

## The State Journal.

SATURDAY, September 20, 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 accommodate all our friends if we can, and will give them the use of our envelopes and paper, but we do not think they require us to pay postage. It is simply an oversight.

OUR MARYLAND ARMY CORRESPONDENT.—We welcome to our columns the racy communication of "Pine Burr" with the promise of a weekly letter.—We trust Pine Burr may find both time and opportunity to furnish his letters, for he has ample materials and a ready pen. We shall be glad to hear from him often, and we trust we may be favored with other letters from the new seat of war. Our boys must look after their own laurels, for nobody else will.

We also direct attention to the excellent letter of "Gamma Sigma," another of our Maryland Army Correspondents. We hope to have frequent letters from him.

PARTIZAN RANGERS.—Attention is directed to the order of C. S. J. Wheeler in to-day's paper. An opportunity here presents itself for escaping the conscript law, by volunteering in a corps where the officers are known to the recruits.

GOV. VANCE'S proclamation in relation to traitors comes to us as we go to press, through the *Standard* office, too late for this issue. It shall appear in our next.

The new Conscription bill passed the House on Wednesday last. We will publish it in our next.

We invite the attention of Gov. Vance to the affairs of the "Board of Claims." True, it is the peculiar duty of the *Standard* to do this, but as its special friends are immediately concerned in this case, it will readily be pardoned for having overlooked the matter.

It is known that the Board of Claims is composed of three gentlemen, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars each. This salary is paid them, we presume, in consideration of their whole, undivided services. Are such services rendered? Or is it true that one of them, the Chairman of the Board, finds time to attend his courts as usual? Is it true that he attended court last week, and for several weeks preceding, leaving the business of the State to take care of itself, and the just claims of its citizens left unpaid and unadjusted? Our native modesty and acknowledged liberality would forbid us making any such inquiries, but we know the delicate relation to the party concerned occupied by the *Standard*, renders it quite indecent in that journal to notice his delinquencies. No other consideration could induce Holden to see the affairs of the "dear people" thus neglected, and their money squandered upon avocations.

We bring the matter to the attention of Gov. Vance with becoming delicacy, and request him to give it a little attention, while Holden attends to the affairs of the "Adjutant General." A glance at the columns of the *Standard* within the last three months, will convince his Excellency that *Standard* is an abomination in the eyes of Holden and not to be tolerated.

The *Standard* is seeking to gratify its bitter, partizan and unprovoked malice, by persecuting one of the best military officers the State ever had. It assails the Adjutant General about holding a plurality of offices and urges him to resign on the ground, among other things, that Gov. Vance is entitled to his own Adjutant General. We doubt very much whether Gov. Vance has authorized the *Standard* to put in this plea for him. If he is dissatisfied with the Adjutant General, and wishes to have one of his own, we think he has independence enough, as "Commander-in-Chief," to say so, and also courteous enough towards a brother officer, not to call upon a newspaper back to do it for him.

We happen to know that the office of Brigadier-General was earnestly urged upon Gen. Martin by the highest military authority in the Confederacy, at a time when North Carolina was most seriously threatened by the enemy. He accepted it only because his services at the time, in that capacity, were deemed of paramount importance to the South. We do not know the fact, but we have the best of authority for saying that, when the emergency passed away, he immediately tendered his resignation. How the matter stands now we are unable to say, but we are well assured that when an investigation is had, the justice and propriety of the Adjutant General's course will be honorably vindicated. One thing is certain, the service has rendered to the State, as Adjutant General, can never be forgotten. To his superior management, in connection with the zeal of the late State Administration, it is mainly indebted for the organization and equipment of the brilliant army which it has now in the field. The *Standard* is now seeking to procure for him the same sort of requital it has been accustomed to vouchsafe to such public servants as Reid, Bragg, Ellis, Branch, Clinchman, Winslow, &c. &c.—Nobody is surprised at it, and it is not so much its talons into the flesh of Gov. Vance in less than two weeks, it will not be the buzzard it has always been.

THANKSGIVING.—In accordance with the proclamation of President Davis, last Thursday was duly observed in this city as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for all his great favors to us, and to all men, but above all, for His special interposition in favor of our struggling country and bleeding army, whereby our arms have been blessed with signal victories where defeat might reasonably have been expected. Every church was open and every store shut, and we hope every heart was filled with gratitude and thanksgiving to God.

## Death of Henry W. Miller.

One by one the great minds of the earth are transferred to another sphere; and they live to us, only in memory, for a time, and are then forgotten. Among such minds may justly be reckoned Henry W. Miller, of this city, long and deservedly esteemed one of the best lawyers and most fluent orators in the State.—"He is no more," as the common phrase has it, but his soul yet liveth in a land where his fervid eloquence will find a theme worthy of its purest conceptions and loftiest flight. He died at his residence, in this city, last Wednesday evening. His illness was of but short duration—not over twenty-four hours—and death was not anticipated till within a few hours of his dissolution. The blow falls heavily on an afflicted family, and has cast a gloom over the entire city. Personally, Henry W. Miller had few enemies and as many friends as generally fall to the lot of humanity. Let his virtues live as flowers to be culled by the youth of our State and woven into wreaths for their own brow; while charity, pleading the frailties of humanity, collects his vices and commits them to the grave where all things are forgotten.

We are requested to state that the funeral of the deceased will take place at his late residence at 4 1/2 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

## Is it Invasion?

We notice that many of our contemporaries refer to the entrance of our troops into Maryland as an "invasion." We doubt if this word be properly applicable to the present movement of the forces of Gen. Lee. We do not enter Maryland as enemies, but as friends. We come to liberate, not to conquer. We enter Maryland under the assumption that Maryland is really with us, and that in truth her people are our people, and that we are only on a temporary mission to help her to free herself from the grasp of the tyrant. We do not enter Maryland as enemies, but as friends. We come to liberate, not to conquer. We enter Maryland under the assumption that Maryland is really with us, and that in truth her people are our people, and that we are only on a temporary mission to help her to free herself from the grasp of the tyrant.

We clip the above from the *Wilmington Journal*, and adopt its sentiments. Our advance into Maryland cannot certainly be regarded as an invasion and therefore it can scarcely be said that the war has as yet assumed the aggressive character. Whether it is to be made aggressive in reality, by occupying one or more of the border free States depends entirely on the increase of the army. If the army is not increased at once, we can't well see how our Generals can sustain themselves against the overwhelming numbers which the enemy is bringing into the field. "A stitch in time saves nine" is an old proverb, and as applicable, we presume, to military as to other affairs.

The Administration has asked for 300,000 men to enable it to resist the aggressions of the enemy, and to carry the war to his own doors, transferring its horrors from Southern soil, and Congress replies with long speeches and useless debates. We appeal to Congress and the people, now that our army is advancing in the direction of the enemy's country, whether it would not be the true policy, to increase it at once to such a force as would enable it to carry on all its future operations at his own door. We have chastised the enemy and whipped him terribly; and if the Southern people are true to themselves and uphold the hands of their President by furnishing men for the active prosecution of an offensive war, all the remaining battles might easily be fought on Yankee soil.

## The Situation—A peep into the future.

The realities of the past are sufficiently astounding to awaken speculation of the wildest sort. We prefer, however, to confine ourselves to past and current movements of our own armies rather than anticipate results which may never be realized. The warning voice, in the meantime, should never be hushed until the last gasp which is to proclaim our independence has been fired. The immediate increase of our army is a *sine qua non* of our success in the ensuing winter campaign. Already the papers are predicting the evacuation of Washington or a great battle in Maryland a military necessity.

The *Lynchburg Republican* thus glances at the present and the future:

It is reported that Buell's army, reduced to about 30,000 men, having even left Nashville, is retreating upon Bowling Green, Kentucky, discouraged, discomfited, and demoralized, and pursued closely by Bragg, with a much larger army, daily augmenting in numbers, and in high hopes and confident of victory.—Gen. Smith, with an army of 25,000 men, flushed with the recent victory at Nashville, and soon to be reinforced by the armies of Stevenson and Marshall, will soon be on the banks of the Ohio and probably in possession of Cincinnati, where all the materials for prosecuting an invasive war will be most ample. Gen. Price, too, with a large and effective army, is wending his way towards the same destination. The prospect then is there will be a speedy union of the armies of Kentucky and Cincinnati, prepared to assume the offensive and carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country. Now how is the matter in that portion of Virginia bordering upon Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Generals Loring and Floyd are upon the march to the Kanawha, and Gen. Johnston and Col. Imboden, with armies largely augmented by the recent Ohio loyalty of the Northwest, are pushing the war even beyond the banks of the Ohio, while Gen. Lee with his victorious army has crossed the Potomac and at once menaces Harrisburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and with the prospect of speedily cutting off all communication with Washington, are to be defended.

How then is the North to meet this formidable demonstration of the disciplined and combined legions of the Ohio and the Potomac, which with the armies of Northwestern Virginia, will be soon banded together by a continuous and unbroken line of communication. If Buell's army should be defeated, as is highly probable, there would be no organized army in the North to repel this invasion of Ohio and Pennsylvania, except the army of McClellan, cooped up within the defenses of Washington and cut off from all direct communication with these States. What then is the alternative now forced upon McClellan as a military necessity, if the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania are to be defended, the whole of Maryland, or he must leave Washington at once with his army and confront Lee and fight the great battle for the Capital and for Maryland upon Maryland soil. The stake would seem too mighty to be surrendered without a fierce and bloody struggle. Hence we conclude that a great battle is imminent in Maryland, which may decide the fate and the destiny of the Nation and result in the cessation of hostilities between the North and South. If correct in these views then every absent officer and soldier who desires to be in a battle involving such mighty issues should at once repair to his post. Nothing but absolute sickness will excuse those who have reason to congratulate themselves on their prudence, and we will say, will not do for them to talk about the want of transportation, when their gallant comrades, now in Maryland, marched there on foot.

## Buy Confederate bonds—Good advice.

The following sensible advice is copied from the *Richmond Enquirer* and will commend itself to the serious consideration of every rational mind:

"The report of the Secretary of the Treasury reveals the fact that no very large amount has as yet been invested in Confederate bonds. At the same time money is very abundant, and the holders are spending it as freely as water. Not only are the highest prices paid for Confederate bonds, for which it seems there is no help, but superlatives are indulged in at whatever cost, so long as money lasts. All ideas of economy and self-denial seem to have been dismissed, and almost every one seems impatient to spend whatever money he may be able to get hold of.

This course will prepare many bitter regrets and much suffering for the future. Peace will bring with it the burdens of taxation. The debt which we are contracting in the public defense will have to be paid, and the people will have to pay it, and they should, as far as possible, provide for this.

Why should not all endeavor, in these flush times, when money is cheap, to gather up enough of it to purchase a Confederate bond? Interest at eight per cent. is allowed, and it will come in admirably to balance the tax which, in some form, must be levied in pretty heavy burden, to pay the debts of the country, and meet the regular demands of the Government.—Those who partake of the reckless disregard for money which now seems so fashionable, and squander it with profusion in petty indulgences which they could do so well without, will regret their folly when the pinching times shall come! They, on the contrary, who resist now the prevailing mania, and purchase the interest-bearing obligations of the Government, as an offset against its future demands, will have reason to congratulate themselves on their prudence, and we will say, common sense—for surely common sense would teach them to do so.

In short, let our people not forget those habits of economy and thrift and foresight, which are necessary to prosperity, and which are so disregarded or departed from without distress or suffering.

PHOTODUPLICATION.—We learn that Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, of the 9th Virginia cavalry, has been commissioned a Brigadier General of cavalry, as a reward of merit and distinguished services in the war. Colonel Lee is a son of General Robert E. Lee.

## Just as we Predicted.

"The Yankee Northern Progress, Philadelphia Inquirer and other Northern papers claim the election of Gov. Vance as a Union or Lincoln triumph, and they quote from the *State Journal*, *Raleigh Register*, *Winston Sentinel*, *Irish Express* and such like papers to prove it. This is what we told those journals would be the effect of their course towards Governor Vance and his supporters during the canvass. No word ever dropped from the *Standard* or other conservative papers of the State, or from the lips of Gov. Vance or any of his friends, to justify such a charge; it was denied over and over again, and yet those unscrupulous partizan journals continued to repeat it. Let the people mark such papers and put the seal of condemnation upon them. They have slandered and vilified two-thirds of the people and army of North Carolina, and held them up as traitors to the South, when they knew better; and now they hypocritically endorse Gov. Vance's inaugural and claim that his views are identical with theirs."

Our readers need not be told that the foregoing bundle of unmitigated lies is copied from the *Raleigh Standard*. Nobody but Holden could so wantonly disgrace himself by such a perversion of facts. It is second only to the ignominious confession that for the space of twenty years, he had vilified and slandered ex-Gov. Graham "for party purposes," and "for the sake of party."

We do not intend to bore our readers by repelling the lying accusations which the *Standard's* characteristic obliquity may see proper to bring against us. It has no political character at stake. It studies only to mislead the people, knowing that the truth is inimical to its interests. It goes for "the greatest good to the greatest number," but, by an adroit mental reservation, holds that the greatest number means number one. Hence Holden goes for himself first, himself last, and himself all the time, regardless of truth and all its cognate principles.

The allegations contained in the *Standard's* paragraph quoted above, are wilfully and preposterously false. The *Standard* again and again, pending the election, told the "Old Union men," they had the strength, and invoked them to "make no compromise whatever with the ultra secessionists, but to vote them down at the polls." Again and again did the Yankee papers commend the *Standard* for its loyalty to the old Union, re-publishing its articles *verbatim* to show that they did not misrepresent it. On one occasion, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* quoted one of its Union articles, and plainly declared that, if Holden had uttered such sentiments in Richmond or Savannah, he would have been hung. We copied the remarks of the Yankee sheet at the time, and our readers cannot have forgotten it. Before the war commenced, and since it commenced, up to the very moment when the Yankees were flouted and routed below Richmond, the *Standard* published nothing but the most villainous Union sentiments. The Yankee papers copied them and praised Holden, and only when the Newbern *Yankee Progress* found it was destroying Holden's Union influence, did that vile sheet change its tactics, and, while it consented to dub the *Standard* as "a vile secession sheet," it could not forego the delight of praising Holden. We have dozens of Yankee papers on file, proving the truth of all this, which any gentleman may see by calling at our office.

We did say, perhaps, that the Northern papers would claim the election of Gov. Vance as a Union triumph, but we also said that they would do so, only because he was supported by the *Standard*. They have claimed it as a Union triumph, and solely on the ground that they regarded the *Standard* as its principal organ and mouth-piece; and of its loyalty to the Union cause, they had expressed their fullest assurance.

But Gov. Vance has been elected. His inaugural has convinced the Yankees that the *Standard* was not authorized to speak for him. So far as the inaugural goes, it differs in toto from all that the *Standard* ever published. The *Standard* charges "Jeff Davis and the cotton States" with having precipitated the war, and having shed the first blood. Gov. Vance gives the lie direct to this monstrous assertion of the *Standard*, and says the war was forced upon us by the Yankees. The *Standard* opposed the Conscription act and affirmed it should never have its assent. Gov. Vance declares himself fully in favor of the law, and declares that by it the Confederacy has been saved.—The *Standard* declared that the cotton States had no cause for seceding, and consequently no right to withdraw from the Union. Gov. Vance clearly admits and boldly affirms that right. Gov. Vance, in these vital particulars, differs in toto from the *Standard*, and agrees throughout with the ultra secessionists, a large number of whom, we regret now to say, opposed his election.

It now falls to the lot of the *Standard* to play the boot-lick and hypocrite, and to "endorse Governor Vance's inaugural." It cannot help itself. It submitted to the act of secession because secession was a necessity, to which the people extorted from it a reluctant obedience. It submitted to the conscript law after it saw that it could neither stir up secession in the country nor mutiny in the camp. It endorses the glowing accession inaugural of Gov. Vance, because it can't help itself; but that very submission proves its editor a hypocrite and traitor.

We have no favors to ask of Gov. Vance nor of those who placed him in power. We are unconcerned of ever having spoken or written a disrespectful word concerning him, either as a private gentleman, a military officer, or a political candidate. He promises to make an efficient Governor. He has it in his power to do more for the State and the cause of the South than Col. Johnston, or even any "ultra secessionist" could have done. We believe he will do it; and palmed by the tongue and paralyzed the hand that would attempt to place obstructions in his path. For our own part, as his war policy pleases us prodigiously, we feel inclined to honor and praise him moderately; and if this disgruntles the *Standard* it must only treat Gov. Vance to desert from his true Southern policy—that's Holden's only remedy. We have only to say, in conclusion, that we verily believe if Holden were to persist in publishing his Union sentiments, endeavoring to stir up discontent and mutiny in the army, and resistance to the conscript law, as he has heretofore done, Gov. Vance would hang him as high as Haman. Holden knows on which side his bread is buttered, and how to make a virtue of necessity, and Gov. Vance may forgive, but cannot forget, what Holden has said of him in days gone by.

GARIBOLDI.—We gave our vote yesterday in favor of hanging Garibaldi, as an enemy to social order and good government. We have never seen any reason to reconsider that vote, and shall rejoice to see his miserable existence brought to an end by the application of our own opinion of him.

The telegraph says that Garibaldi has been defeated, wounded and captured. Served him right. He would not keep quiet. He was a common disturber of the peace, a red republican, and if here, would have been a black Republican, worse than Carl Schurz, or others of that class. As well hang him now as any other time.

Baltimore papers, of the 9th inst., say that our cavalry was foraging in Pennsylvania. We learn that our commissary finds no difficulty in procuring bacon at ten cents per pound in Maryland for Confederate money, and it is stated that Gen. Lee has intimated that no more stores need be sent him.

## Latest by the Mails.

CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.—8,000 YANKEES AND 1,000 NEGROES SAID TO BE RANCHED. Dispatches received in Richmond, last Tuesday and Wednesday, announce the surrender of the Yankee army at Harper's Ferry, 8,000 strong, to the ubiquitous Jackson. Some of the despatches have it that 1,000 negroes, worth the whole 8,000 Yankees were also captured. Our Richmond exchanges rely implicitly in the strength of these despatches.

FROM MARYLAND, we have no special movements to announce. The army there is represented in the best of spirits, and every way in excellent condition. The patriotic Marylanders are rallying to the Confederate standard in considerable numbers.

CAPTURE OF THE KANAWHA SALT WORKS. In another place the progress of the forces under Gen. Loring, in the Kanawha valley, is fully detailed. The following dispatch announces an important achievement:

RICHMOND, Sept. 16th, 1862.

TO HON. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH: Gen. Loring's command entered the Kanawha Salines on last Saturday morning and took possession of the salt works, closely pursuing the enemy en route for Charleston. Salt works not much injured. A very large quantity on hand, selling at thirty-five (35) cents per bushel. An order has been sent to me urging farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, &c., and return with salt.

(Signed) THOS. L. BROWN, Major commanding Post.

## FROM GEN. PRICE'S ARMY.

MOBILE, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Evening News*, from Tupelo, dated yesterday, says, Gen. Price's army moved from Baldwin, Miss. Friday last on forced marches. A messenger just arrived reports that on Saturday afternoon, the advanced guard under Gen. Armstrong, surprised and attacked the Yankees, 6,000 strong, at Iuka, driving them out of the town, and taking 200 prisoners. Gen. Price, with the main body, came up Sunday morning. The enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands \$100,000 worth of stores, principally flour and salt. General Price gave chase, and when last heard from was seven miles behind the enemy.

An official dispatch received at the Department, Richmond, confirms this news and says that Rosecranz having abandoned several hundred thousand dollars worth of army stores at Iuka, had arrived with part of his army at Nashville.

## GEN. LEE'S PROCLAMATION TO THE MARYLANDERS.

Gen. Lee has issued a magnanimous and stirring proclamation to the people of Maryland—such as reflects honor and glory on himself and the noble army under his command. He briefly recapitulates the bloody and brutal deeds of the Lincoln despotism, and places before Maryland the free choice of her future destiny. The following is the closing paragraph from which the spirit of the whole may be readily gathered:

This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and while the Southern people will rejoice to see you come to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

## COL. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

This is also a soul-stirring document addressed by Col. Johnson to his beloved, but crushed fellow-citizens. It breathes a spirit of patriotism which will kindle a flame in every loyal heart. We have only room to-day for the last paragraph: Remember the cells of Fort McHenry! Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren, the insults to your wives and daughters, the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses! Remember these, your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for liberty and right.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Col. C. S. A. September 8th, 1862.

## FROM ALABAMA.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 16.—Telegraphic communication has been established with Huntsville. The Yankees destroyed all the works and engines of the Memphis and Charleston railroad before leaving that place.

SUFFOLK has not been evacuated. The Petersburg Express learns it is occupied by two regiments of Yankee conscripts, the drilled regiments having been removed some weeks since. It also learns that Yankee depredations upon the surrounding country have increased in violence and brutality within the last week. The rascals ought to be thrashed out of the place, and several other places.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Our friends of the eighteenth regiment, we learn are, or were, at the latest accounts, over the line in Pennsylvania. We presume that Gen. Jackson was at, or near, Martinsburg, Va., in pursuit of the Yankees who were left in the Valley to protect the railroad and Harper's Ferry. The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 18,000. When this force is disposed of, there will then be no enemy in our rear, and the line of communication by the Valley route will be open for our advancing army as they push Northward.

It is supposed Jackson went from Frederick to Hagerstown, and then turned back on Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 16th.

The last accounts we have of Gen. Kirby Smith's column, through Northern papers, state that he was within five miles of Covington, on the 10th inst. Covington is just opposite Cincinnati.

## Gov. Vance's Inaugural—Spirit of the Press.

We continue to make quotations from the press of the State on Gov. Vance's inaugural. So far as they have fallen under our observation, the "ultra secession" papers are decidedly the best pleased. The *Hillsboro Recorder* in the following paragraph is not very exultant:

The inauguration of Gov. Vance, with the usual ceremonies, took place at the Capitol Square in the city of Raleigh on Monday, the 8th inst. The oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Pearson. The Governor's speech on the occasion was eloquent and patriotic, and seemed to give perfect satisfaction. A very large concourse of citizens were in attendance, and a spirit of cordial gratulation appeared to animate the whole.

We contrast the above insipid language with the following glowing remarks of the *Charlotte Whig*, a strong Johnston paper:

We have just risen from a perusal of Governor Vance's inaugural, and hasten to publish to the readers of the press of North Carolina, and learning it is mainly and dignified. For the perspicuity of the ideas which it embraces, for the classical purity of its language, the elegance of its style, its force of thought; but above all, for the importance of the political matter which it contains, it has never been surpassed by any similar public document which has issued from the press of North Carolina. We feel assured that its noble sentiments will elicit a cheerful response from the heart of every patriot throughout the Southern Confederacy. We will close our remarks with the relation of the following anecdote: An editor of a newspaper opposed to the Hon. Henry Clay once remarked, by way of a taunt, that Mr. Clay's mouth was large and unseemly; to whom another editor, Mr. Clay's sincere advocate, replied, Mr. Clay has a mouth that generally speaks for itself. We say to our patrons, read Gov. Vance's inaugural; it speaks for itself.

The *Waynesville Opener* says: The whole speech was indicative of a modesty which did not seek the high position from one of its responsibilities. It was frequently applauded, and we believe gave universal satisfaction.

The *Greensboro Patriot* is wrathful because the inaugural pleases the ultra-secessionists, whom it gracefully denounces "Hypocrites" and "Members of the Bazaar Road," and adds:

The Governor clearly has said nothing in his admirable and patriotic inaugural address but what they (the ultra secessionists) knew he would say.

SPEAKING OF THE CONSCRIPT BILL, or rather of the interminable discussion which it is producing in Congress, the *Petersburg Express* of last Monday incidentally remarks:

"We consider this bill as good as indefinitely postponed. We see no difference between the interminable discussion of it that is going on and its utter extinguishment. It ought to have been passed in twenty-four hours after Congress met, and would have been, if that body had not unfortunately taken it into their heads to do the shortest and surest way to conduct this war as a close was just to fill the country with their Bunkum speeches. We differ most respectfully with these honorable gentlemen in this particular. So far from their speeches being productive of any good, they are positively endangering the safety of the South."

Wherefore those interminable discussions and windy speeches? Editors do not publish them, and if the constituents of the eloquent fools who utter them ever be punished with reading them, it will be at the expense of their authors. This is no time for courting popularity or establishing a reputation for constitutional State Rights statesmanship. It is very unlikely that any member of the present Congress, however high he may aspire, will ever reach the Presidential chair. Granting that he may, however, there is but one way to do it. Making windy speeches will not conduct him in that direction. Opposing any obstacles to the surest and quickest way to place an invincible army in the field will now lead to destruction. Our country has been laid waste by the destructive ravages of an invading foe. Thousands of our citizens whose husbands are in ashes, are themselves in exile. Their property, to the value of unknown millions, has been stolen and carried off by hordes of thieves calling themselves an army. Every outrage and insult which brutality could devise have been heaped upon our people without distinction of age or sex. A temporary check has been put upon their hellish crimes. An army of heroes, composed of the flower and valor of the country, under the smiles of Heaven, have driven them from our borders. They have transferred the ravages and the horrors of war, for a time at least, from our own doors. The poisoned chalice which the enemy had prepared and applied to the lips of our oppressed people, he must now for a time drink himself. But how long he returns, with seven-fold fury, and forces the bitter draught down the throats of an afflicted people? That depends entirely upon our rulers, or rather our legislators. The Yankees are raising an army of 600,000 men, while the Congressmen of the South are writing out speeches in the blood of their constituents.—Thousands and tens of thousands of new recruits are rushing to the Yankee army every day, but Congress refuses to make preparations to meet them. Nero fiddled while Rome was in flames.

We agree with the *Express* that the bill ought to have been passed in twenty-four hours after Congress met. Every paper in the Confederacy has been urging its passage, or silently trusting to the wisdom of Congress. It has all been in vain. In less than four months the Yankee hordes will again visit our coasts and river, and find us even more defenceless than we were last winter. The people will be sacrificed to the folly of their Representatives, and the independence of the country will be kept in doubt to gratify the ambition of trading politicians.

Is there no remedy for this? Is the country to bealway in jeopardy through the imbecility of those who aspire to make its laws, but who, in fact, are aiming only at place and power for themselves? The present Congress is becoming a by-word and reproach, and will go down to posterity as a nuisance unless it speedily reforms the time it has lost and give the country an army commensurate with the dangers which impend. If the Yankees fleet again invade the South and find it in a defenceless condition, awful will be the responsibility of those who are now trifling with the lives and property of this people and the independence of the Confederacy. President Davis has asked for an increase of the army, and suggested a plan by which it may be secured; if Congress refuse to grant it, on their heads the responsibility will rest, but that will not atone for their culpable imbecility. They seem to reject the President's plan, but are unable to advise a better, and hence no increase of the army has yet been provided for, and God only knows what is to become of the country.—A month's delay may have lost our liberties and discredited us. We see no remedy for the evil except the removal of the several States call to unless the Executive and the Legislature have the requisite different Legislatures of the President.—This is the only remedy which we see, and the sooner it is applied the better, if we wish one can be devised. Surely something ought to be done speedily.

JEFF. THOMPSON.—The latest Federal intelligence of this gentleman was that he was in New Orleans disguised as a negro. The *Mobile Tribune's* correspondent says: "We may look for an order from Butler's office commanding all negroes within his lines to be watched, for the purpose of detecting the ubiquitous Jeff."

## Latest by telegraph.

Capture of 8,000 Yankees at Harper's Ferry.—Hill reinforced.—McClellan driven back.—Death of Gen. Garland.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.

The report of the battle at Harper's Ferry and capture of 8,000 Yankee prisoners is confirmed. An account from Maryland says Gen. McClellan attacked Gen. D. H. Hill, on Sunday, with 8,000 (Query, 80,000?) men. The fight lasted all day with heavy loss on both sides. On the following day (Monday) Hill was reinforced by Longstreet, and the battle renewed, when McClellan was driven back three miles. Gen. Garland, of Va., was killed. His body reached Richmond, yesterday, Thursday.

From General Loring's Army—Official Dispatches.

We have the pleasure of publishing the following copies of official telegrams to the Secretary of War, in relation to the recent brilliant successes achieved by Major General W. W. Loring in Western Virginia:

CAPTURE OF RICHMOND. HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF VA., FAYETTE C. H., Va. Sept. 14th. Via Giles C. H. or Dublin, Sept. 14. Jenkins captured. Buchanan, Upham C. H., Gen. Kelly's main depot, with 5,000 stand of arms and immense stores, all of which were destroyed. He took the commanding officers and thirty prisoners. The next day he captured Weston. The next day he took Glenaville. The next day he took Colonel Rathbone and his regiment at Route Court House. The next day he drove a force of the enemy from Ravenswood, and the next day he crossed into Ohio, marching twenty miles in about twenty hours. He was, at last accounts, on the Kanawha. (Signed) W. W. LORING, Major-General.

## FAYETTE COURT HOUSE TAKEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF VA., FAYETTE C. H., Va. Sept. 14th. Via Dublin, Sept. 14th. After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday, at half past one o'clock, P. M., with the best of my forces, which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles, he entered his fortification at this place, which were strong, and consisted of very formidable outer works, enclosing a quadrangular fort with glacis and redoubts and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery. My men pushed up, the walls with great spirit, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Our loss small. About midnight all the force of the enemy assembly in the fort, three regiments were added reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments stronger; but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning, the enemy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered, and I am now master of their works. I am now pursuing with all my forces. (Signed) W. W. LORING, Major-General.

## TWO MORE VICTORIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF VA., FAYETTE C. H., Va. Sept. 14th. Via Dublin, Sept. 14th. After fighting two obstinately contested fights to-day—one at Gates Hill, and the other at Gauley, the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, trains and some stores. The magazine and many more were burned before they fled. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took 700 barrels of salt. We have taken camp Gauley, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha. (Signed) W. W. LORING, Major-General.

## CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON—THE ENEMY ROUTED AGAIN AND FLYING.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Loring: CHARLESTON, Kanawha co., Sept. 13. Via Giles Court House, 16th. And Dublin, 16th. After incessant skirmishing from Gauley down, we took this place at 3 o'clock, P. M. The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat. Jenkins is in his rear. (Signed) W. W. LORING, Major-General Commanding.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST—MORE VICTORIES. A telegraph received by the War Department on yesterday gave an account of very handsome successes by Gen. Loring over the enemy on the Kanawha. They were not only routed, but a depot containing five thousand stand of arms