

FROM THE STATES.  
The Battle in Missouri.  
Account of an Eye-Witness.

ROLLA, MO., Aug. 13.—The following additional account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye-witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning and came here on horseback:

"Our army marched out from Springfield on Friday evening with only 5500 men, the 11th Me. Cavalry remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack began general.

The attack was made by two columns by Gen. Lyon and Sturges, Gen. Sigel having a flank force of about 1000 men and four guns on the south of the enemy's camp. The fight raged from sunrise till 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Confederates in an overwhelming force charged on Captain Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The Col. 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 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 to wheel, spike the guns and disabling the carriages. About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating, setting fire to the train of baggage wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a drawn one.

Gen. Price was not killed. There were rumors on the field that Ben Colquhoun was killed, but the Confederates denied it.

On Saturday night Dr. Mencher and others of our army went back with ambulances to the battlefield from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field and were considerably treated. Gen. 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 battlefield after the death of General Lyon. Gen. 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 2000 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 marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry and destroying the property which he did not wish to fall into the hands of the enemy. He left Springfield, and on Sunday night encamped thirty miles east of that place. The enemy did not pursue. The hostility observed during the day was firing muskets at the rear guard.

Gen. 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 with a large number of citizens are in Sigel's camp. It is thought that he fell back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements will reach him.

Boston, Aug. 16.  
The amount of subscription to the Government loan by the banks is \$150,000,000, not fifty as reported yesterday.

Nothing is made public concerning the numbers or movements of the Federal troops.

Col. Bottler, late member of Congress for Virginia, has died from wounds received at Ball's Run.

Mr. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France, is still in close confinement at Washington. The evidence of his active sympathy and aid to the rebellion is very strong.

The rebels are constructing defensive works at New Orleans.

The rebel pickets are gradually advancing towards the Federal lines on the Potomac.

All evanes of war news are wisely controlled by the Government.

Superfine State Flour \$4 50 a 5 60.  
Extra \$4 80 a \$4 90.

THE REBELS VICTORIOUS AT ALL POINTS.  
Boston, Aug. 17th, 1861.

Dispatches from Washington indicate the purpose of Rebels to initiate offensive movements. Their pickets are being thrown forward in the whole line of the Potomac.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring non-intercourse with the Rebel States, and confiscating all vessels and merchandise owned by the Rebel inhabitants of said States, that may be seized in transit by the Federal officers.

Doubtful reports are that Col. Sigel and command have been captured in Missouri by the Rebels, that 17,000 Federal troops have been routed at Leishburg; 3,000 killed and 1400 prisoners; also that the Federalists had met with a severe reverse at Fort Fillmore in Texas. These reports require confirmation.

Bradstreet's firm—quotations unchanged.

Railway Connection with the Provinces.

We have received the following communication from an intelligent gentleman in New Brunswick—(Bangor Whig & Courier, N. B. Editor):—The European and North American Railway of New Brunswick, connecting St. John on the Bay of Fundy, with Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, challenges the admiration of all who pass over its account of its superior construction, having more than realized the most sanguine hopes of its projectors. It is quite in keeping with the enterprising spirit of your Provincial neighbors, that they should turn their attention westward with a view to a connection with the United States. As an indication of this spirit it will be pre-empted that the Provincial press, without distinction of party, are discussing this important international question. If the E. & N. A. Railroad, now isolated as it is, pays so well, what doubt can there be of success when connected with the many thousand miles in the United States and with Canada via the St. Andrews Road to Quebec?

It is generally conceded that the proper route for the road is the one that shall be the most direct to the American frontier, passing through the most thickly settled and wealthy portion of the Provinces, a due regard being had to cost of construction.

By the report of A. C. Morton, Esq., Civil Engineer, it appears that the entire distance between Bangor and St. John, on southern route, passing through Canis, is fifteen miles less than by any other, but whatever route may be adopted, the large amount of timber along the St. Andrews road, which will find its way to the American frontier whenever a suitable outlet is afforded, together with other trade and travel tending in that direction, will render a branch line from the St. Andrews road to Canis a *sine qua non*.

Accordingly a route has recently been surveyed and located, destined to form a part of the E. & N. A. Road should the Provincial Government adopt S. Stephen as the western terminus. Meanwhile the St. Andrews road is being prosecuted vigorously with a view to reaching the nearest point towards Woodville during the present year. A connection with Houlton from thence will not be at all unlikely. It remains for the people living between Bangor and Canis to say whether they prefer going by rail direct, to tedious stage travel, or being obliged to travel about ninety miles by railway in British territory in order to attain a much less distance in their own State. This can be avoided by building a railway both to Houlton and Canis.

An indication of the feeling of the people in Maine might induce their Provincial neighbors to "take lesson from the West," although it is usually take from the "East."

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.—We take the following letter from a late Halifax paper:

"I have observed so many exaggerated accounts in the Halifax papers respecting the gold fields at Lunenburg, and some of which my name has been mentioned, that I think it but right to correct the 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 Ovens and fill their pockets. I spent two days there with eight or ten men working what is considered the best washing claim on the shore. I brought the result of the two days' labor to Halifax, and should think when the gold is cleared away from the face sand that I have an ounce, and a half. This was the result of a day and a half or two days work for say eight men. Any one wishing to see the gold can do 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 should think from the number of persons I hear 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 may 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 part of the shore, say one or two hundred feet; persons washing on other parts of the shore are doing little or nothing.

W. CUNARD."

RELIGION AND HAPPINESS.—Religion commands men to be happy, and only forbids them to be miserable; it leads us by degrees to that from choice, which its laws require of us, till we find our truest liberty in its apparent restraints. But in its highest phase, religion.

A flag of truce arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Norfolk, on the 8th inst., with Miss May, niece of Genl. Scott, on her way from Richmond to New York.

The office of the Bangor Democrat, a secession paper, was recently destroyed by a large number of people. During a storm of fire a crowd entered the office, covered

it, and burnt the contents in the street. Mr. Emery, the editor, escaped unharm.

Telegraphic advices from Washington state that the alleged semi-official announcement in the Richmond papers, that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston regardless of the blockade has no significance, even if the statement is true, as war vessels of any nation at peace with the United States have a right to enter the ports, notwithstanding the blockade, which is intended to operate against the rebel commerce.

Lator from Europe.

Boston, Aug. 19th.

The steamer Bismarck arrived at Farther Point last night.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th inst.

The Queen's speech was read my commission.

It trusts in continued friendly relations with Foreign Powers, and regards the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy, as a happy result.

Her Majesty deprecates the American war and announces the intention in connection with other Powers to preserve a strict neutrality.

The Times is very sarcastic over the Bull's Run battle.

Little change in breadstuffs.

Four 25s a 23.

Provision steady.

Consols 90 1/2 90 1/2.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 21, 1861.

RAILWAY CONNECTION.

In our present number we have copied from the Bangor Whig, the article alluded to in last week's issue; and trust the idea of identifying the E. & N. A. Railway with the International by making the present New Brunswick & Canada Railway serve the purpose of the latter, so ably advanced in that article, will meet with the approval of the Railway gentlemen from England about to visit this part of the country, with reference to that subject.

One item in regard to travel between Bangor and Canis appears to us rather obscure the idea we presume the author meant to convey was this; either that the public must continue to endure the miseries of traveling by stage between the two places, or else, by the N. B. & C. Railway extended to Houlton, and the branch lately surveyed to be built to St. Stephen; the other horn of the dilemma would be to travel between Bangor and Canis by the round-about way just described. This dilemma could be avoided by constructing a Railway from Bangor both to Houlton and Canis. We should certainly have no objection to our Republican neighbors patronizing our Railway, which is bound to be continued to Houlton, by travelling so far out of a direct line if they choose to do so; but such conduct would form a strange exception to their general character for shrewdness and enterprise.

THE STEAMER NEW YORK.

This splendid steamer is fast becoming a favorite with the public, if we may judge from the large number of passengers who patronize her and the lots of freight she brings each trip. Her running time between St. John and Boston, including stoppages at Eastport and Portland, is 24 hours. It has been stated in some of the St. John papers that the "New Brunswick and New York" have been racing; this must be a mistake, as we were assured by the owners of the New York, that on no consideration would they permit their steamer to race and endanger the lives of passengers. The fact is, her speed on Lake Ontario was rated at 20 miles an hour—and being the fastest boat ever on route between St. John and Boston, it is supposed because the New Brunswick starts the same day, the New York is driven; not so; her time of making the trip is the same when no other steamer runs on the same day.

It is not surprising then, that with great speed, superior accommodations, her commander a gentleman deservedly popular; her clerk, most obliging and agreeable; her Engineer men who understand and perform their duty, her steward and waiters polite and attentive; and all on board good fellows, we assert it is not surprising that the New York is a favorite with travellers. "Facts are stubborn things," and we only reiterate the expressed opinions of her passengers when publishing these observations.

We regret to record that the Army Worm is making sad ravages with the grain crops in this section; magnificent fields of wheat, and oats have been destroyed—in fact every green thing except clover and potato tops, is devoured by those voracious insects.

STURDIVANT HOUSE, Boston.—Travellers visiting Boston, will find the Sturdivant House, on Maverick Square, one of the most agreeable and most pleasant hotels. The host, Mr. Drew (of the N. Hant house) is obliging and attentive, sparing neither time nor expense to make his hotel just what travellers desire—a home. The hostess is a very agreeable person and a favorite with the ladies. The charges are moderate, the house clean, neat, spacious and well vented—the parlors are large, and dormitories airy. The horse-railroad cars pass by the house every few minutes, and it is within ten minutes walk of the Steamers Wharf. We recommend travellers to patronize this hotel, and they will find it all we have represented.

The Reviews.

We have received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co., the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July, Comments:

Thomas de Quincy, Montalbert on Western Monachism, The English Translations of Virgil, Maine's Ancient Law, Scottish Character, Russia on the Amour, Yavour, Democracy on its Trial.

To the same Publishers, we are indebted for the EDINBURGH REVIEW for July. The articles in this number are:

Popular Education in England, Literary Remains of Albert Durer, Castles, The Novels of Fernan Caballero, Watson's Life of Person, The Countess of Albany, the last Stuart, and Albert, Burke's Civilization in Spain and Scotland, Du Chailly's Adventures in Equatorial Africa, Church Reformation in Italy, Count Cavour.

New Volumes of the Four Reviews and Blackwood commenced in July, and the present is a favourable time to begin new Subscriptions.

For any one of the four Reviews \$3, per annum for all four of the Reviews, \$8.

For Blackwood's Magazine, \$3.

For Blackwood and the Four Reviews, \$10.

Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 45 Gold Street, New York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—On Thursday last the All Saints Church Sunday School scholars, accompanied by the Rev. W. K. Ketchum, Rector, Rev. R. E. Smith, the Teachers, parents and friends, proceeded to Chatham by the Railway cars. The day was fine, and on landing they marched to the Park of T. B. Wilson, Esq., where they were hospitably entertained, by the Teachers, who provided a sumptuous repast for them. Tea finished, they amused themselves by various plays, swings, &c. The happy scene was enlivened by good music. The Rector delivered a most affectionate address after which the children sang the evening hymn, and having got into the cars returned to town, where they arrived as the shades of evening were closing in, much delighted with the day's amusement. The kindness of Mrs. and Mr. Wilson will long be gratefully remembered by all parties.

BAZAAR.—The ladies connected with the Baptist Church at St. George, intend holding a Bazaar at that place, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. It is expected that a Steamer will be in readiness to carry passengers from this place to St. George in the morning and back in the evening.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a little boy youngest son of C. F. Clinch Esq., Saint George, had one of his legs broken by falling from a horse, a few days ago. We understand the little sufferer is doing nicely.

The hon. Mr. Hatheway, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, was triumphantly re-elected, by a vote of 1647, over C. McPherson, Esq., who polled only 807 votes.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT here has been increased by the discovery of rich Quartz rock in the vicinity of Macadavie. The exaggerated accounts from Lunenburg, have been contradicted, as may be seen by reference to the letter of Mr. Cunard, which is copied in another column. People should not rush away from their homes upon hearing the flaming reports of these gold discoveries.

The following is an extract from Mr. Russell's letter to the London Times, on his return to Washington from the South:

There never was a people which rushed so rapidly to the conclusion that the argument of force was the great solvent and

ter of disputes as our American brethren. See New York now—just recollect what it was towards the close of last March. Summer cannot have made all these banners filled all these streets with soldiers, turned the Landicans into phrenzied Unionists, and shut the mouths of the disaffected. People who argued philosophically about the right of secession and the impotency of the Federal Government to restrain states from exercising that right, have, all of a sudden, begun to find out "We must maintain our glorious Union! We must have a country!" and then they go off into sophistical arguments on the other side about the Mississippi and unity of peoples and political necessities.

A Steam Tug has been purchased by Mr. Bradbury, at St. George, for conveyance of freight between St. George, St. Andrews, and Calais.

The Court closed its labors on Monday forenoon.

Boston Aug. 19.

The immediate call for additional troops at Washington is a precautionary measure. The Capital is deemed impregnable to the Confederates.

Gen. Wool has assumed the command at Fortress Monroe.

The reports in circulation that Gen. Sigel's command had been captured in Missouri are false; also that the Federalists had been defeated at Leishberg.

Reports of captures by Confederate Privateers are daily received.

Superfine State Flour \$4 50 a 4 55.

Extra \$1 85 a 1 90.

A VESSEL SEIZED AT NEWPORT.—The schooner Adelo, of St. John, N. B., and bound from Wilmington, N. C., to Halifax, with a cargo of naval stores, put into Newport yesterday in stress of weather, and was seized by the revenue officers for having run the blockade. The cutter Hermitia anchored alongside, and placed a part of her crew aboard the Adelo. It said the British schooner Beverly came out of Wilmington at the same time. The brig Sarah Starr, which has been seized, left on the same day. Providence Journal.

The New York Observer has a letter from a clergyman in Louisiana, who says: "I am one of five ministers, of three different denominations, in a single company, armed for the defense of our rights and liberties, three of whom are between fifty and sixty years old. And I tell you in candor, and in the fear of God, that if you or any of the brethren who have urged on this diabolical war come on with the invading army, I would slay you with as hearty a good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the mightiest assassin." The Observer hopes the person may pay the \$25 he owes them before his bloodthirsty scheme is carried out.

DEATHS.—Two of the members of the New York 32d Regiment were reported for endeavoring to desert. A large number of desertions have taken place from the Federal army.

SMALL POX IN HALIFAX.—The Halifax (N. S.) City Medical Officer, in his report given in to the Board of Health a few days since, states that the small Pox has very nearly disappeared. Since the commencement of the disease in Halifax, there have been 316 cases treated in the Hospital of which 130 cases were confluent, there were also 10 cases of black small pox. There have been 40 deaths from the disease.

DARING BANK ROBBERY AT YARMOUTH N. S.—The Yarmouth Tribune of the 15th inst. says:

The Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in this town was entered by means of a false key (during a brief absence of the Clerk) between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday last, and £1500 in Bills chiefly of the Bank of Nova Scotia stolen. A reward of \$400 is offered in war advertising columns for the discovery of the robber and recovery of the stolen money.

MRS. WINSLOW'S CRYING CHILDREN. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it—There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office 13 Cedar street New York. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. Mr. F. S. Devitt, teacher of R. C. School, aged 37,—a native of the Co. Fermanagh, Ireland.

On the 16th July, of consumption, in the City of Los Angeles, California, James Kempt, eldest son of James Boyd, Esq., aged 39 years.

July 2, 1861.

Anthracite Coal.

34 Tons Red and White Ash, Anthracite Coal, egg size.

For Sale by J. W. STREET & SON,

90 Queen street, N. B.

Returning, will leave Port 7.30 A. M. The steamers and freight to and from New the Grand Trunk Railway, hereafter.

The officers of these steam large experience in their se will do all in their power to pleasantly to Passengers & Stevedores will be unremitted to the Ladies.

N. B.—The steamer Queen seangers and freight between Andrews, also to St. John and particulars apply to

W. W. St. Andrews, Aug. 6, 1861.

Cognac B

Extra "Navy" from Bord 10 in stock. Best Cognac in Canada. 1859.

20 Cases old J. W. ST.

NOT

ALL Persons having against the Estate of ALLEY, late of St. Andrews, to render the same due, within three months, all those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment.

JAS. W. GEO. D. St. Andrews, Aug. 19.

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New York, Ho to Woodstock, Hot and the Ar

INSTRUMENTAL STUD NEW BRUNSWICK AN

ON and after Monday, 1st

ties wishing to go Ansonburg, can leave 1 every Monday and We

Return trains leave Wood day, and Friday, at 5.50

Andrews at 4.55 P. M. Andrews same days at 1

Eastport Portland and B

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Boston to Canterbury... Portland to Canterbury... Canterbury to Woodstock

Express Parcels or Freight, and promptly

N. B. Good accommodations, Canterbury.

Superintendent.

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THE SPLENDI

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Will leave St. J. Eastport, Portland

On Monday, 1st

At 8 A. M. Ret

ST. JOHN THURSDAY AM

Pure to Boston or Portland same, from St. Andrews

The "New York" is a

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this route, than any other

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is built of white oak, copper

burthen and staunch in

commander, Engineer and

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Her clerk a gentleman for

her steward is a host of his

experience on Lake Ontario

the Steamer Queen

New York at 1 o'clock, 45

Fickets and further info

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St. Andrews, Aug. 7, 1

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The officers of these steam

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