orning, edpt led to find himself, shall ithhold the meed of comm ly due to sentiments which find an in every Southern heart. His cophatation of the Conscript Law, as a salvation of the country from Yankee subjuto some of his patriotic friends, who, in the Delivered in front of the Capitol, in Raleigh nitude of their wisdom, denounced it in the newspapers and on the stump as an untional unjust and unnecessary messure. We hope the sentiments of the Governor of their choice will induce them to re-view and reconsider their opinions, and, if sible, to repair the mischief which they have done by making their friends and neigh-

ATTACK ON THE TOWN OF WASHING-

the Confederate Government.

Washington, on Saturday morning just bethat I sought not the position. I preferred that
place in our armies which I held, as the one in
which I could probably best serve my country. three hours, when the enemy's gunbosts compelled our troops to retire. The only fruit of this expedition was the capture of three pieces of artillery which our men succeeded in bringing off. The casualties on our side numbered between 30 and 40, of whom four deed the sea which receives our every stream of thought. How it was produced, whether it could safely have been avoided, and upon whose shoulders resist the blame, it were worse than idle now and it is believed he cannot survive his wound. The expedition failed in its chief object, which was the surprise of the town and capture of a great many runaway negross who were harboured in it. Some traitorous rascal apprised the Yankees of the intended assault upon the town, and the negroes were moved off.

SCARED. We are indebted to some unknown friend for a copy of the Cincinatti Times, of Aug. 13th. In it we find the following little paragraph, which shows that the denizens of hogholes feel by no means well assured of the safety of their porcine metropolis:

HOW TO SAVE CINCINNATI FROM INVASION .-Fill up the new regiments. We must have protection. We must protect ourselves. We cannot rely upon mere militia organization. must have a regular force. The only way to get that force is to fill up the ranks now appealing for men. Toat is the solid truth. Think over it-

P. S .- Since the above was written intelligence has been received here by telegraph that our troops have reached Covington, just opposite to and within shelling distance of Cincinnati.

The reported death of Gen. Ewell, we are glad to say, is contradicted. He was accounts. The reported death of McCellan of our kindred and friends. is not confirmed, and we presume that report also is untrue.

PERSONAL - Miss Belle Boyd, of Winchester, who, for her devotion to the cause of the South, was brought conspicuously before the public by the correspondents of several dirty Yankee journals, arrived in Richmond on Tuesday last, from Washington, where she had been detained as a ends of its creation; and even before this thou prisoner until Friday last. She was accompanied sands of our citizens had seized their arms and by Mr. Overall, of Jefferson. ..

JOHN ROSS ARRESTED .- A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Northern press, states that the Cherokee Nation, and made John Ross a prisoner. He has recently, pursuant to a treaty made with our government, issued a call for the Cherdfor the Confederacy.

THE TELEGRAPH. We learn that the office of the Southern telegraph has been re-opened at Cul- met them. pepper Court House, and that the line is being rapidly extended towards Fairfax. Culpeper is the distributing postoffice for all army mails:

OUR GENERALS,-The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury furnishes the following information in regard to the positions recently assigned to several of our prominent Generals:

"I hear that Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to charge of the Trans-Mississippi Department, with sre they now? How have we beaten them back? Gens. Price, Magruder and Holmes under him. Gen. Skillful Generals and brave soldiers have un-G. W. Smith retains command here, and has taken a doubt ally fought our battle, but can we not rehouse not far from the President's."

Col. Bigger, Postmaster of Richmond for seventeen years past, has been turned out, and Jno. O. Steger but in his place. The cause of his remove! was remissness of duty.

FROM MANASSAS:

The past few days have been occupied in the burial of the dead on the plains of Manassas. The movements of the armies beyond are unknown, the game of strategy being now deemed essential by both combatants—the one for the preservation, the other for the capture of Washing-

A flag of truce was sent out from the enemy's fines a day or two after the last battle, asking permission to bury their dead. It was granted .-Soon after a regiment of negroes, armed with spades, appeared upon the scene. After they had performed their work, they were very properly taken in charge by our troops; most of them being runaway "contrabands." Richmond Enquirer.

a pocusion with some good music. About the occasion with some good music. About half-past 11 Governor Vance arrived at the the Uspitol, and was conducted on the platform by Ex-Gov. Clark, accompanied by the Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges Pearson, Battle and Mauly, and Ex-Gov. Morehead, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Gen. Martin, and others. The caths of office were them administered by Chief Justice Pearson, at the conduction of which Gov. Vance delivered the following Address, being frequently gred the following Address, being frequently cheered and applauded during its delivery :

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PALLOW CITIZENS: Called by the voice of the propie of North Carolina, with an unanimity un-paralleled in the history of our State, to assume the powers of Chief Magistrate in the midst of revolution and war, I can but feel oppressed by a sense of the great weight of responsibility which the oaths of office just administered by our repected Chief Justice, impose. Indeed, there is much before me, and the path of my duty must lead through anything but pleasant fields and be-side still waters. To hold the helm during this bors believe that they have been made the great storm—to manage our increasing public liabilities-to search out the talent and worth of victims of an usurped power on the part of the country, and bring it into the service of the State-to clothe, equip and organize our troops, and to do justice to merit on the field, might well appall the statesman with hair grown white in the public service. To confess my inability, and Some five hundred of our troops made an to say that I enter upon the task with trembling attack upon the Yankees in the town of simple truth. But, you will bear me witness the Yankees with some loss (how rough is I could but say, however, that I would be content not known) from the town, and held it for with the people's will, and would serve wherever their voice should assign me-and here have I been assigned. In return for this great expression of confidence, I can promise only that I bring a will and determination to the performance of my dufies which no one can surpass.

Fellow-citizens, we have but the one, great and ill-shorbing theme. The war which we are fighting for our liberties and independence, is into enquire. At the proper time it was discussed, and every argument, pro and con, was given to the people. Suffice it to say, that it was forced upon us by a dominant and encrosehing majority, and is evidently but the pent up fires of fanatical hatred which have been accumulating in the North for forty years. The government of the United States was a great confederation of independent communities, held together by a written compact called the constitution. Of this instrument the very life and soul was the great axiom that all governments derive their just cowers from the consent of the governed." To this the ancestors of those who now are shedding our blood, together with your forefathers, assented on the 4th of July, 1776, and the instrument in which they set it forth and pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" to maintain it, has rendered their names immortal.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected by the votes of the North only, embracing among his supporters all of the fierce and fanatical enemies of slavery on the continent, several of these independent States which were slave-holding, refused their "consent" to an adminstration which threatened to destroy them. We, in North Carolina, after fair debate, resolved to wait and see, and to trust yet awhile longer to the safeguards of the Constitution. In the meantime, we implored the North to offer no violence, but to allow the people to resist secession by the only constitutional means given them-discussion and public opinion. Many Southern States followed our example. While thus honestly engaged, the mask was thrown off, and our souls were sickened with a proclamation from the President, calling for 75,000 men to slaughter our Southern States into a "consent." A proportionate share of these troops was demanded of North Carolina, who were thus required, in defiance of the first principles of liberty, to step across the State line, and, hand in hand with the scum of Northern cities doing as well as could be expected at last and the refuse of degradation, to cut the throats

Then, and not till then, did controversy cease in North Carolina. Her sons and her daughters, of all shades of political opinion, from the mountain tops to the everlasting tides of the sea, shocked by the monstrous proposition, with a wondrous unanimity, came forward to resist the des

potic step. The delegate of her people in conwention assembled, without one dissenting voice, ordained cur separation from a government which had thus at one blow subverted the chief were rushing to the border to make good the patriotic resolve. This is a brief history of our separation from

the government of the United States. It was worth, Kansas, to the Northern press, states that not a whim or sudden freak, but the deliberate the Yankee troops have occupied the capital of judgment of our people. Any other course would have involved the deepest degradation, the vilest dishonor, and the direct calamity. We also accepted with the act all of its inevitable consequences, a long and bloody war. We were not kees able to bear arms to take service as soldiers deceived either by the idea of "peaceable secession," or by vain and unmanly hopes of foreign protection. We were wide awake to all the results, and gallantly, gloriously have our people

For seventeen months has this unequal war progressed; the many against the few, the powerful against the weak; and yet army after army, 23 the sands of the sea in numbers, led by vaunted Napoleons, and armed from the workshops of Europe, have been hurled back from our Capital with slaughter and disgrace, by troops, in many cases, ragged, barefooted, and armed with the condemned muskets of the old government! Assording to their own reports 600,000 soldiers kept in unremitting action. Beware of infringethe command of the Atlantic coast, with his head- swarm I into our borders, acsperate with fanatiquarters at Charletton. Gen. J. E. Johnston takes cism and lust-fired by confiscation laws; where cognize too the special favour of Heaven in our great deliverance? The bush has indeed burned with fire, but is not consumed, because of the pre- cerned, next to the preservation of the State itsence of the Living God.

North Carolina has sent forth near 50,000 men. and can send many more. Are there any among as who faint or despair? Oh, my countrymen! the fleshpots of wassalage, and for the sake of support. I beg it at your hands, fellow-citizens, peace, would leave their children a heritage of shame, to feed upon the bitter husks of subju- as I shall render it most cheerfully to those by gation? Is there yet a man in the gallant histo- whom it is expected of me. Without it, I shall his country-as not to hear the great blows which are shaking the continent, for him and nis children? If so, let me | g of him to judge of the fate that awaits us if vanquished, by the manner in which our enemies are waging this war, as ened and the path of duty less difficult. they say, "for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." Let him behold the mournful processions of gray-haired men, women and little children in our sister State of Virginia, thrust

tain exceptions, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years are enrolled for military duty. Many of you thought it harsh and unconstitutional; it was harsh, and may have been unconstitutional, though many of our ablest statesmen thought not. To stop now to argue it could only produce the greatest mischief, for the reason that it has already been executed upon at least four-fifths of these subject to it. fifths of those subject to it. However objectionable in its-conception, let us, at least, be just and impartial in its execution. But I am sure that if very man who has his country's good at heart, but knew of the necessity which existed at the time, he would render it a cheerful obedience .-Within five weeks of the date of its passage, one hundred and forty seven of our best trained and victorious regiments would have been disbanded and conttered to their homes. And this during the very darkest days in the history of the War .-Fort Donnelson and Nashvile had fallen; Gen. Halleck with an overwhelming and victorious army, followed by a vast fleet of iron clad boats, was passing into the very heart of the South; the great and magnificently equipped army of Mc-Ociellan, was in the act of springing, as a tiger, upon Richmond, and to make his success doubly sure, was waiting for this very thing of disbanding our regiments; Roanoke Island and Newbern with all their dependencies on our coast were in possession of the enemy, as was much of South. Carolina and Georgia, -just imagine the result The Confederate government having failed to provide in time for this terrible emergency, utter ruin was at the door and must be averted; the aw was passed, and the country was saved. It fell hardest upon the patriotic soldiers in the field -they had already served twelve months, most of them without furloughs, and they had looked forward and counted the days, slowly revolving as they seemed, to the time when they should see home and all that was dear to them. Sorely were they disappointed, but how did they behave ?-Resist the law, as with arms in their hands and doubting its constitutionality, they could have done? No, indeed, they swallowed down their bitter sorrow, they dismissed all hopes of seeing their homes and families, grasped their muskets and set again their resolute faces toward the flashing of the guns. God bless them for it !-An exhibition of purer patriotism has not been seen on the continent, and our government can

never sufficiently appreciate it. I remember with a thrill of pride, the conduct of the gallant men I so lately was honored by commanding. They too, were discontented, and spoke loudly and bitterly against the harshness of the law. I called them together and simply laid before them the necessities of their country. and appealed to their patriotism to sustain it: made them no promises, held out no hopes; even told them that though they were promised furloughs by the law, they would not getthem; that there was nothing before them but fighting and suffering. They quietly dispersed to their quarters, and in four hours the regiment was reorgan-ized for the war! This will answer for a history

of our whole army. It they who went out first, and have suffered and bled from the beginning, could thus submit, oh ! cannot those who have so far reposed in peace in their protected homes, give the remainder of their time to their country? Our brave regiments have had their ranks thinned by death and disease; will you not all go cheerfully to their help? They have struggled for you, and now you are necded to struggle with them. Let the law be executed impartially upon all, rich and poor, high

Any proposition for the further increase of our army should, and under our present prosperous circumstances, might safely be treated with more deliberation, and that method sought out which would be most acceptable to the people. Then let those of us who remain at home, bend every energy to the task of clothing and feeding our defenders in the field, and providing for their wives and children. They should constitute our first care. All the fruits of the earth should be saved most carefully; retrenchment and reform should begin in our households, and extend to everything public and private. Now is the time for an imitation of that heroic self-denial by which our mothers of the first revolution rendered their names worthy of a bright place in history, and I doubt not we shall see examples in North Carolina that will put our boasted man-

Fellow-citizens, there are also other dangers which beset us, besides those which come from the foe. Bloody revolutions have necessarily a chaotic tendency. Yielding ourselves up gradually to martial law-accustoming ourselves by slow degrees to submit to the exercise of arbitrary power in our military leaders, and looking with less and less concern upon the disordered morals which a state of war always must produce, we may endanger both civil lib. erty and the frame-work of society. The time-honored principle in the charter of our liberties, "that the military should be subordinate to the civil authorities," should still be honored and maintained. It should never be departed from except in cases of most obvious and undeniable public necessity, when the safety of the State would otherwise be imperilled. It was won through centuries of strife by our English, and rebaptized in the blood of our American ancestors. Exorbitant grants of power, to any man or set of men, are dangerous in the extreme .-The generations of the earth have seen but one Washington, and the sun may pursue his great journey among the stars for many centuries, before his counterpart is seen among the sons of men. The Judge, the Magistrate and the Sheriff should travel regularly the path of their accustomed duties, and all respect and obedience yielded them-a custom for which the good name of North Carolina has become proverbial. Let all the complicated machinery of the law, with the numberless auxiliary organizations of society be ments thereon under the plear of necessity; none has ever been found so plausible and specious by which to rob the people of their liberties. It is the complacent excuse of the despot the world over. The people must keep watch at this post. Their officers are responsible to them, and must be held to a strict account. So far as I am conself, I shall regard it my sacred, paramount duty to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights and liberties.

Most assuredly nothing can be done by our have we any in our midst who still look back to rulers unless we give them a cordial and hearty in the great task which you have set before me. rie State of North Carolina, so imbedded in poli- be utterly powerless. Yet that slavish subsertical dogmas at to be unmindful of the claims of viency to those in power, which injures both giver and recipient, is to be avoided and despised .-I shall need true friends, manly friends who will both warn and censure, as well as praise when it is due, and with such shall find my labors light-

We have every reason to believe that the great heart of the people of North Carelina is deeply devoted to this struggle. None in the Confederacy have made greater sacrifices to maintain it, out of their homes, because they would not take and, I are convinced their patriotism will not

borne our standards with undying glory in the front of every charge, and death has spread no feast to which they have not sat down by hun-dreds. The spirit of our glorious women has ex-ceeded, if possible, the galantry of our soldiers in the field. Gag laws, test oaths, and sedition ordinances, have, thank God, been uncalled for; and mob violence, that dangerous effspring of revolution, has been equally repressed by the conservatism of our people. To continue this happy and commendable state of things, let all good cit-

izens exert themselves.

Fellow-citizens, the future depends on ourselves.

The skies are radiant with the signs of promise, if we do but hold faithful to the great work we have undertaken. Our victorious Generals are everywhere driving our enemies before them, and the vast armies which invaded us at the beginning of the year, have melted away like frost before the steady valor of our troops, until six hundred thousand men are called for to replace them. Let them come too, and fear them not,with shot, shell and bayonet, a free people will welcome them to the bloody graves of their predecessors. The womb of the future, I am confident, holds for us a bright and glorious destiny. The boundaries of our young Republic, as we hope to see them established, embrace the fairest and noblest portions of the temperate zone. Innumerable miles of great inland navigable waters; a mighty sweep of sea coast indented with magnificent bays and harbors; the unrivalled produc tion of the leading commercial staple of the earth as a basis of public credit; a soil adapted to the successful cultivation of almost every article necessary to the comfort and convenience of man embraced in an area of 950,000 square miles abounding with materials for a great navy, commercial and warlike; inexhaustible mines of iren, copper, ooal, and all the valuable metals; unbounded facilities for building up great manufactories on the streams of our mountains; a brave, intelligent and virtuous populati in numbering eight millions with near four million slaves, a source of wealth incalculable; these constitute the unmistakable elements of a great nation. Beholding them, to what splendid visions do they not give rise, when peace, blessed peace and independence, shall have been won! Oh, my countrymen, let us resolve this day that they shall be won; that North Car clina, at least, shall not fail in the performance of her part; that the streams of precious blood with which our glorious sons have consecrated their names to immortality, shall not be a vain and unaccepted sacrifice, but through the valor and determination of those who survive, they shall be rendered efficacious to the salvation of the nation; and with hearts strong for the mighty task, and purposes united, we will give of our substance -give of our blood; we will toil and struggle, we will suffer and endure, through all the dreary watches of the night, until the day star of independence, flashing through the darkness in the east, shall fill the whole earth with his

The 59th Regiment N. C. T. was organized here yesterday by the election of the following field officers :

James D. Radcliffe, Colonel. Wm. S. Devane, Lt. Colonel. Henry Harding, Major.

" K. ". Onslow,

The following Companies compose this regi-

Co. A, from Sampson, Capt. W. S. Devane. " Beaufort, " Henry Harding. " Craven, " - Maliett. " D, " Chatham, " N. A. Ramsay. Greene, " A. Croom. " F, " Pitt, Greene and Wilson, Capt. A. New Hanover, Capt. J. F. Moore. " H. " Martin, H, "Martin, "W.B. Lanier.
I, "Alleghany, "A.B. Cox.

" F. D. Koonce. Col. Radcliffe and Lt. Col. Davane are very well known here, and will make most excellent officers, as no doubt Major Harding will also although we have not the pleasure of knowing him, and therefore cannot speak with certain ty .- Wilmington Journal of Saturday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3 .- In the Senate, Mr. Kennedy, of Tennessoe, introduced a Bill to extend the provisions of the Sequestration Act to citizens who refuse allogiance to the Confederacy. Mr. Grant's House Bill to discharge minors from the army was indefinitely postponed.

The House Resolution of thanks to Commodore Raphael Sammes and command was concurred in. In the Senate the bill to make provisions for the issuing of coins of the Confederacy was pass-

In the House the Conscript Bill was taken up according to order and various amendments were submitted and discussed Pending the consideration of this important bill the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Sept. 4 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Yancey offered a substitute for the conscription act, calling upon the Governors of States to supply their quotas of soldiers between the ages

of 35 and 45, which, after debate, was voted down and the Conscript Bill, after being slightly amended, passed. It is substantially as follows: That the President is authorized to call out for three years' service, unless the war is sooner ended. all white male persons who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and who are not legally exempt; the President to exercise his discretion in suspending the

law in localities where its operation may not be In the House nothing was done of any interest.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5. - In the Senate, House bill to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties was passed with amendments. Also Senate bill to organize the divisions of the army into army corps, to be commanded by lieutenant generals, to be appointed by the President, and receive the pay of brigadier

The report of the Committee on Flags and Seals, presented last session, was recommitted. The exemption bill was further discussed unti

In the House, the entire session was occupied in the discussion of the bill extending the provisions of the conscipt law to persons between thirty-five

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

(Gal) Sun, from before Cumberland Gap, on the evening of the 231 of August, says, all doubts about Gen. Smith's position are dissipated. On yesterday the enemy attempted to evacuate. Unfortunately for them, he met them on the road. and drove them back with great slaughter to the and drove them back with great slaughter to the God a debt of gratitude for all his mercies, and for his evident intervention in our behalf as a cannonading ceased, they made a movement upon | people. our right wing, commanded by Gen. Burton, but were driven back to their holes after a short engagement. Our whole line stood in battle array for two hours, expecting them to advance at all hazafds, but they did not come to time. Poor unfortunates! This work of besieging the Yankees, says the Sun's correspondent, reminds me very forcibly of youthful sports, when "rabits" was the game and smoke the ammunition. We have got them-emphatically got them.

A STEANER BURNT.-The Savannah papers of Monday state that the steamer Emma, whilst going down the river Saturday night grounded, and was discovered on Sunday by the Yankees. She was fired to prevent her falling into their hands. She had 710 bales of cotton, and some turpentine. All on board escaped.

PURTHER PARTICULARS!

Marrasas, Aug. 30, via Rapidan, Sept. 4.—
The second battle of Manassas has been fought precise v on the name spot as that of the Matajuly last year, with the exception that our treops occupied many positions which the enemy held at that time and the Tankess fought upon the name ground which had been held by us. Several of our regiments entered the field where they did one year ago.

The fight commenced near Grovaton, on the Warrenton Turuplie, about 3 d'clock—Gen. Longstreet on the fight, Gen. Jackson on the lett, their line being in the form of a broad V, the enemy between. The Yankets made the first ad-

their line being in the form of a broad V, the enemy between. The Yankess made the first advance, endsavoring to turn Jackson's flank, but were repulsed with great confusion—a battery of twenty eight pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. S. D. Lee, of South Carolina, moving them down by scores. Gen. Longstreet at once threw forward Hood's division and advanced his whole line, which was in a short time desperately engaged. Jackson new page battle, and the enemy gaged. Jackson now gave battle, and the enemy were attacked on every side. The fight was fiercely contested until after dark, when the Yankees were routed and pursued three miles. Their force consisted of Banks's, Morell's, Bickles's, Milroy's, McClellan's, and Pope's commands.

The less of the enemy exceeds the Confederates five to one. Their dead cover the field. Our men captured numbers of batteries, numerous colors, thousands of prisoners, and from 6,000 to 10,000 stand of arms. They could have taken more of the latter, but the men would not be troubled with them. One Yankee Brigadier-

General is now lying at negro Robinson's house, where the Yankees are so thick that we have to step over their bodies. Gens. Ewell, Jenkins Mahone and Trimble, were wounded. Cols. Means, Marshall, and Gadberry of South Carolina, were killed; Benben, Moore and McGowan. wounded. Major Del Kemper was severely wounded in the shoulder. Capt. Tabb and Capt. Mitchell, of the 1st Virginia, were wounded. W. Cameron, Adjutant of the 74th Virginia, and Adjt. Tompkins, of the Hampton Legion, were both wounded. Fifty citizens of Washington, who came out to witness the show, were all bag-

A private letter from an officer says: "The enemy were whipped off the field with great slaughter, and many guns were taken. They were so fleet in some parts of the field that Jack son, who was ordered to press them, replied they were too fast for him. Sunday Morning, 31st .-We are just starting in pursuit after yesterday's work. Our troops are doubtless at work, as they were ordered to proceed at day break, and it is now an hour after."

We have conversed with several who were in the engagement, and they concur in representing it as the most desperate and determined of the war. Indeed, it is hardly to be expected that it could be otherwise. Our loss as well as that of the enemy, has been very heavy; but we have good grounds for believing that their slaughter is with out precedent in the present war; and some declare it to have been as many as seven to one,-One report says that the enemy were completely dispersed, and many of them were retreating in the direction of Leesburg and Edwards's Ferry

From the Richmond Examiner.

FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIR GINIA-INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE BATTLE-THE POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES DURING THE LATE BATTLES-THE NORTHERN AC-

Since the announcement of our victory last Saturday, on the plains of Manassas, and the retreat of the enemy, the question which has most puzzled the brains of the Southern people, has been how the enemy, who was thought to have been cut off from Alexandria, had effected his escape through or around our lines in the direction of that city. The fog which has for a week enveloped this subject is at once dispelled by the extracts from a letter from an officer of General Jackson's corps, which we give below .-It will be seen that though a portion of our forces, under Genls. Ewell and Jackson were on Tuesday and a part of Wednesday, the 26th and 27th ultimo, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, between Pope and Alexandria, on the approach of Pope from Warrenton they withdrew to the west and halted in the vicinty of the Warrenton turnpike, where, baving rejoined Longstreet and A. P. Hill, they awaited the approach of the enemy and delivered him battle successively on the 28th, 29th and 30th. The final battle was fought west of the Warrenton pike, by which, when routed, at the close of the day, the enemy fled towards Centreville. We give the letter referred to:

"WEDNESDAY, August 27 -About 2, P. M. General Ewell, whose division, except Trimble's brigade, had remained at Bristow, was pressed by neavy columns of the enemy from the direction of Warrenton. The Yankees were checked, with great loss on their side-some one hundred killed and wounded on our part. General Ewell rejoined General Jackson in the evening, when the whole army moved towards Sudley's Mills, the enemy immediately occupying Manassas. In the evening a bloody fight ensued on or near Dogan's farm, already hallowed by the blood of our brave men shed on the 21st of July, 1861. General Jackson was satisfied with the result, though our loss in officers is peculiarly heavy.

"THURSDAY .- A terrific took place this afternoon, near the scene of last night's fight-the ene-

my repulsed with loss. "FRIDAY .-- Nearly all the day engaged in fighting. The enemy attacked us four several times, and each time was successfully repelled.

"SATURDAY.—This was the grand day, before which all other days of this war pale. McCiellan, Halleck, Pope, et id omne genus, are gathered on the same plain, and marshal their mighty hosts for the subjugation of the rebels! No-for the preservation of their capital? Ninety thousand Yankees, as if by the movement of a spring, are thrown with thundering force upon our gallant army-men wearied with heavy marches and continuous fights. Without the usual prelude of skirmishing, they attack our whole line simultaneously, and are driven back with a loss almost fabulous. Again they come—again repulsed. Fresh divisions -McClellan's chosen troops-Fitz John Porter's corps of regulars-come up to meet the fate of their comrades, when at last our boys could be restrained no longer. With a yell they charged on the retreating enemy, when a rout ensued equal to that of Bull Run, of the 21st July, 1861. They were pursued for miles-they flying to Centreville, and we following immediately behind.

"SUNDAY NIGHT .- The main battle of yesterday was fought on the line of the railroad from Gainesville to Alexandria—the independent track which was commenced but not completed-our A correspondent writing to the Columbus left resting near Sudley's Mill and right on the battle field of the 21st July, 1861—commencing in rear of Groveton, by the Dogan house, and widening up in the rout.'

Such a series of battles have never occurred on this continent. Lee's army has marched, within a fort-night, one hundred and fifty miles, and fought four battles and sundry combats. We owe

We have also been furnished with the following extract from a private letter:

GAINESVILLE, September 1st. - We have given the Yankees an awful drubbing-surpassing any day before Richmond. Jackson and Longstreet used them up. They went off in Bull Run style. Our left (Jackson) fought on the left of the turnpike, about where Evans fought them first on the 21st July. Longstreet whipped them exactly upon the ground at the Henry House. Three Yankses lie dead under a little tree where poor Bartow lay. We whipped them three times nearly upon the same ground, and Manassas 21st, makes four times. They ought to be satisfied now. I have just heard that the Yankees have gone from Centreville, and are pushing for life to Washington."

BY TELEGRAPH. SEPTEMBER 1, 6 P. M .- In the saddle at Sudley Church-Our troops going on to Pairfax-

nemy "abcidaling" yet, and we are getting pris-oners and contrabands innumerable. As soon as the Yapkees we release the privates and end them to Harper's Ferry, on their way home. The officers we keep, of course, for the benefit of

HARRISOSBURG, Sept. 4.—The Provost Marshal at the Warket writes to day that the Yankees evacuated Winchester night before last, burning all their stores and blowing up the magazine. They also burnt one whole square in the town. We hear from the same source that late Baltimore papers report the death of McClellan.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

[HARRISONBURG, Sept 4.—We have Baltimore papers of the Istand 2nd inst. They report the Fede. ral loss in the battle of Friday to be not less than eight thousand killed and wounded. They claim a victory!!! Of Securday's fight the American save of the advantage remained with the rebels." The No.

Their losses up to Friday night were estimated at 17,000. Generals Buford, Hatch, Taylor and Patter were killed. Generals Schenck, Tower, Kearney and Seigle were severely wounded : Colonel Fietche.
Webster, son of the late Daniel Webster, was killed. The Baltimore American has a list of more than one hundred and fifty officers killed.

Pope's report admits a loss of 8,000 on Friday The American contains an account of the fight at Rich and Kentucky, which admits that the Federals were defeated with immense loss, and driven to Ler. ington. Gen. Bull Nelson was severely wounded. General McClellan retains command only of the "army of the Potomac." He was not sent to Pope.

Several gentlemen who left Manassas las Monley reached Richmond Friday evening by the Control train. Up to their departure there was the intelligence of another battle. All of our trungs hand appeared in the direction of Centreville, in pursuant the enemy

The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, in the battles of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, was estmated by our generals, after a survey of the field . between eighteen and twenty than and. The ward of the rasmy's wounded were on Monday evening ing on the field just where they had tallen having the agonies of Lunger and thirst superadile to the of their wounds. No flag of truce had been seld their relief, and our ambulance corps being busy we our own wounded, could spare no time to tenter the

attention. Several thousand of the way they n already have died for the want of a little water. In comparison with that of the energy our losses almost miraculously small. Our w-auden, it is said by those who have had the best opportunity of judy ing, will number between six and seven thousant while our loss in killed, will not exceed six handres The great majority of the wounds received by our men are said to be slight. The disprepariously great loss of the enemy is accounted for by the place did performance of our artillery, which operated from excellent positions, and hour after hour powed and derous fire into Pope's heavy columns as they essayed to break our lines; and by the one sided sharpher which occurred during the early moments of that a and retreat.

IN MEMORIAN

EDWARD JONES, of Warren county, No. 1, 2 sended to his rest and reward, August 2 ard, P. M. aged 30. He joined a company or the detence of our beloved land soon after the John Brown raid, and since that time, without regard to health, fortune of man, cut down almost on the time hold of machout and usefulness, was a follower of the "meek sud in ly" Jesus from childhoud. The writer of this has known him most intimately from that time, and ter er remembers to have seen him augt), or believe heard him speak a cross word to any one Hele longed to Co. A, 12th Reg. N. Ca. Vol. In the bat tle of "Slash Church," he fought mutil completely of off from his men and surrounded by the enemy, and though within a few feet of them, the hard his miss and he was not taken prisoner; and there, in the swamts of Hanover, he was lost three nights and we have without food, shelter, and almost without taiment for when Norfolk was evacuated, his regiment last st their baggage. A negro pilotted him out of the swamps, and on foot he found his way to enup in Richmond, hungry, weary, naked and sick. His bit thers brought him home, to linger awhile with us, and then yield up his life as crifice to this unhaly war. He was so modest he never beasted of his schiere ments or sufferings, but always evaded the subject it possible. But in the delirium of the disease, he thought himself in buttle, spoke of "McCleilan's orders 'shooting our pickets," begged the hystanders to 'help the poor soldiers," and to "wa h and dress la wound, it is a deep one, and he is a good fellow." He spoke of the war, and wept with distress, saying that it was forced on us, and that our little boys had to fight and be butchered by the Yankees. O, God the blood of our slain calls for vengeance from ou high; I pray Thee avenge them a thousand-fold. A short time before his death he said. "There is health up there." We know that he is at rest, peace and glory, but believe that his life was a sacrifice, and could we go into battle our shout should be, "ma quar ter to the Yankees."

DIED:

At an advanced age, Tuesday, the 2nd instant, in Franklin county, Mrs. JOHN Y. JONES. For Ju cears a member of the Methodist Church, an affecionate mother, a kind neighbor and humble christian. In the City of Raleigh, on the 25th of August, Mrs. ADELIA W. UPCHURCH, wife of Alfred Upchurch. in the 33rd year of her age. She was an acceptable

IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN-called for in the Raleigh Post Office, September 8th, 1862:

member of the Meth. E. Church about 14 years.

Hinton, Jno B Atkinson, James Hendrick, J Y Hodges, Lt James F. Adams, W A Andrews, Miss Mary P Hoke, Henry B Barry, Dr A R Bolin, Lt A Harvin, Jno T Cannady, Wm Lewellen, Jas H Clark & Ficklery Matheson, R A Crowder, Miss Francis Martin, Capt S T Philpott, G Creech, Wirley Conn, Sergt D G Rogers, N G Strickland, B F Cashwell, Hayes Sawyer, Mrs A T Chalmers, Thos Shaw, Miss Stella V Dillard, Miss D E Sample, W R Selden, Dr W B, Jr Eckenwalter, Auton

2 Williams, Miss Catherine Griffin, D B George, Presley Advertised Letters, and give the date Call for GEO. T. COOKE, P. M. of the List.

Ecote, Ambrosia

Ferrell, Mrs Mary

Blacksmith for Hire. FIRST-RATE BLACKSMITH FOR HIRE. Apply at this Office. se 10-3tpd

Taylor, Capt W V

Williams, W D

THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY F, 8th N. C. T., are ordered to report at Camp Man gum, without delay. C. J. JONES, Sept. 10, 1862-5tpd Wilmington Journal copy 5 times.

\$16,000 EN N. C. STATE BONDS FOR BALE-old issue 6 per cents. W. H. JONES

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, May 17th, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

II. IN ALL CASES WHERE PROMOof the parties entitled by position to promotion questionable, a Board of Examiners shall be convened by Brigade Commanders to determine the candilate's capabilities of instructing and controlling the command commensurate with the grade to which promtion is expected, as also their efficiency and perfesobriety. All newly elected officers will be examined before similar Boards of Examiners to determine the

competency and the confirmation of their election. By command of the Secretary of War.

Adjutant and Inspector General. To the Members of the Next House of Commons.

MENTLEMEN; -- I SHALL BE A CAN-I didate for re-election to the office of PRINCI-PAL CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS at the approaching session of the General Assembly Former experience in that and similar positions in duces me to believe that I shall be able to give satisfaction, if elected.

Respectfully, JAMES H. MOORE. WANTED AT THIS OFFICE AN AP-