

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1862.

The Raleigh Register.

VOL. LY II

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1862.

YANKEE DESPERATION.

The determination of the Yankee Government to have on foot an army of a million of men is proof positive that it begins to see the desperate nature of the cause in which it ; is embarked. But sixteen months ago, and 75,000 men were deemed by the Yankees amply sufficient to orush the "rebellion," and the powers of Europe were assured that in "ninety days' time" the supremacy of the Federal Government would be recognized by the seceded States, and that commerce and business of every kind would resume their wonted channels. On this assurance, those powers paused, and abstained from any interference in the American struggle, but paused only to be disappointed again, and again, and again, until now the tidings are being wafted to them that more than thirteen times seventy-five thousand men, besides a vast navy, to oppose which the South has scarcely a vessel, will be necessary to force the return of the "rebel" South to its allegiance to the Union. We shall not stop to ask, or anticipate what will now be the action of these powers, or to inquire what additional testimony they need to convince them that the Government of the Confederate States of the South is not only a Power, but a mighty Power of the earth, and as such, entitled to their recognition. The same strength which has carried the South thus far successfully through the mighty struggle, will uphold it, unaided by foreign assistance, although a million of men may undertake the task of its subjugation.

bidding. I am king here, I am your king-you are my slave.

And now, sir, there is another matter between us. You clergymen choose to take part in this rebellion, even in your prayers supposing, I guess, that your cloth will protect you; but in this you are mistaken. I have plenty of guard houses and jails, and it may shortly be necessary I should circumscribe your limits. I have reports from your church of last Sunday. I was prepared to hear it, and now once for all, I give, you to understand, that clergymen of the Episcopel church will be required to use their prayer books just as they are printed. You shall pray for the President of the United States or be hung. That ought to have been the policy before. You rebels cught all to be hung and but for Gen. Buell, should long ago have been using bemp. It will come to that, and you had better take warning in time. We are handling you now with gloves. That is only an experiment. If it does-n't succeed better than it seems to be doing, we will try something else. We will try the virtue sympathizing with the rebellion. of ropes, which in my opinion should have been

done from the first. On the 16th of April we commented on Mr. Harris's statement, and expressed a wish which our readers will see has been gratified : "Villainous as Yankee conduct has stood forth since the commencement of this war, and prepared, as we are, for almost anything they may say and do when in possession of power, we were, never theless, shocked at reading the following statement by the Rev. Mr. Harris, of Nashville, giving an account of the brutal manner in which he was treated by the Yankee General, McCook, who is second in command to Buell. McCock's conduct proves him to be an unmitigated monster, and we sincerely hope that the bullet is moulded which will one day cause him to bite the dust."

We entertain the pleasing anticipation that before the close of this war, one after another of these Yankee tyrants will receive the reward which they so justly merit. That Butler will ever die a natural death we have not the most remote idea. All avilization cries aloud that vengeance shall be wreaked on his guilty head, and the cry, in one mode or another, will be answered.

LATER FROM THE NORTH. The Petersburg Express has received Northern dates to the 8th inst. We get the following summary of news of this date :

The steamer Golden Gate left San Francisco July 21st for Panama, with two hundred and thirty passengers and \$1,114,000 for New York and \$270,000 for England. She was burnt at The disaster has caused considerable sensation

in Wall street. Gen. Robert McCook, of Buell's army, was shot on the5th inst. while riding in an ambulance near Salem, Alabama, by a party of guerrillas, and instantly killed. His remains have reached Nashville.

Capt. Brooks was captured.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson has been arrested at Columbia, Tenn., and placed in close confinement, on soldiers' fare, by order of Gen. Negley, for

A telegraph from St. Joseph. Missouri, August 5th says that the guerrilla leader Quantrell seized a descending stenmer, sunk her this ovening and the second of the dev of his arrest the crossed fifteen hundred men to this side of the traitor's wife called upon Gen. Negley, and asked river. The military authorities at Fort Leaverworth hearing of her capture, and not knowing Quantrell's strength, sent one hundred men to intercept him, all of whom Quantrell captured, and marched on capturing Liberty. Col. Penryck, had previously evacuated Liberty, escaping with his command into Kentucky. He expresses his determination to march to the banks of the Ohie. CATRO, Aug. 7th .- A skirmish took place yes-

erday near Point Pleasant, Miss., between the citizens and State troops. Several were killed on both sides. The citizens had bound themselves together to resist the enrollment act. Troops were sent from New Madrid to enforce the law. The steamship Arabia, with Liverpool dates to

the 27th July, being one week later, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

The Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday publishes Northern news to the 9th instant. We make the following extracts from the summary given in the Dispatch :

The news from Gen. Pope's army presents nothing of importance. An advance of an expedition from Culpeper was intimated, the object of which is not stated. Typhoid fever prevails in many of the regiments. The shooting of Gen. McCook near Salem.

O. P. Nicholson took an active part. The follow- | From the Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday. | offended the miscreants. Such are the sec ing speaks for itself HEADQ'RS UNITED STATES FORCES.

Raleigh

Columbia, July 23, 1862. Capt. Brinkler, Provost Marshal :

Sin : Piace in close confinement, or soldier fare, the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, an avowe traitor to his country and for using the following anguage : That he had been a sympathizer with

the consequences before he would take the oath. JAMES S. NEGLEY,

Brigadier General. The arrest, which immediately took place aused great excitoment. A great number of gentlemen called upon Gen. Negley (many I regret to say, being loyal men) and importuned for his release. But the General informed them all that he would transgress his duty should he relesse so vile a traitor, and that, as he had deiberately announced that he was prepared to take, all the consequences before he would take the oath, he must extricate himself henorably, and secure berty in no other way.

permission to take her husband a pillow and some food. The General informed her that he would permit no such thing ; that her husband was prepared for the consequences, and he must take

"But," said the lady, "where is he confined ?" "In the guard house, madam, with a soldier who has been imprisoned for stealing," was the General's answer.

This enraged the lady, and she vehemently inquired of the officer if he meant to compare the prime of her husband to the paltry transgressions of a low blackguard of a soldier? "Madam." rejoined the General, "you ask me a direct question and I am not in the least inclined to evade an answer; but you must not consider me indelicate when Linform you that your husband deserves hanging; and that in my estimation, there is no crime so enormous as treason to the United States Government. She immediately bestowed upon the General

the vilest of abuse, and exhausted the vecabulary of opprobrious epithets in her rage, telling him that her husband was, willing to take the oath with her consent, but that he should rot in juil first.

We have already announced that Lincoln had refused to recognize negro regiments in the prosecution of the netarious war against the Southern States. The following telegraphic correspondence of the New York Herald, under date of Washing-

ton, 4th, will be found interesting ;

which have been inaugurated since the scenes of the South near Richmond! This is their re-venge for a fair de'eat in an open field! The negro who brings this intelligence was left THE FIGHT AT SOUTHWEST MOUN TAIN-FURTHER PARTICULARS. Through the courtesy of an officer of the 2d Brigade, Jackson's Division, who left Gordonsville at 10 o'clock P. M., Monday, we are placed in possession of further particulars with reference to the desperate fight at Southwest mountain on Saturday.

The fight was commenced by the 2d brigade, under the command of Col Garnett, of the 48th Virginia regiment, who was wounded in the engagement. In the course of the fight, which was flerce and desperate, this brigade was completely overpowered by numbers, and compelled to fall back on its supports, consisting of the Stonewall brigade and Ransou.'s North Carolina brigade.-The engagement then received a new impetus, and was continued with renewed vigor, when the division of Gen. A. P. Hill came up, and the enemy were driven back with immense loss of killed and wounded. Our forces pursued them to within two miles of Culpeper Court-House, where they re-mained for the night, Gen Hill's division in front. The artillery ficing was kept up till nearly 12 o'clock P. M. Officers who were in the fights below Richmond regard the engagement of Saturday as much more fierce and desperate than any that has yet occurred.

Our casualties are very heavy, being estimated from 800 to 1,000 killed and wounded. The heaviest loss sustained is in the 2d brigade. The 21st Virginia regiment of that brigade, is thought to have suffered more severely than any other regiment. So great was the loss of field officers in the brigade, that it is now commanded by Captain Leigh, of the Irish battalion. Company F, of this city, in the 21st regiment, went into the fight with eighteen men, only six of whom came out uninjured.

In the desperate struggle of the 2d brigade with an overwhelming force of the enemy, Lieutenant Brown, of company K, 21st regiment, was wounded, and when the brigade fell back left upon the field. When our forces recovered the position, Lieut. Brown called to an officer of the Irish battalion and asked for water, which was supplied, him. Raising a little, he stated to this officer that he had been beaten over the head with muskets and bayonet ed by the Federal troops, and if there had been any chance for his recovery from the wound received, they had destroyed it by their atrocious cruelty. He at first wished to be car-ried from the field, but when the attempt was

behind by his master, a member of the 21st Missippi regiment, when our army retired from Wil-liamsburg, being sick at the time. As soon as he had recovered, and had worked long enough to repsy those who took cars of him, he found means of getting through the Yankee lines, though he several times marrowly escaped

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capture. He says he never wants to dwell among Yankees again-Le has seen enough of their brutality towards white and black to disgust him with the race forever.

Richmond Dispatch.

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THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND. We are indebted to the Montgomery Advertier for the following statement of the killed, wounded and missing of our army in the late batthe before Richmond. The Advertiser, of Wedneeday, gives the name of each regiment, with its number and losses, and says that its table "has been carefully complied from various sources, and is, probably, as correct as any statement which is not based on the official figures in the War Department." The following is the recapitulation of the Advertiser's tables :

States. Reg'ts. Kill'd. Woun'd. Min. Total Alabama, 8 I-2 209 1040 1879 2107 80 Georgia, 18 Mississippi, 91-2 190 302 1610 12 37 1004 1263 217 Louisiana, 8&Tes 182 794 1384 Florida, 114 23 137 Texas, 45 200 250 166 Tennessee, 152 ્યુક 12 133 No Ca., 2675 415 2079 21 13 1-2 253 1373 01 1790 Virginia, 22&Ses. 261 1391 1919 267 9765 842 1981 12,089 106

We give this statement of the Advertiser as an approximation to accuracy. From data in our possession, we estimate that it falls from twenty o twenty five per cent, below the true figures. Our total casualties cannot have been less than 15,000. We are cohildent they did not materially exceed that number

Richmond ' Whig.

THE ENEMY ON JAMES RIVER. We hear from a source entitle policy ibes as contents 18 evacuating bis position at Berkely. The recent movement on Malvern's Hill, and the pretended permanent occupation of Coggin's point and Maycox, are now known to have been mere feints to cover his evacuation. Such of his army as have already left have been

VANKEE OPEPATIONS BELOW KINS. TON.

The Yankees are committing all kinds of depradations and dutrages in the country between Newbern and Kinston, and it would seem that our troops are doing little or nothing to check- the movements of the marauders. Cci. Sol. Williams is, we hear, very sick, and General Clingman is confined by an injury to his foot. So that the command develves upon Col. Wimbish, a very worthy gentleman, but not the man, we take it, for that prompt, energetic and decisive action by which alone emergencies can be successfully met and dealt with. We are sorry, too, to learn that Col. Beverhout Thompson is on hand in that region, and of course making all sorts of mischievous mistakes. Col. T.'s whole public life has been a mistake .--His mistake on Deep River was very costly to the State, and his mistakes at Hatteras and Newbern were highly beneficial to the Yankees. But still the mistaken policy of keeping him in important positions is persevered in, and now we find him in the vicinity of Kinston, destroying costly railroad bridges, without any sufficient reason for 'so doing, and contrary to the remonstrances of cooler headed men.

If steps are not soon taken to give more efficient protection to our loyal and suffering citizens in the region to which we have reference, they will come to the conclusion that they have been abandoned to the tender mercies of the Yankee villains.

DEATH OF BRIG. GEN. McCOOK.

The news of the bloody death of this Yankee miscreant will be everywhere greeted as el, and vindictive of the Yankee officials, paper gets to press. his name occuping a position on the scroll of infamy but a little below that of Butler, the Brute. 'Our readers, perhaps, will remember the statement made some months since by the Rev. Geo. C. Harris, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Nashville, of the treatment received by him at the hands of McCook. In case, however, this instance of Yankee brutality and tyranny may have been forgotten, amidst the many instances of outrage inflicted on the South, we will make a quotation from McCook's language to Mr. Harris. Mr. Harris having been arrested and brought into McCook's presence, was thus accosted by him : and the permit with which you were to pass them emanated from me, as an officer of the United here to enforce the laws -the laws of your own land. We are not abolitionists as your vile sheets have represented us to be. On the slavery question Wm L. Yancy is a baby to me. If I had an abolitionist in all my army-and I have twenty thousand men-I would cut his cars off. No, sir. I am here on a legitimate errand and will not be trifled with. We intend to crush out the rebellion and restore the faws-cost what it may. The mind of the Northern people is made up to that. If we cannot accomplish this in one way we will. and have twenty thousand man ready to do my I tured.

THE ELECTION RETURNS. As we have received sufficient returns to

satisfy us that the election has resulted in the triumph of the so-called Conservative party, we deem it unnecessary to cumber our columns with any more partial returns ; but as soon as we can get the vote for Governor, (which will be in a few days,) we will publish it, together with a list of the delegates elect to the Senate and House of Commons.

A DEGENERATE SON OF HIS SIRES. Among the speakers at the late war meeting in Washington, was Edward Carrington. The following is the report of his remarks : Gen. Carrington, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, said he was opposed to the introduction of party polities in the present condition of the country. He drew a vivid picture of the Republic as it was before the rebellion. He warned the secessionists in this city from hoping to expeet grace or favor from Jeff. Davis, and remarked, "your only hope is in Abraham's bosom.'

This blasphemous traitor to the South has disgraced the blood of revolutionary ancestors and patriots which flows in his veins, and which we hope will be let out by some Southern sword.

WHAT THE WAR COSTS THE YAN-KEES.

Lincoln's war expenses are supposed to be at this time \$4,000,000 a day, or \$1,460,-000,000 a year. When the proposed addition of 600,000 men is made to the army, the gest of the war will be \$6,000,000 a listments, or in any way giving aid and comfort day, or \$2,193,000,000 a year !

Truly, in a pecuniary point of view, Yankee prospects are very refreshing. Who would not invest in Yankee stocks ?

A PLEASANT CHANGE.

After a week of sweltering and almost intolerable heat, the wind veered to the North on Tuesday night, and since that time the temperature has been pleasant. The late corn is needing rain, and, judging from the a just retribution for his villanous deeds .- | appearance of the sky while we write to-day, McCook was one of the most malicious, eru- (Friday.) we think it will get it before this

GEN. RANSOM'S BRIGADE.

The account representing Gen. Ransom's Brigade as being in the late battle of Cedar Run or Southwest Mountain, is untrue, as we are informed by a soldier belonging to the brigade that he left it on Monday-two days after the battle-within two miles of Peters-

has led to the burning of every house in the neighborbood of the occurrence, and several citizens have been hung by the Yankees. It is also rumored that the exasperated Unionists in Nashville have shot a number of prominent Secession-

The steamer Java has arrived off Cape Race, with five days' later news from Liverpool. The steap.er Merrimac sailed from Plymouth on the 29th ult., with a large cargo of ammunition for the Confederats, and the U.S. frigate Tuscarora from his established policy are unavailing. He will followed her the next day from Southampton, but seither be persuaded by promise nor intimated by returned to Qeenstown on the 31st. "The result | threats. To day he was called upon by two U. S of the chase had not transpired. Another new steamer, supposed to be carrying stores for the Confederates, also left Liverpool about the same were flatly and unequivocally rejected. The time for Nassau.

The Bisho, of Oxford had ordered prayers for the restoration of neace in America.

The Prince de Joinville has written a letter to his brother, the Duc d'Aumale describing the retreat of General McClellan from the York to the Jamesriver. He attributes the mone. ment to the necessity arising from the unexpected reinforcements of Stonewall Jackson and General Beauregard, which had reached the rebels at that juncture.

The English journals continue to discuss the American question, and the London Times points out the Uniomprospects as more gloomy.

In the Liverpool market cotton advanced ida id per pound, and closed with an upward ton-

In the New York market, on the 8th instant, gold opened at 114 and feli to 1121, but sold st 1143 at the second board, closing at that bid .--Exchange 1244a125.

The following stringent orders have been is sued by the War Department at Washington : OFFICIAL ORDER FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DIS-

LOYAL PRACTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

Ordered, 1st-That all United States Marshals and Superintendents or Chiefs of Police of any town, city or district be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by act, speech or writing, in discouraging vo unteer ento the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

2d. That an immediate report be made to Maj. persons may be tried before a military commis- pondent, under date of July SI, writes: L.C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such sion.

3d. The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment. EDWIN M. STANTON,

ORDER TO PREVENT THE EVASION OF MILITARY DUTY

> WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

Ordered, 1st. By direction of the President of the United States, it is hereby ordered that, until further orders, no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all marshals, deputy marshals, and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested, to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at

The efforts of those who love the negro more than the Union to induce the President to swerve Senators, and rather peremptorily requested to accept the services of two negro regiments. They President did not appreciate the necessity for employing the negroes to fight the battles of the country, and take the positions which the white men of the nation, the voters and sons of patriotic sires, should be proud to occupy; there were employments in which the negroes of rebel masers might well be engaged, but he was not will-ing to place them upon an equality with our vol-

unteers who had left home and family and lucra-, tive occupation to defend the Union and the Constitution, while there were volunteers or malitia enough in the loval states to maintain the Government without resort to this expedient. If the loyal people were not satisfied with the policy he has adopted, he was willing to leave the Administration to other hands. One of the Senators who had preferred this request was impudent enough to tell the President he wished to God he

would restan. This interview between these apostles of negro elevation and the President has presented a direct issue. The whole country will rejoice that Mr. Lincoln has expressed his determination not to degrade the gallart volunteers who are now bleeting and dying for the Union and the Constitution, by acceding to the demands of the few flerce fanatics who would pervert the war for the Union into a simple Abolition raid.

The decision of the President in this case settles the question as to an admission of negro brigades. One of the Senators alluded to was from Kansas, and thus the Tribune's story about Jim Lane's negro regiments is at once proved a bursted bubble ; ditto Greeley's red breeched negro brigade, and the negro regiments that have been reported to be organizing in this distric .

"THE RAM SAVANNAH READY FOR WORK."

The New York Herald's Hilton Head corres-

The growing boldness of the rebels in the Savannah, their audacious movements on Tybee Island, and their recent adventures opposite Dawfuskie, are explained. We now have positive information that the rebel ram, which has for a long time been in process of construction at Savannah. is completed, armed, manned and ready for service. All accounts which come to us represent her to be of a very formidable character. She is of light draught, great power, and has a very heavy armament. Already the rebels are making the necessary soundings preparatory to bringing her down the river. Two steamers, carrying the rebel flag, and engaged in the performance of this service, came within range of Fort Pulaski's guns on Tuesday, but were compelled to retire. Of coutse the new iron clad is the absorbing topic. She is expected to venture forth at an early day: Already timorous people are devising means of fleeing from the ram to come, while on the other hand, Admiral Dupont is making every preparation to receive the monster. The Paul

Jones is ordered to return from Doby Sound, and

and if the Merrimac No. 3 appears, will undoubt-

ly have plenty of work to do. Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Hilton Head Aug. 2nd, states that the new Confederate ram at Savannah, is the steamer Fingal which ran the blockade into that port some months since. She is represented to be heavily and impregnably plated with iron, and is said to to carry 14 guns of the heaviest calibre. This correspondent states that she is commanded by Lieut. J. Pembroke Jones. The Yankees were thrown into the greatest consternation by her anpearance down the river near Fort Pulaski on the let inst. She appeared to be taking sound-ings, and though some of the heaviest guns in Fort Pulaski were brought to bear upon her, she seenied to take no notice of them whatever, but went on taking soundings as leisurely as if there had not been a oig gun within a hundred miles of her. The Yankees immediately sent all citizens ashore from their fleets, and distributed among the seamen and marines life-preservers, confidently expecting every Yankee vessel to be blown up higher than a kite wienever the Confederate monster made her appearance.

made, he was so much exhausted that he told the officer to let bim remain where he was, as he had no hope of recovery. It is supposed that he died soon after.

GEN. JACKSON'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH. The following official dispatch from General Jackson was received at the Adjutant Generals, office yesterday:

> HEADQ'RS VALLEY DISTRICT,) August 11th, 61 A. M.

Colonel-On the evening of the 9.h instant God blessed our arms with another victory. The bat tie was near Cedar Run, about six miles from Cal peper Court-House. The enemy, according to th statements of prisoners, consisted of Banks's, Mc-Dowell's and Niegel's commands. We have over four hundred prisoners, including Brigadier-General Prince. Whilst our list of killed is less than that of the enemy, yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Brig-Gen. Charles S. Winder was mortally wounded, whilst ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about 1,500 small arms, and other ordnance stores.

1 am, Colonel, your obd't serv't, T. J. JACKSON, Mai, Gen'l.

Col. R. H. Chilton, A. A. G. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We are enabled, through the politeness of another officer who participated in the battle, to lay before our readers some further incidents.

Gen. Winder commanded the division which formed the left of our line, of which the 1st and 2d brigades were a part. On Friday night they encamped the other side of the Raridan, taking up the line of march early Saturday morning. They heard the sound of cannon about twelve o'clock, and came up with Gen. Ewell's division, which constituted the right, about 1 P. M. The engage ment had already been opened by Eweil's artilley. The 2d brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Garnett, was placed on the extreme left, and there held to await further orders. The cannonade soon became very heavy, and regiments of the 2d, in marching to assume a position nearer the enemy. were compelled frequently to lay down to avoid the shell, watch raised heavily among the ranks. They had scarcely reached their position when the enemy's line of battle advanced from the woods. directly in front and about parallel with our line, and poured forth a most destructive infantry fire. Meanwhile Gen. Winder had been mortally wounded by a shell, and the command of the division devolved upon Gen. Taliaferro. The ene my, by overpowering numbers, had nearly succeeded in turning our left flank, when, at this critical moment, the supports came up, and they were driven back in confusion. In the attack upon our centre the enemy met with still less success-they were not only repuls-

ed, but driven back to their original position, which, by the time the musketry ceased, was occupied by our troops. The infantry firing closed about eight o'clock, but an effective cannonade was kept up until nearly midnight. Besides the guns and other ordnance captured, our troops took our stand of colors from the Yankees.

On Sunday morning our forces were drawn up in line of battle, and as Gen. Jackson rode past, the cheers of the men were most enthusiastic .---There was some firing early in the morning, but no engagement took place, the enemy declining to that county last Monday, at Drummondtown, a

reply, although in sight. Major Holisday, of the 1st brigsue, lost an arm on Saturday evening, and Lieut. Alexander, of the Irish battalion, was wounded. But few of the horse killed under him. Adjutant Mann Page, of the 21st regiment, was taken prisoner, but ais captor was killed while threatening to "blow the

sent to Pope or Burnside, but the mal rity of them it is believed bave gone to the former -Burnside is known to be at Fredericksburg.

A Fortress Monroe letter in the New York Tribune of Friday last, says "Barnside's army have certainly not gone far, as the transports which left with the troops a day or two siece have already returned.

A party who was recently in McClellan's army, says the parties who are throwing up fortifications on the opposite side of the river, have never exdeeded fifteen hundred or two thousand, and inborers and soldiers are changed every day, a fresh party going over in the morning, and those who went over the previous day immediately returning. It is considered a cort of excursion to cross the river, and the south, bank has been declared by the Yankee surgeons the healthiest.

If McCleltan is really evacuating Berkely, his recent occupation of the points opposite, has been intended only to protect his fleet and army against another night strack, and to enlarge his stealing of negroes and other property.

Among the recent sufferers on the south side in the county of Prince George, we hear of the following

Mr. James W. E. Butts lost all the negroes he owned on Sunday night last. They were no where to be seen Monday morning.

Mr. Matthew W. Williams lost four valuable men Monday night.

Mr. N. R. Burrow, lost a very valuable woman Monday night, the unfeeling villains who carried her off, forcing her to leave behind four young and helpless obildren.

Mr. Archibaid Glover lost a man of great val-

Mr. Frederick Temple lost seventeen of his most valuable slaves on Sunday night.

Many of the people of the county have lost besides slaves all their poutry, cattle and horses,

From Charles City county, on the north bank of the James, we hear that the villal nous invaders have been stealing slaves in large numbers. Col. James Wilcox has lost between 70 and

Thomas Wilcox, Esq., has last 90 or more. Dr. Edward Wilcox placed his slaves beyond the reach of the villains at an early day, but they have appropriated his handsome dwelling to their own uses, and now have a lot of horses stabled in it. Petersburg Express.

OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS IN ACCO-MAC-BRUTAL MURDER OF CITIZENS BY YANKEE SOLDIERS.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from Accomac, that the citizens of that county are subjected to the most cruel and barbacous treatment by the Yankee hirelings who portion of our state. At a court held for now infest and pollute by their presence that soldier in passing through the growd near the Court house, came across a young man by the name of Bell, who had been caotur d at Rosnoke

Secretary of War.

burg. We expect Branch's brigade was mistaken for Ransom's.

BREACH OF FAITH .- The New York Herald asserts, says the Richmond Disputch of Tuesday. that the Lincoln government have released four hundred of our prisoners upon their taking the oath of allegiance. We have reason to believe that the number is greatly exaggerated, but what-These guards are mine-are my representatives, ever the number, it is a clear violation of the terms of the cartel lately agreed upon between the two States. If your people suffer inconvenience, you governments. It becomes the imperative duty of have no one to blame but yourself. We have come, the Southern government to hold on to an equal the Southern government to hold on to an equal number of Lincoln's prisoners until the Yankees perform their obligations in good faith. It is clear that they have no idea of honor in their relations with "rebels." and can only be made to keep their contracts upon compulsion;

FLAG OF TRUCE STEAMER CAPTURED. SAVANNAH, Aug. 11 .- The pickets on Wil-If we cannot accomplish this in one way we will in another—if we cannot subdue you, we will kill you—we will make it a war of extermination.— We are the masters here now, and it is time you understood it. I am commander of this division and have tracted to the state of the stat

shington city, for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

2d. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer wherever he may be found within jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own ar est and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be

deducted from his pay. 3d The writ of habeas corpus is hereby sus pended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal prectices. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

THE ARREST OF HON. A. O. P. NICHOLSON.

Brief mention was made in our columns yes terday morning of the arrest and imprisonment ferday morning of the arrest and imprisonment of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, by the Yankees. We copy the following in relation to the matter from a correspondence in the New York Herald, dated Columbis, Tenn., Aug. 2nd: Since the Richmond battles and evacuation of Corinth, there has been a great flutter here among the boldest of the rebels, in which ex-Senator A.

An intelligent negro, who has been within the lines of the enemy on the Peninsula, gives a tru-iy horrible account of the atrochies perpetrated in Williamsburg and elsewhere upon our helpless people. He mentions one case, which makes the blood run cold. The daughter of one of the most prominent citizens (whose name has been given us) was seized, disrobed, and then whioped by these worse than savages ! Her alleged offence was the expression of some "rebel" sentiment that FROM TEXAS .- Late advices from Texas repre-

d-d rebel's brains out," and the Adjutant shortly found himself among his friends, who we e in pursuit of the retreating enemy. It is believed that the few Confederates captured by the Yankess were all retaken by our advancing columns late in the fight.

We have been able to gather but little informa tion in respect to the part borne by E well's divi sion on the right, save that the action of the troops was marked by conspicuous gallantry.

MORE PRISONERS.

A train left Gordonsville for Richmond vesterday afternoon with 120 prisoners, including two r three commissioned officers. We have no authentic intelligence of any fighting since Saturday night, though, as usual, rumors were abundant vesterday.



happily spent among friends and covorades. The Yankee soldier said it was a falsehood, and that it was a "Second hadge." This led to an alterca-tion, and a scuffle ensued. During the fight the Constable of the Drummondtown District, Wm. Addison Keilum, came out of the Court House, separa ed the combutants, and commanded the peace as a civil officer. Another Yankee sold r, coming up at the moment, struck the Constable over the head with the butt end of his musket, while a Yankee officer split open the Constable's skull with a sword as he tell to the ground. Constable Kellum was then taken into a neighboring house, where he died within a few hours

afterwards.

and he suil kept it as a remembrance of hours

Several citizens, who witnessed the shocking murder of Mr. Kellum, and expressed their horror at such lawlesances, were arrested. Among them were Geo. S. Rogers and his son Lewis Rogers. These gentlemen said to bystanders that they thought they were under a civil Government, which they had taken the oath, to support, but such conduct and anch scenes were an outrage on all Government. A large number of citizens of Accomas were im-A large number of citizens of Accomac were im-prisoned for various political offences, and females as well as men were not allowed to uttor a word in condemnation of the Yankes Government or the Yankee hiretings in Accomac. Richmond Engairer.