

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862.

A Ridiculous Proposition.

The most ridiculous thing which we have heard of lately is the proposition recently introduced in Congress by Mr. Foote, providing for an appeal by the President to the Northwestern States to cease their participation in the war, in consideration of a highly favorable commercial treaty to be made between them and the South. Never, in our opinion, was such an absurdity conceived by a member of any deliberative body. Certainly a majority—an unanimous majority, of Congress will spurn this proposition with that contempt which it deserves. Appeal to the Northwestern States, indeed! Why not appeal to the New England States, too? We look upon the conduct of the Northwestern States with less favor than that of the puritanical hypocrites of the wooden nutmeg country. Notwithstanding the fact that the interest of the Northwest, political and commercial, was closely identified with that of the South at the outbreak of the war, yet these same States, have been, generally, the most ardent supporters of the swinish tyrant who presides at their capital, and who has so much at heart the subjugation of the South. Not only have they been his supporters but it cannot be denied that they have furnished the best fighting men in the invading army. We do not doubt Mr. Foote's patriotism and good intentions; but we do think that he has made a most objectionable movement, and we trust for the credit of the country, that the archives of our Congress may never be disgraced by the recording of a single word or motion in favor of so silly a project. So far as we are advised, we need no assistance from the aforesaid States, nor is it particularly necessary for us to court their good favour. The time will come when they will be glad to make treaties with the South and until they make the overtures let them be classed in the same category with all others who are aiding Lincoln in his nefarious schemes of subjugation and conquest.

Manassas Plains Again Made Memorable.

On the 21st day of July, last year, the well-equipped legions of our adversary came down to Manassas with the view of easily demolishing the Confederate forces at that point, after which, according to their boastful "calculations," they intended coming on to Richmond, in which "doomed" city they were to take on the same evening, and at night a grand ball to be given in the Confederate Capitol, in honor of the auspicious event of "crushing the rebellion at a single blow." But this grand army, with all the paraphernalia known to modern warfare, including a large number of ladies' ball-dresses, and so clad with the delusion of an easy conquest, was in a very short time completely routed by the dauntless and invincible courage of the Confederate soldiers, and so far from reveling in beastly bacchanalian orgies in Richmond on the night aforesaid, the invading soldiers of Abe Lincoln found themselves back in their own beastly capital, the most completely vanquished army ever recorded in the annals of war.

And now again we are called upon to record another example of Southern prowess and valor, another victory of Confederate arms, more brilliant and conspicuous than the first,—won on the same memorable field, scattering to the winds the combined forces of Pope and McClellan, and speaking in thunder-tones to the accursed Yankee Vandals that never, never, will their attempts at subjugating eight millions of freemen be attended with anything but the most direful consternation, disaster and defeat.

This righteous cause for which we of the South are contending, has been attended with two of the most brilliant victories on the same field, the first of which was achieved against vast odds in point of numbers of men, equipments and munitions of war, proving in the most convincing manner the superiority of Southern military genius, the ability of our commanders and the valor of our soldiers over those brought in the field to oppose them, and awakening Lincoln, Seward and their contemptible minions to a sense of the dangerous nature of the "ninety days' job, which, with the motto of "Southern Booty and Beauty" they had undertaken, with a fiendish delight and alacrity, akin only to the work of devils incarnate. But not satisfied with the chastisement so severely inflicted upon him, no sooner had the dastardly foe recovered from the effects of this crushing defeat, than he called hastily for more men, and succeeded in raising an army of seven hundred thousand, hoping, with this enormous force to be enabled to overpower the South, and thus accomplish the object for which he had neither the skill or the courage. A new General was placed at the head of this vast army—a young, aspiring, and ambitious man—and the most talented military officer at the disposal of the Yankee Government, who for months fed the insatiable and morbid appetite of the depraved and heartless Yankees with the most glowing and gasconading assurances of speedy conquest and brilliant victories.—But after all his spread-eagle dispatches and bombastic declarations of what he had done and of what he was going to do, his votaries at the North becoming clamorous for more decided action, and demanding the early downfall of Richmond, the "Young Napoleon" at length emerged from the Chickahominy, and sallied forth for the

purpose of accomplishing the long-desired object of reducing the Capital of the Southern Confederacy, when again unexpectedly to the "universal" Yankee nation," during the six or eight heavy engagements pending the contest, in each and every one he was desperately beaten, and his gigantic army, defeated and vanquished, was saved from utter annihilation only by rapidly retreating to James River, seeking protection from his gun-boats. At this new base, McClellan recuperated the shattered remnants of his defeated army until they were sufficiently rested to effect another "change of base," when he stole away from Berkeley, going to the assistance of Pope, whom the masterly plans of our Generals in the meantime had placed in a perilous position, from which it required a man of superior "strategical" abilities to extricate him.—But again did Mac's efforts prove a failure—his "strategy" was nowhere. In two attempts made by Pope and McClellan on the 23rd and 29th of August, to break through our lines, by which both were surrounded, and falling in each effort, on the 30th, they combined their forces near the memorable plains of Manassas, where the Confederates attacked them, gaining another complete and signal victory.—Which victory, as glorious as it is, was attained, we regret to say, at a fearful cost of life, and the loss of many of the noblest and bravest spirits of the Southern army. But this is the price that ever has been to pay for liberty, and which in the present case should be cheerfully yielded, even were it tenfold greater.

In this second battle at Manassas, the positions of the forces engaged were completely changed from that of the battle of last year—our forces occupying the ground on which the Yankees fought, and the Yankees occupying the ground on which our forces fought. We give all the particulars which have been received up to the time of going to press:

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 3.

On Monday, Gen. 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.—Gen. Ewell followed, and Gen. Taliaferro, commanding Jackson's old division, followed Ewell. Gen. Taliaferro reached Manassas Wednesday evening just as the troops of Ewell and Hill were evacuating that position and falling back towards Bull Run in the direction of Centerville. Gen. Taliaferro occupied Manassas, and made a show of throwing out heavy pickets toward the enemy, who was at Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, five miles distant in a westerly direction; but shortly after midnight, calling in his pickets, he also fell back towards Centerville, and took a position near Groveton, where he remained all night. His position was to the right of Gen. Hill and Ewell. At dawn the next (Thursday) morning, occasional reports of cannon and musketry began 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 Taliaferro's division.—But about 5 o'clock P. M. they were suddenly borne down upon by several heavy columns of the enemy, numbering, it was estimated, 20,000 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 6 o'clock the distance between the combatants had been reduced to musket range, and the light 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 Jackson in small force, and had an opportunity of crushing him. But as often as 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 9 o'clock by the artillery. Our men rested on their position that night, and on Friday morning moved forward a mile in the direction of the enemy.

Our loss in this battle is estimated at between 800 and 1000 killed and wounded. The enemy's is known to have been more than double that number.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 3.

The dispatches of Gen. Lee, the President's Message to Congress, and the news brought in by the Central train, on yesterday, tended to exuberate the community to an extent scarcely less exuberant than on the occasion of the victories before Richmond. The general anxiety for particulars, however, met only with disappointment, and so far as the description of the event of the three days' battle on Manassas Plains is concerned, the imagination can only tolerate upon the present material of the general and indefinite information before it.

Passengers by the Central train speak of the battle on Saturday as one of the most severely contested of the war, and the defeat and rout of the enemy surpassing that of the famous affair of the 21st of July. The carnage was necessarily terrible, and our own army suffered to an extent which justifies the belief that, although the victory was brilliant, it was dearly bought. It must be remembered that the gallant army under Lee had the combined forces of Pope and McClellan to encounter, the overthrow of which it would be unreasonable to presume could be accomplished without a heavy sacrifice.

Gen. Taliaferro, who is but slightly wounded, reached the city yesterday by the Central train. Generals Ewell and Trimble were more severely wounded, and were still unable to be removed. It is greatly to be regretted that the former (General Ewell), whose career has been as brilliant as his conduct has been modest, has been compelled to suffer the loss of a leg, which will, of course, deprive the command which he has so long and so well conducted of his valuable services.

The enemy's loss far exceeds that of our own forces, and will prove a chastisement from which it will require an unusually long cry for "Union" and "three hundred thousand" to recover. Generals Pope and General Sigel killed. It is also reported about nine thousand, all of whom were paroled on the field. The flight of the remnants of the Yankee army towards

Alexandria closes the list of the battle field reports which have reached us.

A gentleman who arrived in Richmond, on yesterday, from Washington, states that before he left that city, the Long Bridge over the Potomac had been blown up, and preparations were being made to evacuate the city.

A dispatch is reported to have been received from General Lee, stating that he was in sight of Washington city. If this is true, there is as yet no telling from what point the "city of magnificent distances" was viewed. He may beat Alexandria or be viewed. He may beat Alexandria or be viewed. He may beat Alexandria or be viewed.

STILL LATER AND MORE DEFINITE. A participant in the engagement of Saturday sends us the following from Gordonsville:

"After a severe cannonade a great portion of the morning, (Saturday), the battle commenced in earnest about three o'clock, p. m. The enemy at first contested steadily every inch of the ground, but were finally repulsed, flying in confusion. Several of their regiments were almost utterly annihilated. The slaughter was immense, and the field for three miles was covered with dead and wounded.

The fight commenced on the Warrenton turnpike and gradually became general. Our troops fought with animation and obstinacy. The Division under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Kemper captured three batteries (some thirty pieces). We have captured numerous stands of colors, arms, and thousands of prisoners. The casualties among our officers are greater in wounded than killed. Gen. Jenkins was wounded in the chest and leg; Gen. Trimble was shot in the head; Gen. Field in the thigh; Gen. Ewell in the right leg; Col. Baylor, in command of the "Stone-wall" Brigade, was killed. Col. Bee, of South Carolina, was wounded near seriously. Lieut. Col. Fleury, of the 7th Virginia, was also wounded.

It is reported that Pope and McDowell are both mortally wounded, and that Sickles, of Barton Key notoriety, was killed. A friend just in, states that when he left, the whole Yankee army, pursued by ours, was flying towards Washington.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Department, Richmond, Sept. 2. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:—I have the gratification of presenting to Congress two dispatches from Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding the army of Northern Virginia, communicating the result of the operations near Manassas Junction. From these dispatches it will be seen that God, our again extended his shield over our patriotic army, and has blessed the cause of the Confederacy with a second signal victory on the field already memorable to the gallant achievement of our troops.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the skill and daring of the Commanding General and the valor and hardihood of the troops who executed the brilliant movements whose result is now communicated. After having driven from their entrenchments an army superior in numbers and relieved from siege the city of Richmond, as heretofore communicated, our toil worn troops advanced to meet another invading army, reinforced not only by the defeated army of Gen. McClellan but by the fresh corps of Gen. Burnside and Hunter.

After forced marches, with inadequate transportation, and across streams swollen to unusual height, by repeated combats they turned the position of the enemy, and forming a junction of their columns, in the face of greatly superior forces, they fought the decisive battle of the 30th, the crowning triumph of their toil and valor.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Headquarters Manassas Junction, 9 P. M., Aug. 30, via Boston. To President Davis: So far this army has steadily advanced and repulsed the frequent attacks of the enemy. The line of the Rappahannock and Warrenton has been relieved.

Many prisoners are captured, and I regret quantities of stores to be destroyed for want of transportation.

Anderson not yet up and I hear nothing of those behind.

We have Ewell, Trimble and Taliaferro wounded, the latter slightly, the others not mortal.

R. E. LEE.

SECOND DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

Headquarters Army Northern Va., Groveton, 5th Aug. 10 P. M. Via Richmond. To President Davis: This army achieved today, on the plains of Manassas, a signal victory over the combined forces of Gen. McClellan and Pope. On the 28th and 29th each wing under Gen. Longstreet and Jackson repulsed with valor attacks made on them separately. We mourn the loss of our gallant dead in every conflict, yet our gratitude to Almighty God for his mercies rises higher to each day. To Him, and to the valor of our troops, a nation's gratitude is due.

R. E. LEE.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Examiner of the 3rd, says that gentlemen who left Washington on Saturday night last reached Richmond on Tuesday 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 awful panic and all persons of secessionist proclivities became at once blatant. Every body ran to and fro in hot haste, and every thing 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.

A paroled prisoner, who left Washington yesterday and reached Richmond yesterday reports that the greatest excitement prevailed in the Yankee Capital on that day, in consequence of the news of the recent reverses to Pope's army. He also reports that, in the early part of the week, he saw from the prison windows a magnificently equipped cavalry regiment on their way to the seat of war, when one of his fellow prisoners sang out to them that "they wouldn't look so nice if they happened to meet with General Stuart," which remark caused them to think that same regiment returned to Washington on Saturday, with thinned ranks, and presenting a woeful appearance as they fled through the streets. The contrast in their appearance on the occasions was so striking that some one ventured to inquire, "What brought you back to Washington so soon?"

An officer replied: "Oh! our horses were not trained, they are unused to the unearthly yells of the infernal rebels and

became unmanageable; so we just came back to Washington to get our horses in proper training."

The fact of the matter was that this splendid Yankee cavalry regiment had encountered Gen. Stuart and a portion of his brave followers, who gave the Yankees a sound drubbing and sent them back to the city with the loss of about half of its members, and the survivors badly crippled.

From a N. Y. Journal of Friday last, Aug. 29, we learn that the President sent for Secretaries Chase and Stanton at an early hour on Thursday morning. They had a long interview at the White House, and subsequently another at the State department, and still another with Halleck. Old Abe had doubtless heard booming of the rebel cannon near Centerville Wednesday evening and thought it was about time to put the Scotch cap and military cloak in readiness.

Prominent gentlemen at Washington from Kentucky, who were among the first to warn the Administration of the approach of the dangers in which the State is now involved speak very despondingly now. They say that recently recruits have been leaving Kentucky to swell Morgan's force, and the armies besieging Yankee forces at Cumberland Gap, at the rate of 1000 a day. With such a system of recruiting the sudden appearance of large rebel forces in unexpected places is not surprising.

The secessionists of Washington and Georgetown were in high spirits Thursday, and had any quantity of rumors of rebel triumphs and impending disaster over the National Government. Although Seward has left Washington, He reached Albany on Thursday, and went west at 6 P. M. It is said that rats will leave a sinking ship.

FROM NORTHERN PAPERS.

The Northern papers say that McClellan is now in the immediate command of the whole army of Virginia, with Gen. Burnside as commander of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Pope as commander of the army of the Rappahannock. Although not officially announced, it is reported that Gen. McClellan has assumed the above command, and is now actually performing the duties of General Commanding.

The N. Y. Herald, of last Saturday, has a special account of the battles fought on last Thursday and Friday. We copy a portion of its accounts:

As I write, a terrible battle is raging, and on its result must hinge this war. If we are successful, that part of the army under Jackson must be annihilated, and that under Lee defeated; and if we are not successful and the rebels overpower us, God alone can foresee the future of the republic. But we are hopeful; for thank God and President Lincoln's backbone, McClellan is again at the head of the army.

The writer goes on to describe the movements of Lee and Jackson, which appear to have totally confounded and circumvented the enemy, by their rapidity and daring. He admits the surprise and capture of Gen. Pope's staff train at Catlett's by Gen. Stuart, the interposition of "30,000 rebels in Pope's rear, on the railroad, his supplies cut off, and he hemmed in by his foes on the front, rear and flank"—the capture by Jackson of a vast deal of property, including 11 locomotives and 84 cars, and the destruction of several bridges; the dispersion of the yankee forces, "composed exclusively of raw troops"—the capture of several cannon at Manassas—the total annihilation of Gen. Taylor's brigade, composed of four New Jersey regiments—all either killed or captured, except 150 to 200 stragglers—and that two Ohio regiments were "badly cut up." He winds up as follows:

The whole country from the Manassas Junction to the Rappahannock river is occupied by bands of guerrillas, regular or irregular, and communication between Gen. Pope's army and other Federal troops on this side of Bull Run is a veneration of the rebel programme exposed in the Herald some two or three weeks ago. It is a bold and daring maneuver, and might have been successful if Gen. Pope had not been so largely reinforced as to enable him to contend with all the troops then on the scene.

Enough remain in the vicinity of Washington, under the direct command of Gen. McClellan, to take care of the 20 or 30,000 rebels under Gen. Ewell and Jackson, who have thus thrust themselves into the meshes of a net from which they are not likely to escape. It is stated to night that Bull Run is swollen to such an extent from the recent heavy rains, that all the bridges have been swept away, and the rebel force on this side is in danger of being bagged. There is reason to believe that they have already been attacked by a portion of Gen. Pope's army, and the preparations made here will certainly result in the capture or destruction of this entire rebel force unless they should prove more active in their movements than it is believed they can be."

Another Herald correspondent says:—The eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry are reported to have acted very cowardly on the appearance of the enemy in the neighborhood of Manassas. It is said that they put spurs to their horses and "skedaddled," and that the artillerymen cut the traces of their horses and followed them.

The Herald itself of the 30th says,—We have yet to fight a battle that is to be the decisive one in front of the national capital, and it will undoubtedly be one of great magnitude and importance. The government takes this view of the position of things in that neighborhood and, to meet the emergency it is announced that McClellan takes the immediate command of the whole Army of Virginia with Pope and Burnside at the head of the two auxiliary armies of the Rappahannock and Potomac.

A letter in the N. Y. Tribune says: Gen. Taylor, upon discovering that the enemy had flanked him, and that his whole command was in danger of being taken prisoner, ordered a retreat a mile or two. Gen. Taylor discovering a ravine in which he could conceal his troops until reinforcements arrived. But he hardly got his men fairly in their hiding place when he found himself nearly surrounded by the enemy. A strong body of cavalrymen were on his left, guarding one entrance to the ravine, and a battery of artillery was brought to bear upon his right flanking his entire brigade. The firing from this battery made terrible havoc in the ranks. Gen. Taylor himself, his son on his staff, and his nephew, were wounded, also more than half his officers. Of course nothing but a still further retreat was in order, and last evening the wearied and decimated

brigade rested in Fairfax left that town hastily on the appearance of eight or ten rebel cavalrymen, who accidentally strayed in that neighborhood and exposed themselves to view. The whole regiments of our infantry also ran at the sight of these fifteen cavalrymen, throwing their guns away, and skedaddling as fast as spurs to their horses could get them away. Their only excuse is, that they supposed that there were more rebels in the rear of the fifteen who appeared on the hill. I learn from another source that the Captain of one of our batteries ran away, leaving six pieces out of eight in the hands of the enemy, a too easy prey—not a gun having been fired. Nearly the whole of the command of this brave (?) Captain followed their leader in hasty and inglorious retreat, but those few who remained behind nobly used the two remaining guns with considerable effect.

The latest news with which I close my letter is that the rebels are certainly advancing in strength; the purpose is first to break every means of communication between Washington and Pope, then to march straight on the capital. Every bridge on the railway is destroyed; the rebels hold every strategic point within the centre, and are doubtless within the mountains with their whole army.

INCIDENTS, RUMORS, ETC.

It is said that the rebels have captured two out of four New Jersey regiments stationed at Centerville. It is feared that Gen. Pope has been cut off from Washington.

A company of 105th Pennsylvania, which was at Bristow's station, were all reported captured by the enemy, with the exception of one man.

The Federal army have driven all their cattle into Alexandria.

The rebel army is even said to have been seen at Hunter Chapel, six miles from Alexandria.

Nearly all the quartermaster and commissary stores of McClellan's army have been moved under the guns of the forts in front of Washington.

Several officers have been arrested for cowardice, and will be court-martialed.

All the Northern accounts admit that our army captured an immense quantity of supplies, &c. The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:

The amount of property fallen into the hands of the rebels at Manassas is immense—several trains heavily laden with stores ten first class locomotives, 50,000 lbs. of bacon, 1000 bbls. beef, 2000 bbls. pork, several thousand barrels of flour, and a large quantity of oats and corn. A bakery which was daily turning out 15,000 loaves of bread was also destroyed. Next to Alexandria, Manassas was probably the largest depot established for the army of Virginia.

Another correspondent writes: A released chaplain says that the enemy has captured engines and cars in such numbers that they looked "nearly a mile long" and that they have captured clothing enough to furnish an army.

FURTHER FROM NORTHERN PAPERS.

The following extracts are from Northern journals of the 30th. We publish them as giving the enemy's account of the situation of the two armies previous to the battles of the 30th ultimo. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes from Pope's army as follows:

On Wednesday last, Generals Kearney and Hooker attacked the enemy about one and a half miles beyond Bristow, the enemy at this point being commanded by General Ewell. Our forces attacked the Rebels with such impetuosity that they fell back in some confusion, at least two miles.—Night came on, which saved the enemy from total rout. Yesterday at daybreak Generals Kearney and Hooker opened the ball, the enemy falling back towards Centerville. At this point our forces came up with them, when a severe engagement ensued, which lasted until dark, with heavy losses on both sides. The enemy fought with great desperation, and the shades of night again caused a cessation of hostilities.

The fight was again renewed this morning. But it is evident that the enemy cannot stand before the veterans of General Heintzelman's corps d'armee.

Gen. Sickles' brigade suffered severely. It is very difficult to estimate the number of killed and wounded on our side. The loss is very heavy.

Colonel Porter was wounded in the arm. Major Andrews was killed. No general officer is known to be either killed or wounded.

Five trains, and the locomotives thereto attached have been destroyed and the remnants are yet scattered along the road.

All the bridges and stations from Bristow to Bull Run have been destroyed. The large hotel at Manassas has also been destroyed.

The enemy captured over five hundred prisoners at Manassas. They also got into the Quartermaster's department, and many of them changed their clothes, leaving their old dirty and filthy duds behind.

The train that left Warrenton on Tuesday night, containing sick and wounded, on route to this point, was captured, and those of the sick and wounded that could be readily removed were taken prisoners.

"Stone-wall" Jackson was at Salem on Sunday, and then marched fifty-two miles on Monday and Tuesday, for the purpose of getting to the railroad. He reached the railroad on Tuesday night at eight o'clock and at once commenced to intercept the trains running up and down. The switches were turned so as to turn the cars off to a siding, and from thence down embankments.

OUR POSITION.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 4th contains the following:

Our army having previously "headed off" the Federal army under Pope, had possession of Manassas plains, Centerville and a post some eight or ten miles east of the Manassas Junction, forming the segment of a circle, the design of which was to force Pope back, deprive him completely of direct communication with Washington or Alexandria, and eventually induce his surrender or annihilation. But it appears that McClellan, by a circuitous route, striking south, and then west from Alexandria, succeeded in forming a junction with Pope. The Confederate army now fronted to the South, and the Federal army towards Washington. The advance corps from Burnside was marching on rapidly from Fredricksburg to complete the manœuvre on the Federal side.

Gen. Jackson commanded the left (east) wing of the Confederate army. Gen. D. H. Hill the right resting on the Warrenton turnpike, and Generals Longstreet, Anderson and others forming the centre.

The battle, as stated by us on yesterday, commenced on our right, the enemy making the attack. Burnside's advance forces reaching the ground in good time, rendered the resistance of the Federal army, against our advancing columns, an impediment to speedy success of no insignificant nature.

The tide of battle, however, was soon turned in favor of our arms, and the enemy defeated on all sides, as our forces closed upon them, retreated across the rail road, into the road taken by McClellan, and thence, it is presumed to Alexandria, leaving behind vast quantities of arms and munitions of every description large numbers of dead and wounded, and upwards of 10,000 prisoners.

The army of Gen. Pope, it is estimated, did not escape with one half of its men. The movement on the part of the enemy was a daring one, and was designed, no doubt, with the view of retreating in the direction taken as the only means of extricating Pope from his almost hopeless dilemma.

A LAMENTATION FROM THE NORTH.

Under the head of "Our Great Disaster in Virginia," the New York World laments thus:

The rebels could have afforded to pay ten millions of dollars from the results accomplished by their cavalry raid on General Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station Friday night. They took possession of our camp, pilaged and plundered to their hearts content, and besides the lives, money, horses and personal effects lost, Gen. Pope lost the muster rolls of his army, all his private papers, copies of dispatches and reports, memoranda of the campaign and the past and present condition of the army, copies of all the telegrams which he has sent to Washington since his taking his present command, all the dispatches received from the President, General Halleck, General McClellan, General Burnside and the War Department, copies of all the orders issued to his Generals of corps and divisions, all his maps and topographical charts, and, in short, every record and piece of information which any one could desire to have who wished to know, with perfect accuracy and detail, the past history and future plans of the campaign, the numbers and disposition of our troops, and the purposes of the War Department and the Generals. If these had all been destroyed by fire the loss would have been most serious, and would have greatly retarded the prosecution of the war. Captured and possessed by the enemy, their loss is incalculable.

If the little dribbles of information which careless correspondents have suffered to leak out in their letters was so valuable to the enemy as to make it wise for General Pope to exclude them from his lines, and keep the millions to whom the deeds of our soldiers are precious in utter ignorance and almost insupportable suspense, how valuable to the enemy must have been the possession of all the information which Gen. Pope and his staff did not exceed in all four thousand taken during the fight, though they were being captured each moment in their flight. He was in the battle of the 21st July, and describes the rout of the enemy on Saturday as far more disastrous than that. Our cavalry charged them at every step in their retreat, and slaughtered them until it became a butchery. Night put an end to the bloody scene, and our men bivouacked in the open field, to renew the pursuit on Sunday morning.

The retreat of the enemy was being urged towards Luray, every other avenue of escape being cut off. But little chance, it was thought, was open to them on the route, and our informant thinks that the loss of this, in all probability, the army of Pope has ceased to exist, and the larger portion of it is killed or captured.

The number of cannon captured was under estimated yesterday. It is stated that Pope had about one hundred and fifty guns, and it is not thought he saved twenty of them. They however were, many of them, rendered unfit for use before being abandoned by the enemy. The whole battle field was strewn with small arms of every description, and overcoats and blankets almost innumerable. The fight, as we stated yesterday, was near the Sadley Church, and nearly upon the same ground of the memorable conflict of last year.

When our informant left on Saturday night, having been wounded, our men were in glorious spirits, and there was not one who did not anticipate that before the week closed, the last of the invaders would be driven from our State, and our victorious legions be pouring into Maryland to rescue her from the oppressor's grasp.

There are rumors of more severe fighting on Monday, but we place no credit in them whatever. From all accounts that have reached us, Pope's army was too much cut up and demoralized to have made a stand so soon, and we are reliably informed that on Sunday our troops were sixteen miles from the battle field, on the Leesburg road, still pursuing the enemy, who were in detached squads, without any show of organization.

LETTER FROM GEN. LEE TO PRESIDENT DAVIS. Headquarters Army Northwestern Virginia, Chantilly, 23d September, 1862. His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America. Mr. President: My letter of the 20th ult. will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army to that date.—General Longstreet's division, having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of Gen. Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning, resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy, on the latter day was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His ranks on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report, herewith enclosed, amounted to 8,900 in killed and wounded.

The enemy being reinforced, renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged until after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the Stone Bridge

after crossing, and the uncertainty of the ford, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centerville, and the army was put in motion towards the Little River turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill on the 1st of September, he was again discovered and about 5 P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the road, and making his trains on the Centerville train was maintained with but slight loss on left by the enemy dead on the field. Durfax C. H., and abandoned his position at Centerville. Yesterday about noon he evacuated Fairfax C. H., taking the roads as reported to me to Alexandria and Washington.

I have as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or capture in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the General officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins, and Mahone have been reported wounded. Cook, Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff, and Gadsbury, killed. About 7,000 prisoners have already been paroled about the same number of small arms collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, besides a number of wags ambulances, &c. A large number of arms, still remain on the ground. For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed as captured, while the enemy, at their various depots, are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat.

Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who were cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle-field and march. I have the honor, to be very respectfully your obedient servant. R. E. LEE, General.

The following correspondence will illustrate the thoroughness of the enemy's defeat in the battle of the 30th. It bears date as will be seen of the next day:

CENTREVILLE, August 31, 1862.

Commanding Officer Confederate forces, near Groveton, Va.

Sir: Many of the wounded of this army have been left on the field, for whom I desire to send ambulances. Will you please inform me whether you consent to a train until they are cared for?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Comd.

Headquarters of Northern Va.,

August 31, 1862.

Major General John Pope, U. S. A., commanding.

Sir,—Consideration for our wounded induces me to consent to your ambulances to convey them, within your lines. I cannot consent to a train nor a suspension of military operations of this army. If you desire to send for your ambulances report to Dr. Guild, Medical Director of this Army, he will give directions for their transportation.

Fort Macon—Its Defence, &c.

From the Raleigh Standard.
Mr. Editor:—It is due to the State of North Carolina, whose soldiers constituted the garrison, that some authentic account of the investment, siege, defence and surrender of Fort Macon should be given to the public. Statements, prejudicial to the conduct of the garrison, have been made, and the impression sought to be created, that no necessity existed for the capitulation; but that the Fort could easily have been held, and the besiegers repulsed; while Mr. Pollard, in his history of "the first Year of the War," thus curtly disposes of the whole subject:

"Another Confederate disaster on the coast shortly ensued, in the surrender of Fort Macon. This Fort, on the North Carolina coast, was surrendered on the 25th of April, (this should be the 26th,) after a bombardment from the enemy's land batteries of less than twelve hours. It was commanded by the entrance to Beaufort harbor, and was said to be the most formidable fortification on the North Carolina coast."

I have thought it my duty to give a plain statement of the facts, because the brave Commandant (Col. White, of Mississippi) is too far removed to hear the reflections upon his command, and because Captain Guion, the second in command, is prevented by disease.

Newbern was entered by the Federals under Gen. Burnside the 14th of March, and immediate steps were taken to prevent any communication between Fort Macon and the Confederate authorities. A formal demand for the surrender of the Fort was made by Brig. General Parke, and refused by Col. White on the 23rd; but it was not until the night of the 26th, that the investment was completed, and the siege fairly begun. Watchful eyes upon the parapets that night beheld signal lights upon Bogus Banks, on board steamers in Bogus Sound, at Carolina City, Morehead and Beaufort, on steamers in Core Sound, on Shackleford's Banks, and in the bottom of blockading squadron upon the rising of the Atlantic, telling in unmistakable language that the folds of the Federal ensign had been unfurled over Fort Macon, and its small, but determined garrison. From this time till the 11th of April, our pickets were in close proximity to the enemy, but no hostile demonstration was made.

On the 9th of April, Col. White determined to make an effort to communicate with Confederate authorities, and the night being dark, Lieut. Primrose of Company F, was sent with a detachment of six men in open boat to sea. The night proved stormy, and the sea was exceedingly rough; but the boat succeeded in evading the enemy's fleet, reached the Confederate lines in safety. (This we learned after the surrender of the Fort.) Lieut. Primrose found it impossible to reach the Fort on his return and the Commandant was left without the advice and instruction so much desired.

To show the perfidy of the enemy, the following fact is added: On the morning of the 10th of April, the writer, to whose company the entire picket duty of the garrison had been entrusted, found a note sticking in a plank in the vicinity of the most distant of our picket stations. Its orthography and punctuation are given precisely as written.

"We Merely Came To Sea Do not Be afraid of us if you Do not Kill, we shant on Picket But be good Friends. Lt. O. S. RIMMOND, 5th Reg. R. I. V."

Notwithstanding this positive assurance the very next morning two companies came down the beach, and advancing as near to our pickets as they thought prudent, signalled to one of the blockaders about a half mile off. The ship immediately opened fire upon our pickets with grape shot. The Federals on the beach advanced at double quick, and my men, four in number, as soon as they were within range fired upon them and fell back to our next station. After a skirmish of more than an hour our pickets were driven in, the enemy proceeded to make a reconnaissance of the positions ultimately chosen for the erection of their batteries. During the afternoon of the same day, acting under orders of Col. White, thirty men of company H, 10th Reg. N. C. T., in command of Captain, occupied their old picket station—the enemy falling back as our pickets advanced. During the night all was quiet.

About 8 o'clock, A. M. of the 12th April, the enemy advanced in force (five companies) to take possession of points selected for their batteries. Their advance was resisted by our pickets, then under command of Lieut. Jos. P. Robertson, of company H. A skirmish of four hours duration ensued, our men stubbornly contesting every inch of ground, and only retreating when orders from the Fort to do so were received. Our loss was one man wounded. There was fifteen killed and twenty five wounded. (This we learned from one of the Northern journals after fall of the Fort.) During the afternoon of this day, Capt. Manney, of company G, was ordered to take fifty men of his company, reconnoitre the position of the enemy, and if possible, occupy the old picket station. This was impossible. The enemy were found in force behind sand hills, fourteen hundred yards from the Fort. After a skirmish of some time, in which every advantage of position and numbers was with the enemy, Capt. Manney and Lieut. Cogdell of company F, who had been dispatched with reinforcements to his assistance, were ordered to return. Capt. Guion, with a detachment of men from company B, performed picket duty during the night, within a short distance of the enemy's lines. No further hostile demonstration was made, however, on this occasion by the enemy.

Each day of the succeeding twelve was passed in closely watching the movements of the enemy; firing upon their ships; dispersing with shot and shell from time to time, detachments of their forces who showed themselves out of cover of the sand hills, and in strengthening, as far as the means at our command would permit, our defences. The nights were passed in guarding against surprise. The labor of the garrison was incessant; and the night alarms, being very frequent, it was impossible to obtain the needful rest.

Wednesday afternoon, the 23rd of April, Gen. Burnside sent a flag of truce with a second demand for surrender, informing the Commandant that all his preparations for attack were completed. This demand was promptly refused, as was a third made the subsequent morning in a personal interview between Col. White and Gen. Burnside.

Having wrought down the events of the siege to the morning of the bombardment, it will not be improper to examine the causes of the enemy's forces, and the means at our command to repel the impending attack. The Federals were commanded by Brig. Gen. J. G. Parke, and consisted of four regiments, one battalion of five companies, one company of U. S. Reg. Artillery, and a detachment of N. Y. Artillery. About 2500 of these troops were on Bogus Banks, and others at Carolina City, Morehead and Beaufort. In the Sound were four gunboats; outside the bar were three steamers and one sail ship. On the beach, twelve hundred yards from the Fort, was a battery of four 8-in. mortars; fourteen hundred yards from the batteries of five rifled parrot guns; sixteen hundred yards another battery of four 10-in. mortars. To oppose this force, we had two hundred and sixty effective men and fifty one guns of calibre, varying from the 24-pounder to the 10-in. columbiad. It must be remembered, however the Fort had been prepared principally to resist an attack from sea. The defences on the land side were inefficient, and the fall of Newbern, and the early investment of the Fort, rendered it impossible for the garrison to supply deficiencies, or to strengthen, to any great extent, our defences on the land face. When the enemy opened fire upon us from their land batteries we were enabled to bring to bear against them from the lower parapet, one 8-in. columbiad; six smooth bored 24-p. under, and one 32-pounder; and six short 32-pounders taken a few days before from the caponiers, and hastily mounted, at an angle of 40 degrees to supply, to some extent the want of mortars; on the upper parapet, Capt. Guion was enabled to use one 10-in. columbiad at highest elevation with small charge as a mortar; besides this, only five smooth bored 32-pounders could be brought to bear, and one of these was rendered useless at the first fire. From their land batteries alone, the Federals were able, at each discharge, to hurl 700 pounds of shell against us, while our weight of metal, from every gun which we could bring to bear against them was less than 600 pounds of shell.

At 6 A. M. on the 25th of April the enemy opened fire on our batteries upon the Fort. The bombardment was activity within the fortification, and in less than one quarter of an hour every gun which could be brought to bear against the enemy was mounted, and actively engaged in returning their fire. Company B, Capt. Guion, manned four 24-pounders on lower parapet, and 10-in. columbiad on upper parapet; company H, Capt. Pool, had in charge the six short guns used as mortars and one 8-in. and one 10-in. columbiad on lower parapet; the battery which had been assigned to company F, Lieut. Cogdell commanding, not bearing upon enemy's works, this company was detailed to relieve Capt. Blount's company of Confederate Artillery in charge of 32-pounders on upper parapet; company G, Capt. Manney, promptly sprang to their two 24-pounders and one 32-pounder bearing upon enemy's batteries. It is worthy of note, as some misapprehension seems to exist on this point, that all our guns were "barbette," and that one only bearing on enemy, had the slightest protection of masonry or traverse.

The enemy's fire, accurate from the beginning, was soon rendered with the utmost precision, signals having been made to them by their signal corps at Morehead and Beaufort whenever they failed in attaining the mark. For four hours the firing was rapid and the roar of artillery and the bursting of the enemy's shells around us, were deafening. Gun after gun upon the Fort had been disabled; man after man had been conveyed to surgery, or laid low in death. The men of the garrison continued to work coolly, cheerily, and with evident effect upon the rifled battery of the enemy, the fire from which had sensibly diminished.

A new adversary now appeared—the steamers and barque were nearing the Fort, and their guns in battery spoke plainly of a wish to engage in the destructive and death-dealing sport. Capt. Guion's men, springing to his sea-face battery; Capt. Pool's columbiads were turned from the land batteries, and with an additional one brought to bear upon the rapidly advancing ships. Capt. Manney, Blount and Cogdell continued their fire upon the land batteries. The scene was now a conflict of the most extreme. Seven of our batteries were directed against the ships—these, skillfully manoeuvred, at one moment approached and delivered their broadsides, then receded to reload and escape the heavy missiles sent from the Fort. Thus the fight progressed till nearly noon—the boats in the Sound adding to the noise but doing no damage to anything except the treasury of Lincoln. The ships, all more or less damaged, now hauled off be-

yond the range of our guns. Immediately all our heavy guns, which could be, directed upon our enemy on land. Two of Capt. Manney's guns, and two of Capt. Blount's had been disabled, but coolly and deliberately their detachments were working those that remained, regardless of the shell exploding around them, and of the rifled shot tearing and crushing everything opposing their course.

About two, P. M., the most serious and destructive disaster of the day occurred. A breaching shot from one of the enemy's Parrot guns, passing under the muzzle of the 8-in. columbiad of Capt. Pool's battery, struck the elevating screw bed, and scattering its fragments in all directions, passed to eccentric wheel of the 10-in. columbiad, shattered it, and entirely disabled both guns. The "paul" of the 8-in. driven forward with irresistible fury, mortally wounded the gunner who was standing upon the "chassis" in the act of giving the necessary elevation to his gun, passed on mortally wounding a cannoner and the gunner of the 10-in. columbiad. A shell from mortar battery exploding in our midst, at the same moment, wounded four more men.

At three P. M., all the batteries on lower parapet of Fort were silenced, but the fire from upper parapet was continued till five P. M., at which hour a white flag was raised, a council of officers having determined that the time had come, when, if good terms could be procured for the garrison, it should be done.

Capt. Guion and Pool were sent by Col. White to meet Brig. Gen. Parke, and make propositions for the surrender of Fort Macon upon these terms:

All the public property, arms, munitions of war, provisions, &c., to be surrendered upon conditions that officers and men were to be paroled immediately and sent to their homes; all private property of officers and men, side arms, and all private arms of whatever kind, all company books and papers, to be respected and retained. Gen. Parke peremptorily declined to accept any other than an unconditional surrender, but finding that we were determined, he referred our propositions with his answer to Gen. Burnside, by whom they were accepted next day, and after a ratification of the terms, the Fort was delivered to the Federal forces, and the officers and men composing the garrison were paroled and sent to their homes.

The extent of damage done to the Fort, and to its armament and garrison, was greater than could have been anticipated from the duration of the fight. This was owing, in part, to the character of the missiles sent, and to the short distance of the batteries from our walls. The enemy fired eleven hundred shot and shell from his land batteries; five hundred and fifty-nine of these exploded on parapets, in masonry, or in parade ground, or struck such portions of the walls of the Fort as were exposed. About the same number of shot and shell was fired by steamers and gunboats, but one of which was known to strike fortification. Those portions of the walls of the Fort, which could be reached, were much damaged—fifteen of the guns were dismantled, or disabled—seven of the garrison were killed and sixteen wounded. We have no means of accurately stating the damage done to the enemy. All their ships were injured; the rifled gun battery seriously damaged, three of their Parrot guns partially disabled, while many of their men were killed and wounded. The officers reported one killed and eleven wounded—the men stated their loss was between four and five hundred.

During the siege and on the day of the bombardment, the officers and men of the garrison, with a few dishonorable exceptions, behaved admirably. There were in all, fourteen desertions, (seven from Co. H, four from Co. G, and three from Co. F,) less probably than has been anywhere during the war, under circumstances so clearly hopeless, and where it was so easy to desert. From the first moment of the fight, the men were cool and determined, loading and firing with as much deliberation and precision, as though they were engaged at target practice. This is the concurrent testimony of the Commandant, and of every officer in command that day. Few better soldiers can be found, than those in Fort Macon on the 25th April, 1862.

I might, in conclusion, Mr. Editor, state some of the causes which resulted in the fall of Fort Macon, but I shall not, my object being simply to vindicate the garrison, placing it in position, by a statement of facts, to receive the verdict of approval or condemnation of an enlightened public opinion. Nor is it necessary that I should state those causes. The reader can surely see them, and must know why they acted so disastrously along the entire coast of North Carolina.

STEPHEN D. POOL, Capt. Co. H,
10th Reg't N. C. S. Troops.

NEWSPAPERS.—Many people like newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of newspapers. It brings up the past age with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most laborious description of the historian. Who can take up a paper half a century old without the thought that almost every name there printed is now upon a tombstone or at the head of an epitaph? The newspapers of the present day will be especially interesting years hence; as containing the current record of events fraught with tremendous import to the cause of freedom in all the civilized world. We, therefore, would urge upon all the propriety of preserving their newspapers. They will be a source of pleasure and interest to them hereafter.

GEN. STUART AND THE MILLER.—On the recent scouting expedition to Massaponax Church, Gen. Stuart rode up to a mill around which the enemy had just been encamped, to see what information he could obtain. The old miller looked at how closely, and said:

"Seems like I's seen you afore."
"Yes," said the General, "I was here, you recollect, on a scout a few days ago. My name is Stuart."

The old fellow seemed much pleased.
"General," said he, "they were all around here last night and this morning. They said you had been bothering them a long time with your cavalry, but now they were going to get in your rear and cut you off, and the first thing they knowed you drapped right in behind them! Ha! ha! ha! Give it to 'em General!"

THE HOSPITALS.—The remarks in Congress indicate that these horrible nuisances are to undergo a thorough rehauling. And from information we have received from various quarters we are satisfied that never was overhauling more deserved. We know of one gentleman at least who had a wounded son there who is determined to bear his testimony to the flagrant character of the evils. Let others do likewise. In the name of all that is generous and just and humane, let us see that the gallant soldiers of liberty, and especially the wounded among them, be treated in the kindest and most skillful manner.—Obs.

A Maine editor thus distinguishes between different sorts of patriotism:
Some esteem it sweet and decorous to die for one's country; others regard it sweeter to live for one's country; and yet others hold it to be sweeter still to live upon one's country.

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Gates and Chowan, Mills L. Earle.
Hatteras and Tyrrell, Charles McNease.
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Hertford, J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie, Thos. M. Garrett.
Franklin, W. H. Harris, Jas G. Calloway.
Edgemont and Wilson, Jesse H. Powell.
Pitt, E. J. Blount.
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Carteret and Jones, Calvin Koonce.
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Onslow, J. A. Murfill.
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Union and Johnston, William C. Smith.
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Caswell, Hon. Bedford Brown.
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Cabarrus and Stanly, J. W. Smith.
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Stokes and Forsyth, Jas. E. Mathews.
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Iredell, Wilkes &c., L. Q. Shupe.
Burke, McDowell, &c., S. J. Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c., J. H. White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c., M. O. Dickerson.
Henderson, &c., William M. Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c., Rev. C. D. Smith.

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Rockingham, ————, Reynolds.
Rowan, F. S. Fleming.
Rutherford, A. R. Bryan, J. B. Carpenter.
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Stokes, Lafayette Greene.
Surry, Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth.
Tyrrell, ————.

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ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
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A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
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Edward Sparrow, T. J. Semmes.
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Albert G. Brown, James Phelan.
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SOUTH CAROLINA.
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TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

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2 Wm. R. Smith, 7 David Clifton.
3 John P. Curry, 8 James L. Pugh.
4 J. L. M. Ralls, 9 E. S. Dargan.
5 Francis S. Lyon.
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1 Felix J. Balson, 3 Augustus H. Garland.
2 Grandison D. Royster, 4 Thos. B. Hanly.
FLORIDA.
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1 Julian Hartridge, 6 William W. Clark.
2 C. J. Munterly, 7 Robt. P. Tripp.
3 Hines Holt, 8 J. I. Gaskell.
4 A. H. Kenan, 9 Hardy Strickland.
5 David W. Lewis, 10 A. E. Wright.
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1 Charles J. Villiers, 4 Linden J. Dugre.
2 Charles M. Conrad, 5 John F. Lewis.
3 Duncan F. Kenner, 6 John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
1 John J. McRae, 2 H. G. Chambers.
2 S. W. Clapp, 3 O. R. Singleton.
3 Reuben Davis, 4 E. Barksdale.
4 Israel Welch.
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2 Casper W. Bell, 6 Thos. W. Freeman.
3 George W. Vest, 7 Thos. A. Harris.
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6 M. F. Gentry.
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2 Peter W. Gray, 5 Malcom G. Graham.
3 Claiborne C. Herbert, 6 B. F. Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
1 M. R. H. Garnett, 5 William Smith.
2 John R. Chambliss, 6 Alex. R. Boteler.
3 John Tyler, 7 John E. Baldwin.
4 Roger A. Pryor, 8 Walter R. Staples.
5 Thomas S. Bocock, 9 Walter Preston.
6 John Goode, 10 Albert G. Jenkins.
7 James P. Holcombe, 8 Robert Johnston.
8 Daniel C. Dejeanette, 9 Charles W. Russell.
Total number 107.

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GEORGE RINEY.
Printed and Published by
For sale at the Patriot Office.

Census of North Carolina.

As Reported by the Secretary of the State Convention.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	COLORED.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance,	7,987	421	3,444	11,858
Alexander,	5,292	19	611	6,022
Anson,	5,562	161	9,861	15,584
Ashley,	3,357	27	206	3,590
Ashe,	4,812	142	891	5,845
Beaufort,	8,172	279	8,787	14,179
Bertie,	5,846	279	8,185	14,311
Bladen,	6,255	435	8,827	15,517
Camden,	4,515	360	8,321	13,196
Burke,	10,623	100	1,921	12,644
Burton,	6,647	219	2,470	9,336
Cabarrus,	7,402	104	2,040	10,546
Caldwell,	6,297	114	1,088	7,499
Camden,	2,940	278	2,127	5,345
Carteret,	6,064	152	1,969	8,185
Caswell,	7,681	279	9,355	17,315
Catawba,	9,038	38	1,064	10,140
Chatham,	12,555	304	2,646	15,505
Cherokee,	5,609	85	519	6,213
Chowan,	3,978	151	3,713	7,842
Cleveland,	10,108	109	2,131	12,348
Columbus,	5,779	355	2,463	8,597
Craven,	8,795	1283	9,670	19,748
Cumberland,	9,561	978	6,830	16,369
Currituck,	4,671	221	2,624	7,516
Davidson,	13,378	147	3,076	16,501
Davis,	6,901	101	2,392	9,394
Duplin,	7,236	274	7,126	14,636
Durham,	6,890	388	10,108	17,386
Forsyth,	10,716	211	1,784	12,711
Franklin,	6,490	541	1,079	8,110
Gates,	6,819	102	4,381	11,302
Gaston,	4,180	262	3,937	8,379
Granville,	11,189	121	11,891	23,201
Greene,	2,836	152	3,947	7,935
Guilford,	15,748	698	9,625	26,071
Halifax,	6,942	450	10,349	17,741
Hatteras,	5,351	104	2,584	8,039
Haywood,	5,488	813	813	6,114
Henderson,	8,981	85	1,382	10,448
Hertford,	5,848	1,111	4,446	9,605
Hyde,	4,682	269	7,734	12,685
Iredell,	11,141	29	4,177	15,347
Jackson,	6,241	8	281	6,529
Johnston,	10,548	193	4,916	15,657
Jones,	2,210	107	7,416	9,733
Lenoir,	4,908	177	5,131	10,216
Lincoln,	6,000	80	2,115	8,195
Macon,	5,370	115	619	5,904
Madison,	6,998	2	213	7,213
Martin,	7,435	451	3,303	11,189
McDowell,	5,542	273	1,805	7,620
Mecklenburg,	10,543	290	6,541	17,374
Montgomery,	6,781	55	1,823	7,659
Moore,	8,725	184	2,518	11,427
Murphy,	6,819	688	4,381	11,888
N. Hanover,	10,617	765	10,382	21,764
Northampton,	5,912	650	6,808	13,370
Onslow,	4,198	159	4,499	8,856
Orange,	6,318	102	9,649	16,069
Pasquotank,	4,468	1,454	2,983	8,905
Perquimans,	3,287	392	3,669	7,248
Person,	5,708	318	5,195	11,221
Pitt,	7,480	127	8,473	15,980
Polk,	4,480	127	8,473	13,080
Richmond,	6,211	345	5,453	11,909
Randolph,	14,968	380	1,646	16,994
Robeson,	8,584	1,450	5,456	15,490
Rockingham,	10,021	107	5,138	15,266
Rowan,	10,522	185	1,887	12,594
Rutherford,	9,060	122	2,391	11,573
Sampson,	9,105	489	9,028	18,622
Staten,	5,990	42	1,169	7,801
Stokes,	7,847	86	2,469	10,392
Surry,	8,919	184	1,246	10,349
Tyrrell,	8,203	143	1,597	9,943
Union,	8,903	53	2,246	11,202
Wake,	16,479	1,424	10,735	28,638
Warren,	4,683	402	7,246	12,331
Washington,	5,696	296	2,465	8,457
Watauga,	4,771	82	104	4,957
Wayne,	8,721	734	5,451	14,906
Yadkin,	13,292	261	1,208	14,761
Wilson,	9,144	280	8,436	17,860
Yadkin,	10,110	168	1,432	11,710
Yancey,	8,229	64	363	8,656
	631,489	30,097	831,051	992,637