BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30, 1862.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House, two resolutions of inquiry, relative to *lex talionis*, were discussed and finally adopted. Nothing else of interest done.

INTERESTING FROM VIRGINIA—THE KANAWHA VALLEY EVACUATED BY THE YANKEES.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30th, 1862.

The Lynchburg Republican says that Carlisle, who represented the Pierpont usurpation in the Lincoln Senate, is stumping the Western part of Virginia against the war and in favor of the South. At Clarksburg he said he was no longer in favor of the war, but with the South against the anti-slavery party, and that it was folly to talk of subjugating the South.

It is represented that the enemy have evacuated Kanawha Valley, and that in their retreat the enemy attempted to burn the Kanawha Salt Works, but failed.

The citizens of North-western Virginia are flocking Eastward to join the Confederate army.

The news from the seat of war in Virginia, as far as received, continues to be most cheering.

THE FIGHT AT RIENZI, MISS.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

TUPELO, Miss., Aug. 29th, 1862.

Fourteen prisoners, captured at Rienzi, have arrived here.

Three hundred of our guerrillas moved in two parties against the Yankee camp, with the intention of attacking it on both sides. One party captured the pickets and took the Yankees completely by surprise, rushing headlong into their camp, which consisted of five regiments of cavalry, and eight regiments of infantry. The other party failed in attacking, consequently their small force was repulsed and pursued by the Yankees, but they succeeded in bring off a number of prisoners. Our loss will not exceed fifteen.—The attack was reckless, and the escape of our force was a miracle.

A deserter in from Rienzi to-night, having left the camp on Monday, estimates the Yankee force there at seven thousand. Discord prevails in the Yankee camp which is overrun with stolen and runaway negroes.

FROM THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.)

TUPELO, Miss., Aug. 30th, 1862.

The Chicago Tribune, of the 25th instant, contains the message of President Davis on the re-assembling of the Confederate Congress.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated August 24th, says that General Buckner, with 25,000 men, is encamped near Somerset, Ky., and that Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga with 30,000 more. Gen. Marshall is reported at the head of Big Sandy River with 15,000 men. The railroad is in full possession of the rebels, and no trains can pass to Nashville.

The draft will be enforced on the first of September.

Foreigners who have voted on their first papers, and claiming exemption from the draft, are arrested and pressed into service.

CAMP RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Aug. 21st.—A cavalry skirmish took place on yesterday. The Federals lost three wounded and five prisoners. Earthworks have been thrown up and bridges constructed to enable the batteries to cross the river. The first New Jersey regiment was surrounded by the rebels, and half of them captured.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 22.—A guerrilla band numbering five hundred, came within ten miles of the city on yesterday and destroyed large quantities of cotton and the bridges over Wolf and Hatchie rivers.

Five new companies were recently raised in West Tennessee.

It is much feared that bands of guerrillas are depredating in the vicinity of Mound City, in Adair county, Missouri.

Col. McCulloch, of Porter's guerrillas, was sentenced to death as a traitor and shot; also, fifteen guerrillas, accused of breaking their parole.

Gov. Gamble, in a speech at St. Louis, declared that the guerrillas are robbers and murderers, and that he would treat them as such.

The Yankee account of Morgan's fight says that 800 Federals attacked 1700 Confederates under Morgan, and were defeated with a loss of three hundred, including Gen. Johnson. The remaining five hundred escaped.

No telegraphic communication is had South of Russellville, Ky.

One hundred and forty Mississippians left Camp Morton, Indiana, for Vicksburg, on the 23d. Eight hundred Kentuckians and Tennesseeans have also been released.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

AUGUSTA, GEO., Sept. 1st, 1881.

The Savannah papers of this morning state that the steamer Emma, in going down the river on Saturday night, grounded, and was discovered on yesterday morning by the Federals. She was fired to prevent her falling into their hands. She had as cargo seven hundred bales of cotton and some turpentine. All on board escaped.

THE YANKEES DRIVEN FROM STEVENSON, ALA.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 31st, 1862.

Gen. Maxay's brigade, under command of Col. McKinstry of the 32d Alabama regiment, attacked the enemy, 120, strong, at Stevenson, with infantry, artillery and cavalry at eleven o'clock to-day. After four hours shelling the enemy evacuated their fortifications, leaving on the Nashville trains, common roads, and through the woods. A large amount of ammunition and stores were captured.

Our command met with a most cordial reception from the citizens, the ladies urging them not to stop until they had killed or captured the entire Yankee force. The joy of the citizens was unbounded at once more beholding the flag of the stars and bars.

We had engaged the 33d and 4th Alabama, 25th Tennessee, Major Gunter's dismounted partizans, Capt. Rice's cavalry, and Freeman's and Durr's battery, the whole numbering nine hundred men. Our loss was two wounded and none killed. The Yankee loss is unknown.

The Yankee fortifications at Stevenson were very strong. Our troops displayed great gallantry. Capt. Freeman's battery was worked with great skill and signal effect. Harry Maury commanded the 32d Alabama, with coolness and marked ability, exposing himself greatly to the Yankee fire. His conduct is much eulogized.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 1st, 1862.

In the Senate, Mr. Semmes, of Kentucky, submitted a preamble and resolutions relative to awarding medals or badges to officers or soldiers who may distinguish themselves by deeds of personal gallantry on the field. Laid on the table for the present.

The Senate bill concerning substitutes and details for plantations has passed. The first section restricts the privilege of furnishing substitutes to skillful mechanics, who shall guarantee the fidelity of the substitutes. The second section provides for detail to any farm or plantation worked by slaves, where the owner is a *feme sole*, minor or person in the service of the Confederacy, of one enrolled private for police duty, and to act as overseer.

The residue of the session was occupied in the discussion of the bill concerning Partizan Rangers, which was laid upon the table until to morrow.

In the House, Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a majority report on the subject of our policy towards the Northwestern States and the future conduct of the war. The report embodies substantially the resolutions originally submitted by Mr. Foote.

Mr. Miles from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a bill to extend the provisions of the Conscript act. The bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

A preamble and resolution in favor of retaliation was adopted.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE—THE YANKEES AGAIN WHIPPED ON MANASSAS PLAINS.

RICHMOND, September 1st, 1862.

The following despatch was received by the President this evening about 6 o'clock:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Groveton, 30th August, 10 P. M.,
Via Rapidan, Sept. 1st, 1862.

President Davis:—

This army achieved to-day, on the plains of Manassas, a signal victory over the combined forces of Generals McClellan and Pope.

On the 28th and 29th inst., each wing, under Generals 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 each day. To Him, and to the valor of our troops, a nation's gratitude is due. R. E. LEE.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2d, 1862.

Northern papers of August 30th have been received.

The New York *Herald's* correspondence indicates that the greatest excitement prevails among the Unionists in Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William counties, Va. Families were fleeing to Washington, abandoning everything.—The panic was caused by the raid of Stuart's cavalry on Bristol's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

A train from Warrenton Junction for Alexandria escaped capture by dashing under a full head of steam to Manassas Junction, where it ran violently into another train, producing a general smash and a heavy loss of life. Stuart's Cavalry subsequently occupied Manassas Junction. At both places they captured a large amount of stores and a number of prisoners.

Pope's official dispatch, dated August 29th, claims a victory over Gen. Longstreet, and the capture of one thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery. He says that Hentzelman's corps would move against Jackson, six miles west of Centreville, at daylight, and he did not see how Jackson could escape without heavy loss.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that several States are much further behind in raising their quota of troops under the new call, and that it has been represented that there will be very few where drafting will not have to be resorted to.

Gen. Phelps' resignation has been accepted.

A Democratic mass meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the secessionists and abolitionists, in favor of free speech, and an energetic prosecution of the war. Among the speakers was Charles J. Ingersoll, who declared that the object of the war was to free the negroes. He denounced the Federal Government as the most corrupt and despotic ever seen here. He was subsequently arrested for uttering these sentiments.

A letter from Lord Russell to Secretary Seward, dated July 28th, is published. He refers to the evidences of the increasing bitterness of the strife in America, and says that the approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his dispatch, to which this is an answer, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry which already afflicts a country lately so prosperous and tranquil. He claims that Her Majesty's Government has maintained an impartial neutrality, but desires, in the language of Lincoln to the Governors of thirteen States, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

FROM TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 1st, 1862.

The Yankees again re-occupied McMinnville with a large force last Tuesday, probably the forces from Pitham and neighborhood on their retreat to Nashville; they may be caught. At any rate Tennessee will soon be entirely in the possession of the Confederates.

We have a rumor that Huntsville is evacuated.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2nd, 1862.

A communication from the President, transmitting copies of despatches from General Lee, was read in both houses of Congress to day.

The President says: From these despatches it will be seen that God has 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 immortalized by the gallant achievements of our troops. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the skill and daring of the commanding general who conceived or the valor and hardihood of the troops who executed the brilliant movements whose result is now before us.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2d, 1862.

In the Senate the bill concerning Partizan Rangers was rejected after a lengthy debate—yeas 9, nays 12.

A resolution of thanks to Commander Eben Farrand, and officers and men under his command, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Drewry, was adopted.

In the House a resolution for the appointment of three additional Standing Committees, to relieve the pressure of business on the Committee on Military Affairs was adopted.

The House adjourned at an early hour to draw for seats in the hall recently refitted for the accommodation of the House.

EVACUATION OF FREDERICKSBURG BY THE YANKEES.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2d, 1862.

The Yankees have evacuated Fredericksburg. In leaving they burnt the bridges across the Rappahanuock and the buildings at Acquia Creek.

Col. Thos. B. Bigger, who has held the office of Post master of this city for seventeen years, was superceded today by the Senate in executive session. His successor is John O. Steger.

The Peninsula Campaign.—General Magruder's Official Report.

HEAD'RS DEP'T OF THE PENINSULA,
Lee's Farm, May 3, 1862.

GENERAL COOPER,
Adj't. and Inspector General, C. S. A.:

General—Deeming it of vital importance to hold, for a time, Yorktown, or York river, and Mulberry Island, on James river, and to keep the enemy in check by an intervening line, until the authorities might think proper to take such steps as should be deemed necessary to meet a serious advance of the enemy in the Peninsula, I felt compelled to dispose my feeble forces in such a manner as to accomplish these objects with the least risk possible, under the circumstances, of great hazard which surrounded the little army that I commanded.

I had prepared, as my real line of defence, positions in advance, at Harwood's and Young's Mills.

Both flanks of this line were defended by boggy and difficult streams and swamps. In addition, the left flank was defended by elaborate fortifications at Ship Point, connected by a broken line of redoubts, crossing the heads of the various ravines emptying into York river, and Wormley's Creek, and terminating at Fort Grafton, nearly in front of Yorktown.

The right flank was defended by the fortifications at the mouth of Warwick river, and at Mulberry Island Point, and the redoubts extending from the Warwick to James river.

Intervening between the two Mills was a wooded country about two miles in extent.

This wooded line, forming the centre, needed the defence of infantry in a sufficient force to prevent any attempt on the part of the enemy to break through it.

In my opinion, this advanced line, with its flank defences, might have been held by twenty thousand troops.

With twenty-five thousand, I don't believe it could have been broken by any force the enemy could have brought against it.

Its two flanks were protected by the "Virginia" and the works on one side, and the fortifications at Yorktown and Gloucester Point on the other.

Finding my forces too weak to attempt the defence of this line I was compelled to prepare to receive the enemy on my second line, on Warwick river.

This line was incomplete in its preparations, owing to the fact that a thousand negro laborers that I had employed in fortifying were taken from me, and discharged by superior orders in December last, and a delay of nine weeks consequently occurred before I could re-organize the laborers for the engineers.

Keeping, then, only small bodies of troops at Harwood's and Young's Mills, and at Ship Point, I distributed my remaining forces along the Warwick line, embracing a front from Yorktown to Minor's farm of twelve miles, and from the latter place to Mulberry Island Point of one and a half miles.

I was compelled to place in Gloucester Point, Yorktown and Mulberry Island fixed garrisons, amounting to six thousand men—my whole force being eleven thousand (11,000); so that it will be seen that the balance of the line embracing a length of thirteen miles, was defended by about five thousand men.

After two reconnoissances in great force from Fortress Monroe and Newport News, the enemy, on the 3d of April, advanced and took possession of Harwood's Mills.

He advanced in two heavy columns—one along the old York road, and the other along the Warwick road, and, on the 5th April, appeared simultaneously along the whole front of our line, from Minor's farm to Yorktown.

I have no accurate data upon which to base an exact statement of his force, but, from various sources of information, I was satisfied that I had before me the enemy's Army of the Potomac, under the command of General McClellan, with the exception of the two Corps d'Armee of Banks and McDowell respectively, forming an aggregate number of certainly not less than one hundred thousand men.

On every portion of my lines, where the enemy approached, he attacked us with a furious cannonading and musketry, which was responded to with effect by our batteries and troops of the line.

His skirmishers were also well thrown forward on this and the succeeding day, and energetically felt our whole line, but were everywhere repulsed by the steadiness of our troops.

Thus, with five thousand men exclusive of the garrisons, we stopped and held in check over one hundred thousand of the enemy.

Every preparation was made in anticipation of an early attack by the enemy—the men slept in the trenches and under arms, but, to my utter surprise, he permitted day after day to elapse without an assault.

In a few days the object of his delay was apparent.

In every direction in front of our lines, through the intervening woods and along the open fields, earthworks began to appear.

Through the energetic action of the Government reinforcements began to pour in, and each hour the army of the Peninsula grew stronger and stronger, until all anxiety passed from my mind as to the result of an attack upon us.

The enemy's skirmishers pressing us closely in front of Yorktown, Brig. Gen. Early ordered a sortie to be made from the redoubts, for the purpose of dislodging him from Palmentary's peach orchard.

This was effected in the most gallant manner by the 2d Florida, Col. Ward, and the Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Taylor, all under the command of Col. Ward.

The quick and reckless charge of our men, by throwing the enemy into a hasty flight, enabled us to effect, without loss, an enterprise of great hazard against a superior force, supported by artillery, when the least wavering or hesitation on our part, would have been attended with great loss.

The Warwick line, upon which we rested, may be briefly described as follows: Warwick River rises very near York River, and about a mile and a half to the right of Yorktown.

Yorktown and Redoubts Nos. 4 and 5, united by long curtains and flanked by rifle-pits, form the left of the line, until, at the commencement of the military road, it reaches Warwick River; here, a sluggish and boggy stream, twenty or thirty yards wide, and running through a dense wood, fringed by swamps.

I cannot design to all the many gallant officers and privates who distinguished themselves, and respectfully call the attention of the Commanding General to the accompanying reports; but I would fail to do my duty, if I did not specially mention some particular instances.

Brigadier General Howell Cobb exhibited, throughout the day, the greatest courage and skill, and when once, at a critical moment, some troops, in his line of battle wavered, he, himself in person, rallied the troops under a terrible fire, and by his voice and example entirely re-established their steadiness.

Brigadier-General Toombs had, in the morning, by my order, detached from his division Colonel Anderson's brigade to support Brigadier-General Cobb, and late in the evening, when ordered forward by me, promptly and energetically led the remainder of his command under fire, arriving just before the enemy ceased the vigor of his attack, and in time to share its dangers.

Brigadier-General P. J. Semmes commanded Toombs' brigade—the latter being in command of the division—and showed his usual promptness and courage.

Colonel Levy, of the 2d Louisiana Regiment, was the Colonel commanding at Dam No. 1, and evinced judgment, courage and high soldierly qualities, in his conduct and arrangements, which I desire to specially to commend.

Captain Stanley was in command of two pieces of artillery, including the six pounder so effectively served.

Both he and Lieut. Pope conducted themselves with skill and courage.

Capt. Jordan's piece was in a very exposed place, and was soon disabled after a few rounds, and was properly withdrawn. Both he and his men exhibited great steadiness under the terrible fire which swept over them.

The enemy's loss, of course, cannot be accurately estimated, as the greater part of it occurred over on their side of the stream, but I think it could have scarcely been less than six hundred killed and wounded.

Our own loss was comparatively trivial, owing to the earthworks which covered our men, and did not exceed seventy-five killed and wounded.

All the reinforcements which were on the way to me had not yet joined me, so that I was unable to follow up the action of the 16th April by any decisive step.

The reinforcements were accompanied by officers who ranked me, and I ceased to command.

I cannot too highly commend the conduct of the officers and men of my whole command, who cheerfully submitted to the greatest hardships and deprivations. From the 4th of April to the 3d of May this army *served almost without relief in the trenches.* Many companies of artillery were never relieved during this long period.

It rained almost incessantly; the trenches were filled with water; the weather was exceedingly cold; no fires could be allowed; the artillery and infantry of the enemy played upon our men almost continuously day and night; the army had neither coffee, sugar nor hard bread, but subsisted on flour and salt meat, and that in reduced quantities: and yet no murmurs were heard.

Their gallant comrades of the army of the Potomac, and the Department of Norfolk, though not so long a time exposed to these sufferings, shared these hardships and dangers with equal firmness and cheerfulness.

I have never seen, and I do not believe that there ever has existed an army (the combined army of the Potomac, Peninsula and Norfork,) which has shown itself, for so long a time, so superior to all hardships and dangers.

The best drilled regulars the world has ever seen would have mutinied under a continuous service in the trenches for twenty-nine days, exposed every moment to musketry and shells, in water to their knees, without fire, sugar or coffee—without stimulants, and with an inadequate supply of uncooked flour and salt meat.

I speak of it in honor of these brave men, whose patriotism made them indifferent to sufferings, to disease, to danger and death.

Indeed, the conduct of the officers and men was such as to deserve throughout the highest commendation.

I beg leave to invite the attention of the Department to the reports which accompany this, and to recommend the officers and men there named to the most favorable consideration of the Government.

It is but just to Colonel Charles A. Crump that I should bear testimony to the gallantry, zeal and decided ability, with which he performed the various duties of Commander of the post at Gloucester Point during the year in which he was under my command.

He was worthily supported on all occasions by Lieut. Col. P. R. Page and the other officers and men constituting his force.

That accomplished officer, Capt. Thomas Jefferson Page, of the Navy, successfully applied the resources of his genius and ripe experience to the defence of Gloucester Point whilst the important work opposite was commanded with devoted zeal and gallantry by Brig. Gen. Raines.

My thanks are due to Capt. Chatard, of the Navy, for valuable services, as Inspector of Batteries, and to Lieut. Col. Noland, late of the Navy, the efficient Commander of the batteries at Mulberry Island Point.

That patriotic and scientific soldier, Col. B. S. Ewell, rendered important services to the country during my occupation of the Peninsula, as did Col. Hill Carter, the commander at Jamestown, and his successor, Maj. J. R. C. Lewis.

I should fail in my duty to the country, and especially to the State of Virginia, if I neglected to record the self-sacrificing conduct of Captain William Allen, of the Artillery.

At the very commencement of the war, this gentleman erected, at his own expense, on Jamestown Island, extensive fortifications for the defence of the river, and from that time until he was driven from his home, he continued to apply the resources of his large estate to the benefit of the country, and so great and disinterested were his zeal and devotion as an officer, that he lost almost the whole of his immense possessions in endeavoring to save the public property committed to his charge and that of the commanding officers.

I cannot commend his conduct as an officer too highly to the Government, nor his patriotism as a citizen too warmly to the love and respect of his countrymen.

To Captain Rivers, Captain St. John, Captain Clarke and Captain Dimmock, of the Engineers, and their able assistants, the country is greatly indebted for the formidable works which enabled me to meet and repulse, with a very small force, the attack of an army of over one hundred thousand well-drilled men, commanded by the best officers of the enemy.

I cannot close this report without publicly bearing testimony to the great and devoted services of the Cavalry of the Peninsula, so long under my command, always in the presence of superior forces of the enemy.

I owe much of the success which attended my efforts to keep them within the walls of their fortresses to the alacrity, daring, vigilance and constancy of the Cavalry of the 3d Virginia Regiment, and the independent companies from James City, Matthews, Gloucester and King and Queen counties.

The service rendered by the officers of my Staff have been invaluable. To these I owe my acknowledgments, Captains Bryan and Dickinson, of the Adjutant-General's Department; Majors Magruder and Brent, of the Commissary and Ordnance Departments, respectively; Captain White, acting Chief Quartermaster; Col. Casell, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. Cary, Acting Inspector General; Lieut. Douglas, of the Engineers; Lieutenants Eustis and Alston, Aides-de-camp; Mr. J. R. Bryan, Mr. H. M. Stanard, Mr. D. F. Brasneer, and Mr. H. A. Boyce, who, as volunteer aids, have rendered most important services, and to Private E. P. Turner, of the New Kent Cavalry, on duty some times in the field, at others in the Assistant Adjutant-General's office.

I am, also, greatly indebted to Major George Wray, of the 115th Virginia militia, who has aided me in the administration, civil as well as military, of the affairs of the Peninsula, and to Lieutenants Joseph Phillips and Causey, of the Cavalry of the Confederate Army.

The local knowledge of these officers has been of great advantage to the service, while their intrepidity and enterprise have been in the highest degree conspicuous on every occasion.

I cannot express too strongly my estimate of the services rendered by my Chief Quartermaster, Major Bloomfield.

Soon after he took charge, he introduced order, promptness and economy in the management of his department.

The scarcity of supplies and materials was so great as to make it impossible to procure them.

The genius, energy and extraordinary industry of Major Bloomfield, however, overcome all obstacles, and enabled the army of the Peninsula to move, to march and to fight with the regularity of a machine.

This statement is made in justice to Major Bloomfield, who is absent on account of sickness at the time that I write.

I ask the attention, also, of the Government to the valuable services rendered by Mr. William Norris, of Baltimore, the signal officer in charge of the signal service of the Peninsula, and to those of his efficient assistant, Lieut. Lindsay, of the 15th Virginia Regiment.

The steadiness and heroism of the officers and men of the artillery of the Peninsula, both heavy and light, were very conspicuous during the attack on the 5th April, and throughout the seige which followed.

The high state of efficiency of this arm of the service was mainly due to Colonel George W. Randolph, Chief Artillery on my staff, who applied to its organization discipline and preparation for the field, the resources of his great genius and experience.

To this intrepid officer and distinguished citizen, the country is indebted for the most valuable services from the battle of Bethel, where his artillery principally contributed to the success of the day, to the period when he was removed from my command by promotion.

He was ably assisted by Colonel Cabell and Lieutenant Brown of the same corps.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General Commanding.

From the Peninsula.

We learn from an intelligent gentleman, who has lately visited a portion of the Peninsula, that the Yankees, though keeping up a great show of strength in the counties of James City, New Kent, and Charles City, by means of foraging parties, which arrest every white man they find, are yet preparing to evacuate this portion of the State. The 11th Pennsylvania regiment of dragoons occupy Williamsburg, and while they are engaged in removing everything of value to their vessels lying in James river, yet they have virtually given up possession of the town, having reinstated all the old officers in the lunatic asylum, including the former matron, for whom they sent to Norfolk; and to prevent an attack while thus engaged, the parties above named are sent out, and for lack of a few good men to meet them, they are practising outrages and indignities upon this actually desolated portion of our State. A great many of the negroes who were taken off by the Yankees have returned to their owners, and express themselves as heartily tired of their Yankee friends. The Union men, including Lemuel Bowden, who, it will be recolleoted, was a candidate for Judge at the last election, have gone to the North. But the worst feature in the intelligence which we have received is, that the rascals have appropriated to themselves a large portion of the provisions in intended for the inmates of the asylum, and there is great danger of their suffering. From all that we can learn, a bold dash with a few hundred of Suart's dragoons would accelerate their evacuation of Williamsburg, and restore much valuable property to its rightful owners. This gentleman also states that there are a large number of negros at Yorktown, who are really suffering for the necessaries of life, the Yankees neglecting them in their care for their own safety and security.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE UPPER JAMES CLEAR.—During Thursday night last and Friday forenoon, Lincoln's gunboats, with their respective tenders, imitated the example of the illustrious McClellan, and moved down the river. Our pickets scanned the stream for miles and miles from City Point down on Friday afternoon, but not a Yankee craft was to be seen. After all the talk about Porter's mortar fleet, which was to crush Drury's Bluff, the removal of Goldsborough and the appointment of the hypocritical Wilkes, the enemy has abandoned the idea of "on to Richmond" via James River, and gone—where, a few days will probably develop. It is thought by many, that Pope's recent retrograde movement, and the late mysterious disappearance of the heretofore "ubiquitous Stonewall Jackson," have had much to do with this sudden abandonment of James River. Should General Jackson turn up on the north side of Washington some of these cool, clear mornings, backed by thirty thousand, loyal, patriotic and liberated Marylanders, the Yankee gunboats close by would afford admirable means of escape for Old Abe and his Cabinet by way of the Potomac. The transports too, can now be used to great advantage in landing Yankee troops at some point on the Potomac, where by a forced march they may relieve a portion of Pope's land pirates from the exceedingly unpleasant extremity, in which they have recently been placed. We tell no tales out of school, but let our readers prepare for the reception of joyful tidings in a few days. When this campaign on the Upper Rappahannock is fully developed, it will be seen that Proclamation Pope, from whom such great achievements were expected by the Yankee nation, is not to be compared with Stonewall Jackson, neither as a strategist nor tactitian. But it must be always borne in mind, that Gen. Jackson has been much aided by the great wisdom and clear judgment of the accomplished Lee.—*Petersburg Express, 18th inst.*

The Northern papers say that there is "another Butler in the West," in the person of Colonel Metcalf, in command at Paris, Kentucky, who "deals justice as equally as does Gen. Butler." He has a large sum on deposit in the bank at Paris, which he has drawn from the sympathizers in that part of Kentucky. He quietly selects his men, makes the assessment and gives the Secessionists the choice of paying up, or making a visit to Camp Chase. He drew from this fund eighteen hundred dollars, to reimburse the city of Cincinnati for the steam fire engine horses taken by Morgan in his raid on Cythiana.

Tribute of Respect.

LIGHT HOUSE BATTERY, N. C.

At a meeting of Capt. Ellis' company, (River Guards,) having been called for the purpose of expressing our grief for the melancholy and untimely death of our friends and fellow soldiers, Archibald L. Strickland and Alfred J. Bloodworth, who were suddenly removed from our midst by an unforeseen and unavoidable accident, on the night of the 25th August, 1862, Lt. J. Wells Taylor was called to the Chair, and Joshua West requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman appointed Sergt. Jno W. Gillespie and Henry C. Evans, and Corp. H. S. Everitt, a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we are ready to kiss the Hand that holds the rod, and to bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we can but feel the loss of our warm and true friends and brave and patriotic soldiers.

Resolved, That by their gentlemanly deportment and soldier-like bearing while with us, our lamented friends won for themselves the respect, admiration and esteem both of officers and fellow soldiers.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the families and relatives of our deceased friends, and earnestly ask the privilege of mingling our grief with theirs.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the families of our deceased friends, and one also to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

J. WELLS TAYLOR, Ch'm'n.

JOSHUA WEST, Sec'y.
August 28th, 1862.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the "Rebel Rangers" (Capt. Newkirk's Company), called on the 29th of August, at Camp Heath, to pass resolutions concerning the death of Lieut. Robert Davidson, who died in Wilmington on the 24th of August, Capt. A. F. Newkirk was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. C. Shepard requested to act as Secretary.

Lieut. C. M. McClammy, L. L. Alexander, and J. C. Shepard were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. They reported the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst, in the morning of his life, our esteemed friend and worthy officer, Lieut. Robert Davidson, who but a few days ago walked among us in the full tide of health and spirits, loved, honored, and respected by all; therefore

Resolved, That we recognize in his death the hand of an All-wise Providence, and humbly submit to His holy decree.

Resolved, That his amiable disposition, the simplicity and gentleness of his manners, his greatness of soul, the strict integrity of his life—unmarred by a single vice—endeared him to all who knew him, and has left a vacuum in many an aching heart.

Resolved, That although his many amiable and noble traits of character, his generous heart, his gentle yet manly bearing, engaged the admiration and love of all, yet to us, who knew him best, his virtues shone with peculiar brightness.

Resolved, That in his death the Company has been deprived of one of its best officers, and the Southern cause a warm and jealous advocate.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved wife, and assure her that while death has robbed her of the jewel of her heart, it has also taken from our midst a friend and companion whose place cannot be supplied.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Wilmington *Journal*, with a request that the same be published.

Capt. A. F. NEWKIRK, Ch'm'n.

Dr. J. C. SHEPARD, Sec'y.
August 29th, 1862.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.—Important private information of an authentic character was received here on Saturday from our army of the Northwest, by an officer of General Jenkins' command. It might be premature to publish this intelligence at this time, but we will say that we are justified in reporting that we shall in a few days have good news from this section. Our forces are advancing with rapidity, and the results anticipated, if successful, will materially advance our cause in the Northwest.

Three hundred and sixty Union men from Pierpont's dominions joined General Loring a few days since, and our intelligence is that these deluded men now see the error of their ways and are daily flocking in crowds to our standards.—*Lynchburg Republican, 1st inst*

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Augusta *Chronicle* says: Another counterfeit Confedrate note was exhibited to us yesterday morning. It is of the ten dollar issue of september 2, 1861, printed in colors. The principal distinguishing mark is the filling up of the red oblong in the lower centre of the note. In the genuine, the filling up consists of the word "ten" in small letters frequently repeated—in the counterfeit it is merely dots. the counterfeit has the words "ADRIAN SHARP, Sc.," on the lower left hand corner, not on the genuine. The red collor of the counterfeit is paler than the genuine, the engraving is coarser, apparently on wood, while the genuine is well finished steel plate.

An exchange paper says, "Can the human voice articulate anything softer than the Indian name of Coahoma?"—What does the Editor think of "Musheslushetobisofka," the Seminole name of Hominy?

THE COTTON FAMINE IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of the 22d ultimo, says that public attention there "is turned only to one subject, for the cotton famine, the war, the future of Canada, and the fate of England as a manufacturing and commercial nation, are all bound up together. There is want and terror here. In three months, at the beginning of winter, the cotton supply will be exhausted, the whole population of shopkeepers and artisans will be as badly off as the factory operatives; the rate payers will have become paupers, and England will have such a winter of famine and distress as no one has seen in this generation. With this will be the loss, in a large degree, of the great American market."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Captain John C. McIlhenny, of Wilmington, Captain of one of our batteries for coast defence, was seriously injured in this city on Thursday by being thrown from a horse.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

FROM THE BAR.—About nine o'clock Friday night a light was observed on the North channel for about half an hour, when it disappeared. At sunrise Saturday morning there were three steam ships in sight and three sailing vessels. Several of the blockaders are supposed to have gone in chase of a vessel in sight of the blockading fleet.

An officer on Morris' Island states that a shot from the Beauregard Battery on Thursday evening came near the bow of the first gunboat engaging the battery that it was thought she had let go anchor.

Six o'clock Saturday evening a three-masted steamer was seen coming up from the Northeast.

Charleston Courier, 1st inst.

GALLANT YOUTH.—During the engagement at Cynthiana, there were many instances of personal daring and gallant conduct which have been related to us, all of which we would like to record if our space and time would permit. This we sincerely regret, as in all probability but few of them will ever find their way before the public. One very conspicuous case we cannot forbear putting on record. It was that of Craven Peyton, a son of the Hon. Samuel Peyton, of Kentucky—not yet sixteen years old. He was acting as Col. Morgan's orderly, and was conspicuous in all parts of the field, cheering the men by his example. On one occasion, when a company was ordered to make a perilous charge, he placed himself at the head, and, shouting at the top of his voice, "Come on, men, for the love of God and the love of Kentucky, come on!" he dashed forward.—The men, who were almost hesitating in the face of such a murderous fire, coming from behind stone walls and from the windows of houses, caught the words and the spirit of this brave boy, and with strengthened hearts and loud huzzas, rushed into the thickest of the fight at the point of the greatest danger, sweeping every thing before them, and soon ending the contest.

Atlanta Confederacy.

All city readers will be delighted in learning that Gen. Beauregard, on reporting for duty, received an order assigning him to this department. We hope soon to announce his entrance on its duties.

Charleston Courier.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, arrived in the city, yesterday, from Anelia Springs where he has been sojourning for several weeks. He has been assigned to an important command, in a new field, which will doubtless be made known in a day or two.

Richmond Whig, 2d inst.

THE NIGGER OATH.—The following is the form of oath usually administered to "contrabands" that enter the Yankee lines at Fredericksburg:

"You, Cicero, do solemnly swear that you will bear true allegiance to the United States; that you will take good care of the horses and mules, and, if any of them get away, you will get after them, no matter how dark it is, and will also black boots, to the best of your knowledge and belief. So help you Gen. McDowell."

The gravity of both parties while it is being administered is said to be edifying.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.—If correct, the news from Cumberland Gap is scarcely less important than that from Manassas. Late last night it was asserted that news had been received in official quarters to the effect that the Yankee General Morgan had attempted to cut his way through our lines, and that he was repulsed with great slaughter, after which his entire cammand, amounting to some ten thousand men, with their arms and equipments, surrendered to our forces under General E. Kirdy Smith. There is every reason to believe that this statement is correct, as it is well known that Morgan's position was decidely precarious; but in view of the many similar reports received from the same quarter it should be taken with much caution.

Richmond Dispatch, 2d inst.

The Adirondack.

To the Editor of the Nassau Guardian:

SIR: You are well aware of the circumstances under which the Yankee vessel of war Adirondack sought refuge in this harbor last week after her piratical expedition in search of British property, on the heels of one of the most flagrant insults (there ere several yet unatoned for), committed against our flag since the affair of the Trent. Common decency should have suggested the immediate departure of this ship, in conformity with the Queen's Proclamation, but it would be futile to look for such an exhibition of delicacy on the part of a navy, whose achievements of heroism consist in preying upon the commerce of Great Britain, firing shell, grape, and chain shot on unarmed vessels, and distinguishing itself by the valorous capture of steamers like the Bermuda, Adela, Circassian, and others.

The officers of the Adirondack gave out that they were short of coal. There is only one monosyllable in the English language to meet this assertion. The authorities of the Island, under a crushing sense of the hospitality due to so distinguished a stranger, allowed the Yankee to stay here several days, coal and victual to his heart's content, and with the aid of so convenient a plea, to spy into the commercial operations of the business men of Nassau.—And still a few easy going people said the vessel was only coaling for Hampton Roads.

Now mark the sequal of this indulgence. The identical Yankee was found last night prowling like a thief among the shipping of this port. His boats were out, and one of them actually came into port. But this is so common a practice, that it ceases to provoke comment. And I have only called your attention to this particular instance, to show how the laws of hospitality are requited by Yankee officers. FACT.

Nassau, 2d August, '62.

Turchin, the notorious Federal marauder in North Alabama, was, it seems, dismissed from service by the court-martial in his case. The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following dispatch from him:

"HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 12, 1862.—I am dismissed from the service. I leave for Chicago to-morrow.

"J. H. TURCHIN."

Political influence, however, secured him a better commission. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

Gen. Turchin's commission as brigadier general was received from the War Department yesterday by his wife simultaneously with this dispatch. The commission dates on the 19th of July, nearly a month prior to the finding of the court-martial. We understand that the issuing of the commission invalidates and quashes all proceedings of the court-martial held upon Col. Turchin.

"STICK 'EM BOYS."—Extra Billy Smith of the 49th Virginia, is well known to the whole army as no martinet in military masters, caring but little in what language his orders are couched nor whether they are executed according to the rules of tactics, so they are understood by his men and carried out as he desires.—One of his command informs us of a good one of his at one of the battles before Richmond, which will bear recording. During the severest of the