State Journal.

TURDAY, August 23, 1862. ide on the recent election, prepared for this norded out. It will appear in our next.

atention is directed to the advertisement Sales by Wilkes Morris, Auctioneer, to in Wilmington on Thursday morning each instant, which may be found in anoth-

Miss.-We invite attention to the advertise-B. Saunders, in to-day's paper, announcannfacture of this indispensable article of Mr. Saunders is a practical chemist of a and also a practical druggist of much ex-He has, at great expense, had machinery the manufacture of this article and is now the entire Confederacy in utter contempt 's blockade. The enterprising spirit of Mr. entitles him to the gratitude of the people

N. C. TROOPS.—The attention of those directed to the General Order of Col. J calford in to-day's paper. They are ordered immediately at Goldshoro'.

IAL INFLUENCE.-In almost every issue of hievous sheet, Holden falsely asserts that the icial influence of the State Givernment was to bear against the election of the "hero and " Colonel Vance. There is not one word in this charge, as there is not in the whole cusations against Governor Clark and Genein, in his bill of indictment against them . is, we understand, that a majority of those a this city voted for Vance, not holding him life for the unpatriotic and mischievous course

DEN AND VANCE.-Holden is claiming the of Vance as his triumph. But we learn from s, both in the army and in the State, that voould cast their suffrages for Vance and at the me curse Holden as a formenter of evil and a incubus on the cause of the South. Many declared that he was a snillstone around the of Vance, who was voted for chiefly because he she army, We are told that Col. Vance, during Impaign, felt this and so expressed himself re-Holden is suspected wherever known. sabased and betrayed, wherever he could, eveminent man of all parties, whenever it was his

TE OF THE 22D REGIMENT.—The last Standard. is usual disregard for truth, states that the State nd reported the vote of the twenty-second regias having been, Johnston 145, Vance 103 .-State Journal did no such thing. It was the ty-third regiment that thus voted. The vote of wenly-second regiment has not appeared in our er at all, for the reason that it was never sent to Whether this falsehood is accidental or not the

NOTHER REGIMENT .- The 58th N. C. Regiment nized in East Tennessee lately, with the followelection of officers. This regiment contains six-

olonel, J. B. Palmer. eut. Col.,-Proffitt. Keener.

REHANGED PRISONERS .- We invite the attenfthe officers and men of 8th, Col. H. M. is, and the 31st, Col. Jordan's, regiments (cap-Lat Roanoke, and paroled) to the following genoiler of the Adjutant General of the Confederate es ordering them to report forthwith at Raleigh aganization and immediate service: And'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,)

Richmond, Aug. 19, 1862.

III, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 8TH AND V.C. Regiments having been exchanged as paroled mers of war, will repair to Raleigh, N. C., for the e of organization for immediate service. command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS,

Ass't Adj't General. ENERAL J. G. MARTIN.—We are pleased to learn General Martin has been detailed for duty in rta Carolina and will take command immediately.

e right man in the right place. DEATH OF HON. WARREN WINSLOW .- The Willigion Journal of the 19th, says: A postcript to a private letter received here from

etteville, brings intelligence of the death of Hon. men Winslow, which took place at his residence Fayetteville on the night of Friday the 15th inst, youd the mere announcement of the fact no particrs are given, but we know that Mr. Winslow's ith had been failing for many months, and that he for some time been in a very feeble condition.

Election Returns -- The Legislature. GATES AND CHOWAN.

Senate-Mills L. Eure. Commons-W. H. Manning. ommons-L. C. Benbury.

CAMDEN AND CURRITUCK. Senate-D. McD. Lindsay. CAMDEN.

mmons—John Forbes PASQUOTANK AND PERQUIMANS. enate-W. H. Bagley. PASQUOTANK.

ommons-Gen. W. E. Mann. figunous-R. M. Henry.

ommons-Messrs. Richardson and Burns. ommons-C. Q. Lemmons.

ALEXANDER. Commons-J. M. Carson. CLEAVELAND, RUTHERFORD AND POLK. Senate-M. O. Dickerson.

CLEAVELAND. Commons-David Beam, J. R. Logan. MADISON.

Commons-Dr. Wallin.

Commons-Dr S. L. Love. Commons-J Keever.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT. Senate-W. B. Wright. Commons-J. G. Sheperd, Neill McKay and Dr. McCormick.

JONES AND CARTERET. Senate-Calvin Koonce.

Senate-A. J. Taylor. Commons-H. G. Willams (no opposition.)

ASHE AND ALLEGHANY. Commons-J. M. Gentry (no opposition.) WATAURA.

Commons-Wm. Horton.

Confederate Congress. The Congress of the Confederate States met on

Menday last, and immediately proceeded to business. The message of the President is such as might have been expected from Jefferson Davis-it is directly to the point. This message, a lengthy synopsis of which, telegraphed expressly to us, in advance of our cotemporaries, and which we gave in our last, will be found in full in to-day's issue. It presents our financial and military affairs in a gratifying position, and it is hopeful and cheering. The only saddening feature in it has reference to the conduct of the Federal government, and the fear seems to be that this unhappy war is soon to degenerate into a war of extermination. It is no use longer to tamper with the Yankee nation. Forbearance has become humiliating. We must insist upon being treated as civilized men or we must up with the black flag and proclaim a war of extermination. There is nothing else for it. To this conclusion President Davis has arrived-to this conclusion our Congress and people must come.

From this State, Senators Davis and Dortch were in their seats; and also Representatives Bridgers, Gaither and Lander.

Amongst the business introduced on the first day was the following: A resolution was adopted, by a decisive vote, to discontinue secret sessions when called for by a majority of the members present. Now for long windy

By Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, a bill to amend the Conscript law. Extends the application of the

law to all citizens under forty-five years old. Both bills referred to the Committee on Military

Mr. Foote, of Tenn., offered a bill for retaliatory purposes. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. It recites that the enemy refuse to treat our partizan soldiers as prisoners; and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such atrocities, to be put to death if captured. An equal number of prisoners (officers to be preferred) taken from the enemy to suffer the fate i .flicted on our captured solliers or citizens.

Also a bill for the treatment of captives. It prorines that any officer or private captured by our army who shall have committed any offence pronounced felonious by the laws of the Confederacy or any State, shall be delivered up for trial.

Also a bill to punish negroes in arms. It provides that Federal armies incongruously composed of white and black, shall not be entitled to the privileges of war, or to be taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured, the negroes shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold, and their commanders to be hung or shot, as may be most convenient.

Mr. Foote also offered a bill to retaliate for the seizure of citizens by the enemy. It provides that of the prisoners held by us a number equal to that of the citizens seized shall be held as hostages for their safety and subjected to like treatment; any officers, civil or military, concerned in their seizure, shall be imprisoned during the war.

All the bills of Mr. Foote were, on motion, referred to the Military Committee.

We regret to see that our representatives are preparing for a regular Buncombe session. They are evidently bent upon speech making. This is wrong. We want acts, now, not speeches. The times are out of joint, and we pity the member who would delay the public business for the purpose of an oratorical display. Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, is the talking man of this Congress, and we take it his support will become fatal to any measure.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the 19th instant, beyond a notice of Mr. Clay, of Alabama, of a bill to punish and repress the importation of counterfeit Treasury Notes, the session was taken up with referring the President's message. In the House the substitute of Mr. Chilton in reference to secret sessions was passed by a vote of fifty-six to fourteen. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message, which was appropriately referred; and after removing the injunction of seerecy from the proceedings on the Conscription bill, the House ad-

On Wednesday, several resolutions and bills were introduced into both branches of Congress relating to substitutes in the army-some to provide for their being properly admitted, others to exclude them alto-

Also a bill in the House to reduce the number of

The following other business was introduced: A resolution to punish as deserters officers absent from their commands without proper authority.

A resolution of er quiry as to the propriety of repealing laws authorizing the destruction of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. A resolution of thanks to Col. John H. Morgan and

his troops. Unanimously adopted. A resolution authorizing prompt reports of battles from commanding officers and their prompt publica-

A bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned offieers and privates. The bill passed its first and second reading and was under debate when the House ad-

[BY TELEGRAPH.] Congress Yesterday.

RICHMOND, August 22. In the Senate, Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a bill providing for the enrollment of all persons liable to military duty not already enrolled, wherever found. Also a bill concerning Partizan Rangers

The following dispatch was received as we were

Important from Richmond. Gen. Hunter and Gen. Phelps proclaimed "Outlaws," not to be treated as prisoners of War. RICHMOND, Aug. 21.

General Orders No. 60 from the Adjutant General's office. It is ordered that Major General Hunter and Brigadier General Phelps be no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws; and that in the event of the capture of either of them, or any other commissioned officer employed in drilling, organizing or instructing slaves, with a view to their armed service in this war, they shall not be recognized as prisoners of war, but held in close confinement for execution as felous, at such time and place as the President shall order.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE CITIZEN.—It becomes our unpleasant duty, as a journalist, to record the death of one of our oldest and most respected fellowcitizens, who departed this life on Tuesday morning, August 19th, 1862, at the residence of S. Frankford, Esq , at Salisbury, where he had been spending a few days with his daughter.

We refer to A. N. Cohen, Senior, a native of England, but a resident of this county for many years, who died at the ripe age of 87 years. He leaves a large line of relationship and many friends who will treasure his memory.—Charlotte Bulletin.

The editor of the Raleigh Standard says he taught us Democracy. He also taught us and the people of the State secession, but he is now a traitor to both Democracy and secossion, as he has been to everything else he ever taught. His allusion to General Clingman and ourself, is in perfect keeping with his whole life. A contemptib e bootlick and sycophant, he has gouged a fortune out of the public treasury, and like all such fellows when raised from the gutter, he puts on airs, and assumes a swaggering and supercilous tone towards better men than himself .- Ashe-

Confederate States Congress. ADJOURNED SESSION.

SENATE.

RICHMOND, August 18, 1862. The Confederate States Congress met pursuant to adjournment, at noon, in the Capitol. Vice-President Stephens called the Senate to order. Prayer by Rev Dr. Seeley, of the 2d Baptist Church.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, the following Senators answering to their names: Alabama, Messrs. Yancey and Clay; Florida, Messrs. Maxwell and Baker; Georgia, B. H. Hill; Kentucky, H. C. Burnett; Louisiana, T. J. Semmes; Mississippi, Messrs. Brown and Phelan; Wissouri, John B. Clark : North Carolina, Messrs. Davis and Dortch; Tennessee, Landon C. Haynes; Texas, Messrs. Wigfall and Oldham; Virginia, Messrs. Hunter and Preston-17.

The absentees were Messrs, Johnson and Mitchell of Arkansas; J. W. Lewis, of Georgia; William E. Simms, of Ky.; Ed. Sparrow, of La.; R. L. Y. Peyton, of Mo.; Messrs. Barnwell and Orr, of S. C.; G. A. Hen-Mr. Yancey, of Ala., gave notice that he would

move an amendment to the rules of the Senate to-morrow, by striking out the 43d and 46th rules, and inserting in lieu of the latter the following: "All legislative sessions of the Senate shall be held with open doors except when otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Sepate-said

vote to be taken by yeas and nays" Mr. Clay, of Alabama, from the committee ap pointed to wait upon the President, etc., reported that the joint committee had performed the duty assigned to them, and were advised by the President that he would communicate with Congress forthwith, in writing. Afterwards the following message was received and read by the Clerk:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Representatives of th

Confederate States: It is again our fortune to meet for devising measure necessary to the public welfare whilst our country is involved in a desolating war. The sufferings endured by some portions of the people excite the deep solicitude of the government, and the sympathy thus invoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne.

The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, al ways claiming the gratitude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or malern times.

Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people have continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation. The wast army which threatened the capital of the

Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the nes of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment. The perfuly which disregarded rights secured by

compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarm d citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful families engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills, of a character so atrocious as to ensure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of those States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their

The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities, with a notoricty which sufficiently attests the knowledge of their government; and its complicity in the cause is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes, as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their roperty as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city.

Yet, the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benjamin F Butler has failed to secure from his government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the press of the United States. To enquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commandants met the sanction of that government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting, and no method remains for the repression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute.

Retaliation in kind, for many of them, is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most

Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymeu, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity; and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal. I append for your information a copy of the papers

exhibiting the action of the Government, up to the present time, for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted he reafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war cammand almost undivided attention. The acts passed at your last session intended to se-

render uniform the rules governing troops in the service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted. The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a Government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and

unprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfil its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the Government, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire co-operation of the State and Confederate Governments which is so essential to the well being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable to their

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to co-operate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will ex-

hibit in detail the operations of that department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the Government securities remains unimpaired, and that this credit is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of accumulated debt, notwithstanding the magnitude of our military operations.

The legislation of the last session provided for the purchase of supplies with the bonds of the Government, but the preference of the people for Treasury notes has been so marked that legislation is recommended to authorize an increase in the issue of Treasury notes which the public service seems to require.

No great inconvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provisions of law by which those notes are convertible into eight per cent. bonds forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious depreciation of the currency. Your attention is also invited to the means propos-

ed by the Secretary for facilitating the preparation of these notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people to state, that no manufacture of counterfeit notes exists within our limits, and that they are all imported from the Northern States. The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legis-lation deemed desirable, in order to add to the efficiency of the service.

I invite your favorable consideration especially to those recommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the Conscript law, and the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments, when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while an under burthen is imposed on the treasury. The necessity for some legislation for controlling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon the attention of the Government, and I trust you

will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this purpose. The legislation on the subject of general officers involves the service in some difficulties which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy

sugar sted by him seems appropriate. In connection with this subject, I am of opinion that prudence dictates some provision for the increase of the army in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States, may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the Conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five ears. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary. But a wise foresight requires that, if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field without awaiting the re-assembling of the legislative department of the

In the election and appointment of officers for the provisional army, it was to be anticipated that nistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, Executive appointments, as well as elections, have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commissions of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by their position. And I trust you will find means for relieving the army of such officers by some mode more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than the

udgment of a court martial. Within a recent period we have effected the object so long desired of an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrymen to their places in the ranks of the army, from which, by the fortunes of war, they have been, for a time, separated. The details of the arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report, when further progress has been made in their execution. Of the particulars concerning the operations of

the War Department, you will be informed by the Secretary in his report and the accompanying docu-The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces

the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service both affoat and ashore, the construction and equipment of armed vessels at home and abroad, the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores, and the establishment of workshops and the development of our resources of coal and iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for The difficulties now experienced on this point are

fully stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster General discloses the embarrassments which resulted in the postal service from the occupation by the enemy of the Mississippi river, and portions of the territory of the different States. The measures taken by the department for relieving these embarrassments as far as practicable, are detailed in the report. It is a subject of congratulation that during the ten months that ended on the 3d of March last the expenses of the department were largely decreased, whilst its revenue was augmented, as compared with a corresponding period, ending on the 30th June, 1861, when the postal service was conducted under the authority delegated to the United

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the measures heretofore devised by Congress will accomplish the end of bringing the expenditures of the department within the limits of its own revenues by the 1st of March next, as required by the

I am happy to inform you that, in spite both of blandishments and threats used in profusion by the agents of the Government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this government .-Nor has their fidelity been shaken by the fact that owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of the agents and superintendents, delay has occurred in the payments of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I now advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers, in the absence of those specially charged by law with

We have never ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy, and it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of His bounteousness that wisdom which isneedful for the performance of the high trust withwhich we are charged.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. Richmond, Va., August 18, 1862. Heroic Incident in New Orleans.

The Mobile Register says: We are indebted to high authority for the fact of the following occurrence in New Orleans, intelligence of which reached the

Mrs. H. M. Hyams, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of the State, passed on the street a number of Yankee officers sitting in a doorway as she went by. One of them arose and followed her a few steps, and, arresting her progress by placing himself in front of her, told her that she had omitted to bow in passing. She attempted to avoid the ruffian, when he repeated his remark, and asked her if she had not read Gen. Butler's "Order No. 28" with reference to the treatcure the public defence by general enrollment, and to | ment of Union officers and soldiers with respect .-Endeavoring to pass the fellow, he threw his arm around the lady's waist, and pressed his foul lips upon her face. As the villain released her from his embrace, the Southern lady coolly drew a pistol and shot him through the body, so that he fell dead at her feet in the insolent flush of his cowardly triumph over the insulted virtue of a feeble and unprotected

woman. Another of the officers immediately arose and approaching the noble and courageous lady took her by the arm and told her, so that the other Federals could hear, that she must accompany him before General Butler. He immediately placed her in a cab and drove away—but not to the Beast's quarters. He directed the cab out of the city and through the lines of sentries-and further on still, until beyond the reach of the tyrant's outposts. 'The act of the heroine had made a hero of the witness. He told her that he considered her act justifiable and noble, and that in a moment he had determined that she should not be sacrificed to Butler's vengeance, and adopted the expedient by which he had rescued her. He continued to escort her on her journey through the country until they arrived in the Southern lines at Camp Moore, when he delivered himself up to the Confede-

rate authorities, to be dealt with as a prisoner or oth-So ends this heroic and dramatic incident of the war. Mrs. Hyams has set a lofty example for Southern women, and the gallant gentleman who delivered her has shamed its army and the whole North. We trust he has renounced forever the service of the op-pressors, and that a rank equivalent to his deserts may reward him in ours.

By the attention of an esteemed friend in camp we are in possession of some additional details of Stonewall Jackson's recent fighting near the Rapidan .-He also sends us the list of casualties in the 18th regiment. He says:

"The telegraph has, before this, carried the news that General Stonewall has again pounced down upon the enemy and given him a good drubbing. After a severe march on Saturday we came upon Lis force about 3 o'clock, and about 4 the general engagement began. The fighting was spirited on the side of the enemy, they pressing our men so strongly on the left that nothing but our (Branch's) brigade coming up at the proper time restered the battle.-For this opportune arrival, as well as for the vim with which the brigade went into action, General Jackson, in the presence of the whole line, thanked General Branch.

It would appear that it was Banks' Division of Pope's army that opposed us in the last engagement. Our friend estimates our loss at \$00. The e temy's, he feels confident, cannot be less than 2.000.

We regret to learn that Lt. F. J. Moore's wound is serious if not dangerous. He was struck by a minnie ball on the shoulder in front, the ball passing out behind below the shoulder joint, and so near that it is feared that the joint is injured. He has gone to

It is thus evident that we were right in our surmise that it was Branch and not Ransom who arrived so opportunely.

We see that the Northern papers announce the fact that Jackson's force had fallen back from the Rapidan towards Gordonsville, crossing the Rapidan on the 12th. This is no doubt so, but the statement of a correspondent of a New York paper that the Confederates sent a flag of truce to the Vederals asking permission to bury their dead, is not so. The letter before us says that on Monday the enemy came over under a flag of truce to bury their dead. Speaking of correspondents, our friend says that on going over the field on Monday, he met a special correspondent frisking around gathering news here and there. A regular Yankee.

The following is the list of casualties in the 18th

CASUALTIES IN THE 18TH REGIMENT N. C. T., IN THE ACTION ON THE 9TH INST., AT SLAUGHTER'S MOUN-

W R Browning, compan y B, killed. B L Clark, company I, severely wounded. Lt F J Moore, company G, severely wounded. Capt Lee, company D, severely wounded, Serg't Joseph Lanier, company I, leg amputated Wm. Peck, company I, slightly wounded. Amos Malpas, company E, severely wounded F Odom, company D, severely wounded. C Waters, company D, severely wounded. M J Ward, slightly wounded. Corp N A Marlow, severely wounded. Serg't J W Stewart, severely wounded.

M Brine, slightly wounded.

W Anderson, fingers amputated.

C Davis, slightly wounded. A J Sikes, slight'y wounded. Wilmington Journal.

COL. JOHN H. MORGAN.-This dashing partisan persists in his determination to deliver Kentucky from the thraldom of the Abolition Government. The following address to his troops was issued from headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 4th in-t .: Soldiers: Your country makes a fresh appeal to

your patriotism and courage! It has been decided that Kentucky must be freed from the detested Northern voke, and wno so fit to carry out this order as yourselves? The road is well known to you! You have already taught the tyrants at Tomkinsville, Lebanon and

Cynthiana, that where Southern hearts nerve Southern arms our soldiers are invincible! To our enemies be as tigers; but to our Southern brethren be as lambs! Protect their homes! respect their property! Is it not that of your fathers,

mothers, sisters and friends? Soldiers! I feel assured that you will return with fresh laurels, to enjoy in peace the fruits of your glorious victories! In the meantime, let your avenging battle cry be "Butler," buteshout "Kentucky," to your kindred and friends.

GEN. RANSOM'S BRIGADE. - The account representing Gen. Ransom's brigade as being in the late battle of Cedar Run or Southwest Mountain, is untrue, as we are informed by a soldier belonging to the brigade that he left it on Monday-two days after the hattle-within two miles of Petersburg. We expect Branch's brigade was mistaken for Ransom's .- Ral.

This we have no doubt is so. Branch's brigade was n the fight and Ransom's was not. We know that Russom's could not have been there for we got a letter from a friend, an officer in Ransom's brigade, dated at Petersburg just about the time the fight came off North of the Rapidan, and in it he spoke of certain things which convinced us that his brigade was not then with Jackson; whether it might not get there subsequently, we will not say. Despite the misfortune at Newbern, Branch's brigade has been in more hard fights, lost more men and killed more of the enemy than any other brigade that we know of in the service. Let us do justi e. Gen. Branch has led his brigade well and bravely, and has a right to be proud

of it .- Wil. Journal. No Use for Quinine. - Editors Mississippian I beg to make public, through the mediu n of your paper, the following certain and thoroughly tried cure for ague and fever. One pint of cotton seed, two pints of water boiled down to one of tea-taken warm one hour before the expected attack. Many persons will doubtless laugh at this simple remoly, but I have triel it effectually, and unhesitatingly say that it is better than quinine, and could I obtain the latter article at a dime a bottle I would infinitely prefer the cotton seed tea. It will not only cure invariably, but perminently, and is not at all unpleasant to the taste. Yours, H. G. D. BROWN, truly, &c. Copiah county, Miss.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, an affair took place in Rocky Point district, New Hanover county, resulting in the instant killing of Mr. - Davis by Mr. Wm.

It would seem that they were both in the cornfield when a difficulty or altercation arose, in the course o which Moore shot Davis, in self defence, as he alleges. Davis was killed instantly, having been shot in the forchead. The supposition is that the gun was loaded with buckshot. Mr. Davis had been employed by Mr. Moore as overseer.

Mr. Moore was arrested on Sunday and an investigation had, when he was admitted to bail, giving bonds to the amount of \$7,000 .- Wilmington Journal

ANOTHER MONSTER UP THE YAZOO. -The Vicksburg correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says much feat is entertained at Yazoo river, from whose womb has already been brought forth one monster. The Star of the West, of historic fame, developing the treachery of the Federal government, and afterwards captured off Galveston by the Confederates, is up this tiver. She is iron plated, and armed with 22 pieces of heavy calibre. The rams Webb and Sumter, armed with guns brought from New Orleans just hefore the capture, are there, too; and the Confederates have also 36 steamers, which the Federal fleet are prevented from approaching by impediments in the river, a land battery, and a fear of the three Confederate war steamers.

BLUE MASS! BLUE MASS!! Warranted pure and equal to any imported. V arranted pure and equal to any imported.

I am now manufacturing Blue Mass in large quantities by machinery, and can fill orders for any quantities by express to almost any place in the

Orders solicited. Orders can also be sent to Kent, Paine & Co., Richmond R. B. SAUNDERS, Chapel Hill, N. C.

SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES

Or all descriptions and styles can be made on reasonable terms, at shortest notice.

Twenty hands wanted—white or colored. Conscript-THEIM & FRAPS' Factory,
Raleigh, N. C. not apply.

CHATHAM COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

TA MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS AP-A TA MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS AFpointed for opening Books of Subscription to the
above Road, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Books of subscription for Stock in said
Company be forthwith opened, at the Bank of Cape Fear,
in the sity of Raleigh, under the Superintendence of Wm.

In Long.

AUCTION SALES.

WILKES MORRIS, AUCTIONEER.

CARGO SALE BY CATALOGUE. Just received per Steamer-ON THURSDAY MORNING, August 28th, commen cing at 10 o'clock, we will sell at the sale rooms of Wilke Morris, Auctioneer, No. 1 Granite Row, the entire cargo

of Steamer ----, from -----.

100

200

61 "

DRY GOODS. 18 bales, 1,080 pieces Ginghams; 44 " White and Scarlet Flannel 1 " 261 " Linen 3 cases, 500 packs Pins 10 " 6000 pounds Flax Thread, assorted colors 1 " 260 dozen Machine Thread 600 " Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs 5 bales, 300 pieces Black and White Prints 2. " . 120 " Plate 58 " Black and Grey 300 " Madder Prints

Brown Holland Sydenbram Extra heavy Milled, washed Linen Huckaback and Honey Comb Toweling Heavy Damark

Black Silk Ribbon

Bleached Shirting, 33 inches

" 3200 doz Coates' Spool Cotton 1 " 200 Great Gross white Agate Buttons 350 doz Men and Youths' Merino Half Hose 300 dozen prs. Kid Gloves, assorted; 30 doz. Hoop skirts;

83 Great Gross Metal and Gaiter Buttons: 50 Gross best Skirt Steel; 30 doz. Men's Calico Linen Shirts; 30 " " White " " " 1.0 " " Merino Drawers; " " Shirts; " Shetland " --

2 Cases 57 ps. Scotch Tweeds: 50" Heavy Blue Cloth; 20 " White Linen Drill : 1 " 18 " Dark Grey Linen; 2 Cases Prints, 80 pieces ;

100 " " Checkered best shirts :

12 " 4,800 dozen Spools Clark's best Sewing Cotton. black and white; 2 " 100 pieces Negro Checks; 100 dozen Madras Hdk'f's: 380 piece Bleached Shirting; 223 pieces Tape Checks;

75 pieces Chatte Checks ; 250 Super India Rubber Coats; 1 " 200 pair Buskins; STATIONERY. 56 reams Folio Paper; 10 " White blotting do.; 21 " Pink do. do ;

180 " Blue Laid C mmercial Note Paper : " Cream Laid Letter " Extra Large Size Wrapping Paper; TEA, DRUGS, &c. 15 chests Congou Tea.; 2 " Southong do.; 1 " Oolong do.;

6 " Gunpowder do.; 6 " Hyson do.; 1 barrel Borax; 12 " Copperas 1 keg Cream Tartar; 1 case Carb Ammonia;

2 " Imperial do.;

1 flask Quicksilver. BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. 2 cases, 4 Gross Hair Broom; 1 " 6 " Scrubbing Brushes; 1 " 620 Grey Polishing " 1 " 670 Cloth 1 " 12 doz. Black Hearth " 1 " 600 setts Blacking

1 " 3 doz. Bar Brooms; 1 "600 Brushes and brooms; &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. Wilmington, North Carolina, August 22, '62.

Aug. 22. HEADQUARTERS, 10TH REGIMENT (ARTILLERY) N. C. TROOPS, Goldsboro', N. C. Ang. 19, 1862.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers and men of companies "B," "G" and "H," 10th regiment (Artillery) N. C. Troops, C. S. A., captured and paroled at Fort Macon, N. C., having been duly exchanged, will, in obedience to paragraph XXIV of special orders, No. 191, from Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1862, without delay, report in person at these headquarters for duty, as will, also, those temporarily serving in other companies.

J. A. J. BRADFORD,

Register and Standard copy two weeks. THE BINGHAM SCHOOL THE next term begins August 27th. In addi-I tion to the usual course our pupils are carefully in structed in Infantry tactics. W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.

Oaks, Orange county, N. C. Aug 20-79-5t pd Notice.

A for the Confederate States by authority from Major W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchase on and after lat September next, and, as soon as passible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place-notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. receipt for the same-taking care to put their names on the outside of the box.

A LL parties who have been purchasing gups

All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for L. H. DeROSSET. Ord. Ag't C. S. A. Oxford Schools. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with

board and comfortable accommodations Students atthe town; also any persons wishing to be a d, in a healthy section, and enjoy good society.

Terms from \$12.50 to \$15, per month.

B. D. HART.

NOTICE. Methodist Prot. Female College, - JAMESTOWS, GUILFORD Co., N. C. THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1861, under the charge of G. W. Hasa, A. M. This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location,

large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophi cal and chemical apparatus, &c.
The President and family, with the other members of the Faculty, live in the College and eat at the same tables with the Students. Tuition \$15 per session; Music on the Piano or Guitar \$20; Grecian Painting \$7 50; Embroidery \$750 Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair Flowers, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5; V. cal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$1; Boarding \$7.50 per month, including washing and fires, half in advance. For further information address G. W. HEGE, Provident.

June 26 MASONIC HIGH SCHOOL. MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL. MATHEMATICAL AND ON THE 187

OXFORD, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN ON THE 187

MONDAY in July.

For particulars in regard to board and tuition address

THOMAS C. TULEY, Principal.

61—w10t.

Hillsboro' Military Academy. Hillsboro, N. C.
THE SECOND SESSION of the Fourth Academie year of this Institution will commeace on lat August, 1862.

For circulars or information apply to Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't. June 13. TAKEN UP and COMMITTED to JAIL IN ROCK I ingham county, on the 27th day of January last, negro man who calls his name Frank and sate he belongs

ingham county, on the frank and says he belongs negro man who calls his name Frank and says he was bound to James Pearce of Chatham county; says he was bound to said Pearce, and at the age of twenty-one years he will be free, and says he is about twenty years old at this time, be free, and says he is about twenty years old at this time. Said boy is a dark mulatto color, bushy head of hair, stort Said boy is a dark mulatto color, bushy head of hair, stort Said boy is a dark mulatto color, bushy head of hair, stort Said boy is a dark mulatto color, bushy head of hair, stort Said boy is a dark mulatto color, bushy head of hair, stort Said boy is a dark mulatto color, a good heavy pair of shows and no socks, and a drab felt hat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

JAMES H. HALL, Jailor.