From the Standard.

A CARD.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Sept. 8, 1861.

It is with reluctance that I obtrude my individual grievances upon public attention; nor should I, but that I feel it is due the generous constituency who so nobly sustained me in two most bitter and trying contests, for a seat in the State Convention, that they should know that the charges preferred against me are false and unfounded. *They are false.* They were conceived in sin, germinated in iniquity, brought forth in corruption, and disseminated in the slime and filth of party malignity and hate—as any impartial mind will at once admit, which will give the following statement and correspondence a careful perusal and consideration.

To a proper understanding of this matter, it is necessary that I should state that I never was at "Camp Carolina near Norfolk" but once, and that was *on Thursday, the 25th day of July, the day on which the soldiers voted in camp;* that while there I held no conversation with any person, upon any subject, outside of Col. Williams' tent and the tent in which Mr. Samuel P. Pool was sick; that I spoke to no one in camp outside of those two tents, except Lieut. Col. Cantwell, Mr. J. L. Frensley, Mr. William J. Baker, who accompanied me on a visit to the camp, and a gentleman who accompanied me from Mr. Pool's tent to Col. Williams tent, (whose name I do not know.) To Col. Cantwell I spoke, at the carriage, when we first entered the camp, and simply said "we desire to view the camp." He excused himself on the score of "engagement," and bade us walk around. To Mr. Frensley I simply spoke and enquired for a paper he promised me a short time before, and to the gentleman who accompanied me from Mr. Pool's to Col. Willliams' tent, I simply replied to his argument, which was a continuation of the argument had in Mr. Pool"s tent, that "I know you have the popular side, but a good deal may be said on the other side of it," *to which he replied,* "yes, there is considerable reason in your argument, but still I think you are wrong," when he cordially took leave of me; that I did not remain at Camp Carolina to exceed one hour; that during the entire visit I was not absent from, or out of the hearing of Mr. W. J. Baker, except the short time I was on a visit to Mr. S. P. Pool, who was sick. I was not in Mr. Pool's tent to exceed 15 or 20 minutes, and I have a certificate to that effect, and that I held no discussion, or talked upon any subject with any person while in camp save in the presence of the parties named, and the persons from whom I have letters, which will be published as a part of this Card. The correspondence will show how and when I left Norfolk. I visited Richmond, and remained until Tuesday, the 30th July, when I returned to Norfolk in the Petersburg Railroad Cars, at 11 o'clock, a. m. I stopped at the National Hotel, registered my name and *place of residence,* walked about the City, transacted such business as I had to attend to, *dined at the public table,* went to the *Custom House,* obtained of Lieut. Milligan a permit, *in my own name,* to visit *Craney Island,* went and returned in the *regular steamer* for that place, returned to the Hotel and supped at the *public table,* still in "blissful ignorance of having committed, or being charged with having committed any offence against my God, my country, my section, or in derogation of discipline!" When I had paid my bill, and was on the steps of the Hotel on my way home—how and why the subjoined certificate will show—a gentleman, Mr. Jonathan Lindsey, of Washington county, informed me that they were handling my name greatly; that it was said that soldiers had been sent from camp for me for what I had said in camp; that he heard Thomas Knight and Frank Bogle say so, and that he thought he ought to tell me; that Mr. Griffin and Jones had heard the same thing, and had been out to camp to see about it, and they would tell me all about it. He also said that Mr. D. knew all about it; but when Mr. D. was questioned, he knew nothing—and as Mr. Griffin and Mr. Jones had "been to see about it," and had left no message for me in relation to it, I presumed it was some idle report which I could follow indefinitely but never find, and, knowing that a Colonel of a regiment had no authority in a distant State to distrain a citizen of his liberty after he had left his camp and was in an incorporated city, with all the means and appliances for the punishment of crimes against the civil law, I looked upon the whole thing as superlatively ridiculous, and left for home. Mr. Jones told me, when I reached home on the 31st of July, "that he heard in Norfolk that a file of soldiers had been sent for me from Col. Williams' camp; that he went out to the Camp to see Col Williams about it, but Col. Williams was not in the camp, and he did not see him; that some said it was so, and some said it was not so." On the same day, 31st July, I wrote to and requested Mr. William J. Baker of Norfolk, to call upon Col. Williams, and know of him if such proceedings were had, and, if so, by whom the charges were preferred, and what the charges were. On the 1st day of August, Col. W. F. Martin being on his way from his camp to Raleigh, and passing through Norfolk, I requested him to call upon Col. Willisms, and request of him the same information, and he promised me that he would.

On the 4th of August I received from Mr. Baker the folowing letter:

NORFOLK, Aug. 4, 1861.

My Dear Doctor:

I did not receive yours of the 31st until yesterday, as it was directed to me at Portsmouth, whither I do not regularly go. The matter to which your letter refers had not reached my ears before the arrival of Col. Martin, the day before. He mentioned it to me as your friend. I have not yet seen Col. Williams, though I have been informed by a friend of yours, to whose ears some vague rumors had come, that he desired of Col. W. some explanation of what he had done, and that Col. W. replied that he did not complain of anything said in his presence; that he regarded it as in derogation of discipline to discuss political matters in camp, and that he merely sent an officer to request you to visit his tent, so that he might explain to you the reasons of his objection to such discussion among the men. This friend of yours said Col. W. seemed not to attach any degree of importance to anything that had been said, his only view being that it was derogatory to discipline to talk politics with the men in camp. I will, however, avail myself of the first opportunity that offers to see Col. W., when I will try to get from him such disclaimer as will put the matter at rest."

A day or two after the receipt of the above letter Col. Martin returned, and informed me that he did not think it necessary for him to see Col. Williams; that he had not called upon him; that he saw Mr. Baker who had called to see Col. Williams, as I requested, and that Mr. Baker had requested him, Col. Martin, to say to me that he had had an interview with Col. W. that was entirely satisfactory; that Col. W. had said to him that he had not objected to anything I said, and that he had sent no file of soldiers for me to Norfolk or elsewhere; that he, Baker, would write me in a day or two, and that he had requested Mr. Jos. H. Pool, who accompanied him on the visit to Col Williams, to give me the statement in detail.—Mr. Jos. H. Pool, the same day I think, stated to me the substance of the conversation with Col. W., and delivered Mr. Baker's message. Not having received any communication in writing from Mr. Baker or any other person, I addressed a letter to Mr Baker, and enclosed to him a letter to Col. Williams, with a request that he would deliver it, or have it forwarded to Col. Williams, of which the following is a copy:

"ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug. 12, 1861.

Col. Solomon Williams:

DEAR SIR:—A report has obtained circulation in this section of the State, and I understand is current in the city of Norfolk, that some time late in July, you sent a file of soldiers to Norfolk from your camp, for the purpose of arresting me, for improper words or expressions used on the same day in your camp. Will you please, at your *earliest leisure,* state to me, *in writing,* whether any such proceedings were had; and, if so, by whom the charges were preferred, and what the charges were.

Yours respectfully,
RUFUS K. SPEED."

To this note no answer has ever been received. I received a message from Mr. Baker, through Capt. J. W. Hinton, that he had forwarded that letter to Col. Williams. I also received a letter from Mr. Baker, in which he says: "I have been hoping to receive a reply from Col. Williams," &c. On the 15th of August, I received a copy of the Raleigh *Register* containing the following, taken from the *State Journal:*

"STARTLING, IF TRUE.

We are *credibly* informed, and it is currently reported on the streets, that a citizen of North Carolina recently visited Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, and in his intercourse with the volunteers, was heard, on several occasions, to utter sentiments hostile to the cause of the South, and friendly towards the Rump government of Lincoln. His language becoming the subject of general remark in the camp, he was admonished, as is supposed, by some friend or friends that his indiscretion might lead him into trouble, and he disappeared. The fact coming to the Colonel's ear, he detailed a guard to proceed to Norfolk, and arrest and bring back the gentleman as a prisoner, but on reaching Norfolk he was again missing.—We withhold the name of the individual for obvious reasons, but we feel authorized to say he *is* a member of the State Convention, was in favor of Lincoln's reinforcing Fort Sumter, and ought to take some steps to establish his innocence of the gross offence with which he is charged, or never show his face in Raleigh. Indeed we hope Gov. Clark will have the whole matter fully and fairly investigated. To the Almighty we look to discover traitors and work the deliverance of our country, but He works by instrumentalities.

[*State Journal.*"

On the same night, I addressed the following communication to the Raleigh *Standard,* which appeared in the issue of that paper of the 21st ult.:

"ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug. 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR: I have no doubt from information which I have received, that I am the party to whom allusion is made in the article in the *State Journal,* copied in the *Register* of the 14th inst., and headed "Strange, if True," and noticed in your paper of the same date, headed "A Grave Charge," stating that "a citizen of North Carolina recently visited Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, and in his intercourse with the volunteers, was heard on several occasions to utter sentiments hostile to the South, and friendly to the Rump government of Lincoln," &c.

I state *emphatically, distinctly,* and unequivocally that the whole charge is false and unfounded from *beginning to end;* and request the public to suspend their judgment until the matter can be investigated. RUFUS K. SPEED."

A day or two after the recept of the article in the *Register,* Capt. J. W. Hinton, of the 8th regiment State troops, kindly proffered to visit the tent of Col. Williams, and learn whether there was any foundation for these charges, and I requested him to call upon Col. W., and know if he had received my letter, and to get of him a statement of the facts. He informed me that he called to see Col. W., but was informed that he could not be seen. "He was ill with the measles." Finding it impossible to get a statement from Col. W., I addressed a note to Mr. W. J. Baker, requesting him to give me a statement of what Col. Williams said to him, when he called upon him at my instance, in relation to the facts in this matter. I received a reply, dated Norfolk, Aug. 26, 1861 (The letter is too long for publication entire, but the following is what is pertinent to the present issue:)

"As to the allegation that you disappeared from camp, or was again missing at Norfolk, there is not one word of truth in it."

I have a statement from Mr. Baker that I was not absent on the visit to Mr. Pool's tent more than 15 or 20 minutes. I do not think I was in Mr. Pool's tent more than 15 minutes.

"On returning from your visit to Mr. Pool, you called for me at the Colonel's tent, and we rode in a carriage, accompanied by Mr. Williams, whom you invited to take a seat with us. After reaching the city, I was with you, together with other friends in the street—most of the time sitting in front of the Atlantic Hotel, until the departure of the omnibus for the Petersburg cars, in which you left.

"You further ask me if you did or said any thing whilst you were with me, which subjected your loyalty to my suspicions. In reply to this, I can state, that before going to the camp, you said that you were not content to remain idle, whilst the whole South was flying to arms to defend its rights, and that you were then on your way to Richmond to ask President Davis to give you the appointment of a Surgeon in the Confederate army, in which position, from your professional experience, you thought you could render greater service than in any other capacity. This, it must be confessed, was not calculated to excite my suspicions of your loyalty to the cause of the South.

"You further request me to state what conversation occurred between Col. Williams and myself, when I subsequently inquired of him, at your instance, if it was true, as reported, that he had sent a file of soldiers for your arrest, and, if so, upon what charge the proceeding was based. Col. Williams in this conversation informed me that no file of soldiers had been sent for such purpose, but he had dispatched an officer to request your presence at his tent, so as to speak to you about the impropriety of discussing political topics in camp among the men, as such discussions were derogatory to proper discipline. He said that he had been informed of a discussion which took place in Private Pool's tent, on the subject of soldiers voting while out of the State, which, upon being reported in camp, created excitement among the men. He stated at the same time, that though he highly disapproved of your views as expressed in his tent, he had no thought of expressing his objection to anything you had said."

Mr. Jos. H. Pool who was present at this conversation has kindly, at my request, furnished me with the following statement:

"Having heard a report derogatory to the character of Dr. R. K. Speed whilst in Norfolk a short time since, in regard to remarks made by Dr. S. in the camp of the 2nd regiment of N. C. volunteers, I went with W. J. Baker, Esq., to see Col. Williams of said regiment, who said that Dr. Speed had said nothing in his presence that could be construed into disloyalty to the South, but that his arguments against giving soldiers the right to vote in camp had produced considerable dissatisfaction among the soldiers, and it was that to which he objected. Col. Williams also said in my presence that he did not send a file of soldiers to Norfolk or elsewhere, but simply requested an officer to see Dr. S. and request him to visit his tent that he might explain his objection to discussing political questions in his camp among the soldiers. This is the *substance* of a conversation held in the tent of Col. Williams in the presence of Mr. W. J. Baker. JOS. H. POOL."

"ELIZABETH CITY, Aug. 26, 1861."

It will be seen from Messrs. Baker and Pool's statement that there is no foundation for the charge that "the fact coming to the Colonel's ears he detailed a guard to proceed to Norfolk and arrest and bring back the gentleman as a prisoner;" nor for that that "he disappeared" from camp, or was "again missing" in Norfolk. It will also be seen that I did not use any expression to which the Colonel had any thought of *"expressing his objection,"* as I had said nothing in his presence that *could* be *construed* into disloyalty to the South. The only other point in this matter to be settled is, that I did not use in private Pool's tent any sentiment unfriendly to the South. I addressed a note to Mr. S. P. Pool, requesting him to state if I did or did not use any expression in his tent unfriendly to the South, and to state to me who was present and with whom the conversation was held, and received a reply dated August 16th, in which he says:

"I don't know whether you said anything of a character indicating disloyalty to the South on your part. The gentlemen that I remember present were Leiut. Taylor and Dr. Miller with whom you held the conversation."

I addressed a communication to each of these gentlemen, and received the following replies:

"HOSPITAL 2D REG. N. C. VOL., Sept. 3, 1861.

Dr. R. K. Speed:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th ult., is just to hand, and in reply I can say that I met you in Mr. P's. tent during your visit to our camp.—I remembered having had a conversation with you upon the policy of soldiers voting, in which you differed from me, alleging that the policy was contrary to general law—that as soon as citizens became soldiers they lost their elective franchise, and in order to become good soldiers they must necessarily become uncitizenized. You also made use of some words censuring the civil authorities, but did not hear you make any remark against the government itself. While your conversation upon the subject of soldiers voting was offensive to me, and I presume, unpopular with every soldier, besides a large majority of our citizens at home, I do not think that I heard you give expression to any sentiment that was strictly treasonable or disloyal to the Confederate government.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't.
JNO. T. MILLER."

"CAMP FISHER, Aug. 27, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 23d. Contents duly noted. In reply, I have to say, that I was in Mr. Pool's tent for a short time only—During my stay in the tent, the conversation turned solely on the right of soldiers to vote.—You took the negative side, and, during my short stay, I must do you the justice to say, I heard nothing treasonable uttered.

Your obt. Servt.,
JNO. T. TAYLOR, 1st Sergt.,
Co. F. 2d Reg. N. C. Vol."

The foregoing statements establish, 1st, that I used no language in Col. Williams' presence to which he had any thought of "expressing his objections," or "that *could* be construed into disloyalty to the South." And 2d, that Col. Williams did not send a file of soldiers to arrest Dr. Speed in Norfolk or elsewhere: but simply requested an officer to see Dr. Speed, and request him to visit his tent, that he might explain to him his objections to discussing political questions in his camp among his men. And 3d, that I did not "disappear" from camp, or "was again missing" in Norfolk. 4th, that I did not, in Mr. Pool's tent, make any remark against the Government itself, or give expression to any sentiment that was strictly treasonable or disloyal to the "Confederate Government," or "utter anything treasonable."

The only remaining matter is, that "He was known to be in favor of Lincoln's reinforcing Fort Sumter." *Indeed, who says so?* I never uttered such a sentiment either in public or private; but on the contrary I said both publicly and privately that Lincoln ought to withdraw the forces both from Sumter and Pickens—and in the canvass in February, I declared openly and publicly, that as a Union man I should advise the withdrawal by Mr. Buchanan of the forces from the forts in the seceded States as the only means of preserving the Union; that to hold them would inevitably lead to a conflict of arms which would result in a final separation between the North and the South.

I deny that I am amenable to the charge of having "discussed political topics with the men in camp." I held no conversation with any one outside of the Colonel's and Mr. Pool's tents. In Col. Williams' tent I joined in a conversation introduced by an officer, and participated in by the officers; and in Mr. Pool's tent I defended what was admitted to be an unpopular act of my own when asked my reasons; and I state that no one in either of those tents or elsewhere manifested any disoleasure at anything I said. No one *warned,* no one *threatened,* no one *admonished,* me, no one *complained to me* of anything said. I am not quite certain, but to the best of my recollection, I did not speak to any *man* in camp except Mr. S. P. Pool. They were all officers to whom I spoke, or with whom I held any intercourse.

RUFUS K. SPEED.

P. S. After I had finished the above Card the mail came, and I received Mr. John Spelman's letter of the 2d Sept. post-marked the 4th, in reply to the 25th ult.

I had waited for the information contained in it until my patience was exhausted, and I cannot now withhold this communication longer from the public, in consequence of the receipt of the letter. I give the correspondence entire.

"ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug. 19, 1861.

John Spelman, Esq.,
Editor of the State Journal, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR: An article appeared recently in your paper of which this is a copy:

"We are credibly informed, and it is currently reported on the streets, that a citizen of North Carolina recently visited Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, and in his intercourse with the volunteers, was heard, on several occasions, to utter sentiments hostile to the cause of the South and friendly towards the Rump Government of Lincoln. His language becoming the subject of general remark in the camp, he was admonished as is supposed, by some friend or friends that his indiscretion might lead him into trouble, and he disappeared. The fact coming to the Colonel's ear, he detailed a guard to proceed to Norfolk and arrest and bring back the prisoner, but on reaching Norfolk he was again missing. We withhold the name of the individual for obvious reasons, but we feel authorized to say he is a member of the State Convention, was in favor of Lincoln's re-enforcing Fort Sumter, and ought to take steps to establish his innocence of the gross offence with which he is charged, or never show his face in Raleigh. Indeed we hope Gov. Clark will have the whole matter fully and fairly investigated. To the Almighty we look to discover traitors and work the deliverance of our country, but He works by instrumentalities.—*State Journal.*

You will please state to me upon whose authority the article was based. Mr. James W. Whedbee will receive your answer.

Respectfully,
RUFUS K. SPEED.

This is a true copy of a letter delivered to John Spelman on Thursday the 22d August, 1861, at the request of Dr. R. K. Speed.

J. M. WHEDBEE.

"RALEIGH, AUG. 22, 1861.

Rufus K. Speed, Esq.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

SIR: Your note of the 19th inst. was handed to me this morning by Mr. Whedbee, and has received our consideration.

If you will state specifically wherein you consider yourself aggrieved by the article which recently appeared in this paper, and which you have made a part of your note, I will feel bound, as I am inclined, in justice to you, to state to you upon what authority it was written.

Respectfully,
JOHN SPELMAN,
Ed. State Journal.

This is a copy of a letter mailed to Dr. Speed, by me, from John Spelman.

J. M. WHEDBEE.

August 22, 1861."

"ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug. 25, 1861.

John Spelman, Esq.,
Editor of the State Journal, Raleigh, N. C:

SIR:—The article which appeared in the State *Journal,* headed "Startling if, True," and which was incorporated in and made a part of my note to you of the 19th inst., is false and unfounded in every essential particular, so far as I am the party implicated, and hence I "consider myself aggrieved" thereby, but that there may be no further cavil or difficulty, I comply with your terms, and state:

1st. I am aggrieved by the statement that he (I) in his (my) intercourse with the volunteers was heard on several occasions to utter sentiments unfriendly to the South and friendly to the Rump Goverment of Lincoln.

2d. I am aggrieved by the statement that he (I) was admonished by some friend or friends that his (my) indiscretion might lead him into trouble, and he disappeared.

3d. I am aggrieved by the statement that he (the Col.) detailed a guard to proceed to Norfolk to arrest and bring back the gentleman as a prisoner, but on reaching Norfolk, he was again missing.

4th. I am aggrieved by the statement that I was in favor of Lincoln's reinforcing Fort Sumter.

Upon whose authority are the above four specifications preferred? Respectfully,
RUFUS K. SPEED.

This is a copy of a letter delivered to Mr. Spelman, on Thursday, the 29th of August, 1861, by the request of Dr. R. K. Speed.

J. M. WHEDBEE.

"RALEIGH, Sept. 2d, 1861.

Rufus K. Speed, Esq.:

SIR:—Your note of the 25th instant was handed me on Friday last, by Mr. Whedbee, with a request that I would forward my answer to you at Elizabeth City, he having to leave town at the time my answer might have been expected. The excitement consequent on the attack of Hatteras, and pressing business engagements, are my excuse for not answering you sooner.

You seem to think there is a disposition on my part to cavil or to create difficulties. You are mistaken. I had a right to know how *you* were aggrieved by an article in the *State Journal,* which no more pointed to you than to other members of the Convention. You had, and have no manner of right to interrogate me on my authority for any statement not made to you. I do not recognize any such right on your part even now that you have expressed yourself aggrieved. As I before intimated, the language of the notice of the State *Journal* referred to, no more referred to you than to others. But to show you there is no desire on my part to "cavil or create difficulty," I will state to you the authority upon which the article or paragraph in question was based, protesting, at the same time, against your *right* to know it from me. I give it you as a matter of courtesy.

The paragraph was first based upon a communication received here from Camp Carolina, and written by Mr. John L. Frensley, a correspondent of the State *Journal;* secondly, on general rumor on the streets here, and thirdly, on the authority of several—at least two—of the field officers of the second regiment North Carolina Volunteers, the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel.

Respectfully,
JOHN SPELMAN."

Having in the above Card proved every essential allegation contained in the paragraph of the "State Journal," quoted above, to be false and unfounded, I have only to say, that if either of the parties named in Mr. John Spelman's letter of the 2d September, authorized the "State Journal" to make those allegations, or furnished the Editor with such statements as justified the paragraph in question, they, or either of them, so authorizing or making such statement, *coolly, wilfully,* and maliciously *LIED.*

RUFUS K. SPEED, M. D.

Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT CARNIFAX FERRY—AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The most interesting and authentic account of the recent engagement between General Floyd and the enemy at Carnifax Ferry appeared in the Lynchburg *Republican,* of Friday, written by Col. R. H. Glass, who participated in the engagement. From this account we extract the following:

HEADQUARTERS NEAR DOGWOOD GAP, September 11, 1861.

On Monday last we received intelligence of the advance of the enemy in heavy force from the direction of Sutton, along the Summerville road. On Tuesday morning Col. McCauselin's regiment, which had been down at Summerville as our advance, was driven in, and the enemy encamped fourteen miles distant from us. We expected him to drive in our pickets on Tuesday night and attack us on Wednesday morning; but contrary to expectations, he forced his march and drove in our pickets at 2 o'clock Tuesday. Our line of battle was at once formed behind our breastworks, and scarcely had all our forces been placed in position before the enemy was seen swarming in the woods from one end of our lines to the other. He approached with great deliberation and firmness, and his central column emerged from the woods and above the hills, two hundred yards in our front, just 15 minutes after 3 o'clock. He approached us from this point in double-quick time, evidently intending to force our works at the point of the bayonet. At the first crack of our rifles the gallant Colonel who led in front of his men, on a splendid black charger, fell dead to the earth, while the head of his column recoiled in utter confusion. The Colonel's horse, as unconscious of the fall of his rider, dashed up to our embankments and around them into our camp, and from the inscription upon the mountings of his pistols, proved to be Col. Wm. H. Lytell's, of Cincinnati. I saw the daring officer fall from his horse, and he was certainly one of the bravest of the brave, for he sought "the bauble reputation" at the very cannon's mouth.

The enemy's columns now opened upon us along the whole of our centre and right, and for an hour the rattle of musketry and the thunder of our artillery was incessant and terrible.

The enemy was driven back and silenced for a moment, but came again to the fight, supported with five or six pieces of artillery, two of which were rifled cannon. For another hour and a half the battle raged with terrific fury, and again the enemy's guns were silenced and he driven from our view.

The sun was now fast sinking beyond the distant mountains, and we were strongly in hopes that the enemy had met his final repulse for the evening; but a few minutes dispelled our illusion. For the third time the enemy came back to the conflict with more violence and determination than before. He assailed us this time from one end of our lines to the other, and tried his best to flank us. For another hour and a half, and until the dark curtains of night closed in upon us, the fight raged with intense fury.

At first, the range both of their small arms and artillery was very bad, shooting entirely over our heads. The range of the cannon was especially bad, for while their balls cut off the tops and split open the giant oaks in our encampment, their shells, with few exceptions, burst high in the air and full fifty yards in our rear. But when they came to the last charge they had gotten the range far better, and their balls began to plow up our embankments, while their shells broke directly over us in every direction and with terrible fury. The enemy seemed to be perfectly enraged at our obstinate resistance, and was determined to pour out the full vials of his wrath upon us.

The battle ceased at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock, having continued almost incessantly four long hours. Our men to stood their posts with astonishing coolness and courage. The only fault they committed during the battle was that of firing upon the enemy at too long a range, and while too securely posted behind the dense forest trees which skirted our entire lines.

We did not lose a single man killed, and not more than ten wounded. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, but at one single spot, where Col. Lytell fell, we counted 37 dead bodies. The prisoners inform us that their loss was heavy, and from the fact that we silenced their guns three times, we are confident this report is entirely true. The prisoners also informed us that another Colonel, whose name I do not remember, was badly if not fatally wounded, and his horse killed under him.

Our officers acted wih great coolness and bravery. The battle had raged but twenty minutes when our gallant General was very painfully wounded in the right arm, the ball entering near the elbow and passing out near his wrist, without breaking any bone. We retired with him a short distance under the hill and had the wound dressed by Surgeon Gleaves, and in ten minutes he was again moving along our lines, encouraging his men by his presence and his voice. At a later stage of the fight a Minnie ball tore through the lappel of his coat, and another through the cantle of his saddle. Indeed, it is the wonder of all of us how he escaped death. None but his staff and surgeon knew he was wounded until the close of the fight. He is now suffering much pain.

We had dispatched Gen. Wise in the morning for reinforcements, and he had declined to send them for fear of an attack upon him by Gen. Cox. We had also sent couriers for the North Carolina and Georgia regiments to come up, but it was impossible for them to reach us in time to support us.

At 10 o'clock last night, therefore, our forces proceeded to retire from the position they had so heroically defended during the day, and by light this morning they were all safely and in order across the river, with all their baggage, &c., except some few things which were lost from neglect and want of transportation.

We are now pitching our tents at this place, on the main Charleston road, about 15 miles from Gauley Bridge, and 55 miles west of Lewisburg. Gen. Wise is encamped at Dogwood Gap, a few miles above us, while a portion of his force holds the Hawk's Nest below us.

I think the public and all military men will agree that both our fight and our fall back to this side of the river are among the most remarkable incidents in the history of war. Seventeen hundred men, with six inferior pieces of artillery, fought back four times their number, with much superior artillery, for more than four long hours, repulsed them three times, and remained masters of the ground. They then retired, their numbers, baggage, stores, and more than two hundred sick and wounded, across the river, from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M., along one of the steepest and worst single-track roads that ever horses hoof trod on or ever man saw. Four o'clock found these men three miles forom the enemy, with our newly-constructed bridge destroyed and our boats sunk behind us. I think these facts show a generalship seldom exhibited anywhere.

LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS TO FREMONT.

President Lincoln transmitted a letter to General Fremont on the 12th inst., on the subject of his recent proclamation. He says:

"Assuming that you, being on the ground, could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of the 30th of August I perceive several objections to it, the particular objection being the clauses relative to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves. It is objectionable on account of its non conformity to the act of Congress. On the 8th of August last I wrote you expressing a wish that that clause should be modified. Your answer expressed a preference that I should make an open order for the modification, which I cheerfully do.

It is therefore ordered, that the said clause be modified, held and construed to conform to and not transcend the provisions in the act of Congress, entitled an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, and that said act be published at length, with this order.

A. LINCOLN.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS

Passed at the Second Extra Session of the General Assembly of 1861.

An act to provide for the coast and frontier defences of the State. [Appropriates $2,000,000.]
An act concerning costs in caveated wills and testaments. [Leaves the question of costs to the court.]
An act to repeal the 16th section, 65th chapter Revised Code.
An act to enlarge the powers of County Courts raising revenue for county purposes. [Gives power to tax all subjects taxed by revenue law.]
An act to provide hands to work to public roads. [Strikes out of Revised Code the exemption of Justices, Wardens of the poor, Constables, Teachers and Pupils of schools.]
An act to divide the State into ten Congressional districts. [We have heretofore published the districts so laid off.]
An act to encourage the manufacture of gunpowder.
An act to empower the Board of Claims to take evidence.
An act to pay the first regiment N. C. Volunteers one month's pay.
An act to increase Col. Spruill's legion of Cavalry to ten companies.
An act providing for the issuing of bonds by the county courts.
An act to repeal the Stay Law of May 11, 1861.
An act concerning the future requisitions of troops by the Confederate Government. [In all future requisitions of troops on this State, the numbers then in service from the respective counties and captain's districts shall be credited to them, and the new levies are to be taken from counties and captain's districts not having their proportion. In case of a failure of any county or captain's district to furnish the requisite number voluntarily, the the Governor shall proceed to raise them by draft.]
An act to punish trading with the enemy.—[Penalty, a fine of not less than $2,000 and imprisonment not less than six months. Purchasers of bonds, notes or accounts against citizens of the State and belonging to the enemy, shall forfeit them. And any one who shall purchase or act as agent or attorney for the collection of such bonds, &c., shall be subject to fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.]
An act to alter the rules of evidence as to Indians. [Makes Indians competent witnesses.]
An act to amend the county lines of Mitchell county.
An act amendatory of an to incorporate the town of Franklin.
An act to incorporate the N. C. Powder manufacturing company in the county of Mecklenburg.
An act to pay the cadets of the Charlotte military institute.
An act to provide arms for an independent N. C. Regiment. [Appropriates the necessary sum.]
An act to amend the charter of the Madison Savings Bank.
An act to amend the charter of the Farmer's bank.
An act to amend the charters of sundry banks.
An act for the relief of certain banks east of Raleigh. [Permits them to remove their place of business during the war.]
An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors near Lenoir Institute.
An act to incorporate the Independent Guards, Wilmington.
An act to authorize S. R. Jernigan to discontinue a ferry over the Chowan river.
An act to establish a ferry on Hewassee river.
An act to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Washington. [Authorizes them to erect fortifications and levy taxes therefor.]
An act to alter the pay of witnesses in Columbus county. [$1 per day and mileage authorized.]
An act concerning the Sheriff of Watauga.
An act to authorize the county of Edgecombe and Richmond to lay taxes for the benefit of volunteers. [For equipping, &c.]
An act to ament the charter of the Cape Fear and Ocean steam navigation company.
An act to amend the charter of the N. C. Fibre company.
An act to prevent the felling of timber in the waters of Lints creek, Catawba county.
An act to incorporate the town of Smithfield, Johnston county.
An act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad company.
An act in favor of A. B. Long, late sheriff of Rutherford, and others.
An act to incorporate the Melville Hill mining company.
An act to authorize the sureties of J. S. Willis, late sheriff of Bladen, to collect arrears of taxes.
An act to authorize a special company of cavalry.
An act giving a superior court to the counties of Transylvania, Mitchell, &c.
An act relative to school district No 40, in the county of Burke.
An act to revise and keep in force the act chartering Cheraw and Coalfieds railroad.
An act to incorporate the Rich Fork mining company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Suspending portions of the Ordinance of the Convention providing for the disposition of State Troops and Volunteers.
Providing for copies of the Ordinances of the Convention.
To continue the Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant-General's Departments.
In favor of certain Naval Officers, [recommends Lieuts. David Coleman, Thomas Crossan and R. C. Duvall to the Confederate Government for Commissions.]
In favor of Thomas Settle.
Authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to avail themselves of the services of Adjutant-General Martin in framing a militia law.
Instructing the Quartermaster-General to furnish hospital tents to the army.
In favor of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, [Authorizes the issue to the company of coupon bonds to the amount of $200,000.]
Authorizing the tender of forces to the Confederate Government.
Authorizing special messengers for the Governor.
To provide surgeons and hospital stores for our troops.
In favor of Jarvis Buxton, of Buncombe.
In favor of Daniel Willis and David Lewis and others, of Greene county.
In regard to the Volunteer service. [Authorizes the pay of such volunteers and State troops as have not yet been received into the Confederate service, to the first day of August.]
In favor of the State Printer.
Providing for additional engrossing clerks.
Making it the duty of the Governor to issue bonds to the amount of $220,000 in favor of the Western N. C. railroad company.
In favor of Lieut. R. C. Duval.
In favor of Wm. Clark, of Beaufort.
Concerning the census of 1860. [Authorizes the Secretary of State to deliver the duplicate returns in his office to the Confederate authorities for publication.]
In favor of J. G. Crawford, sheriff of Macon.
In favor of L. Lawrence, sheriff of Lincoln.
In favor of H H. Davidson, sheriff of Cherokee.
Directing how the several regiments of troops of the State shall be numbered.
In favor of Benj. Justice, of Cleaveland.
In favor of Chas. Byrd, late sheriff of Yancey.
To pay bounty money to soldiers. [Authorizes the payment of bounty to such soldiers as were detained by sickness after the departure of their regiments, provided they belonged to their respective regiments at the time they were mustered into the service.]
In favor of Hiram Gunter.
In favor of H. J. Brown.
For the pay of soldiers. [Requires the Governor to pay all our troops, officers and men, now in the State, or in Virginia, if not paid by the Confederate Government. The provisions of the resolution to extend to troops which may hereafter be raised. The Governor immediately thereafter to make a requisition on the Government of the Confederate States for refunding the money.]
To pay Speaker Clark the salary of Governor from the time he entered upon the duties of Governor.
In favor of Valentine and Daniel.
In favor of Chas. G. Mitchell, of Person.
To collect and repair firearms.
Concerning Camps of Instruction. [Establishes a camp at Laurenburg, Richmond co., and continues that at Asheville till 1st December.—Then leaves the matter to discretion of Governor.]
In favor of sundry persons and corporations.—[Authorizes payment of sums allowed by the Board of Claims.]
Giving the Governor additional clerical force.
In favor of officers and soldiers captured on our coast. [Authorizes the payment of sums due to their wives or children, and provides for the appointment of guardians for children whose fathers were captured.
For the appointment of two commissioners to Richmond to confer with the Government on the defences of our coast, and the enlistment, equipment and pay of troops.
For the payment of certain claims allowed by the Board of Claims.

THROUGH TARIFF OF FREIGHT BETWEEN RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, AND POINTS SOUTH, via RALEIGH.

Articles.	How charged	Richmond, Charleston and Augusta.	Petersburg to Charleston & Augusta.	Weldon to Charleston & Augusta.	Raleigh to Charleston & Augusta.	Richmond to Atlenta.	Richmond to Montgomery.	Petersburg to Atlanta.	Petersburg to Montgemery.	Weldon to Atlanta.	Weldon to Montgomery	Raleigh to Atlanta.	Raleigh to Montgomery.	Richmond to Savannah *via* Augusta.	Petersburg to Savannah *via* Augusta.	Weldon to Savannah.	Raleigh to Savannah *via* Augusta.
Corn and other Grain,	⅌ Bush.	34½	32	28	23									44	39	25	30
Flour,	⅌ Bbl.	$1 63	$1 50	$1 29	$1 00									$1 65	$1 54	$1 56	$1 30
Salt,	⅌ Sack	1 40	1 26	1 12	90											1 37	1 15
Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Castings, Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Rope, Bagging and other Groceries,	⅌ 100 lbs	1 00	94	84	67									1 05	1 09	1 00	82
Domestic Cotton, Woolen Goods,	"	1 20	1 12	98	78									1 40	1 32	1 18	1 00
Negro Hats, Shoes and Blankets,	"	1 60	1 52	1 38	1 10									2 08	1 97	1 83	1 55
Manufactured Tobacco and Printing Paper,	"	1 60	1 52	1 38	1 10	$1 95	$2 28	$1 87	$2 20	$1 73	$2 06	$1 45	$1 78	1 80	1 72	1 58	1 30

Conditions and Agreements. The Company that receives Goods for transportation, will only agree to be responsible for Goods forwarded over such Road and the safe delivery to the connecting Road, each Road being responsible for the conduct of its own employees. The conditions are the same on each Road as are in force for its local business.

se 7—1m

NEW CLOTHING STORE!! JUST OPENED BY

ISAAC OETTINGER,

at the corner of Fayetteville St. and Market Square $20,000 worth of MEN'S and BOYS' Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and many other articles. I wish it distinctly understood that these Goods were bought in times of peace, and consequently at much lower prices than they could be bought for now. They will be sold again at the

OLD RETAIL PRICES.

I have no particular fancy for saying much. All I ask of the public is to give me a call. They will certainly not be disappointed in the quantity, quality or in the prices of my GOODS.

Remember, corner of Fayettevitle Street and Mar-Square, (formerly occupied by Mr. Pool.)
Respectfully,
au 31—tf ISAAC OETTINGER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. RALEIGH, Sept. 10th, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 28th instant, to furnish a sufficient quantity of wood for the use of the State in the Capitol during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood-house on the Capitol grounds from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved. RUFUS H. PAGE,
se 11—waswtd Secretary of State.

TO THE PUBLIC.
On the 23d of this month,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Will sell their entire Stock of Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.,

for CASH at COST, adding Charges. We would prefer to sell the whole Stock to some Merchant who may call immediately
At W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S.
se 18—2t

JOHN W. COSBY.
ARCHITECT,
RALEIGH N. C.
Sept. 26 1860. f

WANTED.
22 Buglers for the 3d Cavalry Regiment.—Apply to Commanding Officer by letter or in person.
S. B. SPRUILL,
Col. 2d C. Regiment,
se 7—3t Camp Clark, Kittrell Springs.

NOTICE. The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

in this city and vicinity, will receive their dividends for July, by applying to me at the Telegraph Office, Raleigh, N. C. G. W. ALLEY,
au 10—tf Manager.

JUST RECEIVED AT
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S,
a large lot of Colts Navy and Pocket Pistols.
ALSO,
75 more of those Beautiful MILITARY SASHES.
ju 10—tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—Goods of all kinds wanted, and will sell well. A rare chance for clearing out old Stocks at Fair prices. Very grateful for the patronage heretofore received, I promise renewed efforts to give satisfaction. JAMES M. TOWLES,
se 21—tf Gen'l Com. Merchant and Auct'r.

FOR HIRE.
A FIRST RATE CARPENTER.

FOR SALE.
A VERY FINE YOUNG MARE.
Apply to
ap'l 10—waswtf E. BURKE HAYWOOD.

THOMAS GRISWOLD & Co.,

(FORMERLY HYDE & GOODRICH.)

Corner Canal and Royal Streets,

NEW ORLEANS,

MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, SWORDS, and MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS; and importers of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, POCELAINE, PLATED-WARE, GUNS, CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS.

The subscribers, WM. M. GOODRICH, HENRY THOMAS, JR., and A. B. GRISWOLD, call attention to the change in the style of their firm, which is still conducted by the same partners who have managed its affairs for the last fifteen years, with the same Capital and business facilities as formerly. We shall have always on hand for the inspection of our friends and the public the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line, in the Confederate States.
THOMAS, GRISWOLD & Co.
se 7—w12m

$6,000 WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED AT
H. L. EVANS'
FOR GENTS.
J. MILES & SON'S PUMP BOOTS,
" " " STITCHED BOOTS,
" " " DOUBLE SOLED BOOTS,
" " " HEAVY CHEAP BOOTS,
" " " CALF & KID CONGRESS GAITERS.
" " " CLOTH CONGRESS GAITERS,
GENT'S BROGANS,
NEGRO "
FOR THE LADIES.
J. MILES & SON'S CONGRESS GAITERS,
" " " PLAIN GAITERS,
" " " KID AND MOROCCO BOOTEES,
" " " CALF BOOTEES,
" " " KID AND MOROCCO BUSKINS,
" " " KID AND MOROCCO SLIPPERS,
" " " WHITE KID AND SAT. IN SLIPPERS,
COMMON AND FINE PEG BOOTEES,
HEAVY DUTCH BOOTEES FOR SERVANTS.
FOR MISSES.
J. MILES & SON'S PLAIN & CONGRESS GAITERS,
" " " " KID AND MOROCCO BOOTEES,
" " " " KID AND MOROCCO SLIPPERS,
CALF AND MOROCCO PEG BOTTOMS,
FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.
A very large Assortment too numerous to mention. Come one and all, and supply yourselves for the
WINTER.
Sold on as reasonable terms as can be afforded
FOR CASH!
Don't forget the last sentence.
se 7— H. L. EVANS.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND.
Session 1861-'62.

The next annual courses of Lectures will commence on the first MONDAY in November, 1861, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing.
CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
L. S. JOYNES, M. D. Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.
JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.
JAMES B. McCAW, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
MARION HOWARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Under a liberal appropriation of the Legislature of Virginia, the facilities for instruction have been much improved. Numerous and valuable additions have been made to the Chemical Apparatus and Anatomical Museum; new illustrations have been added to the former stock in every department; and a new Hospital, constructed on the best plan, has been for some time in successful operation. The Clinical advantages offered by Richmond during the continuance of the present war will be invaluable.

Two prizes of Fifty Dollars each are offered to candidates for graduation; First for the best Essay on any subject pertaining to the Theory or Practice of Medicine; Secondly for the best Essay on any subject in Surgery and Obstetrics.

FEES:—To each Professor $15; Dissecting Ticket $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $25.

For further information, or a copy of the Catalogue, address, L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
se 4—12t Dean of the Faculty.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of September, and continue ten months. Pupils should be sent in PUNCTUALLY at the commencement of the session. Having a full corps of teachers in the different departments, it is to be hoped that the parents and friends of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will send them here to receive the benefits of an education. Any information as to the method of admitting Pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter, or otherwise. WILLIE J. PALMER.
au 17—wasw3m Principal.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
S. BURNS & F. BATES
PROPRIETORS,

CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows, Iron Railing, and every description of Iron and Brass Castings. Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery.
TERMS: Cash on delivery.
P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one 14 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with Saw Mill, which we will sell low.
jan 12—waswly

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 3, 1861.

OFFICE OF M. W. GRAND MASTER, F. A. M.—All persons having business with the M. W. G. Master, during his absence from the State, will address all communications and applications of whatsoever kind, to the Dept. Grand Master, E. W. WARD, Jacksonville, Onslow county, who will assume the duties of the G. Master's Office.
LEWIS S. WILLIAMS,
se 7—3t Grand Master.
☞ Standard copy 3 times.

FAIR NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having this day sold out his entire Clothing Establishment, finds himself under the necessity of calling upon all those endebted to him, either by note account to come forward and settle up without delay, as further indulgeace cannot be given. Those having claims against me will please present them at once for adjustment.
au 31—tf HACKNEY POOL.

DeCARTERET & ARMSTRONG,
BOOK BINDERS,
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
RALEIGH, N. C.
oc 15—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.
The Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Citizens of Raleigh that he has made arrangements to keep on hand a constant supply of coal from Egypt, Chatham county. Persons wishing to have coal delivered at their residences, can have it, by making early application. P. FERRELL,
au 28—tf Wilmington Street.

ATTENTION OFFICERS!!
ATTENTION CAVALRY.
Just received a large lot of COLTS DRAGOON PISTOLS and Sashes. At
au 31—3t W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S

FAMILY FLOUR.—ANOTHER LOT of Extra Superfine, (the same as the last,) received fresh this morning.
au 28—tf JAMES M. TOWLES, Ag't.

KEY FOUND.—FOUND AN IRON SAFE KEY, Marked S. L. Herring, numbered 17,769. Inquire at this Office. se 11—4t.

WANTED TO HIRE
For the remainder of the year, a SMALL NEGRO GIRL, to act as Nurse. Apply at this Office. au 21—tf