

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN

The resort of the pleasure-loving Roman, these more vivaciously than any description, however eloquent, present to the mind the power and splendor of imperial Rome. These are now the monuments over the sepulchre, and they, more truthfully than the historian, explain her decline and fall.

As we turn our backs on the modern city, the site of ancient Rome appears before us, as desolate and as still as a graveyard. No one is to be seen but the solitary traveller pondering over some fragment of antiquity, or the beggar, who has selected as a lair, some arch or vault, whence he may assail the passer by.

"The noble of nations, there he stands,
Childless and crownless in his voiceless woe."

THE "WATCHMAN" COMMITTEE.

The CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN is now the property of a committee, the names of whose members we give below:

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Christian Watchman.

SALT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 21, 1861.

The Convention of the Baptist Churches of Nova Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island and Nova Scotia will meet at Niataux, N. S., Saturday August 24th.

Why we should sympathize with the North.

Whatever may be the prospect of success to the Northern or Southern cause, it is difficult to see how any true lover of his country in British America can avoid giving his sympathies to the former. It needs but little reflection to show us that aside from the question of slavery there are other things concerned in this contest which threaten the future with evils as great as slavery itself.

If the Southern Confederacy should attain to independence the first necessity for them would be a large standing army. For domestic safety above all this would be inevitable. The new nation would at once appear before the world as a military Republic than which nothing could be more dangerous to the peace of neighboring countries. Its turbulent population, taught from earliest infancy to scorn labor at home would find in military service a congenial employment, and in this large class of men the Confederate government would find an inexhaustible supply of recruits for the army.

But the United States could never allow a superior military power to grow up beside it. Between the two new Republics there would be an unending rivalry. As England now strains every nerve to keep up with France as a war power so the North and South would vie with each other in perfecting every element of military power.

In British America we would soon feel the sad effect of this new state of things. Our present careless tranquillity would vanish perhaps forever. We too would be forced to have our armaments both by land and sea, so that in case of any sudden war with the neighboring countries we might be fully prepared to take care of ourselves.

Americans have looked upon as the peculiar property of the old world would arise in new vigor to curse the western hemisphere.

In view of these probabilities we can only hope that the success of the North will put such a prospect away from us forever.

Prospects of the War.

Since the battle of Bull's Run the American war has assumed an entirely new phase. The question of the relative strength of the North and South has so greatly changed that even when we sympathize with the former we doubt its ultimate success.

Had an English or French army attacked the Southern entrenchments at Bull's Run, no doubt they would have succeeded. The northern levies were all undisciplined. Stern training and long experience only can fit soldiers to move in solid masses on the field of battle so that each body of men shall be a unit working out one plan.—This the Northern army could not do. But what is worse than lack of discipline they had the most worthless set of officers that ever led an army to ruin.

An endeavor will now be made to place the army in an efficient condition. The most incessant drill will be enjoined upon it, and it will not again make an offensive movement, until it shall attain to a state of discipline approaching the standard of an European army. The officers will be examined, and those who are inefficient will be dismissed to give place to able men. The army will be enlarged and supplied with every weapon of warfare that can be most useful.

Yet still allowing all this to be carried out to the utmost it does not seem that victory will be any more certain. While the North is drilling the South will be doing the same, and when next the contending armies meet the Northerners may be far more efficient and may be capable of carrying out the plans of their generals more fully, but if they encounter soldiers as experienced and generally as skilful, they may be baffled again if not defeated.

Much is hoped from the ability of General McLellan, whose Campaign in Western Virginia has won for him much praise, yet if we allow him all the brilliant qualities imputed to him by his admirers it does not follow that he will be superior to Beauregard to whose vigor and skill the Southerners owe a large portion of their present success.

Suppose even that the North conquers in the first general engagement, that will not take place, it is only a single step in advance, for still there will rise before them the vast expanse of Southern territory and the inveterate hate of the Southern people.

A few facts will show us the immensity of the task which the North has undertaken. The free states have a population of 18,490,000. The slave States have 12,200,000 of which one third are slaves which they say are an element of strength since they remain at home to work, while the whites go forth to fight.

The extent of the free states is 930,000 square miles. That of the slave states is 930,000.

Again the white men capable of bearing arms in the South are about 1,500,000. In the north, deducting those who must remain at home to do the work which in the South is done by slaves, the fighting men amount to 2,200,000.

We must perceive therefore from these facts that the power of the North is not so overwhelming that it can subdue a population as nearly matched, or hold a territory so largely superior.

We had the pleasure, on Wednesday evening, of attending the exhibition given by Mr. Hutton of the Deaf 'ute Asylum in Halifax. The night was unpleasant and the audience consequently scarcely numbered fifty. Our citizens do not take sufficient interest in this institution. The admittance fee was very trifling, so that there was little excuse for this very small attendance. The exhibition was of the most interesting nature. We had before us the spectacle of a number of youth of different ages deprived by nature of the ordinary means of communicating with their fellow creatures, yet by a system of education adapted to their wants taught not merely to express their wants and ideas with almost the rapidity of speech, but also to write intelligibly and do exercises in Arithmetic.

The exercises in the language of signs were of the most pleasing character, embracing conversation by means of the fingers, the most undisturbable part of the uninitiated, and also narrations and descriptions by gestures so significant as to be easily understood by all. One pupil who had been nearly four years in the institution seemed to be well advanced, and the exercises he performed, and the compositions he had written exhibited an amount of information and accomplishments which would be prize-worthy in any. His Honor Judge Parker, Dr. Waddell, and others interested in our benevolent institutions, were present, and seemed much pleased with the proceedings. The exercises closed by the pupils repeating in the language of signs, the Lord's Prayer.

The Convention will begin its session on Saturday. It is to be hoped that the ministers of New Brunswick will by their presence prove that they take an interest in the important objects which will then be considered. Our Brethren in Nova Scotia attend these conventions. Whether held in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia a majority present are generally from the latter Province.

It is expected that the proceedings of this Convention will be characterized by an unusual degree of vivacity. Should any unpleasantness, in any way arise, we can have a grand recollection at the close of the session.

For the Christian Watchman.

I have just received the Minutes of the N. S. Baptist Association. They were printed in the Christian Messenger Office, Halifax, and reflect credit upon Brother School. They show an increase of 2 in the number of Churches, and 1 in that of the Ministers, making at present 131 Churches, and 73 Ordained Ministers. The Statistics of the Churches show 451 baptized, 38 restored, 135 excommunicated, and 135 died, leaving the total membership 14,881, making an increase on the previous year of 292. The number of baptisms have fallen far short of the previous year, that of 1860 being 995.

The Sunday School Statistics are an improvement on anything we have yet had in either their Minutes or ours; 45 Schools are reported, with 3539 Scholars, and 401 Teachers, 6,211 volumes in their Libraries, and \$444 expended. It is encouraging to witness this marked improvement, and may we not hope that next year the report will be much more complete, that the 131 Churches will report not only 45 but 145. No Church should be without its Sunday School, while many should have two or three, and further, we would hope that the officers may be more particular in filling out their reports.—Of the 45, only 17 have given a full report. Officers should be elected annually, and if they are not sufficiently interested in the School to give a full report once a year, the Teachers are not doing their duty towards them if they neglect them. From the report as published, it would appear that two-thirds of the Schools close during the winter months. This appears unnecessary; day schools do not close during this season, neither are our meetings discontinued; then why close the Sabbath School? In printing these Statistics in the Minutes, a slight alteration in the Table might be an improvement. Displace with columns 2, 3, 6, and 7, and add columns for the increase, Number of conversions, Number of prayer-meetings, Number in infant class, and Sabbath School Concerts held. Is the Pastor interested in the School?

It is to be hoped that our brethren will profit by the example thus set us, and see if we cannot show a few Sabbath Schools in New Brunswick. Last year our Minutes reported none.

For the "Christian Watchman."

FREDERICTON, 18th Aug. 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHER—In the fourth number on the "Word," by your contributor Aeph, is the following. I omit the parts of the sentence to which no objection can be taken:—

"Neither their moral character . . . ever excited . . . even an emotion of anger."

This is not historically correct. It is recorded Mark 3, 16, that Jesus "looked round about on them with anger."—"met' eorgos."

Even in the absence of such proof it must be concluded that He who was both very God and perfect man did feel emotions of anger in the presence of hypocrisy, and wilful blindness of heart, for God is angry with the wicked, and men was created in the likeness of God.

If it were possible for the Son of man to be devoid of emotion and anger at the exhibition of depravity, he would be destitute of one divine attribute, and would be wanting in perfection as a man. Such an absurd conclusion compels us to ascribe holy indignation to the Saviour, and would compel us to do so, even if scripture has been silent on the subject.

The momentous nature of the subject, and the ability with which it is handled by your contributor must be my apology for noticing the above inaccuracy.

The question of justifiable anger, a highly interesting one to the Abical student, is also intimately connected with the example of our Lord in this respect. For if He never felt the emotion of anger under any circumstances, then there can be no justifiable cause for anger, and the command, "be ye angry and sin not," is unintelligible. On the other hand if there be such a feeling as righteous anger, the question arises, against what may it be directed, and what are its limitations.

I remain yours truly,
G. SPURDEN.
REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M.

For the Christian Watchman.
There are some bright spots in this moral wilderness. Every one present at the last meeting of the Brussels Street Juvenile Missionary Society, were cheered by a little incident un-named. There was deposited in one of their collection boxes during the month, an envelope containing 67 cents, with the following inscription upon it, "For the little beehives, with the best wishes of a little girl." What a noble heart that little friend must possess. To her parents we would say, train that jewel for God, that in a few years she may be found not only bestowing her best wishes upon, but doing her best days to the little Heavens. And to those who occasionally deposit Beans, Buttons, &c., we would say, read the above and then think of it, her contribution will support a native preacher about three (3) days. What will yours accomplish?
SMITH.
HARVEY AUG. 1861.

well as a trifling English trachea, and exhibited a proficiency alike commendable to themselves and their teacher.

Religious Intelligence.

A letter from a friend in Auckland, New Zealand, dated May 2nd, says:

The Christian world of Auckland appears to have received a reanimating power, as shown by the meetings which have been held during the past week. All were seasons of inward joy and delight, and much good has already resulted from them. The evening meeting at the Baptist chapel was one of great interest, the Divine presence was felt in a most remarkable manner. A masterly and soul-stirring address was delivered by Mr. Laishley, the newly-arrived pastor of the Independent church at Ombunga. One of the most happy seasons, was the meeting last Sabbath in the Wesleyan chapel, when all the sections of the Church of Christ in this City, sat down at the Lord's table together, in number over 400. It was a source of joy and satisfaction to witness and take part in so pleasing and important a service. When it is considered that the incensus which has rested on the Churches of Auckland for years past, is being removed, and that a sure spirit of unity and love is being cherished, which will bind them together as children of one common God and Father of all.

The Cadross case has been decided by the Judges of the court of Sessions, adversely to the Free Church. The sympathies of English dissenters, which were at first with the Free Church, have turned against them, as the case became better understood.

The correspondent of the Chronicle thus notices the spread of Baptist principles in France:—"Baptist principles are spreading in almost every part of the Continent. Our missionary at Orleans, in Brittany, has just baptized Mr. Monod and his wife, the son of Rev. A. Monod, a name well known to many of your readers. Mr. Monod also offers himself for missionary services in that part of France. No decision has yet been come to on his case, but I think it highly probable that he will be accepted."

The Waldensians in Italy, have with the consent of Risooli, opened another place of worship. M. Cecoda, a Waldensian minister, has commenced a Mission in Milan. A new evangelical family paper has just been started in Genoa.

The Bulgarian bishop who not many months ago was received into the Roman Catholic Church, in Rome, has already recanted. The Bulgarians are in a singular position. They are dissatisfied with the Greek Church, they dislike the Roman Church, and it is just possible that they may inquire into the doctrines of Protestantism.

The Shans, a people of Burmah, have fled in large numbers from Burmese oppression, and have sought shelter in Pegu. Meanwhile American missionaries had taken an interest in this people, and a missionary had just been appointed to them. The large emigration into British territory at such a time, must be regarded as providential.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

INCENDIARIES.—For some time past the peaceful inhabitants of the Loch Lomond settlement have been annoyed by a lawless set of fellows who in the dead of night committed depredations and outrages—sometimes childish enough, but sometimes of a very serious character, such as mutilating the cattle and disfiguring the horses by shearing their tails, manes, &c. On Saturday evening they brought their evil designs to a climax by totally destroying the Baptist Meeting House by fire. It is believed that a clue has been discovered by which the villains may be detected and brought to that punishment which such a crime deserves.

Great pains had been recently taken to make the house thoroughly comfortable and indeed, elegant, but in a short time all was destroyed. We have no doubt but that the friends of religion in St. John will gladly aid in re-erecting a suitable house for worship. We learn that not the slightest suspicion rests on any colored persons.

We further learn that Government offers a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of the offenders.

DR. PETERSON.—Dr. Peterson, late homopathic physician of this city, has received a Captain's commission in the 10th Regt. of Infantry, U. S. Army (regular service) and will leave this week to take command of his company. Dr. P. was formerly a cadet in the West Point Military School.

MEMMOTH PIC-NIC.—The Pic-Nic of the St. John Presbyterian Church was very numerously attended. Upwards of 5,000 persons, old and young, are said to have been present.

THE ILL WIND &c.—The News learns that owing to the liability of American vessels to be captured by privateers, our St. John vessels are being taken up at New York and Philadelphia, to carry cargoes to the West Indies, and at very handsome freights.

OUR GROPS.—The "R-porter" says that the fine weather we have had for the last two weeks has checked the potato disease which appeared in some localities along the River. It has also been most favorable for hay-making.

ELECTION IN YORK.—The election contested by the Hon. Mr. Hathaway, lately appointed a seat in the Executive, and Mr. C. Macpherson of York, resulted in favor of the former, by an overwhelming majority. The numbers were, Hathaway 1,649; Macpherson 897; Hathaway's majority 852. This is looked upon as a great triumph by the Liberal party.

SEIZURES OF COLONIAL VESSELS.—It seems that notwithstanding the inefficiency of the "Blockade" of the Southern ports, our vessels are liable to be seized anywhere in the United States if they attempt to carry cargoes from the South. The schooner "Adoles" of this port had cleared the harbour at Wilmington N. C., and had got far on her voyage North when compelled by stress of weather she ran into Newport Harbour for shelter. Here she was seized and is now a prize in the hands of the U. S. authorities. The brig "Hermit" of Windsor, N. S. from Beaufort for Liverpool, N. E. was also captured by the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence; and a few days ago the schooner "Graham" of St. Andrews, lying at New York, was seized by the U. S. Marshal "on suspicion of being engaged in the contraband trade."

UNITED STATES.

ST. ANDREW'S RAILWAY.—The St. Andrew's Standard of Wednesday says:—"We can state upon good authority, that the opening of the Line between Canterbury and Woodstock is rapidly progressing towards completion; the contractors, Messrs. Walker, Johnson & Co., are already laying the rail forward from Canterbury, and we expect to see the greater portion of the Line open for traffic early this autumn."

EMIGRATION.—The Government Emigration Officer received by English mail, last week, a communication from F. St. Clare Williams, Esq., ex-Commissioner at Lucknow, Oudh, East India, asking for information relative to a tract of Crown Land of about five thousand acres, on which he proposes to settle a number of families. As his inquiries relate to lands near Fredericton and Bathurst, it is evident that he must have some knowledge of the country.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Standard records the death of Mr. Thomas Barry, an old and respected inhabitant of St. Andrews, who expired while sitting in his chair of disease of the heart on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

COAL TRADE.—The Pictou Chronicle says that from the opening of Navigation to the present time, 80,000 tons of coal were shipped from Pictou. This is largely in excess of last year's operations. The freight to Boston is \$1 80 per ton, but some vessels have taken ten cents. American schooners look in at such a rate that Nova Scotia vessels have little or no chance and the Chronicle thinks it not improbable that many of the latter will be soon laid up, as, at least for which the Americans carry, it is impossible to meet expense. The trade at Sydney is also kept up briskly. —[News.]

NOVA SCOTIA.—Gold is now found at Tangier, Lunenburg, Lawrencetown, and it is said, in some parts of King's and Annapolis County. The Lunenburg diggings seem to be attracting most attention just now. The most exaggerated statements have been published with regard to their richness. Mr. Cunard who hired a number of lots at that place has published a letter in one of the Halifax papers which tells rather a different story. Mr. C. says:—"Mr. Editor—I have observed many exaggerated accounts in the Halifax papers respecting the gold fields at Lunenburg, and in some of which my name has been mentioned, that I think it but right to correct these reports. I do this more particularly, as I have been informed that numbers of farmers and others have deserted their farms and daily occupations in order to go to the veins and fill their pockets. I spent two days with eight or ten men working what is considered the best washing claim on the shore. I brought the results of two days' labor to Halifax, and should think when the gold is cleared away from the fine sand, that I have an ounce perhaps an ounce and a half. This was the result of a day and a half or two days work for say the gold can be so by calling at my office. When I was at the "Ovens" I could have hired any number of men for I should say 4s. or 5s. per day, and I should think from the number of persons who have gone there that they would be glad to get work at 2s. or 3s. per day. When the claim was first discovered on the shore, I believe some parties have washed an ounce per man per day, but I think even these accounts have been much exaggerated. The washing hitherto has been confined to a small portion of the shore, say one or two hundred yards, and no working on other parts of the shore are doing little or nothing."
W. CUNARD.

Some of the Nova Scotia poets, in view of the closing of the Southern ports by the U. S. government, argue that such a blockade is a violation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and recommend retaliation by driving off American fishermen from these coasts. The Recorder says, "At this moment, we are forbidden to send vessels, or products of any description whatsoever of any of the ports which lie fully one half of the whole sea coast of the United States. Our coast is swarmed with Yankee fishermen, they are taking our fish, they are selling our products; and, by so doing, are crippling our trade, ruining our merchants, and causing a general depression of business throughout the country. Some of our Canadian contemporaries are discussing the prospect and probable consequences of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty, terminating in 1865. It has terminated practically already."

The "Army Worm" is doing much damage to the crops in the Eastern Counties and in Cape Breton.

CANADA.—The "Courrier du Canada" has the following paragraph:—"The grandfather of General Beauregard, commander of the Southern army, was a Canadian. His name was Pierre Touon, and he emigrated to New Orleans from Batiscan, in the district of Three Rivers. At New Orleans he made a fortune and rapidly acquired considerable influence among the French population of Louisiana. As a reward for his political services, he obtained for his son an admission as a cadet into the Military Academy at West Point. The son became in the books under the name of Pierre G. Touon. In the meantime he purchased an estate near New Orleans, which he called Beauregard. When his son obtained his commission as an officer in the army he cast aside the humble name of Touon, and adopted the more aristocratic one of Beauregard, and thenceforth subscribed himself to Pierre Touon de Beauregard."

Kingston on Lake Ontario has been declared a permanent naval station, and a flotilla of frigates is to be sent out from England for service on the Canadian waters.

The Quebec Chronicle of Tuesday says:—"Mr. C. Johnson, a Queen's messenger, has arrived in town from Europe, via Washington, bringing dispatches for His Excellency, which, rumor says, are of an important character, relating to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the efficiency of the blockade."

Alluding to the preceding paragraph another Canadian journal remarks:—"

Taken in connection with other facts which are daily transpiring, the visit of a Queen's messenger to Quebec, with de-patches from Washington, is extremely significant. The latest European journals show distinctly which side France is about to take in this American dispute. The Paris Patrie, a journal known to speak the mind of the Emperor, uses these remarkable words:—"All Statesmen in Europe acknowledge that the South has an undoubted right to secede." It says, further, that "the South can never again enter the Union." Taking this in connection with the admitted inefficiency of the blockade, which will compel both England and France to disregard it, as soon as the cotton exporting season arrives, we can plainly see an international quarrel ahead of us. In that event, Canada becomes the battle ground, and it is time that preparations for defence were commenced. It is not necessary to be alarmists but it is wise to be ready."

Since our last, news of extraordinary interest has reached us. The armies of our belligerent neighbors have met at different points and victory still rests with the Confederates. The Battle of Bull's Run, and these recent engagements in Missouri, won by them in such rapid succession, have added to the arms of the South a prestige which will very greatly enhance their claims to the consideration of the European powers, and materially lessen the possibility of their subjugation by the North. The Federal Government will have to use very skillful management to avoid the consequences of these disastrous battles.

For some weeks it has been evident that the State of Missouri would be the scene of very important events. As a Slave State a large proportion of its population sympathized with their Southern neighbors, and the possession of its rich mines of iron and copper, and especially of lead, was invaluable. Accordingly vast numbers of men have been thrown into the State, the Federals occupying the whole Northern and North Eastern districts, while the Southerners advancing from different points in Arkansas and Tennessee concentrated in that swampy region between New Madrid and the St. Francis River, beyond which were the mining districts.

The first engagement of any importance between these forces occurred at Dug Spring, 19 miles from the town of Springfield, on the 8th inst., between the advanced guard of the Federals under Gen. Lyon, and that of the Southerners under Ben. McCulloch. On Saturday 11th, the two armies met at Davis Creek, about nine miles distant from Springfield. Northerners consider it "a drawn battle," but the result proved conclusively that it can only be looked upon as a defeat. General Lyon, one of the most prominent officers on the Federal side, was killed, and his army was compelled to retreat upon Rolla, from the field, leaving three gun behind. The following is the account of the battle as given by an eye witness. He places the number of Southerners at 23,000, but this is, no doubt, an exaggerated statement. The number of their killed he could have no means of ascertaining.

Our army marched out from Springfield on Friday evening with about 3,500 men, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outskirts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.

The attack was made by two columns by General Lyon and Sturges, General Sigel leading a flanking force of about 1,000 men and four guns on the south of the enemy's camp. The fight raged on until about 10 o'clock when the Southern rebels in an overwhelming force charged on Captain Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

General 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 Kansas regiments having become disabled the boys cried out, General, you come and lead us on. He did so, and at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in his left breast and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt and replied, "No, not much," but in five minutes he expired without a struggle.

General Sigel had a very severe struggle and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their 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, emptying the guns and disabling the carriages. About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating, setting fire to their train of baggage wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a drawn one.

Major Sturges took command on the battlefield after the death of Gen. Lyon. General Sigel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated from 150 to 300 killed and several hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about one hundred horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the stars and stripes. General Sigel's men had back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry and destroying other property which he did not wish to fall into the hands of the enemy. He left Springfield, and on Sunday night camped thirty miles this side of that place. The enemy did not pursue. The hostility observed during the day was firing muskets at the rear guard.

General Sigel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

General Lyon began the attack on the receipt of intelligence that the enemy expected reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the southeast. A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served.

Their infantry and artillery fire were also very severe. The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They were a large number of citizens as in Sigel's camp. It is thought that he fell back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements will reach him.

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Our army marched out from Springfield on Friday evening with about 3,500 men, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outskirts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.

The attack was made by two columns by General Lyon and Sturges, General Sigel leading a flanking force of about 1,000 men and four guns on the south of the enemy's camp. The fight raged on until about 10 o'clock when the Southern rebels in an overwhelming force charged on Captain Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

General 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 Kansas regiments having become disabled the boys cried out, General, you come and lead us on. He did so, and at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in his left breast and fell from his horse.

He was asked if he was hurt and replied, "No, not much," but in five minutes he expired without a struggle.

General Sigel had a very severe struggle and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their 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, emptying the guns and disabling the carriages.

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

Major Sturges took command on the battlefield after the death of Gen. Lyon. General Sigel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated from 150 to 300 killed and several hundred wounded.

The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about one hundred horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the stars and stripes. General Sigel's men had back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry and destroying other property which he did not wish to fall into the hands of the enemy.

He left Springfield, and on Sunday night camped thirty miles this side of that place. The enemy did not pursue. The hostility observed during the day was firing muskets at the rear guard. General Sigel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off. General Lyon began the attack on the receipt of intelligence that the enemy expected reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the southeast. A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served. Their infantry and