SATURDAY, August 30, 1862.

Foreign Intervention. The Raleigh Standard has never failed in an effort to discourage the people of the South and to dampen the arder of her troops, where an opportunity occurred. In that paper of the 12th of July, whilst affecting to be urging the South to the "most vigorous fighting," &c., it throws in most insidiously and devlishly the following sentence next to the one we have alluded

But at the same time she should press foreign intervention AS HER ONLY HOPE of a settlement and final adjustment of her difficulties with the North." That was the incentive, it would seem, by which the people of the South were to be urged to "most

vigorous fighting." Fight on, boys, cries this gallant militia captain, but you need have no hope of gaining your independence, without foreign intervention! Or in other words, he said "go fight, boys, most vigorously; but there is no hope and I will stay at home and watch, and wait, for foreign intervention."

But thank heaven the Standard, is the only paper in the South that has told her struggling sons their efforts are hopeless without foreign intervention. There was no such doleful words sounded in the ears of the men who fought out the Revolution, except by tories and traitors. Does any man in the South, whose heart is in this Revolution, for one moment harbor the thought that the South's ONLY HOPE is in foreign intervention? If so, what does he think of the South's propects now? The latest news from E-trope seems to extinguish all hope of intervention. The Queen, as the exponent of the policy of her ministers, has declared in her speech from the throne, that the policy of England is strict neutrality; and this has since been repeated by her Prime Minister and her Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The French Emperor is reported as concurring in the -policy of England, and is turning his attention to a supply of cotton for his starving operatives, to other sources than the Southern States; whilst the Emperor of Russia has contradicted, in the most explicit manner, a rumor of his interference, through the columns of his official organ. This being the position of the three leading powers, we need not trouble ourselves as to the attitude of those of a minor character. Where, then, is there a gleam of hope? The Standard

says there is none. We denounce the sentiment as that of rank fear It is the emanation of a craven, slavish soul. There is not only hope, there is certainty, in the complete, triumphant independence of the South, and that will be achieved, in lependent of foreign intervention, by the brave hearts and strut arms of her sons. No hope! Eight millions of people, blessed with all the choicest gifts of heaven, with a slave population of four millions of skilled agricultural lab rers upon whom the war makes no draft-eight millions of the bravest of Gol's creatures, with every attribute which true freedom and the highest condition of enlightened civilization can bestow-can these be subjugated? The mind that can conceive it, the heart that can feel it, the tongue that dare whisper it, are found only in the wretch who was born to be a slave.

It has been stated, as the result of an actual calculation, based upon the census of 1850, that the South can keep in the field a million of fighting men between the ages of 18 and 40 alone, and this force can be kept up without interfering with our producing or agricultural population. Is there no hope in

Away with these craven fears. We can win our independence-we will do it. Foreign intervention most certainly will come, by and by. But it is no condition of Southern_Independence. The South must rely upon herself. The enemy is now before us. At best intervention is in the future. To God, then, and to that self-reliance which is the great instrument of national as of individual success, must we trust all.

From the Washington, N. C. Ne v Era, (Lincolnite) Aug. 14, 1862. Complete Overthrow of the Democratic Se-

cession Party in North Carolina. "The Democratic Secession party in this State have been beaten by nearly forty thousand majority. They lost their Governor and both branches of the Legislature by over a two-thirds vote. Everything has gone against this corrupt party which took North Carolina out of the Union without submitting the ordinance of secession to the people. Having lost confidence in the people by not submitting their acts for ratification, the people in turn have lost confidence in them and relieved this party from duty and all posi-

We clip the foregoing from the Wilmin ton Journal, of Tuesday the 26th instant. Is it not a precious

What a remarkable coincidence there is, says the Journal, between this and the rejoicings of at least one paper in North Carolina, which once claimed to be Democratic and whose editor signed the ordinance of secession! What a spectacle it presents! It is no wonder that the old State, which has now in the field over sixty regiments of brave troops, should have to bow her head in very shame as she hears her name mentioned in derision or in censure in the Congress of the Confederate States, through the villainy of some of her degenerate sons who have traduced and slandered her for mercenary and party purposes. W. N. H. Smith did well to vindicate the State in Congress, but he would have done better to have vindicated her elsewhere much sooner,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT .- Our telegraphic news today is the most important we have lately published. A steel-clad Confederate fleet is reported at the mouth of the Mississippi, commanded by Commodore Semmes, C. S. N.

The question is where did this fleet come from? Is it not as well to wait and see what Secretary Mallory is doing? We have heard of several first rate ships building in Eugland. Are these the ships ?-Who had them built? But wherever they come from, and by whomsoever built, they are reported in the mouth of the Mississippi and the Yankees will doubtless hear from them shortly.

The movements of Buell's forces down the Tennessee look squally-for Buell. It has been asked where and the hand that guides and governs these is Divine. Bragg and Price and Jeff. Thompson are? Wait.

GEN. POPE.—This poor braggart and low-bred scoundrel is getting scared at the effects of his late infamous orders in Virginia and has issued another order in which he modifies the previous ones and tries to explain them away. This one, however, is little, if any, better than the first, and only requires Presiden Davis' instructions to be rigidly carried out to cause further modifications of Gen. Pope's notions. We presume we have about one hundred of Pope's officers now in irons and in dungeons cogitating the matter. We may get Pope himself shortly.

Well Merited.—Captain Frank Buchanan has been made Admiral in the Confederate Navy-the highest office in the service-for his distinguished services in the great engagement with the Merrimac, in Hampton roads.

Five cents reward has been offered for long John Wentworth and other abolition celebrities for decamping from Chicago to avoid the draft.

The West and the War.

Western North Carolina is working quietly in raising troops for the war. The people of the mountains are turning out en masse, it appears to us, and precious little need is there for a conscript law up there. The mountain districts are largely represented in almost every regiment from this State, and the cry is "still they come."

We had the pleasure of a visit from Colonel G. N. Folk, of Buncombe, on Wednesday, from whom we learned he has just organized the "First Battalion of N. C. Cavalry," of which he is Lieutenant Colonel. The battalion consists of six companies of eighty men each, every man of whom has furnished his own horse, &c. They are armed with the celebrated Enfield rifle and are ready for duty. They were organized at Asheville on the 18th ult. They are for the Partizan service and under Col. Folk, who has had ample experience as a captain in the 1st regiment N. C. Cavalry, will undoubtedly make their mark.

Nor is this all from the West. Col. Folk informs us that a full regiment of Partizan infantry has been formed and organized since his battalion was formed, L. M. Allen, Colonel; Marcus Erwin, Lieutenant Colonel. Col. F. tells us this is one of the finest bodies of men he ever saw. They compose a full regiment, and are also armed with the Enfield rifle. Col. Allen is said to be a splendid officer, and of Lt. Col. Erwin it is needless to speak. This regiment is now also ready for service, and makes an addition of one more regiment to the number the old North State has given to the cause of the South.

And yet another regiment of Partizans, to the credit of North Carolina. We learn from the same source hat Col. R. G. A. Love is at the head of another full regiment, which has been organized within the last month. This is said to be a number one set of men. Wesley Clayton is Lieut. Colonel, and Wm. McDowell of Macon, is Major. This regiment is at work and will be ready for the field very shortly. All its officers are experienced soldiers and will be one day

And still another Western band. Dr. Joseph Mc-Dowell has had in camp for several months, at the Warm Springs, a battalion consisting of six companics of infantry and two of arrillery. They are in a thorough state of discipline and capable of any amount of hardship. Dr. McDowell is Lieut. Colonel and Harry Deaver, Major.

The foregoing presents a very creditable little chapter in the history of Western North Carolina's efforts for Southern independence. And now we can write down truthfully sixty-one regiments from North Carolina, with men enough in detached companies and in course of organiz tion to make nearly a dozen more. What do the Yankees think of our Union sentiment?

Official Vote of the State.

It will be seen by Gov. Clark's proclamation in today's paper, that the official vote for Governor is as

20,174 Johnston, Vance's majority, 32,649

We propose in our next to examine these figures, and to show that Col. Vance has not received a majority of the votes of the State; that he lacks nearly 6,000 of the vote last given to Gov. Ellis, and that he failed even to get as many votes as John Pool. There is a falling off in the vote, as compared with that of 1860, of nearly 40,000, and this vote added to that received by Mr. Johnston, would have beaten Colonel Vance by nearly 9,000. We will show, too, that those who ran Col. Vance do not constitute more than ouethird of the voters of the State, and that the opponents of that corrupt clique permitted the election to go by default.

Still Col. Vance is elected by a very handsome majority. Wilbhe represent the clique or the people? We will give the full vote in our next.

We publish the following for the benefit of those whom it may concern:

ADJS. AND INSPECTOR GENL'S OFFICE.] RICHMOND, Aug. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.) No. 81.

1. HEREAFTER all orders from this office published in the Richmond "ENQUIRER," will be considered by the army as officcial.

S. COOPER, (Signed) Adit. and Insp'r Gen'l.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- We regret to learn that Captain John C. McIllhenny, of Wilmington, Captain of one of our batteries for coast defence, was seriously injured in this city on Thunsday by being thrown

South Carolina State Convention .- The President, Gen. D. F. Jamison, has summoned the South Carolina State Convention to convene at Columbia at 12 m, on Tuesday, the 9th of September proximo.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION. - We presume this body may be considered defunct. Or is it again to be called together?

[For the State Journal.

The Comet.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There is again visible in the northern heavens one of those mysterious and erratic heavenly bodies that, in the minds of many, carry signs and presages of future events in their vaporish and ample tails, and which most impressively declare that great and marvelous are the works of Him who hath said "That righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. Vengeance is mine and I will repay." &c. As the aspect of this comet is northern, and its

seeming gage more immediately over King Abram's dominions, perhaps his Majesty would do well to call together his wise men, his astrologers and soothsayers and ascertain, if he can, its portentous significance. It seems to me that visible comets are more frequent recently than formerly. There has not been a whole year in the last five, I believe, but there has been seen one or more for a short or longer time careering their mysterious, and apparently disorderly and headlong way through the Leautiful star-studded concave above, threatening derangement and disorder to the long and harmonious sisterhood of the singing

POPULARITY OF THE PRESIDENT .- A member of the 18th Georgia regiment, writing to the Savannah

spheres of the ethereal skies. But they are bridled

August 22d, 1862.

News from Richmond, says: I am sorry to see that there is some dissatisfaction with the President. I must believe that it is confined to narrow limits. On that question the army is a unit. We are all Davis men here-and, shall I add, the most of us anti-Brown men? We cannot forgive the governor for his pertinacious resistance to the laws at a time of trial like the present. Governor Brown has become so accustomed to dogmatizing that he seems to forget that his truisms are not discoveredthat other men have the same insight-have traveled the same track of thought and been equally influenced with him by patriotism and every honorable feeling-that there are times when everything must yield to expediency—that a modest protest, like that of Governor Letcher, would have answered all the claims of right, or even punctilio, due to State dignity-and that no substantial good was or could be effected by screening a few raw, undisciplined and ignorant militia officers (as they confessedly are in most cases) from the obligation to defend their country in its hours

[For the State Journal. Battle of Slash Church--Official.

REPORT OF COLONEL CHARLES C. LEE. RICHMOND, June 7th, 1862.

I enclose herewith a copy of my report of the battle at Lebanon Church, of May 27th, 1862. Be so

kind as to have it published for the information of the numerous friends of the regiment in the State. I am, Governor. Respectfully.

Your obedient servant, CHARLES C. LEE, Colonel, 37th Regiment, N. C. T. P. S .- Also that of Lieutenant Colonel Barber, who was actually in command of the 37th regiment dur-CHARLES C. LEE, ing the action.

Colonel, 37th Regiment, N. C. T. CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, } May 29th, 1862. On Tuesday, May 27th, while in camp at Lebanon Church, Hanover county, Va., at about 111 a. m., Lieutenant Timberlake, of the Virginia cavalry, galoped up to where I was sitting, and stated that a party of the enemy was advancing up the road which ntersects the stage road at Peake's Station, and were within a half mile of our camp. Seeing that I could not wait until I saw you, I at once ordered companies F and I, under Lieutenant Colonel Barber, to proceed through the woods in front of the church, and changing direction to the left, take the foe on the flank; I also increased my picket near the intersection of these roads by company A of my regiment, and then immediately rode down to inform you of these dispositions, which met with your approbation. On my return I found the force of the enemy larger than I had supposed, and immediately ordered the rest of my regiment (companies D and E were absent at Taliaferro's mill on picket duty, four miles distant, and company B was with the wagon train as a guard, four miles off) into position at Peake's and sent to request Captain Latham to order up a section of his battery Upon reconnoitering, I found the enemy to have at least two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery, and asked Lieutenant Colonel Wade, of the Twelfth North Carolina Troops, to advance in front of the church to R. R.. and changing front towards the left, move round on the enemy's flank, which he commenced doing and thus relieved my two companies there. At this moment, after Latham's battery, supported by my regiment. had been for some time engaged. I saw you, and I at once joined my regiment, which was thrown forward about two hundred yards, when the enemy ceased their fire of artillery and had apparently retired. A number of casualties occurred during this firing, both to Lathem's gunners, and the infantry support. In the meantime the enemy had attacked Colonel Lane. who hall early in the morning been sont to support my picker with his regiment, and he had sent for aid After the firing had ceased for about half an hour. was ordered to take Colonel Cowan's Eighteenth N. C. Troops and my own regiment and proceed to Colonel Lane's aid. I immediately put Colonel Cowan's regiment in motion, keeping it well covered on the flanks and in front by skirmishers, followed by the Thirtyseventh N. C. Troops, under Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Barber. After proceeding a stort distance, discovered the enemy strongly posted on the top of a hill about a half mile distant. Ordered the two regiments to be drawn up in line of battle across the road, and moved cautiously forward until we were within about four hundred yards of the enemy's position .-He then fired on us with his artillery and I sent back to request that Captain Latham's battery be ordered forward to reply to it, but it never got well into po sition and I think fired only a round or two. I also requested that two regiments be sent forward to my support, as the foe had, we could see, several regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry. I intended to charge the battery at the point of the bayonet with the Eighteenth, and after getting them into position as above, waited for the reinforcements promised to be sent up, which, however, never arrived at all. I desired to place a regiment about fifty yards in rear of the Eighteenth n order to pursue the charge in case any untoword circumstance befell the charge of the Eighteenth. After waiting for a few minutes, I received an or er from you to not keep my men where they were, but at once to charge the battery. I ordered Colone Cowan to move forward in line of battle, which he did until within about two hundred and fifty yards of the battery, when the enemy opened upon us with grape and canister, and four regiments of infantry with ritles (instead of two as we had before supposed them). Under this terrific and deadly fire the re giment faltered and the men lay down. Just at this time a regiment of the enemy was discovered moving rapidly towards a wood on our right; this necessitated a change in the plan of action, and Colonel Cowan moved his regiment over to the right flank and succeeded by a rapid double quick to get first into this position, which he held; and his riflemen and those of the 37th moved down the horses and cannoneers to such an extent that for a few minutes the battery was completely abandoned. Now if a regiment had been in position to make a charge, it could have carried the battery. When I had put Col. Cowan's regiment in motion forward to the charge, I proceeded to the left and ordered Lieut. Col Barber to move the 37th forward through a strip of wood towards the enemy's right, in order to drive him from his battery, and by a cross fire enable the regiment in front to move in advance. It proceeded about 300 yards, and when within about 60 yards of the battery. in a dense wood and undergrowth, it discovered the enemy behind logs and trees drawn up in line of battle ; he also had a regiment drawn up along a dirt and cedar fence just on the right of the 37th and running diagonally to it. The undergrowth was so thick, the foe was not seen until within about 15 yards, when the fire opened and continued about twenty-five minutes. The 37th continued slowly to advance, the enemy falling back but fighting stubbornly and centesting every inch of the ground. He also opened upon us with canister and grape, but the woods were so thick that the loss thereby was small. Finding that the enemy had thrown another regiment in the R R, cut on our left, and moved it so far forward as to fire into our rear, I ordered the regiment to fall back, which was done in only tolerable order, for the reason that the incessant volleys of musketry at 15 or 20 paces drowned every other sound, and no commands could be heard. Each man had to be spoken to individually and therefore the men did not come out of the woods in good order, but rallied in a ravine at the foot of the hill. The four right companies of this regiment threw themselves along the cedar fence driving the enemy therefrom, and commenced a cross fire with Col. Cowan's 18th, on the artillery which drove them as above stated from their battery. The horses and cannoneers being killed, the line of the enemy fell back about 50

> hers one have ever been engaged. I am, General. Respectfully, CHARLES C. LEE, Col. Comd'g 37th Reg. N. C. T., and 18th N. C. T. To BRIG. GEN. L. O'B. BRANCH, Comd'g, &c.

REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. W. M. BARBER. Colonel: On the 27th instant, pursuant to orders, I proceeded with companies F and I of the 87th on Church to the main road, which crosses the rail- ed.— Wilmington Journal, 26th.

yards to a fence and his pieces were withdrawn by

hand. After a few minutes longer firing he again fell

back to the edge of the woods, when I discovered that

this was a ruse to draw us on, while they threw a

heavy column towards our left, and endeavored to

completely cut us off, he firing into our rear as above

stated. As soon as I found that such were the cir-

cumstances of the affair, I rode back to you and told

you that my men had failed to do what they were

ordered, that is to take the battery. Each man as far

as I knew did his duty, but yet we failed because we

had not sufficient force to cope successfully with the

I had done, riding myself to each regiment and giving

enemy. You then ordered me to fall back, which

the necessary instructions therefor. The list of casu-

alties in these two regiments engaged, shows more

plainly than words what was the stubborn nature of

the fight. Where as far as known all did their duty,

distinction would only be invidious. Lieut. Col. Bar-

ber and Adjutant Nicholson of the 37th, had their

horses killed, and Major Hickerson was knocked from

his horse, and his horse injured, though he himself es-

caped almost unhurt, Lieut, Col. Barber was struck

in the neck by a spent ball, which produced some in-

flammation but no injury. I need say nothing of the

brave men who fell thus in their country's service, but

the battle of Lebanon Church will be remembered by

North Carolinians as one of the bloodiest in which

road at Peake's turnout. When within two hundred vards of the latter road. I observed two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry advancing along the road. I halted my two companies and formed them under cover of the woods, and sent a messenger to notify you of the fact. I soon found that the enemy, instead of advancing towards Lebanon church, advanced towards Peake's turnout. In obedience to your instructions, I, therefore, returned with my two companies-rejoined the regiment, and at once proceeded towards Peake's. By this time, the enemy had planted a battery near Peake's and opened fire. A section of Latham's battery was immediately brought forward, and I drew up my command on its right to support it, at the same time throwing out skirmishers on each side to a considerable distance. A brisk cannonade was kept up between our own and the enemy's batteries for a considerable time, during which a number of casualties occurred. From this position the enemy were at last compelled to withdraw. In obedience to your orders I then advanced about three-quarters of a mile, formed my command in line of battle and awaited further orders. The 18th N. C. was drawn up in line of battle on my right. You then informed me that the General's orders were for me to move forward and flank the enemy's battery, while the 18th charged its infantry support in front. You at the same time informed me that my left flank would be protected by other forces, which would be ordered to our support by the General. I therefore commanded the regiment to move through the woods, which was done in gallant style. We drove the enemy before us until our line was nearly on a prolongation of the enemy's battery in the field on our right. The regiment was then partially wheeled to the right, to enable our men to enfilade the infantry of the enemy, who were supportng the battery in the field. At the same time the enemy had a regiment formed behind a brush fence who opened a destructive fire upon us. Our man replied with great accuracy and rapidity, and notwithstandieg the superior force of the enemy, the deadly fire of the 18th and 37th regiments, at this time, compelled them to abandon their battery, where they left their colors flying. Nearly all their horses were killed. In the meantime, however, the enemy had sent a strong force, under cover of the woods, towards my left flank, and finding no troops there proceeded to occupy a position, when they opened fire upon my rear. I stated this fact to you and applied for instructions. You then directed me to withdraw my command. The officers and men under my command behaved with great coolness and bravery. Company B was on duty as guard with the wagon train .-Companies E and D were on picket duty some four miles from the battle ground. The two last named

list of casualties. Respectfully submitted. WILL, M. BARBER. Lieut. Col. commading 37th reg't N. C. T.

*These casualties we have heretofore published .-- Eps.

companies were completely cut off from the main

body of our force. A considerable body of them.

however, succeeded, after great suffering and toil, in

rejoining their regiment. My total loss in killed,

wounded and missing is 248. For particulars see

It has been stated, that although Mr. Nissen, one of he successful candidates for the Legislature in this county, declared most emphatically, in the Courthouse in Winston, that he was interested in no contract for the government, and denounced the men who had accused him of being so, as tiars and scoundrels, yet on the day after the election he left the county for the Black Mountain Iron Works, with the view of procuring the iron to supply a large contract for the government, worth, some say eighty, and some say incty thousand dollars.

We were credibly informed during this canvass, that this candidate stated on one or more occasions, that he had made application for a contract, but because he was "not quite of the right stripe," he could not get one. But that if he could have succeeded, he would have harbored as many conscripts under his protection as a hen could harbor chickens under her wings, and in so doing he believed that he would be doing right.

it is now stated, that-at the establishment of this gentleman a large number of conscripts are sure enough harbored, and that none have been received but such as were opposed to the law and in favor of

We know not how this matter may be, but if the things we have heard be true, we do not hesitate to say that this gentleman is acting in bad faith. Is it not the duty of a public man-one in whom the people have reposed high confidence, to be not only an example of morality in the community, but to render due obedience to the laws of the country, and to sustain the government in all its efforts to drive the desolating for from our soil ?- Winston Sentind.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE MOUNTAINS -R. C. Tillery, of Col. Ashby's cavalry regiment, just from Baptist Gap, in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, informs the Knoxville Register that sixty 4 and 6 horse wagons were captured from the Federals, containing, as estimated by our Quartermaster, ten days' rations for our forces, one barrel of wine and one of alcohol. We intercepted a dispatch from the Federals to their headquarters, saying that they had then only three days' rations and wanted a reinforcement of six regiments, or they would have to evacuate the Gap. Our forces went on from there and bagged Col. Huck's regiment of Tennessee tories, except a few stragglers, and paroled them, requiring them to go North, but still held on to Huck and other officers, These tories reported to our informant, as he conversed with several of them, that they are willing to be captured and released from obligations to fight any more against the South, being heartily tired of the service. They said three or four hundred had previously de-

Gen. Smith's headquarters are at Cumberland Ford The Yankess had tried to evacuate the Gap. VICKSBURG AGAIN THREATENED .- The Vicksburg

Citizen says: From information we received this morning from a gentleman just arrived from across the river, we learn that it is not only the gunboat fleet that made its appearance at Milliken's Bend on Sunday night, but that it is accompanied by a large land army, supposed to be 12,000 strong. Some of them were landed at Milliken's Bend, and others were put off at different places below that point. In the expressive words of our informant, "the woods are alive with Yankees" It is supposed that this is Curtis' army, and that it is the "important move" which we have heard was about to be undertaken by that army. Whether the demonstration is to be made against Vicksburg is not known, and by some much doubted. Whatever the important move may be will probably be developed in a few days. It is also said that considerable skirmishing was heard towards Richmond yesterday .-They have dragoons, light artillery and inlantry, and are overrunning the country like a swarm of locusts. The landing of these troops no doubt accounts for our not having any intelligence from Milliken's Bend.

Col. Scales' regiment, N. C. Volunteers, has gone to the Valley of Virginia, under Jackson. We regret that the gallant Colonel is denied the privilege and plessure of commanding a regiment that love him like a brother. Immediately after the Chickahominy battles, in which his bravery and gallant bearing won the admiration and plaudits of his men, he was prostrated by typhoid fever, and our latest account of him, two weeks ago,) left his life suspended by a brittle thread. We sincerely hope, however, that he has recovered from this precarious state.

Lieut. Col. Ruffin, of the same regiment, has also been dangerously ill, and we preume that he has not yet recovered. He was taken sick at the battle of Seven l'ines, and at one time, subsequent, his life was despaired of. There is no braver officer than Col. Ruffiin, as his gallant bearing at Willamsburg attests. Major Hambrick, of this regiment, is likewise sick; he has been dangerously ill, but we are pleased to hear that he is convalescent. The army has no braver or better officer than Major H,-Mil. Chronicle.

The Federal troops, while in Swansboro', carried on at a high rate, breaking into houses, robbing citizens, taking meat, stealing cattle, and bragging that they would pay Wilmington a visit in two weeks. That party of hen-thieves won't, although we by no means promise ourselves a complete immunity from attack.

They run off such of the few negroes left as they could lay their hands upon or induce to go with them. The fact is that Foster makes these raids to keep the Northern people satisfied that he is "doing some-thing." Captain Foster used to pass for a gentleman, but no gentleman would order or sanction the acts which are done by his troops from Newbern, Since he has become a General, his morals have deteriorat-

Meeting of Surry Conscrpts.

We cheerfully give insertion to the following procerdings and trust the hints they contain will not be est sight of by the proper authorities. Surry is not the only county in which the grievances here complained of exist. We hope our patriotic readers and all other men who are willing cheerfully to submit to the faithful execution of the conscript law will watch and expose the frauds now being practised upon the

A portion of the Conscripts of the 73d regiment, Surry county, being on their march to Raleigh, and encamped for the night at the court-house in Winston, held a meeting at which the following resolutions were adopted

1. Resolved, That we are willing and believe it to be our duty to obey the Conscript law, and to make every sacrifice necessary to secure the independence of the South. Yet we hold that justice requires that the law should be strictly and impartially enforced against every person coming within its provisions.

2. Resolved, That we are mertified to see apportion of our fellow conscripts, who are equally liable and

nterested with us, endeavoring to evade the law, by slipping into old forges, ore pits, woo l and coal yards and many of them men too, who one year ago, could not have been induced to go into any of them 4. Resolved, That we think it very strange, that certain Postmusters and others, who could perform all the duties of their offices and positions, without

aid, up to the time of enrollment, should suddenly find it necessary to appoint one or more assistants and 4. Resolved, That we are astonished at the number of schools which have suddenly sprung up, in every part of our regiment, under the charge of stout young nen, who have had little or no experience in teach-

requires that they should march with us to the battle field, and leave the old men and ladies to teach the children. 5. Resolved. That we regard all contractors, manufactors, and others, who take Conscaints into their employment, for the purpose of aiding them to evade the law, as wanting in good faith to the South, and as preferring their own private interest to the public

ing heretofore. We think that the law and justice

good and safety. 6. Resolved. That we request those having charge of the matter, to compel every one, liable as a conscript in our regiment, to take his place in the ranks with us. That if the l w is fully and impartially enforced, we will cheerfully make any and every sacrifice, required of us, necessary to secure the rights and independence of the South.

7. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sentinel, Journal, Standard and all other papers favorable to the cause of justice. W. E. DAVIS, Chm'n.

GREEN SMITH, Sec'y.

The Fayetteville Observer seems to infer from what county has supported the war, and of the positions occupied by Messrs. Nissen and Kerner, in the cinvas for the Legislature, that there certainly must be a mistake. For, says the Observer, "it-cannot be that a people so patriotic would stultify themselves. by electing to the Legislature a couple of traitors. We have never said that Messrs. Nissen and Kerner were traitors; but we have said that they took an open and bold position against the war and in favor of a cessation of hostilities and a compromise with the North; and that at Old Town, Mr. Nissen even went so far as to declare himself in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union upon "honorable principles." These facts can be established if necessary by as many witnesses as the Observer or any one else will require. And more than this, in the numerous speeches made by these gentlemen throughout the county in which they abused most terribly the secessionists, if they said one word against Abe Lincoln or t e Yankees, we are not aware of it. The burden of their speeches was the terrible consequences of the war upon the country in the destruction of the lives of so many of the young men; the cruelty and shockingness of the Conscript Law was also portrayed; while the scarcity of salt and the high prices of all necessaries, were made a withering point of attack apon the administration of Jeff. Davis and those in power. Nor can the truth be denied, that Mr. Nissen refused, and was the only man in the county who would not acknowledge his allegiance to the Confederate Government, by giving in his property; to pay the war tax. If these things make our representatives traitors and unfit them for seats in the legislature, in the estimation of the Observer, we can't help it. We however have no disposition to pursue furtler this subject. A decided majority of the voters in the county have declared in favor of them, and we are wi ling that a majority shall rule .- Winston Senti-

It has somewhat surprised us that neither from the movings of sympathy nor the attraction of gain has a single French merchant steamer, to our knowledge, run the blockade of the Southern ports since it has been imposed by the government of "Old Abe."

We actually get nothing from France to assist us in this struggle. We may have got some Belgian rifles, but no French ones. No French cannon-no French

gunpowder. We leave it to the acumen of our rea lers to discover

the reason of all this. No doubt the English are much more of a navigating people than the French, and more likely to push their trade among a kindred people, even under the most adverse circumstances. But that the blockade-running should have been exclusively English is a matter that can hardly fail to attract attention, or to create a suspicion that the mercantile classes of France regard our cause with coldness, and our efforts at independence with apathy. For if this were not the case it does appear to us that some effort at least would have been made. Acquisitiveness alone could not have made all the difference between the French and English. There must be something else. The maratime jealousy of the French is against the English, not against the United States, and French traders look upon those of the Northern States less as rivals than as allies in checking British naval and commercial predominance. We say nothing about the governments of England and France, but among the great commercial and shipping classes of England we have evidently far more friends, and are much better understood and appreciated than we are among the corresponding classes in France.-Wil. Jour.

Words .- We are sorry to see the word "national" sometimes used with reference to Confederate affairs. We think this should be henceforward a forbidden word. This Confederacy is not a nation, but a league of nations, and we think it would be better. when we come to readjust affairs and give the Constitution the overhauling which it so much needs, to drop the name of the Confederate States and substitute for it that of The Allied Nations, or the Allied Republics. It would be more descriptive and would serve to inculcate and transmit more correct ideas of the theory and character of our government. We have no liking for the word "State;" it sounds Yankeeish to our ears. Virginians have been more accustomed to Commonwealth, and prefer it. But if we are to have States, let it never be forgotten that each State is in and of itself a Nation or Republic, distinct and perfect-totus, teres ac rotundus .-We hope our journalists and public men will be careful of their phraseology in speaking of the general government, for in this respect words are things. Richmond Whig.

We agree with our cotemporary in the objections above expressed to the use of the word "national" and "nation" with reference to the government established by the alliance of the several republics or nations composing our confederacy. The term nation is in a certain sense not objectionable and is very hard to substitute; and perhaps very accurately expresses our external relations, but as among ourselves, and as referring to our political structure and association, it is a mischievous word, and lras led the North into its present wicked attempt.-Rich. Enq.

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 remedy, but I have tried 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 pemanently, and is not at all unpleasant to the taste. Yours, H. G. D. BROWN. Copiah county, Miss.

[For the State Journal A Gallant Attack.

KINSTON, Aug. 22, 1862. Messrs. Editors : Capt. J. N. Whitford, commanding Co. I, 10th regiment N. C. S. T., attacked the Yankee scouts on the morning of the 20th inst., near Batchelor's Creek, about eight or ten miles from Newbern, killed two, wounded one, and took one prisoner of the New York 3d cavalry. The prisoner taken said that Gen. Foster gave them orders to take anys thing they wanted; but Capt. W. deprived them of one day's plunder above Batchelor's creek, and will again when they come out. The prisoner said he did not expect good treatment among the rebels. Capt W. fed him at the hotel until the prisoner was sent off to be paroled. The prisoner stated that his regiment (the 31 N. Y. cavalry) were the meanest men in the United States service. I hope our authorities will give Capt. Whitford more men of the same kind that he has in his company; he will keep General Buster's cutthroats and thieves inside of his lines, within reach of his large guns on the batteries near the town of LIEUTENANT.

Tributes of Respect.

CAMP CAMPBELL, Aug. 14, 1862.
At a meeting of the officers of the 55th regiment N. C. T., the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the regret of the regiment, at the death of their late Major, James S. Whitehead, were ananimously adopted: or, James S. whitehead, were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, it has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from us by death our highly respected friend and companion in arms, Maj. J. S. Whitehead, who departed this life at his home in Wilson, after an illness of two weeks, on the 7th of August; therefore,

Resolved, That by this dispensation of Providence, we are deeply afflicted. Our friend had endeared himself to us by his kindly spirit and market to the standard of the standard terror of the standard

us by his kindly spirit and gental temper; had won the confidence and affection of all his subordinates by his affa-bility and unaffected courtesy, and commended himself to each and every member of our regiment as a true man, a

faithful officer and a devoted patriot.

Resolved, That we deplore his loss as a serious calamity to our country. From the first, an unflinching advocate of Southern rights, sealing his devotion to her cause at an early period in the history of the struggle for independence by a long and dreary captivity in Fort Warren and elsewhere, his heart ever burned with intense desire to effect something for the vindication of her honor unon to effect something for the vindication of her honor upon the battle-field.

Resolved, That we regret his loss the more, as he was yet quite young and capable of doing much to promote the good cause in which he was engaged. Possessing a soul naturally ardent, and inspired by a lofty patriotism, and a mind well cultivated and being constantly enriched by fresh accessions of useful knowledge he promised to be increasingly valuable as he grew in years. But he was cut down in the early dawn of manhood, and we can only bow in submission to the will of Him who is "too wise to

err, too good to be unkind." Resolved, That our grief is modified by the conviction that our friend was a true christian-an humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus; that we "sorrow not even as those who have no hope," when we reflect that he gave the living daily proof of his devotion to the cause of hi Master by his conduct in public and in private, and particularly by his interest in the spiritual well-being of the regiment, and his regular attendance upon public

Resolved. That we extend our sympathies to his family in their sorrow for his untimely death, and that as a token of our high regard for him and our appr their affliction, we furnish them a copy of these resolu-

Resolved, That we send a copy of these re-olutions to the Raleigh State Journal, Biblical Recorder, Wilming-ton Journal, Spirit of the Age and Goldsboro' Tribune,

CAPT. M. T. SMITH, Chm'n. CAPT. J. P. WILLIAMS, LIEUT. P. R. ELAM, LIEUT. WILKING STOVALL, CHAPLAIN W. ROYAL.

At a call meeting of the Cherokee Lodge, No. 197, held in the hall on Saturday evening, August 16th, A. L., 5862, A. D., 1862, the deaths of our brothers, Lieut. T. A. Price, John S. Dalton and David Kallam having been aunounced by the Worshipful Master, the following members were appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Lodge under this sad bereavement, to wit: R. H. Grogan, N. H. Dodd, Reece, Price; wheroupon the following preamble and resolutions were immediately eported and adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the great Architect of the universe to call from the Lodge below to the celestial Lodge above, our brothers, Lieut. T. A. Price, John S. Dalton and David Kallam, of the 15th regiment N. C. roops, who expired near the city of Petersburg of typhoid

Resolved, That while it becomes us meekly to bow to his sad dispensation of Providence, we can but mourn the loss of those who, as members of society, were ever kind, social and generous, as Masons ever faithful in the discharge of their duty, as citizens and soldiers brave, gal-Resolved, That in their death the fraternity of Masonry

has lost three of its truest and best members, who, both is their private and public walks, adorned the character of man with those ennobling virtues of head and heart that never fails to render those who possess them beloved by

Resolved, That while we know their bodies slumber in a soldier's grave, and that they met their last enemy far away from home, and those that were dear to their heart, we yet humbly trust that they are now safely at rest in that celestial hodge above, where the supreme Architect of the universe presides, and where the weary are forever at rest-there ever realizing the glorious truth that "dust thou art, and unto dust shall thou return."

Resolved, That we tender to the parents of our deceased brothers our sincere condolence, and for consolation refe them to the exemplary life and ennobling virtues of those whose untimely death they with us so deeply mourn.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Raleigh State Journal for publication and also to the Greensboro' Patriot, and a copy to the parents of our deceased brothers.

R. H. GROGAN, N. H. DODD,

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Proclamation by the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1862.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Ordinance passed by the Convention of this States on the second day of May, 1862, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and the Comptroller, in my presence, have, this day, examined the returns made by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, of the votes cast for Governor of North Carolina, at the recent election, and have reported to me that Zebulon B. Vance received fifty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three votes, and that WILLIAM Johnston received twenty thousand one hundred and Now, therefore, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North seventy-four votes.

Carolina, do hereby proclaim and declare Col. Zenucon B. Vance, of Buncombe county, to be duly elected Gover-nor of our State, from and after his qualification on the second Monday in September next, until his successor shall be qualified. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at
HENRY T. CLARK. office as aforesaid.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,) CAMP HOLMES, August 27th, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS,)

IN pursuance of General Order N. 58, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, August 19th, 1862, all conscripts having received certificates of exemption from Surgeons not connected wath the Camp of Instruction, are hereby notified to report themselves for examination, otherwise their certificates are null and void.

EDWAAD N. MANN, Adjutant, Major and A. A. G. Register, Fayetteville Observer. Wilmington Journal and Satisbury Watchman, copy three times. August 30,

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No 24, (LATE MOORE HOSPITAL.) Richmond, Va., Aug. 23, 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded
North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from
this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I
think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving a
hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction,
and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Sur-geon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate. O. F. MANSON, before a Magistrate. Surgeon in charge. 82-3t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY from the undersigned on the 25th August, negro boy SAM. Said boy is light complected, 5 feet 8 inches high, left thumb longer than the other, and has no nail on it scarcely, teeth after ted with the scarcely. He had on, when he left, a mifitary shirt, jacket scarcely. and cap. The above reward will be given for his appre-F. B. HARRISON,

Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. HAVING sawed the best portion of timber off my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and Smithfi id stations. The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order.—
The turpentine still is in good order, holds 18 barrels.—
Can be bought on a credit if desired. The still is suitable for a v hiskey still.

Ang 30.

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