

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

VOL. XII.—NO. 50.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER. To the 4th Regiment S. C. V. Forth from their native mountains They've gone, as true a band, As ever marched to meet the foe, And fight for "Dixie Land."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER. WALHALLA, S. C., July 11, 1861. Such of the officers and privates of the Volunteer Companies of Pickens District as had met for the purpose of drilling, assembled at the American Hotel, in Walhalla, this day, at 1 P. M., and organized a meeting by calling Maj. D. A. Ledbetter to the Chair, and requesting Capt. J. J. Norton to act as Secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, when, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions of thanks to Thos. B. Lee, Esq., viz: Lieut. N. K. Sullivan, Capt. M. M. Norton, and Lieutenants Hawthorne, Doyle, and Ramsay, which committee, after retiring, reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Inasmuch, as Thomas B. Lee, Esq., a distinguished graduate of the Military School of this State, has kindly drilled and instructed a large portion of the officers of the Volunteer Companies of this District, for several days, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of said officers are due, and are hereby tendered to the said Thomas B. Lee, Esq., for said drill and instruction.

And be it further Resolved, That the said Thomas B. Lee, Esq., is respectfully recommended to Col. Orr to fill any staff office in the Regiment which Mr. Lee will accept.

Said preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The conductor on the Blue Ridge Railroad being present, arrangements were made with him to run an extra train from Walhalla on the 19th instant, leaving the Depot at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to carry passengers to the nearest point of the Railroad to Sandy Springs at fifty cents each, and to take in volunteers at convenient points along the Railroad.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be furnished to the District papers for publication.

D. A. LEDBETTER, Chairman. JOSEPH J. NORTON, Secretary.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

Mr. Editor: As the time is here when all patriotic citizens are keeping a sharp lookout for any invading emissary; also, many Vigilant Committees are being formed that our homes and property may be secure, as the members of each committee are pledged to each other, by their sacred word of honor, to use all good faith to each other, and also have the counsel of each one how they shall detect and bring to trial all persons guilty of anything that would, by any means endanger the lives or property of any person in the Confederate States.

The writer would not assume a "dictatorship" in this matter, but would ask the consideration of each committee, (in the Lower Battalion, S. C. M.) through your valuable paper, the propriety of having a general meeting, composed of representatives from each committee, to meet at Centre Campground on Saturday the 10th of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as that is the most central place, to make a Constitution, signs and pass-words, &c., so that each committee may have the same rules and regulations, so that if the members of different committees are together in their operations, they might understand each other in their patriotic work for the common benefit of all persons that are true citizens of the country. One representative for every five members will be as many as necessary. Will not all the Vigilant Committees be represented in that meeting?

A THINKING MEMBER. Oakway, July 9, 1861.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

Mr. Editor: The citizens, whose names appear below, have formed themselves into a Vigilant Committee, having the name of Snow Creek Vigilant Committee. Place of meeting—Centre Church.

President—J. A. Elrod; Vice Presidents—J. B. Moore, B. F. Roeder, N. P. Cole, Elias Miller, A. R. Elliott, T. J. Simmons. Advisory Committee—Aaron Cain, A. W. Herbert, E. H. Edgar, Jacob J. McDonald, John G. Priece. Secretary—J. B. Sanders.

Members—J. N. B. Smith (now in the army), James Mason, B. F. McDonald, R. D. Moore, W. H. Myers, Allen Burns, Moses Cain, Obadiah; R. M. Bealy, Clark Able, James Cain, Anderson Mason, Z. C. Elrod, Amos Brady, John B. Myers, William Eden, V. J. Carroll, S. J. Sanders, Joseph Harris, Wiley Allen, W. T. Simmons, Samuel Thomas, H. A. Cole, John H. McGuffin, W. H. Burket, C. R. Burns, W. L. Miller. THE SECRETARY.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER. CLAREMONT, July 6, 1861.

Dear Courier: We send you a list of the names, with a part of the proceedings, of the Claremont Vigilance and Military Volunteer Company. We are,

- Maj. JOHN C. MILLER, President; EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., 1st Vice " P. R. GASTON, Esq., 2d " " B. W. BURNS, Esq., 3d " " Capt. WM. STEELE, Advisory Committee; P. J. MILLER, " " L. B. AUSTIN, " " G. W. PHILLIPS, " " E. S. FOSTER, " " C. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, Captain; W. W. STRIBLING, 1st Lieutenant; M. B. DENDY, 2d " " J. D. KAY, 3d " " M. L. DAVIS, Clerk; C. M. SHARP, 1st Sergeant; T. H. DENDY, 2d " " T. H. JONES, 3d " " W. T. JAMES, 4th " " J. O. L. ARNETT, 1st Corporal; J. B. BURNS, 2d " " WM. S. MCGUFFIN, 3d " " JOS. CARPENTER, 4th " "

Privates—L. B. J. Goodwin, Wm. Dickson, John Honea, J. N. Hyde, William A. Liles, Rev. A. W. McGuffin, Sloan Dickson, John Goley, John H. McGuffin, N. J. F. Perry, Jas. Ward, sen, Nathaniel Ward, Jas. Ward, jun, W. P. Norris, G. A. Whitecan, Daniel Brewer, David S. Brewer, L. W. Allen, Thomas Graham, William Graham, O. Liles, J. R. P. Gaston, Seaborn Pitts, Alexander Graham, W. T. Tollison, Jno. N. Barus, G. Gipson, W. D. Stribling.

We have a Constitution firm and binding, signed by all of the above. Our object is to provide for the families of the Volunteers, to protect our homes, and prepare ourselves to serve our country in any capacity in which we may be needed. We will meet on the 1st Saturday in August, unless sooner called; and we here extend an invitation to any who may be disposed to do so, to come and join us. We now only number forty-nine, but want to raise our company to one hundred.

C. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, Secretary.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

Mr. Editor:—We send you a list of the Officers and Privates of the Home Guard, formed at Punkintown. The resolutions adopted is pretty much the same as the other Home Guards. This Company is known by the name of the Mountain Rangers.

- G. W. KEITH, Captain; J. B. RYED, 1st Lieutenant; A. EDDESS, 2d " " C. KEITH, 3d " " J. A. CHASTAINE, Sergeant.

Privates.—M. Coustain, J. M. Keith, W. Masters, Jesse Ashworth, S. E. Burgess, R. A. Clark, D. Corban, J. Compton, Wm. Edens, A. K. Edens, B. Ferguson, J. A. Chastain, B. Friddle, J. Friddle, J. A. Gilliland, S. H. Hendrix, R. Holder, W. C. Henderson, J. W. Keith, M. Keith, J. Keith, J. P. Masters, J. C. Masters, D. McJunkin, B. D. McJunkin, B. McJunkin, J. B. McJunkin, J. McJunkin, A. McGill, N. Reid, Rev. T. L. Roper, G. Rigdon, J. K. Sutherland, J. R. Clark, B. Trotter, F. Gilliland, J. Fortner, Wm. Burgess, H. M. Fortner, W. A. Fortner, R. Casson, J. Roach, H. Turner, J. Nelson, G. Landreth, A. Landreth, N. H. Henderson, A. J. Simmons, M. Sutherland, J. H. Simmons, A. Simmons, B. Masters. Making in all 57.

DEATH OF GOV. ELLIS.—Our North Carolina exchanges come to us clothed in mourning for the death of Governor Ellis. He was a sterling man, and his death at this juncture will be lamented throughout the South. The Raleigh State Journal, speaking of his successor, says:

"By the lamented death of Governor Ellis, Henry T. Clark, Esq., of Tarboro, Edgecombe county, Speaker of the Senate, becomes the future Governor of North Carolina. Under the dispensation of an omniscient God, it is well. No citizen of North Carolina more than Mr. Clark will deplore the afflictive dispensation which has conferred on him the exalted honors and arduous duties inseparable from the executive office of the State, and none than he would discharge them with more fidelity. He comes into office at a time which is indeed calculated to try men's souls, but he brings with him to its duties a record for sound judgment, large experience, honesty above suspicion, capacity beyond a doubt and fidelity whom all can trust, which will at once command him to the confidence of the people. What his lamented predecessor has inaugurated to secure the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty to the citizens of North Carolina and the ultimate independence of the Southern Confederacy, Gov. Clark will faithfully and scrupulously and vigorously conduct to its consummation, and more if possible. This sentiment is common with us, we know, to every son of North Carolina."

LISTEN!—The following toast was gotten up, (not drunk) by a young lady of our acquaintance. If, after reading this, any young man does not take up arms in defence of his country, he should be deprived of the right of citizenship and forever prohibited from the enjoyment of woman's society. Here is the toast:

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE SOUTH.—Their arms our protection.—Our arms their reward.—Portsmouth Transcript.

IMPORTANT FROM OUR COMMISSIONERS.—We are reliably informed (says the Montgomery Post) that a letter has been received in this city from the Hon. W. L. Yancy, in which he states that our independence will certainly be recognized by England during the month of August, and that he expects to be at home in September.

POLITICAL.

From the New York Daily News. England and France Side with the Southern Confederacy.

The intelligence received by the two steamers that have arrived from England, within the last four days, is of the most menacing and alarming description. Following up the friendly manifestations already exhibited by the Palmerston Ministry towards the Southern Confederacy, and the attitude of indifference it has assumed to the wishes of the Washington Administration, large reinforcements of troops are about to be poured into the Canadas, and that province is at once to be put upon a war footing. The Great Eastern will arrive on or about the 3d and the Golden Fleece on the 14th of July, with 3500 men, including a battery of the Royal Artillery, and a larger force will be despatched if necessary.

The London Herald openly avows that the measures has been adopted in antagonism to the United States, and adds that "it seems to be inevitable that, before long, the question of a paper blockade should become a subject of serious discussion." The London Times goes further, and adds that "Washington has no fairer title over Montgomery than the King of Naples has over Sicily." Public sentiment in England seems generally in fact, to be gradually assimilating with the view of Mr. Gregory, that "the interests of France and England are identical on the American question and that the recognition by these two great powers of the Southern Confederacy will cause the war party in the North to pause, before plunging their countrymen deeper into the sad struggle."

Some of our leading journals have been inclined to favor the idea of a war with England, on the ground that the rivalry between that country and France would induce Louis Napoleon to side with the North, for the purpose of accomplishing his ends on the continent of Europe. It now appears, however that the Courts of London and Paris have agreed to adopt the same policy toward the United States, and consider it to be for the advantage of both to break down the unconstitutional blockade of the Cotton ports and acknowledge the de facto independence of the Confederate States. The Powers of Europe contemplate the affairs of this hemisphere just as they do those of India, China, Africa or Italy exclusively from the point of view of their own interests. They do not care a straw for us or our institutions, excepting as we may be more or less eligible as producers or customers.

The benefit they can derive from the South is clear, and its products are indispensable to the support of their own population, while their commerce with the North amounts to but a comparatively small percentage of their trade with the rest of the world. Deprive them of Cotton, and of four millions of people in the United Kingdom, and half that number in France, would be robbed of their daily bread and to a greater or less degree, the shock of such a calamity would be felt by every individual in both of those countries. Insurrections would be almost inevitable in the manufacturing districts, and the very foundations of society would be shaken by such convulsions as it is to be feared would result from general lack of employment. Neither Lord Palmer nor the French Emperor will run the risk of encountering a catastrophe which can be avoided at the small cost of hostilities with an insane government like that of President Lincoln, whose misrule has already been so stupendous that it will be the by-word of mankind for ages to come.

It has been known for over a month, that communications have been received by Mr. Jefferson Davis from Mr. Yancy, in which the latter gentleman conveys the most glowing accounts of the manner in which he had been everywhere received, and of the prospect he entertains of securing the objects of his mission. A Paris letter, in the Independence Belge, now asserts that Mr. Rost, another of the Southern Commissioners to Europe, has had an audience with Lord Palmerston, and received a positive assurance from the Premier that England will recognize the independence of the Southern States at no distant period. It also quotes Mr. Rost as having reported that the action of France will be uniform with that of England, though not simultaneous, nor the result of any direct diplomatic understanding between the two countries.

The prediction, some weeks ago, of a correspondent of the Paris Monitor, is, indeed, on the eve of being verified, that "it is not probable that a blockade will be recognized which deprives the powers of Europe of a raw material necessary for their manufacture, and upon which depends the daily bread of millions of their subjects." England and France cannot be imposed upon, as are the Northern States, by the false pretences of the administration; nor are the two greatest nations on earth to be frightened by the feeble, ridiculous threat that their representatives at Washington will be handed their passports.

In a word, Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, having brought the country to the verge of destruction at home; substituted a tyranny for a Republican form of government; trampled under foot every requirement of the Constitution, and perpetrated enormities unparalleled in modern times, have finally swaggared such absurd pretensions before foreign nations that there is every chance of our being involved in a war with both England and France before the close of this year. Is the United States prepared to meet such an increase of embarrassment? Before many days a battle will have been fought in Virginia. Whichever action is victorious, it will prepare the way for renewed conflicts. God only knows where our civil war will end. Can we bear the superadded burden of hostilities with nations possessing the most powerful fleets and armies that have ever existed since the earth emerged from chaos? When the American

flag shall no longer wave outside of our harbors; when our commerce shall have been destroyed and our shipping annihilated; when our ports are, in their turn, blockaded, will any party in the land still continue to applaud the wicked policy which has plunged the Republic into such an abyss of evil? Alas, we are already fallen to such a condition of moral and physical impotency, that only an interposition of the Almighty can recover us.

The Government Loan.

The loan for the defence of the Confederate States, called for by the act of Congress, is being most liberally responded to throughout the entire South. The attention of the people in almost every county has been called to the subject, and everywhere the greatest enthusiasm is manifested. Planters are freely subscribing their cotton and corn, and those who have no crops to pledge are subscribing in money. So universal a determination on the part of the people to lend aid to the government of their choice was never before seen. There is still room, however, and those who have not already subscribed, yet have a chance to do so. No one should hesitate in this matter. The bonds of the government are better than any other security that can be furnished. They will bring to the holders eight per cent. per annum, besides being as good as gold. Interest and patriotism alike call upon the people of the South to swell this loan to as large an amount as possible. No matter if the subscription should reach a sum double the wants of the government. The effect of such an exhibition of confidence in the stability of the government would be powerful abroad.

The staple productions of the South now control the markets of the world. Nearly a thousand millions of foreign capital depend upon the production of cotton, tobacco, etc. In England alone more than five millions of people are dependent upon the cotton fields of the South for the bread they eat. Without their yearly supply they would be forced to starve. The extent of this power which the Southern people hold in their hands cannot well be over-estimated. If properly used it will yet open to the Confederate States the ports of all nations and bring to our shores the commerce of every land. By loaning a portion of the crops of the South to the Government, we clothe it with power of the country, and enable it to exert an influence among those nations with whom it may be desirable to negotiate.

Whatever remains to be done in this matter should be done quietly. The commissioners appointed to solicit subscriptions will soon be ready to make their report. It is desirable that every man who has the means should take this opportunity of testifying his willingness to support the cause of the people of the South. No sacrifice of interest is required. The man who takes a Confederate bond in exchange for his crop gets the full value of that crop. The Commissioners for Montgomery county publish a "last call" to the people of the county to subscribe. They give a very encouraging account of their success throughout the county, but wish to increase their list as much as possible. For that purpose they announce that a meeting will be held in the Theatre, on Thursday night.—We hope there will be a good attendance and liberal spirit manifested.

The Northern despot has called for four hundred thousand men and for four hundred millions of dollars to be used in subduing the people of the South. His minions are now on Southern soil, plundering and murdering the inhabitants. The homes of Southern men are consigned to the flames, and their churches desecrated by the wretches who have been sent to bind and rivet upon us the chains of tyranny, and shall it be said that the Southern people hesitated a moment to furnish their Government with ample means to drive the invaders from our soil, and secure the blessings of liberty and peace? The answer has already been given, and it will be reiterated time and again, so long as there shall be any need for aid.—Montgomery A.vertiser.

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—At six o'clock on Tuesday morning the Confederate Sand Batteries on Ship Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi, opened upon a King Aler steamer two miles distant, which returned the fire. The enemy threw some thirty odd rounds of shell and round shot, which sank in the sand, and were used by our batteries in returning the fire. It was supposed the attacking steamer was struck three times in the hull, and a shell exploded over her decks, doing great damage, as she immediately hauled off, and put for Chandler Island, twelve miles from our batteries.

On the Confederate side one man was slightly injured in the leg, but no other damage was sustained.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The difficulties regarding the Mexican treaty preclude direct mail communication.

BUCHANAN, July 12.—A reconnoitering party ventured too near the Southern lines, and one was killed and two wounded.

Skirmishes during the past two days have been rather bloody. The Southerners are strongly entrenched, and if they make a determined stand a heavy loss of life is inevitable. McClellan was to have attacked them this morning.

The Quincy, Illinois, State cavalry have appeared at Monroe Station.

The Missourians have routed the federalists, burnt the station house, six coaches, eighteen cars, and tore up the track on each side of the town. A messenger for assistance reports Col. Smith and fifty men taken prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In the Senate Fessenden reported the House bill for the payment of the volunteers, appropriating five and three-quarter million of dollars. It was passed.

In the House bills were reported, making appropriations to carry on the Government, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole. Stephens hoped the Committee of Ways and Means would have business up, so both Houses could adjourn on Thursday next. The Committee is disposed to give the Government everything it has asked. Lovejoy wanted a vote to increase the standing army.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The steamship Canada has arrived from Europe. The sales of cotton, on Saturday, were 15,000 bales—speculators and exporters taking 8,000—at full prices, with an advancing tendency.—Breadstuffs were quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Consols 89 1/2 @ 89 1/2.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Tres Ordinaire, 111; Bas, 105. The market closed active, with an advancing tendency. Sales of the week, 9,000 bales. Stock on hand, 315,000 bales.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—O. Jennings Wise has captured three federal companies at Glenville.

There have been no dispatches from McClellan since noon Sunday. He was advancing towards Beverly, before reaching which he will have to do some hard fighting.

SPRINGFIELD, July 10.—The Missouri sixth regiment, under Gen. Sweeney, with a flying column, will advance to Vernon.

Large numbers of mounted Missourians are congregating at West Plain, Forsyth county. Sweeney sends men to prevent their joining Jackson.

Col. Coffee is a prisoner. Col. Wolfe has encountered the Missourians, and has sent for assistance. He lost 30 killed and wounded. Missourians' loss not known.

Lyon is at Leesville, and will advance Clintoward.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—F. H. Stanton is on route for Washington, having been appointed Senator, vice Lane, of Kansas, who accepts a brigadier generalship.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The House has passed the army pay bill, with 5 yeas.

The Senate passed a bill remitting the duties on arms.

BOSTON, July 11.—Professor Longfellow's wife was fatally burned to-day. The Professor, in endeavoring to rescue her, was badly burned.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—It is again rumored that Patterson's army is annihilated, and the troops quartered in the city are preparing to lodge. Dodge, a Unionist, has been appointed marshal.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In the House Washburn's force bill was passed, with 10 yeas. This bill resembles the force bill of 1833. Nays—Burnett, Hardin, North, Pendleton, Reed, Robinson, Vallandigham, Voorhies, Wadsworth, Wood.

NEW YORK, July 12.—2,400 bales of cotton were sold to-day, at 15 1/2c.

WHEELING, July 12.—A series of resolutions have passed the lower House of the Carlisle Assembly, instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote for men only, and to oppose compromises, till the rebels are crushed.

BUCHANAN, July 11.—McClellan reports that the Southerners as strongly entrenched within two miles of his camp, and directs all the forces within a radius of forty miles to join his column immediately.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The Democrat says that Seigle had 1,200 men and 10 pieces of artillery, and the Southerners 6,000 men and 7 pieces of artillery and many horsemen, in the battle in which Col. Wolfe was killed, fought on Saturday, thirty miles from Springfield.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The mails are entirely discontinued to Middle and West Tennessee.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Col. Thomas has been indicted for piracy and treason.

In Canada the new Lord Chancellor took his seat under the title of Lord Ashbury.

The British commander does not recognize the closing of the New Grenadian ports.

WASHINGTON, (via Mobile,) July 12.—In the Rump Senate resolutions expelling Southern Senators were passed by thirty-two for, to ten against.

In the House Mr. Vallandigham offered an amendment that no portion of the money appropriated be used for the subjugation of any State, or holding any States as conquered provinces, with slavery in any such State. Rejected.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Associate Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court of the United States, issued a writ of habeas corpus for the production of ex-Senator Green. Obedience was refused.

Capt. Campbell Quincy, Capt. McAlister, and five men of the 10th Illinois regiment, were killed seven miles this side Monroe.—They were caught in an ambush.

One thousand cavalry and infantry leave for Col. Smith's success to-night.

The telegraph wires being cut, we have no reliable news.

BUCHANAN, Va., July 12.—Skirmishing continues. Four invaders were killed, and Palmyra burnt.

The St. Louis State Journal says a dispatch was received last night, saying that a fight commenced in the Southwest (Missouri) at 10 o'clock, between State and federal troops, under Seigle and others. 12 miles beyond Carthage, which resulted in the federal troops being completely routed, with great slaughter. They were pursued 14 miles, to a point two miles beyond Carthage, when night ended the conflict.

The Journal further learns by a letter from Gen. Parsons, said to have been received in Jefferson city, that he, (Parsons,) after pursuing, surrounded Seigle and his forces, and demanded their surrender. Seigle stipulated for the release of the men without arms, but

Parsons insisted upon an unconditional surrender. Col. B. Gratz Brown and Solomon Kell Wolfe are among the killed.

Richmond, July 12.—Samuel R. Anderson, Gideon J. Pillow and Andrew J. Donelson, have been appointed brigadier generals in the provisional forces of the Confederate army.

Passengers from Winchester, who left on Thursday night, report all quiet. The federal forces are about 17 miles off. They also report meeting federals at Martinsburg, and desertions by wholesale.

Another report says that 4,000 Pennsylvanians, whose time had expired, refuse to re-enlist and are leaving for home.

RICHMOND, July 14.—On Thursday a detachment of our cavalry, six miles from Newport News, encountered a detachment of the enemy, killing four, and taking twelve prisoners.

Passengers to-day from Staunton state that reports are current there that the Confederate forces met with severe reverses at Laurel Hill. One report states that 1,500 men under Col. Peck, are surrounded about one hundred miles from Staunton, and that Garnett's command had been compelled to evacuate Laurel Hill. The reports need confirmation. There has evidently been hard fighting in that section.

A letter appears in the Richmond Dispatch to-morrow, dated Laurel Hill, July 7, which says there was another fight and success for the Confederate troops. Before day-break this morning our troops were aroused by the firing of our picket guard. About day-break another volley was heard about a mile off.—The excitement was increased by the rapid movement of the Georgia Regiment and cavalry. The Georgia regiment held the enemy in check, and kept up the fire until 3 p. m., killing and wounding many federalists. At 3 o'clock the Georgians retired, and their position was occupied by other regiments.

Another letter to the Dispatch, dated Laurel Hill, July 9, referring to the continued fight, says the gallant Georgians, under Col. Ramsay, again engaged the enemy early on Monday morning, and until a late hour in the day kept up a continuous fire. At a late hour of the day they left the ground, without a man either killed or injured.

The Lynchburg Republican of to-morrow morning will state that on Wednesday morning a skirmish occurred twelve miles from Winchester, in which two federalists were killed and three prisoners captured. The Confederates were uninjured.

There is nothing of interest from Manassas, Alexandria, or other points.

Gov. Letcher, under a requisition of the Secretary of War, publishes a proclamation to-morrow, calling on immediate service the militia of all the counties north of the James river, and east of the Blue Ridge, as well as the militia in the valley of the State north of James river.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 10th confirms the report of the capture, by O. Jennings Wise, of three companies of the federalists.

The enemy now occupy Phillippi, Buchanan, Beverly and Burlington, which the Enquirer thinks may hem in Gen. Wise.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The speeches and votes in Congress indicate that five Representatives and seven Senators are opposed to the course of the Administration.

The Contract Committee appointed by the House, to investigate the resality in that department of the Lincoln Government, is composed of the following members, viz: Wat W. Washburn, Holman, Fenton, Steel.

The privateer Jeff. Davis had captured 3 vessels off Cape Hatteras.

The schooner Inchantress, of Boston, was captured by the Jeff. Davis.

Mr. Talferro, son-in-law, of Senator Mason, was arrested here as a spy.

In the Senate to-day the bill providing for additional paymasters and the force bill were passed.

The Government is sadly in want of money, and for this reason is discharging clerks from the Patent Office.

The reserve of 80,000 has dwindled down to 3,000. (Whether this refers to money or troops, we invite the reader to guess, as the Dispatch does not enlighten us—it is probably true of either.)

It. Gen. Scott is in consultation with an Alabama nigger, who says that five regiments and eighteen field pieces are in and around Fairfax. Among other information the "contraband" informs Scott that every thing indicates that the Southerners are about to retreat.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The houses of patriotic citizens were opened on Thursday night for rejoicing, though not illumination of the city. The look of the Dutch garden keepers and others does not now show so much pride in the conduct of their fellows. Seigle and Boernstein, and a number of foreigners, are reported to be leaving in a fright.

Four hundred of Colonel McNeil's reserved guard had removed the type and presses from the office of the State Journal, (J. W. Tackler, editor,) after reading an order from Lyon prohibiting its further publication.

A special dispatch from Warsaw to the St. Louis Republican reiterates the statement of the annihilation of Seigle's command.

Montgomery's bandits are devastating the Western borders of Missouri. (This is from St. Louis.)

There is great excitement in the city in consequence of the suppression of the Journal, but no disturbance has yet taken place. Five hundred troops are under arms in different parts of the city.

Dispatches from St. Louis and Chicago are unfavorable, and are always unfavorable, to the patriots at Vernon; but Quincy, in the neighborhood of the reported battle, from whence only reliable information has been obtained, is silent.

Typhoid fever prevails among the Lincoln soldiers in Baltimore.