THE LATEST NEWS

STONEWALL JACKSON GAINES AND-THREE HUNDRED YANKEE PRISONERS

CAPTURED, INCLUDING TWENTY NINE OFFICERS. The Richmond papers of Monday publish the

following dispatch from Gordonsville GORDONSVILLE, Aug. 19 .- A battle was fought vesterday at Southwestern Mountains, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy. Stonewall Jackson repulsed Pope, and drove him several miles from his position. Three hundred prisopers have arrived, including Brig. Gen. Prince and twenty-nine commissioned officers. Gen. Chas. S.

Winder was killed. The Richmond Examiner states that the Yankee officers captured were carried to Gordonsville

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH,

The Richmond Examiner has received North ern papers of the 7th inst.

An immense war meeting was held in Wash ington on last Wednesday. Old Abe was present, and made a speech. Hereferred to the quarrel between McClellan and the Secretary of War, and said that the dispute was not so serious as was supposed, and are simply from the question of how many men McClellan bad, many supposed that the Secretary of War bad not reinforced bum to the extent he might have done. This was not so. The Secretary of W r had never "withheld any one thing in his power to give, and was triumphant. not to blame for not giving when he bad non to give." In conclusion he teferred to McClellan in complimentary terms, believed him to be a "brave and able man," and took upon himself-what has been charged upon the Secretary of War-

the withholding of men from him.
Speeches were also made by Gen. Shields, Hon. Robert J. Walker, Senstor Herlan, Ex Gov. Bout well of Mass. Gen. Shopley, "Military Governor of Louisians," and a number of others. On the conclusion of Gen. Shepley's speech, it being appointed that "he was the man who hung Mam ford in New Orleans, for haufing down the Yankee flag, the meeting gave three cheers for him . Shapley disclaimed the credit, of the act, and said "the honor belonged to Buller." Beyond this very extraordinary epis de, to which we call the stantion of the government, the proceedings of the meeting possess very little interest, being merely the usual talk of "erushing out the rebel- driven the invader across the Potomac, and filled

The Northern papers have accounts of the tion prisoners. Their loss is put down at three killed and eleven wounded among the latter Capt. Benson, of Benson's arriblery, and Lieut, Col. Gambie, of the 8th Illinois. The Yankees ardelighted over this news, and say that it is an indication that their army has once again assumed

The Elitors of the Harrisburg (Pepn.) Patriot have been arrested for the publication of secutions articles, and sent to Fort McHenry.

From the following order is will be seen that not only are the 300,000 men lately called for to be raised by draft, but an additional 300,000 of the militis are instantly to be placed in the field:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1862. Ordered, First - That a draft of three burdred

thousand militis be immediately called into the service, to serve for hine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quote to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second -That if any State shall not by the 15th of August fernish its quots of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militis. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third .- Regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President. with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE GUERRILLAS SWEEPING OVER MISSOURI.

Morile, August 9 .- A special dispatch to the Tribune of this city, dated Grenada, to-day, sava: "The St. Louis Republican, of the 4th, says that rebel guerrillas have taken complete possession of Missouri, and are daily growing into a vast army Nearly thirty thousand of them have crossed the Missouri river, under Porter and Joe Thompson, cleaning out the Home Guards and militie as they progress. They are raising numberless recruits for the Confederate army. Six hundred have turned up at Bird's Point, threatening Cairo, where there is but a small garrison. Gov. Gamble finds it impossible, under the circumstances, to get the militia to respond to his call, and has issued another important appeal to them to raily, and complaining of their apathy in the Federal cause."

FROM THE WEST

MCBILE, Aug. 8,-A Special dispatch to the Tribune by persons from Memphis, says: Twenty transports arrived there on Tuesday from below and torty from above. It is believed that the city is to be evacuated and

most of the troops there sent to other points, leaving a mere garrison behind. The Chicago Times says that not three hundred recruits have been raised in that city.

The Democratic Convention met at Indiapopo lis on the 4 h, 50,000 persons in att ndance. It is reported as the larges, ever held in the State -Gov. Hendricks was chosen President; Wickliffe, of K nucky; Richardson, of Illinois, Vorhees, Caritale and other prominent men were in atten dance. Resolutions were passed advising the prosecution of the war, opposing subjugation or coercion, denouncing emancipation in every form, and calling for an entire change in the administration. Wic liffe said he was Union if the South and slavery were not interfered with, but if the war was to be waged to free the slaves, not another

drop of blood should be stilled.

FROM LYNCHBURG. VA. LYNCHBURG Aug. 9 .- We have received no telegraphic advices from Knoxville, nor papers

later than the 6th inst. Heavy skirmishing took place at Tazewell on Monday and Tuesday.

Passengers by the Western train last night con-

firm the report of a fight and victory at Tazewell. but say nothing of the reported capture of the Federal army, and do not credit the report.

A skirmish took place on. Wednesday at Pack's Ferry, between the forces under Gen. Loring and the enemy, and it is reported that a number of visited upon their guilty heads a swift and merithem were killed and wounded without any loss ted judgment. Stern necessity compals our gov-on our ride. The fight was altogether with artille-

Gen. Loring crossed the river in pursuit and a figit was expected to take place on Thursday or

A special dispatch to the Republican, from the Narrow's on New River, dated the 8th instant, contradicts the report that Dr. Rucker had escaped. He is still in custody and heavily ironed, so much so as to render his escape impossible.

WEDNESDAY MURNING, AUG. 13, 1862.

MOBILE, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch to the Pribune, from Grenada, 8th inst., says that the Memphis Bulletin, of the 7th, states that the Conderates have inaugurated guerrilla warfare in Arkaness on an exten ive scale, and mention-several brilliant exploits. On Sunday they attacked two Yankee regiments, dispersing them completely, capturing sixty wagens of provisions and over three hundred stolen negroes. Twenty-seven of the latter escaped the same day. They seven of the latter escaped the same day. They bagged another party near Jacksenport, killing seventeen and capturing twenty wagons of provisions. Ninety more were attacked near Helena and nearly annihilated, only two escaping.

The Governor of New York has officially announced his determination to draft.

A serious rebellion is reported among the Mormons, which, it is feared, will result in war with the Federal Government.

the Federal Government.

FROM CHATTANOOGA,

CHATTANOGGA, Aug. 9.—Cavalry skirmishes are constantly reported. Last Monday Scott's cavalry made a dash o 400 Federals near Sparts and pursued them until they came to a superior force, when they ratired. leaving the Yankees in possession of Sparts. Federal deserters are constantly coming in. They report that the Yankee army is much de moralized and that they will not fight with ne-

> From the Richmond Whig: THE TIDE AT ITS FLOOD.

The battle of Shiloh constitutes a great ian mark in our struggle for national independence. The tide changed on that memorable field, and since then it has set steadily in our favor. With the single exception of the enemy's success on the Mistissippi river, our arms have everywhere been

We have forced the enemy out of a great part of Missouri and the whole of Arkansas. We have checked his descent of the Mississippi at Vicksburg, and extorted from him the confession that the gallant defence of that gallant city can-not be successfully overcome. We have demor-alized and disper ed the great army of the South-west by the evacuation of Corinth. We have penetrated to the heart of Tennessee and Kentucky, cut his lines of communication, destroyed an immense amount of valuable stores, captured large numbers of arms and prisoners, and put the ball of revolution in motion on the banks of the Obio. In Virginia we have swept the greatest army the enemy could raise from the front o Richmond, and inflicted a loss in men, arms and property from which he will never be able to recover; whilst in the Valley of the Shenandoah we have put to flight one army after another. the Federal Capital with dismay and consterna-

skirmish at Maivern Hill. They represent it as In the meantime, our army has been largely a great victory, and say that "the rebels were put | increased, full cargoes of arms and ammunition to flight and pursued within ten miles of Rich- theve been received, and our soldiery, inspired sim to have taken one hundred with fresh enthusiasm by the promise ident, that the invader should be driven from our soil, and, if need be, that we should seek him beyond the extreme boundaries of the Confede-

> While these thing have been transpiring in the Confederate States, the North has been thrown into a state of almost universal confusion and doubt by the unexpected energy we have displayed, and the success of our arms. In the midst of the frantic cry for more troops and greater vigor in the prosecution of the war, the still small voicof prace begins to make itself heard. The friends of Stanton, the Federal Secretary at War, and of McClellan, the defeated General, have arrayed themselves against each other in bitter strife, and parties and factions begin to raise their head-. and to add to the wild confusion.

On the other side of the Atlantic our cause is gaining fresh strength and additional friends .-We are spoken of by men, high in authority, as "a prave people fighting by their rights"-a "people of great power, courage and endurance," and by the British Premier himself, as "a great and determined nation"

Indeed, wherever we turn, and in whatever asadvance-our star in the ascendant. The tide is swelling in our favor : shall we take it at its flood? Shall we push forward on the path along which Fortune and the God of Battles kindly beckon us? or shall we rest upon our arms, boast of the wonderful things we have accomplished, and supinely wait for the enemy to recover from our tion. terrible blows? What says the Government? What says the President? The army and the people say, advance-seize the golden opportunity -repeat the blows-and never stop until we shall bave wrung from the foe an acknowledgment of

our birthright to be free. Fortune favors only the brave. She spurns the timid, the doubting and the beastful. An opportunity lost, seldom ever return. The tide, if not the adjacent counties and a few regular troops. taken at the flood, sweeps past us forever. Righmond Whig.

YANKEE ATROCITIES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA-THE MOST INHUMAN CRUELTIES AND MURDER OF A

The Central Presbyterian published in Richmond, has the following statement of some of the atrocities committed by the Yankees in Western

Mr. Lawis Jones, of Nicholas, bad been forced to fix from his home simply because his sympathies were with his native state. He loved Virunia and therefore the Yankees hated him. Mrs. Jones was left in charge of a little son, Foster by name, twelve or thirteen years of age. Failing to secure the father, the wra h of the Northern se a deels turned against the child. Marshall Dorsey, a Union traitor, helped them in their bloody work. Mrs. Jones was poor, and the little boy tried to aid his mother in obtaining an honest living. A lady who knew little Foster Jones well, tells me that he was amiable, gentle and inoffensive. But the father had escaped, and the traitor Dorsey helped the Yankees to a victim in the person of this child. They took the little boy away from his mother, and, in full hearing of her cries, wrapped a blanket around his head, made it fast to a tree, and shot the child with nine bullets. They then gathered around the body, like devils incarnate, and then pierced it with bullets. The soldiers then came back to the village and boasted of their infamy in the presence of Yan-

The Presbyterian says this cold-blooded, inhuman murder is well authenticated, and adds

This communication is sent by the Rev. John S. Grasty, Paster of the Presbyterian Church in Fincastle a gentleman well known in Virginia.— H. mentions in a private note that the statement enclosed was made to him "in writing by a most worthy citizen of Nicholas." The rage and malice of our enemies have been steadily waxing flercer, and now that the policy of savage warfare has been officially avowed, we may expect such disbolical deeds as the one here recorded to become still more numerous and aggravated.

It is great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut on the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut of the communication hope that among the recent prisoners taken in great importance to cut of the prisoners taken in great importance to cut of the communication hope that the cut of the prisoners taken in great importance to cut of the prisoners taken in great importance to cut of the cut of the prisoners taken in great importance to cut of the c ry and the enemy evacuated their position threat of the gallows over the head of those su-after burning their boats and destroying their thorities which, in the face of a scorning world, have proslatmed their purpose towards our citi-

If this war 1: henceforth to be unrelieved by those usages which civiliz d and Christian na

IMPORTANT GUERRILLA SUCCESS IN THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF MORGAN'S EXPEDITION AGROSS KENTUCKY. HEADQUARTER'S MORGAN & COMMAND,) Knozville, Tenn., July 30, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, commandit Department of East Tennessee: General: I have the honor to report that up on the day of the engagement at Tompkinsville a full report of which I have already sent you, Texas squadron, to which was attached two companies of Tennessee cavalry, in the direction of Glasgow, which place I reached at 12 o'clock that night.

There were but few troops in the town, who fled at our approach. The commissary stores, clothing, &c., together with a large supply of medical stores found in Glasgow, were burned, and the guns were distributed among my com-mand, about two hundred of which were unarm-

ed when I left Knowville. From Glasgow I proceeded along the main Lexington road to Barren river, halting for time near Cave City-my object being to induce, the bellef that I intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsonville. I caused wires connecting with a portable battery that I carried with me to be attached to the telegraph line near Horse Cave, and intercepted a number of dispatches.

At Barren river I detached three companies under Capt. Jack Allen, to move forward rapidly and destroy the Salt River bridge, that the troops along the line of railroad might be prevented

from returning to Louisville
On the following morning I moved off mwards Lebanon, distant thirty-five miles from Barren river. At 11 o'clock at night I reached the bridge over Rolling Fork, six miles from Lebanon. The enemy had received intermation of my approach from their spies, and my advance guard was fired upon at the bridge. After a short fight the force at the bridge was dispersed, and the planks which had been torn up naving been replaced, the command moved forward to Lebanon. About two miles from the town a skirmish comme cod between two companies that I caused to dismount and deploy, and a force of the enemy posted upon the road, which was coon ended by its dispersion and capture. Lt. Col. A. Y. Johnson, commanding the troops in the town, surrendered, and I entered the place. The prisoners taken, in hum

ber about sixty-five, were paroled. I took immediate possession of the telegraph and intercepted a dispatch to Col. Johnson, informing him that Col. Owens, with the 60th Indiana regiment, had been sent to his assistance: su I at once dispatched a company of T xab Rangers, under Major Gane, to destroy the railread bridge on the Lebanon branch, which he successfully accomplished in time to prevent the acrival of the troops. I burned two buildings full of commissary stores; consisting of upwards of five hundred sacks of coffee, and a large amount of all other supplies in bulk, marked for the army at Cumberland Gap. I also destroyed a very large amount of clothing, boots, &c. I burned the hospital buildings, which appeared to have been recently erected and flitted up, together with about thirty five wagons and fi ty-three new am bulances. I found in the place a large store of medicines, five thousand stand of arms with accontrements, about two thousand subres, and in mmense quantity of ammunition, shell &c. I distributed the best arms among my command. and loaded one wagon with them to be given to the recruits that I expected to join me. I also loaded one wagon with ammunition. The remainder of the arms, ammunition and the hospital and medical stores I destroyed.

While in Lebanon I ascertained from telegreph dispatches that I intercepted that the force watch had been started from L barron Junction to reinforce Lieut, Col. Johnson had mot and driven back the force under Capt. Jack Alient killing one of his men, and preventing him from accomplishing the purpose for which he had been de-

I proceeded from Labanon on the following day through Springfield to Macksville, at which point I was attacked by the Home Guards. Two of my men were taken prisoners, and one severely wounded. I remained at Macksville that night to recover the prisoners, which I did the next morning. I then left for Harrod-burg, capturing a Federal captain and lieutenant on the road; pect we look at the contest which engages our Federal captain and lieutenant on the road; hearts and hands, we find multiplied reasons for reached Harrodsburg at 12½ o'clock, and found hope and encouragement. Our cause is on the that the Home Guard of all that portion of the country had fled to Lexington. A force was also stationed on the bridge where the Lexington road crossed the Kentucky river. My reception at this place was very encouraging. The whole population appeared to turn out and vie with each other as to who should show us most atten-

> I left Harrodsburg at 6 o'clock the same evening, and moved to Lawrenceburg, twenty miles distant, threatening Frankfort, in order to draw off the troops from Georgetown. Remained there until the return of my courier from Frankfort, who brought the information that there was a force in Frankfort of two or three thousand men, consisting of Home Guards collected from which had been sunken, and crossed that evening, reaching Versailles at 7 o'clock. I found this place abandoned by its defenders, who had fled to While at Versailles I took about three hundred government horses and mules.

I passed through Midway on the road to Georgeown, and was informed just before reaching the place that a train from Frankfort was nearly due, with two regiments of Federals I tore up the track and posted the howitzers to command it, and tormed my command along the line of the road; but the train was warned of our presence and returned to Frankfort. Having taken possession of the telegraph office, I intercept d a dis patch asking it the road was clear, and if it would be safe to start the train from Lexington. I rep ied to send the train, and made preparations to

ington, that evening. Just before entering the lown I was informed that a small force of Home Guards had mustered to oppose us. I sent laws enacted for our security. Nor does the carthem word to surrender their arms, and they should not be molested, but they fled. The people of Georgetown also welcomed us with glad- a compliance with Gov. Letcher's application for ness, and provided my tro-ps with everything the surrender of criminals. It was never contemtwo days, during which time I sent out a company under Capt. McMillin to de-troy the track be- of risoners of war. A negro thief, an inciter of intween Midway and Lexington and Midway and | surrection, is a felon under our statute laws, and Franklort, and to blow up the stone bridge on that road, which he successfully accomplished .- his capture as a prisoner of way, he is amenable kee officers, and met with not a syllable of re- Hearing that a company of Home Guards were to "the law is such case made and provided," and encamped at "S amping Ground," thirteen miles distant, I dispatched a company under Captain Hamilton to break up the encampment, burn the tents and stores, and destroy the guns. This was also successfully accomplished-Capt. Hamilton taking fifteen prisoners and all their guns, and destroying a large amount of medical and commissary supplies. I also, while at Georgetown, captured, to the civil authorities of those States sent Capt Castleman with his company to destroy the railroad bridges between Paris and Lexington, and report to me at Winchester. This was done.

Determining to move on Paris, with a siew of returning, and hearing that the plans was being rapidly reinforced from Cynthians, I deemed it of great importance to cut off the communication therefore dispatched a portion of two companie towards Lexington, wite instructions to drive the pickets to the very entrance of the city, while I moved the command towards Conthiana. When I arrived within three miles of the place I learned that it was delended by a considerable force of infan ry, cavalry and artitlery. I dispatched the Texas squadron, under Major Gano, to enter the town on the right, and the Georgia regiment to cross the river and get into the rear, while I moved my own regiment, with the artiflery under the command of Lieutenant J. E. Harris, down the tions have long imposed; if it is to be filled with scenes of inhuman butchery at which the world will stand aghast, the judgment of earth and the judgment of Heaven will fix the condemnation upon those who first adopted the fiendish policy.

fore the enemy were driven into the town and ampelled to eurrender. I took four bundred and twenty prisoners, including about seventy dome Guards. I regret to have to mention the loss of eight of my men in killed and twenty-nine wounded. The enemy's loss was ninety-four in killed and wounded, according to their own account. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable, as they tought us from behind stone fences and fired at us from buildings as we charged through the town. We captured a very fine 12-pounder brass piece of artillers, together with a large number of small arms, and about thre handred government borses. The arms and gov. ernment stores were burned, and as many of the horses as we could bring with us were kept. found a very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns and ammunition at this place, which I destroyed. The paroled prisoners were sent under sn escort to Falmouth where they took the train for Cincinnati.

I proceeded next morning towards Paris, and was met on the road by a bearer of a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the place. I reached Paris at four o'clock, remained there that night, and started sowards Winchester next morning. As my command was filing out of Paris, on the Winchester pike, I discovered a large force of Federals coming towards the town from the direction of Lexington. They immediately counter-marched, supposing, no doubt, that my intention was to get into their rear. This enabled me to bring off my entire command without aro. estation, with the exception of two of my pickets, who were probably surprised. I reached Winch ster that day at 'twelve o'clock, and remained until four o'clock when I proceed a towards Richmond. At Winchester I found a nur ber of

arms, which were destroyed. I arrived at Richmond at 12 o'clock that night, and remained until the next afternoon, when proceeded to Crab Orchard. I had determined to make a stand at Richmond, and a wait reinforcements, as the whole people appeared ready to rise and join me, but I received information that larg bodies of cavalry, under Gen. Clay Smith, and Colonels Woolford, Metcalf, Murdy and Wynkeep, were endeavoring to surround me at this place. So I moved on to Crab Orenard. There l attached my portable battery to the telegraph rom Stanford to Louisville, and learned the exnet position of the enemy's forces, and directed

my movements accordingly.

Leaving Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock, I strived at Somerset, distant twenty-eight miles, at sun down. I took possession of the telegraph, an countermanded all the previous orders that he been given by Gen Boyle to intercept me, an remained in perfe t security all night. I found a very large supply of commissary stores, clothing, blanke s, shors, hats, &c., at this place, which were destroyed. I also found the arms that ha been taken from Gen. Z life ffer, together with arge quantities of shell and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. I also burned at the lace and Crab Oxford about one hundred and hirty government wagons.

From Somerset I proceeded to Monticello, and rom thence to between Livingston and Sparls

where my command is now encamped. I left Knoxville on the 4th day of this month with about nine hundred men, and returned to Livingston on the 28.h inst., with nearly hundred, having been absent just twenty-four days, during which time I traveiled over a thou sand miles, captured seventeen towns, destroyed all the government surplies and arms in them, dispersed about fifteen hundred Home Guards and paroled nearly twelve hundred regular troops. I lost in killed, wounded and missing, of the number that I carried into Kentucky, about

I take great pleasure in testifying to the cal lant bravery and efficiency of my whole comman's There were individual instances of daring so con spicuous that I must beg the privilege of referring to them. Private Moore, of L uisiana, a member of company A, of my regiment, paracplarly distinguished himself in leading a charge at Cynthians, which had an important effect in winning the battle. The reports of the regument ! om nanders, which are enclosed, are respectiully eferred to for further instances of individual pravery and efficiency. I feel indebted to all my aids for the promptness with which my order were executed, and articularly to Col. St. Leger Grenfell for the assistance which his experience afforded me.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN H. MORGAN, Act'g Brig. Gen. C. S. A. R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

A CAPITAL SUGGESTION

In a brief paragraph a few days since, (says the Savannah News,) we suggested that it would be right and proper for the Governors of the invaded Southern States to demand of the Confederate military authorities, all white men captured in their respective territories, associated in arms with negroes, to be punished by our statute laws. against inciting insurrection, as John Brown was punished by the State of Virginia. We are gratified to learn by the Virginia papers that Gov. From Lawrenceburg I proceeded to Shryk's Latcher has made application to the Secretary Ferry, on the Kentucky river, raised the boat of War to deliver over to the authorities all the Virginia trailers who have been taken in arms against the State, and all of the Yankee prisoners now in or near Renmend, who there may be Lexington; remained there that night, and on ground for suspecting, have been engaged in viothe next morning marched towards Georgetown. lating those statutes of Virginia that make criminal and punishable such acts as inciting slaves t) rebellion, enticing them to leave their masters, using incendiary language, passing counterfeit

money, &c. We sincerely hope that Governor Letcher's example will be followed by the Governors of all the Confederate States. There is no reason why our laws for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, should be abrogated because the Northern government is endeavoring to legalize theft, murder, robbery, arson, and insurrection. by resorting to such barbarous measures in their war against us; nor would it be consistent with State rights to permit our own government to receive it, but it was also turned back and es- place thieves and insurrectionists, taken on our soil, on the footing of prisoners of war. The war I reached Georgetown, twelve miles from Lex- power granted by the States to the Confederate government for the common defence, does not au thorize that government to disregard our statute tel recently agreed upon between the United States and our government, stand in the way of should shield felons-it was simply for an exchange whether the crime was committed before or after We hope the question will be pressed upon the

should be given up for trial and punishment government, and that our Conrederate military authorities will be justructed to turn all white men, against whom there is good grounds for susp cting that they have been engaged in violetting t e statute laws of the State in which they are

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock of the Raleich & Gaston Railroad Company has been de clared payable, one-half in Confederate bonds, at the office of the Company, on and after the second Mon-day in July, 1862. W. W. VASS. W. W. VASS, Kaleigh, June 27, 1862. Treasurer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE PROM 40 TO 50 NEGRO FELLOWS, young and likely.
Apply to W. J. HAWKINS. Apply to Raleigh July 21, 1862. jv 23---tm

"Old Dominion Nails," WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE "OLD DOMINION NAIL WORKS" of Richmond, and furnish Nails at their prices in Danville, Virgin-

\$10.75. Cash. Danville, Va. july 2-2mpd

HEADQ ARTERS FIR T BEIGADE. CAMP CAMPBELL, July 12th, 1862.

No. 113. LL PERSONS BELONGING TO THE Army of the Pamlico, absent without leave, will report immediately for daty to their respective commanders, or their names will be dropped from the rolls and they considered as deserters. These that are sick will be required to send a Surgeon's certificate weekly.

JOHN C. PEGRAM, A. A. A. G. july 30-1m

june 14-2m

J. H. Horner's CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL WILL BE RE-OPENED THE 2nd MON-DAY IN JULY. The charge for board and tuition, exclusive of

Substitute. SUBSTITUTE CAN BE HAD BY onquiring at this office. nag 6 -3t

ights and fuel, will be \$120 per session.

Oxford, N. C., June 10, 1882.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for Cattle, Sheep, and Itogs, also for Bacon, Lard, Eggs, Poultry of every description, partic ularly Geese and Ducks, delivered to me at my farm, nites west of Raleigh, formerly belonging to Hinton Franklin, Esq. B. D. SMITH. Raleigh, 14th June, 1862. junei8 -- dmod

Hillsbore' Military Academy, HILLSBOROUH, N. C. Academic year of this Institute will commence u the 1st of August, 1862.

For Circulars or information apply to MAJ. WH. M. GORDON,

SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES.

Of all descriptions and styles, can be made on reason able terms, at shortest notice, at THEIM & BRAPS' Factory. Raleigh, N. C.

VORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY .-- OFFICE GALEIGH, N. C .- THIS COMPANY takes risk. upon an healthy lives between the ages of 14 and 60 years for one year, for seven years, or for life -- the assurers for life participating in the prohits of the Company. Slaves between the eges of 10 and and 50 years, are insured for one or five years, for two-thirds their market value. All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory

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Dr. Chas, E. Johnson, President. W. W. Holden, Vice President. H. W. Husted, Attorney. Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer. B. H. Battle, Secretary. W. H. McKee, Medical Examiner. W. H. Moliee, and hope to read Charles B. Root, | Executive Committee

Q. Busbee, For further information, the public is referred t he pamphlets and forms of proposal, which may b ootained at the Office of the Company, or any o its Address

R. H. BATTLE, Ser y. Raleigh, Jan. 8th. 1862.

NORTH CARDEINA MUTUAL FIRE descring of the North Carolina Matual Fire Insurance lomputy, held on the 14th January, 1862, the futionng persons were elected Directors and Officers for the onsuing year:

DIRECTORS. Henry D. Turner, Ruleigh John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kerop. P. Battle, George Little, James M. Towles, de. James E. Hoyt, Washington, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern. Jos. G. Wright, Wilmington. John M. Jones, Edenton. George W. Charles, Elizabeth City Jos Ramsay, Plymouth. J. W. Harrell, Murfreesborough H. B. Williams, Charlotte, Samuel Wattins, Milton. A. W. Steel, Fayetteville. Joseph White, Anson county Josh. Bonet, Salem.

A. P. Summy, Asheville, OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY T. H. Selby, President. Henry D. Turner, Vice do. John H. Bryan, Attorney.

Hamden S. Smith, Scoretary and Treasurer T. H. Salby, ex-officio,) Ex. Committee; John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation ver 13 years, and continues to take risks upon all lasses of preperty in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to nearly \$4,000,600, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured. All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, postpaid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, See'y.

CRACKER BAKERY. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING BUILT A large HARD-BREAD and CRACKER BAKE RY, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Ral. eigh and the State, with fresh Crackers of the best quality, such as

January 18th, 1862.

SODA GRACKERS. BUTTER " WATER " " & de., &c. SUGAR We are also prepared to furtish the Army and Na PILOT "

WINE BIS UIT, etc., At the owest market rates. Ca h orders securely packed and promptly attended to. JAS. SIMPSON & SON.

WANTED, EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS, IN good conditions for which we will pay 25c each pov 30-tf JAS. SIMPFON & SON.

Thirty Dollars Reward WILL BE PAID FOR THE DELIVE-ery of WILLIAM M. THOMPSON at Half Way Station on the Richmond and Petersburg R. R. or the Camp of the 47th N. C. Regiment, near Drewry's Bluff. Said Thompson is a Deserter from Com pany E, of the above named Regiment, resides arout or 8 miles west of Raleigh, and deserted from Comp Johnsto, below Goldsborough, on the 8th of the pre-J. H. AOKWOOD, Capt. sent menth. Co. E, 47th Regiment N. U. T.

July 15th, 1862. jy 19-w4w. State Journal and Standard copy weekly 4 times, and forward accounts to Capt Norwood at Proctor's Creek P. O., Chesterfield Co., Va. TRESH MEDICINES

AND TOILET ARTICLES. The Subscriber has the pleasure of amounting to his friends and the public generally, that after much delay trouble, and expense, owing to the war, and in terruption of trade he has produced a fresh supply of Medicines, Toilets and other actueles in his line, which he has been unable to furnish for some time past -He has to pay CASH for all he buys, and hopes that such of his patrone as do not pay promptly, will take the hint, and that all in arrears, who have not gone to the fint, and that are in arrears, who have not good to the seat of war to fight for our independence and dearest interests, will pay up their arrearages of a part at least, so that he may be able to meet pressing de-mands, and keep his ctock replenished.

All orders from the country (unless from prompt and reliable parties,) will go unnoticed, if not companied with the CASH or its equivalent. P. F. PESCUD. an 17-tf Druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

A Voice from Heaven, Fon's Put It Off, Self-Delication to God, Priva e Devotion,
The All Sufficiency of Christ,
The Act of Fith. Motives to Early Plety The Sentinel, Come to Jesus, by N Hall, Carting Our Burden on the Lord, by Kev. Jos. M. Atkinson, Are You Prepared? Prepare to Meet Tby God, An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jos. McGready, Come and Rest, by Roy. J. C. Ryle. The Soldier, 16. Your Soul- Is It Safe? 17. The New Year. A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy, The Great Unthering, Lowest Thou Me? Individual Effort, 22. The French Soldier, # 23. Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., Christ's Gracious Invitation, Are You Ready? The Life-Preserver, The Precious Blood of Christ. or How a Soldier was saved, "My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. II. Fiwles. 30. Way Will Ye Die? by Ber. A. M Poindexter, D. D., The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D. " 32. Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Je-Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof W. H. Owen, 4 Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C., Who Will Show Us Any Ugod, ly Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., What Wilt Then That I Should Do Unto Thee, by Rav. W. J. Hoke, D. D., " 37. What Can L Do? by Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., Sensbine, by Rev. P. B. Price, " 39. A Li ing Ornele, by Rev. L. W. Scaley, D. D.,

" 40. The Supper and the Saviour,

"-41. Gospel Snowers, by Rev. J. C. Hiden, Hiden,

42. The tirent Question Answered,
by Rev. Andrew Fuller.

43. To a Christian in the Army, by
Rev. T. V. Muore, D. D.,

Advice to Soldiers, by Rev. Wm. Koyal, Demos 45. The Great Day of Wrath and of Charry by Revolute St. Long, 16 Hymres for the Cump. Shiloh, by Rev. J. L. Bufrows, In Camp, by Rav. Wm. F. Erond. us, D. D., Liquor and Lincoln, by A Physichn, The Bible or Atheirm, by J. Rondolpa Tucker, Esq., Attorney General of Va. The Sold cr's Pocket Bible, as issued for the Army of Oliver Since June 1st, '861, we have published of each of

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TRACT AGENCY.

the above from 20,00% to 50,000 copies, making a total, in pages, of 13,572,420, which is over 5,0,0000 of pages more than the American Tract Society is sued is first year. These we have sold and given away mostly for the Soldiers, at the rate of 1,500 priges for one dollar. We are now prepared to print 50,006 four page tracts per day, and this combshould get out regularly if we would supply the mand upon us from all the Confederate States. We are in great need of lands to supply the calls for our sick and wounded Soldiers, who have so nobis poured out that blood for our defence. Will not every bristian and patriot aid us in pouring into their minds and hearts the healing, saving Balm of the

A Chaplain in a bospital at Petersburg writes us. that a sick soldier was hopefully converted while he was reading to him the tract, "The Precious Blood of Christ," &c. The evidence is abandant that off is daily blessing these messages to the good of ser ?.
"The Soldier's Pocker Bible" should be recently into the hands of every soldier. Let Ministers and Caristians do what they can promptly in collecting and sending us funds for this cause. Yours truly, W. J. W. CROWDER,

Tract Agenta Raleigh, N. C., July, 1º62. P. S .- We shall soon have a supply of the New T-stament printed by the Confederate States Bib Society and bound here.

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