THE STATE JOURNAL, RALEIGH, N.C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

[For the State Journal. Our Maryland Army Correspondence. CAMP NEAR FREDERICK, MARYLAND,) Sunday, September 7.

Dear Journal: This pleasant Sabbath morning finds me seated in the shade of some oaks, in full view of the beautiful little city of Frederick, situated in a delightful part of "My Maryland"-and thousands of the sons of the South around me, whose flashing eyes and soul-lit countenances speak freedom to an oppressed land. But I will begin at the beginning or at least at the time I left the "Old North State," where I had been for some time on a wounded furlough.

Leaving home one pleasant morning, after taking an affectionate leave of dear ones, a few hours journey over a smooth road found me at the little station of town of Salisbury, and stepped up to the M-n House, with the expectation of getting something wherewith to refresh the inner man; and by the way, has been studying economy in matters pertaining to the management of household affairs, for I can assure of battle, seemed to quiver, as if in pain at the scene you that the table was not "groaning under the load" of eatables. But a soldier is not over fastidious nor hard to please. I was soon almost "filled" and on the road to the "City of Oaks." The cars were very much crowded with soldiers returning to duty, and your "very humble" had to stand up for some time, but was at length fortunate enough to get a seat by the side of a "young gentleman of the army," and in front of a pair of "buxom lasses." Of course there was no such thing as sleep during the night, crowded as we were, but I was sufficiently repaid for the loss of sleep by hearing the interesting conversation carried on between my neighbor and the two young ladies-but I must hurry on. Got a first rate breakfast on the road somewhere-changed cars at Raleigh, only stopping a few moments, hurried on to Weldon, and if you ever have to lay over there a day or two you will be Well-lone too-but happily, we made the connection and in the evening arrived at Petersburg, a city very much noted in late days for hack Arivers, and dried apple pies. As I had a little business up the South Side Read I had to "lay by" in Petersburg till morning. While at the hotel I was very much entertained by a lady, with a long outlandish, dutchsounding name, which no one could pronounce but herself, whose most particular forte seemed to be music on the pino with singing or at least what she called singing or music, but what I called a cortinual succession of groans and shricks, been for some time past, and that the sunshine of peace. intermixed with an occasional "yell." Quite a and happiness may soon beam upon our Southern crowd collected in front of the hotel to find out the cause of such a noise. Morning came and I was soon on the way up the South Side-arrived at the neat little village of Farmville, at which place there are a number of hospitals, filled with the sick from our armies. A better location could not have been selected for a general hospital for convalescents. the country around being very healthy and the water excellent, and I am happy to say the Surgeons in charge here are kind and attentive, something quite unusual in our hospitals and armies. Next evening, found me in the Capital, and the next at Gordonsville, in search of "Stonewall's' corps-was told that he was across the Rappahannock, struck out in pursuit, went up on the train to Rapidan Station-started on foot to Culpeper Court House ; passed over the battle field of Cedar Run; still ou; through Culpeper; arrive at the Rappahannock ; hear that Stonewall is on the way to Manassas; still follow on; overtake Longstreet's corps preparing for a battle at Thoroughfare gap; enemy strongly posted. Longstreet commenced the attack about five o'clock, and by dark the Yankees were flying towards Manassas and our cavalry in pursuit. Next morning the entire corps passed through, and after a hard march reached the bartle-field near Manassas. We had been hearing the roar of artillery all day, and arrived in time to take a part in Friday's fight. Saturday morning early the battle again commenced with artillery, getting hotter and more furious as the day advanced ; evening came on, the conflict was now terrible, and as night approaches the enemy is driven back, and the shouts of the Confederates proclaim a victory. Sunday morning I was over the battle-field. The scene was awfully terrible, and past describing. The dead Yankee sol-diers lay in piles over the field; their loss was indeed terrible. After a short rest Sunday morning, Stonewall's corps were again on the march, this time in the direction of Leesburg; arrived at the turnpike, we turned down the road towards Fairfax, and at 10 o'clock encamped. Early Monday morning; we were again on the way; in the evening four miles from Fairfax; skirmish firing commenced on our right; presently the enemy's artillery opened upon us from the same direction. Branch's, Field's, Thomas' and Pender's brigades of A. P. Hill's division were ordered to advance upon the enemy-soon the musketry commenced, and the roar of battle awaked the echoes in the hills around Fairfax. By the time dark closed in upon us, the enemy were driven back and we held the field. Our loss in this engagement was light compared to that of the enemy. Our troops displayed great gallantry and courage. Tuesday we rested and cooked rations near the battle-field. Next morning early, Stonewall was again on the march towards Leesburg, camping at night near Dranesville, next night at Leesburg-Friday night we were in Mary-land, and reached this place yesterday evening. Our course from here I of course know nothing aboutcould not tell yet, if I did. Our army is in excellent health, and in perfect fighting trim. By the time 1 have another opportunity of sending a "letter" I may have something new to write in regard to "Old Stonewall's" doings. Until then, I remain, Yours, &c., PINE BURR.

and with their "base of operations" changed to a point, two miles farther off and about four miles from Culpeper Court House. The moon was already far up when we desisted from the pursuit, and, tired and worn out, threw ourselves upon the ground for rest. The scene around us was heart-rending in the extreme. The proportion of the Yankee dead 'to ours was as three to one. On every side, the groans of the wounded and dying and the imploring cries for water, water, fell upon ears. As if unconscious of this festival of blood and the graves of many blighted hopes, the Queen of night shone still more sweetly down upon the cold and pallid faces of the dead. Here and there, upon the mountain side and in the field, the brave Southerners and the Northeln invaders, as if brothers instead of enemies, lay side by side, and the calm and placid features of the former contrasted strangely with the vindictiveness displayed upon those of the latter. At one point on the and we were whirling along on the train through a side of the mountain where our regiment was most hotly engaged, at dead of night, I stood by the outside of the mountain where our regiment was most country very much in want of rain-arrived at the stretched form of Hance Hayes, 4th Sergeant of company E. With a sweet smile upon his face and his hands quietly clasped upon his breast, he had quietly and peacefully breathed out his life in defence of his

cipitately, leaving us in possession of the battle-field

native land. The very moon-beams that, from a clear of battle, seemed to quiver, as if in pain at the scene before them. Possessed of a warm and generous disposition he was loved by all who knew him, and it

may truly be said of him, "He was a youth-such as, take him all in all, We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

There far away from home, and friends, and native State, he had fought his last fight, and there "where the breezes blow and the branches wave and the song birds sweetly sing" he, with his many other compat-riots in arms, shall sleep until the Resurrection morn. Had I time, Messrs. Editors, I would gladly give a detailed acount of all our movements from the battle of "Cedar Run" until now, but time and space forbilit. I hope, at some future day, to be able to give all these things in full, and when they shall have been accurately and truthfully delineated, I am sure it will be conceded, on all sides, that the 33d regiment of N. C. troops never failed to do its duty. Ere this shall have reached you the public will have heard of the retreat of the Yankees from Culpeper, the brilliant victories of the Confederates at Manassas, the crossing into Maryland and the many strange and unexpected events now daily transpiring. But my letter perhaps already spins its weary length too far, and I must reserve for another a farther description of events which I had intended noticing in this. May I not, in the meantime, however, indulge the hope that our cause may continue to be as prosperous as it is now and has

homes. With many kind wishes, I am your friend, GAMMA SIGMA. [For the State Journal. The Yankees at Washington, N. C. Since the very creditable and successful attack on the Yankees at Washington, they are reported to have been guilty of great enormities there. They arrested a number of the citizens, and treated them with great indignity; they have since destroyed several houses near the river. Surely it must be desirable to our authorities to liberate that oppressed and persecuted people from the insolent subjection in which they are held. Fortunately it can be easily accomplished. The principal inducement with the Yankees to remain in the town is the naval stores and other supplies which they get from the country below .--Some few of the wealthier and most respectable and influential citizens of the county, yielding to the inducements of avarice, and the subtle influences by which they are tempted, have engaged, it is said, in supplying the Yankees with tar, &c. Their example has been followed to some extent by the poorer people, who in general have displayed a more devoted and self-sacrificing patriotism than those whose high. er positions and larger property should have put them in the front rank of patriots. A company of infantry on each side of the river, under active and determined captains, can destroy the tar and turpentine and cotton made or preserved for sale to the Yankees ; and by bringing to punishment one or two of the most flagrant instances of treason, can break up the trade, and countervail the pernicious influence which example in high places and immunity to the guilty has exerted. To sell cotton at 30 or 40 cents per pound, and tar (usually worth \$1) at from \$10 to \$20 per barrel, is of itself a strong temptation ; when the doing it is seen to bring no unpleasant consequences of any sort the temptation becomes irresistible.

" higher law," emanating from their own corrupt consciences-if an abolitionist has a conscience. They have a majority of States, which will continue to increase in the northwest, and hence, if the South were foolish enough to re-enter the Union, she would always be at the mercy of a people, like those of Carthage, faithless to all public engagements when it became their interest to break them.

The Puritan race, whose principles rule the New England, some of the Western, and powerfully influences the balance of the Northern States, is known in English history, as a seditious and turbulent minority and a ruthless and despotic majority. For a century and a half they waged war against the Church of England, as they do now against slavery, and finally succeeded in overthrowing Church and State. A minority of the people of England, to maintain themselves, abolished all constitutional liberty, and substituted a military despotism which for years scarcely allowed toleration for any creed but their own .-In Ireland, their course was marked by bloodshed and rapine; they confiscated all the land, and quoted the Bible as their authority for treating its conquered people, as the Israelites of old treated the inhabitants of the promised land. Fire and sword was not spared, and the history of Puritan rule in Ireland foreshadows what the South will suffer, if God in his anger allows them to subjugate it. When the death of Cromwell gave freedom to Eugland, the baffled fanatics, dreading a retribution for their scorpion rule, fled to Holland. There they had freedom of conscience and full liberty for their peculiar creed, but as they could not persecute, they came to America and founded a number of States, where their tyranny over other men's consciences had full play. They sold Quakers into slavery, and hung Roman Catholics; and their treatment of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, is known to every schoolboy. The same intense intelerance is hereditary in the race, but the object is changed, it is the slaveholder who is now to be persecuted and robbed, and Puritan godliness is displayed in sending such disciples as "John Brown" to disseminate its doctrines by murder and incendiarism. The disciple was worthy of his masters and their common creed worthy of the source whence it sprung-from a race who sold the heathen Indian into West India slavery, along with the christian Quaker-who hung Catholics and burnt old women for witches-all in God's name. It is quite consistent that their descendants of the present day should satiate their avarice and glut their vengeance in the name of a God whom they blaspheme and of a freedom which they neither understand nor enjoy-being violators of the holiest attributes of the one, and utterly ignorant of the true principles of the other.

Provost Marshals-their office, powers and duties.

The following communication has been presented to the Senate from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution requesting certain information from the President in relation to the pay and appointment of Provost Marshals:

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President C. S. A

In the House resolutions were adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to rebort a bill establising a Supreme Court for the Confederate States.

Substitutes were offered for the conscript bill by Davis, of Mississippi, and Bonham, of South Carolina, both of which were rejected and the original house bill passed, yeas 43, nays 39. Both houses adjourned until Friday.

Facts and Rumors.

The Yankees have evacuated Corinth, burning every house to the ground before they left. They are retreating northward, laying the whole country waste and buining houses.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 3d inst. says that General Blount is to march from Fort Scott immediately to invade Northwest Arkansas. The Confederates are concentrated at Cross Hollows, near Elkhorn battle-field, awaiting his appearance. Quantrell encountered the Union forces at Lamar.

illing and wounding 22 men and 2 officers. The Washington correspondent of the New York

Tribune states the losses in all the battles, including Saturday, at 12,000, and calls Pope a liar for overestimating his loss. The rebel loss is believed to be less, as they fought under cover.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Bull Nelson, who was wounded in the thigh at the Richmond, Ky., battle was carried sixteen miles to a fence corner, where he was dropped, but escaped finally with difficulty. He succeeded in getting to Cincinnati.

The steamboats and street cars in Cincinnati had stopped running, and all business was suspended. Humphrey Marshall was approaching Cynthiana from Piketon, Ky. Gen. Smith's forces were variously estimated at from 12.000 to 25,000.

The governments and people of Central America rotest against the scheme proposed by the Yankees or sending all the negros they can steal to Central America.

The negro has no home on the Continent except in the Confederate States and in Brazil.

W. B. Johnston, Columbia, S. C., is manufacturing Printers' Ink, offered at \$1 per pound for News and \$1 50 for Book Ink.

When the army crossed the Potomac, at Edwards Ferry, there was an exciting race between many of the regiments to see who should get across first, and the boys dashed into the water with laughter and cheers. The y were in the finest spirits.

Lexington, Ky., was entered by the Confederates on the 3d instant.

An extra session of the Kentucky Legislature has been convened at Louisville, Ky. Frankfort, the capital, has been abandoned, and all the archives, &c., removed to Louisville.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD arrived in Charleston on Saturday last and took rooms at the Mill's House, so that settles the question as to his field of service.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL. SMITH TO THE PEO-PLE OF KENTUCKY .- Kenluckians-I am authorized by the President of the Confederacy to organize troops and issue commissions. I appeal to you to make one effort for your principles; for your institutions and for your State, rally under your flag, organize and muster your men in the cause of the South. Breckinridge, Buckner, and their brave Kentuckians are on their way to join you. Make one effortstrike one blow, and your State will be saved from Yankee thraldom, and take a place in the van of the Confederacy, where her institutions and her principles rightfully place her. (Signed)

KIRBY SMITH, Major General, C. S. A.

HOSPITAL CONFORTS -The New York Times says: The large population with which the strategy of General Pope has filled the hospitals set in new activity all the machinery of charity. The sick and wounded are in need of a thousand comforts which Government does not provide for them. Under clothing and outer clothing, slippers, socks, jellies, and the smaller luxuries craved by convalescent appetites, the stimulants necessary to recruit the faded strength-everything, in short, demanded for the sick room, is needed for the soldier's hospital

The Beast is still publishing his orders in New Orleans. He has not been relieved vet

WANTED To Bent, a Dwelling House suitable for a small Family, for which a liberal price will be given. For particulars, &c., inquire at this office.

sep 14 Medical College of Virginia, at Rich-

mond---Session of 1862-'63.

THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the first Monday in November, 1862, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing. It is not intended by the Faculty to abandon permanently the session of five months, but in consideration of the state of the country, and the increased expense of living, it has seemed t. them advisable to reduce it, for the present, to four months. The course will be conducted on the same plan, and with the same advantages to the student, as heretofore. Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practic of Medicine. 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 Pharmacy. Marion Howard, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, FEES .- Professors' ticket, each. Demonstrator of Anatomy, \$10 Matriculation, G.aduation, \$25 For further information, or a copy of the catalogue, address L. S. JOYNES, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. Sept 13

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,)

Sept 17

No. 36.

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the premises, together with barns and all necessary houses, and the best well of water in the State. This houses, and the dest mething to secure a first rate fars will either sell or rent. Apply to WILLIAM GREEN Sept 10 85 81 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA.) Raleigh, Sept. 13th, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 7. I. COLONELS AND OTHER OFFICERS IN CON mand of the militia of North Carolina are hereby order to bring all men liable to conscription in their comman and all soldiers absent from their regiments without les to the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. All power ucce sary for the enforcing of this order is hereby given

II. A failure or refusal to comply with this order subject the offender to the penalties of a court martial. consequent reduction to ranks.

III. The Executive through its own officers having the undertaken to collect all persons liable to military instead of allowing Confederate officers to do so. earnestly hoped that all will come up promptly to the s formance of their duty.

By order of Gov. VANCE. J. G. MARTIN,

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

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IL, IN ALL CASES WHERE PROMOTION IS DUE

rom seniority, and the competency of the parties entitle

by position to promotion is questionable, a Board of Er

aminers shall be convened by Brigade Commanders to de

termine the candidate's capabilities of instructing and

controlling the commands commensurate with the grade

to which promotion is expected, as also their efficiency and perfect sobriety. All newly elected officers will be

examined before similar Boards of Examiners to determine

their competency and the confirmation of their election.

By commend af the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Richmond, May 17, 1862.

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ant General

S. COOPER.

Adj't and Inspector Ceneral

Granville county. It contains 470 acres, about of half of which are cleared and in a high state of sult half of which are cleared and in a tright state of culting tion, and the balance in woods of original growth. The Farm lies on Knap of Reeds Creek, and adjoins the land G. W. Mordecai, Esq. The land is adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Corn, &c. About a acres are good low grounds, which, besides being productive, abound in game. There is a good dwelling

JAS. H. MOORE A Good Farm for Sale, THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm |

To the members of the next House of GENTLEMEN: I shall be a candidate for , Gelection to the office of Principal Clerk of the p of Commons at the approaching session of Assembly. Former experience in that and similar tions induces me to believe that I shall be alite satisfaction, if elected. Respectfully, Sept 10

TO HIRE.

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

N. CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION

THE subscriber has printed and offers for

sale 500 extra copies of the Ordinances and Jutions adopted by the North Carolina, State Conv.

As the Convention had only 500 copies print

ders must be accompanied with the cash.

Price per copy, When sent by mail,

Sept 10

pected that the extra number we have printed

quickly disposed of, and, therefore, those wishing cure copies would do well to order them at once.

NOW READY.

JNO. W. SYNE

Printer to the State C

A No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer.

[For the State Journal. CAMP OF S3RD N. C. REGIMENT. NEAR FREDERICK CITY, MD., September 8th, 1862.

MESSRS, EDITORS: I had intended, when encamp ed around Richmond, to have kept you posted in all the movements of our regiment which might prove of interest to its friends at home, but so sudden have these movements been, and so fast multiplying the one upon the other, that it were vain for me to endeavor to speak of them in detail. That A. P. Hill's division-of which our brigade (Branch's) is a part-was the first to join Stonewall Jackson at Gordonsville, for the purpose of repelling the grand Union Yankee army under Pope, at that time threatening Richmond from Culpeper C. H.—that our division, with Jack-son's and Ewell's, form Stonewall Jackson's corps d'armie-that this corps has, since the 1st of August, done as much hard marching and as much hard fighting, endured as much suffering and accomplished as grand results as ever Napoleon's 'army in the same length of time-these are facts which an intelligent public already know, and it would, perhaps, seem wholly unnecessary for me to speak further of them, but in order that the people of our good old State may know how nobly our regiment has done its duty, and by its bearing in camp and upon the field contributed its part towards the accomplishment of these grand results, I have concluded to jot down, for their benefit, a few of the important events that have transpired within the last month. Leaving Gordonsville on the 5th of August, the three divisions, under Gen. Jackson, started out in the direction of Orange C. H. On the evening of the 8th, we bivouacked between that place and the Rapidan, the enemy's cavalry appearing in full force beyond the river. The next morning we crossed the river, the enemy retiring before us .---In the evening it became apparent that they intended making a stand, and after resting us for awhile, about a mile from where they were drawn up in line of battle, our army marched forward to attack them. In the meantime, the artillery fire was going on quite briskly from the hills on either side, and many were the iron messengers of death that went hurtling through the air. At a little before 6 o'clock in the evening of the 9th of August, 1862, commenced the memorable Dattle of Cedar River-memorable to us, because in it our brigade took a conspicuous part, and our regiment showed the metal they their fellow-citizens, ere the "anaconda" could crush The severity of this engagement and the awful list of casualties on either side, together with the determimination so plainly evinced by our Southern soldiers "to do or die," have never been given to the public, and to imagine them is almost impossible. In our regiment, Capt. Wm. T. Parker's company, E, alone, lost fourteen in killed and wounded out of twentyseven carried into the fight. For two hours the battle raged with fury and the field was covered with the dead and dying. The enemy gave back at every point, and still we pressed them until Old Stonewall dashed forward and led us to the charge, when they fied pre-

It is to be hoped that the blow so well struck at the Yankees will be followed up until full success is attained.

> A CITIZEN. [For the State Journal.

New England States--No. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Calm consideration will convince every dispassionate mind that Lincoln' election was not the original cause of Southern resistance. The seeds of dislike and disunion had been planted and assiduously cultivated for twenty-five years; they were now rip , and the country was about to reap the bloody harvest so often foretold by Southern statesmen, and as often scoffed at by Northern demagogues. His election was merely the first step in the practical execution of designs long cherished, openly avowed and only deferred for want of power to execute them., Seward's "irrepressible conflict" calmly. awaited the hour when it should commence the assault, backed by the power and influence of the general government and a Congressional majority. The election of Seward's vulgar and bigotted tool to the Presidency, gave him command of the army and navy, his political brethren, of the "black republican party," in Congress, would give him control of the treasury. Under such circumstances, to have awaited until their plans were matured and their forces organized would have been sheer folly. A truculent majority would have enacted law after law, with allthe forms of legality, which would render life and property insecure, and if the South only protested she would be answered by taunts and threats ; if she resisted, her tyrants, fully prepared, would crush her to the earth. The brutal treatment now experienced by the opponents of black republicanism in the North would then be exercised upon our purest and best citizens. Those brave and noble spirits, who now brave the storm of Northern vengeance, as the leaders of our revolution, would be seized and incarcerated in Northern dungeons, if not hung by court martia, and the entire South delivered, bound hand and foot,

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed resolution of the Senate, requesting you to give them information concerning the pay and appointment of Provost Marshals.

The army regulations provide for the employment by a Commanding General or a General of Division. of Provost Marshals, who are charged with the custody of prisoners and the performance of police duties. In garrisons non-commissioned officers are usually assigned to these duties, but, with armies in the field, deprived as they are of the assistance of the civil authorities, and often encumbered with large numbers of prisoners, the duties become more difficult and important, and commissioned officers are detailed for their lischarge.

It will be observed that Provost Marshals are employed, not appointed; otherwise officers of the army, already holding commissions, could not be assigned to such duty without holding two distinct appointments from the Government.

It having been found that large amounts of public property at our principal depots, and the peace and good order of many of our towns were endangered by the numerous stragglers from the army, and camp followers hanging about them, and that desertion from the army was encouraged by the want of persons at those points authorized to make arrests, the Department employed Provost Marshals, and vested hem with authority over all persons in the army found within their respective limits.

They have no authority whatever over persons not in the army, except where martial law is in force, in which localities their police powers are extended to citizens as well as soldiers.

Whether martial law exist or not, they are expressly prohibited by a general order from exercising civil jurisdiction, and the Department has checked them in all cases in which the exercise of such jurisdiction has been made the subject of complaint.

Many of the Provost Marshals of posts where martial law is not in force have fallen into the error of supposing themselves to be clothed with general police powers, but the Department has invariably informed them when such cases were brought to its attention, that they could derive the power to arrest citizens from the civil magistrates only.

Their compensation is usually fixed at that of a captain of infantry, but in some few cases they have been allowed the pay of field officers. The reference to the army grade is merely for the purpose of fixing their rate of compensation, and does not confer on them grade or commission.

The employment of Provost Mashals and provost guards is essential to the preservation of public property, to the peace and good order of our chief towns, and to the very existence of the army.

They are paid by the Quartermaster's Department because the army regulations require that Department to pay the incidental expenses of the army, including generally all proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of the army, not expressly as signed to other departments.

Provost Marshals being essential to the operations of the army and not being chargeable to any other department, seem properly to be assigned for their pay and allowances to the Quartermaster General's Department.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

. Confederate Congress.

Sept. 15 .- In the Senate the Military Exemption oill was discussed all day.

A communication was received from the President informing the Senate, in reply to their resolution on the subject, that he has no authentic information of the execution of any soldiers in the Confederate army by order of any General Officer, without trial. In the House resolutions of inquiry, relative to the establishment of asylums for indigent invalid soldiers and bounty lands, were adopted. The conscript bill was further discussed. An amendment was adopted exempting from enrollment the regiment of State troops which has been organized in Texas for the protection of the frontier of that State.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Shingler, of the Holcombe Legion, reports officially that on the 9th instant he made a dash into Williamsburg, Virginia, with three hundred and fifty cavalry, and drove the enemy. five hundred strong, about five miles, capturing a Colonel, the Military Governor of the place, a Major, two Captains, sundry Lieutenants, and about seventyfive privates. He also destroyed large quantities of commissary and other stores. Thirty Yankees were killed The Confederate loss was fifteen killed, wounded and

Gen. Pryor, it is related to the Dispatch, was at one time a prisoner during the late battles, but escaped from his three captors, killing one of them with a bayonet which he had seized from the hands of one of

missing.

The lithographic stone on which was printed the Or-Jinance of Secession of the State of Louisiana, has been found and appropriated by Butler.

· Owing to the position of things in many parts of Tennessee, the Conscription law had not, so far, been generally put in force in that State. The Knoxville Register of the 10th instant is informed, however, on good authority, that an order has been issued for the rigid enforcement of the amended Conscript law in Tennessee.

A CANDID ADMISSION .- The New York Times, of the 6th in a leading editorial, makes the following remarkable confession :

" It is perfectly idle to conceal the fact that, as we stand to-day, we are beaten ; and the same faults which have beaten us hitherto will, if continued, beat us to the end of the chapter. If we persist in the policy thus far pursued; if we have not better generals in the army, and better councils in the Cabinet, and more vigor, a more high toned energy, a more resolute and well aimed determination in the Government than we have had hitherto, the rebellion will conquer the Government, Jeff. Davis will take Mr. Lincoln's seat, and the Constitution of the Confederacy will re-place the Constitution of the United States. But with such a reform, promptly started and vigorously carried out, we can conquer the rebels and restore the ascendancy of the National flag.

A letter from Tangipahoa states that the crew of the Arkansıs, commanded by Lieutentan I. N. Brown. C. S. N., passed through that place on route for Baton They are to man the batteries there, and Rouge having passed through the baptism of fire, there is no danger of their flinching .- Memphis, Tenn., Appeal. Sept. 5.

It is not much the world can give, With all its subtle art, And gold and gems are not the things To satisfy the heart ; But oh ! if those who cluster round The altar and the hearth Have gentle words and loving smiles, How beautiful the earth !

FROM EAST TENNESSEE .- A special dispatch to the Mobile Evening News, from Knoxville dated the 13th, says that Lieutenant Hart's cavalry, belonging to Col. J. Smith's Georgia Legion, had just returned from Cumberland Mountains, where they encountered Col. Cliff's brigade of renegade Tennesseans, near Jamestown. A desperate fight ensued, in which 50 of the enemy were killed, 20 taken prisoners and 80 horses captured without any loss to the Confederates. Col. Cliff was taken prisoner.

TEXAS .- We are indebted to a Texan friend for a late Galveston News, also for the following derived from late letters of the 12th ultimo, from Houston, received by him:

"I have just returned from Galveston-a great Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept. many people are going back there-families, but no business houses. Bilderback and De Young, of Galveston, have been sent to the Huntsville Penitentiary during the war. Flour is \$25 a barrel, lard 30 cents a pound, Lowells 75 cents, and calico \$1.50 per yard; coffee \$1 per pound, potatoes \$5 per bushel. We are having reports of yellow fever at Sabine Pass, brought from Cuba. The Island folks are also frightened at the sudden deaths there. Oue large gunboat just finished at Lynchburg, is down at the wharf. Things are now progressing with telegraph-time, and merchandize is selling at fabulous prices. We are suffering much from the drought. The streams are drying up and rain is much needed. There has been 150 dozen pair cotton cards brought here, that were sold by the order of the Provost Marshal at \$5.20. wholesale, ard retailed at \$6,50. They did not last two weeks."-Jackson Missis sippian, Sept. 11. THE RAGE FOR GOLD .- No sooner is it known at Richmond that Fredericksburg is evacuated than the merchants bolt off to buy up the stocks of Yankes goods there. The news reached there at dusk Tuesday, says the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, and it is believed that two hundred sharpers left in buggies twenty minutes afterwards. Fredericksbug was probably gutted by them before daybreak. We have before us, in the New York Herald of a recent date, a list of the line officers of the Northern Navy, and are struck with the number of Southern men still re taining positions in that service, and thus operating directly against their native States and their own people. Of the four Rear Admirals on the active list three, to wit : David Farragut, Samuel F. Dupont and Lous M. Goldsborough, were born South of Mason and Dixon's line. Where the fourth, Andrew H. Foote, was born wedo not know. There are in active service against our coasts officers in high positions from every one of the Confederats States, North Carolina not excepted, nor South Carolina either.

KALEIGH, September 9th, 1862 GENERAL ORDERS,)

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY • under the Conscription law are hereby required to come to the Camp of Instruction, near this city, at once. GENERAL ORDERS,] Those doing so, will be allowed to select the Infantry Regiments they wish to join, and, unless full, they will be

assigned accordingly. 11. 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. A. GORDON, Sep 13-86-4t Assistant Adjutant General.

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 L 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 Statesville D P Yoakly, Co. K., Capt. Atwood, Forsyth county. Jeff. Yokely, 4 4 4 Enoh Reece, * * 66 66 66 Thes W Drall, " 66 篇 ----66 G, Chatham Co., Capt. Jones. Amos Crotts, Alex Russell, H, Davidson Co., Capt. Michael. raklin Toman, B Malone, D, Moore county, R B Stewart, Wm Pool, Jno W Freeman, " 66 B B Johnson, 66 66 J J Williams, " Davidson county. J P Willliams, West, W B Teague, 66 66 H S Young, ** ** ** Otho C Bean, 66 B, Capt. Hill, Davidson county. 66 Peter Carrall. By order of Col. R. C. HILL. H. J. GASTON, Adj't. Sept 13

Wanted to Hire,

J. C. WASHINGTON.

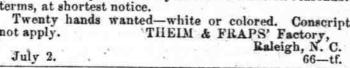
FIFTY able bodied men at the Gulf in Chatham county, for the balance of the year. Apply to George Washington, on the premises, or to the subscriber at Kinston or Raleigh.

STRAYED

Sept 13

FROM 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 every. reward paid for her recovery. ELIZABETH JERMAN. cerning said Mule will be thankfully received and a liberal Durham's Depot, September 10th, 1862. 86-w6wpd SADDLE TREES





BLANTON DUNCAN. COLUMBIA, S. C. FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY. S PREPARED to fill orders to any extent in Engraving and Printing Bank Notes, Bills of Ex-

change, &c. ENGRAVING UPON STEEL OR STONE. GENERAL ORDERS,)

Aug. 9

rolled as conscripts.

No. 63. III. Paragraph I. General Orders, No. 44, current scries, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners whose

HEADQUARTERS, 43D REG'T N. C. TROOPS,) Camp near Drury's Bluff, Sept. 1st. 1862. THE following is a list of the men belonging to this command, who are absent without proper authority : Company B .- Private M. B. Rohinson, M. Griffin. L. Parsons. G. W. Swift, deserted. F Griffin, Company C .- Private J. J. Boswell, desert J. R. Boswell, Elias Lamb, L. A. Hunt, Company D.-Private Mozingo, "W. B. Carter, Henry Carter. Company E .- Private Joseph Webb, Company F .- Private II. Hopkins, Company E .- Private Geo. Pitchford. J. R. Watkins. Company H .- Private John Thomas. W. C. Hildreth. J. C. Hutchinson. Company K .-- Private W. H. Meeks, deserted. By order of COL. KENAN. DRURY LACY, Jo., Adj't. Sept 6 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1862.) THE Sheriffs and constables of this Statean here y authorized and cirected to arrest all persons belonging to the Co I federate army who are absent without leave. For each arrest they will be entitled to a reward from the Confederate government of \$15 for each ope confined in jail, or \$30 if delivered to the Camp of Instruction, near Raleigh, or to a Confederate officer. To secure these arrests, the above named officers will call on any assistance and use all the power and authority belonging to their said offices. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina. Aug 27 HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF N. C., August 5th, 1862. RESPONSIBLE parties in North Carolina, hav-Rangers' service, or are professing to enter it, with the expectation of staying about their homes and always beyond cannon shot of the enemy; notice is hereby given, that all enrolled men in the district are subject to orders

to the merciless rule of New England abolitionists and rapacious pro-consuls.

In the commencement of the present deadly struggle for our rights as freemen and our existen ce as a sovereign State, many true hearted Southerners hesitated from the best and purest motives, and wished to await an "overt act," but the bitter experience of the past year has demonstrated that delay would have been a ruinous policy. Ancient and modern history records no instance of fanaticism ever listenging to the dictates of reason and justice, but when fanaticism, avarice and hypocricy are united, as in our Northern oppressers, we might 'as well attempt to reason with the raging hurricane, or cry for mercy to the fiery lava as it pours forth from Mount Etna. The South struck, and justly and wisely struck, before the conspirators against Southern rights and independence were firmly seated in power. She refused to recognize the President of a sectional party, and fell back upon the inherent right of sovereign States to withdraw from a compact which had been repeatedly and grossly violated, Allegiance and protection are reciprocal, therefore there could be no allegiance due to a government whose principles and State policy were avowedly destructive, not only to her commercial interests, but to the very existence of her people. To have tamely submitted, would have been treas a against that most sacred of human rightsself-government. All honor and glory to the foresighted and undaunted statesmen who promptly scotch'd the snake of northern perfidy, and roused them in its murderous folds.

That Southern man must possess a stunted intellect, or a soul dead to every emotion of patriotism, who, at this stage of our revolution, indulges in the idea of a reconstruction of the Union. If the history of the past quarter of a century has not convinced him of the utter impossibility of binding the northern States by any constitutional engagement, where slavery is interested, then is his faith in the "Puritans" sufficient to remove mountains. It would require superhuman legislation to invent a legal proviso or oath that could not be cancelled by Senators and Representatives who believe, or pretend to believe, in a

Sept. 16 .- In the Senate, Hill, of Georgfa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to declare certain perseus alien enemies.

The bill provides that the President shall issue a proclamation requiring all persons within the Confederate States, who refuse to support the government, to depart within forty days beyond the territorial jurisliction of the Confederate States, and provides that if any of the said persons shall, during the forty days, abandon the government of the United States, and renounces both allegiance thereto, etc., shall be relieved of the penalties against alien enemies.

The military exemption bill was further considered. and the constitutional question discussed for soveral days, was disposed of by the adoption of an amendment, excepting from exemption such State officers as the several States may have declard by law to be liable to the military ; also, an amendment to exempt one editor of each newspaper, which was rejected, yeas 8, navs 14.

A motion was made to strike out ministers of the gospel, which was negatived, yeas 5, nays 17.

The Senate then adjourned

In the House a resolution from the Senate, fixing the 30th day of September as the day for the adjournment of Congress was agreed to.

The conscript bill was further discussed RICHMOND Sept. 17 .- in the Senate to-day the Exemption bill was further considered. The clause exempting tal.ners, shoemakers, millers, &c., was agreed to; also the clause exempting Quakers and Tunkers, and another exempting physicians. The clause ex-empting theological students was stricken out. An amendment to exempt overseers of plantations is pending.

is the part of the

In this respect the Navy presents a marked con-trast to the army, which is due probably to the character of the first named service, which isolates them wholly from the people and gives them no home but their ships, and no county but theer flag .--Wilmington Journal. and the

Aug. 9, 1862. Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. LIAVING sawed the best portion of timber off my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and Smithfi Id stations. The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order.— The turpentine still is in good order, holds 18 barrels.— Can be bought on a credit if desired. The still is suitable

N. M. VINSON. for a v hiskey still. Aug 30 82-wlmpd&tf CHATHAM COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

A T A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS AP-Le pointed for opening Books of Subscription to the above Road, the following Resolution was adopted : Resolved, That Books of subscription for Stock in said Company be forthwith opened, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in the city of Raleigh, under the Superintendence of Wm. H. Jones. Feb. 14-tf

Oxford Schools. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with L board and comfortable accommodations Students at-tending the Masonic High School and the Female Schools of the town ; also any persons wishing to board, in a healthy section, and enjoy good society. Terms from \$12.50 to \$1^s, per month. R. D. HART.

February 5th, 1862.

North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

25-tf

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON Wednesday, the 1st of September. Pupils should be sent in promptly at the commencement of the session. Parents will be expected, as far as possible, to furnish the accessary winter clothing, especially shoes. Any person knowing of deaf-mute or blind children, be-tween the ages of eight and twenty-one, will please communicate the fact to the Principal, in order that the nec-

essary steps may be taken to have them sent to the Institu-tion. Any information as to the method of admission of pupils &c., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise. WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal. August 16, 78-1m

JAMES J. PAYNE, Co. F, 19th Regiment N. C. T. has deserted. He is 31 years of age, blue eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, five feet ten inches high and by occu-pation a carpenter. Payne was born in Forsyth county, enlisted at Greensboro', Guilford county, N. C., 17th June 1861. E. B. KING, Lieut. Commanding Co. F, 2nd Cavairy. Camp Campbell, July 21st, 1862. 73-tf

Regiments are in the East, will report at Richmond, ginia, and those whose Regiments are in the West at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

from these Headquarters; and that more active duty will

be required of the Partizan's than of other soldiers. When

the orders for active service are not promptly complied

EXTRACT.

D. H. HILL,

76-tf

Major General Commanding,

RICHMOND, July 31st, 1862.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJ'T. AND INSP. GEN'S. OFFICE,

with, the Partizan companies will be disbanded and en-

IV. All seizures and impressments of every description of property whatever, and especially of arms and Ordnance stores belonging to the States of the Confederacy, are hereby prohibited, and officers of the C. S. Army are enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impresments, and in case they are made by mistake, such officers are ordered to make prompt restitution.

By command of the Secretary of War, S. COOPER. [Signed]

Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT,] August 6th, 1862.

The attention of the officers and men of the 5th N. C. Regt., is called to the above order, No. 63, and all officers, and men are required to report immediately to the Headquarters, or send certificates of Surgeons.

COL. MCRAE. By order of aug. 9 76-11

Just Received SPLENDID substitute for Coffee. Price 60 T. F. PESCUD. Ha cents'per pound. Sept 3

WANTED SITUATION AS TEACHER BY A YOUNG LADY, A a native of the State. She has had four years ex-perience and is capable of teaching the English branches, French and Music. The situation is desired west of Raleigh. 68-tf Apply to the editors of the State Journal,

A Book for the Times.

THE undersigned has prepared for publication a work entitled "SURGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD AND HOSPITAL," embracing a complete digest of the most important facts and principles of each department of the science up to the present time. The book will be an octavo volume of at least three hundred pages, and therefore of such convenient size as will admit of its being carfore of such convenient size as will admit of its being car-ried into the field, for constant and immediate reference. The author believes that in the preparation of this work, he has supplied an important professional desideratam, and solicits the patronage of the physicians of the Confederace, both in and out of the army. Those disposed to become sub scribers are res ec fully solicited to forward their names and addresses, as speedily as possibl, to the author, at Raleigh, North Carolina, in order to expedite the publica-tion of the work. Price 55.00 EDWARD WARREN, M. D., Surgeon C. S. A.

Surgeon C. S. A. Late Professor in the University of Maryland. 81-1m