the State Jonrual.

WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1862.

Compositors Wanted. Three or four Compositors wanted immediately at this office. Good wages paid.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Persons writing to us on their own private business, and requiring answers. will please inclose stamps to pay postage. We will secommedate all our friends if we can, and will give them the use of our envelopes and paper, but we do of think they require us to pay postage. It is simply

"HALIFAX" is in type, but is crowded out. He all have a hearing in our next.

The publication of a series of excellent papers, enitled "The New England States," will be commenced

In order to lay Governor Vance's inaugural before our readers, our Congressional summary and several mmunications have to lie over. The details of the te battles begin to come in and must be published; nd we therefore request our correspondents to adapt heir communications to the present state of things.

ORDINANCES OF THE CONVENTION .- Juo. W. Syme, Esq., Printer to the Convention, has now ready or delivery the ordinances and resolutions of the Conrention of North Carolina. Price \$ 1.75, or \$ 2 if out by mail. See advertisement.

What's the Situation now? Anterior to the 27th of June, 1862, Richmond had emained in a state of siege for upwards of two months. The beastful Yankees predicted its fall as sudden and Their plundering hordes were swarming around it as bees round their hive in a morning of June .-McClellan's "grand army" had taken up their march and would soon "drive the rebels to the wall." Such

an army, in all its equipments and appointments, had never before invaded any people or laid siege to any town This is no exaggeration. Nothing that men could make or money could buy had been left unfurnished. McClellau knew what an army needed to enone success, under ordinary circumstances, and the despotism which he serves stood ready to supply him, and did supply him with all that he asked for. Never before had the means of conquest and subjugation, both men and treasure, been so liberally furnished

But while McClellan_was dreaming of future glory. and just about the time he had constructed his last parallel," and when all things, on his part, were ready for the grand attack, which was to place Richmond "within the Federal lines," an army of patriots, every one in himself a destroying angel, sent by the Almighty to scourge and punish the vaildal hordes, burst suddenly upon him. These patriots were fighting against rapacious hordes of godless monsters, for wives, and homes, and children, and friends-for all that man holds dear. God was on their side and fought for them and against their enemies. They rushed upon the invader with vengeful fury and strong determination. "Liberty or Death" and "Butlet the Brat. was the significant war cry. In a series of Battles, which will go down to posterity as the "Bladly Week," Southern arms were victorious .-From Meadow Bridge to Malvern Hill, and thence to Their ubiquitous gungoats, the haughty rapacious foe was driven in dismay, like autumn leaves in a whirl-

The terrible sufferings of McClellan's army in that disastrous retreat will never be known. The extent of his loss in men and munitions will remain a secret till the end of time. At this late day-two months after the buttles, the country, for twenty-miles below his advance lines, is literally covered with tents, blankets, clothes of every description, and all the paraphernaha of an army. The rains have washed the earth from the decaying carcasses of his slaughtered dead, who have found graves where they came to locate farme. The dead Yankee and the dead horse sleep side by side, the latter exciting more sympathy than the former, because an involuntary agent in the fiend-

ish work he is made to perform. The siege of Richmond is raise 1 The city is again free and its citizens disenthralled. McClellan's army is whipped, routed and ruined. Still preparing for a further retreat, he makes a show of stand on the banks of the James, protected by his gunboats, where the elements threaten to complete the utter annihilation of the shattered remnant of the once "Grand army of the Potomae." Surely his "situation" is terrible and the Southern heart has great cause for rejoicing and giving gratitude to God.

Passing suddenly from "below Richmond." McCleflau, whipped, punished, humiliated and depressed, hastens to unite his shattered, dispirited forces with those of Pope and Burnside, on the plains of Manassas. The Yankee capital is now threatened .-Consternation and alarm have been transferred from Richmond to Washington. The armies again meet, almost on the same spot where, on the 21st of July, 1861, Southern valor was triumphant; and where the a precipitate, inglerious flight. Again they meet in deadly combat; and again the combined forces of Mc-Clellan, Burnside and Pope are whipped and put to flight. The whole Yankee nation is in terror and the

kee Capital, the gallant Kirby S nith is chastising The Vandals in the West. On the same day and hour that Lee and Jackson, followed by such generals and soldiers as the world never saw excelled, are punishing, chising and capturing one Yankee army on the plain of Manasas. Smith and his equally valorous followers are administering the same chastisement to another army; near Richmond, Kentucky. Never before, under the circumstance, have such glorious results been achieved. Where the Yankees counted on certain victory, disastrous defeat and incomparable destruction have suddenly overtaken them. Let God have the glory, and let the Southern people continue their unwavering confidence to President Davis, as the instrument whom God has chosen to work their great

What now is the situation? The Grand army of the North consisting, according to Cameron's account, of 660,000, and of 750,000, according to o'her authorities, have been defeated and routed at every point. on the plains of Manassas, they have submitted to stunning, paralyzing, if not decisive defeats. The details have not reached us, at the time we write, but prisoners and arms are estimated at tens of thousands, and the munitions and stores captured or destroyed exceeds computation. While we write, or up to the latest accounts, our victorious armies are still pursuing or maintaining an offensive attitude, and the enemy either flying in dismay or not to be found at all. This is the "situation" wherever we turn our eye, ond oh, how changed ! within the last few months. The great to northern seers, to have unfolded the rebellion in its coils and crushed it to powder, is completely paralyzed, and is sleepin; sluggishly in Barnum's menagerie. Should it again raise its serpent head on Southern soil, as we expect it will, southern swords will be bright and glistening to complete its destruction.

Inauguration of Governor Vance.

The inauguration of Col. Z. B. Vance, of Buncombe county, as Governor of North Carolina, took place in the Capitol Square, in this city, last Monday morning. The ceremonies were performed with the usual solemnity, the venerable Chief Justice administering the oaths of office. The inauguration took place in the open air and was witnessed by a large concourse of people generally estimated to consist of some three or four thousand souls.

The morning was every way favorable for the full est enjoyment of the imposing ceremonies, and the inauguration came off in a manner highly agreeable to the interested spectators.

The late hour at which we received this document precludes anything like protracted comment or just criticism. As a patriotic document it is faultless, coming up to the wants and spirit of the country in a bold, manly manner. If it contains allusions which are irrelevant and out of place, or omits any which ought to have been made, these defects are amply atoned for by the burning zeal for the presecution of the war which it seeks to infuse into the people. It tells us in plain terms that the war was forced upon us by the Yankees and that that war must be prosecuted to the bitter end, at whatever cost. The Conscription law will be impartially executed and must receive a cheerful obedience. We lay the entire document before the public to-day.

Thanksgiving. Again the nation has abundant cause for grateful devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the recent manifestations of his divine favor and protection in granting us signal victories over our enemies. This is fitly acknowledged by the President, and brought to the recollection of the people, in the subjoined proclamation appointing a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, which we doubt not will be duly observed by the whole people of the Confederate States. Seldom indeed has any people been more signally blessed, and more seldom still, we hope, has any people been found more grateful and humble before God or more willing to acknowledge his divine hand in the past. and to implore the continuance of his great favors in

Proclamation. BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the people of the Confederate States : Once more upon the Plains of Manassas have our armics been blessed by the Lord of Hosts with a triyou once more to His footstool, not now in the garb of fasting and sorrow, but with joy and gladness. to render thanks for the great mercies received at His hand. A few months since, and our enemies poured forth their invading legions upon our soil. They laid waste our fields, polluted our altars and violated the sauctity of our homes: Around our Capital they gathered their forces, and, with boastful threats, claimed it as already their prize. The brave troops which rallied to its defence have extinguished these vain hopes, and, under the guidance of the same Almight hand, have scattered our enemies and driven them back in dismay. Uniting these defeated forces and the various armies which had been ravaging our coasts with the army of invasion in Northern Virginia, our enemies have renewed their attempt to subjugate us at the very place where their first effort was defeated, and the vengeance of retributive justice has overtaken the entire hest in a second and complete

To this signal success accorded to our arms in the East has been graciously added another equally brilliant in the West. On the very day on which our forces were led to victory on the Plains of Manassas, in Virginia, the same Almighty arm assisted us to overcome our enemies at Richmond, in Kentucky .-Thus, at once and the same time, have two great hostile armies been stricken down and the wicked designs of our enemies set at naught.

In such circumstances it is meet and right, that as a people we should bow down in adoring thankfulness to that Gracious God, who has been our bulwark and defence, and to offer unto Him the tribute of thanksgiving and praise. In His hand is the issue of all events, and to Him should we in an especial manner ascribe the honor of this great deliverance.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 18th day of September instant, as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the great mercies vouchsafed to our people, and more especially for the triumph of our arms at Richmond and at Manassas ; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to meet on that day at their respective places of public worship, and to unite in rendering Thanks and Praise to God for these great mercies, and to implore Him to conduct our country safely through the perils which surround us, to the final attainment of the blessings of peace and security. Given under my hand and the seal of the

Confederate States at Richmond, this fourth day of September, A. D. 1862. JEFFERSON DAVIS. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

From the Potomac.

The details of military operations in Virginia, for the last ten or fifteen days, could they be collected, would fill volumes On the 28th, 29th and 30th ultimo, and on the 1st instant, terrible battles were fought and glorious victories won. The enemy was repulsed or routed in every encounter. His loss in killed and wounded is estimated at not less than fifty thousand. The Confederate loss is comparatively Yankee army saved itself from utter annihilation by trifling-so small, indeed, as to be far below the most moderate probabilities. Pope and McClellan have been on the retreat all the time since the 28th, fighting when they could, and the Confederates hotly pursuing. The battle of Germantown, on the Little freemen of the South are enabled to thank God and | River Turnpike, near its intersection with the Centreville Turnpike, fought on Monday, the 1st instant, While these things are going on in front of the Yan- | was a bloody affair for the Yankees. Major General Kearney and, report says, General Stearns are among the killed. Confederate loss comparatively slight. OUR ARMY CROSSES THE POTOMAC.

The Richmond papers bring us the gratifying assurance that Jackson and Longstreet crossed the Potomac on last Thursday. Jackson is said to have crossed at Edwards' Ferry, and Longstreet at White's Ferry, a little lower down. Of this there seems to be no doubt. We also learn that President Davis and Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, have set out from Richmond for the seat of War.

Speculation would be out of place. We have reached the crisis of our affairs, and we tremble for the safety of our hitherto victorious army. Nothing but rapid and heavy blows, and the favoring hand of God will continue to us the joys of further victories, and bring the Yankees to their senses. Our cause is in good hands, and well may the country be thankful and hopeful. Nothing but grim despondency and idle boast and unprecedent lying reach us through At Richmond, Virginia; Richmond, Kentucky, and the Yankee press. Their capital is now in a state of siege, and may it be the will of Heaven that it shall

speedily fall into our hands. In addition to the glorious victories in Virginia we have to add those of Gen. Smith in Kentucky, where ten thousand of the enemy, and large quantities of arms and stores have fallen into our hands. The enemy's loss in these particulars within the last three months is incalculable. What he has not burned and destroyed himself, our victorious armies have captured and destroyed for him. Let the Confederate heart swell with gratitude and devoutly pray that Northern Anaconda which was long since, according these glorious victories, the harbingers of peace, may conti sue.

> PROMOTIONS 6TH N. C. TROOPS .- ISAAC E. Avery, Colonel, Robert F. Webb, Lieutenant-Colonel, Samual McD. Tate, Major.

Increasing the Army.

We are not among the number who believe that the combined army of Pope, Burnside and McClellan will be either captured or destroyed. We rejoice to know they have been defeated and put to flight with immense loss of men and stores, but they have only fallen back behind their fortifications to await reinforcement from the new levies of 300,000 called for by the government. Nor are we of those who believe that the levies of 600,000 called for by the Yankee government cannot be raised. They will all be raised to a man, and that speedily. If they do not volunteer, they will be drafted. Willing or unwilling, they must don the soldier's armor. They must go to the camp or starve. Whether they will fight or not when they get there, is another question But they must go, and we may as well regard the 600,000 as already raised, and prepare to meet them.

Congress has this subject under consideration .-They have wisely resolved to enroll all men between the ages of eighteen and forty five. That they will do this has become, we believe, a fixed fact. There is not so much unanimity among them as to who, if any, shall be exempt, and whether they shall be enrolled under State or Confederate authority. This we regard, at the present time, as mere hair-splitting. In our opinion no man, except officers of the State and Confederate governments, should be exempt. We would include, perhaps, ministers of the Gospel regularly in charge of churches, or, as the law has it, having the cure of souls. But beyond this, all men between the ages of 18 and 45 ought to be enrolled as fighting men. Whether mechanics or laborers or professional men, we all equally enjoy, or hope to enjoy the blessings of liberty and the rights of freemen, and we should all be equally willing to fight fur them. When enrolled in the army and mustered into service, every man can be detailed for those duties and services for which nature and education have qualified him; and all in their respective spheres, whether on the battlefield or in the workshop, will be equally soldiers and equally upholding the cause of his country. When all are thus enrolled, it will be an easy matter to divide them into corps according to the necessities of the government. We have already comps of infantry, cavalry, &c. We would only have to add to these corps of blacksmiths, house and ship carpenters, gunsmiths, powder manufacterers, &c.

each operating under its distinct head, and all in the service of a common government. Substitutes for drafted men or conscripts should not be tolerated, unless Congress should see proper to fix a price at which any man might ransom himself from military duty. This price would go into the treasury of the Confederacy and be held for the purchase of such substitutes as the government, by its proper officers, should see fit to receive; or otherwise as a fund for the support of the widows and orphans

This is a rough outline of the manner in which all men of all ranks, classes, trades and professions, between 18 and 45 should be made to bear equally the burdens and perils of the unholy war through which we are passing. Could such a man be adopted, it could not hereafter be thrown into the teeth of the mechanic that he took shelter in the shop while the laborer and professional man were fighting the battles of his country. Should he be enrolled on a broad equality with other men as a soldier, and his government thereafter assign him to duty in the workshop. he had not sought it and could not be charged with skulking in the day of battle. His children hereafter could not be upbraided with the cowardice of their father. He was a soldier enrolled as other men. but the necessities of his government required his services in the workshop and there he cheerfully rendered them. But whatever plan be adopted, we hope it will be adopted ere this meets the eye of the readers. The enemy is using the most summary meassures to fill up the ranks of their shattered armies by new levies. Already they have raised scores of thousands, and some of them appears to have smelt Southern powder an I tasted Southern steel in the late battles at Manassas. We must have new levies to meet them. They ought this day to be pouring into camps all over the country by thousands. We have seen that subjugation is an impossibility. The Yankees see it and feel it. The valor of our troops and the success of our arms have given them a sad earnest of this. It has made them hang their heads in fear, consternation and shame. They have already confessed that it will take one million three hundred thousand men to subjugate us, a work which Lincoln and Seward said they would accomplish with seventyfive thousand. The last man of 1,300,000 has been the new as we have received the old levies. We cannot suppose that any unnecessary delay will be tolcrated in perfecting a measure so important. Our armies have been decimated by disease, battle and desertion. It will be worse than murder should their thinned ranks be left to meet overpowering numbers of a fee they have so often conquered. Justice to our noble, victorious sons require that their regiments be kept overflowing with men to their maximum number. By whatever means this is is to be done, it ought to be done now. The enemy will have nearly a million of mer, in the field by the first of November. At all events, he will have added 600,090 to his present number by that time. Their gunboats and transports will land these marauding rascals at every point on our coast and rivers, to plunder, steal, murder and destroy. We can and must not only prevent this, but must be in a position to slaughter the ruffians by thousands. To do this, disciplined men will be needed. Men can't be disciplined in a day. Then let the work begin at once, and the Yankees. already whipped and routed at every point, may begin to see the folly and absurdity of their undert aking, and learn to let us alone.

A CORRESPONDENT says, "there is much comment on the number of officers now at Kittrel.'s Springs. It is said these highly paid and highly orna wented young gentlemen, who are unable to stand camp duty, or to fight for their country, are yet able to drink whiskey all day, and dance all night. If this be true, you ought to pich into them without gloves." A word to the wise, &c.

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON has resigned the office of Surgeon General of North-Carolina. His reasons for so doing are set forth in his card in another column. Dr. J. has done the State some service and she knows it, and he proposes to continue in well-doing. See

THE BEAST OF MASSACHUSETTS .- An exchange

When a vessel enters the mouth of the Mississipp with supplies for New Orleans, it is said that Gen. Butler sends a tow boat to tow it to the city at an enormous price. If the Captain refuses he sends his brother, now a merchant of New Orleans, to buy the cargo, upon which enormous profits are made. So the power of Gen. Butler is turned into a mercantile channel. He and Phelps are engaged in a gigantic swindle as well as establishing a republican despotism over the South. They are engaged in a legalized land piracy, and Federal gunboats protect them in their

Is there anything wonderful in this, when we remember that Butler, the great Beast of Massachusetts, is the bastard son of a famous West India pirate, and that the unfortunate woman who gave him birth was the descendant of the Massachuse ts witch burners, - Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

A Dash on Washington, N. C.

Insatiable Yankee rapacity has been gloating itself on the property of citizens of North Carolina, for some time past, with perfect impunity. The country around Washington and Newbern has been pillaged and plundered at pleasure, the thievish rascals carrying off whatever suited their fancy. To their acts of theft and rapine, they added insult and outrage. It has been determined, we learn, to put a stop to this business, or at least to substitute manly resistance for the tame, degrading submission which has, for some time been practiced.

About a week ago, Gen. Martin was transerred to the command of the forces in North Carolina. He had heard of the Yankee raids which had been perpetrated in the region of Washington, and immediately conceived the idea of paying that ancient town a visit. Unattended by suite or staff, he left Raleigh on Tuesday morning, 2d inst. On Wednesday, he was followed by his Adjutant General, Maj. Gordon. Out of the forces at his command, he selected a few companies of cavalry and infantry and a section of a battery of flying artillery, and proceeded towards Washington. On Friday night they arrived within a few miles of Washington where they encamped for the night. At dawn of day, Saturday morning, they advanced upon the town, where a brisk skirmish, rising perhaps to the dignity of a fight, ensued. Our men encountered one or more batteries of the enemy as they entered the town, which opened on them with deadly effect, and which they had been led to believe had been dismantled or stripped of their guns, Nothing daunted, however, they rushed impetuously on and past these batteries and gained the interior of the town, where the fight continued, almost hand to hand, for upwards of three hours. At the expiration of this time, the Yanks, as usual, sought the shelter of their gunboats which immediately commenced shelling the town, while an incessant fire was also kept up from their batteries inland. Under the secircumstances. our forces felt it necessary to retire, having sustained a loss of some thirty or forty killed, wounded and missing, of whom, we learn, some seven were killed. The fight having been contined from street to street and at different points, it was impossible to estimate the loss of the enemy, but it is reasonably surmized, it was much greater than our own.

Our men brought off with them three pieces of Latham's battery which were captured at the battle of Newbern, also some ten or fifteen prisoners.

The prisoners captured state that the enemy had been reinforced the preceding evening, b several companies of cavalry, which, of course, operated strongly in their favor. One of the prisoners states that this reinforcement was made in consequenc of information received of the meditated attack; while another states that it was preparatory to making a raid into the country on last Sunday. The latter it is thought was the true reason, inasmuch as the reinforcement consisted of cavalry; and, if so, it has been opportunely prevented by the attack.

We regret to learn that Capt. Booth, Co. C, 2ad cavalry, fell mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his men in the hottest of the fight. No braver man has fallen in this yar, and his comrades and country will long cherish his memory with respect

We deem it necessary and feel authorized to correct the unfounded rumor already on the wing, that 200 of our men are killed, wounded or missing. We are assured on good authority, that our loss will not reach over the number stated-some thirty or forty.

Though the object of the attack on Washington may not have been fully realized, it will not be without its moral effect on the prowling Yankees and even on our own troops. There must be no more "skedadling" when the Yankee hordes come out to steal, nor no more dodging evinced when they are to be attacked in their strongholds. Gen. Martin has wisely assumed the offensive, and we earnestly hope it will be resolutely kept up. We have an abundance of troops in North Carolina, not only to keep the Yankees within their present lines, but to drive them on board their gunboats, and we earnestly hope to see it done.

It is due to the troops engaged to say that they acted gallantly and fought with desperation. If instances of cowardice occurred, they only served to exhibit the bravery of the true soldier in more brilliant colors. We have not the names of the different companies and officers engaged, but we learn that Captains Manney, Poole and the lamented Booth distinguished themselves for great bravery and coolness. Captain Tucker, of this city, and the men of his command were no less conspicuous for good conduct. While we mourn the fate of the few brave men who fell in Washcalled for, and it becomes us to be ready to receive | ington, let the blood of the martyrs be the seed of the army, and raise up men and patriots who will avenge

From the West.

Morgan's last exploit is thus described by a letter from Lenores, in East Tencessee, dated August 26th : On last Wednesday morning an Indiana regiment was dispatched from Nashville by rail as far as the burnt bridge at Sandersville, from thence to proceed on foot to Gallatin, to recapture that place, and at the same time (if possible) to capture the redoubtable John Morgan. The colonel of this regiment (Hefferen) entered Gallatin and arrested every male citizen, including many of the oldest in the county. He permitted his men to sack the stores and destroy the property of quiet, peaceable citizens, and also to enter the Masonic Lodge at Gallatin and scatter the furniture and paraphernalia of the order in every direction. They then proceeded with their captives down the road towards Nashville. In the meantime Gen. Morgan, with 1,200 men, returned to Gallatin from Hartsville, and hearing of the recent visit of Yanks," started wit. his command in pursuit.

He chased the Indianians to within ten miles of Nashville, killing some fifty or sixty, and capturing about fifty prisoners. At the junction of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad and Louisville and Nashville Road the Yankees made a stand behind a triangular stockade work, and Gen. Morgan drew off his men, rather than sacrifice them in the attempt to capture the few Yankees that had taken refuge there, and returned to Gallatin. In the fight at the Junction two of his officers were killed-Lieut. J. A. Smith, of Company A, and Adjutant Nile .

Ony three of his men were wounded. At Gallatin the next morning intelligence reached Morgan that Gen. Johnson, with a large Federal cavalry force, was rapidly advancing. Morgan rallied his men and moved out the Hartsville road to meet him. Both parties ran together at the first toll-gate on the Hartsville road, and the fight commenced, but crased shortly at the appearance of a flag of truce from the Yankees Johnson requested an armistice. He was taken by surprise and his men were not all together. Morgan sent word to him that he had been following him from point to point, and now he could get it. The fight was resumed, but shortly ended in a complete victory for Morgan -Gen. Johnson, with 600 of his men, having surrendered. About five hundred escaped by fording the Cumberland, swimming the river and leaving their horses on the wrong side, and getting on the safe side of that stream in the speediest and most practicable way possible. As I came up to Lebanon about 4 o'clock on the evening of the fight, I saw Johnson's men "skedaddling" (to use a Yankee vulgarism) in the most disgraceful manner. Many of them were hatless and even bootless after their bootless effort to capture John Morgan. They tarried not in Lebanon nor even till they landed safely in Nashville.

Many of them on foot were pressing horses and vehicles of every kind with which to get away from Morgan, and their guns and accoutrements were strewn from Lebanon to the toll-gate nearest to Nashville .-They acknowledged themselves to be citizens of Le-banon, that they were badly whipped; in fact, "ent all to pieces." Morgan, I believe, is still at Harts-

ville, or perhaps at Gallatin; and Forrest must have joined him by this time. New recruits were flocking to Morgan from every direction in Kentucky and Tenessee, and the citzens are once again hopeful of deliverance from the Philistines. I was unable to ascertain Morgan's loss in the last fight. I have heard it estimated at one hundred killed and wounded, but I do not believe it is half that.

General Bragg's Army Moving---An order from the General.

The following general order was issued on the 25th altimo, by General Bragg to his brave troops, who, t will be seen, are ordered to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice; and stirring news has already commenced to reach us from that quarter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, August 25th, 1862.

SENERAL ORDERS. No. 124.

The troops of this command will be in readiness nove at an hour's notice-ample time for preparation having been allowed everything necessary having been promptly supplied, the General trusts the move ment will be made with that alacrity and regularity which can aloue inspire confidence.

The enemy is before us, devastating our fair country mprisoning our old and venerated men-even the minsters of God-insulting our women and desecrating our altars. It is our proud lot to be assigned the duty of punishing and driving forth these deluded men, led by desperate adventurers and goaded on by Abolition demagogues and demons. Let us but deserve success and an offended Deity will certainly assure it. Should we be opposed we must fight at any odds and conquer at any sacrifice. Should the foe retire we must follow him rapidly to his own territory, and make him taste the bitters of invasion .-Soldiers I the enemy is before you and your banners are free. It is for you to decide whether our brothers and sisters of Tennessee and Kentucky shall remain bondmen and bondwomen of the Abolition tyrant, or be restored to the freedom inherited from

By command of Gen. Bragg. GEORGE G. GARNER, Assistant Adjutant General. JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G. General Bragg crossed the Tennessee River with his rmy on the 25th of August.

Forward. Four ominous clouds are lowering in the Northern

First: The Federal tax, onerous in amount, which f paid, destroys the ability of the masses to pay their ocal taxes, thus conflicting with the prosperity, the

sovereignty and actual existence of States. Second: The drafting of an unwilling population for invasive war, rendered odious to many from its already onerous pecuniary burthens, its indefinite continuance as to time, but its certain enhanced and continually enhancing cost in the future.

Third: The greatly increased price of common labor operating as an inducement for the poor, man to of thing. By means of their consuls they know stay at home, and as a drawback against the best | precisely what cargo a vessel takes on board, and they material the North has from enlisting in their armies. Fourth: The coming election, and the impetus

given to the Democratic party as the only representative of constitutional, civil and personal freedom in The clouds are portentous of trouble for the North

in the way of discord and dissentions, and overthrow of the present dominant power there. Can they be made available as elements of advantage to the South? "If taken at the flood" and vigorously urged, they can. Seize the opportune moment; strike in the "very nick of time," and every stalwart arm will count a host in effect. Push our columns promptly and energetically FORWARD; disenthrall Tennessee and Kentucky. Fifty thousand of their sons will join our armies as they push "on to victory "-Missouri and Maryland will rise with a wild shout of exultation when they hear the clarion notes of restored freedom and see the "gathering of the claus" in their sister States. Let blows thick and fast be struck wherever enemies can be reached. Pour on the "tide of war" to their borders. Let the cry of RETALIATION ascend from our ranks ; retaliation in kind for the inhumanities and sufferings inflicted on our people and on our country-invasion for invasion; imprisonment for imprisonment; distress of communities for such distress; burning, pillage DESOLATION and DEVASTATION for such outrages. The policy pursued will impress on the minds of the now vacillating subjects of the Northern Government that letting us alone and TAKING CARE OF THEIR OWN HOMES is their duty, and the only way to conserve their interest, prosperity and safety. Never had we more incentive to pursue this war vigorously, rapidly, without rest-aye, furiously, fereciously, and without quarter, if need be, and even against noncombatant private citizens as our enemies have been

Independently of causing these dark clouds to pour down their floods to assuage the war fever at the North, we want Kentucky and Tennessee for the resources they would yield us. We need them, they long for us-the time and events are propitious. Forward, STILL FORWARD and EVER FORWARD, should be the course of our armies as it is the cry now ringing from one end of our Confederate land to the other. Push on the columns, and in forty days, Io triumphe ! can be shouted across the Ohio river, and then if the free States still ask for "grim visaged war," we will give to them on their own soil, with all its horrors in its train. But the "gage of war' tendered to them on their soil, they will declinethey will avoid; peace will have then peculiar charms for them, and they will be apt to extend the olive branch instead. Let us, then, "carry the war into Africa"-the Africa of black republicanism, and conquer a peace there before the year ends. Forward, FORWARD, FORWARD .- Jackson Mississippian.

COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES .- As thousands of these notes are in circulation, and but few know how to distinguish the genuire from the spurious, we are doing the public a service by giving the following tests, which have been kindly furnished to us by a bank officer of this city :

The sailor in the left hand end leans upon an anchor; diagonally across the vignette from left to right, in the genuine, there is a HAIR LINE very distinct, as if the stone from which the impression was taken had been broken or cracked. In the counterfeit there is no such blur or hair line. In the centre vignette, right side near the cotton press, is a mulein the genuine it is very indistinctly executed, and the male looks as if he were walking from you, presenting only a tail view-in the counterfeit it is much plainer, and the mule presents almost a broad-

In the genuine, on the left hand end, the sailor that is leaning forward, is partly bald-in the counterfeit a more full head of hair; have seen none signed except on the left, M. C. Rigge, letter A small, letter D to the right of the A. The knob or handle on iron chest, is not on the

The sailor in the left hand corner again betrays the counterfeit.

In the genuine, the crown of the sailor's hat is very much broader than in the counterfeit, the shading lines on his jacket, in genuine run squaire across the body-in the counterfeit they run diagonally across the The paper of the counterfeit is whiter, stiffer and

etter than the genuine. With these tests, there will be no difficulty in discriminating between the genuine and spurious note. Run over your "pile," and see to what extent you have been cheated.—Sarannah Republican.

MORGAN THE PARTIZAN .- A correspondent of the Louisville Express gives the following description of Mogan as he appeared at Georgetown :

He mingled unarmed among the motley crowd collected to view the great bugbear of the age. His dress was plain, with no military insignia but a single row of buttons on his well fitting cavalry jacket of mixed green and grey cassimere, which he wore unbuttoned. He wore no vest, and had on a black silk watch guard and diamond pin. His hat was a black felt, pinned up on the left side, and ornamented with a crescent of quilled work in porcupine or palm leaf. His carriage was graceful, but all the time he seemed more busied in looking after his command—the minutest details of which seemed not to escape him-than thinking of the figure he cut.

Don't Like THE "Run."-The Yankees call the late battle between the Southern and Abolition armies at Cedar Run the battle of "Slaughter Mountain. They don't like the name of Cedar Run any more then they do that of Bull Run.

THE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY .- Besides the interes particulars telegraphed from Chattanooga, we find the following in the Lynchburg Virginian: The following despatch was received bust night by Mrs. Gen. Smith, from General Smith's Adjutant

fully confirming the above : KNOXVILLE, Sept. 3.—I have just received a dispatch from Gen. Smith. In three fights near Richmend, Ky., the enemy were completely routed. Gen. Ma son commanding and staff were captured. Gen Miller killed, Gen. Nelson wounded. All their artitlery was taken. Our loss is slight. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

We are indebted to Mr. John G. Meem, for the following dispatch received by him last night, confirmstory of the above.

KNOXVILE, Sept. 3.—Three fights before Richmond, Ky., Saturday evening, completely routed the enemy. Bull Nelson wounded, Gen. Miller killed. Three thousand prisoners taken including Gen. Man son. All their artillery and small arms captured. Our loss small. A letter from Capt. Meem says that Gen! Smith and staff are well. We killed and captured nearly the entire army of ten thousand.

THE COMET.-The present comet, we believe. known as Tutte's comet, and is said to be 130,000. 000 of miles distant from the earth. In the absence of all scientific information concerning the motions of this eratic body, and its position in space, we have to depend altogether on the evidence of the eve. If the observer will locate it among the stars in any pa ticular evening, he will perceive, after the lapse of wenty-four hours that it has moved as much as two or three degrees in a southerly direction.

Whether it is approaching the same or receding rom it is only a matter of conjecture-but most probably the former, as it has visibly increased in brightness Its luminosity now, however, is nearly obscured by the superior light of the moon. Before the return of dark nights we may expect it to have entirely disappeared—gone no one knows whither, and not in retu n perhaps for ages. In its next visit may it find a greater degree of peace and good will to prevail ou earth than it has witnessed during its present transit across the sky.—Richmond Dispatch.

Did it ever strike anybody that if a steamer with an "assorted cargo" of Yankee goods, taken in at Nassau, attempts to run the blockade, she generally does it; and if the same steamer takes out cotton to Nassau, to be immediately taken thence to New Yor's or Boston, she somehow slips out without the blockaders seeing her.

But let a vessel have a cargo on board that does not come from Yankee land, and the blockaders are wide awake, and she is gone for certain; or let her try to run out with cotton not intended for the Yankee market, and she is bound to be picked up. Just keep you eves open and sec if this thing is not about so It is time that this knowledge should be realized an acted upon. We do not accuse our citizens of and complicity with Lincoludom-we know that generally they are incapable of such a thing-but we d think that the Yankoe agents do connive at this so act accordingly - Wilmington Journal.

THAT's So .- The Chicago Tintes is correct in it. conclusions when it says, in the event of negroes being employed as soldiers, the Confederates, not recognizing him as a legitimate antagonist, will massacre the negro when or where found in arms, or transport his. to the cotton fields of the extreme South-they will not regard him as a prisoner of war, but subject him to all the penalties used in the case of the most civilized for That is the fact and abolitionists may as well understand it in the outset.

RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES .- During the occupancy of Culpeper county by the enemy's forces, forty negroes, the property of Charles Moncure, Esq., of that county, left their homes and sought refuge i the camps of the invaders. Since the reoccupation be our forces, thirty-nine of the forty, disgusted with their new associates, have returned to their former homes, and express themselves as entirely satisfied with their sojourn among the Yankees .- Richmond Dispatch, 29th.

DIED.

After a lingering illness of about nine months, on the 26th of August, Mrs. Phenena Atkinson, of Johnston county, in the 65th year of her age. During her illness she exhibited a great deal of patience, and was aware of and reconciled to her doom, and in death strong faith, and a perfect resignation to the will of God.

In this city, on Sunday last, 7th inst., of Dyptheria, af ter a short but painful illness, Coma Lee, eldest daughter of George B. and Hellen R. WATERHOUSE, aged 4 years and four months. We witnessed the rapid progress of this most loathsome and terrible disease, and saw the hero ic struggle of the tiny sufferer to resist its ravages, but a in vain. The Almighty Hand at length relieved her from suffering and pain, and transferred her to realms of peace

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

N. CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION NOW READY. THE subscriber has printed and offers for

sale 500 extra copies of the Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the North Carolina State Convention. As the Convention had only 500 copies printed, it is expected that the extra number we have printed will be quickly disposed of, and, therefore, those wishing to proure copies would do well to order them at once. All or lers must be accompanied with the cash.

Price per copy, When sent by mail, JNO. W. SYME, Printer to the State Convention

Notice.

THE undersigned having resigned the office of Surgeon General of North Carolina, because such an officer is no longer needed in the service of the State, will resume at once the regular practice of his profession. While, however, a Surgeon General is not now needed in our service, because there will be no more regiments to be regularly raised, officered and supplied by the State of North Carolina, and because the military hospitals of the State have been turned over to the Confederate authorities; moreover, it is now the case that many of our physicians visit the field and city hospitals after every great battle to look to the comfort and welfare of our wounded; still, it is desirable and important to keep up the North Carolina Agency or Army Depot in Richmond, to distribute the contributions from our citizens for the sick and wound ed of the North Carolina Troops. This, it is believed, can be successfully and efficiently done by private contributions of money to defray the current monthly expenses of the establishment, and for the purchase of such things as cannot be given by families. I will continue to receive as cannot be given by families. I will continue to receive all contributions for this purpose, acknowledge all such gifts through the public press, and employ it in the best possible manner. Col. G. W. Chipley, the competent and faithful Superintendent of the Agency or Army Depot at Richmond, will cheerfully do the same.

To the members of the next House of

GENTLE). EN: I shall be a candidate for reof Commons at the approaching session of the General Assembly. Former experience in that and similar posi-tions induces me to believe that I shall be able to give satisfaction, if elected.

A Good Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm in Granville county. It contains 470 acres, about one-half of which are cleared and in a high state of sultivation, and the balance in woods of original growth. The Farm lies on Knap of Reeds Creek, and adjoins the lands of G. W. Mordecai, Esq. The land is adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Corn, &c. About 200 acres are good low grounds, which, besides being very productive, abound in game. There is a good dwelling on the premises, together with barns and all necessary out houses, and the best well of water in the State. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to source a first rate form. rare chance for any one wishing to secure a first rate farm will either sell or rent. Apply to WILLIAM GREEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, May 17, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS,)

No. 36.

IL IN ALL CASES WHERE PROMOTION IS DUE IL IN ALL CASES WHERE PROMOTION IS DUE from seniority, and the competency of the parties entitled by position to promotion is questionable, a Board of Examiners shall be convened by Brigade Commanders to determine the candidate's capabilities of instructing and controlling the commands commensurate with the grade to which promotion is expected, as also their efficiency and perfect sobriety. All newly elected officers will be examined before similar Boards of Examiners to determine their competency and the confirmation of their election.

By command af the Secretary of War.

Adj't and Inspector Ceneral.