, in general, they are merely little yellow spots here and there on the back and sides.

"When a man wants money or assistance, the world, as a rule, is very obliging and indulgent, and—lets him want it.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA. SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1861.

Rev. Jas. A. Piper will preach in the Presbyterian church, to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening at the usual hours for service.

APPOINTED.—Dr. F. Hinkle, of Marietta, has been appointed acting surgeon in the United States Navy. He left for New York on Monday.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. Joseph M. Watts has in his garden a common plum tree, on a branch of which, three years since, grafted a scion of Prune. This is now 28 of an inch in thickness at the base, and 4 feet, 5 5/8 inches in length, with but a single branch 8 inches long. The present season this graft bore 113 plums, weighing 21 lbs., a single one of which weighed a little over 2 ounces. The twig—for it is nothing more—with its load of fruit was a curiosity. The tree from which the graft was taken was a natural prune—put a grafted fruit.

DR. WOLFE'S LETTER.—On our outside will be found a letter from Dr. X. B. Wolfe to the people. It speaks for itself. During his brief sojourn in his old home Dr. Wolfe has had under his hands some desperate cases of disease, and claims to have cured, or put upon the high-road to eventual cure, all of these. He fairly states his position and by the publication of his cases challenges the investigation. The investigation of the doctor's claims for his system is open to the skeptical, and the verification of his statements by investigation exactly what he desires.

RECRUITING.—The recruiting in Columbia has been pretty brisk during the past week. Capt. Rambo is filling up his company regularly with good men, mostly three month volunteers, who desire to re-enter the service. He has still room for a few more, but is desirous of closing up as soon as possible and reporting himself at Harrisburg.

LOVE, Haldeman, whose regiment is now in camp near Philadelphia, this week took on his second squad, of ten men, and is now filling up a third. He has been very successful. His men are generally young and active—the very boys for the Zouave drill.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.—We have received from T. B. Peters and Bro., Philadelphia, a copy of their cheap edition of Dickens' latest and most greatest work—Great Expectations. In many respects this book is an improvement on the best of Mr. Dickens' later tales; and we are not of those who believe that the author has fallen away in these later productions—David Copperfield is far superior to any of Dickens' earlier works. The story just completed, although not so satisfactory and complete as "David," yet, we think, surpasses even that favorite in wonderful penning. Of this book the London Advertiser says:

"We find in Great Expectations as much force as in the most forcible portions of 'Oliver Twist,'—as much delicacy as in the most delicate passages of 'David Copperfield.' In short, this work is the creation of a great artist in his prime."

DAMAGE TO THE CANAL.—The storm of Thursday evening of last week, although but moderate at this point, was a very heavy rain a few miles above us, towards Mount Joy and the headwaters of the Chiques.—That creek became tremendously swollen during the night, and beside considerable damage along its banks swept away the aqueduct of the Pennsylvania Canal, together with Haldeman's private bridge, near the mouth of the creek. A canal boat belonging to Mr. Daniel Cook, of Wrightsville, was carried through the breach, into the river, where the crew succeeded in anchoring safely. The boat afterwards was taken to Wrightsville, by the Susquehanna.

This serious damage to the canal of course has laid up the boats along the ditch—those in the near levels high and dry. We notice some half dozen above the Canal Basin in this predicament, and one or two at the canal wharves below. Below the out-lock however, the fleet of waiting craft, westward bound, has gathered, in strength. Here there is water to float them, and they are jammed from the lock, which is occupied by one fellow resolved to get the earliest start, to a distance below the Columbia Bridge, and they lie in the river on the outside of the tow-raft, above the bridge, seven and eight abreast, to nearly opposite the lock. On Friday morning we counted nearly sixty, and the "blackening fleet" has doubtless been since strengthened by boats from the Tide Water.

The bridge forms one huge stable roof, and in its shadows are tethered and fed the motive power of the fleet, mainly "mewels." The incessant blowing off of steam by these restless, bitten locomotives renders the neighborhood of a musical one: their "He-haw! He-haw! He-haw!" bears the whistling of their "machines" on the railroad above, out of sight. The boats under the bridge during the heat of the day, and the steady places of the adjacent shores, generally swear with the impatient boatmen, down on their lock. If they swear at the mules occasionally, who can blame them?

For these dull times the fleet of boats collected seems large, but were these the old primary times of boating the gathered craft would number by hundreds, and fairly blacked all our coasts.

The company are driving on the work of repair on the aqueduct with all energy, and it was thought that navigation might be resumed by Sunday (tomorrow) but from what we can hear of the progress made, we doubt whether the boats will get forward at that time.

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.—Congress passed the bill increasing the pay of volunteers, making it \$13 per month instead of \$11. The proposition to make it \$15 failed, and \$12 was a compromise measure. To the last three months' troops a bounty of thirty dollars per year is offered, if they re-enlist for the war individually, forty dollars if they re-enlist by companies, and fifty dollars if they re-enlist by regiments.

THE FIFTH RESERVE.—We have not yet received our accustomed letter from ORDERLY giving details of the trip of the regiment from Harrisburg to Camp Tenny, Georgetown Heights, where they now are. We learn, however, from private correspondence that the boys left Harrisburg on Friday afternoon, and spent the balance of the day and the greater part of the night on the Northern Central Railway, between that place and Baltimore. Arrived at Baltimore the regiment was marched to the Camden depot where they took cars next morning for Washington. At the Capital they were comfortably quartered in a building set apart for the reception of troops, with good bathing accommodations. In the afternoon the regiment was marched to camp. In passing through Washington they met the President driving with Mrs. Lincoln. He pulled up and inquired the name of the regiment, its strength, &c., highly complimenting the boys on their appearance. Mrs. Lincoln bowed courteously as the several companies filed past. The march to Georgetown Heights was excessively oppressive and was felt more sensibly than any of the long marches in the west of this State and Virginia.

The regiment is comfortably quartered, and has commenced hard work, stricter discipline being maintained than has heretofore prevailed. The regiment was on picket duty one of the cold, rainy nights of the beginning of the week, and I experienced rain, hail and snow (?) at the same time. It was very chilling work, and the camp fires were allowed. The officers are kept in the strictest camp than the men; the latter obtain leave on a Captain's pass, but the former must have one from Gen. McCall, who don't deal largely in the company duty. We believe all the boys are well and content.

Of course no objection as to the probability of a collision with the rebel forces can be formed, but our boys are in the presence of the foe, and we feel well assured I will conduct themselves with becoming courage should they be called upon for attack or defense. We hope our friend ORDERLY will sharpen his "quill" and put it in more regular motion hereafter in our behalf.

COL. WELSH.—It is with the greatest satisfaction that we are at length enabled to state authoritatively that our brave townsmen Col. Thomas Welsh, is to take part in the present war for the Union in a position commensurate with his merits. He has received the appointment of Colonel of one of the twelve regiments now being raised in Pennsylvania, for service during the war. His regiment will be made up from different parts of the country, probably, but very largely composed of the three month men who served under him in the old Second regiment, and to whom he is known as a brave and thoroughly competent commander. Capt. Rambo's company of our own boys—most of them under him before—will form one of the companies in the new regiment, and will, no doubt, more than sustain the old reputation for discipline and pluck.

Col. Welsh is now (Friday) at Harrisburg, and we have just received information that he will take command of Camp Curtin on Monday. This is certainly the right man in the right place. Whoever has been instrumental in selecting Col. Welsh for the position of Commandant at Camp Curtin, has done a good thing. Under his control we shall be surprised if the discipline of the camp is not vastly better than at any time when we have visited it. The Colonel is no martinet, but he knows what strict discipline means. He has every sympathy for the soldier, and he flows through this very sympathy will prevent him from doing himself and the service an injury by laxity in his duties, or general want of subordination. We presume the Colonel's tenure of his new position will only last until his regiment is formed. He is likely to get into active service as soon as possible.

We are glad to find the following appreciative paragraph in the Press of Friday:

LIUTENANT THOMAS WELSH.—We learn that this gentleman has been appointed Colonel of one of the new regiments to be furnished by Pennsylvania. This is a deserved tribute to a worthy man and a brave soldier. Lieut. Welsh served one year as a private and non-commissioned officer in the Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers during the Mexican war; was wounded at Buena Vista, and for gallantry and good conduct subsequently promoted to second lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry, in which capacity he served until the expiration of the war. On the first call for volunteers by President Lincoln he went to Harrisburg as captain of the first company that left Lancaster county. He was soon afterwards elected lieutenant colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and was with General Patterson's Division until the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of their three months. He will now meet the service as colonel of one of the new Pennsylvania regiments. That he will prove worthy of the appointment no one who knows him can doubt.

NUMBERING THE REGIMENTS.—It is a gratifying thing that the numbering of the Reserve regiments was not continued where the three months' regiments left off. If so the regiments now numbering in would soon swell the number to fifty. Then each regiment would be designated by its correct number, and no confusion would follow, such as future historians are likely to be led into. We have in this war had duplicate regiments in which capacity he served until the expiration of the war. The latter are the Reserve, and as many of them were not called into service until the former were discharged, how easy it is for those not thoroughly posted to fall into the error of supposing that these regiments have been reconstructed from the three month volunteers.

The above we clip from the Harrisburg Patriot and Union. It deserves attention, and the subject is one on which we have intended to say something ever since the war commenced. The loss numbering of our regiments has been the source of very considerable annoyance both to the men and their friends. There seems to have been no system or rather no discipline in the matter. The regiments have probably been correctly numbered somewhere, but when a regiment has been formed before it has been publicly named, the dozens of scribbled for the press and the thousand correspondents in its ranks have chosen a number and dubbed it the First, Second, Third, &c. as the case may have been, without regard to the pre-ex-

istence of regiments regularly thus designated. Hence the numberless errors and succeeding confusion. No regiment should be allowed to assume a number until assigned it by the proper authority. Before the disbanding of the three month men there were no less than four First Regiments: the true First, Col. Yoder; the First Artillery, Col. Patterson (really the Seventeenth, we believe); the First Reserve, Col. Roberts, and the Kane Rifle Regiment, which also took the style of First when it left Harrisburg, as did the Fifth that of Second. Nearly all the papers sent by us to the Fifth Reserve (directed under misapprehension to the Second Reserve) reached the Second Regiment, Col. Stumbaugh. We think the old numbers should remain to the disbanded regiments, the numbering of the Reserves to succeed and the independent and new regiments to follow in order of formation. This would give Pennsylvania her proper show of strength.

ACCIDENT TO ONE OF THE COOKMAN RANGERS.—We received the following clip from one of the Harrisburg papers of Thursday, from ORDERLY, too late for insertion last week:

ACCIDENT.—Christian Eisenhart, a private in company K, (Cookman Rangers, of Columbia,) 5th regiment reserve, was injured to such an extent at the depot yesterday morning this life is despaired of. He was sitting on the platform inside of the depot awaiting the arrival of the cars, and fell asleep. The noise of the approaching train did not awaken him, and the steps of the cars, as they were breaking his back and one arm, and dislocating his hip.

ORDERLY writes:—Eisenhart may survive his injuries for weeks, I am informed by Dr. Carpenter, and perhaps not a day.

Saylor, whom we left in the Hospital at Cumberland, Md., came into camp last (Wednesday) evening. He will report for duty immediately.

The Kane Rifle Regiment, leaves for Harper's Ferry at noon to-day. We will leave perhaps this evening, or to-morrow morning for Washington. ORDERLY.

Thursday, August 8th, 1861.

THE COLUMBIA SPY. Mr. Stry:—I am a plain-spoken woman, and one ready to stand up for my rights—not exclusively women's rights, but the rights of every decent, orderly, civil inhabitant of a civilized community—man or woman, high or low, rich or poor, black or white. I do not believe on the one hand, in woman's claim to certain privileges because of her sex; nor do I, on the other, advocate woman's sacred right to jostle with man in the sterner duties of life. There is a just medium, and the true woman, whilst ready to claim her rights, is also willing to gracefully accept all proper courtesies accorded to her because of her (assumed) weakness. However able a woman may be to take her own part even to the personal chastisement of her insulter, she naturally shrinks from what is regarded as an unbecomingly exhibition of spirit. The voice of the public affixes a stigma upon the woman who fights her own battles openly; therefore the same voice should hiss from society the toward who insults a woman.

With this prefatory definition of my "position," I wish briefly to call attention through your columns, to the beastly practice of the boys and men (?) who congregate nightly on our various corners—chiefly on Locust street—where they amuse themselves by spitting upon the dresses of passing ladies. I have never been subjected to this outrage personally—I fear I should take summary satisfaction in such case—but I have seen it inflicted upon several. My blood boiled, to think that in a town like Columbia such things could be and not call down prompt rebuke and punishment, upon those disgraceful names of man and gentleman. A word to the wise! I have spoken. A LIVE WOMAN.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENT.—It affords us pleasure in being able to state that Capt. Hambricht returned from Washington on Saturday evening last, with full authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of Riflemen to be ready to march as soon as it can be organized. The mere announcement of this fact will bring to the standard of their country many young men, who have not as yet enlisted, because they have the most implicit confidence in Captain (now Colonel) Hambricht as a superior commander. We are informed that the Colonel has had eight companies tendered him from different counties in the State, but he prefers raising a regiment from among his own fellow-citizens of the city and county of Lancaster. This, we predict, he will accomplish in a very short time. Colonel Hambricht brought the "documents," with him, and will enter at once upon the organization of the regiment. It has been accepted in by companies as soon as they are ready. The acceptance contains the following provision:—

"This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that the Department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties."

As soon as one or more companies are ready the men will be mastered into the service of the United States, and subsisted by the Government from that date. Tents, clothing, arms, etc., will at once be furnished, and a camp of instruction for the regiment formed near this city, where it will remain until ordered into active service. One battalion will be armed with the Enfield Rifle, and the other with the Sabre bayonet, and it will be the aim of the officer commanding, as it is the desire of the War Department, to have this one of the best drilled, most thoroughly equipped, and in all respects one of the most efficient regiments in the service. Taking the proficiency to which Col. Hambricht has brought the Jackson Rifles, as the criterion by which to judge, we can safely aver that the public expectation will be fully realized in his extended and more important sphere of action.—Here then is a chance to enlist in our country's cause, under the most favorable auspices, which we feel confident will be gallantly responded to by the young men of Lancaster county.—Lancaster Union, 14th inst.

By President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offerings of fervent supplication to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing upon their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; and whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; and whereas, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with factions and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout the country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency; Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next, as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessing upon our country.

In testimony whereof, &c., ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE WAR NEWS. ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI. A DESPERATE CONFLICT. BRAVERY OF GEN. LYON. TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY. REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO General Siegel.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—The following is the valuation report of the special messenger sent to General Fremont with the account of the battle near Springfield.

Early on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., General Lyon marched out of Springfield to attack the enemy, and came up with them on Davis' Creek, on Green's Prairie, four miles southwest of Springfield, where the Secessionists had taken up a strong position. General Lyon fired the first gun at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock, when the battle immediately commenced.

A severe cannonading was kept up for about two or three hours, when the fire of Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampments on Wilson's Creek.

General Lyon's cavalry on the left flank, and General Siegel's artillery on the right of the enemy, then began a terrific attack and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the Rebels, pursuing them to their camp.

The shells from Totten's artillery set fire to the enemy's tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana and a Mississippi Regiment seemed to suffer most, and were almost annihilated. Some time in the afternoon, while General Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot under him. Immediately he mounted another, and as he turned round to his men, raising his hat and cheering them on victory, he was struck in the small of the back and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved on General Siegel, and the pursuit of the enemy was continued until nightfall, when our little army rested for the night in the enemy's camp.

On Sunday morning General Siegel, fearing that the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, fell back on that city, where the Home Guards were stationed. After reaching Springfield, fearing that the enemy with his greater numbers might enable them to get between him and Rolla, General Siegel prudently concluded to fall back on Rolla (the terminus of the south-western branch of the Pacific Railroad), with his provision trains and meet his reinforcements.

At the time of the departure of the messenger which brought these details to Gen. Fremont the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable that General Siegel has not been disturbed on his march.

Ninety Rebels were captured, including a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name. The sword and horse of General Ben McCullough were among the trophies taken. Reinforcements are on the way to Rolla, and General Siegel and his gallant little army may be considered safe.

posts of the enemy and soon after the attack became general. The attack was made in two columns by Generals Lyon and Sturges, of General Siegel leading a flank force of about one thousand men, with four guns, on the north of the enemy's camp.

The battle raged from sunrise until one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The Rebels, in overwhelming force, charged Totten's battery three distinct times, but were each time repulsed with great slaughter. General 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 General Lyon, "General, you come and lead us on." He did so, and at once put himself in the front. While thus cheering his men on to the charge he received a ball in the left breast and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied "No, not much," but in a few minutes expired without a struggle.

Gen. Siegel had a very severe struggle, and finally lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in the harness and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a 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 much fatigued and cut up to pursue, and so the battle may be considered a drawn one.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side: Captain Gratz, Missouri First Regiment, killed; General Sweeney wounded in the leg; Colonel Mitchell, of the Kansas Volunteers, seriously wounded; Captain Plummer, of a Regulars, wounded; Captain Miller, Missouri First Regiment, seriously wounded; Captain Cander, wounded in the shoulder, but rode on horseback from the battle-field to Springfield; Captain Bork, slightly wounded; Colonel Ditzer, wounded in the left leg; Captain McFarlan, of Kansas First Regiment, wounded—supposed mortally—having his skull fractured; Lieutenants A. P. Agall, L. L. Jewell, Duer and McGanagan, of the Kansas First Regiment, were killed; Lieutenant R. A. Barker, of the same regiment, was shot in the left hand.

The Missouri First and Iowa First Regiments suffered most severely in the fight. General Price was not killed, as first reported. There were rumors on the field that Ben McCullough had been killed, but the Rebels denied it on Saturday night.

Dr. Meischer and others of our army went back with ambulances to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and were considerably treated. General 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 death of General Lyon. General 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 up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy. Our troops left Springfield on Sunday night and encamped thirty miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursuing; the only hostile demonstration observed during the day being the firing of muskets at the rear guard. General Siegel is confident that he could have held Springfield against the force he had engaged, but was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the Southwest, and that his line of communication with Rolla would be cut off unless he fell back.

General Lyon began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy was expecting reinforcements from General Hardee's column, which was approaching from the south-east.

A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served, and their infantry fire was also very severe. It is thought that Gen. Siegel fell back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements would reach him.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, August 13.—In consequence of the recent special trains on the south-west branch, and the extensive preparations made here for sending reinforcements to General Siegel, no train came from Rolla to-night. Nothing further has been received from Springfield.

The police office was taken possession of this evening by the United States authorities, and special orders issued to place the Home Guards under arms at the various armories to be prepared for any emergency. The city is quiet now and no apprehensions of disturbances are felt.

It is understood that General Fremont will declare martial-law to-morrow. A loan of \$250,000 was effected from our banks to-day by General Fremont. Heavy siege guns are being mounted to command the various approaches to the city. It is stated that General Siegel would have lost another gun had he not compelled the prisoners to drag it off the field.

Major McKinstry, the Provost Marshal, has arrested John A. Brownlee, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and has appointed Basil Duke in his stead. The laws of the city and State will be executed without change.

General Hardee Marching on Pilot Knob. ST. LOUIS, August 14.—It is reported that General Hardee, with 15,000 Confederates, is marching on Pilot Knob, the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. The Union force there is about 5,000, with eight pieces of cannon.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COLUMN. HEADQUARTERS, SANDY HOOK, August 14.—Yesterday evening the freight train from Baltimore, arriving here about 4 o'clock, brought intelligence that a fight was progressing at Berlin. General rumors were also circulated that several regiments of the Rebels were approaching the river opposite Berlin from Lovettsville for the purpose of erecting a battery to stop the trains. This and other information received at headquarters, to the effect that the Point of Rocks was threatened by a strong Rebel force, induced the General to dispatch Col. Geary's regiment and the Rhode Island Battery to the Point of Rocks.

About one o'clock last night a blue rocket was thrown up by the Rebels in the rear of Loudoun Heights, about two miles from our camp, which was probably a signal that our reinforcements were moving down the river.

An officer from Berlin this morning states that the fight of last night consisted of about 35 Rebels approaching the river and bringing a volley into our picket guard on the abutment of the burnt bridge, and also into the town of Berlin. Major Ledlie, of the Nineteenth New York Regiment, at once dispatched a battalion of his regiment to the aid of the pickets. The enemy, however, had disappeared. No one on our side was killed or seriously wounded, nor is it known that the enemy suffered any loss.

The same authority asserts that the picket guard at Berlin have for some days past heard a regimental band of the Rebels, apparently between the shore and Lovettsville and also that the force at Lovettsville consists of about 500 cavalry, supported probably by a considerable infantry force.

It is not improbable that a large Rebel force is distributed inland along the Potomac line from Edwars' Ferry to the Shenandoah, for the purpose of preventing our scouts from protecting the Unionists there from the outrageous oppressions of the Rebels.

Reports have reached here that yesterday one or two Unionists of the Loudoun valley were dragged from sick beds and forced into the Rebel ranks. They come from apparently reliable sources. General report concedes that two or more Rebel regiments are near the Potomac, opposite the Point of Rocks.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 11, P. M.—Passengers for the up train report all quiet along the route, but an attack was expected at the Point of Rocks.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA. A Confederate Camp Attacked and Destroyed—Twenty-one Killed. GRANTON, VA., August 14.—A severe skirmish took place a few miles from here yesterday, on the Fairmont and Webster road. Information having been received that a secretly organized body of Secession troops, living in the county, were lodged within a few miles of Webster, General Kelley dispatched Captain Dayton, Company A, Fourth Virginia Regiment, with fifty men, from Webster, to disarm them.

After scouting nearly twenty-four hours he came suddenly upon them at noon yesterday, and after an hour's severe fighting succeeded in killing twenty-one and putting the balance to flight, without any loss to his command. The Secession troops numbered two hundred, and were composed of some of the best characters in this country, led on by Zac. Cochrane, late Sheriff of the county under the Secession rule.

A LIBERAL AND PATRIOTIC OFFER.—The following is a copy of handbills now posted in different parts of Lebanon county:

I hereby promise to advance the sum of Five Dollars Cash to each able-bodied man who, in consequence of the prostration of business, has or may be thrown out of employment under R. W. & W. Coleman or R. W. Coleman, and shall enlist in the service of the United States during the war; and an equal sum of Five Dollars per month to each soldier during the continuance in such Service; and in case of death in the Service I will pay the said sum of Five Dollars per month to the family of the deceased during the continuance of the War.

Any person accepting Service under this proposition will leave an order with his family to receive the monthly payments referred to.

All applications to be made to Mrs. Wilhelm at Cornwall Furnaces. (Signed) R. W. COLEMAN. Cornwall, July 24th, 1861.

TELL.—The German dramatist has sung a halo round William Tell, that will cling to the name whilst Switzerland is a country, or patriotism is any better than a name. Yet just one hundred years ago, in 1760, the oldest son of Haller undertook to prove that the legend, in its main features, is the revival or imitation of the Danish one, to be found in Saxo Grammaticus. The Canton of Uri, to which Tell belonged, ordered the book to be publicly burnt, and appealed to other cantons to co-operate in its suppression, thereby giving additional interest and vitality to the question, which has at length been pretty well exhausted by German writers. The upshot is, that the episode of the apple is relegated to the domain of fable, and that Tell himself is grudgingly allowed a common place share in the exploits of the early Swiss patriots. Strange to say, his name is not mentioned by any contemporary chronicler of the struggle for independence.—Quarterly Review.

TO FRY TOMATOES.—Slice them, season with pepper and salt, and fry in hot butter; if they are green, dip them in flour after being seasoned.