State Journal

WEDNESDAY, September 24, 1862.

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

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Persons writing to us on Heir own private business, and requiring answers. all 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

INFORMATION WANTED of Andrew Watson, Moore county, North Carolina, a private in the army. she was put on board the cars at Richmond, some ten days ago, in a sick and helpless condition, on his way homeward. He had left Richmond but a day or two before his aged and distressed mother arrived in that city in quest of him. We saw this sorrowing parent last Saturday, on her return home, and take this method of trying to procure the information she so much desires. Should this meet the eye of the obect of her affections and pursuit, or of any person cogizant of his whereabouts, he would be instrumental binding up a broken heart, by communicating impediately with this office.

Editors with whom we exchange will please notice, nd reap a reward more precious than gold.

PRIVATE SECREFARY. - We have seen it somehere unofficially announced in the papers that ichard H. Battle, Esq., lately holding a commission the army, has been appointed private secretary to he Governor. So far as capacity and integrity are oncerned, this, we learn, is a very good appointment . ut the necessity for depriving a company in the eld of one of its efficient and popular officers does ot so clearly appear. Beyond this, we believe the public have no right to complain, and with private rievances we have nothing to do. Still Mr. Jim Taylor, of this city, it is thought, would have made muite a respectable and useful secretary to his Excelency; and it is said he anxiously desired the office

and labored to deserve it. ceremonies, who did so much as poor Jim?" He arranged the napkins, bowls, glasses and pitchers, benches and tables and helped spread the carpet and everything would have gone in a blaze of glory, and not the intractable Judge Pearson broken into and broken up "Jim's" programme. The neglect of his Excellency to appoint "Jim" is certainly owing to Holden's preference for a member of "the lucky family," rather than to any indisposition on the part his Excellency to reward literary fame and poetic genius. Holden has played "Jim" foul, and deprived the Governor's ante-chamber of one of its greatest ornaments, "Jim" is in himself a Shakespeare and a Chesterfield, and had he been permitted to occupy the reception room of his Excellency for a couple of years and twice as many months, nobody can tell the progress the people would have made in civilization and refinement. "Jim" being secretary, nobody would have been allowed to approach his Excellency until they had learned how to do so with the grace and mien of a Frenchman.

- Release of Confederate Prisoners. By a telegram in to-day's paper, it will be seen thit closen thansand Confederate prisoners are about to be released at Vicksburg, including twenty-one N. C. officers. These officers include those taken at Newbern, amongst them the gallant Col. C. M. Avery, and the not less gallant Capt. Oscar R. Rand. Both of these noble fellows stool at the head of their men till they were surrounded and overpowered, and only

then surrendered to save the lives of the brave men who had so nobly stood by them.

The suffering of these officers, with the others belonging to their commands, since their incarceration in the leathsome, filthy, Yankee dungeons, cannot be conceived much less described. They return to their beloved families in a terrible condition, and our regret is that the exigencies of the public service will not enable them to remain at home till they have fully recruited their strength. This is more particularly the case with Col. Avery, who will, no doubt, at once join his regiment, as it is without even a Lieut. Colonel-Col. Hoke merely helding on to the command of the 33rd till his Colonel arrives, and then he will join the regiment to which he has recently been elec-

Capt. Rand, however, has had his place supplied in the reorganization of his regiment, and has, therefore, a chance for the rest and recreation he so much stands in need of. Gov. Clark has reserved the post of Major for Capt. Rand in his old regiment, the 26th, but he should be permitted, it possible, to recruit himself fully before he accepts this new responsibility. We trust he and every other man of the returned prisoners may be allowed sufficient time to regain their wonted strength and elasticity of spirits. The State welcomes the returned heroes-old Wake will do honor to hers.

Gov. Vance's Inaugural-Spirit of the Press. We close to-day our selection from the press of the State on Gov. Vance's Inaugural. The Wadesbo-

rough Angus, which rivalled the Standard in its denunciations of "Ultra secessionists" publishes the Inaugural, but refrains from uttering a word of approval. It says : INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR VANCE .- Col. Z.-B.

Vance was on Monday, the 8th inst., inaugurated Governor of North Carolina in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, numbering some four of five thousand. The address was delivered from a platform erected at the west entrance of the Capitol. The band of the 26th regiment was present and enlivened the occasion with some good music. About half-past 11, Gov. Vance arrived at the Capitol and was conducted on the platform by Ex-Gov. Clarke, accompanied by the Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges Pearson, Battle and Manly, and Ex-Gov. Morehead, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Gen. Martin and others. The oaths of office were then administered by Chief Justice Pearson, at the conclusion of which Gov. Vance delivered the following address. being frequently cheered and applauded during its delivery. In striking contrast with the above rigmarole about

what was done, we place the following wholesoul endorsement of the Inaugural copied from the Mountain Eagle , a strong Johnston paper:

GOVERNOR VANCE. - We publish in full this week the inaugural address of Gov Vance. It is all the truest son of North Carolina could wish. It breathes the true spirit of patriotism, and should he be governed by the spirit of this address, we speak for him a brilliant administration. We call especial attention to that part of the address in which the relations of the civil and military authority are referred to. We hope it may be read throughout the length and breadth of the Vankee land.

The following is from the Asheville News,

staunch Johnston paper: We lay Gov. Vance's inaugural address before on readers to-day. It is fully up to the requirements of the hour and the occasion, and will be enthusiastically endorsed by every true Southern man in the State. We are gratified at the stand Gov. Vance has taken. Let him but carry out vigorously the policy enuncia-ted, and the people will sustain him with a hearti-ness and unanimity unparalleled in the history of the

Proclamation by Governor Vance. In our paper to-day will be found an important roclamation issued by Gov. Vance. Informatica has reached his Excellency that certain persons are using their influence to prevent obedience to the Conscript law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistance to its execution. Governor Vance gives wise and timely warning to such wicked persons to desist from their course, or that, otherwise. they will incur the penalty of treason which they need not hope to escape. In addition to this, we learn that a military force—perhaps more than onehas been detailed and ordered to certain western counties to intimidate and restrain those insubordinate persons, or to arrest and bring them to justice.

Where shall we look for the cause of this traitorous and cowardly conduct of our citizens? Why are certain persons in this State using their influence to prevent obedience to the Conscript law and others organizing an open resistance to its execution? Deluded men! they are the silly, unsuspecting dupes of villains more cunning and wicked than themselves The Raleigh Standard took the lead in this State in opposition to the Conscript law.

The acute eye and clear understanding of President Davis saw the perils which beset the Confederacy. Within a few weeks, as Gov. Vance has testified in his Inaugural, "one hundred and forty-seven of our best trained and victorious regiments would be disbanded and scattered to their homes." The only salvation of the country depended on the adoption of a system whereby a very large portion of the men composing those regiments could be retained in the field, and their numbers be augmented by calling out others who, till then, had remained at home. To avert the impending catastrophe, which threatened the utter overthrow of the rights and liberties, property and honor of the Southern people, President Davis recommended to Congress the passage of the Conscription law, the wisdom of which has been fully attested by our late glorious victories over a brutal foe; and is amply acknowledged in the patriotic Inaugural of Gov. Vance.

As soon as President Davis recommended the measure to Congress, and while it was under consideration before that body, the Raleigh Standard did all in its power to render it odious and oppressive in the minds of the people. On the 5th of last April, it published To give eclat and importance to the inauguration | an elaborate article denouncing the whole scheme as tyrannical and despotic, and its author, President Davis, as the vilest despot in all creation. The inevitable tendency of that article was to infuse hatred of the Confederate government, and especially of President Davis, into the minds of the people at home and of the army in the field. It charged the Confederate government with attempting to break a contract, to which it had become a party, with the twelve months volunteers, by forcing the men composing those regiments to serve during the war. It affirmed that these twelve months men had a right to be discharged at the expiration of their terms, and expressed its firm belief that they would insist on that right, and consequently refuse to remain in the army. It entered its protest in

> "We protest not only against the bad faith involved in this proposition, but against the blow aimed at the rights of the States, by this attempt to reach out the arm of the Confederate power, and take our citizens for the war."

Upon whose ear, we ask, was such language to fall? Do we not see its bitter fruits in the base conduct of those deluded persons contemplated in the proclamation of dov. vadce : As it to move the twelve months volunteers to discontent, if not to mutiny, it charges the government with "bad faith" towards them, and it tells the people that to take our citizens for the war, by the arm of the Confederate power, is a blow aimed at the rights of the States." How could simple minded men be expected to act under such teaching? It is surprising that Gov. Vance has already been forced to exercise his official authority to restrain these misguided men.

But the Standard did not stop with this simple protest-vituperative and objectionable as it is. It elaborated the complex idea that the recommendation of the President tended "to the establishment of a great military consolidation," and that the Confederate government had "no right to call en masse for men for the war," and that, "if claimed and exercised, it would be done in violation of the spirit of the Constitution and in derogation of the rights of the States."

To all this it superadded the idea, that submission to the Yankees was preferable to submission to the conscript law, asserting, in so many words, that "the heel of a domestic despot would bear as heavily upon us as that of a foreign despot," and adding:

"If the people will not volunteer in sufficient numbers to carry on the war and to repel invasion, let them bear the consequences." To aggravate the matter still further, the Standard, assuming to speak in the name of the people of North Carolina, hurls defiance in the teeth of President Davis, in the following questionable language:

"Her (the State's) peor le are not willing that he (President Davis) shall press her twelve months regiments in for the war, thus, violating her and his plighted fuith with these regiments, and then proceed to make his levies for the war on the whole body of her fighting men between eighteen and thirty-five.

When rational men read such language as we have quoted from the Standard, can anything but distrust of our rulers and opposition to the laws be looked for from the people. Predisposed, as some of our people were, to prefer the old to the new government, it was no difficult matter to impress them with the belief that President Davis was seeking to establish over them "a great military consolidation." This the Standard did, and to give permanent effect to his inflammatory appeals, it solemnly declared that "this levy en masse on the militia was for the purpose of creating a standing army, and would prove more repugnant to the feelings of our people than even the French conscription."

Thus did the Standard endeavor to make the people believe that President Davis was calling for a "levy en masse of the militia, for the purpose of creating a standing army," and establishing a great military desposism over them. Is it any wonder, need we ask, that men are now found "who are organizing an open resistance" to such a despotism as the Standard described? But lest all this was not enough to provoke the indignation of the people to open resist-1 ance, the Standard assured them, in advance, the proposition should never have its assent. It said:

"But the proposition of a conscription for the war, and especially the effort to compel the twelve months men to continue in the service for the war against their will, will never receive our assent; and this policy recommended by the President, if adopted by Congress, will result disastrously to the cause."

We need not remark that by " resulting disastrously," the Standard meant that the men in the ermy and the people at home would resist the law. Fortunatety, the men in the army were incorruptible, and intelligent, and remained faithful to themselves and their country; but a few cowardly dupes and detestable traitors at home, imbibed the spirit of their teacher and are acting on his suggestions. His appeal to

the army is in these words: "The twelve months men are not mercenariesthey are patriots. They have a right to be discharged when their terms expire, and we believe they will insist on this right."

A stronger appeal to resist the law could not have been made indirectly, but the Standard's appeal proved abortive, and its belief was happily at fault. Thus, in publishing the proclamation of Gov. Vance, reminding citizens of their duty to obey the Conscript law, and denouncing penalties against the disobedient, we thought it proper time to refresh the public memory with what the Standard has said on the subject. On the shoulders of that paper rests all the disobedience which has been manifested against it, and all the organization which has been entered into to resist it. Though accessory before the fact, it escapes unpunished, while his ignorant, confiding dupes are exposing themselves to ruin.

Holden on the Conscript Law. NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS-AN IMPROVEMENT .- I will be seen, by an forder issued by Gen. Martin for the Confederate States, and Gov. Vance for this State that hereafter conscripts will be allowed to select the infantry regiments they may wish to join; and that regiments on duty in this State are allowed to recruit from the conscripts. See General Order No. 2, dated Raleigh, September 9. This is a decided improvement. It is in strict accordance, too, with the conscript law itself, which provides that conscripts shall be permitted to select their own regiments. Heretofore, in many instances, they have been huddled off to regiments not of their choice, and but little attention paid to their wishes in this respect. Gov. Vance has ordered otherwise, and we have no doubt the service will be benefitted by it, while justice will be done to the conscripts themselves by a faithful enforcement of the law in this respect.

The above is Holden's exposition of the Conscript law. A bolder imposture was never attempted to be stuffed down the throats of any newspaper readers. Governor Vance has issued no such order as the Standard imputes to him in the preceding paragraph, nor does his name appear in. neither is it appended to, General Orders, No. 2, dated Raleigh, September 9. Gov. V has no more to do with that "Order" than Holden himself, which is just nothing at all. Read it in our paper and you will see that the Governor is neither mentioned in it nor has anything to do with it, directly or indirectly. That Order is issued by Brigadier General Martin, as commander of the Confederate forces for the District of North Carolina, The idea that Gov. Vance has issued an order for this State, that hereafter conscripts will be allowed to select the infantry regiments they may wish to join, is insidiously and absurdly preposterous. Holden's organ is wretchedly out of tune on this point and must grate harshly on the Governor's ear.

But it would take a dozen editors and as many newspapers to expose all the impostures of the Standard. It asserts that this alleged "Order" of Governor Vance "is in strict accordance with the Conscript law itself, which provides that conscripts shall be permitted to select their own regiments." And in the same issue of the Standard-that of the 17th-which contains this preposterous assertion in answer to certain questions therein propounded, the editor makes this reckless declaration:

The conscript law does allow the men to choose their own companies and regiments, and under Gov. Vance, an order has been made to that effect.

Now why mislead the people? Gov. Vance does not wish to have his reputation built up or sustained by falsehood. The Conscript law does not allow the men to choose their own companies and regiments, and Gov. Vance has no more power to make any "order" concerning it than the man in the moon. Section four of the law provides:

"That persons enrolled, &c., shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now mum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the State from which they respectively come.".

In no case are men enrolled under the law allowed to choose their own company and regiment, except when specially authorized by the War Department, and any relaxation of the law in this respect is merey a regulation of the Department, but one over which Gov. Vance has not the slightest control. The War Department, desirous of consulting the contentment and happiness of the men entering the army under this law, had determined to allow them to choose their own companies and regiments, as far as practicable, before Governor Vance came into power. Gov. Vance has no power to issue any "General order" whatever, "allowing" or disallowing this privilege; but as Commander-in-Chief of the militia, he has the power to order the militia officers "to bring all conscripts and deserters into the camp of instruction." Gov. Vance has done this, and in doing it, is cordially co-operating with the Confederate authorities, and justly entitling himself to the respect and esteem of all true men. He is weaving a chaplet for his own brow, and that of his posterity, in which truth may intertwine fresh and fragrant flowers; but whose branches will wither and droop by the foul touch of falsehood or sycophancy. For his impartial and effectual enforcement of the conscript law, or for his patriotic efforts to see it thus enforced, all true patriots honor and esteem him. But, for allowing the men to choose their own companies and regimentsa privilege he has no power to grant-he surely claims no honor. Major Mallet had allowed this privilege as far as practicable, and Gov. Clark had solicited and obtained an extension of the privilege before Gov. Vance came into power. but the Standard says that "the conscript law does all ow the men to choose their own companies and regiments," knowing it to be false, merely that it may fasten censure where it does not belong, and bestow praise where it is not due. We hope to convince Gov. Vance that we know how to do justice to a ruler without playing the part of the obsequious paracite.

A Mean Trick. The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer atended the Inauguration of Governor Vance, in his account of which is a merited tribute to the courtesy and commendable deportment of Gov. Clark towards his successor. Holden displays his petty malice, by copying so much of the Observer's statement as relates merely to the ceremonies and spirit of the Inaugural, but maliciously suppresses all that the Observer says of the "liberal and gentlemanly course" pursued by Gov. Clark. Neither Governor Vance nor the public at large can have any confidence in the man who can thus openly be guilty of such a mean, contemptible trick. The following are the remarks of the Observer which Holden suppressed :

It gives me pleasure to mention that Gov. Clark has pursued a liberal and gentlemanly course towards his successor. Politically opposed as they have ever been, the out-going Governor submits cheerfully to the decision of the people, shows every courtesy to his successor, and aids him with the necessary information as to the state of affairs, and particularly as to all pending matters. For this purpose he is said to have declared his intention to remain in Raleigh for week or more, spending the time with Gov. Vance in the Executive office. This conduct is in happy contrast with that of some other officials, Martin Van Buren and his entire Cabinet, for instance, who not only showed no personal civility to Gen Harrison and his Cabinet, but left them to introduce themselves as best they could into their several offices. Such is the difference between a Southern gentleman and a

Northern politician. A Noble Example.—Joseph John Williams has authorized Secretary Mallory to draw on him for \$500 for the Florida Hespital at Richmond, and if that is not enough, to draw for \$500 more—and should more be necessary, then to draw on him to any amount equal to that subscribed by any citizen of Florida .- Charleston Courier.

Death of Gen. L. O'B. Branch. Our community was shocked, on Sunday last, by the doleful intelligence of the death of Gen. L. O'B.

The record of each day makes us more familiar with death, and beyond the circle of the family and friends of the dead, it requires the memory of rare virtues or heroic deeds, or great public services, to move the

The memory of Gen. Branch carries with it rare public and private virtues, gallant and heroic deeds and manifold public services. In his loss the family of the gallant dead have suffered irreparably, the Confederate service has lost a skilful and successful leader, and the country one of its best and most useful citizens.

We write in ignorance of the circumstances and manner of his death. We are filled with sorrow at his fall, and we have no heart at present to write more. May the Almighty deal lightly with the bereaved and fatherless family, and may he receive to himself the noble, dauntless spirit of the fallen hero.

P. S. Since the above was penned we have received some authentic particulars of the great fight in which this calamity occurred. General Branch was killed on Wednesday, 17th inst., at or in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, while gallantly leading his men on to

Legislature of North Carolina. We give below, says the Wilmington Journal, the ist of Senators and Commonors elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans-W H Bagley.

Camden and Currituck-D McD Lindsay. Gates and Chowan-Mills L Eure. Hyde and Tyrrell-Charles McCleese. Northampton-Dr W S Copeland. Hertford J B Slaughter. Bertie-Capt Thos M Garrett Martin and Washington-J G Caroway. Halifax-Mason L Wiggins. Edgecombe and Wilson-Jesse H Powell. Pitt-Dr E J Blount. Beaufort-E J Warren. Craven-William B Wadsworth Carteret and Jones-Dr M F Arendell. Green and Lenoir-Edward Patrick. New Hanover-Eli W Hall. Duplin-Dr James G Dickson. Onslow-J A Murrill. Bladen, Brunswick, &c .- Capt J W Ellis Cumberland and Harnett-William B Wright. Sampson — Thomas I Faison. Wayne-Wm K Lane. Johnston-C B Saunders. Wake-JPH Russ. Nash-Capt A J Taylor, Franklin-Washington Harris. Warren-Dr T J Pitchford. Granville-R W Lassiter. Person-James Holeman, Orange-Hon Wm A Graham. Alamance and Randolph-Giles Mebane. Chatham-William P. Taylor. Moore and Montgomery-Calvin W Wooley. Richmond and Robeson-Giles Leitch. Anson and Union-Wm C Smith. Guilford-Peter Adams. Caswell-Hon Bedford Brown. Rockingham-Gen F L Simpson. Mecklenburg-John A Young. Cabarrus and Stanly-J W Smith. Rowan and Davie-Dr J G Ramsay. Davidson-H Adams. Stokes and Forsythe-Col Jas E Matthews. Ashe, Surry, &c .- Isaac Jarrell. Iredell, Wilkes, &c _L Q Sharne Lincoln, Gaston, &c .- Jas H White, Rutherford, Polk, &c .- M O Dickerson. Buncombe, Henderson, &c .- Wm M Shipp. Haywood, Macon, &c .- C D Smith. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance-R Y McAden. Dr E F Watson. Alexander-Dr J M Carson. Anson-Purdie Richardson, R H Burns. Ashe-J M Gentry. Bladen-J W Russ. Beaufort-Hon R S Donnell, Capt W T Marsh. Bertie-Dr P T Henry, James Bond. Brunswick-Daniel L Russell Buncombe-John Burgin, Burke-John Parks. Cabarrus-W S Harris. Caldwell-M N Barnhardt. Camden-John Forbes. Carteret-No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy Caswell-S S Harrison, Wm Long. Catawba-Geo S Hooper.

Waddell. Cherokee-J H Bryson. Chowan-Lemuel C Benbury Cleaveland-David Beam, J H Logan. Columbus-W M Baldwin. Craven-J B G Barrow, Benj M Cook. Cumberland and Harnett-Hon J G Shepherd, Dr Jno McCormick, Neill McKay. Currituck-B M Baxter.

Chatham-T B Harris, Lieut W J Headen, M Q

Davidson-Dr R L Beall, Henry Walser. Davie-Henry B Howard. Duplin-J C Stanford, L W Hodges. Edgecombe-David Cobb, Robert Bynum. Forsyth-John P Nissen, Dr E Kerner. Franklin-A W Pearce, jr. Gaston-A W Davenport. Granville-Hon R B Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Capt Eugene Grissom.

Green-Capt H H Best. Guilford-M S Sherwood, R W Glenn, W R Smith. Gates-W H Manning. Halifax-Dr Henry Joyner, A H Davis. Haywood-Dr S L Love. Hertford-J B Vann. Henderson-Alex Henry Hyde-E L Mann. Iredell-T A Allison, John Young. Johnston-Seth G Woodall, W H Avera. Jones-Anthony E Rhodes. Lenoir-W W Dunn. Lincoln-A Costner. Macon-Dr J M Lyle. Madison-Dr. Wallen. Martin-James Robinson. McDowell-Lt W F Craig. Mecklenburg-Jno L Brown, E C Grier. Montgomery-E G L Barringer. Moore-Alex Kelly. Nash-Henry G Williams. New Hanover-SJ Person, J R Hawes. Northampton-W W Peebles, Capt H Stansill Onslow-J H Foy. Orange-John Berry, W N Patterson. Pasquotank-Gen W B Mann. Perquima is-Dr Jos H Riddick. Person-Lt W D C Bumpass. Pitt-C Perkins, B G Albritton. Randolph-Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins. Richmond-Lt Sanders, M Ingram. Robeson-Murdock McRae, D McNeill. Rockingham-W I Gilliam, James Reynolds. Rowan-F E Shober, N N Fleming. Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter. Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes. stanly-Lafayette Greene. tokes-William Flynt. Jurry-Dr Joseph Hollingsworth. Tyrrell-(Sa ne as in Carteret.) Inion-C Q Lemmonda Wake-H W Miller, Wm Laws, G H Alford, Warren-Thes I Judkins, Leonard Henderson. Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Watauga—B B Rives, M. K Crawford.
Wilkes—E M Welborn, A H Hampton.
ladkin—A C Cowles.

ancey-Lt M D Young. bord through the back by a ball from a Confederate muket at the battle of Cedar Mountain, is lying very ill a Washington, with poor prospects of recovery.

Latest by telegraph.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 19, 1862. Eleven thousand Confederate prisoners to be vered at Vicksburg. Among them twenty-one N. C. Officers captured

Newbern and Hanover C. H. Will be on their way home in a few days. (Signed)

O. R. RAND. From the Richmond Examiner, of Friday. HIGHLY INTERESTING PROM MARYLAND.

GREAT BATTLE.

An officer of General Lee's staff, who arrived in this city last evening, direct from Maryland, brings intelligence of an important and deeply interesting character. He reports a pitched battle on the soil of Maryland, in which the Confederates are said to have been again victorious. We give the report as it

On Sunday morning, the fourteenth instant, Mc-Clellan, with a force of eighty thousand men, having passed Frederick, whether on the north or south is not stated, fell upon D. H. Hill's division, composing the rear of our army at Boonsboro'. The attack was one of well sustained vigor and impetuosity, but Hill although almost overborne by superior numbers, held his ground resolutely until night put an end to the battle. At an early hour next morning, Longstreet came to Hill's assistance, when an immediate combined attack was made on the forces of McClellan. The battle was long, obstinate and bloody, but resulted in the signal defeat of the Federals, who were driven back five miles from their position.

The loss on both sides is said to have been very great. D. H. Hill's division suffered severely, especially on Sunday, when alone it withstood the onslaught of McClellan's entire army.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, of Monday.] STILL LATER. A correspondent on the battle-field at Sharpsburg

writes as follows: "We had a most terrific fight yesterday, (Sep 17). The advantage is on our side. There have been hosts of killed and wounded. Generals Starke, Manning and Branch were killed. D. R. Jones, R.

R. Jones, Ripley and Lawton were wounded. "The whole strength of both armies was engaged in the fight. The fight is expected to be renewed on Thursday, September 18th."

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

A DECISIVE BUT DEARLY BOUGHT VICTORY. We have received authentic particulars of the sanguinary battle at Sharpsburg, alluded to elsewhere, and concerning which so many painful rumors were affoat on yesterday. We have the gratification of being able to announce that the battle resulted in one of the most complete victories that has yet immortalized the Confederate arms. The ball was opened on Tuesday evening about six o'clock, all of our available force, about sixty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee in person, and the enemy about one hundred and fifty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. McClellan in person, being engaged. The position of our army was upon a range of hills, forming a semi-circle, with the concave towards the enemy; the latter occupying a less commanding position opposite, their extreme right resting upon a height commanding our extreme left. The arrangement of our line was as follows: Gen. Jackson on the extreme left, Gen. Longstreet in the centre, and Gen. A. P. Hill on the extreme right.

The fight on Tuesday evening was kept up until o'clock at night, when it subsided into spasmodic skirmishes along the line. Wednesday morning it was renewed by Gen. Jackson, and gradually became general. Both armies maintained their respective positions, and fought desperately throughout the entire day. During this battle Sharpsburg was fired by the enemy's shell, and at one time the enemy obtained a position which enabled them to pour a flankwaver. At this moment, Gen. Starke, of Miss., who had command of Jackson's division, galloped to the front of his brigade, and seizing the standard rallied them forward. No sooner did the gallant General thus throw himself in the van than four bullets pierced his body, and he fell dead amidst his men. effect, instead of discouraging, fired them with deter-mination and revenge, and they dashed forward, drove the enemy back, and kept them from the position during the rest of the day.

It being evident that the "Young Napoleon," finding he could not force his way through the invincible ranks of our army in that direction, had determined upon a flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus obtain a position in our rear. General Lee, with ready foresight, anticipated the movement by drawing the main body of his army back on the southside of the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, Virginia, whence he will, of course, project the necessary combinations for again defeating his adversary.

The enemy's artillery was served with disastrous effect upon our gallant troops; but they replied from musket, howitzer and cannon with a rapidity and will that carried havoe amidst the opposing ranks. The battle was one of the most severe that has been fought since the opening of the war. Many of our brave men fell. At dark the firing ceased, and in the morning (Thursday) our army were ready to recommence the engagement, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage of the battle being still on our side.

Firing was consequently opened upon the new po-sition supposed to be held by the enemy, but no reply was obtained, and it was then discovered that he had disappeared entirely from the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands, and about three hundred prisor ers. The report current on yesterday that a truce occurred on Thursday for the burial of the dead, was unfounded. The prisoners stated that their force was more than a hundred thousand strong, and that McClellan commanded the army in person.

Our loss is estimated at 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The prisoners state that their ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaughter was terrible, from which we may infer that the enemy's loss was fully as great, if not greater, than our own. The following is a list of commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement :

Gen. Stark, of Miss., commanding Jackson's divi-Brigadier General Branch, of North Carolina, Brigadier General Wright, of Ga., flesh wounds in

breast and leg. Brig. Gen. Lawton, in leg. Brig. Gen. Armstead, in the foot. Brig. Gen. Ripley, in neck, not dangerously. Brig. Gen. Ransom, of N. C., slightly. Colonel Alfred Cummings, in command Brigade, slightly.

NEWS SUMMARY .- A dispatch from Chattanoogs to the Richmond Dispatch, dated 19th instant, states that Nashville has again been evacuated. Cumberland Gap was also evacuated by the Yankees on Wednesday, 17th inst.

Natchez was bombarded, early in the mouth, ac-

cording to Northern accounts, by the gunboat Essex, until the American flag was boisted in the city. A Northern paper has a dispatch from Munfords ville, Ky., dated 16th instant, which states that Gen. Bragg had attacked General Buell's army that morning and the fight continued nearly all day. The result not stated.

The Yankees claim a glorious victory at Sharpsburg, Maryland, taking thousands of prisoners.

FIGHT AT DENMARK, TENN.—Intelligence has reached here that on Monday or Tuesday last, a fight came off at Denmark, Tenn., between a Federal force and the cavalry regiments of Cols. Jackson and Pinson. The engagement is said to have resulted in a drawn battle, the loss on our side being one hundred killed and wounded—that of the enemy is not known. Our troops brought off two hundred prisoners and two pieces of cannon.

We learn, also, that some days since a party of Capt. Blythe's rangers, in the Mississippi bottom, ambushed a troop of Foderals, killing some twenty-five or thirty, and losing none.—Knowille (Tenn.)

Register, Sept. 12.

The following is a copy of the Concerption bill, o t passed the House of Representatives last Wednesday. We believe it has yet to pass the ordeal of the Senate, and there is no telling what modifications may undergo, or what may be its fate in that body: BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE FILLING UP OF EXISTING COMPANIES, SQUADBOSS, BATTALIONS AND REGIMENTS, AND TO INCREASE THE PROVISIONAL ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate State

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do snact, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repair invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three years or during the present war, if it should be some ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from such service, between the confederate from such services. tween the ages of thirty-five and forty five years; and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eight een and forty-five years shall serve their full time.— Provided, That if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall fire call for only a part of the persons between the ages hereinbefore stated, he shall first call for those between the age of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five, and apportion the same between the saveral States, taking into consideration their relative lation between the ages of thirty-five and fortyve, and the number of troops already furnished to the army by the respective States under former acts—so far as the same may be practicable without departing from the principle of calling out troops according to age: and provided, further, That in estimating the number of troops furnished by any State under former acts, each State shall be credited with all the companies mustered into service from mid State. Provided, however, That the regiment raised under and by the authority of the State of Texas, and now in the service of said State for frontier defence, are hereby exempted from the provisions and operations of this act.

SEC. 2. That the President shall make such call by requisition upon the Governors of the several Confederate States for all or any portion of the persons within their respective States between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, and also for those who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years old, as aforesaid, not legally exempted; and when assembled in camps of instruction in the several States, they shall be assigned to and form part of the companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments heretofore raised in their respective States and now in the service of the Confederate States; and the number that may remain from any State after filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments from such State to their maximum legal number, shall be officered according to the laws of the State

having such residue. SEC. 3. That if the Governor of any State shall refuse or shall fail for an unreasonable time, to be determined by the President, to comply with said requisition, then such persons in such States are hereby made subject, in all respects, to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, and the President is authorized to enforce said act against such persons.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of securing a more speedy enrollment of the persons rendered liable to military service under this act, the President may, immediately upon making the requisition authorize therein, employ in any State, whose Governor shall consent thereto, officers of the Confederate States to enroll and collect, in the respective camps of instruc-tion, all the persons called into service as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to the company from their State now in the service of the Confederate States which they may prefer to join, subject to such regulation as the Secretary of War may establish, to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalious and regiments from the respective States; Provided That persons liable to military and able-bodied men over the age of 45 years, may volunteer and be assigned to duty in such company, from their State, as they may select; Provided, That said company shall not, by reason thereof, be increased beyond its legal maximum number: and Provided, further, That the right of volunteering in, or of being assigned to, any company, shall not interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of the military service : Provided that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the acts to which this is an amendment, or say special provision or provisions of said acts, in any locality, when he believes such suspension will promete the public goed; and that in such localities, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public detence, approved 16th April, 1862.

A Flag of Truce will depart to-day for Varina, to carry down to the point of exchange some 260 officers and privates of the Yankee prisoners, about the "last of the Mohicans" remaining at Richmond, with the exception of the sick and wounded, some six hundred in number, who still encumber the hospitals—Richmond Examiner 18th.

A PROCLAMATION BY Z. B. VANCE, GOVERNOR OF NORTH-CAROLINA

WHEREAS, Information has Reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to accompany to the execution. known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistance to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power; Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North-Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and eriminal conduct; earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason of age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dismade those who are willing; and notifying positively all persons contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be an y such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our heat and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intelerable entrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, to resist it by open ers to evade the law, or worse still, to resist it by open erson and I arroad to all loval and patriotic citiviolence. Let no one, therefore, he deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution. Given under my hand, and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 18th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

ZEBULON B. VANCE. By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
All papers in the State will please copy.
Sept 24,

WINTER OATS WANTED. 150 Bushels of the above wanted to fill an order, for which the highest cash price will be paid for immediate delivery to LYNN ADAMS, Raleigh, N. C.

September 24th, 1862.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD. THE above Reward will be paid for the Be-for the safe confinement in jail, for each of the following deserters, who were enlisted in Harnett County, N. C.

deserters, who were enlisted in Harnett County;

viz:—
Andrew J. Capps, age 34 years, 6 feet high, blue eyes, light hair and light complexion; John A. Norris, age 35 years, 6 feet 1 inches high, blue eyes, light hair and light complexion; Francis M. Stephenson, age 28 years, 6 feet complexion; Francis M. Stephenson, age 28 years, 6 feet high, black eyes, Anguston Hughs, age 37 years, 6 feet high, black eyes, Anguston Hughs, age 37 years, 6 feet high, black eyes, dark hair and dark complexion; Reuben Stewart, age 18 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, gray eyes, rather dark hair years, 5 feet 4 inches high, gray eyes, rather dark hair years, 6 feet high, blue eyes, light hair and light complexion; James Reardon, age 33 years, 6 feet 9 inches high, blue eyes, light hair and light complexion; James Reardon, age 32 years, 6 feet 9 inches high, blue eyes, light hair and light complexion; Lovett S. Lucus, age 24 years, 6 feet 6 inches high, gray eyes, light hair and dark complexion; James Turnago, age 40 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark eyes, black hair and dark complexion. The above deserters are supposed to be lurking in Neill's Creek and Grove District, Averasboro District, Harnett County.

The above reward of thirty dollars, will be paid for each of the above named deserters at this Gamp, or for their confinement in jail se that I can get them again.

R. TURLINGTON,
Lint. Commanding Company B.

Lint. Commading Company 10th N. C. Artillery Batts