## The State Journal.

BEGNESDAY, September 17, 1862.

Compositors Wanted. farce or f'in Compositors wanted immediately at Acc. . Good wages paid.

Congusposings rs. Persons writing to us on or private business; and requiripg answers; sclose stamps to pay postage. We will will our friends if we can, and will give se of our envelopes and paper, but we do they require us to pay postage. It is simply

MARYGAND ARMY CORRESPONDENT .- The first "Pine Burr," dated "Camp near Frederck, Ma Sent 7th," is to hand too fate for this issue .-all appear in our next. We hope to hear from

BEASE OF PAY FOR OUR SOLDIERS -On the of the bill, in the House of Representatives incluy last, to increase the pay of non-commisofficers and privates in our army four dollars obth, the Representatives from North Carolina

the hill-Messrs, Ashe, Bridgers, Kenan, Lan-Mellowell, McLeng, and Smith. ont or not voting Messrs. Arrington; Davidson

whole vote was-Ayes 74, no 6.

NORMANE OF OUR ARMY is still occupying the of Congress. Day after day, Bancombe sed to empty benches, while the therties of the people are quivering in the Sigh conduct on the part of statesmen is Thank God, the delegation from North weir comparative reticence, are evincing

and some concern for the safety of the We are sorry that any of them should their duty to oppose the nonsensical cry of e Constitution, to a measure which the lives and honor of our citizens and the inone of the Confederacy In the name of high how are we to fight the enemy without men? apose that men will now volunteer, as some a will, and rest the salvation of the country

is possier in its performance.

g and beckoning our armies onward, tate to follow where she leads. But to give them to the country, in such a name of God, our struggling country lay, let the men be called out. ut weakons our forces and gives strength

Congress. unt item of news from Congress Lee and the officers and men theer more late brilliant victories culminathof the combined Yankeec army: said their "profound satisfaction at the staig of the Potomac by our victorious ressing confidence in the wisdom of that the valor of his troops to achieve new leve oppressed Maryland. The third the President'to communicate the Gen. Lee and the officers and

ent ,lanking like a vote of censure on death es, but proposing to strike out advance of our standards into the "." was regatived on a test vote to 29 -storenty-nine weak kneed repaid if making the enemy mad.

tell was dragging its length slowly vallage the Yankee new lew levies are Maryland at the rate of thousands per

sa bill passed the House to create the ant-General in the Confederate army; signal corps, and the bill to increase ommissioned officers and privates in dso passed by a vote of 76 to 6.

The policy of Invasion -- I did it. Already there are newspapers in the country which

arrogate the honor of having inaugurated the policy of invasion. Unwilling to give the Administration credit for anything that is done, and prompt to censure it for everything which in their judgment, it omits to do, these newspaper statesmen and goosequill heroes claim to be the swords and shields, helmets and bucklers of the country. These men are surely of that class of philosophers who believe that the world will take them at their own price. Geo." N. Saunders very recently dressed himself in the garb of a Cornish miner, called himself a "miner," the stultified Yankees took him at his own price, and, thinking that he was a "miner," allowed him to pass their lines. A notorious scoundrel, in the uniform of a Confederate Captain, visited Goldsboro' some time ago. He made the acquaintance of officers. Officers introduced him to the ladies. The ladies rode, walked and some say flirted with him. Officers and ladies tock him at his own price and entered him on their books as an officer and a gentleman. One morning, before day, the officer and gentleman stole a colonel's trunk out of the hotel, and the next we heard of him was at Chapel Hill, playing the "colonel," where the people also seemed willing to take him at his own price. George N. Sanders and the thief in question assumed berrowed characters from very different motives, but they were severally taken at the price which each had set upon himself. In both cases we have a striking illustration of the unfathomable credulity and immeasnrable gullibility of "the dear people." Some people presume or affect to presume on these qualities of the human heart. And if George N. Sanders, by representing himself a "miner," absolutely became a 'miner" in the opinion of his dupes, we do not see why, on the same principle; an editor may not claim to have forced the Administration to adopt the policy of invasion. Human credulity is as likely, perhaps, to be affected in the one instance as in the other .--And if a common thief, by stealing and dressing himself in a captain's or a colonel's coat, can make the people believe that he is a captain or a colonel, we can't see why an editor, by sticking a pen behind his ear and a port-folio under his arm, may not claim from the people the consideration due to a stittesman, or, by suspending a sword from his side, may not challenge the respect due to a general.

Every sane man in this Confederacy was in favor ency, is worse than folly-it is identic of the policy of invasion, whenever the government Can we never come together and unite our | should feel itself prepared for the perilous undertain conquering our independence and securing | king. Who supposes, or ever supposed, that the Ad-Is it the case that those who opposed-seces- ministration was not always in favor of the policy of the last hour, and thought that Lincoln had an invasion? No min in his senses, who knows Jefferish right to coerce a sister State, are now the son Davis, and the sternly patriotic qualities of his and only sticklers for State rights and the head and heart, ever doubted that he would have inon? Forbid it Heaven. Talking about | finitely preferred to transfer the war and its ravages ght and declaiming about the Constitution. to a hostice State, to seeing it carried on in our own save from slaughter and death the hundreds | horders. Nor does any unbiassed mind suppose that is of mable, brave men whom we have sent the President would have retained in his Cabifeld, and who are standing as a wall of fire. net any gentleman who would have opposed the pola spid destruction. It patriotism will not liev of invasion a single bour beyond the period when lained. On the energies of the Justices of the seve-

n sacree, Is pity prevail. There are family | the government found itself in an attitude to adopt it. But who were to be the judges of the ability of me and save the country, society has been the government to undertake a work so hazardous? inductions. Friend from friend, broth- Who were to be the judges of the means necessary to sister, father from son and son | constitute that ability? In the commencement of shand from wife, have torn them- 'the war we appealed to the North 'to let us alone," the tenderest relations of life have, that the shedling of brothers' blood by brothers' old all the sensibilities of our nature hands might be avoided. Noboly, then desired to of patriotism and glemand a speedy make war upon the Northern States. All of us were in the State, and can be implicitly relied on for the cary that the brave men now cont- willing to act on the defensive. Had it been otherand held and to-slaughter, and their wise we could not have helped ourselves; for we move by an overpowering foe. We can- | neither had acmies nor fleets, stores nor munitions, as since rights and constitutional guar- nor any of the appointments of an army. In the do not believe either is infringed by the meantime, the North, by land and sea, poured its government raising an army for the pro- hordes upon our soil like Licusts on plague-stricken maintenance of the rights and liberties of Egypt. Their paths were marked with devastation of munority, I have the superintendence of putting up . Dut what will State rights or perso- and deaths. Every State in the South was demand-I destitutional rights dwell, should the ling protection at the hands of the government. The the of ruffigues, cut-throats and thieves. army was divided among these States, and still the or by over us? Let us raise an army that | progress of the enemy was onward. One by one their work of subjugation, hopoless, or our towns and cities fell into his hands. Complaints against the Administration were built and bitter .bestone in this matter ought to be done | Men were heard to say "we might as well give up." moon's six hundred thousand raw ruf- Even a newspaper statesman in Ruleigh predicted, in the field and manipulated into after the fall of New Orleans, that in less than three 18. Sores of thousands of them will be months from that date, the flag of the od Union devery Southern State along the coast .- | would float over every capitol in the Confederacy .al our slaves, consume our food, burn our | While a Raleigh editor was thus predicting defeat, let our sons, insult our wives and daugh- editors in other cities were strongly urging the policy the Constitution and State rights supply of invasion and arguing imbecility in the Administrathese standals and protect life and prop- tion because of its non-adoption. It is fairly to be warn members of Congress that they are | presumed that the Administration was as little affecwer a volcano, whose eraption can only | tod by the treacherous fears of the one as by the illy sysking to a sense of its destructive advised boldness and noisy importunities of the other: levising means to resist their fury. 'A | As in the case of the "miner" and the "colonel" the ise of duty often causes man to err; but | uniform and impetious, the timid and the rash, may

daty, mathe present erisis, is written as have taken them at their own price, and allowed came on the page of the first, and he who them to pass as sages and seers, but the estimate and and perform it will be without ex-, placed upon their judgment by the Administration is Ekkely to remain a secret to the end of time. Had it e the press of the State and country to been influenced by one, it would have sacrificed ars of Congress the perils which beset us, Liberty to its fears; if by the other, to its rashness. the prize correlded for, and the most of- Every rational being of mature understanding be woming it. Already more sodiers are knows there was a time since the war broke out, every week that passes doubles the neces- when the successful invasion of the Northern States at this moment, ten thousand men could was an impossibility. "Whether the time for invasion every Yankee from the soil of North has yet arrived, is a question which the dark future and compy and hold the towns now, infested the valor of our troops must determine. The Adminis-

save milions of property which is daily | tration seems to think it has; and our Generals seems whin Is of the enemy. Why then, with to concur with the Administration. God grant that their calculations may not prove erroneous. Nor. although the undertaking is pregnant with hazard ... peril, suffering and death, do we entertain any serious alarm about the result. To the Almighty arm that has given us the victory on so many bloody fields do we still look for future successes ?- But who can tel ? The wisest and the best men in the land view the gigantic enterprise with sleepless anxiety. but are willing to commit the result, where it legitimately belongs, to God and the wisdom of our con-

stituted authorities.

We do not envy the thoughtless arrogance or wicked ambition of the man who now steps forth and declares that he has forced the Administration to adopt the policy of invasion. Whether he chims to have done it mediately or immediately, it is equally arrogant and absurd, if not worse, and so all sensible, thinking men will declare it. It is equally a repreach upon Gen. Lee and President Davis. If ment and in the skill of the command- | either of them can be forced by newspaper clamor or "public opinion," to adopt any war policy contrary to his own judgment, he is totally unfit for the position which he occupies. It is fairly to be presumed that, from the moment the first gun was fired at Sumter, it was the intention of the government, in certain contingencies, to transfer the war to the Northcru States. Prominent among those contingencies. were the spirit which the North would manifest in the progress of the war, and the ability of the Confederate government to execute its plans. Those contingencies are no longer mere abstractions. The spirit of the North has been clearly ascertained. For the first time in the short existence of the government, the Administration feels its ability, or thinks it feels its ability to adopt the long contemplated policy of invasion and has ventured to cross the Rubicon .-Let the country but sustain it unanimously with all its resources, including its last man and its last dol-

lar, if necessary, and a glerious sun, as brilliant as

he sun of Austriality, will dawn upon the South. But let no-presumptuous arrogance claim that homage and confidence which is due to the cool deliberation and exalted wisdom of Jefferson Davis, and to the keen sagacity and intrepid courage of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The people will laugh at its folly and spurn its pre-

Branch's Brigade.

We learn from a private letter received in this city that Gen. Branch's "celebrated fighting brigade" had een in the thickest of the series of late herce battles at Manassas, and, with the other brigades of Gen. A. P. Hill's division, fought the final battle of the 1st inst., previous to crossing the Peternic into the enemy's country. The gallant men of that brigade were in the thickest of the fights of the 28th, 29th, 30th of August and of the 1st of September, and still, as we learn from our late exchanges, were the first to dash into the Potomac, giving cheer after cheer as they sprang upon the Maryland shore ..

We regret to learn that the casualties in this nobl brigade have again been heavy. In the 7th regiment Col. Ed. G. Haywood has again been struck, this time in the eye, but he insisted on retaining his command. The Colonel's younge t, and now only remaining brother, a private in the regiment, is also somewhat severely wounded, whilst every Captain in the regiment, is more or less disabled. The 33rd (Avery's regiment) commanded by Lieut. Col. R. F. Hoke, suffered considerably, Colonel Hoke being wounded. We have not heard of the casualties in the other regiments.

Branch's brigade has gained a dangerous notoriety, for, wherever Jackson or A. P. Hill has a desperate undertaking Branch's men are ordered in. Since they left Newbern they have been in eleven pitched battles-Slash, Church, the six day's before Richmond and the four late battles. They were the first to: cross the Chickshominy; the first to engage and rout the Yankees there; they were first into the recent battles at Manassas and in the last battle almost within range of the guns of Arlington Hights; the first to cross the Potomac, the first to land on the Maryland shore, and they are now said to be far in adcance of the main body of the invading Southern army, the first to cross the Pennsylvania border. We trust enough of these glorious fellows may yet be spared to eajly the well-earned reputation of their | ing part of Gov. Vance's address, but we do not wish

Since the foreroing was written we have received

We announced the fact some time ago, that Gov. Clark had concerted measures and entered upon a plan to supply the citizens of the State with salt, to the utmost extent of his ability. The following Cirular will show the progress that has been made and the ways and means whereby supplies may be obcal counties much will depend to supply their respective counties. As the time to "log killing" is short t is earnestly to be hoped that nothing will be left unlone by those whose immediate duty it is to enable their fellow citizens to avail themselves of this wise inditimely provision. It is needless to say that, N. W. Woodfin, Lag., the Superinterdent of the works, is one of the most practical and just ligent gentlemen prompt and faithful execution of whatever he pro-

SALTVILLE, Va., September 1st, 1862. To the Justices of the several County Courts of North

It may be already known to you that, at the in tauce of the Governor of the State and under h outlings and the necessary kettles, etc., to manufaccounties in the State; according to the number of inarbitrals of each county.

The State has a contract with Mesers, Stuart, Buchanan & Co., the proprietors, to furnish brine for, three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the existence of the present war.

It is proposed to erect three hundred kettles. These have been under contract for some time. About half of them are ready east; thirty-seven have been reeived, and twenty-one of them put to boiling and one Ruadred and twenty-Six kettles, and about one hundred kettles are on the railroad lines and expected in a few days. If we are not greatly disappoint-A in their delivery, these to the number of one bundsed and twenty-six, will be in operation during the present week, and eighty-six others in another

It is proposed of the first Salt made, to famish a few hundred bushels to each county for pre ent use, berequired for ordinary use, it is proposed, in like manner, to distribute all that can be made.

But it is proper to state that there is great loss on f if shipped before it drips and dries out some three or four weeks. The loss in this way may be as much as twenty per cent.

For this reason, it is recommended that some time to allowed for dripping, unless in cases where the present demand is so great that the counties are willing to submit to so heavy a loss to relieve pressing necessifour weeks to dry, until the time arrives for salting | cuses itself thus; the beef and pork for the year, at which time it may be better to submit to some loss on the Salt than ker p | ments on Gov Vance's most excellent inaugural adover the animals too long on expense.

No salt has been or will be sold to any individual : but it will be sold to the countiesonly, through their commissioners appointed for that purpose, and according to the population of the county as shown in the census table of 1860; and it is expected that distribution will be by them made amongst the families of the county according to the number of inhabitants of each family. It is expected, however, that the com-

county salt merely for speculation. The county commissioners will be charged at this production, including seventy-five cents per bushel, to har, we think, be paid the proprietors. After the State Treasury is reimbursed the outlay for building, etc., it is expected that it may be afforded at one dollar and twenty-five

cents per bushel. I desire to impress upon the county commissioners the importance of furnishing their own sacks. If I have to procure them, it can only be done by paying Salt for them, and will require from twenty to thirty thousand bushels of Salt, whereas each consumer can readily furnish his county commissioner a sack or sacks to hold his supply, with his name and the not will meet the expectations of the public in his a 1county distinctly marked on it.

der at this place. The county commissioner can only be known here

by a certificate from the county court clerk under his seal of office. The pressing necessity for time and labor has rendered it necessary to contract with four or five county commissioners for supplies delivered here, for which they are to have a preference in point of time in re-

ceiving their supplies, We have laborers enough engaged, but yet require teams to hanl wood. Any county commissioner sending teams shall be paid in Salt at once.

Respectfully submitted. N. W. WOODFIN. Superintendent.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA met in extra session last Monday to concert measures for the supply of salt in that State, and to deliberate on other import int matters involving the safety and prosperity Gov. Vance's Inaugural-Spirit of the Press. It is amusing and somewhat gratifying to contrast

the provoking complacency with which the press of the so-called Destructives have received Gov. Vance's Inaugural, with the evident ill temper evinced by that of the everlasting "Conservatives." The press of the so called "D'structives" have candor enough to dissent mildly from some of the sentiments which it scens () express or imply; but as a war document, coming up boldly, openly, manfully, independently, to the spirit of the times and the emergency of the crisis, they are evidently delighted with it, and should it be faithfully lived u, to and honestly carried out as they have every reason to believe it will, they would not, if they could, see the result of the election reversed. Nor, in this event, will any croaking, growling or contemptible jealousies; on the part ofthese who esteem themselves the peculiar friends of Gov. Vance, prevent the so-called "Destructives," so far as this journal is concerned, from according their hearty assent and cordial approval to every effort to establish the independence of the country and promote the happidess and prosperity of the people, which Governor Vance may make. The press of the "Conservatives,"

so-called, is evidently disgruntled with the inaugural for reasons which will readily be learned by a perusal of the document itself, and contrasting its sentiments with those expressed by that press before and during the campaign. The Standard's discontent is evident from the cautious special plea which it enters, but if the sentiments expressed in the inaugural were known to be those of Gov. Vance before he uttered them, they were also certainly known not to be these of the Standard-not at least until they were known to be those of Gov. Vance. The Standard had expressly said that the conscription law should never have its assent; but learning that Col. Vance was in favor of it, and that it had become popular in the frmy, the Standard, with its usual adroitness, yields to the necessity, jumps Jim Crow and, on the thirtieth of July, after Col Vance's regiment had been re-organized, and after all the twelve-months volunteers had

what the press says of the Inaugural. Among the papers which opposed the election of

re-enlisted, came out in favor of it. But let us see

Gov. Vance, the Wilmington Journal says: \$ We might express our dissent from some portions of the quasi-historical sketch which forms the opento mar the heartiness and cordislity of the approval which the general tone of the document merits, by any criticisms upon immaterial parts. As a whole, the list of casualties of the 33rd; which will be found the address is bold, maidy and patriotic. It breathes dsewhere. We rejoice to find Col. Hoke's wound a spirit and indicates a policy which, if carried out and adhered to by Gov. Yance, will redound to his own credit and to the welfare of the State.

> The Tarboro' Southerner, secessionist and a supporter of Mr. Johnston, a ispis the language of the Wilmington Journal in reference to the inaugural.

> The Raleigh Register says: In laying this State paper before our readers, it gives us great pleasure to say, that its author has taken the stand which should be occupied by every true son of the South. Neither our opposition to the election of Governor Vance, nor certain surroundings in which he is compelled to find himself, shall induce us to withhold the meed of commendation justly due to sentiments which find an echoin in every Southern heart. His emphatic endorsation of the Conscript Law, as a neasure of imperious necessity to the very salvation the country from Yankee subjugation and thrafom, is a withering rebuke to some of his patriotic friends, who, in the plenitude of their wisdom, denonneed t in the newspapers and on the strimp as an unconstitutional, unjust and unnecessary measure.

For the sake of uniformity, we reproduce our own remarks h stily written on the morning after the Inaugural was delivered and published in the State Jour-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, marrly manner. If it contains allusions which thre Salt at this place, for the supply of the several 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 prosecution 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 proseented to the litter end, at whatever cost. The Conscription law will be impartially executed and must receive a cheerful of elience. We lay the entire document before the public to-day.

The Winston Sentinel, an able Democratic State making Salt to-day. The masonry, etc., is ready for Rights journal, was neutral in the gubernatorial elcetion, but co-operated with the secession party, and no doubt voted against Colonel Vance. It says:

THE INAUGURAL .- We have published several interesting extracts from Gov. Vance's loangural. It was received too late for the insertion of the whole in this week's issue. It will be seen that the Governor sustains the government, thoroughly in all its efforts to fight out the independence of the Confederacy .-sinning with the counties in alphabetical order; and He has taken the right step and will be cordially after each in its turn is so supplied with what may be supported by all who desire to whip Abe Lincoln and to establish a free government of our own. What a pleasing contrast does his inaugural afford to the croaking sycophancy and objectionable conduct of those who have recently harangued the people of this community? He bids fair. for once at least, to be the right man in the right place.

The People's Press, an anti-secession paper, which delighted in denounging the secessionists and the conscription law, and advocated Gov. Vance's ties. After the first supply, the Salt will be kept over | election, has no time to enter into particulars. It ex-

The crowded state of our columns forbids any comdress, and we can only bespeak for it a careful pe-

The Milton Chronicle, anti-secession, states thus

insipidly what it had heard:

Gov. VANCE. - A gentleman from Richmond, Va., who witnessed the installation of Governor Vance, last Monday, says that his inaugural address was everything a true Southern man would have it to be missioners will take steps to ascertain the supply that | He said that any man who favored reconstruction of each has on hand and only make up the deficiency, the old Union, under any circumstances, was a traitor. so that no one, having a supply on hand, should draw | Sustained the conscript law, and declared that it saved the South; said his regiment thought it a hard

and unjust measure, until he showed them the necesplace, for the present, one dollar and fifty ceats per sity for it, when the whole regiment at once re-enlisashel, which, it is believed, will cover the cost of . ted. He is going to make the State a model Gover-The Spirit of the Age, neutral in politics, but a

> staunch Southern paper withal, says: We have heard of no one but was well-pleased and entirely satisfied with the spirit and sentiment of the Address-those who voted against him being among its warmest praisers. Gov. V. therefore enters upon his responsible fluties at this critical and imminent peried of our State's history, with little or no prejudice or panizan animosity from any quarter, and we doub

ministration, by discharging the duties of his office I scarcely need to add that payments must be made | free from all entangling alliances of a partizan chaon delivery of the Salt to the commissioner or his or- racter, looking only to the good of the State, the whole State, and the State and country alone, We invite the attention of all fo his address-breathing as it does the spirit of the true patriot, and the enlightened, impartial statesman,

The Salisbury Watchman, which pretended to take o active part for either of the candidates, but which nevertheless, supported Gov. Vance as best it knew

Gov. Vance's Inaugurat. - This able and patriotic address will certainly attract the attention and win the applause of every patriot in North Carolina. It should be carefully read by every person in the State; that the spirit of its author may be infused into every heart. He speaks with the simple cloquence of the soldier who has seen service, and feels the sentiment; is tongue utters.

The Concord Flag, a Johnston paper, says: Gov. VANCE .- Our new Governor sustains the government thoroughly in all its efforts to fight for the independence of the Confederacy from the Yank

nation. He has taken the right step and will be cordially supported by all who desire to whip Abe Ling coln, and to establish at the S at h a free government exclusively for the South.

The Charlotte Democral, one of the most active Johnston papers, has the following:

The Governor's Inaugural Address will be found in to-day's paper. We are pleased with it. His remarks about the causes of the war, ats prosecution, &c., cannot fail to please the most enthusiastic Southern rights man. Instea for planning Southern men, "original secessionists," with bringing on the war, Gov. Vante boldly says "it was forced upon us by a dominant and encroasing majority, and is evidently but the pent-up fires of Ematical hatred which have been accumulating in the North for forty years." The Governor's remarks about the Conscript Act are also proper and to the point. He demonstrates the necessity for the passage of that law and shows that it saved the country, and he declares that he will aid in its impartial execution. Every true Southern man will rejoue that the new Governor has taken the position he has, and if he acts as he speaks every man who has his country's interest at heart will aid and encourage him in the discharge of his espinsible daties. The disaffected, the factious, and any who may be opposed to the war, will find no favor in Governor Vance if he carries out the sentiments of his inaugurafaddress; as we feel certain he will.

The Charleston Courier falls into the effor of identifying Governor Vance with some of his unscrupulous supporters in the late election. None "of his" embittered political antagonists" have attributed anything to Gov. Vance which would give "aid and comfort to the enemy." | Some of the papers which supported Governor Vance not only gave Gaid and comfort to the enemy," but were claimed by the Yankee press as special friends of the Union. Gov. Vance knew this, and we have reason to believe he desired those presses to cease their advocacy of his election. That was it Mr. Courier. The following is the Cou-

Gov. VANCE .- We find in the Raleigh State Journal the inaugural address pronounced on the 8th in stant by Gov. Z. B. Vance It completely meets and lenies and refutes all the injurious rumors that have been circulated by some of his embittered political antagonists, and have been supposed to give "aid and comfort to the enemy.'

Gov. Vance is for the strict and faithful enforcement fthe Conscription law, and the rigorous and decisive prosecution of the war. He justly and proudly prosunces a lofty eulogy on the noble State whose helm as been placed in his hands.

Latest from our Army.

Nothing whatever is known in Richmond of the novements of our army in Maryland or elsewhere onhat line. The Examiner of Monday says that a gentleman (the "reliable gentleman," we presume,) who arrived in Richmond on Sunday night, from Leesburg, reports that on Saturday our army was at Rome, Pennsylvania, en route for Philadelphia!

We give such additional Northern dispatches as

we received last night. A dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletia, dated 10th. says that no rebel movements have taken place tovards Hagerstown. Refugees from Frederick assert hat the rebels were intrenching themselves on the Monocacy, and that they had blown up the iron bridge

The National Intelligencer of the 10th says the rehels have fallen back from McClellan's front, which has advanced within six neil s of Poolesville. The chels are reported at Emmetisburg, eight miles from. Gettsburg. They had captured two telegraph operaors, and had extended their pickets within four nides of Ellacott's Mills, and a large force under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was at New Market, eight miles from Fred-

From Harrisburg, Pa., the 10th, it is positively asscreed that the rebels, under Stonewall Jackson, had

entered Hagerstown ti at afternoon in force. The northern papers believe the object of the movement of our troops is to penetrate Peinsylvania, des'roy all the railmad communications, and push on to Philadelphia, while some of them affect to believe that Jacks n is bent upon going to Washington .-The truth is they are all in a quandary, and don't troops know what to think.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY: Fr in northern papers we gather the following: OUR ARMY WITHIN THREE MILES OF COVINGTON-A BATTLE HOURLY EXPECTED.

The news from Kentucky is deeply interesting and exciting. The following dispatch shows that there will soon be, a clash of arms between the two armies: CINCANATI, Sept. 10, 1862:-Skirmishing has een going on all the afternoon. The advance guard of the enemy, about three thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, have been in sight since 11 o'clock, about five miles from Covington. Late in the aftersoon they were moving to the right in heavy masses, to pass Fort Mitchell, about two inites. A battle will to doubt take place to-morrow.

CINCINNATI Sept. 10-Evening .- A battle may be expected to-morrow. Our pickets; were engaged to-day. One of them was killed and several wounded. They had fallen back a mile. Business was again suspended to day, and all the military organizations were ordered to report for service at 8 o'clock in the morning. Three thousand laborers had been ordered to work on entreuchments. The military authorities received information last night that the rebeis were advancing in two divisions, numbering | fired. Not a Yankee was in sight when Gen Forrest 16.000 men. Our whole force, over the river, was arrived. le may be looked for at any moment. The excitement in the city is intense.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE NORTH. The political world in the North was all agog with excitement. The rumour was current that Mr. Seward would shortly retire from the Cabinet, and take more and Ohio Railroad at Grafton, and that he would give rise to a complete re-construction of the

The D-mocratle State Convention of New York had met at Albany, and had nominated, by acclamation, Horatio Seymour for Governor. Mr. Seymour made a stirring speech, denouncing the radical policy of the war, and the reckless legislation of Congress.

A Poon BRAGGART .- Pope the braggart, after all his bombast and bluster has been kicked out of the army of the Potomice" and sent out to Minnesola to fight the Indians! Whilst the Man Friday" of this | traitor, to wit : one Jefferson Davis." braggart, McDowell, is disgraced and lies under charf cowardice! What an finglorious end to the glaries: "ordered on horseback" a few short months ago

JACKSON'S LATE FIGHT near Baltimore seems not to have taken place yet. There is no mention of it in last night's Richmond papers.

SEWARD AGAIN .- It is again current in the Norther i papers that Seward will shortly resign his seat in the Cabinet and take a Foreign Mission. We don't

The Cincinnati Commercial of September 4th says; Information reached the military authorities yesterday that a hand of guerillas, about eighty strong, had attacked a wagon train on the Lexington turnpike, at a place called Grow's Pond, five miles beyond Florence and sixteen miles from Covington. One report stats that thirty-two wag ms were burnt, seven of which were loaded with clothing and the others empty. The mules, about two hundred in number, were car-

ried off by the gnerrillas. The Wilmington Journal of the 19th says We are pleased to learn that the banks of this town have determined encommore to take all Conf. derate notes which they know to be genuine, including the 20's, 50's and 100's of the imprint Hoyer & Ludwig and the date of September 2nd, 18:1. We never could understand the necessity of relusing these notes at all, when known to be gennine. It is due to our banks, however, to say that they only acted in this matter as did the banks in other places.

## Latest by telegrap. From Kentucky.

AUGUSTA, Sept. The Charleston Courier has dispatches this m. ing from Knoxville. The people were rising ... listed in 24 hours. Ten Kentucky regiments were being raised under Gen. Buford.

Gen. Smith made a triumphant entry into Lexing. ton on the 1st. Morgan arrived on the 4th. Gen. Scott's cavalry took possession of Frankfort on the 30th. Confederate flags float from the Capitol.

## From the North.

- RICHMOND, Sept. 15. Northern papers say McClellan has marched bed Rockville. A battle was expected soon at that

An efficial dispatch says that Loring had defeated the enemy in the Kanawha Valley, and Gen. Jackson had made a successful had into Ohio. Gen. McCown had made a requisition for a large number of arms for Kentuckians who are joining our

Painful Accident to Hon. W. S. Ashe. We regret to learn that Hon. W. S. Asher Presis dent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has met with an accident which critically endangerschis life. The Wilmington Journal of Saturday has the following account of the accident:

We learn that last evening, about 71 o'clock, a most painful accident occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon Rulroad, a short distance this side of the Northeast bridge, resulting it severe, if not fatal injuries to Hon. W. S. Ashe, President of the road, whose left thigh was broken his right leg shattered below the knee, and its right foot almost crushed off, besides other injuries. The right leg has since been amputated just below the knee.

It would seem that Mr. Ashe, who lives some nineteen miles from town on the line of the railroad, started home vesterday evening on a hand-car intending to get to the turn-out at Northeast and wait there until the down mail train passed, before proceeding further. He was confident that he could easily reach that p int some time before the mail train would be due there. For some reason the hand-car did not get there in time. When within about a quarter of a mile of the turn-out the train metand struck it, picking it up on the cow-satcher. The others who were with Mr. Ashe on the hand-car had got off and escaped. He alone was hurt as already described.-When discovered be could not for some time be recognized. He was brought into Jown and received all the attention that friendship and medical skill could suggest. From the terrible nature of the inigries, it is evident that the case must be critical in the

Unfortunately there was no light either on the hand-car or the ongine. It appears that the fegularengine had semelow given out, and an engine purchased from the Se board and Boanoke Railroad, which was being brought down in the year of the train, had to be put in front to had the train to towh.

The engine had no light. At the latest, accounts Mr. Ashe was somewhat easier, though, of cour-e, his case depends on the turn which things may take, and this cannot vet be as-

P. S.—As we go to press we regret exceedingly to icarn that Mr. Ashe cited on Sanday night at about

THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS IN KENTECKY .- Thefield upon which Gen. Smith is operating is interest? ng, and any account of it, however meagre, will be -read by all. A friend, thoroughly acquainted with the country, furnishes us the following table of distances, starting from Richmond, the site of our late. glorious victory :

From Richmond to Lexington,

Exington be Paris, A . Philis to Cynthiana; " Cynthiana to Mimouth. " - Falmouth to Covington,

Between Covington and Cincinnati, the commercial emporium of the West, the Ohio river, some twelve hundred yards wide only, intervenes.

This route is by the Keaturky Central Railroad, on which there are many bridges and tristle works of considerable magnitude, which were doubtless destroyed by the enemy to impede the advance of our

Outhe Kentucky bank of the Ohio, at Covington, there are bluffs which command Cancinnati, which place is within easygrange for smillery of small calibre. The gentleman who gives us this information, himself an officer of skill as an engineer, gives it as his opinion that the occupation of Connigton by the Confederates would render Cincinnati entire y defenceless from a bombar ment, and that a speedy suprender would result, or her destruction be mevi-

Gg: ERAL BRAGG'S ARMY - We vester lay learned that Gen. Bragg with one division of his army has crossed the Cumberland river at Cartliage, Tenn. This is nearer Nashville than we expected our army 'to go the present campaign, but suppose it was superinduced by the movements of the enemy, who are leaving all parts of our State in double-quick time. Where the balance of the army crossed the Cumberland we are unable to say, but know it was at points

From the same informant the news is confirmed which we gave a few days ago of the removal of all the enemy's big guns from Nashville towards Bowling Green, - Chattanooga Rebel, 10th instant.

General Forrest re-occupied Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 7th. He arrived there just in time to save the Court House which the rear guard of the Yankees had NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA .- The accounts from

Northwestern Virgini are most favorable. Gen. A. G. Jenkins has swept through the country with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, and all traces of Unionism are rapidly disappeari g. The latest accounts represent that he has possession of the Baltimission to Europe. It is thought this movement has captured a thousand negroes, stolen by the Yankees from the people of the Valley.

Among the papers found on the buly of a Yankee prisoner who lately died-in one of our hospitals, is a copy of the indictment found in the United States District, for Eastern Pennsylvania, against John Mulling, of the privateer Petrel for treason, and also for piracy. One of the many counts alleges that the defendant committed and attempted to commit certain acts on the high seas under presence of authority, nd of pretended letters of martin and reprisal then and there pretended to be granted by a certain notorious

General Banks burned his own baggage train, and des royed three other trains baded with supplies. One thousand surgeons had arrived at Washington, volunteering their services.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA, - Adj't General's Orgice, (Militia.) Raleigh, Sept. 13th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7.

I. COLONELS AND OTHER OFFICERS IN COMmand of the militia of North Carolina are hereby ordered to bring all men liable to conscription in their commands, and all soldiers absent from their regiments without leave, to the Camp of Inst action at Raleigh. All power neces-sary for the enforcing of this order is hereby given to

II. A failure or refusal to comply with this order will subject the offender to the penalties of a court martial, and quent reduction to ranks. III. The Executive through its own officers having thus undertaken to coffect all persons liable to military duty, instead of allowing Confederate officers to do so, it is earnestly hoped that all will come up promptly to the performance of their duty.

By order of Gov. YANCE. J. G. MARTIN. Adjutant General. 87-3t

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sept 14