on that we will hear in a very short time that he is dishing up to the Yankees the same sauce that he served out so liberally to jumph of the Southern cause a fact as fixed as the sun in the heavens.

GOV. VANCE at ASHVILLE. volunteer companies were in our town on are of necessity, and that it should receive the cor dial approval of every patriot. He gave the vol-unteers much good advice, and assured them that the Confederate Government had done, and would centime to do, all in the power of man to provide for the comfort of the army.

We, in common with the large crowd present were well pleased with Gov. Vance's speech. It was patriotic, encouraging and well timed, and s, we believe, an index to a vigorous and patriolic administration of our State affairs. - Asheville

Such sentiments as the above, if expressed

Verily, Lincoln has the prospect of a good by Mr. Vance in the official address which time before him, and we shall be surprised to the cause of the South We do not allude to the subject for the purpose of reviving any of the heart-burnings caused by the late canvaes, and which it is to be hoped passed away with the contest which excited them, but for the purpose of showing, by wellknown facts, why it will be peculiarly expedient for Mr. Vance in his inaugural address to crush all the hopes which the enemies of pay for our liberty, and it must be paid were the South have based upon the fact of his election. Indiscreet friends of Mr. Vance. without his knowledge, and we are sure without his approbation, represented him during the canvass as the inveterate opponent of the Confederate Government-as anxious to prooure a speedy peace on terms of compromise with the Yankee foe, and as bitterly hostile to the conscript law, as a cruel, oppressive and unconstitutional enactment. With these representations was coupled the declaration that the bare election of Mr. Vance would secure an immediate peace, and the return of the North Carolina soldiers to their homes and business. While this mode of electionsering for Mr. Vance, in conversation between man and man, was being carried on in many sections of the State, the newspapers which favored his election abounded in denunciations of "Secessionists," and laudations of those termed "old Union men." I is not surprising, then, when we remember that from the beginning of this revolution, the North has had stronger hopes of luring back North Carolina to the Union than any of her sisters of the Confederacy, that Mr. Vance's election should be regarded as a strong indication that North Carolina was ready and willing once more to take her stand by the old Flag. This is the evil, the great evil, which has grown out of the un-

unofficially at the call of personal friends and neighbours. Mr. Vance will, on Monday, have the opportunity of commencing his Executive term with the cordial good will and support of every true citizen of the State. The repetition, under the sanction of his official oath and the deep solemnities of the occasion, of weather, and realized to the full the lines of the declarations which he is represented to have made to his friends and neighbours at his home in Asheville, will enthrone him in the heart of every patriot of the State and

tioneering carried on by the friends of Mr.

Vance for their own selfish purposes, and

without, as we believe, his knowledge and

approbation, and it is this evil that he has it

in his power to repair, by repeating officially,

in his address on Monday, the language

which he is reported to have used in his

speech at Asheville. Gov. Vance's Inaugu-

ral Address will be a grave State paper, put

forth at a solemn and momentous period in

timents and purposes of one of the largest

and most important States of the Southern

Confederacy, and, as such, will exercise an

influence and produce an effect which cannot

be derived from extemporary speeches, made

We call public attention the advertisement of Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, in anoth-

of the South.

The scoundrels attached to Pope's army, burnt the beautiful hotel and all the surrounding buildings, at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, before running from that place. -These building were very spacious, and built in superb style.

SALTLE OF MANASPAR

battle had arrived at the latter piece, bring-

But among the passengers were several gentle-men who participated in the fight of Thursday.— From them we have the first intelligible, though neither full nor satisfactory, account of the locali-ty of the great three days battle, and the positions ty of the great three days battle, and the positions occupied respectively by the opposing forces. The battle was fought on the plains of Manassas, our forces occupying the identical positions occupied by the enemy at the begining of the ever memorable battle of the twenty-first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the enemy occupying the positions held by us on that occasion. We will lay before the reader the account we have received of the movements by which we took this position, and the battle that anguet on the day osition, and the battle that ensued on the day On Monday, General A. P. Hill moved down

from Salem along the Manassas Gap railroad, and on Tuesday took possession of Manassas Junction, capturing several hundred prisoners and eight or ten guns. General Ewell followed General Bill, and General Tahaferro commanding General Jackson's old division, followed General Ewell;— General Talinferro reached Manassas Wednesday evening just as the troops of Ewell and Hill were evacuating that position and falling back towards Buil Run in the direction of Centreville. Gener-al Talinferro occupied Manassas, and made a show of throwing out heavy pickets to wards the enemy, who was at Bristow atstion, on the Grange and Alexandria ratirond, five miles distant in a southwesterly direction; but shortly after nightfall, calling in his pickets, he also fell back towards Centreville, and took a position near Greveton, where he remained alt night. His position was to the right of Generals Hill and Ewell. At dawn the next (Thursday) morning, occasional reports of cannon and musketry begun to be heard towards the left, which were kept up at intervals until evening. Still no enemy had yet been seen on the portion of the field occupied by General Taliaferro's division. But about five o'clock, P. M., they were suddenly borne down upon by several heavy columns of the enemy, numbering, it was estimated, twenty thousand men. The fight was opened on both sides with artillery; at first at long range, but gradually the enemy drew up his batteries to our lines. By six o'clock the distance between the combatants had been reduced to musket range, and the fight along the whole line of Taliaferro's, Ewell's and Hill's divisions became general. The enemy fought with great obstinacy, being inspired, it is thought, by the supposition that they had caught General Jackson in small force, and had they charged our lines they were driven back with thinned ranks, without being able to move us from our position. Finally, night closed over the scene, and the enemy retired from the conflict .-The battle was, however, kept up until nine o'clock by the artillerists on both sides.

Our men rested on their position that night, and and on Friday morning moved forward a mile in the direction of the enemy.

Our loss in this battle is estimated at between eight hundred and a thousand killed and wounded. The enemy's is known to have been more than double that number. We note the few casualties that have come to our knowledge. General Taliaferro was struck three times in the begining of the action, in the foot, neck and arm .-The two first were very slight, but the last is a painful though not dangerous wound. The General continued in command until the close of the

General Ewell was shot through the knee with Minie ball. The bones were so badly shattered as, in the opinion of his surgeons, to render amputation necessary. When our informant saw him he was being borne from the field on a litter to a hospital in the direction of Aldie, preparatory to

Major Lawson Botts, of twenty-second Virginn, received a dangerous, but, it is thought, not a mortal wound, from a Minie ball, which entered his face on the left side and emerged at the back of his head. The ball coursed around the bones without breaking them, Major Terry of Wytheville, was shot through

the arm, Captain Fulton through the neck, and Lieutenant Lukethrough the shoulder; all severe wounds. Captain A. V. Scott, of the twentythird Virginia regiment, was badly shot in the

Colonel Neff, of the thirty-third Virginia. was The wounded have all been removed to hos-

pitals established near Aldie, in the county of As our informants proceeded towards Aldie, on Friday morning, they heard tremendous cannon-

ading in the direction of the battle field of the day before. Of the result of this fight and of the one on the succeeding day, we know only through General Lee's two dispatches to the President, which will be found in this day's paper, in the proceedings of the Senate.

Since writing the above we learn that Major May, of the twelfth Virginia, was killed, and scrupulous and mischievous mode of elec-Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, of the first Virginia, mortally wounded.

> It was stated last night upon apparently good authorsty, that after their defeat on Saturday, the enemy fied towards Edwards', on the Potomac, near Leesburg, whither they were pursued by a portion of our victorious troops. Another report prevailed to the effect that a portion of our army

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen who left Washington on Saturday night last reached this city vesterday morning .-They bring startling intelligence. They say when the defeat of the Northern army was known in Washington, both the citizens and the authorities were thrown into the wildest and most awavowed in it, will go to the world as the sen- ful panic, and all persons of secession proclivities became at once blatant. Every body was hurrying to and fro in hot haste, and everything was in confusion They also assert positively that the Long bridge and the Aqueduct over the Potomac had been blown up to impede the advance of the Southern armies.

FREDERICKSBURG EVACUATED BY THE ENEMY. A gentleman who left Fredericksburg on Monday atternoon reached this city yesterday, with intelligence that the Yankees evacuated that place on Sunday evening last, and departed in the difor several hours in destroying all the property in their possession, and the Federal commander, Kingsbury, previous to leaving, transferred the government of the town to the civil authorities, and a lyke I them to place a for e of c tizens on guard Sunday night to protect private property from plunder by the army stragglers. The advice was followed, and nearly every citizen kept watch through the night. The enemy set fire to the three bridges, which were much injured by explosions of gunpowder placed there for the purpose of blowing them up. Large fires were seen burning the whole night on the opposite side of the of provisions, commissary stores, bakeries, tents, &c. were located. They were all destroyed, together with the large barn of Major Lacy, on the Chatham estate, which was filled with stores .-They accomplished their work very thoroughly, as it they had no intention of returning. A letter from a citizen of Fredericksburg says that refugees can safely return to their homes and families. Several men of Union proclivities, in-cluding J. W. Hunnicutt, editor of the Christian gaged in cutting and preparing timber for them. Banner, went with the Yankees.

SECRETARY MALLORY AND THE CON- they of timber just collected from the forests of the

ferring to the fact that the South when she an-Mallocy had as early as May, 1862, sent an agent to Europe to purchase or have ships built, efforts, until serv recently, have been fruitle eds to enumerate what the Navy Dep ment has done. He first refers to the bu the Merrimag and her unlooked for destruction.

At the time of the evacuation of the Norfolk Navy Yard there was another fine vessel under way, which was brought to this city, and would have been completed there in a very short time, as a help-mate to the Merrimac. She is now known as the "Richmond," and will soon be ready for service. The material for several others, of like model, were in an advanced state of preparation, and would have been completed by the middle of the ensuing spring. In another quarter of the Confederacy the 'Sumter' was purchased and altered to cruise against the commerce of

The "McRae" was purchased and altered fo the same purpose, but, unable to run the blockade, was used in defending. New Orleans, and lost in the desperate engagement of the 25th of April

The Jackson"purchased and altered for service on the Mississippi river.

The "Carondolet" and "Brewille," fine wooden teamers, built, and the "Pamlico" purchased for service on the lakes. The "Livingston," "Penchartrain" and "Man-

assas" built for river defeaces

The "Gen. Polk," "Red Rover" and two floatng docks, purchased, and altered to carry heavy batteries for service on the Mississippi river.
The "Savannah," "Huntress" and "Lady Davis," purchased from the States of Georgia and South Carolina, and the "Resolute" and 'Samp-

son," from private parties, for the defence of the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Also five small gunboats, constructed at Savanush and Charleston, armed and equipped, and are

new in service. Purchased from the State of North Carolina, five small steamers, and armed them for the defence of the islands and coast of that State, some of which were destroyed in the Naval engagements with a vastly superior force, at Roanoke

The steamer "St. Nicholas," captured by Com-modore Hollins, was altered and equipped for service on the Rappahannock river, and de troyed upon the evacuation of Fredericksburg.

Contracted with parties over a year ago, North Carolina, for the construction of five steam gunboats in the rivers of that State, which were progressing finely, when invasion by the enemy an opportunity of crushing him. But as often as necessitated their destruction to prevent them fromfalling into their hands

The "Patrick Henry" and "Jamestown" were transferred by the State of Virginia, and at once altered and equipped for service on James

Contracts were made for three fine gunbouts in Florida, which were launched and nearly completed, and were destroyed upon the withdrawal of our troops from that State, to prevent them from falling into the bands of the enemy.

Three gunboats were contracted for at Columbus, Ga, one of which is completed and ready for service, and the other two nearly completed.

Three large gunboats have been contracted for at Savannah, Ga, two of which are approaching completion, and have been delayed by military operations at that place.

The steam iron clad ram "Manassas" was purchased from the parties who constructed her, and fitted for service. She was destroyed in the engagement at New Orleans, after sinking one of the enemy's vessels.

Two large and powerful iron clad steamers were contracted for at Memphis, one of which, the Arkansas, was taken thence in consequence of the evacuation of Island No. 10, and completed in the Yazoo River. She engaged, successfully, the enemy's fleet of seventeen vessels before Vicksburg, and was afterwards destroyed on her way to Baton Rouge, in c nsequence of her machinery becoming deranged whilst engaged in conflict with five of the enemy's iron clad gunboats. The other vessel was destroyed in the stocks at Memphis when that place was evacuated by our army, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Louisiana was built by contract at New Orleans, and was unfinished at the time of the attack upon that city, but was nevertheless taken into action, and after the surrender at Fort Jackson, was destroyed to prevent her from falling into hands of the enemy. She was gallantly fought, and her commanding officer fell in the action. Her machinery was not completed at the time she went into action, and had a corps of mechanics at work in her engines.

The "Mississippi," which was the favorite undertaking of the Department, was built after the plan of Mr. Nelson Tift, a wealthy planter of Georgia, who, with his brother, Mr. A. S. Tift. of Florida, and a refugee from Key West, acted as the agents of the Department in superintending her construction, without any compensation for the plan of the vessel or their services. An experienced naval constructor and an engineer of the Navy were associated with them in the work .-She was nearly three hundred feet in length by sixty feet in width, her wooden walls ten feet thick, clad with the heaviest iron plating, and was to carry a battery not excelled for destructive power by any vessel in the world. She was ar raved for three propellers and three distinct en gines, with an aggregate of fifteen hundred horse power. She was commenced about the middle of September last. Centracts were made immediate ly for the timber necessary to construct her. The machinery and iron for plating her sides, and every stick of timber had to be procured from the forests of Louisiana, there being no ship timber or navy yard at that point. The wood work of this extraordinary vessel was finished the machinery nearly completed, one propellor was in and the others ready to be placed in their proper positions. Her completion would have been effected in four or five weeks if Fort Jackson had not fallen, an event as unlooked for by the Department as it was unexpected by the Government and country, as General-Lovell had given repeated assurances that our defences below New Orleans were amply sufficient to resist any attack that the enemy could make. This vessel, which would have been the pride of the nation, with the assistance of the Arkansas and Louisiana-such was her peculiar construction, magnitude and appointments-would commander, to clear the waters of the Mississippi rection of Aquia creek. They had been engaged of the entire Yankee fleet. This was the great object contemplated by the Department in having them constructed.

longer by the other arm of the military service, as was expected and counted upon with confidence by all, the naval arm of the Confederacy would have been felt in that quarter, at least, with pride and satisfaction to the whole country. But the fates of war had decreed it differently, and the glorious anticipations of the Secretary of the Navy, so justly founded, blasted just on the eve of their brilliant realization. Many of his friends in Richmond know with what poignant grief he remisfortune.

In addition to the foregoing, preparations were of the distinguished Commander Maury, for the construction of one hundred gunboats in the waters of Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina. A considerable number of these were commenced in the York, Ruppshannock and Pamun-Those in process of construction, with a vast quan- notic.

We copy from the Richmond Enquirer as good secreption of the genuine and countertest Trees-

In the hundred dollar hills, the sailor on the lower left corner of the genuines notes wears a black helt, with the buckle upon it very distinct; in the counterfeit hills the helt is white and the buckle not plainly seed. In the centre the inclusion attached to the cotton press. In the genuine hill, is attached to the cotton press. In the genuine hill, is less distinct though larger than in the counterfeit and presents his head to the front; in the counter-and, considering his age, his acquirements and considering his age, his acquirements. and presents his head to the front; is the feit he changes his base, and presents a side view. On the ground at the sailor's feet, in the genuine, is a broken stone -s separate one by it; in the counterfeit there are three separate stones, the centre one smaller than the others. At the upper right corner of the genuine notes, the white ground appears through the shade of the medallion work; in the counterfeit the entire work is dark. This will suffice for the hundreds.

In the fifty dollar bills, several white spots appear just over the figures fifty, in the medallion work at the upper right corner of the genuine bills; there are none in the counterfeit. The outside of this medal ion work in the counterfeit, is covered by a running net work; in the genuine there is none. In front of, and attached to the chest, in the centre picture of the genuine note, there is a paq-lock; there is none in the counter-feit. In the genuine note the head of the man in In the genuine note the head of the man in the lower left corner of the bills is nearly bald, a little balr on the right temple; in the counterfeit bills a full head of hair is represented, on the right temple being slightly dishevelled, as if blown by

TWENTY DOLLAR BILLS.-In the counterfeit bills the figure 2, on the right side, is cut by a fine line, entirely separating the tail of the figure from the main body of it; in the genuine the figure is perfect. In the genuine bills the hat on the head of the man in the lower left corner of the note, site more upon the top of the head than in the counterfeit; in the counterfeit the hat seems to be thrown more towards the back of the neck

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle has the following description of a counterfeit ten dollar Confederate note that is in circulation in that city:

It is of the ten dollar issue of Sept. 2, 2861, printed in colors. The principal distinguishing mark is the filling of the red oblong in the lower centre of the note. In the genuine, the filling up consists of the word "ten"in small letters frequenty repeated-in the counterfeit it is merely dots. The counterfeit has the words "Adrian Sharp, Sc" on the lower left hand corner, not on the genuine. The red color of the counterfeit is paler than the genuine, the engraving is coarser, apparently on wood, while the genuine is a well finished steel plate. There are many other points of difference, but the general appearance is sufficient to enable persons to detect the counterfeit. There are other ten dollar genuine notes printed in colors of the same date, with somebody's portrait on the lower left hand corner, and the picture of a half naked child on the other, upon which no counterfeit has yet been detected

ORDER FROM GEN. BRAGG.

The following general order was issued on the 25th ult., by Gen. Bragg to his brave troops, who, it will be seen, are ordered "to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice;" therefore stirring news may be expected from that quarter in a few

HEADQ'S DEPARTMENT No 2,) CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, August 25th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 124.

The troops of this command will be in readi ness to move at an hour's notice-ample time for preparation having been allowed, and everything necessary baving been promptly supplied, the General trusts the movement will be made with that alacrity and regularity which can alone in- respect for the decresed, and our sympathy a spire confidence.

The enemy is before us, devastating our fair country, imprisoning our old and venerated men -even the ministers of God-insulting our women and desecrating our altars. It is our proud lot to be assigned the duty of punishing and driving forth these deluded men, led by desperate adventurers and goaded on by Abolition demagogues and demons. Let us but deserve success, and an offended Deity will certainly assure it .-Should we be opposed, we must fight at any odds and conquer at any sacrifice. Should the foe retire, we must follow him rapidly to his own territory, and make him taste the bitters of inva-

Soldiers! the enemy is before you and your banners are free. It is for you to decide whether our brothers and sisters of Tennessee and Kentucky shall remain bondmen and bondwomen of the Abolition tyrant, or be restored to the freedom inherited from their fathers. By command of Gen. Bragg.

GEO. G. GARNER. Assistant Adjutant General. JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G. General Bragg crossed the Tennessee river

with his army on the 25th of August.

Ordinances and Resolutions

N. CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION, NOW READY!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS PRINTED health if they had continued to enjoy and offers for sale 500 extra copies of the Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the North Caro. lina State Convention. As the Convention only had 500 copies printed, it is expected that the extra number we have printed will be quickly disposed of, and, therefore, those wishing to procure copies would do and sacred claim of our sick and wounded well to order them at once. All orders must be acompanied with the cash.

Price per copy, When sent by mail,

\$2.00 JNO. W. SYME. Printer to the State Convention.

Standard, State Journal and Spirit of the Age copy

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING REsigned the office of Surgeon General of North Carolina, because such an officer is no longer needed in the service of the State, will resume at once the regular practice of his profession. While, however, a Surgeon General is not now needed in our service, because If the enemy had been kept back a few works there will be no more Regiments to be regularly raised, officered and supplied by the State of North Carolina, and because, the military hospitals of the State have been turned over to the Confederate authorities; moreover, it is now the case that many of our physicians visit the field and city hospitals after every great battle, to look to the comfort and welfare of onr wounded; still, it is desirable and important to keep up the North Carolina Agency or Army Depot in Richmond, to distribute the contributions from our citizens for the sick and wounded of the North Caroliva Troops. This, it is believed, can be successfully river, in Stafford, where all the expensive depots ceived the sad announcement of the unexpected and efficiently done by private contributions of money to defray the current monthly expenses of the establishment, and for the purchase of such things as carbeing made, under the direction and supervision | not be given by families. I will continue to receive all contributions for this purpose, acknowledge all such gifts through the public press, and employ it in the best possible manner. Col G. W. Chipley, the competant and faithful Superintendent of the Agency or Army Depot at Richmond, will cheerfully do the

CHAS. E. JOHNSON. Standard and Journal will please copy twice and

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. Mr. T. J. Foors and Mr. P. E. SPRUILL, two Block in attendance at August term of that Court a sufficient number of the profession to call a meeting in plan to do honor to the memories of the deceased Mr. W. LIAM EATON, Jr., in the conclusion of a charge to a Grand Jury, at August Court, made a few remarks the joint request of the Court, the Bar and the trans The event which has caused me to a

grave, as is known to you all. He was

wounded in the battle of Gaines' Mill. or

27th of June last, and nied in Richmond on M. the 30th of that month, the death of the time. He was my pupil in the study of a my sincere friend, and I feel it to be my and, considering his age, his acquireme tensive, both as to professional and gener He was a young man of steady habits . amiable disposition, and a nice and propriety and honor. Firmness, pe constancy were among his valua bosom was warmed by an ardent, tened ambition. He was affable and a blended merit and modesty, commend while it won their affections. If ordinary degree-of sorrew over the one so promising and so deserving. that he said in his last moments it. cause, and was not afraid to diathe deepest interest on the subjeprayed with fervor and banning words which lingered on his li O Lord, I commend my spiri member with proud affection that ital, and the liberty and honor war there has been no purer desire, when his own days on puetry, written on the scension Ringold, of Maryland, who was i war. They are so appromi mented friend, that I will rea

He has fallen-le has to the The young and arden selder

With a glory on hi taune, And the morning of he-

Ho has fallen + he los till a For his country tair an liter. In the foremost ranks he's fichen.

charge, dressed in full uniform, a society. I allude to my much remembed for former pupil. Mr. Peren E. Sparrer though a gallant volunteer. He heod, before the shaft of disease. His in the public service. I therefore regard him

held in vivid and oberished re telt great respect for rulige n. as my ever dear to the hearts of there wh

It has been the custom of our meritorious brethren sinks into the ton call a meeting, and to pass resolution expressing bereaved relatives. It is not now in the power Warren Bar to observe this excellent our to hey have exclanged their law book for the sufficient tumber to hold a meeting. Fl. precedented made of showing respect and wards our departed companions. Peacet the

es! Green he the tunf and perennial which covers their remains! As I have spoken of our victories near Richard I must s y that, in my opinion, they are all the brightest recorded in history, and North Car contributed thousands of those brave men who from the field the well-drilled and splen ad columns of McClellan. It is natural feel a peculiar interest in relation to to feel grateful to them and proud of them tions of pride and joy, however, with w template the recent triumphs, are sl The laurel and cypress have mingle any other State, and few sections have sustained vier losses than Warren county. Man lies have been bereft of dear ones, and in their deep affliction, and to the the memory of those who, with those whose bodies have been p some of them severely. I have that cover, and their scars will ever be would probably have been now living home. They are as much victims on

life amid waving colors and glistening bay It can hardly be necessary before an intel! mane and patriotic community, to urgo its best efforts for their comfort and mil remember with fervid gratitude not whom I have more particularly referrewith gallant arms and brave hearts have their duty faithfully in this gloriou- st agnational independence. In conclusion, 2 must tender an apology to yourselves at for having deviated perhaps a little too far lished usage on occasions like this, in the of the topics upon which I have venture I have tried to be brief, and hope I have

A Good Farm for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SEE his farm in Granville county. high state of cultivation, and the

of original growth. The Farm he Creek, and adjoins the lands of G. W. The land is adapted to the growth of 1 Wheat, Oats, Corp. &c. About 200 low grounds, which, besides being abound in game. There is a good premises, together with barns and all houses, and the best well of wall it is a rare chance for any one first rate farm. I will either soil of

se 6-3t State Journal copy 3 times and son

\$2,000 WILL BE GIVEN FOR A ST ian, over 45 years of age. Will have pany. Apply at this Office.

COAP GREASE IN EXCHANGE SOAP.—Any one having suitable A combining willing to make Scap on shares for greater nished, may hear of a lot of grease on application and a lot of grease on application and greater on a lot of grease on application and greater on a lot of grease on application and greater on a lot of grease on application and greater of a lot of grease on application and greater of a lot of greater on a lot of greater or a lot of greater

sity, and that the Long Bridge has been lows up to prevent the "rebels" from eross by us at this precise time by an assault, in-

if we do not hear in a day or two that, arrayed in his world-renowned cap and cloak, he has made his way Northward. Our joy at the brilliant achievements of army will be much alloyed when we sum up the cost of life and limb by which they were accomplished. The shrick of anguish from many a stricken household will mingle with the shouts of triumph over the accursed Yankee Vandals. But this is a price we must

it ten fold greater.

the railroad, could compel its evacuation or

ty, that more than 30,000 Marylanders are

its foot on the soil of that oppressed State.

P. S .- The above was written on Thursday morning, and the mail of that afternoon brought later intelligence, which, although somewhat contagdictory in its character, assures us of a signal and brilliant victory at Manageas on Saturday last. Our loss in killed is about 3,000, and in wounded and missing about 7,000. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and missing is upwards of twenty thousand. The last accounts represent the enemy to be in full retreat. And here it is that the intelligence is contradictory, one account representing him to be going in a straight direction to Alexandria, and the other stating his retreat to be up the Potomac, towards Luray, in Page county, in a

westerly direction from the battle-field. We believe the latter account to be the true one, because, when the battle commenoed, our army was between the enemy and Alexandria, and as we whipped him all the time, it is highly improbable that he cut his way through or outflanked our left, and thus placed himself between our army and Alex-

A telegraphic dispatch has been received here which states that the Baltimore Sun of the 2nd states that General McClellan has died of his wounds received in the battle of Saturday.

FROM THE WEST.

Under the head of "Latest News" will be found the joyful intelligence that General E. Kirby Smith has whipped Bull Nelson and bagged his army of ten thousand men.

DEATH OF GEN. EWELL.

We deeply regret to state that information of the death of General Ewell was received by telegraph in this city on Thursday afternoon. He died after the amputation of the history of the State and of the South .his leg above the knee, which was dreadfully The sentiments expressed and the purposes shattered by a Minnie ball.

A GREAT BEREAVEMENT.

Of three sons of David May, Esq., of Petersburg, who were in the late battle of Manassas, one-Major John Pegram May, of the 12th Virginia Regiment-was killed, another, Lieutenant James May, of the Peterstersburg "City Guard," was mortally wounded, and a third, Private George May, of the same company, was wounded.

AUTUMN.

For the last week we have revelled in the delights of genuine cool, bracing autumn the Poet :

"Thrice happy time, Best portion of the various year, in which Nature rejoiceth, smiling at her works, Lovely, to full perfection wrought."

A SPECULATION.

The Wilmington Journal says that Tea. which was sold at the recent cargo sale in that town at \$14 per lb., was afterwards disposed of at \$8 per lb., and a large profit made by the vender. Of course it was a large profit, the Tea having been paid for in counterfeit and sold for good money.