From the Raleigh Standard.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF

GOVERNOR Z. B. VANCE,

RALEIGH, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called by the voice of the people of North Carolina, with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of our State, to assume the powers of Chief Magistrate in the midst of revolution and war, I can but feel oppressed by a sense of the great weight of responsibility which the oaths of office just administered by our respected Chief Justice, impose. Indeed, there is much before me, and the path of my duty must lead through any thing but pleasant fields and beside still waters. To hold the helm during this great storm—to manage our increasing public liabilities—to search out the talent and worth of the country, and bring it into the service of the State—to clothe, equip and organize our troops, and to do justice to merit on the field, might well appall the statesman with hair grown white in the public service. To confess my inability, and to say that I enter upon the task with trembling, would not be a customary affectation, but the simple truth. But, you will bear me witness that I sought not the position. I preferred that place in our armies which I held, as the one in which I could probably best serve my country. I could but say, however, that I would be content with the people's will, and would serve wherever their voice should assign me—and here have I been assigned. In return for this great expression of confidence, I can promise only that I bring a will and a determination to the performance of my duties which no one can surpass.

Fellow-citizens, we have but the one great and all-absorbing theme. The war which we are fighting for our liberties and independence, is indeed the sea which receives our every stream of thought. How it was produced, whether it could safely have been avoided, and upon whose shoulders rests the blame, it were worse than idle *now* to inquire. At the proper time it was discussed, and every argument, *pro* and *con*, was given to the people. Suffice it to say, that it was forced upon us by a dominant and encroaching majority, and is evidently but the pent up fires of fanatical hatred which have been accumulating in the North for forty years. The government of the United States was a great confederation of independent communities, held together by a written compact called the constitution. Of this instrument the very life and soul was the great axiom "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." To this the ancestors of those who are now shedding our blood, together with your forefathers, assented on the 4th of July, 1776, and the instrument in which they set it forth and pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to maintain it, has rendered their names immortal.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected by the votes of the North only, embracing among his supporters all of the fierce and fanatical enemies of slavery on the continent, several of these independent States which were slave-holding, refused their "consent" to an administration which threatened to destroy them. We, in North Carolina, after fair debate, resolved to wait and see, and to trust yet awhile longer to the safeguards of the Constitution. In the meantime, we implored the North to offer no violence, but to allow the people to resist secession by the only constitutional means given them—discussion and public opinion. Many Southern States followed our example. While thus honestly engaged, the mask was thrown off, and our souls were sickened with a proclamation from the President, calling for 75,000 men to slaughter our Southern States into a "consent." A proportionate share of these troops was demanded of North Carolina, who were thus required, in defiance of the first principles of liberty, to step across the State line, and, hand in hand with the scum of Northern cities and the refuse of degradation, to cut the throats of our kindred and friends!

Then, and not till then, did controversy cease in North Carolina. Her sons and her daughters, of all shades of political opinion, from the mountain tops to the everlasting tides of the sea, shocked by the monstrous proposition, with a wondrous unanimity, came forward to resist the despotic step. The delegates of her people in convention assembled, without one dissenting voice, ordained our separation from a government which had thus at one blow subverted the chief ends of its creation; and even before this thousands of our citizens had seized their arms and were rushing to the border to make good the patriotic resolve.

This is a brief history of our separation from the government of the United States. It was not a whim or sudden freak, but the deliberate judgment of our people. Any other course would have involved the deepest degradation, the vilest dishonor, and the direst calamity. We also accepted with the act all of its inevitable consequences, a long and bloody war. We were not deceived either by the idea of "peaceable secession," or by vain and unmanly hopes of foreign protection. We were wide awake to all the results, and gallantly, gloriously have our people met them.

For seventeen months has this unequal war progressed; the many against the few, the powerful against the weak; and yet army after army, as the sands of the sea in numbers, led by vaunted Napoleons, and armed from the workshops of Europe, have been hurled back from our Capitol with slaughter and disgrace, by troops, in many cases, ragged, barefooted, and armed with the condemned muskets of the old government! According to their own reports 600,000 soldiers swarmed into our borders, desperate with fanaticism and lust-fired by confiscation laws; where are they now? How have we beaten them back? Skillful Generals and brave soldiers have undoubtedly fought our battles, but can we not recognize too the special favor of Heaven in our great deliverance? The bush has indeed burned with fire, but is *not* consumed, because of the presence of the Living God.

North Carolina has sent forth near 50,000 men, and can send many more. Are there any among us who faint or despair? Oh, my countrymen! have we any in our midst who still look back to the flesh pots of vassalage, and for the sake of peace, would leave their children a heritage of shame, to feed upon the bitter husks of subjugation? Is there yet a man in the gallant historic State of North Carolina, so imbedded in political dogmas as to be unmindful of the claims of his country—as not to hear the great blows which are shaking the continent, for him and his children? If so, let me beg of him to judge of the fate that awaits us if vanquished, by the manner in which our enemies are waging this war, as they say, "for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." Let him behold the mournful processions of gray-haired men, women and little children, in our sister State of Virginia, thrust out of their homes, because they would not take the oath of allegiance, wandering with weary feet and bleeding hearts into homeless exile; let him see the burning homes and desolated fields which mark the track of their armies; the murder of unarmed citizens, and, in some instances, of little boys; the threats against the chastity of our sisters in New Orleans; the well authenticated murder of prisoners taken in battle; and lastly, the attempt to arm brigades of African slaves against us, in whose hands our mothers and sisters would find murder indeed a messenger of relief! If all this should fail to arouse his soul to resistance, then indeed is he dead to every sense of shame, and deaf to his country's voice.

To prosecute this war with success, there is quite as much for our people as for our soldiers to do. One of the most vital elements of our success is harmony. On this great issue of existence itself, let there, I pray you, be no dissenting voice in our borders. Let the names and watchwords which once divided us, divide us no more forever. Let a new order of things take place, and whilst the contest lasts, at least, let us see nothing, hear nothing, know nothing, but our country and its sufferings.

Congress, in April last, passed an act of conscription, whereby all able-bodied men, with certain exceptions, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years are enrolled for military duty. Many of you thought it harsh and unconstitutional; it *was* harsh, and *may have* been unconstitutional, though many of our ablest statesmen thought not. To stop *now* to argue it could only produce the greatest mischief, for the reason that it has already been executed upon at least four-fifths of those subject to it. However objectionable in its conception, let us, at least, be just and impartial in its execution. But I am sure that if every man who has his country's good at heart, but knew of the necessity which existed at the time, he would render it a cheerful obedience. Within five weeks of the date of its passage, one hundred and forty-seven of our best trained and victorious regiments would have been disbanded and scattered to their homes. And this during the very darkest days in the history of the war. Fort Donelson and Nashville had fallen; Gen. Halleck with an overwhelming and victorious army, followed by a vast fleet of iron clad boats, was pressing into the very heart of the South; the great and magnificently equipped army of McClellan, was in the act of springing, as a tiger, upon Richmond, and to make his success doubly sure, was waiting for this very thing of disbanding our regiments; Roanoke Island and Newbern with all their dependencies on our coast were in possession of the enemy, as was much of South Carolina and Georgia,—just imagine the result! The Confederate government having failed to provide in time for this terrible emergency, utter ruin was at the door and *must be* averted; the law was passed, and the country was saved. It fell hardest upon the patriotic soldiers in the field—they had already served twelve months, most of them without furloughs, and they had looked forward and counted the days, slowly revolving as they seemed, to the time when they should see home and all that was dear to them. Sorely were they disappointed, but how did they behave? Resist the law, as with arms in their hands and doubting its constitutionality, they could have done? No, indeed; they swallowed down their bitter sorrow, they dismissed all hopes of seeing their homes and families, grasped their muskets and set again their resolute faces toward the flashing of the guns. God bless them for it! An exhibition of purer patriotism has not been seen on the continent, and our government can never sufficiently appreciate it.

I remember, with a thrill of pride, the conduct of the gallant men I so lately was honored by commanding. They, too, were discontented, and spoke loudly and bitterly against the harshness of the law. I called them together and simply laid before them the necessities of their country, and appealed to their patriotism to sustain it; I made them no promises, held out no hopes; I even told them that though they were promised furloughs by the law, they would not get them; that there was nothing before them but fighting and suffering. They quietly dispersed to their quarters, and in four hours the regiment was re-organized for the war! This will answer for a history of our whole army.

If they who went out first, and have suffered and bled from the beginning, could thus submit, oh! cannot those who have so far reposed in peace in their protected homes, give the remainder of their time to their country? Our brave regiments have had their ranks thinned by death and disease; will you not all go cheerfully to their help? They have struggled for you, and now you are needed to struggle with them. Let the law be executed impartially upon *all*, rich and poor, high and low.

Any proposition for the further increase of our army should, and under our present prosperous circumstances, might safely be treated with more deliberation, and that method sought out which would be most acceptable to the people. Then let those of us who remain at home bend every energy to the task of clothing and feeding our defenders in the field, and providing for their wives and children. They should constitute our first care. All the fruits of the earth should be saved most carefully, retrenchment and reform should begin in our households, and extend to everything public and private. Now is the time for an imitation of that heroic self-denial by which our mothers of the first revolution rendered their names worthy of a bright place in history, and I doubt not we shall see, as we have seen, examples in North Carolina that will put our boasted manhood to shame.

Fellow-citizens, there are also other dangers which beset us, besides those which come from the foe. Bloody revolutions have necessarily a chaotic tendency. Yielding ourselves up gradually to martial law—accustoming ourselves by slow degrees to submit to the exercise of arbitrary power in our military leaders, and looking with less and less concern upon the disordered morals which a state of war always must produce, we may endanger both civil liberty and the frame-work of society. The time-honored principle in the charter of our liberties, "that the military should be subordinate to the civil authorities," should still be honored and maintained. It should never be departed from except in cases of most obvious and undeniable public necessity, when the safety of the State would otherwise be imperilled. It was won through centuries of strife by our English, and re-baptized in the blood of our American ancestors. Exorbitant grants of power, to any man or set of men, are dangerous in the extreme. The generations of the earth have seen but one Washington, and the sun may pursue his great journey among the stars for many centuries, before his counterpart is seen among the sons of men. The Judge, the Magistrate and the Sheriff should travel regularly the path of their accustomed duties, and all respect and obedience yielded them—a custom for which the good name of North Carolina has become proverbial. Let all the complicated machinery of the law, with the numberless auxiliary organizations of society be kept in unremitting action. Beware of infringements thereon under the plea of *necessity*; none has ever been found so plausible and specious by which to rob the people of their liberties. It is the complacent excuse of the despot the world over. The *people* must keep watch at this post. Their officers are responsible to them, and must be held to a strict account. So far as I am concerned, next to the preservation of the State itself, I shall regard it my sacred, paramount duty to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights and liberties.

Most assuredly nothing can be done by our rulers unless we give them a cordial and hearty support. I beg it at your hands, fellow-citizens, in the great task which you have set before me, as I shall render it most cheerfully to those by whom it is expected of me. Without it, I shall be utterly powerless. Yet that slavish subserviency to those in power, which injures both giver and recipient, is to be avoided and despised. I shall need true friends, manly friends, who will both warn and censure, as well as praise when it is due, and with such shall find my labors lightened and the path of duty less difficult.

We have every reason to believe that the great heart of the people of North Carolina is deeply devoted to this struggle. None in the Confederacy have made greater sacrifices to maintain it, and I am convinced their patriotism will not fail. Our intrepid and heroic soldiers in our sister States, though praised with a grudging spirit and often overlooked or quite slandered, have yet borne our standards with undying glory in the front of every deadly charge, and death has spread no feast to which they have not sat down by hundreds. The spirit of our glorious women has exceeded, if possible, the gallantry of our soldiers in the field. Gag laws, test oaths, and sedition ordinances, have, thank God, been uncalled for; and mob violence, that dangerous offspring of revolution, has been equally repressed by the conservatism of our people. To continue this happy and commendable state of things, let all good citizens exert themselves.

Fellow-citizens, the future depends on ourselves. The skies are radiant with the signs of promise, if we do but hold faithful to the great work we have undertaken. Our victorious Generals are everywhere driving our enemies before them, and the vast armies which invaded us at the beginning of the year, have melted away like frost before the steady valor of our troops, until six hundred thousand men are called for to replace them. Let them come too, and fear them not,—with shot, shell and bayonet, a free people will welcome them to the bloody graves of their predecessors. The womb of the future, I am confident, holds for us a bright and glorious destiny. The boundaries of our young Republic, as we hope to see them established, embrace the fairest and noblest portions of the temperate zone. Innumerable miles of great inland navigable waters; a mighty sweep of sea coast indented with magnificent bays and harbors; the unrivalled production of the leading commercial staple of the earth as a basis of public credit; a soil adapted to the successful cultivation of almost every article necessary to the comfort and convenience of man, embraced in an area of 950,000 square miles; abounding in material for a great navy, commercial and warlike; inexhaustible mines of iron, copper, coal, and all the valuable metals; unbounded facilities for building up great manufactories on the streams of our mountains; a brave, intelligent and virtuous population numbering eight millions, with near four millions slaves, a source of wealth incalculable; these constitute the unmistakeable elements of a great nation. Beholding them, to what splendid visions do they not give rise, when peace, blessed peace and independence, shall have been won! Oh, my countrymen, let us resolve this day that they *shall be* won; that North Carolina, at least, shall not fail in the performance of her part; that the streams of precious blood with which our glorious sons have consecrated their names to immortality, shall *not* be a vain and unaccepted sacrifice, but through the valor and determination of those who survive, they shall be rendered efficacious to the salvation of the nation; and with hearts strong for the mighty task, and purposes united, we will give of our substance—give of our blood; we will toil and struggle, we will suffer and endure, through all the dreary watches of the night, until the day-star of independence, flashing through the darkness of the east, shall fill the whole earth with his beams.

Governor's Vote.—A friend from Rutherford County writes us that Polk County did not vote with Rutherford. Polk gave Col. Vance 246 majority, which added to his vote as recently reported would make his real majority in the State 34,221.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Curing Bacon.—An old farmer, residing in the vicinity of Petersburg, gives us the following recipe for curing bacon to publish for the benefit of all who may wish to put up pork this winter. He says he has known the value of this recipe for the last forty years, and pronounces the bacon cured by it to be equal to any he has ever seen or tasted. It keeps pure and sweet for any length of time, and entirely free of skippers. In view of the scarcity of salt, present and prospective, we recommend a trial of this recipe: To one part salt, add two parts good green hickory or oak ashes by measure. Mix and rub well around the joint and elsewhere.—*Petersburg Express.*

Pig Iron.—This article is very scarce just now, and ready sale is found for all offered. Small lots of Scotch pig sell at $200, and Virginia iron at $100 a $125 per ton. Good scrap cast iron is selling at 3 cents per pound.—*Richmond Dis.*

THE LATE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA

From the Enquirer, 8th inst.

The following letter, addressed by General Lee to the President, has been received:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHW'N VA., CHANTILLY, 3d September, 1862.

His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President Confederate States of America:

Mr. President—My letter of the 30th ult., will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army, to that date. Gen. Longstreet's Division, having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of General Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning, resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report herewith enclosed, amounted to 8,000 in killed and wounded.

The enemy, being reinforced, renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged till after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the Stone Bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion towards the Little River Turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill on the 1st of September, he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about five P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road, and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Maj. Gen. Kearney was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax C. H., and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday about noon, he evacuated Fairfax C. H., taking the roads as reported to me to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or captures in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the General officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins, and Mahone, have been reported wounded. Cols. Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff, and Gadberry, killed. About 7,000 prisoners have already been paroled, about the same number of small arms collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, besides a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground. For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed as captured, while the enemy, at their various depots are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat.

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Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle field and march.

[Chantilly is North of Centreville and Northwest of Fairfax Court House, about six or eight miles from each. The "letter of the 30th," referred to in the above was not received.]

[Accompanying this letter was a correspondence between Pope and Gen. Lee, the former asking "a truce" until he could send for his wounded "left on the field," the latter refusing a truce or any cessation of military operations, but granting permission for ambulances to come into our lines and remove the wounded. This correspondence was on the 31st. On the 3d inst. a letter from the U. S. Medical Director makes other requests for arranging for the comfort of 3,000 of their wounded still on the field.]

The Enquirer adds that

"Gen. Jackson has entered Maryland, and is now on a tour to the most important and inviting point between Baltimore and Washington. It is useless now to speculate upon probabilities. The war has assumed a new phase, and our citizens must expect hereafter to hear news that will startle amidst both good and bad report. The tables have been turned, and the Confederate army is now an army of invasion.

The following account of the battle, the Richmond Enquirer derives from an officer of distinction, familiar with that region from his youth, who was a spectator of Saturday's fight from the eminence occupied by Gen. Lee; and on the next day, in company with a number of others, devoted six hours to a ride over the battle field.

"The battles of Thursday and Friday were fought in the neighborhood of Sudley, where Jackson held position, and where he still was on Saturday morning.

Our line of battle, on Saturday, was an obtuse crescent in shape, and at least five miles long. Jackson's line, which formed our left, stretched from Sudley, on Bull Run, along the partly excavated track of the Manassas Independent line of railroad, for a portion of the way, and thence towards a point on the Warrenton Turnpike, about a mile and a half in rear or West of Groveton.

Longstreet's command, which formed our right wing, extended from the point on the turnpike on which Jackson's right flank rested, and prolonged the line of battle far to the right, stretching beyond the line of the Manassas Gap railroad.

It is thus seen that a point on the Warrenton Turnpike, a mile and a half West of Groveton, was the centre of our position, and the apex of our crescent, whose convexity was towards the West. It was here, in an interval between Jackson's right and Longstreet's left that our artillery was placed. Eight batteries were planted on a commanding elevation, and were greatly distinguished early in the battle by their brilliant execution.

The enemy's line of battle conformed itself to ours, and took, therefore, a crescent form, of which the centre or more advance portion was at Groveton, whence the wings declined obliquely to the right and left. Their batteries were in rear of their infantry, and occupied the hills which they had held in the fight of July, 1861, but pointed differently.

Battle was joined between the artillery about 12 o'clock; and the terrible execution of ours was evidenced by the mangled corpses of the enemy which our subsequent advance disclosed. A number of them lay in the road at Groveton, and on the hills around. Not long after, Jackson's wing became engaged, and about 4 o'clock P. M. the battle was raging along the whole line.

The bearing of our troops, as they pressed forward to the battle, is described as magnificent. Jackson's left advancing more rapidly than his right, swept around by the Pittsylvania House and pressed the enemy back towards the turnpike; while Longstreet, making an analagous move on his wing, crowded back those in front of him towards the Henry hills.

Hood's Brigade formed Longstreet's left, and, of course, charged next the turnpike. In its track it met Sickles'. Excelsior Brigade, and almost annihilated it. The ground was piled with the slain. Pickett's Brigade was on the right of Hood's, next came Jenkins' Brigade, and next was Kemper's, which charged near the Conrad House. Evans' and Anderson's were the reserve, and subsequently came into action.

Thus moving our army drove the enemy on both wings, pressing them across the Henry and Robinson ridge, and through the pines and copses beyond, and across Bull Run. Long after nightfall our artillery was still thundering at the retreating enemy. It is a remarkable coincidence that one of the numerous batteries captured by our army, was taken *on the precise spot* where Rickett's battery became ours on July 21st, 1861.

The ride over the battle field on Sunday, revealed a scene of carnage of which this war had furnished before no equal example. The heaps of the enemy were thickest where they had assailed Jackson's line at the railroad excavations. They here almost paved the ground. Another scene of great carnage was in the road which runs across the turnpike near the Henry house. The enemy had made a stand there in the gully-worn track, and in a space of less than 200 yards, nearly 1000 had met their deaths. In the piece of woods near and west of this road, our own loss was heavier than anywhere else, the enemy making good fight from their natural intrenchments.

But while those were the spots where death held its fiercest carnival, the whole field of combat was strewn with victims. Our informant states that several times his company paused to count the number of corpses of the enemy in sight, and after counting in every instance over 300, they ceased from inability to distinguish among those lying farthest off. He declares that he speaks in great moderation when he expresses the opinion that he *saw* not less than 5000 slain Yankees, and judges an additional thousand as a small estimate for those he did not see. One of the enemy lay stretched across the grave of Mrs. Henry, the victim of the last year's fight. The wounded appeared on every hand imploring assistance. He thinks 20,000 a moderate estimate of the killed and wounded of the enemy. After a careful observation, the same gentleman is perfectly convinced that our slain cannot exceed 600, and he believes will be 100 less. Our wounded, too, had all been cared for; and the burial of our dead commenced on Monday."

The Fight at Germantown.—Gen. Lee's Letter gives the first information of a fourth battle in the neighborhood of Manassas on the 1st inst.

The Examiner learns that we captured upwards of a hundred wagons, loaded with blankets and other valuable property. The number of blankets is said to have been fourteen thousand. Gen. Kearney, as stated by General Lee, was left dead on the field.

The Dispatch learns that our pursuing army on Monday at daylight discovered the enemy drawn up in line of battle across the road, their right extending to the village of Germantown. Gen. Hill immediately ordered the attack, and after a brief but hotly contested fight, the enemy were broken and fled in utter rout towards Alexandria. They were pursued for several miles, and many prisoners captured. All their artillery was abandoned and fell into our hands.

We have no particulars of the casualties on either side, but it is stated that the Yankee dead covered the field of battle, and numbers of the frightened wretches slaughtered in their flight. Among their killed were Gens. Stearns and Kearney.

The Whig says Gen. Stevens instead of Stearns. Gen. Kearney was killed in attempting to escape, after surrender. Having came up suddenly on a Georgia regiment, his troops driven back, he exclaimed, "I surrender!" after hearing what troops they were; but, suddenly lying down on his horse, started off full speed, but was shot before getting beyond range. It was through the flag, sending forward his remains, that we heard of Stevens' death, who is supposed to be lying somewhere in our lines. Their troops are very shaky, our line of skirmishers repulsing their lines of battle; the prisoners easily taken. All desired to be so paroled as to be unable to serve *any more*. They are sick of the war. Discord prevails among their officers. From the best information we can get, we fought the combined armies of Pope, McClellan and Burnside, with some from South Carolina (Stevens.) Halleck is in front of us now.

The Battle of Germantown.—The spirited battle which occurred at Germantown, near Fairfax Court House, on Monday last, demonstrated to a great extent, the depth of demoralization to which the Yankee army has sunk since the "beginning of the end" of the grand Pope retreat. The bravest of their brave shrunk from a hand to hand conflict. In one particular instance, the New York Zouaves, the best soldiers in the Yankee army, were ordered to charge upon a portion of the forces of Gen. A. P. Hill. They came up in splendid order. Our forces were advancing at the time, but as the Zouaves approached, were ordered to halt to receive the charge. The Zouaves believing that the halt of our men indicated a propensity to run, dashed forward with noisy vigor, but when within twenty steps they saw them standing like statues, firmly fixed to receive their charge, they became panic-stricken, and broke and ran in the utmost confusion. Our troops followed and cut them to pieces as they fled. With this achievement the day was decided in our favor, and the whole Yankee army fell back towards Alexandria.—*Enquirer.*

The Crossing into Maryland.—The Enquirer of the 9th says:—

The general advance of the army, selected from our combined forces, took place on Friday, and the "crossing of the Rubicon" was accomplished in excellent order. On the Thursday evening preceding, General Stuart advanced with his command within eight miles of Alexandria, and made a feint upon the enemy's lines. Pope fancying that a general attack was meditated, placed his army in preparation, and held them in line of battle during the night, sleeping on their arms. When morning came, Gen. Stuart had disappeared. The intervening time had been occupied by our troops in pushing on to Edwards' Ferry, where they crossed with little difficulty, the Potomac being very low, and no enemy appearing to oppose their progress. The men were exultant as they dashed into the stream, and became inspired with the most sanguine expectations of the speedy disenthrallment of Maryland and the downfall of the Federal Capital. Of their operations after crossing we can, of course, as yet give no account.

The Examiner, same date, says:—

Though we have carried an immense army into Maryland, we have still troops enough left on the South bank of the Potomac to keep the enemy within his lines. The point at which our army will first strike in Maryland, is, of course, as yet a matter of conjecture. Popular opinion has decided that it will be the Relay House. The advantage to us and the injury to the enemy of our possession of this point, are obvious and almost incalculable. Here is the grand junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Washington railroads, the highways upon which the armies of Lincoln mainly depend for supplies and reinforcements. By these roads are being hurried forward the myriads called unwillingly into the Northern service by the draft. In the event of our occupation of the point, their only chance of reaching Washington would be by the single track railway, from Annapolis, or by the slow and circuitous route of the Potomac river. The Yankee newspapers hint that General Wool, with seventy thousand men, is at the Relay House.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers as late as the 4th inst. have peen received. They are "in the slough of despond."

The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Our loss in artillery, it is estimated, will be more than thirty pieces. No batteries were taken from the rebels.

The loss in McDowell's corps is very heavy. That of Rickett's division is the heaviest. Out of his Generals there remains but one. The 116th Pennsylvania, Col. Lewis from your city, had but 100 men left.

The Philadelphia Ledger has this dispatch from Washington:—

"The exact movements of Jackson are not known, but the report of his undertaking a march into Maryland is universally credited. The government is understood to be fully prepared for this, Gen. Wool having been dspatched to ——, where he will have at his command a force of 70,000 men to meet the expected invaders.

The private accounts from Maryland are not such as the loyal men of the nation would desire, for it is boldly stated that should Jackson succeed in getting his army into the State, he will be joined at once by not less than 60,000 of its inhabitants. The aim is said to be, to make Baltimore the headquarters of the Confederate army, cut off the Northern communication with Washington, and maintain a threatening attitude toward that city, to result finally in its capture and destruction.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 3.—The intelligence from Washington, that our army has fallen back upon the fortifications and intrenchments of that city, has given rise to the expression of many opinions with regard to the propriety of sending away thousands of soldiers from Pennsylvania, *as it is thought that they may be required at home.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Washington city was last night in a state of great excitement, and not without most substantial cause.

The facts are, that the army of Virginia has been out-generaled, out-flanked, and so disheartened by the daily and hourly evidences of superior generalship on the part of the rebels, that it is now on its way to Alexandria, mourning the loss of many gallant officers and men, who have lost their lives, or are suffering from wounds and exhaustion, many of them in the hands of the rebels. By the time this letter reaches you the whole command of Gen. Pope will have fallen back upon the entrenchments and works for the defence of Washington, under the command of Gen. McClellan.

At four o'clock yesterday morning, a train of 100 wagons, with commissary stores, was intercepted by the enemy, between Fairfax Station and Centreville, and driven off towards Manassas, before the party could be intercepted. They secured the whole train. So soon as this raid in the rear of our army was known, the necessity of looking to the rear again became apparent, and at noon the whole army of Virginia had abandoned Centreville, and was massed this side of Fairfax C. H. Last evening they again took up their line of march, and at five o'clock the advance was in sight of Munson's Hill. The enemy's cavalry followed them in the distance, but made no attack.

The return of the army to Washington is a great mortification in military circles, and it will, doubtless, be one of equal mortification to the whole country. *After fifteen months of toil and bloodshed, we have now returned to the starting point, and the whole work has to be commenced over again.* The Confederates may now again reiterate their assertion with some show of plausibility, that *the South cannot be conquered.*

From the Intelligencer.

The entire army of Gen. Pope, which commenced falling back from Centreville early on Monday morning, reached the new position assigned it, in front of the fortifications on the south bank of the Potomac, in the course of Tuesday night. No fighting of consequence has occurred since Saturday, with the exception of the conflict of Monday evening, in which we lost, besides other brave men, two of our bravest and ablest generals—Kearney and Stevens.

Before the troops reached this immediate vicinity Maj. Gen. McClellan had issued an order assuming the chief command of the consolidated army, (Gens. McClellan's, Pope's and Burnside's,) thus concentrated for the defence of the capital.

The Confederate forces immediately in front are supposed to be massed most heavily around Vienna, about 12 miles from here.

The Killed and Wounded.—A gentleman from this city, who has just returned from the battle field of Manassas, informs us that the medical chiefs of our army told him that our loss in killed and wounded would not exceed 1800 to 2000 men. This statement, coming from those who have the best opportunities to know, may be regarded as confirming the similar accounts which have been published on other authority. It seems impossible to account for the great disparity in the losses of the opposing armies without recognizing the hand of Providence so visibly displayed as to call upon all the citizens of the Confederacy to bow the head and do reverence.

Our informant met on the battle field a Committee of Washingtonians, about a hundred in number, who had come out with an ambulance train of 371 vehicles, to carry off the wounded of the enemy. They had left Washington with the impression that the Confederates were in flight towards the mountains, and that the Committee's services were needed by Pope simply that the ardor of his pursuit might not be interrupted by hospital duties. They were of course much chapfallen when they learned their error. The most of this Committee expressed themselves as desirous to see the war closed; but others breathed ferocious sentiments, and said that it would be particularly inadmissible to make peace under their present disgrace.—*Enquirer, 9th.*

The Yankee Retreat from Manassas.—The retreat of the enemy is described in its first stages as a wild, frenzied rout; the great mass of the enemy moving at a full run, scattered over the fields and trampling upon the dead and living in the mad agony of their flight. The whole army was converted into a mob; regiments and companies were no longer distinguishable; and the panic stricken fugitives were slaughtered at every step of their retreat—our cavalry cutting them down, or our infantry driving their bayonets into their backs.

In crossing Bull Run, many of the enemy were drowned, being literally dragged and crushed under the water, which was not more than waist deep, the crowds of frenzied men pressing and trampling upon each other in the stream. On reaching Centreville the flight of the enemy was arrested by the appearance of about thirty thousand fresh Yankee troops. The mass of fugitives was here rallied, to the extent of forming it again into columns, and with this appearance of organization the retreat was continued to Washington. The scenes of the first battle of Manassas are said to have been excelled in the sublime and terrific drama enacted for the second time on these blood-stained plains.—*Rich. Ex. 9th.*

The Troops in Maryland.—These, according to the Petersburg Express, are Gen. Jackson's army, Longstreet's Division, Stuart's Cavalry Division, and the Divisions commanded respectively by A. P. and D. H. Hill.

From the West.—Additional accounts [illegible] the news of Kirby Smith's victory in Ken[illegible] and the subsequent occupation of Lexin[illegible] our forces. There is still some uncertainty [illegible] the number of prisoners taken.

The yankee panic at the West is quite [illegible] as at the East. From Northern papers of the [illegible] inst. we annex extracts:—

The following private dispatch was [illegible] yesterday, by a gentleman of this city:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Nothing is kn[illegible] of the losses in the Sixty-ninth Indiana [illegible] forces have fallen back to Covington, Ken[illegible] The most terrible anxiety is felt for the [illegible] of Kentucky. Nothing but the most vig[illegible] efforts will save her.—*Washington Republi[illegible]*

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Regiments from [illegible] and companies from the interior towns have [illegible] arriving all the afternoon.

The military authorities are very active. [illegible] six o'clock on Tuesday evening the Confede[illegible] occupied Lexington, Ky. They numbered [illegible] men.

2 P. M.—News has just been received [illegible] that the advancing Confederates have [illegible] railroad train at Independence, Ky., twelve [illegible] from this city. They are said to be 15,000 [illegible]. The excitement with us is increasing.

10 P. M. The excitement has been high [illegible] the afternoon. The citizens are enrolling the[illegible] selves rapidly in the different wards, and [illegible] numbers are working on the fortifications on [illegible] Kentucky hills.

Gov. Todd, arrived this afternoon, and [illegible] communication with the military authorities [illegible] the utmost exertions are being made to de[illegible] the city.

The enemy is stated to be from 20,000 [illegible] 30,000 strong, and is reported at Boyle's Sta[illegible] thirty-nine miles from the city. They are ex[illegible]ed to arrive opposite the fortifications on Th[illegible] day.

Later from the West.—Surrender of Cin[illegible]nati demanded.—GRENADA, Sept. 8.—The M[illegible]phis Argus of the 7th contains the following [illegible]patch:

Boat B, arrived here last evening from C[illegible] A gentleman on board had a copy of an e[illegible] just issued from the Gazette office at Cairo, [illegible]vious to the departure of the boat, which st[illegible] substantially as follows:

On Thursday morning the Federal forces [illegible] Covington and Newport were marched out [illegible] meet Gen. Kirby Smith, who was 9 miles [illegible] After an hour's march Gen. Smith was encou[illegible]ered, and the Federal forces were drawn up [illegible] line of battle and ordered to fire. When t[illegible] had fired one round, it was discovered tha[illegible] Confederates had an overwhelming number, [illegible] the entire Federal force was ordered to fall b[illegible] Gen. Smith advancing upon them.

When the Confederates reached Covington [illegible] Newport, Gen. Smith demanded the surrender [illegible] both places, which was complied with, he ta[illegible] possession. On Friday morning at 10.30, [illegible] a flag of truce was sent across the river and [illegible] surrender of Cincinnati demanded, two hours [illegible]ing allowed the authorities. The Mayor as[illegible] four hours, which was granted.

Gen. Smith in response to inquiries, inform[illegible] the citizens that private property would be [illegible]pected, but all United States property mu[illegible] delivered up.

More Glorious News from Tennessee.—[illegible]PELO, MISS, Sept. 5.—Gen. Armstrong's offi[illegible] dispatch says: Since his last dispatch he has cr[illegible]ed the Hatchie river, passed between Bolivar [illegible] Jackson, Tenn., destroying the bridges and [illegible] tle work at Denmark, encountered regiment[illegible] infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two pie[illegible] of artillery: He captured the artillery, destro[illegible] a portion of the train, took 213 prisoners, [illegible] killed and wounded, by their own accounts, [illegible] the enemy. Our loss is small.

At the Bolivar fight, two Federal Colo[illegible] were among the killed; at Denmark, one Li[illegible] Colonel, and other officers were taken prisoners.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 7.—Private informat[illegible] to the "Rebel," from Winchester, Tenn., sta[illegible] that it is absolutely certain that Buell's en[illegible] force is beyond Murfreesboro'.

A Yankee courier has been taken in N[illegible] Alabama, with dispatches from Buell to Ro[illegible]cranz, urging the latter to join the forme[illegible] Nashville, with all possible speed.

The whole of Middle Tennessee is in a bl[illegible] and the people are preparing to join the Confe[illegible]rate army. They have suffered greatly from [illegible] Yankee occupation of their country, and s[illegible] vengeance.

Yankee rumors say that Louisville is captur[illegible] We also have encouraging rumors from betwe[illegible] Decatur and Columbia, but it is not proper t[illegible] mention them.

Gen. Bragg's army is in the highest spirits, an[illegible] are invincible from the late news from Virgi[illegible] and Kentucky.

Northwestern Virginia.—The accounts fro[illegible] Northwestern Virginia are most favorable. Ge[illegible] Jenkins has swept through the country with th[illegible] impetuosity of a mountain torrent, and all tra[illegible] of Unionism are rapidly disappearing. The late[illegible] accounts represent that he has possession of th[illegible] Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Grafton, and th[illegible] he has captured a thousand negroes, stolen by t[illegible] Yankees from the people of the Valley.

Richmond Examiner, 9th.

Yankees Evacuating.—Official information h[illegible] been received confirming the reported evacuati[illegible] of North Alabama by the Yankees. It was cu[illegible]rently reported on the streets yesterday even[illegible] but we know not upon what authority, that b[illegible] Suffolk and Norfolk, Virginia, had also been eva[illegible]ated.—*Richmond Examiner, 9th.*

Off to the Seat of War.—President Davis an[illegible] ex-Governor Enoch Louis Lowe, of Maryland [illegible] left this city yesterday for the seat of war. W[illegible] may expect soon to hear of a proclamation, ma[illegible] at the head of our armies, calling upon [illegible] Marylanders to rally to the Southern standard.

Richmond Examiner.

Arrival of a War Steamer.—A telegr[illegible] dated Fort Morgan, (Mobile,) September 5, say[illegible] The Confederate war Steamer Florida, Capta[illegible] Maffit, 8 guns, run the blockade last night, aft[illegible] an exciting chase of the Yankee cruisers, with [illegible] loss of one man killed and two wounded. Th[illegible] Florida was built in England.—*Richmond Wh[illegible]*

From Europe.—The steamer *North Ameri[illegible]* with Liverpool and London dates to August 2[illegible] has arrived. The London Times speaking of co[illegible]scription in the United States, says that the lan[illegible] of freedom is now ruled by a force that is creatin[illegible] terror. The London Herald says it would be the [illegible] salvation of the Northern States if Europe would [illegible] immediately forbid the continuance of the war.

Sales of Cotton for the week ending Aug. 2[illegible] reached 113,000 bales, including 72,000 bales [illegible] speculators. American Cotton has advanced [illegible] ½d. per pound.

General Johnston.—It is said that Genera[illegible] Joseph E. Johnston is to take charge of the [illegible] Trans-Mississippi Department, with Generals [illegible] Price, Magruder and Holmes under him.

The Capitol, all the other public buildings, and [illegible] half of the White House, at Washington, have [illegible] been appropriated to the wounded in the recent [illegible] battles.