The State Jonrnal.

WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1862.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT. - We return our thanks to Hon A. H. Arrington, for a pamphlet copy of President Davis' message and valuable accompanying docu-The following interesting facts are gleaned from the reports of departments:

In the postal departments, the receipts for ten months ending June 30, 1860, exceed those of the late United States, for the same time, \$59,921, and the cost of service was reduced by the sum of \$1.515,-829. In the Treasury, up to the 1st of August, '62, the receipts were \$302,555,196 and the expenses \$328,748,830—the difference of \$26,193,634 being made up of various balances to the credit of disbursing officers, which are not yet paid. The war tax has been by the several States as follows: North Carolina. \$1,400,000; Virginia, \$2,125,000; Louisiana. \$2,500,000; Alabama, \$3,000,000; Georgia, \$434.-126; Florida, \$225,374; and Mississippi, \$1,487,-467-making a total of \$10,168,967. South Carolina has paid her quota in the form of 6 per cent. call certificates; Arkansas and Texas have not been rendered complete: North Carolina and Alabama have overpaid their respective assessments. From the estimates for 31 days-the month of December-we find that the monthly pay of the army is, fiel-I and staff, \$220,225; 25 regiments of cavalry, \$1,265,177; 100 companies of artillery, \$435,152, and 350 regiments of infantry, \$9,221,567; for 14,725,000 rations for the same, \$6,600,481. Transportation, &c., \$4,368,758; pay for horses of non-commissioned officers and privates killed in battle, \$25,000; subsistence of prisoners of war, \$200,000; for the establishment, supply, and those attending in hospitals, \$537,500; Ordnance office,\$2,200,000; Engineer Bureau, \$200,000; Postoffice Department, \$744,251, (for the P. M. General, chiefs of Borcaus, clerks, messengers and laborers,) for postal affairs, \$138,051; Navy Department, \$1,-825; contingent expenses of Navy, \$1,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury alludes in his report to the fearful prevalence of counterfeiting Confederate notes, and says:

Under these circumstances it will be necessary to change many of the plates and to make new issues. The change would be more complete by dispensing with the variety of signatures which are attached to the other notes. I am informed by the engravers that the signatures of the Register and Treasurer might be engraved in fac simile, and printed, and that by stamping an elaborate engraving in colors on the back of the note the security against counterfeits would be greater than it is at present. The expense of the is sue would be diminished by dispensing with the numerous signing clerks, and its more prompt execution would be secured. In order to make this change the authority of Congress is necessary. The laws be made to embrace these notes. In this connection, too, it is proper to bring to the notice of Congress that the penalties of the law, while they apply to any person found in possession of counterfeit bank notes, with intent to unter them, do not seem to embrace notes which are completely filled up and ready for

A PATRIOTIC OFFICER.-Lieutenant James W. Draughn, of Edgecombe, formerly of Capt, Mayo's artillery company, like many other very excellent officers, failed to be re-elected by his company when it organized under the Conscript act. He did not stand off from the service of his country, because he could not be an officer, but immediately volunteered as a private in another company raised in his county, although he had ample fortune to have hired a sub-

This is an exa nple worthy of imitation, and having heard of no other instance, we record this with spe-cial commendation.

REDELS IN CONNECTIOUT .- The following placard, according to the New York Express, was posted about the streets of New Haven on Wedneshay night:

"Let the standard of the Confederate States be carried beyond the boundaries of the Confederate States of America, that we may demand from the Federal Government our rights and our recognition and that the traiter Lincoln shall kneel to us, while we dictate Another was as follows:

"If we are drafted, we shall be treacherous to the

Southern Independence or Death."

"The Federal army is again defeated! GOOD! Long live Stonewall Jackson! Down with Abolition sm!"

GEN. STUART'S LATE BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT. -The Richmond Whiq of Aug. 28, has the following

account of General Stuart's late brilliant achievement: On Friday last, Major General J. E. B. Stuart crossed Hazel river, at Welford's Ford, with about three thousand cavalry and proceeded to Waterloo bridge. From thence the command advanced to Warrenton and waited for the column to close up. The advance guard was then sent out about five miles, and reported everything quiet. The column again moved forward, and reached within a mile of Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about dark .-The enemy were completely surrounded and surprised, and their whole force, consisting of about five thousand men put to flight.

Quartermaster's and commissary stores, wagons, tents, etc., of the estimated value of several millions of dollars were destroyed by our troops. They also captured three hundred and sixty-seven prisoners, including seventeen commissioned efficers, among whom are one Colonel and three Captains; also Gen. Pope's two horses, his saddle, bridle, sword, uniform, his servant and his quartermaster, (Capt. Goulding.) and the quarermaster's horses. Also, \$60,000 in specie, and \$20,000 in Treasury notes, and a mail, containing official letters from Gen. Pope, of the highest importance, which are now in the hands of Gen. Lee.

About 4 o'clock, the enemy rallied and made a feeble attack on one column, but were soon driven off. Gen. Stuart and his command returned to Warrenton Springs, on Saturday, with the loss of but two killed and five wounded. The enemy were in full retreat, leaving a small force to try to check the expected advance of our troops. It is supposed they will make a stand at Alexandria, Gen. Stuart was at the head of the column during the entire march. Col. Lee, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, led the charge upon the Yankees. General Pope's sword was captured by Mr.

Chas. Minegerode, of this city. We are indebted for the above highly interesting information to Mr. W. Keith Armistead, of the 6th Virgina Cavalry, who accompanied the expedition, and was in the fight near Catletts. Mr Armistead was, until recently, a clerk in the Adjutant General's office in this city, but resigned his position, with patriotic zeal, to enter the cavalry service. He had the satisfaction of terminating the mortal career of at least one of the accursed invaders of our soil.

Mr. A. brought with him the handsome uniform coat, late the property of Gen. Pope, as appears from the inscription on the collar. This trophy is now in pissession of Gov. Letcher, to whom it was sent as a present, we believe, by Gen. Stuart. As the grouit around the Chickahomeny- by Gen. Stuart was the fore-runner of the defeat of McClellan's army, we hope that this similar, but more brilliant, event may be the precursor of the total dispersion and annihilation of the Yankee invaders.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP. - The Knoxville Register of Saturday last, says the Federals are, by degrees or in small parcels, evacuating Cumberland Gap, via the Harles road into Kentucky, and that, unless they are about five to one the Yankees cannot allow themselves to be overtaken by our army.

The Register also reports a smart skirmish between one of our Georgia battalions and an Ohio regiment or a portion thereof, four miles north of Cumberland Gap, in which the latter was smartly worsted-losing ten killed on the field. Our loss was two killed. and the Yankees left in double quick time for their fortifications at the Gap.

The Quincey Herald says twenty-one Confederate prisoners were shot at Macon, Mo., on the 12th, for breaking their parole, and twelve more are under sentence of death

The Conscript Bill.

The new measure for increasing the army is occupying the attention of Congress. In the Senate an addition or amendment to the former law has passed. The object of this amendment is to cause to be enrolled every man between the ages of 18 and 35, without exception. The language of the law is as follows. We are glad to see that our militia officers will be compelled to take the field either as militia or as sol-

"That all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years who have not already been enrolled shall be immediately enrolled under instructions heretofore or which may hereafter be given by the Secretary of War, and reported by the enrolling officer, wherever found, whether within the State or County of their residence or not; and such persons, when so enrolled, shall be included in the provisions of the above recited act as fully as if earolled under that act, within the States of which they may be residents; provided, that this act shall not extens; to any member of a military organization, under any States law, while he remains in actual service, without the limits of the State of which he is a citizen; provided, Tomber, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act or the act to which this is an amendment, or any special provision of said acts, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest."

Whether the House of Representatives will be satisfied with this law will shortly be seen.

The Senate has the question of substitutes before it. A very dangerous amendment was attempted to be put upon the bill-giving the owners of fifty negroes exclusive priv'leges over those not owning so many or none at all, under the plea that so large a body of negroes should not be left without a head. True, they should not. But the owner is not necessarily the only head to which they can be made subject. What head are the negroes of President Davis under? Such amendments won't do. The negroes of any commissioned officer are perfectly reliable. Those who belong to privates and conscripts must be made to behave themselves. The following is the exemption clause so far as it has gone :

"That hereafter substitutes for persons liable to military duty shall not be allowed, except in cases where the person offering the substitute is skilled and actually employed in some mechanical pursuit, the prosecution of which, at the time, the Secretary of War may declare to be important to the public interests: Provided. That in all cases where substitutes are received. the person furnishing the substitute shall guarantee his fidelity, and in case he deserts, the principal shall be held to service as if no substitute had been furnished

The Battle of Cedar Run. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writes from Gordonsville, August 14, 28 follows:

I send you a short note of the above battle, fought on Saturday, the 10th of August, between our forces under Gen. Jackson, and the Yankees under Pope, but immediately commanded by Generals McDowell and Banks. The battle was fought along the line of Cedar Creek, and commenced about four o'clock p. m. The troops engaged on our side were Gen. Ewell's Division, a portion of the 1st Division, consisting of the 1st Brigade, Gen. Winder, the 21 Brigade, Col. Garnett, and the 3d Brigade, Gen. Taliaferro, and a small part of the Division of Gen. A. P. Hill, consisting of the Brigades of Generals Branch and Archer, and perhaps another, of which I am uninformed The 1st Division was under command of Brigadier General Winder. The troops under General Ewell were on the right, and the 1st Division on the left, while that portion of General Hill's Division, which was

engaged, came up after the battle commenced. The enemy were strongly posted on a declivity sloping towards our lines, their cavalry in front .-Our batteries from both divisions opened upon the cavalry at long range and a very few shots sufficed to make them "pass to the rear." Their infintry then occupying the position in front of their batteries, which commenced shelling our troops over the heads of their infantry. The cannonading was very severe on both sides, and our loss was heavy, and especially so in the 1st Division, though that of the enemy was terrible. General Winder fell early in the action, having been struck in the side by a shell. The command then devolved upon Brigadier-General William B. Taliaferro. About this time the enemy attempted to surround our left wing by rapid'y extending their extreme right so as to extend beyond the extreme left of the 2d Brigade under Colonel

Garnett. The fire upon this brigade was very severe The 1st Brigade, under Colonel Ronald, was ordered to the left of the 2d, as a support, while the 3d, under Colonel A. Taliaferro, was rapidly advan ed to the right of it through the open field. Some disorder had occurred consequent upon the elongation of before the public through our columns; but now that the enemy's right, which was promptly checked by the arrival of the 1st Brigade and the presence of General Jackson in the thickest of the fight. The enemy, after a terrible conflict, in which the brigades of Generals Branch and Archer gallantly and effectively participated, were repulsed. To change the tide now rapidly turning against them, the eeemy ordered a cavalry charge, which was commenced in good style on the 3d brigade, which gave them an enfilading fire, which broke them, when they filed to the right and received in passing, the full fire of the 2d a d General Branch's brigade, and fled precipitately, with great loss. The enemy then broke before our charge and fired, and were pursued for several miles, until night intervened to save them, and the pursuit and McClellan; yet Stone was sent to Fort Warren, was alandoned. General Prince was captured, and

surrendered to General Taliaferro. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, was not less than 1,500, while ours was about 500, falling most heavily on the division of General Taliaferro .-Night was the Blutcher of Banks and McDowell, and had it not intervened, their ruin would have been in-

Not being cognizant of the battle on the right. I cannot speak of the command of General Ewell, excent to say it did all that gallantry could do, (as it always does); and one brigade under General Early, fought most gallantly, next to the 3d brigade of General Taliaferro. All the troops did their daty, and it would be invidious to name regiments where all did so well. The gallant Winder fell; also Colonel Cunningham of the 21st, and Colonel Curtis of the 23d. Colonel C. came to the 23d a private from Brooke county, and was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and has scaled his devotion to Virginia upon the battle field General Taliaferro was slightly wounded, and had his horse shot under him, and his Adjutant, Captain Pendleton, lost his leg from a bombshell, while gallantly performing his duty on the field.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH. - The last great speech of Vallandigham, says the Mobile Register, has aroused the whole people of the West. A gentleman who has read it says it is the most powerful, masterly and eloquent speech he ever read. He calls upon the people of the West to save themselves from the thraldom of Lincoln tyranny, and says their only salvation is to cut off all connection with the Northeast, and set up an in lependent Republic of their own. With the West thus disaffected, we may march through their territory to the very heart of Liacolndom!

FROM THE UPPER RAPPAHANNOCK .- Intelligence from this section Thursday was very limited. The Enquirer learns from a gentleman who left Rapidan in the morning, that the result of the engagement at Salem, Fauquier county, near Catlett's Station, on Tuesday, was the utter rout of the enemy, and the capture of eight thousand prisoners and three hundred wagons loaded with commissary stores. The gentleman states that he obtained this news from an agent for the Mobile press, and it has been since ascertained that the telegraph operator refused to transmit the messages, because it would violate the standing orders established by the government.

George Burger was shot on Sullivan's island, near Charleston, S. C., last Thursday, for attempting to desert, and persuading others to desert. He was a native of New York.

The same day the Federal fleet made an attack on Fort Beauregard, on same island, without doing it any

A large number of Yankees are going over the Can-ada line and taking the oath of allegiance to the British government to avoid being drafted.

Vote of the State. We publish to-day the detailed official vote of the State for Governor, It foots up 52,823 20,174 Johnston,

Vance's majority, 82,649 At the first g'ance this may appear to be a most ex traordinary vote, when it is considered that some of the unscrupulous supporters of Col Vance made the secession of the State and the war against the Yankees the chiefissue. But this vote will bear examination, and it will be discovered that it is by no means very extraordinary-indeed that "nobody's hurt"

The aggregate vote of the State is about 130,000. If this be so, and we deduct the vote just given for Vance and Johnston, there is an unpolled vote in the State and the army of 47,000, and Col. Vance lacks 12,177 of having a majority of the vote of the State. But we will take certain numbers to base our calculation upon. The vote given two years ago for Ellis and Pool was 112,586. The vote just given for Vance and Johnston was 72,937, showing a falling off, or an unpolled vote of 39,589. This unpolled vote added to that received by Mr. Johnston would have given him a majority of 8,400 over Col. Vauce. Col. Vance therefore, has failed to obtain a majority of the votes of the State, even by this calculation, of 3,476.

Col. Vance has not received as many votes as Cov. Ellis got two years ago, by 6,640; nor yet as many as John Pool received (though he was beaten) by 300. Those votes, as compared with Col. Vance's

Pool, 52,823

We regret we cannot procure the entire vote of the army in the late election. The Vance papers, we no tice, suddenly ceased to publish the returns, when they ceased to be flattering. We have the returns from forty regiments, and the vote of each regiment averaged 281. Taking all our forces together, exclusive of conscripts, we had in the service in the State and out of it say 65 regiments, with an average vote for each regiment of 500. This would give an aggregate vote in the army of \$2,500; but of this vote only 18,268 were polled, leaving unpolled 14.235 votes. Of the votes given in the army, Col. Vance received some 10,000. Mr. Johnston some 8,000, with the fraction between them.

correct as they can be. And they show, briefly, that Col. Vance does not represent a majority of the people or the soldiers.

That one third of the votes of the State had no hand in the contest, though a "Statesman" was in-

And that nearly one-half of the soldiers did not vote

for the "hero." Colonel Vance will therefore take notice that the clique that put him into office and out of the army, are not the people of the State, do not compose a majority of them, and cannot keep him in office. It remains to be seen whether he will court the continued support of the clique or secure the support of the majority, amongst whom we humbly class ourselves, and amongst whom Colonel Vance may class more than one-half of those who voted for him whilst they cursed the clique. Over forty thousand of the best men in the State stood aloof in the late contemptible squabble for spoils. Every single tool of the clique was in requisition and did his bes . Every good man who voted with the clique, from whatever cause, will vote for the State and against the clique when occasion may require. These hints Colonel Vance must take. His election is not a Federal-Whig-Knownothing-Conservative triumph. It dare not so be proclaimed by those who think they can so make it. We shall shortly have Governor Vance's inaugural, and

The Army of the Potomac. The Cincinnati Gazette says one of the most disma and discouraging pictures of the war is that developed officially recently in the Senate. The Gazette adds:

we trust he will allude to these things.

One of the most dismal and discouraging pictures of the war is that developed officially in the Senate on Wednesday. These facts have already been laid they are officially promulgated they must strike the loyal people with double force. The army of the Potomac was originally 230,000 strong. Prior to the 5th of April, according to the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of War, Tucker, McClellan had 120 .-000 men at Yorktown. Subsequently, Franklin's division, 12,000; McCal's division, 10,000; 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Mouroe, and Shields' division, 5,000, were sent to him, making a total of 158,000. General Meigs and Wadsworth testified that McClellan had all he asked for. Only nineteen regiments were left to guard Washington. The correspondent of the Commercial telegraphs that the responsibility for Ball's Bluff is divided between Stone while McClellan has been suffered to hold in his hands the destinies of this great nation.

It is known that the President said, on his return from James river, that McClellan could account for only half the men sent to him. Of the 158,000 brave men he had upon the Peninsula, only 85,000 were effective when the battles commenced, and when he finally landed on James river, only 60,000 could be mustered for active duty. Thus from the time he landed at Yorktown to the beginning of the great battles, he lost, it seems, in various ways, 73.000, and between the landing and the close of the seven days' fighting, 98,000 out of the 158,000 had been killed, had died in the swamps, or had by sickness been rendered unfit for service. These are the facts, as they are now before the country. The picture, we repeat, is the most dismal and discouraging that could be presented. It is sickening to think that the finest army the world ever saw, should have been thus sacrificed and nothing accomplished.

These developments relieve Secretary Stanton from the charges made against him by the partizons of a General who has in less than a year lost nearly 100, 000 out of 230,000 men without accomplishing anything; leaving the rebels stronger and the government weaker in Eastern Virginia than they were six months ago. And we have authority for saying that Secretary Stanton stands higher with the President now than at any previous time; sad experience having made plain the wisdom of the policy and the plans that he favored. The people who have been misled by a blind or unscrupulous press, will not be slow to do justice to Mr. Stanton. He will rise higher in the estimation of the loyal people, from the gross and undeserved abuse which has been heaped upon

In view of the facts presented, it is not strange that the people should demand a new war policy. It would be strange, indeed, it would be criminal if the voice of the people did not rattle, in thunder tones, around the ears of the President, for new men to direct affairs in the field, and new measures to govern the conduct of the war.

A SLIGHT BRUSH AT CITY POINT .- On Wednesday night, the enemy's gunboats in James river landec some two or three barges filled with men at City Point. They were not disturbed until yesterday morning, when our pickets blazed away at the group, and some two or three were seen to fall. The whole party speedily scampered to the barges and pulled off for the gunboats. One of the boats then dropped down the river, took position, and bon barded the Point for some half hour or more. No damage whatever was done to our men, but it is thought the riflod piece with which we replied from shore, sent more than one shot into the pitatical craft. The object of the landing in such small force did not transpire, but one or two very plausible conjectures have been suggested.—Petersburg Express, 29th.

There are sail to be more Yankee tents spread out at Newport News now than at any time since the war From the Rappshannock.

The news from the army on and beyond the Rappahannock is meagre and conflicting but highly encouraging. The Lynchburg Virginian of Saturday says: "whilst we could get no positive information by the train last evening, we heard that a strictly private dispatch had been received to the effect that Jackson, Stuart and Trimble had gained a success more brilliant than any reported. The telegraph is under restraint, or we should have more."

Since writing the above, the Virginian has come into possession of information considered perfectly reliable, to the effect that Gen Stuart, with his cavalry, had occupied Centreville and beyond.

A heavy force under Gen. Trimble occupied Manassas Station, having taken a large amount of commissary and quartermaster's stores. A large number of prisoners have also been captured.

Reports from different sources seem to confirm the capture of 2,000 negroes by Jackson, who is said to be near Salem. Some of the negroes are said to be runaways from Lynchburg. The Lyuchburg Republican of Saturday has cheer-

ing intelligence from our army in Fauquier up to Friday night. A signal victory by Jackson over a portion of the Yankee vandals near Waterloo is confidently proclaimed. The number of prisoners is put down at 1,600. A large number of wagons, horses, mules, runaway negroes, and a vast amount of munitions and stores constitute the booty.

The Republican says the retreat of the Yankee army from Warrenton, in the direction of Alexandria, is completely intercepted by our occupation of Manassas, and their only route of escape lies through the plains of Middleburg, and thence to Leesburg, in London.

The Lynchburg Virginian of Monday says: "Passengers by the Orange train Saturday night

brought rumors of twree severe engagements between the forces of Gen. Ewell and the enemy at Bristow Station, on Friday. It is represented that in the two first we gained no advantage, but in the third our forces achieved a splendid success, whipping the enemy very badly and capturing several thousand prisoners. Bristow's Station is only five or six miles this side of Manassas Junction. We give this report without vouching for its accuracy, but have reason to believe that it is, in the main, correct."

The Lynchburg and Richmond papers of Monday all agree in the belief that Stuart had advanced on We believe the foregoing calculations are as nearly the Orange railroad to the Bull Run brdge, which he burned on Thursday and then advanced to Dye's station, where he ambuscaded and intercepted several trains from Alexandria, capturing 2,000 prisoners, together with all the officers, regimental and company, and a quantity of arms and ammunition, which were being taken to Pope. Two trains, numbering some thirty-five or forty cars an I four engines, were taken, all of which were destroyed. General Stuart returned to Manassas after this brilliant exploit without

There are also reports of a severe battle at or neur Bristow station, four miles this side of Manassas, on Friday, between the division of General Ewell ral the enemy. General Ewell is reported to have been twice driven from his position with severe loss, but being rainforced, finally drave the elemy from their position, capturing several batteries and five thousand

Reports vary as to the locality of this fight, one placing it at Bristow Station and the other at or near the Plains, on the Manassas Gap Rulroad. If the fight really occurred, as stated, we are of the opinion that the latter is the correct location. Reports are various also as to the troops engaged. Some having it that Jackson, A. P. Hill and Ewell were all in the fight, and others that the battle was fought by E well

The above is the only intelligence proper for publication received on Saturday from the locality of the Rappahannock. The position assignal to the various divisions of our army by the information we passess t would be improper to notice. Suffice it to say that every item of intelligence goes to coafirm the belief we have so often expressed of a brilliant and decisive triumph over Pope.

THRILLING NEWS! ANOTHER VICTORY! As we go to press, we receive the following grateful announcement, for which we are indebted to Mr. Dalia, of the Southern Express Telegraph in this city It is made in Gen. Lee's peculiar graphic style and will thrill the great heart of the Confederacy with profound gratitude to God:

RICHMOND, Sept. 1st, 1862. The following dispatch was received by President Davis this evening, about 6 o'clock : HEADQUARTERS, N. W. VA,

> GROVETON, Aug. 30, 10 P. M. (Via Rapidan Sept. 1st.)

This army achieved to-day, a signal victory on the plains of Manassas, over the combined forces of Generals McCiellan and Pope. On the 28th and 29th. each wing under Generals Longstreet and Jackson repulsed, with valor, attacks made on them sena-

We mourn the loss of our gallant dead in every conflict, yet our gratitude to Almighty God for his mercies rise higher each day. To Him; and to the valor of our troops, a nation's gratitude is due.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—The Central train yesterday afternoon brought down the prisoners captured by General Stuart on Friday night last. They number three hundred and thirty-two, of whom ten are commissioned officers, whose names we append: Wm. J. Leonard, Colonel, Purnell Legion, Maryland regiment: L. E. Smith, 2d Virginia regiment: C. Goulding, General Pope's staff; first Lieutenants W. H. Hogarth, Purnell Legion; T. B. Winslow, Pennsylvania Rifles; H. C. Capron, 1st Rhode Island cavalry : J. F. Reinicker, Purnell Legion ; Second Lieutenants T. B. Moore, Harris light cavalry; Albert J. Brooks, Purpell Legion. In addition to those brought on the Central train, some ten or fifteen prisoners were brought down from Lynchburg, and committed to the Libby prison on Cary street. A rigid search was instituted upon all of the parties, and on the persons of a few were found some very interesting and doubtless valuable papers. We were shown a deed executed by the "Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia," conveying a tract of 129 acres of land in Culpeper county to Isaac Campbell, and dated October 6, 1776. Also, a deed executed by the same party, conveying a certain tract of land in the county of Fairfax to George Fairfax, Esq., and Sarah Carlyle, son and daugnter of William Fairfax, Esq., of the tounty, and dated in 1748. Besides these, the same party had in his possession several other deeds, and any number of blank certificates of stock in the Sperryville and Rappahannock Turnpike Company. All these were, of course, stolen from the clerk's office of Culpeper or Fairfax counties, and were, perhaps, intended to be used by the enterprising Yankee as a title to the lands which they conveyed a century ago. Another party had prepared himself in advance with the means of escape, and had in his boot a saw some eighteen inches in length. With the exception of the officers, the party seemed to be well satisfied with their situation.—Richmond Dispatch, 29th.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP .- A letter from a gentleman in Gen. Smith's army, dated near Cumberland Ford, the 21st inst., confirms the report of the surrender of the Federal forces at the Gap. The letter fur-ther stated that on the 18th a mail bag from Morgan's army to Buell was captured, informing him of the dangerous situation of his command, and further, that he then had in camp only twelve days half rations, and asking that he be reinforced or a diversion be made in his favor .- Rich. Dispatch, 29th.

Capture of a Railroad Train Between Win-ehester and Harper's Ferry. On Wednesday week Captain Baylor's company of

cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Rouse,

was ordered from camp, at Harrisonburg, to Mount Jackson, in Shenandoah county, for the purpose of performing picket duty at that point. Leaving a sufficient picket force for the post, under the command of a Sergeant, the balance of the company, thirty men, under Lieutenant Rouse and Baylor, proceeded down the Valley road. Thursday night they stayed at Woodstock, and at noon the next day they left that place and went down as far as Newtown, eight miles rom Winchester, which they reached about 10 oclock. They travelled all that night, and encamped near the line of Jefferson and Clarke counties, between Summit Point and Wadesville. At each of these pointsthe distance between which is only four miles-there was a Federal force of from seventy-five to one hundred. Their object was the capture of the passenger train on the Winchester and Potomac railroad, and were e ninently auccessful. On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, they ventured to the railroad, and in a few minutes the sound of the engine was heard. A quick disposition was made of the forces, and obstructions were at once placed on the track to bring the train to a halt. When the train had reached within one hundred yards of the obstructions the command was given to halt, but the frightened engineer took no heed of the command. A fire was then opened upon the train from some dozen or moae revolvers, and very soon the obstructions were reached and the train brought to a stand still. The cars were at once

entered, and the Yankee soldiers on board, eight in number, on their way to join their companies in Winchester, were secured. The agent of Adams' Express Company, who attempted to effect his escape, was shot at and badly wounded in the thigh. The express car was opened, and baskets of champagne and oxes of delicious fruits found, and partaken of by our troops. The express safe was opened, and United States money, to the amount of some four thousand dollars, consigned to a Federal payman in Winchester, was extracted, with a number of other valuable articles. The United States mail was also secured, containing, amongst other documents, official dispatches from General Pope to Brigadier General White, at Winchester. These dispatches have been forwarded to General Jackson. Fires were then built in the two passenger cars, and firewood piled on to facilitate the ourning. A full head of steam was put on the engine, and the machine started in the direction of Win-

The prisoners captured on the train were placed under Lieutenant Roland and thirteen men, whilst the remaining seventeen, under Lieutenants Rouse and Baylor, proceeded to Smithfield, in Jefferson county, 15 miles below Winchester. Within half a mile of the town they captured the Yankee pickets, who mistook our forces for a scouting party of their own men. On questioning these pickets it was ascertained that the force in town consisted of fourteen men. A charge was ordered, and the Yankees taken completely by surprise, and surrendered without firing a shot. The spoils at this point were 17 horses, (some of them very fine ones,) 20 Colt's navy revolvers, 5 Sharp's carbines, in fine condition, 18 Yankee saddles, bridles, and trappings, and a large number of gum overcoats, blankets, etc. - Richmond Dispatch, August 30th.

AFFAIRS ON THE PENINSULA. - Information from the Peninsula is up to Saturday last. The Yankee advance pickets were six miles from Williamsburg. During the retreat about 20,000 passed over the rout by Diaskon bridge, and stripped the whole country through which they traveled of everything like provisions for man and beast. Their wagons were driven into the fields, the corn pulled and loaded up, and then they would drive on. What they could not take they destroyed. At Eltham they fired a barn containing 500 bushels wheat, after first sprinkling the floor with sulphur to render it more combustible. They burned Mrs. Caroline Christian's house, at the Forge, in New Kent, and Wm. A. Blayton's house, near Diasko i bridge, was also destroyed. Several houses in its vicinty were torn down, and the timber used to rebuild the bridge which had been torn up by our troops in their retreat from Yorktown .-Among those who left with the Yankees were M. Q. Gilman, of the 3rd Virginia cayalry, and John Jennings, of the 53rd Virginia infantry. At every step of the march the Yankees were fearful of and expected an attack from our troops. There are about 800 or 1,000 Yankee troops in Williamsburg.

Deserters have informed our troops where many secreted arms were. About 125 Enfield rifles arrived at the York river depot yesterday, which were discovered at the White House by their information.— The same parties offered to guide our men to where 1,500 pistols had been hidden. The county of New Kent is literally laid waste. Its citizens have lost everything. One of them, Mr. O. H. Taylor, a scout in our army, lost \$450 worth of provender by one squad of three Yankees, who loaded their wagons and went off. The citizens of that county and the country through which the enemy passel, except on the river banks, are really suffering for food, and auxiously expect our g vernment to take some steps for their relief. One gentleman, Mr. Beverley Anderson, has offered to sell his corn, which he saved, at \$4 a barrel to those in need, and it is hoped that those as fortunate as ne may be as liberal.

Many of the Yankee-troops visiting the farm house on the retreat, expressed the wish that the "d-d war was over and they were at home."-Rich. Dispatch, 27th.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK .- The news from the ines of the Rappahaonock, though not so full and unplete as we could desire, is nevertheless interesting and important. It is understood as perfectly reliable that the advance of our forces have reached Manassas Junction, where they captured some eight or ten heavy guns and an immense quantity of valu-

The portion of the Yankee army under Pope was at Warrenton on Wednesday, and it is stated that its retreat in the direction of Alexandria is entirely intercepted. The only route by which he could reach that point is by way of the Junction, which is now in possession of our forces. It is not probable that he will succeed in torcing his way back to the Potomac by taking that route. If this statement be correct-and we have no reason to question its authenticity-the only road for his escape would seem to be by way of the Plains to Middleburg, and from thence to Leesburg, in Loudon capaty.

Burnside, with his army corps, was at Fredericksburg yesterday, and was reinforced by two divisions of the army lately under McCletla i, but will never reach Pope. - Richmond Dispatch, 29th.

GOOD NEWS FROM CUMBERLAND GAP .- Advices from Baptist's Gap, near Cumberland Gap, inform us that a few days since sixty 4 horse and 6 horse wagons were captured from the Federals, containing. as estimated by our Quartermaster, ten day's rations for our forces, one barrel of wine and one of alcohol. Our men 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 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 were then prisoners, and about three hundred had previously deserted. Gen. Smith's headquarters are at Camberland Ford. The Yankees had tried to evacuate the Gap .- Rich. Disputch 27th.

THE FIGHT AT CITY POINT .- We are pleased to hear that in the brush at City Point Thursday, our sharpshooters certainly made five of the Yankee invaders who had landed bite the dust. The gunboat, which came up subsequently and filled the adjacent woods with shell, was the Teazer, a small steamer captured from the Confederates in James river not ong since. Two rifle shot were sent through her, one of which killed the pilot at the wheel-house.

Petersburg Express, Aug. 80.

DR RUCKER -This traitor is still confined in Castle "Thunder," awaiting a trial hy court-martial. An armed guard is always near his person, and there is little danger that he will escape a trial. The Doctor is a plain looking countryman, and not calculated to attract the attention by his looks which his crimes have directed upon him .- Richmond Disputch, 29th. Pope's grand army has further distinguished itself by burning the beautiful hotel and surrounding buildings at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, Virginia.

COUNTIES. Alamance,	For Governor-of VANCE, JOH 970	NSTO
Alexander,	749	1
Anson,	826	. 1
Alleghany, Ashe,	227 648	
Beaufort,	534	1
Bertie, Bladen,	525 382	8
Brunswick,	316	2
Buncombe,	1328	2
Burke, Cabarrus,	586 587	20
Caldwell,	888	
Camden.	- 127	
aswell,	In enemy's lin	2
latawba,	605	5
Chatham, Cherokee,	No returns.	. 13
howab,	In enemy's lin	
llay,	279 528	5
Columbus,	297	4
Craven, Cumberland,	117	30
Currituck,	31 more	
Davidsou,	1868	1
Duplin,	736	9
Edgecombe,	118	5
Forsyth, Franklin,	1871 627	2 3
daston,	379	4
Jates, Franville,	In enemy's line	4
Preen.	380	1
Builford, Halifax,	1977 451	5
Harnett,	414	2
Haywood,	No returns.	
Henderson, Hertford,	1208	. 4
Hyde,	287	
redell, Jackson,	1544	- N
Joh stou,	1000	1
Jones,	68	
Lenoir, Lincoln,	267 605	36
Macon,	No returns.	
Madison, Martin,	619 282	20
McDowell,	728	10
Mecklenburg. Montgomery,	425 727	18
Moore,	1060	1
Nash,	317	21
New Hanover, Northampton,	287 885	121
Onslow,	842	29
Orange, Pasquotank,	1451 168	. 8
Perquimans,	85	
Person,	559	1
Polk,	649 With Rutherfo	rd.
Randolph.	1857	1
Richmond, Robeson,	634	8
Rockingham,	931 569	2
Rowan,	1345	4
Rutherford, Sampson,	1147 463	2
Stanly,	943	
Stokes,	653	1
Sürry, Fyrrell,	658 In enemy's line	2
Union,	556	4
Wake, Warren,	2269 174	4
Washington,	In enemy's line	
Watauga,	428	
Wayne, Wi kes,	70 ₆ 1615	4
Wilson,	188	4
radkm,	1172	
fancey,	714	11
		20,17
	20,174	
Vance's majority,	82,649	5 450
the straightty,	Daloza.	5

our citizens were startled on Saturday morning last by the appropreement that this distinguished member our community had departed this life during the previous night. He had been for many months in wretched health, but had so far rallied as to be in the streets occasionall- during the last month or two. and hopes had been indulged, of his recovery. We suppose, therefore, that the summons came suddenly He was, we think, about 53 years of age; was a gentleman of decided ability, of highly cultivated mind, and of more than ordinary conversational powers. He had been a leading Member of the Bar, Senator in our S ate Logislature, Speaker of the Senate, and by virtue thereof Governor of the State for a short period, on the election of Gov. Read to the U. S. Senate; afterwards for four years Representative in the U. S. Congress from this District, and member of the State Convention from Cumberland and Harnett .- Fayetteville Obsercer, Aug. 18th.

GENERAL LEE'S COMMAND .- Contrary to expectation, up to a late hour last night, nothing had reached us from the army of General Lee, now far advancel beyond Culpeper. There were many rumors upon the arrival of the Richmond train, but they were not sufficiently well anthenticated to secure confidence. It is stated that the uniform coat of the braggart Pope, with many of his papers, which were cap-tured Tuesday by our forces, reached Richmond yesterday, and were immediately sent to the Executive Mansion, new occupied by Governor Letcher. We trust that this may be so, and think it very probable that if the uniform of Pope has fallen into our hands, the wearer cannot be far off .- Petersburg Express;

General Joseph E. Johnston has fully recovered from his wound.

Wanted.

IN every county accessible to a Railroad or Ca-nal, a reliable, industrious partner or agent, with some m ans, horses and wagon, if possible, to act in concert with the advertiser in a very lucrative business, in which the profits are equally divided.

Address, with real name and stamp enclosed, Box 559,

Just Received. SPLENDID substitute for Coffee. cents per pound. Sept 3

Sharon for Sale.

THE undersigned offers the above desirable

and truly valuable property (which is better a nown as the Dr. Watson place) for sale. It is situated on Lenoir Street, in the southeastern part of the city of Raleigh in a healthy, quiet and retired neighborhood, near the Dodd Mineral Spring which is becoming and is destined to be come still more famous for its medicinal properties. The lot contains between eight and ten acres of good land, including a large grove, which is in erspersed with stately, native oak, hickory, cedar and catawba. The basement cluding a large grove, which is in erspersed with stately, native oak, hickory, cedar and catawba. The basement of the dwelling, up to the first story, is built of the best granite; above the basement, of finest hard brick. There are seven nusually large, high-pitched rooms with fire places, including a large dining room, kitchen and pantry in the basement, besides two wide halls, one ap and the other down stairs. There is a double, open portico is front, with granite floor, supported by massive column, and protected on either side by iron balu trades, and a single arched or Gothic porch in the rear of the building. The stately, double parlors below (which are separated by large sliding doors) besides having the finest marble chimney and mantle pieces, are finished in elaborate and ornamental style with polished plaster of Paris. The outhouses consist of a large, brick smokehouse, servant house, large barn, with a baseme t, arrangement for stock, stables, carriage house, and a splendid double-roofed icehouse walled with rock. There is a famous and never failing spring of purest, cold water on the premises, which, in connection with a brook which meanders by it, affords fine facilities for raising water fowls. The garden, which abounds in choice shrubbery, is large and admirably adapted to the production of the various kinds of vegetables. In front of the dwelling is a sun dial, which stands on a marble pedestai, and a chaste and besutiful piece of statuary, representing the Goddens of flowers with flowing ringlets falling in soft profusion around her snowy neck. a dwearing a floral wreath tastefully arranged upon her graceful head, standing beside a vase of flowers with flowing ringlets falling in soft profusion around her snowy neck. a dwearing a floral wreath tastefully arranged upon her graceful head, standing beside a vase of flowers with flowing ringlets falling in soft profusion around her snowy neck. a dwearing a floral wreath tastefully arranged upon her graceful head, standing beside a vase of flowers

Raleigh, Sept. 3.