The State Journal.

WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1862.

Official Reports of late Battles. We are indebted to Gov. Clark for a number of of ficial regimental reports of recent battles. We shall lay them before our readers in successive numbers of our paper; and we propose to do so the more cheerfully, though some of them date back to the battle of Winchester, 24th of May, because we find our troops do not fill that space in the public eye to which their heroic deeds and their sacrifices entitle them. In this paper every regiment and every man in the service shall have full justice so far as we can secure

We commence with the report of Colonel W. W. - Kirkland, 21st N. C. Troops, detailing the operations of his command on the eve of and at the battle of Winchester. This will be followed by the report of the late Col. Chas C. Lee, 27th N. C. Troops, of his part in the brilliant action of "Slash Church," on the 27th of May, accompanied by the report of Lieut W. M. Barber, commanding the 27th on that occasion Following these reports we will give that of Major R. F. Webb, to whom fell the command of the 6th N. C. Troops after Lieut. Col. I E. Avery fell severely wounded, of the part taken by that regiment in the battle of Malvern Hill. Other reports will follow. These documents form a part of the history of the country and should be carefully preserved.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC NEWS .- Our telegraphic news will be found of much interest to-day. It contains a summary of the war news from every point of the Confederacy, and also a summary of the proceedings of Congress up to the latest hour. So much news cannot elsewhere be found condensed into so small a

SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, &c .- Attention is directed to the auction sale of horses, buggies, &c., at Clayton's stable in this city, on Wednesday, Sept. ard. See advertisement.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES."-Edward Warren, M. D., Surgeon C. S. A., and late Professor in the University of Maryland, has in press and will soon be published a book of considerable importance at this time. The title is "Surgery for the Camp, Field and Hospital," and the work is a "Complete Digest of the most important facts and principles of each department of the science up to the present time."-See advertisement in another column.

Gov. Clark, in behalf of the State, has procured from the proprietors of the Virginia Salt works an interest in those works for the marifacture of saltthe proprietors agreeing to furnish as much brine as can be used. So the quantity of salt male will be only limited by the amount of labor and machinery employed by the State.

N. W. Woodin, E. J., has been appointed Superintendent, in be'ralf of the State, and is now at Saltville, Va., wit's among means and authority to erect all the necessary medbinery and hire labor, and as his speeds depends on the amount of labor he can procure, it is evidently the interest of counties and individuds to assist in sea ling up as many laborers as possible for this n tessary work.

Men with exes to cut wood, will receive \$20 per month, and teams for hauling from \$4 to 5\$ per day. Employment will be given to all the labor that will offer, and it affords a fine opportunity to Eastern slaveholders for employment of their slaves

Elitors generally will do the State a service by publishing the substance of this notice.

GOVERNOR STANLY AS HE IS - A-recent number of Frank Leslie's Illustrated News gives a wood-engraving sketch of Governor Stanly's head, and, at the close of a biography of his life, the following sketch

of his heart: "Governor Stanly belongs to the past age, but he has found himself not to be too old to learn, as the recent abandonment of his pro-slavery edict for the return of fugitives has sufficiently proved. Perhaps, however, the stern attitude of the Massachusetts troops may have had something to do with this lesson

A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register understands that General Buell was killed The correspondent expresses regret at it, as he says General Buell is one of the few gentlemen in the Yankee army. He concludes by saying, however, if the war continues; he thought we would have to kill them all.

BATON ROUGE. - A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, writing from Grenada under date of August 12th, speaking of the losses sustained at Buton Rouge by each army, says:

Our loss at Baton Rouge is now ascertained to be about 250, including one brigadier, and three colonels wounded. Col. Alley, of the 4th Louisiana, is reported to have been reduced to the necessity of having both of his legs amputated, and will now probably not recover. The enemy lost one general (Williams) and two colonels, killed outright. They acknowledged under a flag of truce received on the 10th instant. that their loss in men was about 1,000. Your readers can thus judge for themselves what is the nature and extent of the victory that is claimed for our arms at Baton Rouge.

EXCHANGED. - We cut the following advertisement from a Richmond paper and publish it for general information:

ADJUTANT AND INSP'T. GENL'S OFFICE.) Richmond, August 16, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 191. XXIII. The following notice of exchange of prisoners is published for the information of all concerned,

"RICHMOND, August 14, 1862. "The foll swing officers and men are duly exchanged.

"Ist. All the officers and men who were delivered at Aikens' on the 5th August, 1862.

"2d. All officers and men captured at Roanoke Is-"3d. All officers and men captured at Fort Macon. "4th. All officers and men captured at Rich Moun-

"5th. All officers captured at Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, Louisiana. "6th. All officers and men delivered at Aikens'

August 10th, 1862. 7th. The officers and men delivered at City Point August 8th, 1862. 8th. The officers paroled at Fortress Monroe, May

9th. Privates paroled by Brig. Gen. G. W. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, July 23d, 1862.

"10th. Capt. Van Benthuysen's Marines. "ROBERT OULD. (Signe 1.) "Agent for the exchange of Prisoners." XXIV. The officers and men referred to in the above notice having been duly exchanged as prisoners of war, will, without delay, join their respective regi

ments and corps. By command of the Secretary of War, JASPER S. WHITING,

Asst Ajt. Gen. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of Marylanders in Richmond on Wednesday night last. It was called to aid the formation of the Maryland line. time. We told them that tickets for the Provisonal and

A little History -- the late Election.

The excitement occasioned by the late contest for Governor in this State has sufficiently cooled down to enable us calmly to survey the field. It is with no view to stirring up strife afresh that we recur to that contest; but it is due to ourselves, to the people whom we in part represent, and also to the truth of history, that we should glance over the field, point out the exact position of the combatants, and chronicle what they did. When we have done this we will try to forget that scene and never again recur to it

It is hardly necessary to recur to the circumstances which led to the late unfortunate contest. It will be sufficient to state that the old Democratic States Rights party, as such, took no part in the contest, and had no hand in bringing either of the candidates for governor in the field. They were wholly engrossed n the prosecution of the war. They would make no nomination of their own. They resolutely set their faces against a canvass of the State and against a contest of any kind. They counselled compromise and conciliation, for the sake of the cause they had so much at heart—the great cause of the freedom and independence of the South. They were in a large majority in the State. They had possession of the State government, an I, with those who thought with them and acted with them in their sister States of the South, they had control of the Confederate government. Still, with all the power which the patronage of both governments could give within their grasp, they proclaimed compromise and harmony and did all in their power to secure it.

This was simply their duty. The secession of the State from the old Union had brought the people compactly together for mutual support in presence of a common danger, and as patriots they were bound to respect that bond of brotherhood. And the people remained united throughout the first year of the war. All went on prosperously and harmoniously. The State government was ably and faithfully administered. It had put into the field the largest, best equipped and best clad army in the Confederacy, and the State's credit was maintained at home and abroad. The Confederate government had become a marvel in the eyes of all candid men everywhere .-From nothing it sprang into the proportions of a giant. To tell what it did would occupy our entire sheet. What it failed to do, may surely be set to the account of human imperfectability, when we remember what it had achieved. The fury of the North, with its open ports, its myriads of skilled labor and its enterprising capitalists, its vast armies and its immense navy, supported at a cost of from two to four millions of dollars per day, urged on and backed up by the fanatical spirit of its people—was wasted in vain or rolled against the young Confe leracy like maddened waves against a rock-bound

But in the midst of this prosperity and harmony, the fell spirit of Avarice and Ambition had raised its head. The editor of the Standard-upon whose brow the Almighty has indelib'y stamped "low origin and lower character"-that unscrupulous, mercenary apostate, for reasons patent to everybody-at the risk of the character and reputation of the State for pure patriotism, at the expense of that harmony and good feeling which so happily prevailed, at the risk of creating a spirit of discontent amongst our troops in the field, and inciting rebellion and resistance to the law amongst the people at home, commenced to prepare the public mind for the party

banner he had sold himself to raise. There are malcontents and unscrupulous, disappointed office hunters everywhere. The first effort made by Holden was to bring these elements together in this State. During the sittings of the extra sessions of the Legislature, and while the Convention was in session, he held caucuses in his house. At these caucuses were present such men as William A. Graham, George E. Badger, John A Gilmer, &c .-It may be a question with some how they came to be caucusing at Holden's? Were they political friends of his, or was he the personal or political friend of any one of them? It may serve to solve these questions to give, in this connection, a piece of private history which will at all events be found of much

It is no secret that Holden while professing to support Gov. Ellis in 1860, was privately and covertly working for his defeat. It is well known that the personal and political friends of Gov. Ellis in that sein Tennessee the other day by some partizan rangers. Nere contest had to meet the Standard on the stump and denounce it. It was well known, and to no one better than to Holden, that the conduct of the Slandard in the August campaign of that year, and in the succeeding November campaign-in which, whilst professing to support, it did its utmost to defeat, John C. Breckinridge-was such as to forfeit the confidence of the old party friends and supporters of that paper, and that they were resolved to have done with it. At the time the Legislature first met, November, 1860, a negotiation had been opened between the editor of the Standard and certain parties in Raleigh, on behalf of the old Opposition leaders of the State, the object of which was to transfer the Standard and its "incorruptible" editor over to the Opposition, the condition being that Holden was to have transferred to him the support of the Opposition members of the Legislature and all the Opposition patronage of the State-the patronage to be withdrawn from the Register of this city and other old Whig papers elsewhere. The support in the Legislature had reference to a "kick up" against the Democrotic caucus and a consequent split am mgst the Democratic members. But Holden loves money, and "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush." It was by no means certain that this Ruleigh board of managers could control the old Waig patronage of the State; it was not certain the "kick up" could be effected in the Legislature, and it might be, as between him and the Register, that the democratic party would re-elect him Public Printer. Therefore, on the day the Legislature first met, the negotiation hung fire on the part of Holden. At present it is not material who conducted the correspondence on the part of the Raleigh clique. Suffice it, the person was a person of nerve, and that person insisted upon Holden standing up to the terms of the proposition, and even charged him with duplicity and falsehood, and

> But the caucus of the Democratic purty which met that night nominated the writer of this article for Public Printer, and Holden was repudiated and cast off by a vote of over two to one. That closed the matter of negotiation, and the Standard and its editor were traded for, the second time in the editor's life-and this may account for the presence of the parties we have named at the caucuses at Holden's house. The statement here made of the purchase of Holden and his paper is true, and a denial of a respectable character can be met by the name of the negotiator.

there was great fear of an exposure.

But the caucuses were held, as we have stated, and the parties we have named, and such only as they, took part in their deliberations. The subsequent career of the Standard and the leading members of the old Opposition, is in keeping with the arrangement negotiated in the winter of 1860.

What was done at these caucuses we need not repeat. We warned the people of the State in ample

Permanent Congress had been agreed upon, and we told them that Gov. Ellis' unexpired term was to be fille I by Holden, and that Mr. Graham was to take the field for the succession. To these caucuses, however, those only were admitted who were known to be thoroughly "sound." There was obviously a necessity for this. The great majority of the members of the Logislature and of the Convention had

magnanimously and patriotically laid aside their old party prejudices, and it was doubtful whether they could be induced to work in party harness. And the result showe I there was considerable reason for this doubt, and of their being excluded from the caucuses. The caucus ticket for the Provisional Congress was voted down in Convention, and a fair compromise agreed upon-an equal number having been selected from both old parties. To some extent the caucus triumphed in the election of Senators, but the West was defrauded of its representative. The Governorship promised to Holden was a dead failure -the Convention, which by this time was whipped into harness, not daring to outrage the decency of the State by electing him, and not being able to elect him, they abandoned the election altogether.

And now we come to the election of Col. Vance .-And here we may at once say that the Colonel's election was purely accidental. He was not the candidate selected by the caneus. Mr. Graham, it was known from the first, would not consent to run, because he knew he could not be elected. And it was proposed time after time during the sittings of the Convention that a compromise should be effected. What were the propositions made? By the old Democratic States Rights men the contest was almost relinquished and they proposed to name a min from the ranks of the Opposition who had not been an obnoxious partizan. upon whom to centre-or, the Opposition might select an unobjectionable man from the Damocratic side. and all centre on him. Neither of these propositions would suit the caucusites. They coolly proposed to select three of their own number out of which the Democracy might choose! They gave no pledge that these three should not be bitter partizins-they refused to

Nothing could be done to select a single condidate. Holden threw every obstacle in the way, for he knew he never could be that one, and he by! arrogance enough to suppose that at last he would be called out as the caucus candidate and be run through. He little dreamt of the estimate in which he was held by those

who had just purchased him. Mr. Graham publicly refused to run. What was to be done next? Another caucus was held by the managers, on Sunday, and it was resolved to try John Pool. But it was soon found that would not do. And now the caucus nomination was just where Holden had beeen working to get it-it was going a begging. and no one would call upon Holden to "sacrifice him-

About this juncture the people of Mecklenburg, without distinction of party, held a war meeting, to take measures for the comfort of their volunteers and to express their confidence in the cause of the South. At that meeting a resolution was adopted, amongst others, recommending William Johnston, of that county, as a suitable candidate for Governor. At this time, it should be remembered, there was no name be fore the people of the State and the time for the election was drawing nigh. With singular unanimity the Press of the State endorsed the recommendation of the people of Mecklenburg, and William Johnston was set down as a "fit and proper person" by every paper in the State, we think-except the Standard, and the prospect seemed to be that there would be but one candidate. The Democratic press of the State, one by one, fell into the support of Mr. Johnston, as one who could unite the people thoroughly. He had been opposed to them all his life; but they had abandoned party for he time being, and now they showed the sincerity of their professions by their acts

But the Standard at once opposed Mr. Johnston. Its editor had been bought and promised pay to get up a party contest, and a contest was resolved upon by lolden's owners, be the consequences to the State and Confederacy what they might.

Col. Vance was induced at length to t ke the field. not withstanding he had given a pledge not to leave the army till the independence of the South was secured. With Col. Vance it is not our purpose further to deal. We will only say that in consenting to become the tool of this Raleigh clique, he showed he was more anxious for the safety, ease and quiet of a snug "shade office" than he was even for the indepen-

But the campaign now opened. The election of Col. Vance being regarded as certain, on account of his being in the army, the whole pack of the Opposition press, with two exceptions, rushed to his support, notwithstanding their endorsement of Mr. Johnston .-How the campaign was conducted is already a matter of history. Everything that was vile and mean was resorted to to arouse the passions and prejudices of the people against the governments of the State and Con-

federacy, and Mr. Johnston was identified with both. Col. Vance was immediately made a "hero." He was represented as fighting at Newbern two hours after the general and all else had left the field. He was painted as lying under the guns of the enemy at Malvern Hill, the morning after the battle, amongst bis slain, ahead of every other Southern regiment, after one of the most terrible charges ever recorded in his tory, whilst Col. Johnston was snugly ensconced at heme on his South Carolina railroad. Such deeds as these were enough to elect two governors. Then the passions and prejudices of the people were aroused against Mr. Johnston by assaults upon the governmenst. The Conscript law was painted in all the horrors imaginable. Men dragged from their families by the "military despotism" at Richmond-their crops going to waste-famine staring their destitute families in the face, whilst those who made the law were basking in "shade offices" at home. If Col. Vance had been governor this would not have been -if he were made governor it would not continue. but every man should be returned to the bosom of his family. The hardships of our troops in the field were dilated upon. They had been sent out half-clad, badly armed and not half fed. Tais would not be the case under the system of "Reform" which the election of Col. Vauce would bring about. The men should be properly fed and clothed; they should have the best arms ever made; their pay should be increased; every one belonging to them should have a pension, and finally every one of them should speedily return to their families and their native State. To all of this Mr. Johnston and those who supported him were

In the country the high price of salt was dwelt upon, and calico at 50 cents per yard was given as a specimen of the work of those in power. In the towns the price of bacon and flour were preperly shown up, and working men were asked how they could support

their families. The war was denounced as a war for the rich, and the poor men were doing the fighting. The war had been brought on by the secessionists, and the secessionists were enjoying all the "shade offices" at home. But we need not pursue this farther. It had its effect. Colonel Vance is elected, and now it remains for those who raised the storm to quell it. How is

that to be done?

The day of reckoning is yet to come. Demagoguery and deceit may triumph for awhile: but the "sober second thought" follows as surely as the night follows the day. The sympathies of the people have been trifled with; their prejucices and their passions have been roused; but cool, sober reason will again resume her throne and enable them to arrive at the

We do not hold Colonel Vance responsible for the tricks and devices resorted to to secure his election .-Far from it. But he will undoubtedly suffer by them, unless he, by his acts at least, repuliate those who used them. It is necessary that Colonel Vance should say unequivocally, when he becomes governor, whether or not he is in favor of the Conscript law. This is expected of him, and he will disappoint a majority of the people if he fail or refuse to be explicit. And Colonel Vance will be expected, by the terms of his election, to show that he is not now a partizan. We will not undertake to say what Colonel Vance will do in this respect. We believe, however, that the anti-war men, the Union men, the abolitionists, the traitors, and all who expect to see an administration hostile to the government and policy of the Confederate States, will be wofully disappointed in Governor Vance. We take him to be quite a different sort of man, and he knows upon what character of people he has to rely for support. If, then, in the language of the Richmond Enquirer, he will only reject from his councils the morbid spirit of party feeling, or disappointed ambition and greed, that seems to have animated a faction of his supporters, and obey the promptings of his own judgment, he will, we doubt not, make an excellent Executive. We believe that he will do this, and that the Confederate cause will have no more hearty, generous and fraternal co-operator than in the new Governor of North Carolina. And if we are not mistaken in this, Governor Nance will have no warmer supporter than he will find in this journal.

The Yankee Press on our late Election. A telegraphic dispatch to the Associated Press, dated Mobile, August 25th, amongst its items of late Northern news has the following:

"THE NORTHERN VERSION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION IS, THAT THE SECES-SION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IS DE-FEATED. AND THAT THE UNIONISTS HAVE ELECTED NEARLY EVERY MEMBER OF THE

and others. How could it be otherwise regarded ?-It had been squarely announced as the issue, by the Raleigh Standard, that all who were opposed to the course of South Carolina in breaking up the Union would vote for Colonel Varce; whilst those who thought with South Carolina and had not repented for breaking up the Union, would vote for Mr. Johnston. This was the issue made by the Standard, duly chronicled by the Yankee press of this State and the North. It was an appeal repeatedly made to the "Old Union Men" to "vote down the secessionists." What other construction could the Yankee press put

And what influence can this election thus understood, have upon the people of the North? Will it set back their efforts to raise volunteers? Just at the moment the announcement of this great North Carolina "Union triumph" is made, every effort that could be devised was being employed to raise the new levies. Great difficulties were found to exist, but now we see by late news from Washington that the new levies are pouring in in steamers! The end we fear is not yet.

Later from the North.

Northern papers of the 17th have been receive ! .-Col. Corcoran and other released Federals had arrived at Washington. An Irish regiment has been authorized in Hamilton county, Ohio, to be called the "Corcoran Avengers." The Washington Chronicle gives an editorial on the fact that persons from Maryland are annoying visitors at Northern watering places by "Dixie" and "Maryland." The fight in Tazewell, Va., is said to have resulted in the capture of 213 wagons of forage by the Federals, but they lost "the knapsacks of two regiments " The Federals are enrolling the citizens of Alexandria, Va The "rebel" steamer Mercadeta was advertised to leave London on the 15th inst. Col. Turchin, charged with numerous barbarities in Northern Alabama, has been acquitted. The Washington Chronicle has the following:

THE SCENE CHANGED Gen. McClellan has abandoned Harrison's Lunding. and is now on his march to Williamsburg. This has been the rumor for many days, and we see in the New York Times an elaborate and very circumstantial account of the evacuation, as far as it has taken place. What McClellan proposes to gain by this we do not know. It would be idle to speculate in the absence of the facts, and ignorant as we are of the immediate circumstances surrounding his retreat. By some it is thought he intends to join Burnside at Aquia Creek, and consolidate all our troops on the Rappahannock. Others anticipate a crossing of the James river and an advance upon Petersburg, while all admit that the war on the Peninsula is over. What will become of Norfolk it is impossible to say. Fortress Monroe becomes a garrisoned fort of minor importance, our gunboats will hold the rivers and the towns on their banks. We turn our eyes to other portions of the map,

and find a new scene for our drama. Where will it be? Gen. McClellan can have no idea f making his army a mere guard for the defence of Washington. He has months before him, dry and bracing weather, hard roads and a healthy country to operate in. He has the splendid remnant of a magniticent army, larger even now than any other army under our flag-his men are experienced veterans .-They must be put to some immediate, active and busy purpose. We do not think that the movement at all has been that of McClellan. It so completely alters his plans, and throws a new phase upon the military condition of affairs, that we must accept it as the scheme of another mind-and that mind our Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Halleck's visit to Gen. Me-Clellan, and his observations on the Peninsula, are cen in the movements of the army to-day. The mighty North is at his back. New armies are being made, and before the leaves begin to fall, a million of men will be at his bidding McClell in and Pope are the advance guards of this mighty army, and very soon we shall see it hurled with irresistible force upon the South. We think we can see the beginning of the end.

MORE YANKEE TROOPS .- The following is the order of the Yankee Secretary of War calling for six hundred thousand more troops. Those worthies in this State who have been denouncing the conscript law will please make a note of this:

WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington, Aug. 4, 1862. Ordered First .- That a draft of three hundred housand militia be immediately called into the service to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quota to the States, and establish regulations for the

Second .- That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this pur-

Third.—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent or inworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

> EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[For the State Journal. Battle of Winchester -- Official. WINCHESTER, VA., May 27th, 1862.

Major General J. G. Martin, A. G .: I have the honor to submit, for the information of R K Pepper, 'Lt Col his excellency, the Governor, the following report of the operations of the Twenty-first North Carolina regiment on the night preceeding and the day of the battle of Winchester, (May 24th and 25th)

On the evening of the 24th, at 7, p. m., I was ordered, by Major General Ewell, to detach two companies from my regiment for the support of Courtney's battery, and to throw forward one company as skirmishers, in the direction of Winchester, for the purpose of driving in the enemy's pickets. We were

ive miles from that city, on the Front Royal road. Placing Major Fulton in charge of Captains F. K. filler and Pihol's companies for the support of the pattery, I proceeded, in person, with Captain Hunt's company in the direction of Winchester. Under my supervision Captain Hunt disposed his force on either side of the road, and we began the march up the turnpike. We proceeded without incident for a mile and a half, when we received a volley from the enemies' first outpost, on a hill in our front. Captain Hunt replied to this fire, and we pushed on rapidly, after the fleeing enemy Along the route, I learned from a citizen the position of the next picket, which I directed Captain Hunt to approach with stealth, and capture if possible without firing. This he endeavored to do, but the enemy was on the watch and received him with a heavy fire which seriously wounded private Vestal and slightly wounded private Whitaker. Having delivered their shots, the enemy fled with great precipitation. We were now two and a half miles from the division, and having left a road in my rear, by which I might easily be cut off, having but one small company with me, and having assured myself that I was not far from the enemy in force, I fell back to the intersection of the road above mentioned and dispatched a courier for reinforcements. Captain Hedgecock's company was sent up to me and immediately posted him near the spot where we had been last fired upon, and placed Captain Hunt in reserve. After some deliberation I determined to advance once more, and sent back for the remaining companies of the regiment. These were brought up by Lieutenant Colonel Pepper. Relieving Captains Hedgecock and Hunt, I direct-

ed Major Wharton to deploy Captains Headley and Alexander Miller's companies on the right and left of the road and to get possession of a dense wood about half a mile in our front which I was led to believe contained a heavy picket reserve of the enemy. Major Wharton soon sent me word that he was on the outskirt of the wood and could distinctly hear the Yankees conversing among themselves. I sent orders to him to surprise them if possible and capture them without noise, but they fled at his approach, and he took possession of the wood. I brought up the main body and posted them in the wools and advanced Maor Wharton's skirmishers still further to the front. Brisk firing now took place between my own and This is what was foretold of the late contest by ug the enemy's skirmishers, the latter falling back towards the town. I directed Major Wharton to secure a stone fence in our front, and Captain Alexander Miller a large wheat stack on our right and front .-Brigadier General Stuart now came up (it was daylight) with the Maryland regiment, and soon after Major General Ewell came upon the ground Winging with him a rifle piece under Lieutenaut Latimer of Curtney's battery.

The enemy was now in plain view, infantry, artillery, and cavalry—the infantry in heavy masses behind the stone fences on the outskirts of the city. the artillery getting positions on a hill on the other side of the city, and the cavalry watching mainly our General Ewell rode forward with me and examined

in person the disposition of the enemy's forces. He then ordered Lieutenant Latin er to bring up his gur. and open fire upon the infantry. After two or three lischarges, the Major General directed me to move into the town with my regiment and drive the enemy ut. The Twenty-first responded to this order with a cheer that convinced me that our regimental color would soon wave in the streets of Winchester. Leaving orders for my skirmishing companies to come on I gave the order to "double quick," knowing nothing of the topography of the county, and having no time to reconnoitre the approaches to the town, I had no alternative but to advance along the main turnpike. We proceeded in this way for three quarters of a mile when we were suddenly made aware of the proximity of the enemy by a tremendous volley from his concealed regiments on my left, while another regiment came down at a double quick through an apple orchard in their rear and opened upon us also. My men returned the fire with telling effect, and as soon as I could, I placed them behind a low fence on my right After a fierce fight," of a quarter of an hour I deternined to charge the enemy with the bayonet. I gave the order, and with a shout my brave fellows leaped the wall, delivered a volley, and rushed upon the enemy. They received us with a most withering fire, before which my men fell like autumn leaves, but the Yankees fell back. At this time another regiment of the enemy came down upon my right and rear and cut up my ranks to such a degree that I was forced to change my position in order to bring the enemy all in my front. Having done this the battle continued until the twenty-first Georgia, Col. Mercer, came up to my assistance, when the enemy broke and fled in utter

We captured two colors-my mon numbered three undred, and we fought for one hour and routed then Goodman, who are in the service (the last named fifth Connecticut, the tenth Maine, the forty-first New York and the twenty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment.-No veterans ever faced without flinching, a force more verwhelming or a fire more galling than did the wenty-first North Carolina on this occasion, and I beneak for my officers and men who survived that fiery rdeal and for the memory of those who fell, the distinguished consideration of his Excellency, the Governor Our loss was eighteen killed and seventy-eight wounded, a list of which I will forward you as soon as

I cannot close my report without noticing individuals. I may say without error, that the entire regiment behaved with the utmost gallantry. The brilliant conduct of Lieut. Col. Pepper was very conspicuous, and the brave man fell pierced through both hips while in the act of waving his sword over his head and cheering on the right wing in the charge. -To Major Wharton I was greatly indebted for his assistance with the skirmishers on the night previous, and for his activity, zeal and cool courage during the action. On this officer devolved the command after the wounding of myself and Lieutenant Colonel Pepper. Captain Hedgecock, Co. H, was mortally wounded, and Capt. Ligon, Co. G, fell with a bullet through his brain in the thickest of the fight. Death met them at the head of their companies while charging the enemy. Captain Hunt, Co. B, was very usful on the night of the 24th, and with Captain King, of Co. F. rendered distinguished service throughout the action of the 25th. I also notice with much pleasure the handsome behavior of Captain Stores, of Co. H. Capt. H adly, Co. E. Lieutenant commanding Snow, Co. C. The Lieutenant commanding Co I, whose name I regret I cannot recall, Lieut's Wilson, Woodruff, Osborne, (b. B. Cooper Shulty Owens, Co E. Beall, (wounded) Miller, Oaks, Co. A; William S Jones, (wounded) Co. H: Scott, Whitlock, Co. C; Gilmer, Co. M; Rally and Davis, Co. I. The subalterns of Co. F and G. also deserve honorable mention, and I am exceedingly sorry their names have escaped me. Capt. Hamilton Shepperd, regimental commissary, was by my side, and during the engagement transmitted orders for me. He is a brave officer. Surgeon Vanner and acting Surgeon Foot were very useful, the latter being much exposed, having his bat knocked off by a shell while on the field. Private Hains, Co. F, acting hospital steward, joined with his company in the charge and was killed instantly by a ball through his stomach .-The color-bearer was severely wounded, but would not quit his flag. Captain Alexander Miller had been deployed on the right, and while on the way to regin the regiment in the suburbs of the town was halred by Major General Ewell, and directed to report with the two companies under Major Fulton. The conduct of Major Fulton, Captains F. P. Miller, Alexander Miller and Pihol, being directly under the eye of the Major General, i have never received any report concerning them.

I am, respectfully, Your ob't servant, W. W. KIRKLAND, late Colonel 21st regiment N. G. T. Captain C. S. Iafantry. I am enabled to transmit berewith a list of the

* This is the charge, modestly recounted, which Colonel Bradly Johnson witnessed with such unbounded admiration, as he led on his 1st Marylanders to the assistance of the 21st, led by Kirkland. Our readers will do well to again peruse Colonel Johnson's letter published by us a

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Suffolk about 6, regiments of infa	mtry, 8	even	hundred cavalrymen, ix pieces. All the inl

W W Kirkland, Col

tants are forced to sign a "parole" not to take up arms against the United States. If they refuse they are sent to the Rip Raps. All the property of Mr. Elisha Nortleet, amounting to \$100,000, has been seized, and only one room in his house allowed for the use of his family. Colonel William B. Whitehead's property has also been confiscated. A letter to the Petersburg Express, from Southampton county,

rob and steal from whoever they please. They have taken possession of the beautiful cottage residence of Thomas J. Kilby, just beyond the limits of the tawn, and are using it as a hospital. The out houses on the lot have been pulled down and burned, and all Mr. Kilby's property has been destroyed. A Union flig floats over the Christian Sun office,

The Yankees seem to consider themselves free to

and all the type and property connected with the office is used by them, the editor having escaped from

The residence of Nathaniel Riddick is still the headquarters of General Weber and the tribe of Dutchmen around him, while Mr. Riddick's farm is made a camping ground, and all his crops destroyed. In the surrounding country most of the thrifty farmers have been entirely ruined. Captain Edward C. Riddick, one of the most useful citizens of the county, has lost all his negroes, about forty in rumber, and he has been compelled to leave the county to prevent

All the negroes of scores of other citizens have left their owners, while those who refused to leave have been forced by the Yankees to do so. In Isle of Wight, among others, Colonel George F. Hall has lost all his negroes. Captain T. G. Williams, of the 6th Virginia regiment, has been robbed of all his ne gross, about forty in number. Lieutenants E. L. Ballard, D. W. Duke, and James

having been severely wounded at Richmond), have been stripped of all their negroes, and everything else in reach. The mother of Lieutenant Balland, a vener-ble lady, with a large family of negroes, has been rubbed of every one.

A week or two since the thieves went to the residence of Abram Riddick, living just beyond the State line, and seized all his negroes, and bacon, and corn, leaving him without anything to subsist on. In this county the negroes are leaving by hundreds. Among the sufferers I may me, tion James Urquhart, who loses all his men. Benjamin C. Drew has lost 21, and P. J. Holmes 10 .- Richmond Dispatch, 21st.

DR. RUCKER .- This traitor was brought to this ciy y sterday in irons and banded over to Captain lexander, who placed him in close confinement in Castle Thunder. Two other prisoners were brought with him, who were also accommodated by the Assistant Provost Marshal.—Richmond Examiner, 25th.

The Richmond papers state that two hundred and welve prisoners, about one hundred of whom were from Pope's army, were brought to that city on Saturday evening last.

Auction Sale. WILL sell, on Wednesday, 3rd day September, 10 HORSES. 1 Large Omnibus, Several Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Saddles,

e ld iron and steel. Aug 27-81-3t

A Book for the Times.

THE undersigned has prepared for publication a work entitled "SULGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD AND HOSPITAL," embracing a complete digest of the most important facts and principles of each department of the science up to the present time. The book will be an octave volume of at least three hundred pages, and therefore of such convenient size as will admit of its being carried into the field for constant, and immediate reference. ried into the field, for constant and immediate reference.

The author believes that in the preparation of this work, he has supplied an important professional desideratum, and solicits the patronage of the physicians of the Confederace, both is and to be a supplied to be a sup both in and out of the army. Those dispused to become sub-scribers are res ec fully solicited to forward their names and addresses, as speedily as possible, to the author, at Raleigh, North Carolina, in order to expedite the publica-

tion of the work. Price \$5.00
EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Surgeon C. S. A.,
Late Professor in the University of Maryland.
81-im Aug 27

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1862. The Sheriffs and constables of this State are hereby authorized and directed to arrest all personabelonging to the Co elederate army who are absent without leave. For each arrest they will be entitled to a reward from the Confederate government of \$15 for each one confined in jail, or \$36 if delivered to the Camp of Instruction, near Raleigh, or to a Confederate officer.

To secure these arrests, the above named officers will call on any assistance and use all the power and authority belonging to their said offices.

HENRY T. CLARK,

HENRY T. CLARK,

Governor of North Carolina.