

The State Journal.

WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1862.

Official Reports of late Battles.

We are indebted to Gov. Clark for a number of official reports of late battles. We shall lay them before our readers in successive numbers...

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...

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...

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. 27.

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...

Gov. Clark, in behalf of the State, has procured from the proprietors of the Virginia Salt works an interest in these works for the manufacture of salt...

N. W. W. L. E., Jr., has been appointed Superintendent in behalf of the State, and is now at Saltville, Va., with full means and authority...

Men with axes to cut wood, will receive \$20 per month, and terms for hauling from \$4 to \$8 per day. Employment will be given to all the labor that will offer...

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

Governor STANLEY AS HE IS.—Recent number of Frank Leslie's Illustrated News gives a wood-engraving sketch of Governor Stanley's head, and of the close of a biography of his life...

Governor Stanley 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...

A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register understands that General Buell was killed in Tennessee the other day by some partisan rangers. The correspondent expresses regret at it, as he says General Buell is one of the few gentlemen in the Yankee Army...

Baton Rouge.—A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, writing from Gretnada under date of August 12th, speaking of the losses sustained at Baton Rouge each army, says:

Our loss at Baton Rouge is now ascertained to be about 2500, 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...

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

ADJUTANT AND INSP'T. GEN'L'S OFFICE. Richmond, August 16, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS.

XXIII. The following notice of exchange of prisoners is published for the information of all concerned, viz:

"Richmond, August 14, 1862.

The following officers and men are duly exchanged, to wit:

1st. All the officers and men who were delivered at Aiken on the 5th August, 1862.

2d. All officers and men captured at Fort Meason.

3d. All officers and men captured at Rich Mountain.

4th. All officers and men captured at Fort Jackson and St. Phillip, Louisiana.

5th. All officers and men delivered at Aiken August 14th, 1862.

6th. The officers and men delivered at City Point August 21st, 1862.

7th. The officers paroled at Fortress Monroe, May 12th, 1862.

8th. The officers paroled by Brig. Gen. W. Mordecai at Cumberland Gap, July 23d, 1862.

9th. Capt. Van Bantuyssen's Marines.

(Signed.) "ROBERT OULD.

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 regiments and corps.

By command of the Secretary of War, JASPER S. WHITING, Asst. Aft. 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.

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...

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...

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...

Nothing could be done to select a single candidate. Holden threw every obstacle in the way, for he knew he never could be that one, and he had arrogance enough to suppose that at last he would be exalted out as the caucus candidate and be run through...

Mr. Graham's public refusal 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 been working to get it—it was going a begging, and no one would call upon Holden to "sacrifice himself."

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...

Col. Vance was induced at length to take the field, notwithstanding 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.

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 Mulvern Hill, the morning after the battle, amongst his slain, ahead of every other Southern regiment...

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, with two exceptions, rushed to his support, notwithstanding their endorsement of Mr. Johnston...

But the caucus of the Democratic party 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.

But the caucus 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.

Permanent Congress had been agreed upon, and we did them that Gov. Ellis' unscripted term was to be filled by Holden, and that Mr. Graham was to take the field for the secession. 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 Legislature 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 here we may at once say that the Colonel's election was purely accidental. He was not the candidate selected by the caucus. 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...

Nothing could be done to select a single candidate. Holden threw every obstacle in the way, for he knew he never could be that one, and he had arrogance enough to suppose that at last he would be exalted out as the caucus candidate and be run through...

Mr. Graham's public refusal 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 been working to get it—it was going a begging, and no one would call upon Holden to "sacrifice himself."

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...

Col. Vance was induced at length to take the field, notwithstanding 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.

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 Mulvern Hill, the morning after the battle, amongst his slain, ahead of every other Southern regiment...

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, with two exceptions, rushed to his support, notwithstanding their endorsement of Mr. Johnston...

But the caucus of the Democratic party 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.

But the caucus 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.

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 prejudices and their passions have been roused; but cool, sober reason will again resume her throne and enable them to arrive at the truth.

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, repudiate 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 Consent 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 partisan. 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.

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 SECESSION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IS DEFEATED, AND THAT THE UNIONISTS HAVE ELECTED NEARLY EVERY MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE."

This is what was foretold of the late contest by us 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 Vance; whilst those who thought with South Carolina and had not repented for breaking up the Union, would vote for Mr. Johnston.

Later from the North. Northern papers of the 17th have received 11 Col. Corcoran and other released Federals 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...

The scene changed. Gen. McClellan has abandoned Harrison's Landing, and is now on his march to Williamsburg. This has been the rumor for many days, and we see in the New York Times that the fact 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.

Where will it be? Gen. McClellan has no idea of 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 county to operate in. He has the splendid remnants of a magnificent army, larger even now than any other army under our flag...

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:

Ordered First.—That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Ordered 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.

Ordered 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 unworthy officers.

Battle of Winchester—Official.

Winchester, Va., May 27th, 1862. Major General G. S. Smith, A. G. I have the honor to acknowledge the information of his excellency, the Governor, the following report of the operations of the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment on the night preceding 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 Courtland'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 five miles from that city, on the Front Royal road.

Placing Major Fulton in charge of Captains F. K. Miller and E. B. Cook, 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 enemy's first outpost, 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.

The enemy was now in plain view, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, 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 flanks.

General Ewell rode forward with me and examined in person the disposition of the enemy's forces. He then ordered Lieutenant Latham to bring up his gun and open fire upon the infantry. After two or three discharges, the Major General directed me to move into the town with my regiment and drive the enemy out. 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.

We captured two colors—my men numbered three hundred, and we fought for one hour and routed the fifth Connecticut, the tenth Maine, the forty-first New York and the twenty-fifth Maine regiments. Our loss was eighteen killed and seventy-eight wounded, all of which I will forward you as soon as I can procure it.

I cannot close my report without noting 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 personal through both hips and one arm, but his services were not forgotten, and cheering on the right wing in the charge...

I am enabled to transmit herewith a list of the wounded. I also notice with much pleasure the handsome services of Captain Snow, Co. H, of the 21st N. C., who, in the thick of the fight, death met them at the head of their companies while charging the enemy. Captain Hunt, Co. B, was very useful on the night of the 24th, and with Captain King, of Co. F, rendered distinguished service through the action of the 25th.

I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. W. HILLIARD, late Colonel 21st Regiment N. C. T., Captain C. S. Infantry. I am enabled to transmit herewith a list of the wounded.

This is the charge, modestly re-stated, which Colonel Bradley Johnson, with such unbounded adulation, as he led in his late Manifesto to the assistance of the 21st, led by Kirkland. Our readers will do well to read the letter published in a letter published in a week ago—Res.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

Table with columns: Name, Rank, Co., Where wounded. Lists names and ranks of soldiers from various regiments.

YANKEE PRISONERS IN SUFFOLK.—There are at Suffolk about 6,000 Yankee troops, consisting of five regiments of infantry, seven hundred cavalrymen, and one battery of artillery, of six pieces. All the inhabitants are forced to give a "parole" not to take up arms against the United States.

The Yankees seem to consider themselves free to rob and steal from wherever they please. They have taken possession of the beautiful cottage residence of Thomas J. Kilby, just beyond the limits of the town, and are using it as a hospital.

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.

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. Lieut. A. S. Wright, 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 negroes, about forty in number.

A week or two since the thieves went to the residence of Abram Riddick, living just beyond the State line, and stole from him his negroes, and his slaves, leaving him without anything to subsist on.

Dr. RUCKER.—This traitor was brought to this city yesterday in irons and handed over to Captain Alexander, who placed him in close confinement at 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 twelve prisoners, about one hundred of whom were from Pope's army, were brought to that city on Saturday evening last.

Auction Sale.

I WILL sell, on Wednesday, 3rd September, at L. T. Clayton's Livery Stable, the following: 10 HORSES, 1 Large Obedient, 2 Carriages, 2 Buggies, 2 Harnesses, 2 Saddles, 1 Iron and steel.

A Book for the Times. THE undersigned has prepared for publication a work entitled "SURGERY 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 undersigned has prepared for publication a work entitled "SURGERY 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 work will be a volume of at least three hundred pages, and therefor of such convenient size as will be readily carried 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 Confederacy, and of the army. Those desiring to become subscribers are requested to forward their names and addresses, as specified, to the author, at his late residence, North Carolina, in order to expedite the publication of the work. Price \$5.00. EDWARD WARREN, M. D., Surgeon C. S. A., Late Professor in the University of Maryland.