Compositors Wanted. Three or four Compositors wanted immediately at

Good wages paid. To CORRESPONDENTS .- Persous writing to us on heir own private business, and requiring answall will please inclose stamps to pay postage. We will accommodate all our friends if we can, and will give them the use of our envelopes and paper, but we do

VIRGINIIA MEDICAL COLLEGE .- The next annual course of lectures will commence at this famous institution on the first Monday in November. We invite attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper.

not think they require us to pay postage. It is simply

"Halifax" on Conscription. The communication of "Halifax" in another column deserves the attention of the public, and a brief notice from us also. In the first place, he shall be placed among those who can reach the "public eye," and in the next he shall have the assurance that so far as we can influence matters, editors shall not be exempt from military duty. There is no earthly reason why they should be. We think it possible to find editors and conductors of the press of the country above the age of 45 years, and where they cannot be found, we think it quite possible that the country can get along with fewer papers. We are for no exclusive privileges for the press. As for members of Congress, the people can regulate them, at least by next August, by holding it to be a qualification for a seat in Congress to have attained the age of 45 years : and sooner than that, by requiring all below that age to resign at once and take their places in the ranks. All this is practicable. - And it should be applied to our State Legislature, too. And besides this, ever office in the State and Confederate governments including the "shade" military offices, should be a once Burged of the young men now occupying them and men over the conscript age put in their places. Our post-offices also should be swept of the like class our schools, too, and the young "squires" should be required to shoulder their gunsars there is not a single thing for them to do at home. And then there are a few thousand militia generals, colonels, majors, captains and Neutonants, without divisions, brigades, giments, battalions, companies or even squads—is it proposed to leave all these gentlemen at home? Just at this point, however, we are met by the cry

of "State Rights!" "What, too, becomes of State Hights?" asks our friend ! Halifax." We rather sismet "Halifax" ironically asks the question. We know the writer to be a gentleman of no ordinary intelligence, and therefore we think be is poking fun at us by asking the question. State Rights ! forsooth Distinct "Halifix" see that every one goes in for State Hights now? Why, every old hack of a Fedconfish in Congress and out of it, has become loudmonth of on Saste Rights-the deeper dyet the Fedalist, the more opin mouthed he. Look at Con-Look at our newspapers. State Rights! has fed ral State Rights champions in Congress were such sticklers for principle, that at the last ses I not even vote to save the States and s; lest they should infringe the rights They refused to vote for the Conscript law to which "Halifax" justly says " wa how owe our existence." They think so, too mid un lighten not vote to repeal it, but they will had vote for an extension of that same law, no matter what the necessity, for it "infringes the sacred does trin of Sata Right." - a doctrine they have always hitherto spit upon and sneered at. Such men as Guilber and Davidson talking of State Rights echoes by such papers as the Green-boro Patriot, Salein. ar, and Raleigh Standurl! And yet " Halifax' dust see that whilst such champions as these hurral for State Rights, there can be no sort of danger. Even Mosers, Graham and Badger go for State Rights!and so does every one who desires to shirk the Concript law, and every one who desires to cripple the Confederate government. Those men who used to shout State Rights, and memit what they shouted are now striving to save the States themselves, and when they have ascertained that the States are safe, you will hear them talk of State Rights to some purpise, if any one dare to interfere with or attempt to abridge them. The States first-then State Rights. We are for making the "popular title Conscript mean something, by having the law fully enforced .-Every man embraced within the provisions of the act should be enrolled, without fear or favor, and it should be the duty of every other man to see that he is so carolled. The fact that few Conscripts have entored the service proves the necessity for the law and its faithful cuforcement.

"Halifax sums up a list of reasons why men of 45 should not be taken into the army by saving "to many of them it will be utter rain to leave home." It would not be very difficult to convince "Halifax" that it will be "atter ruin" to all if they do not go to the rescue of their country. Men are needed and must be had or the cause of the South is utterly ruined, and with that cause sinks all else. We admit the considerations which kept many of these men at home. But is it not the duty of patriots to spring to arms when they know they now are needed? It is no excuse to say "thousands of young men are now at home, and will continue there." So much to their shame. But it not another reason why patriots and men should the the places of these skulkers and effeminates?-Are the gallant handful of men now in the field, all to perish, and we at coolly down debating amongst ourselves which of us should go to their relief? It has been "utter ruin" to many a gallant man now tolking after the flying enemy, to be there. It has been "utter ruin" and desolation, and want, and lifelong we to thousands of the families of the hoble dead whose martyrdom flow enables us to debate in com-Patative freedom and security the que aion of who shall take their place. It is time we cease to dellate this question and go to work and fill up, the tersible sapsmale in the living wall not long since built around the hearthstones and the mothers and daughters of the"

We do not misunderstand the motives of "Halifax." We know him to be as true a man as ever lived. But we are astonished to findle a man of his intelligence and experience venturing to affirm that we can raise the requisite auxiliary force by volunteering. In our last we said that the man who insists upon this is a knave or a fool, or worse. We now modify that expression and say that we apply it to ninety-nine hundredths of those who so insist. Our observation has taught us that it is out of the question to talk of volunteers. They cannot be raised, and those who have tried it lately will bear us out. But we have carried this matter to too great a length. Our discussion, too, is all in vain, for by this time the question

is settled by Congress and the people will submit. In conclusion we will merely add, that the reason why the conscripts are "called into the Confederate service under officers commissioned by the Confederate Government," is because the States declined to undertake the task by their own commissioned officers, of the season!"

they having the option; and that though they are called into service by Confederate commissioned officers, they are at once transferred to their State regiments. commanded by their State officers, commissioned by their own State Governor, and that in this respect, at all events, the States suffer no abridgement of their rights-while they save very largely in a pecuniary sense in more ways than one.

Cincinnati has become quite an interesting spot on the map. The rumor that Gen. Kirby Smith has drawn up his army before it and made a demand for its surrender, has invested it with more than ordinary

Cincinnati, the metropolis of Ohio, is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Licking, and immediately above the mouth of Mill Creek. It is distant, by water, 458 miles W. S. W. of Pittsburg; 138 miles N. E. of Louisville; 655 miles E. of St. Lauis, and 500 from the mouth of the Ohio. By land it is 115 miles S. W. of Columbus, 90 miles N. of Lexington, and about 500 from Washington. It is the most populous city of the western States, and was the fifth in size and importance in the old Union. It is remarkable for its rapid growth, extensive trade and productive industry. From its central position between Pittsburg and the mouth of the Ohio, it had become the principal gathering and distributing point in the valley of that river. It is beautifully situated in a valley three miles in diameter, intersected from E. to W. by the Ohio, and environed by a range of hills, with a well defined circular form, rising by gentle acclivities about 400 feet above the river. From the summits of these, the most beautifu! views of Cincinnati are obtained. The greater part of the city is built on two terraces or plains, of which the first is 50, and the second 108 feet higher than the low water mark. The city is distinguished for its elegant and costly public buildings, and for its literary and benevolent

Cincinnati was first settled on December 26, 1788, and was originally called Losanteville. It was incorporated as a city in 1819. In 1800, it contained 750 inhabitants; in 1820, 9,602; in 1830, 24,830; in 1840, 46,338; in 1850, 115,438, and in 1853, 160,186.

The assessed value of property in Cincinnati, in 1653, was \$56,275,430. In 1846, it was only \$27,-136,752-thus it is seen that the value more than loubled in seven years, and allowing it to have only foubled in the last nine years, its preser t value would

The commerce of the city is carried on on a gigantic scale, and was largely on the increase when the war broke out. In 1853, the number of steam boat arrivals was 4,058, comprising 314 different oats, trading principally to New Orleans, St. Louis

Cincinnati is the greatest pork market on the Continent, and perhaps in the world. In 1853, the receipts were 420,595 hogs, 15,251 hogsheads, 3,550 tierces, 39,517 barrels, and 26,868,341 pounds of pork and bacon. The total imports for 1852-'53, amounted to \$51,230,644; and the exports to \$36,-266,108. The receipts for hogs for the year was

Of the imports for 1852-53, \$16,802,880 was the value in merchandize; \$8,310,290 hogs, pork and pacon; \$2,713,263 was the value of sugar; \$1,359,-254 of molasses; \$1,746,208 of coffee; \$1,728,992 of flour (449 089 barrels); \$1,759,570 of tobacco; \$1,-130,409 of whiskey; \$1,297,679 of pig iron; and \$2,125,000 the value of 75,000,000 feet of lumber.-The cotton received was only 16,550 bales. The custoni house receipts in 1852-'53 was \$1,390.541.

Cincinnati is no less remarkable for the variety and importance of its manufactures than for its comnerce. In 1853, more than 200 steam engines were employed in its manufactories. The total value of nanufactured productions in 1851, was about 355,-000 000. There were 44 iron foundries, which proluced \$3,676,590; 5 rolling mills, which produced \$1,050,000; 34 lard-oil and stearing factories, which produced \$3,015,000; 34 flouring mills, which produced \$1,600,000; 108 manufactories of clothing, which produced \$1,947,500; 136 of furniture, which produce i \$1,660,000; 12 publishing establishments, which produced \$1,246,000; 40 wine factories, 9 paer mills, 62 tobacco factories, 5 cotton factories, 2 type foundries, 12 bell and brass foundries, 40 manufactories of hats, 19 of edge tools, 38 of soap and candles, 15 of trunks and 7 boat yards, besides many other establishments.

The city is supplied with water raised from the Olio river by steam power into a lime-stone reservoir, which holds 5,000,000 gallons. The average daily consumption in 1851, was 2,300,000 gallons, and the cost of the apparatus \$796,000. In 1852, the vineyards, in the vicinity occupied about 1200 acres, some ofthem vielding 600 to 800 gallons to the acre. The annual produce of the vines, at the time we are speaking of, was estimated at 200,000 gallons. The capture by our forces, of such a village as

Cincinnati-would be seriously felt by the Yankees .t would certainly more than off-set New Orleans ; and taking the blockade into consideration, it would operate as a full offset to all the Southern cities and towns now occupied by the Yankees. True, we might not be able to hold it, but its capture would force the Yankees to terms. It could, when captured, be offered in exchange for New Orleans and other Southern towns, and should this reasonable offer be rejected, then it should be laid in ashes-not one stone should be left upon another before the Yankees were allowed again to occupy it. If it be said they would burn New Orleans, Norfolk and other cities in taliation, we say amen. If they refuse to evacuate these latter cities and restore them to their proper owners, on condition that we evacuate Cincinnati, it s clear they intend to hold them permanently to their own use, and in that case nothing but fire and sword wherever we go will answer the purpose of the Confederacy. All this is predicated on the hypothesis that Cincinnati has been, or will be occupied by our troops. We hope and believe if it has not it will be, and the gallant Smith will know what to do with it .-He will respect private property, women and children, as an army of gentlemen should, but he will arrest a few hundred citizens and hold-them as hosages for those Southern citizens whom Lincoln holds in his dungeons. Having done this, a proposition ought at once to be made to negotiate for the evacuation of New Orleans and other towns, according to their assessed value, in exchange for Porkopolis .-And again awe say, should this be refused, let the city f hogs be burned to the ground, and its magnificent temples razed to their foundations.

GOV. VANCE'S LAST .- Though Governor Vance has entered upon the serious business of his office, he s determined not to let his joke-telling run to seed, A friend of his entered the executive office the morning after his inauguration and laughingly addressed him as "Governor." "That reminds me," said Gov. V. "of what occurred when I went home the other day. I thought I would notice as I passed along the street by what title my old neighbors and cronies would address me. Between the stage office and my house I met with twenty men. Fifteen addressed me as Zeb, three called me Colonel and two managed to get out Governor, with a leer which plainly intimated to me that they considered it the grandest joke

Latest by Telegraph.

Dispatches received here last (Thursday) night represent the people of Harrisburg and Philadelphia in a terrible state of excitement from a fear of invasion by the Rebels. The Mayor of Philadelphia calls upon the people of that city to organize and drill for their own defence. A "big scare" is upon the Pennsylvanians.

From New Orleans it is positively reported that the vellow fever is raging there to a considerable extent among the Yankee troops.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, the Confederate ar my under Jackson and Longstreet crossed the Petomac and planted the Banner of Liberty on the soil of Maryland. Jackson is said to have crossed at Edward's Ferry, and marched towards Poolesville, in Maryland, while Longstreet crossed at White's Ferry, a little lower down. Before crossing, they had fought and conquered the enemy in four hard-fought battles, on the 28th, the 29th and 30th of August, and on the 1st of September. In these battles the enemy's loss in killed, wounded and missing, is estimated at not less than fifty thousand souls. His loss in munitions and stores exceeds all computation. Immense quantities were destroyed by his own hands to prevent them from falling into the possession of the Confed-

We have information at the time we write, that the Confederate forces, flushed with victory and thirsting for revenge, had reached the RELAY HOUSE, seven miles from Baltimore, last Friday morning We doubt the truth of this rumor, and yet the panic and consternation which, according to northern Journals, prevailed in old Abraham's Capital, would seem to fustify it. As an evidence of this consternation, the Long. Bridge connecting Washington City with the Virginia shore has been destroyed. Of this there seems to be no doubt, as a lady lately arrived in Richmond, from Washington, says she was an eye witness of its de-

There seems, then, to be no doubt that Gens, Jackson and Longstreet have crossed the Potomac and are now operating in Maryland and seriously menacing the Yankee Capital. Whether at the Rebry House or not, they have carried the war to the enemy's own door, who are now in turn trembling for their own safety. If they have indeed advanced as far as the Relay House, they have cut off all the avenues of communication between Washington and Baltimore. and the West. Bill Seward, Granny Scott and the Illinois Ape may possibly be able to transfer their careasses to some asylum farther North, but they can effect it only by sailing down the Potomac. If the Confederacy had only a few iron clad war ships to stop up that channel, Old Stonewall would capture and cage this precious triumvirate, and dictate terms to their twenty millions of infatuated dupes.

But we may not expect too much. Our Generals have led a victorious army of veterans across the Potomac. Napoleon, Wellington or Washington never commanded braver men or better soldiers. The world. when it reads their history, will be at a loss to know, whether the strategy and tactics of our generals or the bravery and endurance of our soldiers are most to be admired. But the mode of warfare has been changed. Our army has assumed the offensive. It may justly be said to be in the enemy's country, even in Maryland; for Maryland, as a State belongs to the enemy. But Maryland, if true to herself, may now do much to strengthen the Confederate cause, by furnishing men and supplies for the army. In her borders are many traitors, but also many loyal Southrons. The latter will now have an opportunity to show their hands and assert their rights. If they neglect or refuse to do it, they are only fit tools for the servitude and chains in which they already groun. We confess, if our army receive much material succor in that quarter, capable of being rendered immediately available, we shall be agreeably disappointed.

But let us glance at things as they are or seem to be. Our army has passed beyond the confines of Virginia and have raised their standard in what ought to be a friendly State, but which is in fact a hostile on. A base of operations has to be ket up and defended. Communication with their government has to be kept open. Supplies, alimentary and warlike, must be transported over a wide extent of country or be purchased from the people, or captured from the enemy. These and a thousand other contingencies, but partially and dimiy foreseen, and almost beyond the control of human agencies, expose our army to dangers innumerable and to terrible sufferings. Our generals are skillful, our troops are brave. All that human wisdom can devise or human knowledge execute, will be devised and executed. Nothing which bravery and endurance can do or dare will be left unaccomplished. But now is the hour of our greatest peril. The enemy with 600,000 men, the best appointed and equipped the world has ever seen, and aided by a most powerful navy, to transport its men and stores and to capture or destroy our sea-board towns, has yet been unable successfully to invade our territory. After the expiration of eighteen months, they hold no towns on our soil, or searely any worth naming, which are not protected and held by their gunboats. Hence we see the perils and contingencies which beset the path of an invading army. God grant that these perils may be dissipated and these contingencies overruled, that while victor; beckens us onward, we may not be humiliated by defeat.

To put victory beyond a contingency, prompt and efficient action is indispensable. The whole energiesof the Confederacy should be rallied and exhausted as it were in one grand effort to strike the enemy in a vital part, which will be effectually done by driving from his Capital. It would seem that every Gov ernor in the Confederacy should this day be marching at the head of ten or twenty thousand men, and with stores and munitions of war, to succor our victorious army, already worn down with watching, marching and fighting This, in the nature of things, may be impossible and impracticable, and still it would seem to be a duty. But if this cannot be done, ought no these Governors to see that all the Conscripts, and all deserters, and all the officers who are skulking over the country, be collected at different points in their respective States, and sent off to the army and their respective regiments. This can be done. And if done, it would add a reinforcement of many thousand men to the thinned ranks of the army, which is now struggling against fearful odds and in an enemy's country for life and independence. If all who can, would lend their energies in this direction-would make the welfare and efficiency of the army their abiding study, timely succor would reach them with every rising sun, their numbers would become invincible and their supplies would be constantly on the increase All, however, is left to the Confederate Government. and we trust that its officers, whose immediate duty it is to see that these things are done, will see tha they are done promptly. Our noble victorious sons have carried the flag of the Confederacy into the enemy's country, planted it almost in front of his Capital, and dares him to come forth to battle. May a propitious God, the prayers of the pious, and the swords of the valiant uphold that flag and continue the victory to its defenders.

OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding a mere announcement of the death, will in future be charged for as advertisements. We shall insist upon this rule.

Latest News.

FROM OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND. Our news from beyond the Potomac comes not beyond the 7th instant, last Sunday, when Gen. Lee is said to have had his headquarters at Frederick city, and where the main body of the army is stated to have been. Our army is said to have received a joyous welcome from the Marylanders. Authentic information seems to have reached Richmond that large numbers of the Marylanders have already joined our army, most of them furnishing their own arms, and a consider ble quantity of ammunition,

Supplies are obtained plentifully, either as free gifts or at current prices, and Confederate money cheerfully received in pay. Frederick city is the third town in importance in Maryland, about the size of Raleigh, and is only three miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with which a branch railroad connects it. It is situated in a fertile, wellcultivated region, and sbounds in food for man and

The advance of our army into Maryland had naturally produced intense excitement all over the North. At Baltimore and Frederick it had risen to the highest pitch, and all the Union sympathizers on the Friday preceding the entry of our army into the latter town, had skedaddled for Pennsylvania.

Rumors reached this city Thursday evening that the Yankees were evacuating Suffolk. The Petersburg Express of that date doubts the truth of it.

MURFREESBORO', N. C. The Petersburg Express of Thursday learns that the enemy had landed between 500 and 1000 men at Riddick's wharf, Hertford county, only 12 miles from Murfreesboro'. Where are Col. Fereoce's regiment and Major -- 's battalion of cavalry? The cavalry must fight or give up their horses.

IN DOUBT .- Up to last Friday evening, the Washington papers were in doubt as to whether the "Rebels" had crossed the Potomac. They finally conclude they had crossed in some force and subsequently recrossed into Virginia. Contemplating the contingency of a fight, the notorious Star says:

We trust it is not improper for us to mention that a battle ooccurs in this region, shortly, the rebels must meet more than twice as many disciplined troops as were managed to be massed against them under Generals Pope and Burnside, besides the very heavy force of new levies that have been arriving here for three weeks past by thousands daily.

Rumons.—The rumored capture of Cumberland Gap and the Yankee forces there is contradicted by the Knoxville Register, of the 7th inst. The Yanke forces at that point seem to be in a state of siege, notwithstanding.

The occupation of Newport and Covington by Gen. Smith's forces seems to be confirmed, but the reported demand for the surrender of Cincinnati seems to be a matter of doubt-indeed, had the demand been made at the time stated, we would have heard of the surrender or a fight ere this time.

FROM MISSOURI. Though we have nothing special from Missonri our friends there are anticipating a great and good work from the general activity which prevails. All our accounts are from Northern journals, and they complain of a concert of action among the rebels. which is giving the Feds serious trouble. The St. Louis Republican is calling lustily for help from other States, and protests against a draft.

GEN. BRAGG on the 5th instant issued the following

congratulatory address to his army: Our cause opens auspiciously. The enemy is in full retreat with consternation and demoral zation devastating his ranks. To secure the fruits of this condition, we must press on vigorously and unceasingly. Alabamians your State is redeemed! Tennesseeans, your Capitol and State are almost restored ! Without firing a gun you return conquerors. Kentuckians, the first great blow has been struck for your | federate lines, where they will give a good account of freedom! Soldiers from the other States, share the happiness of our more fortunate brothers, and will press on with them for the redemption of their homes

The Fight at Washington.

The account we gave of the fight at Washington, in our last issue, was somewhat erroreous and failed to do full justice to the affair. We gather the following statement from one who participated in the fight, and whose candor and intelligence are equal to the valor which, we learned from others, he displayed on

The infantry forces engaged were two companies of the 8th regiment, Captains MacRae and Cobb two of the 17th, Captain Norman; two of the 55th, Captain Mull. Besides these, there were four companies of cavalry, Captains Booth, Tucker, Lawrence and Walker; and one company of artillery," Mississippi Battery," Captain Adams; also one company of the 10th (artillery), serving as infantry, Captain Manney. The whole infantry force was under the command of Captain Poole. Whether the cavalry were under any particular commander, we have not This force-7 companies of infantry, 4 of cavalry

and one of artillery, pitched their camp a few miles out of Washington on Friday night. At dawn of day Saturday merning, they were ordered forward by Gen. Martin, who had located his headquarters at Tranter's Creek. When within four miles of town, the infantry made a detour from the main road, taking an old field path and coming out at Grice's cornfield, at the west end of the town. In order to avoid surprise, they were forced to march by the right flank through the corn field, till they arrived at Grice's barn on the outskirts of the town, where they were discovered and fired on by the pickets. Their orders were not to return any fire, so as not to alarm the garrison, out to press forward into the town. But the impetuosity of the advance could not be restrained, and the pickets were shot down. Unfortunately the firing was extended along the whole line from right to left, and as those in the rear, firing in the direction of the enemy, necessarily had to fire along the line in front of them, they wounded several of our own men .-Captain MacRae was leading the advance, followed ov Captains Cobb and Manney, in the order of their

The detachments of the 17th and 55th, Captains Norman and Mull, were thrown into disorder by the firing. Captains MacRae, Cobb and Manney, advanced at "double quick" into town which was entered by "Grice's Cedar Avenue." Captain Manney wheeled to the left, by 2d street, maintaining the "double quick" and advanced with but slight obstruction to 'Academy Green" where he captured four pieces of artillery.

Captains MacRae and Cobb, (of the 8th) continued o advance at double quick down First street, until they reached the first street below the bridge, where they encountered a heavy fire from the houses on the left, and wharf lots on the right of Main street .-Here was the principal scene of action. Our men were exposed to a galling fire from the Yankees who were shooting them through the windows, on both sides of the street, and also to the fire of the gunboat Louisiana which was so stationed as to command the street. Captains MacRae and Cobb filed their men right and left, throwing them on the side walks, where they were partially protected by the numerous shade trees which line the street. Our men are said to have

fought with the ntmost coolness and deliberation. Wherever a Yankee was seen at a window or a corner he was deliberately shot down. On the wharf lots, where they had taken shelter, more than a score of the rascals were seen to fall. While the fight was still raging, Capts. Mull and Norman having restored order in portions of their detachments, led them up gallantly to the succor of their brave comrades. It is said of Captain Norman that he came up weeping like a child, exclaiming he would rather be dead, as his men had disgraced him. But, by his personal bravery, he prove I himself a soldier and scaled the record of his dauntless courage with his heroic blood,-Like Wolfe on the plains of Abraham, and like many a noble martyr in this unrighteous war, he may be said to have died in the arms of victory.

The men of the different commands had now become intermingled, and every man was apparently fighting on his own hook. A heavy fog lay upon the atmosphere, and the rapid firing had filled the street with impenetrable clouds of smoke. Friend could scarcely be distinguished from foe, nor man from commander. After each discharge of his musket, every gallant fellow had to vait till the smoke cleared away, in order to get another sure pop at a Yankee. Thus did our gallant sons continue to fight an almost unseen foe, in a pell mell sort of fashion, until one hundred and sixty of them were killed and wounded, and until not the crack of a musket could be heard in any quarter. They had gained a victory, for they had silenced every musket, not the face of a Yankee was to be seen, and our men held possession of the

While the infantry was thus engaged, Tucker's cavalry dashed into main street and made a gallant charge on a force of Yankee cavalry, then in the act of charging our infantry. The Yankee gallants skedaddled and were no more seen that morning until our forces were marching out of town, when they took a farewell peep at them at a safe distance. Beyond this charge of Tucker's cavalry it has yet to be learned what part the cavalry took in the fight. And even it is said that Tucker's cavalry were no more heard of, although the gallant captain was seen fighting on horseback in the thickest of the fight, and was one of the last men-to retire from the field, and that, after the last enemy had disappe ared. We do hope, for the sake of poor humanity, that Captain Poole's report will contain something more creditable to the conduct of the cavalry than the account furnished to us will justify.

It must not be forgotten that Captain Booth, Co. . 2d cavalry, led his company gallantly into action, but he fell, as was supposed, mortally wounded in the first onset, and his men instantly retired. We are glad to learn that the gallant Booth is still alive and likely to recover.

What became of the Mississippi battery, after aving fired a couple of rounds, our informant seemed not to know. We hope to hear a better account

While the fight with the infantry was raging, Captain Manney was not an idle spectator. He manued the four pieces of artillery eaptured from the Yankees, threw them into position fortimanu, and did gallant execution, skedaddling the Yankees in all directions. He fought the enemy's gunboats for the space of an hour after all other firing had ceased, and had the gratification of seeing one of the Yankee gunboats blown up, whereby fifty of the enemy were transferred to Charon's boat on the river Styx. As Captain Manuey's company was originally "light artillery," we bespeak for him the use of the pieces which he captured, and request that he be supplied with others to make him a full battery. His good conduct deserves it. After the firing ceased and orders were received to retire from the town, Captain Manney hitched his men to the guns and conveyed them leisurely beyond the Yankee, and into the Conthemselves at some future day.

The result of the fight is a loss on our side of seventeen killed and thirty-seven wounded, and of the latter twenty-five slightl . The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is known to be sixty, besides fifty killed by the blowing up of the gunboat. We took fourteen or fifteen prisoners, four pieces of splendid artillery, and exchanged some forty bad muskets for twenty-five first rate Enfield rifles.

We held the town three or four hours in all and for the space of an hour after the last Yankee had hid or skedaddled, and until the enemy's guaboats had begun to destroy the town. Several chimnies had been knocked down and the streets were fitled with shells and splinters before our forces begun to retire. They retired slowly and in good order and pitched their camp at Tranter's creek some five or six miles out of town, where they now remain so far as we know. No enemy pursued at the time nor has any molested them since, and it is only to be regretted that a larger force was not hurled against the Yankees, the next night. Washington and Newbern should be made too hot for them at any cost and overy sacrifice.

This narrative is tedious and no doubt may do injustice to some both negatively and positively. Such is not the intention. So many different companies made up the force that our narrative is necessarily tedious to mention them all. We feel anxious to correct any errors which this statement contains and we hope those interested will put in in our power to do so .-Capt. Poole's report will, we hope, soon be published, and that will likely set all matters right.

Nethercutt, the Foot Ranger.

Major Nethercutt was a lieutenant in a company of regulars which formed part of a regiment in Ransom's brigade. He was detailed with three or four men to hang on the enemy's lines, and collect information. He was pretty successful, bringing in both Yankees and information, and sometimes killing a saucy helete with this small force. He was then authorized to raise a company, not to exceed fifty men for the same duty. He did so, and was proportionably successful. His company was increased to 130 men, and his successes increased with it. He formed a battalion, was elected Major, as such received his commission and fortune still favors him. Giving him credit for the negroes he has captured on their way to the enemy, to say nothing of those his presence on the lines has prevented from running away, he has captured more property, killed nearly as many yankees, and taken nearly as many prisoners as all the other forces on our immediate coast combined. He marches on foot, and drinks neither wine nor strong drink, not having tasted ardent spirits in twenty-six years. We first saw him as a scout at the head of four men, all in citizen's dress, and he is new at the head of nearly or quite 400, dressed pretty much in the same manner. We hope, in view of the important services rendered by Major Nethercutt, that Governor Vance will order his men to be furnished with their clothes immediately, as many of them are poor, and some of them in a state bordering on nudity The following paragraph from the Wilmington

Journal, contains the last item from Major Nether-

On the same day that Gon. Martin took Washington, Col. Connolly accompanied Maj. Nethercutt in an expedition in the direction of Newbern. When within seven miles of the town they surprised and took a camp of 16 negroes and two white men, also over \$ 700 in specie. Proceeding two miles further,

(about five miles from Newbern.) they routed another camp of Yankees. We did not learn whether Maj r N. succeeded in capturing any of the enemy at the

Field Officers of N. C. Troops. A friend has taken some pains to furnish, at our request, the following list of the field officers of North Carolina troops. This list is correct to the

present date, it having been compiled from official

LIEUT.-COL'S.

MAJORS.

Andrew J. Boyd

Wur. A. Jenkins, Rush J. Mitchell,

J. A. Washington, George Wortham,

Wm. A. Allen, Hector McKethan

Marcus A. Parks, J. Q. Richardson,

J.C.S. McDowell, K. M. Murchison,

J. T. Morehead, Jas. J. Iredell,

G. H. Farlbault, John A. Graves,

COLONELS.

45 Junius Daniel,

46 Edward D. Hall,

47 Sion H. Rogers,

48 Robert C. Hill,

51 J. L. Cantwell,

Wm. A. Owens,

1 J. A. MeDowell, Ham. A. Brown, James S. Hines, 2 Chas. C. Tew, 3 W.-L. DeRossett, Wm P. Bynum, Edward Savage, S. D. Thurston 4 Bryan Grimes, David M. Carter, James H. Wood D. K. McRae, Robert F. Webb, Sam. McD. Tate, Junius L. Hill, Robert S. Young 6 Isaac E. Avery, 7 Ed. G. Harwood, Junius L. Hill, 8 Henry M. Shaw, William J. Price, Geo. Williamson L. S. Baker. James B. Gordon, Jno. H. Whitaker 0 J. A. J. Bradford, W. B. Thompso Egbert A Ross, 1 C. Leventhorpe, 2 Benj. O. Wade, Wm. J. Martin, Thomas I. Jones, David P. Rowe, 13 Alfred M. Scales. Thomas Ruffin, Jno. T. Hambrick 4 R. T. Bennett. 5 Henry A, Dowd, Wm. MacRae, W. H. Yarboro, 16 J. S. McElroy, Wm. A. Stowe. John C. Lamb, 7 Wm. F. Martin, hos. H. Sharpe, 8 Robert H. Cowan, J. W. Woodfin, 19 Sol. Williams, 20 Alfred Iverson, Wm. H. Toon, 21 Robert F. Hoke, Sanders Fulton, Robert H. Gray, R. D. Johnston, John L. Harris, S. C. Bryson, J. W. Francis, 23 Daniel H. Christie, R. D. Johnston, 24 Wm. J. Clarke, 27 John R. Cooke, R. W. Singeltary, John A. Gilmer, 28 James H. Lane, Samuel D Lowe, W.J. Montgomer 29 Robert B. Vance, James M. Lowry, Thos. F. Gardner, 30 Fran. M. Parker, James T. Kell. 31 John V. Jordan, Daniel G. Fowle, Jesse J. Yeates, 32 Ed. J. Brabble, W. T. Williams, D. G. Coward, 33 Clark M. Avery, 34 Rich. H. Riddick, Eli H. Miller, Robert V. Cowan M. W. Ransom, John G. Jones, detached companies, Wm. M. Barber, C. N. Hickerson, William J. Hoke, Robt. F. Armfield, L. D. Andrews. 39 David Coleman, H. H. Davidson, F. A. Reynolds. 1 Cavalrydetached 42 George C. Gibbs, John E. Brown, D. A. Underwood 43 Thomas S. Kenan, Wm. G. Lewis, Walt, J. Boggan, 44 T. C. Singeltary, T. L.

John Wimbish,
John K. Connally,
Ab. S. Callo vay,
G. G. Luke,
H. T. Schenck, 57 Arch C. Godwin, H. C. Jones, Jr., James A. Craige, 8 John B. Palmer, Wm. S. Devane, Henry Harding, J. A. McDowell, Wm. H. Deaver. The following regiments and battalions have made no returns to the Adjutant General, and have, therefore, not been numbered: Colonel D. D. Ferebee's, Colonel L M. Allen's, and Colonel R. G. A. Love's regiments; Colonel G. N. Folk's cavalry, Major Moore's light artillery, Major Young's artillery, Major Wharton's sharpshooters, Major P. G. Evans' partizan rangers, and Colonel Wharton Greene's battalions. There are also quite a number of heavy artillery companies, etc., enough in all to make our active

49 Ste. D. Ramseur, Lee M. McAfee, John A. Fleming,

Tribute of Respect.

force up to sixty-five regiments.

At a regular meeting of Rolesville Lodge No. 156, the ollowing resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased an all wise and merciful Cresor, in the plenitude of His beneficent dispensations to remove from our mystic circle, in the midst of his usefulness, our friend and brother, John M. LEMING, one of the founders of this Lodge and its first Master a zealous Maon, an honest man and christian gentleman, Resolved, That, while we submissively bow to the will f "the great I Am," we cannot but deeply deplore the ss of one whose wany christian virtues so eminently ualified him to adorn the stations he was called upon to

Resolved, That we tender our sincers condolence to the family and friends of the deceased, and would admonish them to mourn not as those without hope, but "be ye alsoy." ready, for you know not the day nor hour when the Son Resolved, That, in testimony of the respect and kine feerings we have for the deceased brother, it is ordered

that this Lodge be clothed in mourning thirty days, and the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the family, with a certificate of his membership. J. ROBERT JEFFREYS, Secretary.

Medical College of Virginia, at Rich, mond---Session of 1882-'63.

THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the first Morday in November, 862, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing. It is not intended by the Faculty to abandon permanently the assion of five months, but in consideration of the state of the country, and the increased expense of living, it has seemed to them advisable to reduce it, for the present, to four months. The course will be conducted on the same lan, and with the same advantages to the student, as

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery. David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Prac-Beverly R. Wellford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. A. E. Peticolus, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

L. S. Joynes, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine James H. Conway, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c. James B. McCaw, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Marion Howard, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. FEES .- Professors' ticket, each. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Matriculation. G.aduation, For further information, or a copy of the catalogue, L. S. JOYNES, M. D., åddress Dean of the Faculty. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,) RALEIGH, September 9th, 1862 GENERAL ORDERS,

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO MILITARY BUTY . under the Conscription law are hereby required to come to the Camp of Instruction, near this city, at once. Those doing so, will be allowed to select the Infantry Regiments they wish to join, and, unless full, they will be assigned accordingly.
H. The Regiments of Infantry and Artillery on duty in this State are authorized to enlist Conscripts to increase each Company of Infantry and Heavy Artillery to one hundred men, but not exceeding it; and Light Batteries

to one hundred and fifty men. By command of Brigadier General J. G. MARTIN. All papers in the State copy four times.

HEADQ'RS, 48TH REG'T, CENTREVILLE ROAD, September 3d, 1862. THE following named men are deserters from this regiment, and \$30 reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each to this regiment or the Commandant of either Camp of Instruction at Raleigh or

K., Capt. Atwood, Forsyth county. D P Yoakly. Jeff. Yokely, Enoh Reece, Thos W Drall, G. Chatham Co., Capt. Jones. Amos Crotts, Alex Russell, H. Davidson Co., Capt. Michael. Fraklin Toman, D. Moore county, B Malone. R B Stewart, Wm Pool. Jno W Freeman, " R B Johnson, " Davidson county. Williams, Williams, B Teague, B, Capt. Hill, Davidson county. Otho C Bean. Peter Carrall By order of Col. H. J. GASTON, Adj't. Sept 13

Wanted to Hire, FIFTY able bodied men at the Gulf in Chatham county, for the balance of the year. Apply to George Washington, on the premises, or to the subscriber

at Kinston or Raleigh. J. C. WASHINGTON. STRAYED

TROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SUNDAY, THE 23d of August, a medium sized, mouse colored mare MULE, shod in fore feet, and about twelve years old, with long mane and tail; was raised in Jones county, and will probably travel in that direction. Any information concerning said Mule will be thankfully received and a liberal reward paid for her recovery. ELIZABETH JERMAN Durham's Depot, September 10th, 1862.