

THE LATEST NEWS.

STONEWALL JACKSON GAINES ANOTHER VICTORY.

THREE HUNDRED YANKEE PRISONERS CAPTURED, INCLUDING TWENTY NINE OFFICERS.

The Richmond papers of Monday publish the following dispatch from Gordonsville: GORDONSVILLE, Aug. 10.—A battle was fought yesterday at Southwestern Mountains, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy. Stonewall Jackson repulsed Pope, and drove him some miles from his position. Three hundred prisoners have arrived, including Brig. Gen. Price and twenty-nine commissioned officers. Gen. Chas. S. Winder was killed.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond Examiner has received Northern papers of the 7th inst. An immense war meeting was held in Washington on last Wednesday. Old Abe was present, and made a speech. He referred to the quarrel between McClellan and the Secretary of War, and said that the dispute was not so serious as was supposed, and arose simply from the question of how many men McClellan had, many supposed that the Secretary of War had not reinforced him to the extent he might have done. This was not so. The Secretary of War had never withheld any one thing in his power to give, and was not to blame for not giving when he had none to give. In conclusion he referred 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.

THE TIDE AT ITS FLOOD.

The battle of Shiloh constitutes a great landmark 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 Mississippi river, our arms have every where been triumphant. 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 cannot be successfully overcome. We have driven almost to the Gulf the 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 Ohio. In Virginia we have swept the greatest Army the enemy could raise from the front of Richmond, and inflicted a loss in men, arms and supplies 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, driven the invader across the Potomac, and filled the Federal Capital with dismay and consternation.

In the meantime, our Army has been largely increased, full cargoes of arms and ammunition have been received, and our soldiers, inspired with fresh enthusiasm by the promise of the President, that the invader should be driven from our soil, and if need be, that we should seek him beyond the extreme boundaries of the Confederacy. While these things have been transpiring in the Confederate States, the North has been thrown into a state of almost universal confusion and doubt by the unexpected reverse and display of the success of our arms. In the midst of the cry for more troops and greater vigor in the prosecution of the war, the still small voice begins to make itself heard. The friends of Peace, 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 heads, 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 of high authority as "a brave 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 aspect we look at the contest which engages our hearts and hands, we find multiplied reasons for hope and encouragement. Our cause is on the advance—our star in the ascendant. The tide is setting in our favor, shall we not take it as we find it? 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 terrible blows? What says the Government? What says the President? The Army and the people, advance—seize the golden opportunity repeat the blow—and never stop until we sweep the invader from our soil, and restore to our birthright to be free.

Fortune favors only the brave. She spurns the timid, the doubting and the base. An opportunity lost, seldom ever return. The tide, if not taken at the flood, sweeps past us forever.

Richmond Whig.

THE GUERRILLAS SWEEPING OVER MISSOURI.

MOBILE, August 9.—A special dispatch to the Tribune of this city, dated Grenada, to-day, says: "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, clearing out the Home Guards and militia as they progress. They are raising numbers of 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 rally, and complaining of their apathy in the Federal cause."

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch to the Tribune by persons from Memphis, says: Twenty transports arrived there on Tuesday from below and forty 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 three hundred recruits have been raised in that city. The Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis on the 4th, 50,000 persons in attendance. It is reported as the largest ever held in the States. Gov. Hendricks was chosen President; Willkieff, of Kentucky; Richardson, of Illinois; Vorhees, of California; and other prominent men were in attendance. Resolutions were passed advising the prosecution of the war, opposing subjugation or cessation of the war, opposing emancipation in any form, and calling for an entire change in the administration. We believe said he was Union in the South and slavery was to be freed the slaves, not another drop of blood should be spilled.

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 contain 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 G. N. Loving and the enemy, and it is reported that a number of them were killed and wounded without any loss on our side. The fight was altogether with artillery, and the enemy evacuated their position after burning their boats and destroying their stores. Gen. Loving crossed the river in pursuit and a fight was expected to take place on Thursday or Friday.

IMPORTANT GUERRILLA SUCCESS IN TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Grenada, 8th inst., says that the Memphis Bulletin, of the 7th, states that the Confederates have inaugurated guerrilla warfare in Arkansas on an extensive scale, and mention several brilliant exploits. On Sunday they attacked two Yankee regiments, dispersing them completely, capturing sixty wagons of provisions and over three hundred negroes. Twenty-seven of the latter escaped the same day. They bagged another party, near Jacksonport, 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.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 9.—Cavalry skirmishes are constantly reported. Last Monday Scott's cavalry made a dash on 400 Federal non-combatants and pursued them until they were a considerable distance from the city, leaving the Yankees in possession of Smith's Ford. Federal deserters are constantly coming in. They report that the Yankee army is much demoralized, and that they will not fight with negroes.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF MORGAN'S EXPEDITION ACROSS KENTUCKY.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S COMMAND, Knoxville, Tenn., July 30, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding 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, I moved my command, consisting of my own regiment, the Georgia regiment of partisan rangers, commanded by Col. A. A. Hunt, and Maj. Gano's Texas squadron, to which was attached two companies of Tennessee cavalry, in the direction of Glasgow, which place I reached at 10 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 command, about two hundred of which were unarrived when I left Knoxville.

From Glasgow I proceeded along the main Lexington road to Barren river, halting for a time near Cave City, my object being to induce the belief that I intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsville. 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. Allen, to march forward towards Glasgow, and destroy the Barren bridge, that the crossing along the line of railroad might be prevented from returning to Louisville. On the following morning I moved towards Lebanon, distant thirty-five miles from Barren river. At 11 o'clock I reached the bridge over Rolling Fork, six miles from Lebanon. The enemy had received information of my approach 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 molestation, with the exception of two of my pickets, who were probably surprised. I reached Winchester that day at twelve o'clock, and remained until four o'clock when I proceeded towards Richmond. At Winchester I found a number of arms, which were destroyed. The railroad pickets were sent under escort to Cincinnati, 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 towards Winchester next morning. As my command was firing out of 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 molestation, with the exception of two of my pickets, who were probably surprised. I reached Winchester that day at twelve o'clock, and remained until four o'clock when I proceeded towards Richmond. At Winchester I found a number of arms, which were destroyed. The railroad pickets were sent under escort to Cincinnati, where they took the train for Cincinnati.

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; and at once dispatched a company of Texas Rangers, under Major Gano, to destroy the railroad bridge over which he will never be able to recover; whilst in the Valley of the Shenandoah we have put to flight one Army after another, driven the invader across the Potomac, and filled the Federal Capital with dismay and consternation.

I proceeded from Lebanon on the following day through Springfield, to Macksville, at which point I was attacked by the Home Guard, a party of 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 Harrodsburg, capturing a Federal captain and lieutenant on the road; reached Harrodsburg at 12 o'clock, and found that the Home Guard of all that portion of the county had fled to Lexington. A force was also sent on the bridge over the Lexington road, which 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 attention.

I left Harrodsburg at 6 o'clock the same evening, and moved to Lawrenceburg, twenty miles distant, thence to Frankfort, in order to draw off the troops from Georgetown. I 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 the adjacent counties and a few regular troops. From Lawrenceburg I proceeded to Shryk's Ferry, on the Kentucky river, raised the boat which had been sunk, and crossed that evening, reaching Versailles at 7 o'clock. I found this place abandoned by its defenders, who had fled to Lexington, and a small force of Home Guards had mustered to oppose us. I sent them word to surrender their arms, and they should not be molested, but they fled. The people of Georgetown also welcomed us with gladness, and provided my troops with everything they needed. I remained at Georgetown two days, during which time I sent out a company under Capt. McMillan to destroy the track between Midway and Lexington, and to blow up the stone bridge on that road, which he successfully accomplished. Hearing that a company of Home Guards were encamped at "Sapping 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 sent a large amount of medical stores, and a quantity of arms. I also, while at Georgetown, sent Capt. Castleman with his company to destroy the railroad bridge between Paris and Lexington, and report to me at Winchester. This was done.

Determining to move on Paris, with a view of returning, and hearing that the plans were being rapidly reformed near Cincinnati, I deemed it of great importance to cut off the communication from that place, while I drew off my troops. I therefore dispatched a portion of two companies towards Lexington, with instructions to drive the pickets to the very entrance of the city, while I moved the command towards Cincinnati. When I arrived within three miles of the place I learned that it was defended by a considerable force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. I dispatched the Texas squadron, under Major Gano, to enter the town on the right, and the Georgia regiment to cross the river and Lexington, and while I engaged my own regiment, with the artillery under the command of Lieutenant J. E. Harris, down the Georgetown pike. A severe engagement took place, which lasted about an hour and a half, be-

fore the enemy were driven into the town and compelled to surrender. I took four hundred and twenty prisoners, including about seventy Home Guards. I regret to have to mention the loss of eight of my men killed and twenty-nine wounded. The enemy's loss was ninety-four killed and wounded, according to their own account. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable, as they fought us from behind stone fences and fired us from buildings as we charged through the town. We captured a very fine 12-pound brass piece of artillery, together with a large number of small arms, and about three hundred government horses. The arms and government stores were burned, and as many of the horses as we could bring with us were kept. I found a very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns and ammunition at this place, which I destroyed. The railroad pickets were sent under escort to Cincinnati, where they took the train for Cincinnati.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE PAMUNIC, CAMP CAMPBELL, July 12th, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. ALL PERSONS BELONGING TO THE ARMY OF THE PAMUNIC, absent without leave, will report immediately for duty to their respective commanders, or their names will be dropped from the rolls and they considered as deserters. Those that are sick will be required to send a Surgeon's certificate with them. By order of Col. S. Williams. JOHN C. PROGRAM, A. A. G. July 30—1m

J. H. HORNET'S CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, AT OXFORD, N. C. WILL BE RE-OPENED THE 2nd MONDAY IN JULY. The charge for board and tuition, exclusive of lights and fuel, will be \$120 per session. Oxford, N. C. June 10, 1862. June 14—2m

Substitute. A SUBSTITUTE CAN BE HAD BY applying at the office. Notice. I WILL PAY FOR THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, also for Bacon, Lard, Eggs, Poultry of every description, particularly Geese and Ducks, delivered to me at my farm, 7 miles west of Raleigh, formerly belonging to Hinton Franklin, Esq. R. D. SMITH, Raleigh, 14th June, 1862. June 18—6md

Hillsboro' Military Academy, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 4th Academic year of this Institute will commence the 1st of August, 1862. For Circulars or information apply to Max. Wm. M. GORDON, Superintendent. June 14—2m

SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES. Of all descriptions and styles can be made on reasonable terms, at shortest notice. THOMAS & BRAD'S Factory, Raleigh, N. C. June 13—1f

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF N. C. Y. OFFICE: 111 N. 2nd St. N. C. This Company has been in successful operation for 16 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, except Steam Mills and Turbine Distilleries upon favorable terms. The following are the names of the Directors and Officers for the ensuing year: DIRECTORS: Henry D. Turner, Raleigh; John B. Williams, do; H. H. Selby, do; C. W. Matthews, do; T. Kemp, do; George Little, do; James M. Rowles, do; James E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchell, Newbern; Jos. B. Williams, do; John M. Jones, Edenton; John W. Charles, Elizabeth City; Jos. Ramsey, Plymouth; J. W. Harrell, Martinsborough; W. M. Williams, Charlotte; Samuel M. Wilson, do; A. W. Steel, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson county; Josh. Bone, Siler; A. P. Summy, Asheville; O. B. Williams, do; T. H. Selby, President; Henry D. Turner, Vice do; John H. Bryan, Attorney; H. M. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; T. H. 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