

TELEGRAPHIC:

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THURMAN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

THE MYSTERY OF HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27, p. m.

This evening's *Whig* says, we have information of one of the most important movements of the war just made by Hood's army, but out of abundant caution we refrain from stating to day what it is; but a few days will make it known to the public and to the enemy—to the latter, we trust, with crushing effect.

Among the Confederate officers who arrived in Richmond by flag of truce last week, we notice the following from North Carolina:

- Major J. McLeod Turner, 7th N. C., Captain W. C. Hogan, 63d, Captain W. H. Spencer, Partizan Rangers, Captain H. C. Wheeler, 2d N. C. Battalion, Lieutenants J. H. Davis, 64th N. C., E. T. Thompson, 28th, N. Saffoon, 2d, J. J. Metts, 3d, J. R. Chambers, 6th, M. W. Norfleet, 47th, Willis Whitaker, 87th.

The Government is now making arrangements to send back to Europe all deserters from the Yankee army who shall desire to be so disposed of.—*Savannah Republican*

There is good practical sense in this suggestion or arrangement. If every foreigner now held by us as a prisoner was sent to Europe the Yankee Government would never lay hands on them again. The experience they have had in Southern plantations hunting we think has been quite salutary. Besides, every man thus lost to the Yankees is one less for us to feed and guard. Send them off by all means—perhaps a few navies would take a chance, too.

HAMPTON'S CAPTURE.—The Federal Commissaries buy beehives of the largest size for the use of their armies in Virginia. The expense and trouble of transportation, which are in proportion to number, make this very expedient. The beehives taken in Hampton's late expedition are judged by a London gazette to weigh eight hundred pounds net. Twenty-four hundred or a eighty-six beehives at eight hundred pounds would make an aggregate of 1,988,800 pounds, or within a fraction of two millions of pounds. This, distributed in daily rations of a pound each, would feed a thousand men for nearly two thousand days, ten thousand men for two hundred days, or fifty thousand men for forty days, and so forth. It is a very nice addition to our commissariat, for which we are very much obliged to Mr. Grant, and particularly to Gen. Hampton and his braves.—*Richmond Sentinel*.

WHEELER IN NORTH ALABAMA.—*Fighting at Woolly Springs.*—Letters from Huntsville and vicinity, says the *Salma Dispatch*, dated from the 1st to the 4th, state that General Wheeler (by Yankee report) had captured Tullahoma, on the 29th ult., with 800 prisoners. We then moved in the direction of the Alabama line, and on the 4th was reported fighting Rousseau at Woolly Springs, 20 miles from Huntsville. The reports say that Roddy joined Wheeler on the 1st inst., and that they had played havoc with the raiders. It is said that the combined forces of Wheeler and Roddy will be able to meet any force the Yankees may have in pursuit, and will continue the good work in which they have been so successful thus far.—*Montgomery Mail*, 20th.

GOVERNMENT WHISKEY.—The *Charleston Courier* justly asks what becomes of the Whiskey supposed to be made under details and exemptions and contracts for the Government? The hospitals are not supplied in quantity—as all Surgeons and Chaplains and other intelligent and competent visitors can testify—and of the very scanty supply offered; a large portion is not fit to be used in liniment or lotion for a horse or dog.

Cannot the Surgeon-General condescend to look at this matter?—*Sav. Republican*.

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

Old Series, Vol. V, GOLDSBORO', N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. New Series, No. 155.

CHAPEL HILL, Sept. 26th, 1864.

Editors of *State Journal*: I write this to express to you my gratitude and thanks for the manly and humane course you took in the case of the Court Martial in the case of my son. The order was inhuman and brutal, and none but a set of brutes would have made it. If the charge of misbehavior was correct, (which I do not believe, and which is not believed in this community,) why should so brutal an order be made, to publish what would blast forever the reputation of the young man, and fill with mourning, while they live, the hearts of the Father, Mother, Brothers and Sisters, and all who feel an interest in him. Far better would it have been for him to have fallen in some of the many battles through which he has passed. My son has been in the army over three years. He joined the 1st N. C. Regiment; was in the battle of Bethel, under Col. Hill, and his officers say he did his duty well.—Richard Saunders, now a Druggist of this place, was 1st Lieutenant of the company, and he says "he was one of the best soldiers in the Regiment."

On the disbanding of that Regiment, he again volunteered for the war as a private, and his company was attached to the 11th Regiment N. C. Troops. He was appointed orderly Sergeant of his company, and has been ever since attached to that Regt. and in a number of battles.

In the battle of Gettysburg, all three of his Lieutenants were killed. For his gallantry in that fight, and his good conduct on other occasions, the company elected him Lieutenant.

He has been in wretched health for more than a year past—one of his lungs has been almost entirely destroyed, for more than twelve months, and the other seriously affected. An examination before a medical board would have resulted in his discharge from the service long since; but he refused to apply for it. Ten or fifteen days before this fight for which he was court martialed, he wrote to me that his health was so wretchedly bad that he should be compelled to resign and come home; but, as the Confederacy needed every man who could raise a gun, that he would stay until the army went into winter quarters, and then come home, and see if he could get well. He went into the fight, feeling very unwell when he started, and he remained in the fight and at his post until the heaviest of it was over and everything was comparatively quiet; and then, feeling almost exhausted, from the fatigue and excitement of the battle, he went to look for a surgeon; and found the assistant surgeon, and asked for a permit to go to the rear until he could recover. The assistant surgeon did not examine him; but said "he did not care a d—n where he went."

This surgeon was before the court martial that he ordered my son back.

My son is modest and retiring in his disposition. He was immediately ordered on trial, and no time was given him for preparation, and he had no counsel on trial.

My eldest son was killed in this place, my next eldest, was residing in Texas when the war broke out, and he volunteered in the 5th Texas Regiment, and under General Hood in Longstreet's corps. After fighting through all the campaigns, he went with Longstreet's corps to Tennessee, and fell at the battle of Chickamauga, nobly fighting for the rights of the South. As soon as I heard of his being killed, I went on after his body, desiring that his remains should rest in his native soil and mingle with those of his family. General Robertson, his brigade commander, told me he was one of the finest soldiers he ever saw. On the 5th of April last, General Hood, wrote me a letter expressing his deep sympathy for me in the loss of so gallant a son. I quote from his letter: "I deeply sympathize with you, in the loss of your two sons, particularly 'Thomas, so long a member of my old Brigade, and take great pleasure in testifying to his great gallantry on all occasions, and 'general good behavior as a soldier.'"

Major Sellers, Chief of General Hood's Staff, also wrote me: "I knew your son Thomas well, and bear cheerful testimony to all Gen. Hood has said."

I have done all I could for the support of the war. Both my sons always declared that I should not employ a substitute for them. I feel that my poor boy, after all the privations, sacrifices and hardships he has endured, and after all the bloody battles he has gone through for his country, has been most shamefully treated, and grossly slandered. I am glad to find there is but one paper in North Carolina that would publish so brutal an order. There is a God who rules above, and justice must be finally meted out to the movers of this inhuman and malignant affair.

I shall be greatly obliged, Messrs Editors, if you will publish this letter.

Very respectfully,
JONES WATSON.

From an officer of Gen. Cox's Brigade, who was wounded in the fight on Monday last, we learn that Col. R. T. Bennett, of the 14th N. C. Regiment, was captured, Maj. J. H. Lambeth, of the 14th, was wounded and left at Winchester, Maj. John P. Cobb, of the 2d, had his leg fractured and was left at Winchester, Col. John W. Lea, of the 5th, was wounded, but on his way home. Capt. Joseph Jones, of this city, was slightly wounded. Gen. Cox and Gen. Grimes were both safe when our informant left.

We learn that a dispatch was received in this city which states that Capt. Seaton Gales was captured by the enemy on Thursday last, near Strasburg.

Conservative.

From the North.
We make the following extracts from late Northern papers:

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON, & C.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The draft commenced to-day in the Eastern portion of the county, or Twelfth District. Of the 224 drawn, 54 persons are colored. Nearly all of them are in the Government employ, and connected with the corrals, stables and forage and other departments at Giesboro. Persons drafted have only three days in which to report to be exempted for any cause.

Mr. Chase, who is now in this city, has promised to address a Lincoln meeting at Cincinnati next Saturday. It is expected that he will make five or six speeches in the West during the present canvass.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK STATE.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19.—The draft for the Twelfth Congressional District commenced in this city to-day. The proceedings were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, no excitement whatever prevailing.

THE DRAFT IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.—The draft was commenced here to-day in the 1st district. About a division of Gen. A. J. Smith's troops have arrived at Jefferson barracks, 12 miles below here.

THE CONFEDERATE GEN. PAGE ON TRIAL BEFORE THE YANKEES.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.]
Fort Morgan, Sept. 7.—We have had quite an excitement here to-day on the arrival of the Laura with Major General Hurlbut and staff, and the rebel General Page, who is on trial for spiking the guns of this fort after its surrender. If the court could make it convenient to hang Page and all other such traitors to the yard-arm of one of the ships hereabout, it would be one of the greatest favors they could confer upon the country.

BRANDING REJECTED RECRUITS AND SUBSTITUTES.

The New York *World* publishes the following as an official document:
PRO. MAR. GEN'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., Aug 19. }
Dr. Z. H. Whitmore, Surgeon Board of Enrollment, Springfield, Ill:

Doctor.—In addition to my suggestion to mark all rejected recruits and substitutes, I would suggest that all the accepted recruits and substitutes be marked thus: "L" in small of back.

This will, I think, prevent, to a great extent, the practice of bounty jumping.

Your friend,
J. A. BAXTER, U. S. V.,
Chf. Med. Off. P. M. Gen's Bureau.

CORTINAS INVADES TEXAS—DETAILS OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 10.]

We have reliable information that by the latest arrival from the Rio Grande of the gunboat Clinton, it is ascertained that Cortinas has crossed the river with his whole force of 2,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, and occupied Brownsville, driving out the Confederates under Col. Ford. He has hoisted the United States flag, and has offered his services, through the United States commander at Brazos, to that government.

The cause of this movement is said to be this: A Col. Fisher, late of the Mexican army, who is a Tennessean by birth, had abandoned the service and gone into that of the Confederacy.—When Cortinas levied his forced loan on the people of Matamoras, Fisher had attempted to interpose between them and Cortinas, and he proposed to the French commander of the Boca to unite in expelling Cortinas. The French commander being weak, and not desiring to unite his fortunes with those of the Confederacy, declined to do so.

Fisher, it seems, was not contented with this, but visited Cortinas with a message that if any attempt was made to levy this forced loan on French or Confederate citizens the Confederate force would do as General Dana did some time ago—cross the river and remove their funds to a place of safety.

Cortinas, aroused by this, determined to take the initiative. He accordingly left quietly during the night, leaving a small force of only 300 men at Matamoras, and went to a point below where he crossed his whole force and sixteen pieces of artillery, with which he marched upon Brownsville, driving out the force of Colonel Ford, which is composed of cavalry only, without artillery.

Cortinas then hoisted the United States flag, and declared that as he was born on the American side of the river, he was a citizen of the United States, and would hold Brownsville for that Government. He immediately notified the commanding officer at Brazos of his proceedings, and offered through him to his Government his own services and those of his army.

It seems that the small French force at the mouth was so alarmed at the advance of Cortinas down the river, that they took to their ships, but returned when it was found that Brownsville was the object in view.

FERNANDO WOOD ON McCLELLAN.

The following remarks were made by Hon. Fernando Wood, at the McClellan meeting in New York last Saturday:

"Why did I oppose his nomination? Because by his public record I knew, he was for the war, which I was against. Yet the Convention—the tribunal to determine the matter, the body to which Democrats of all shades have submitted the question—decided that, without regard to his peculiar views or antecedents, he should be standard-bearer of the party at the coming great campaign. That body did not, by resolutions, attempt to endorse his sentiments. On the contrary, it declared principles which it is thought were opposed to those he entertained. Yet, while declaring those sentiments, it also selected him as a candidate. I adhere to the principles and on these principles shall support McClellan. Because thus conquered as to my support of the man, I do not feel constrained to give up the views I entertain as to doctrine. The Convention itself took this very ground.

Its nominee and its platform were apparently inconsistent with each other; and yet, for paramount reasons connected with success, it deemed such a contradictory position reconciliatory with good policy. Therefore, having none other to vote for but the man thus selected, and having been a party to the effort to select some other person, I am precluded from opposition to him. Besides, if elected, I am satisfied that he will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great party he will represent, without regard to those he may himself possess. He will then be our agent, the creature of our voice, and as such cannot, if he would, and would not if he could, do otherwise than execute the public voice of the country which, with the Constitution and the laws, will be the commanding general over him, clothed with supreme power. My friends, I have said thus much on the assumption that McClellan is opposed to peace. There are those who deny that he is opposed to peace. Many intelligent and honest peace men do not concur in the opinion that McClellan will continue the war if elected.

At the McClellan meeting in New York, Hon. A. Oaky Hall said:
"He hoped God would forgive him for voting for Lincoln, whom he now meant to prosecute as the greatest criminal in the country.

Among the prominent speakers, present we find the names of Mayor Gunther, Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, August Belmont, John McKeon, Henry Grinnell, Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, ex-speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives and others.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM GENERALS GRANT AND SHERMAN IN REGARD TO THE DRAFT.

The Northern papers have two most important dispatches in relation to the draft; one from Gen. Grant and one from Gen. Sherman. We give them both in full.

CITY POINT, Sept. 13, 1864.

Hon. Ed. M. Stanton, Sec. of War.

We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe and make their men believe there is a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence, that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters come into our lines daily, who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertion would be more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up

RATES OF ADVERTISING

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted a THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines or less, for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neat as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General!

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 13, 1864.

Hon. Ed. M. Stanton, Sec. of War.

I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced. First we need the men; they come as privates to fill up our old and tried regiments with their experienced officers already on hand; and third, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power, resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a democracy, should in time of trouble and danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Telegraph.]
Arrival at the Front.

LOVEJOYS, Sept. 17th, 1864.

Having some special business to transact, I left your good city on yesterday morning, and arrived at this point about three last evening. At Griffin I met Messrs. Waterston and Roberts; both well known gentlemen of the quill, and with them proceeded to Army Headquarters, where I found everything quiet; General Hood apparently in good spirits, and the troops so far as I could judge, sharing the confidence of their commander; and only waiting the expiration of the truce to give Sherman another chance to try their metal.

THE CAMPAIGN

Is not yet ended by any means. As soon as the truce expires you will hear of movements that will delight and electrify the Confederate people, and astonish the Yankee nation, which is under the impression that Hood's army is demoralized and unfit for any further effective service. The error into which our enemy has fallen, from this supposition will be found out before long in a manner far different from what you or your readers could imagine. I regret that prudence dictates silence on the subject; otherwise I could give you a great deal of very interesting news, but you and your readers must wait patiently and before the first days of October have passed you will all become acquainted with what is going to be done, without my informing. Of one thing you may be certain: Hood is not going to retreat to Macon or anywhere else.

GEN. SHOUP.

This officer has been relieved from command in consequence of disobedience of orders, which resulted in the destruction and loss of a large amount of ordnance stores and small arms, as well as the loss of eighty-five cars and three engines. It appears that Gen. Hood gave orders for no trains to proceed higher than Jonesboro, and Shoup disobeyed the order. Report says he will be cashiered; if so, he will be the first General officer in our army who has lost his commission that way, and it is much to be regretted for the sake of the service, as well as of the General.

WAR NEWS.

There is no war news of any interest to write you, in consequence of the existing truce. I learn that no trains have arrived in Atlanta from Chattanooga for two or three days, in consequence of the road being torn up by our cavalry. Wheeler is represented to be still in Tennessee, raiding on the railroads. Beyond this I know nothing.

INTERESTING TO TENNESSEANS.

Andy Johnson, Lincoln's Military Governor of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation, ordering every able-bodied man, white and colored, to be enrolled in the State Militia for service against the rebel guerrillas. This proclamation will have the effect of filling the ranks of Forrest's command, which is now, or will shortly be, in Middle Tennessee. The Nashville *Union* of the 15th contains this proclamation, and, as a matter of course, the abolition editor endorses it.

TRANSFERRED TO CAVALRY.

Lewis' Kentucky brigade is being mounted, and will henceforth act as cavalry. The men are quite delighted at the change, as it will give them a chance to visit their homes, from which they have been absent for three years.

Nothing more to write.

Exchange of Prisoners.—An arrangement has been agreed upon between Gen. Hood and Sherman to exchange the prisoners who have been captured by their commands.—The exchange will take place immediately.—*Chas. Courier.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Moses Earnold, deceased, at the September Term of the County Court of Le Noir County, A. D. 1864, here by gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to come forward and present them for payment within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. P. S.—All persons owing said estate will also make payment immediately.

Sept. 20, 1864. THOMAS COX, Adm'r.

SALT! SALT! SALT!!!
BUSHELS SALT in store and for sale
ALPHONSE COHEN.

200 BOXES TOBACCO now on hand, different brands, for sale by
A. COYNE,
Goldsboro, Sept. 20

JOB WORK

Every description will be executed at this office with the greatest speed and accuracy as an edict.