To Correspondents.

Persons writing to us on their own private business, and requiring answers, will enclose stamps to pay postage .-We will accommodate all our friends if we can, and will give them the use of our envelopes and paper, but we do not think they require us to pay postage. It is simply an oversight.

Obituary Notices.

Persons sending obituary notices will please observe that we will insert the contents of ten lines gratuitously but all over that amount must be paid for at the rate of ten cents per line, and must be paid for in advance. No notice whatever will be taken of obituaries sent to us unless these terms be complied with. Count the lines, deduct ten from the total number and remit to us ten cents for each line of the remainder.

No exception to this rule.

GREAT GRAPES .- During our absence last week there was left at our office a handsome present of Scuppernong grapes by our friend Lieut. C. H. Coffield, of Harnet. Our 1st Lieutenant had the pleasure and the gratification of eating them, and informs us that they were decidedly the largest and most delicious grapes the said Lieuterant ever ate. We are almost inclined to take this for granted but would like to judge for ourselfs At all events friend Coffield is entitled to our thanks and they are hereby tendered.

KING ABRAHAM'S PROCLAMATION SUSPENDING THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. - In another place we have noticed old Abe's abominable, absurd and wicked ukase purporting to emancipate the slaves; and we now call attention to his later production declaring the slavery of white men. We publish them both to-day and they stand in beautiful harmony with the instincts of the mercenary thieves and cut-throats who are doing his fighting and obeying, in all things, his tyrannical edicts. Whatever, under God, 'may be the fate of the South, the North is to-day and forever will remain the subject of an abject, in poverished despotism, too feeble and poor to com, and the respect of tyrants, and too mean and by barous to command the esteem of free men. His mancipation proclamation doesn't seem to sit well in the stomachs of some Northern editors; and is scarcely to be supposed that his absolute ex by the total and universal suspension of the habeas act will be universally acceptable even to the depraved palates of Yakees. Time, however, will tell

Capt. Oscar R. Rand.

It would seem that the common sentiment of Wake county is that the gallant Capt. Rand should be honored by an election to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry W. Miller .-A communication in the Register some two weeks ago, and a second one in the Standard of Tuesday last, recommend his election, and one to-day in this paper, signed "Many Voters" follows up the recommendation and asks that his name be at once hoisfed. It would give us pleasure to see such a well-deserved compliment paid to Capt. Rand, as gallant and talented a young gentleman as Wake county ever prothat shall be made of it to the people of the county. If Capt. Raud deserves this proposed compliment he will receive it, and if he does not descrive it, then

Capt. Rand in a few days after he returned from his long imprisonment in Yankee dungeons, and notwithstanding the ill treatment he received at the hands mond, ready to again peril his life and liberty for the independence of his beloved South. We are authorized to say by a relative of Capt. Rand's family, that on no account could be consent to leave the service to canvass the county, but that he will serve the people of Wake in the Legislature, if elected, and will represent them on the battle-field whether elected or not.

The Black Flag--Lincoln's Proclamation in Congress.

We hoist his name to-day with pleasure.

In the Senate of the Confederate States fast Monday, Mr. Semmes, of La., introduced, the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington on the 22dday of September, in the year 1862, wherein he declares that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, is leveled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usuages of civilized warfare, an outrage upon private preperty and an invitation to a service war, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as, in the judgment of the President, may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal-

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said the resolution did not go far enough. He thought the President should be authorized immediately to proclaim that every person found in arms against the Confederate Government and its institutions on our soil, should be put to death, and that every citizen of the Confederacy be proproclamation upon the persons of every murderer, thief and scoundrel endorsed and acting under the proclamation of Lincoln. Our people have been murdered, our property destroyed, and now this last and of life and death. Let us meet the exigency. The resolution was not sufficient. He moved its reference

to a special committee Mr. Semmes, of La , considered the question of retaliation as an executive question, and to be left to the discretion of the Executive to carry out such measures of retaliation as circumstances may justify.

Mr. Henry did not think the resolution strong enough. The time had arrived when we should declare a war of extermination upon every fee that puts his foot upon our soil, no matter what may be the bloodshed it may cause. We should meet a foe of the character that menaces us, under the black flag, and neither ask nor receive quarter from this day to pause when they knew no quarter would be given; officers have deserted their commands when conscious of the fate that would meet them if they tell into the hands of the enemy whose territory they were invading. The way was to declare a war of extermination, and his life for it, we would not be troubled with invasion beteafter.

Mr. Phelan said the introduction of the resolution indicated the dawn of a better policy with reference to the future defence of our country. I am now and ever have been in favor of fighting this coutest under the black flag. If it had been erected over the plains of Manassas one year ago, in my opinion this warwould, ere this, have been ended. I move it be made the special order of the day for 12 o'clock to morrow. Atter some further discussion, the resolution, on

the Judiciary Committee. The Yankee papers have published the report that General Howell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner in one of the Maryland battles. He was neither:

but is unburt and well, and ready for the enemy

Lincoln's Proclamation.

In our paper to-day will be found two proclamations from President Lincoln. The one proclaims the slaves of the South free ; the other virtually declares the white men of the North slaves and bondsmen. The reader will note their cause and tendency, and judge for himself of their adaptation to a state of Republican liberty, but at the same time we cannot let them pass without a word of comment. They follow each other in rapid succession-the one freeing the slaves having been issued on the 22nd, the other enslaving the white men, on the 24th ult. We will consider thom in their order.

The proclamation of the 22nd declares that on the 1st day of January, 1863, "all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free." This is nothing new to the people of the South .-From the first they expected and had reason to expect such a proclamation. Twenty years ago, and we might, in the language of Gov. Vance's inaugural, say forty years ago, the statesman of the South foresaw and foretold that they would have to defend with their lives the property which the avarice of the North had insensibly and imperceptibly forced upon them, and also for the rights which their ancestors had bequeathed to them as their richest inheritance. We will not say here bow the warning voice of these statesman was scoffed at, and how their paternal advice was derided. The rights of persons and the rights of property were equally regarded trivial affairs, and were entirely lost sight of in the dazzling blaze of glory in which trading politicians, designing demagogues and misguided legislators were wont to paint the stars of the old Union. But every rational mind foresaw, years and years ago, that to give up the institution of slavery or secede from the old Union would sooner or later become a dire necessity which would multiply its demands and increase its obligations the longer it was delayed-they clearly foresaw and wisely foretold, that a war for emancipation would sooner or later be waged upon them, and that when it should come upon their countrymen with all its horrors, it would be only a logical consequence of the incessant remorseless raids made upon Southern institutions by the fanatics of the North in and out of Congress. The murders perpetrated on Southern men in Kansas, and the raid of John Brown in Virginia, ought to have been sufficient to teach the people of the South what the demon spirits of the North were meditating against them; but it was not. The bodies of their murdered fellow citizens in Kansas and Virginia were laid in the dust

Abraham Lincoln came into power. His political history was a matter of record. He possessed all the fanatical spirit but none of the demon courage of John Brown. He brought to the Presidency a heart reeking with malice and lips blistered with lies against one third of the people whose constitutional rights he then swere to uphold. The Chicago platform plainly told the people of the South what they had to expect from his Administration. They refused to believe it. He delivered his Inaugural, and himself and others, many of them more wicked and hypocritical than himself, said it meant peace and good will towards the South, and thousands and tens of thousands of good but silly men believed the declarahis name, and handing dver the existion in hoising tion. But the lying fiend meant war. War did comeand its institutions, on the part of Northern fanatics has been forced upon us. It has raged throughout the land for eighteen months. Its mournful consequenthere is no gratitude in us and we fail to reward just | ces have been felt at every hearth in every city and

Of the cruelty, barbarity and hypocricy which have characterized our base, cruel invoders, thus far, it is useless to speak. Of these qualities, almost every of the Vandals, has already reported himself at Rich- | family in the land has a mournful record in the death or mutilation, imprisonment or outrage of some beloved relative. Property of every description has been burned and destroyed, stolen and consumed or carried away, Women have been outraged and insulted or carried into prison and exile. Children have been made orphans and both orphans and widows have been turned out of doors to witness the hostile flames which swept from the face of the earth the last vestige of their only habitation. To add to all these horrors slaves have been stolen and harbored by tens of thousands and secretly employed as spies upon their place of concealment. Secretly, too, have they been armed and sent out to incite their fellows to flight and insurrection.

Yet all this seemed insufficient to effect the hellish purpose of our invaders, or to stamp his true character on the chief of the incarnate fiends who have caused and are carrying on this unnatural war. What these things could not do, Lincoln's proclamation declaring the slaves free has successfully effected. At has not freed a slave, nor weakened the cause of the South, in the remotest degree, but it has declared publicly the savage intentions which had hitherto stamp ed themselves secretly on the conduct of the war .-The foulest fiend or most brutal savage could not farther go. Its contemplated consequences present human uature in its vilest, most depraved character, and so far as it regards the South, it is the last and wildest extreme of wickedness which a baffled and enraged tyrant can adopt.

It proposes to add to the horrors of a civil war the appalling cruelties of a servile insurrection. It whets claimed a soldier, for the time being, to execute the the kni fe and places it in the hand of the slave whom it urges to murder the innocent maiden and imploring childhood, promising him immunity from punishment and a reward for his crimes. With a population of atrocious measure is proclaimed. It is now a matter | twenty millions, the vile miscreants have seen that they not only cannot subjugate eight million of Southern treemen; but that they themselves have been disgracefully whipped and punished on all ost every field, and they now seek to call to their aid four millions of our own population, who, though slaves, are next to our own children and nearest relatives, dear to

In this he has done his worst. So far as he can effect it, he has/doomed the white race of the South to extermination or slavery, promising the black race their freedom and his assistance to reduce the whites to henceforward. In Europe armies have been known subjection. This is but the old song of the abolition fanatics of the North which 'Lincoln' has set to new music. It is not the first time that servile insurrection has been denounced against the South, and burled menacingly in the ears of Southern representatives in Congress. It was those denunciations and those threats, coupled with Kansas aid-societies and John Brown raids which caused the disruption of the Union and has deluged the country in fraternal olcod As never heretofore it has had, so now it can have no terror for men determined on death or independence. It will only cause every freeman of the South to renew his vows on the altar of his country, that between liberty and death he will accept no almotion of Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, was referred to ternative. It has only widened the breach, already impassable, between the North and the South, and shown that the separation which has been effected is

final and eternal. We ask no favors and no terms of the base foe who thus meditates our temporal destruction. Negroes in arms, their commanders and associates can expect no

quarter. Such men will not be made prisoners by Southern soldiers or allowed to live by Southern citizens. Under whatever flag they fight, if found in arms against the Confederacy they will inevitably suf-

But why contemplate the horrors of a servile insurrection. God who has hitherto been on our side will overrule the machinations of our wicked enemies to their own destruction. The slaves will be more easily enticed to run away than they will be to take up arms against their masters. But come what may, determined to achieve our independence, true to ourselves and posterity, and loval to the cause we have espoused, with God on our side we cannot be conquered. Asking from the first "to be let alone," seeking only to exercise the inherent inalienable rights of freemen, the right to make our own laws and choose our own rulers, we are in no way responsible for the war nor for any phase which, in its progress, it may assume. If the black flag have ultimately to be raised, as the only practicable mode of retaliation, or the only successful mode of defending our lives, and fortunes, and sacred honor, the people of the South will not be responsible. The contest will be severe, the sufferings terrible, but, in the name of God, let us prepare to meet them like men.

The Fever in Wilmington. The Wilmington Journal of Monday last did not reach us till Thursday morning. Why this extraordinary delay is more than we can account for. It was indeed a welcome messenger, even at that late hour as it still indicated that our friends Fulton and Price were still living-and we trust, in good health, as it contained nothing to the contrary. We copy the following statement:

THE FEVER .- The following is the number of new cases of the prevailing fever occurring since our last issue, and reported to the Mayor up to 10 o'clock

28th......45 " At eleven o'clock on vesterday, 13 deaths were ascertained to have taken place on the night preceding and up to that hour. It is also asserted, on good authority, that the number of interments vesterday was.

Among the deaths which have occurred, the Journal mentions specially that of Wm. C. Bettencourt. one of the oldest and most estimable citizens of Wilmington, who died in Clinton, Sampson county; Dr. James H. Dickson, a distinguished physician, who died in the city on Sunday morning; and Stephen Jewett, cashier of the Bank of Wilmington, who died

The Journal gives a brief history of the origin and progress of the disease, tracing the former to the Steamer Kate, which arrived at Wilmington in July last, two of her crew, as was alleged, having died of the fever soon after her arrival. The Journal repudiates the idea that it was introduced designedly; and incidentally expresses the opinion that nine-tenths of the vessels running the blockade do us more harm than good, in which opinion we heartily concur.

The Journal also regrets that but few nurses can be obtained, and states that when they can be had, "the comforts of life can only be got in rare cases, uhile delicacies for the sick cannot, in many instances,

In view of this state of things, we need scarcely appeal to the citizens of the State to take the situatiog of the afflicted citizens of Wilmington into consick ation uying terrow beings suffer for the comforts needed by the healthy and the delicacies craved by the sick. We could not magnify their sufferings if we would, and we can but express the hope that the sympathy and charity of our people all over the State will be equal to the claims which the distressed and afflicted citizens of Wilmigton have upon them.

We are glad to see that his Honor Judge Howard brought this matter feelingly before the Grand Jury at Goldsboro' last Monday morning, and suggested that a meeting of the citizens should be held that day to devise means for the relief of the sufferers. We have not heard of the result of the meeting, but have eason to believe its action was creditably in accordance with the necessities of the case and with the native sympathy of the human heart.

To prevent suffering worse than death, or which, at least, adds a pang to its worst agonies, supplies in kind for the poor and the sick, and, indeed, we might add, for the rich also, should be sent immediately from all parts of the State. All the stores in the masters, and guides to conduct to his habitation or trity are closed, and, of course, nothing is carried to market, and hence the necessity for immediate action. Will the citizens of Raleigh be the last to move in

The Tax Bill.

The Finance Committee of the House have laid before Congress a tax bill which they recommed to be adopted as the mode by which money may be raised for the prosecution of the war. The bill coutains ten sections, but as it is yet doubtful whether it will become a law, we publish only the first section in order to lay before our readers the basis upon which the tax is proposed to be raised. The other sections relate principally to the mode of appointing collectors and the regulations by which they are to be governed .-The following is the section referred to: SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of

America do enact, That on the first day of January. 1863, there shall be levied and assessed on each person, resident in the Confederate States, for the support of the Government and the defence of the country, the following tax to wit: one fifth of the value of all the wheat, ccrn, rice, rye, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, peas, beans, barley, hay, wool, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, sugar, molasses and tobacco, produced by him in those States, during the previous calendar year; also, one-fifth of the value of the increase for the preceding calendar year, of the horses, asses, cattle, sheep and swine; and one-fifth of the profits made in the preceding calendar year, by the feeding of swine sheep! cattle, or mules : also, one-fifth of each persons yearly income, for the preceding calendar year, from all sources whatever, except from the sources hereinbefore described, and except from the is terest on Confederate Bonds, Certificates, or Treasurv Notes: Provided, That said tax so levied and assessed shall be due and payable on the first day of April, 1863; Provided, further, That foreigners resident in the Confederate States, shall not be required to pay, except from the aforesaid articles produced by, or for them, or from incomes or profils derived from business conducted by them within those States; not shall any tax be levied upon the products of residents, where the total value of such products, during said year, is less than five hundred dollars; nor shall any tax be levied upon the income of residents, where the total value of such income is less than five hun-

The title of the bill should be so charged as to specify the character of the measure. The scheme proposes to issue to each tax-payer certificates or bonds. bearing interest, for the amount of taxes paid in. It is not, therefore, a tax measure-simply, but a species of forced loan, and is intended to bring into the treasury money sufficient to meet the yearly expenses of the war-say from one to two hundred millions.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments. Andrews, Rowan CountyOct. Mocksville.... Huntsville Richmond Hill Salem

Germanton....

Leaksville

Mountain Chapel.....

Milton

"Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find after many days.'

The promises of the Gospel are often fulfilled and realized when we least expect it. Mrs. Laura Sanders, of Chapel Hill, as we are informed, has three sons, all of whom are clad in the armor of their country and fighting under its banner. Some time last Summer, a demand was made upon the ladies of the Confederacy for bandages, lint and other things adapted to the wants of the wounded and sick soldiers. Among the thousands who engaged in this labor of love were Mrs. Saunders and her daughter. Among other supplies furnished by Mrs. S. and daughter was a lot of bandages carefully made according to prescribed rules, on each of which were worked or written the initials of the fair manufacturers. In one of the late battles at Manassas, one of Mrs. S.'s satriotic sons got wounded; which procured him a furlough and the privilege of visiting the sweet home, in defence of which he had been disabled. Stopping at the N. C. Hospital, in Petersburg, he had his wounds dressed. He arrived at home. His wounds again needed dressing. His fond mether tenderly and tearfully undertakes the task. As she unwraps the bandage, lo! there are her own initialsit is one of those which she had made and supplied for the common demand. She calls to mind the wounded sons and riven hearts of other mothers, and thinks how many of the former may have been bound up in those bandages which she and her daughter supplied. The tear which dims her eye is but a drop from the fountain of gratitude which wells up in her heart, for the restoration of her son to her fond embrace. She washes the ghastly wound, restores the bandage and turns aside to bless God who taught her to obey the exhortation and has now fulfilled the promise annexed to that obedience. Therefore reader, go thou and do likewise. When the weary soldier is wounded, or naked, or hungry, or thirsty, or sick, or in prison, "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for (like Mrs. S. and daughter) thou shalt find it after

Interesting from Europe.

many days."

The Richmond exchanges, through Northern papers, have later advices from Europe. The news of he result of Pope's campaign had reached Europe through northern channels, and elicited opinions somewhat conflicting in the British press. The London Times, always severe on its Yankee cousins, says it is only a confusion of terms to speak of the Union army as one of conquest, and adds:

"The whole principle of the war is changed. The first check before Richmond was the prelude of a retreat that has continued till the recoil of the wave has brought the eddies of battle to the very spot on which the first shock of the contending armies occurred .- *
The South has not only repelled the invasion, but is now the assailant. The fighting on the part of the Union commanders is purely defensive.

"They are forced back to the line from which they began the campaign—the great army of the Potomac occupies its first campaigning ground. It may be able to hold the position. The struggle to do so will be desperate, and the last accounts left an attack by the Confederates repelled, but the final and decisive blow has not been struck. The safety of Washington and the existence of the Union government still depend on the result of a battle.

"This negative result of the whole campaign decides all controversy as to the possible success of the invasion. That chanter in the history of the war is closed. The sword of the North has been tested in a war of conquest, and has broken in its hand."

The Mand's communion of Lincoln. Commenting on this proclamation, the New York

The President has issued a proclamation to the people of the rebel States. It will be found in another column of this morning's paper. It is one of the most important documents that has emanated from the Executive Department of the republic since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

On the 25th of July last, the President, in accordance with the act of Congress, approved on the 17th of that month, gave sixty day's notice to those in repellion that the property of all rebels would be confiscated and their slaves made free if they persisted in their saicidal course. The notice expires to-day, the 23rd instant, and the proclamation now issued presents the case in its new and significant aspect.

The gravity of this proclamation will strike every one. It has been forced upon the nation by the abotitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South. It inaugurates an overwhelming revolution in the system of labor in a vast and important agricultural section of the country, which will, if the rebels persist in their course, suddenly emancipate three or four millions of human beings, and throw them, in the fulness of their helplessness and ignorance, upon their own resources and the wisdom of the white race to properly regulate and care for them in their new condition of life. But the importance of this great social revolution will not be confined to the section where the black race now forms the chief laboring element. It will have an influence on the labor of the North and West. It will, to a certain extent, bring the black labor of the South in competition with the white labor on the extensive grain farms of the West, unless the existing stringent laws of some of the Western States, confining the negro to his present geographical position, are adopted in all the other free States.

The National Intelligencer thinks the proclamation will likely prove equally void of practical effect with that of Gen. Hunter, and is not "without the suspicion that the President has taken this method to convince the only class of persons likely to be pleased with this proclamation of the utter fallacy of the hopes they have founded upon it. With our well-known and oft repeated views respecting the utility of such proclamations, it can hardly be necessary for us to say that where we expect no good, we shall only be too happy to find that no harm has been

done by the present declaration of the Executive." The Washington Republican is jubilant over the proclamation, believes it will be received by the loyal States with a perfect furor of acclamation, and says while it will lose to the President a few latter day friends, "it will restore to the President all his old friends, and unite the sound portion of the people in one solid and impregnable mass in support of the Union and the Constitution."

Forney's Philadelphia Press says:

"The rebellion is at an end. The President has done a good deed at a good time. He has pronounced the doom of slavery on the American Continent " The New York World says:

"President Lincoln is a very Blondin in the art of political balancing. Having satisfied the conservatives with McClellan, he now gives the radicals the proclamation." The World continues: "It is unbecoming the dignity of a great government to make such menaces as to what it will hereafter do in territory of which a powerful armed foe disputes the jurisdiction." The New York Journal of Commerce says:

'Mr. Lincoln has yielded to the radical pressure. It is on the whole, a curious document. O O We have only anticipations of evil from it, and we regard it as will an immense majority of the people of the North, with profound regret.' CARCARSES MADE USEFUL .- C. H. Latrobe, Su-

perintendent of the Nitre Bureau near Tallahassee Fla., offers rewards as follows: From beyond the Corporation-

For each dead cow, steer or horse, delivered ... \$5 00 For each dead calf......2 50 For each dead dog...... 25 For each dead cat...... 121 When found within the Corporation-For each dead cow, steer or horse, delivered ... \$3 00 For each dead calf...... 1 50 For each dead dog..... For each dead cat...... 121

WHEAT .- The market for wheat was quite brisk in Lynchurg on Saturday, and a prime article sold for Latest News by the Mails.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH-BULL NELSON KILLED-GOLD 1231-SPEEDY BECOGNITION BY ENGLAND PREDICTED-FRANCE AND RUSSIA NEGOTIATING. A flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, says the Richmend Enquirer of Thursday, arrived yesterday evening, bringing New York dates to the 80th. Bull Nelson was shot in the Galt House in Louisville, on the 29th, by Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. He expired in a few minutes.

Gold had advanced to 1231.

Commercial circles in Europe predicted the speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Negotiations were pending between France and Russia for the same result.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. Warrenton was occupied by a body of Yankee cavalry, last Sunday, who captured and paroled 811 wounded and sick Confederate soldiers. They then took their departure towards Manassas.

Gen. Lee was still at or near Winchester and the enemy reported advancing. Our troops are said to have been largely reinforced, have been thoroughly reorganized and are in the best of condition to meet the enemy. A desperate battle may be fought at any moment. On last Saturday McClellan's headquarters were at Martinsburg. FROM KENTUCKY.

We learn from the Chattanooga Rebel of the 28th ult., that GLASGOW, Ky, was recaptured by the and 4th Ohio cavalry on the 20th ult., about three days after Gen. Bragg's army had left for MUMFORDS-VILLE. The Rebel says 450 Confederate soldiers, sick and wounded, who had been left behind, were captured and paroled by the Yankees and were arriving all day, the previous Saturday, in Chatta-

GLASGOW is the capital of Barren county, on the Railroad from Louisville to Nashville, 126 miles S. W. of Frankfort. Population about 800.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY PARTIZAN RANGERS. The Richmond papers learn through a private letter to one of the Senators from Ky., received there on Wednesday, that on the 14th ult., Col. Woodward, with his rangers, seized four of the enemy's steamers on the Cumberland, at a point opposite to Canton .-The valuable cargoes were saved and the stcamers

The Cumberland River was in our possession from the Kentucky line to Russellville, in Logan county, Buell, on the 22d, was at Bowling Green, on the Green river. Bragg and Kirby Smith were before Louisville, with the expectation of taking it very

The arrival of Buell at Louisville is announced in the Northern papers which declare that he has arrived in time to save that city and Cincinnati.

The Rebel says the soldiers and citizens of Nashville are in a starving condition. Nothing can be shipped from the North, the river being low and the railroads all torn up.

The place is completely invested by Gens. Forrest and Anderson and Col. Woodward, and everything is waiting on Gen. Price's movements. The Yankees are still fortifying there. MORGAN IN HIS STIRRUPS MAKES ANOTHER HAUL.

Passengers by the Western train says a late Bristol Advocate, report that Cal. John H. Morgan ... now Cumberland Gap, set a trap for them near Somerset. Ky, and caught the whole force. We trust the re-

VICTORY NEAR HELENA, ARK. The Vicksburg Whig of Friday, says our forces n the rear of Helena bagged an entire regiment of Curtis' army last week. Curtis has been court-maitialed and sent North. There are 28,000 troops re-

The Jackson Mississippian of the 22d ult. has a letter from a friend at Friar's Point, dated the I6th September, giving interesting additional particulars concerning our victory near Helena. The following extracts are interesting:

We have just received reliable information from Ielena, that fighting had commenced 25 miles back from that place. On Wednesday, 3,700 Federals were sent out to drive back our advance. Our men formed on both sides of the road in the form of a V. We sent out a body of skirmishers to draw them into the ambush, in which they succeeded, the wings of the V then closing, and capturing one Ohio regiment complete, and all but 40 of another regiment. On Thursday, they again attacked our forces, and were whipped back. On Friday, they again attacked and claim to have whipped our troops.

SUFFOLK and Petersburg are becoming points of vital interest. The enemy is said to be massing a large force at Suffolk-already estimated at 25,000. mostly raw levies.

LATEST FROM WILMINGTON .- The Journals of Tuesday and Wednesday reached us Thursday evening. The number of new cases on Monday was forty-three. Charleston is doing its full duty towards its afflicted sister city-sending all the nurses and physicians at its command. The "Sisters of Mercy" are again at the post of danger and duty. The Journal of Wednesday says:

THE FEVER does not abate its progress, but its vistations are much less fatal in proportion to the numbers taken. Yesterday there were 41 new cases with only 8 interments in Oakdale Cemetary. Of course the interments were from former cases. If taken at once the fever seems to yield readily

If not-or if neglected too long, the chances are very

Confederate Congress.

Sept. 29 .- Resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. emmes, of Louisiana, relative to Lincoln's procla mation will be found in this paper to-day. Resolution from the House extending session until

Monday next was concurred in.

The Senate bill to authorize the President to accept and place in service certain regiments, etc., heretofore raised, though composed in part of persons liable to conscription, was passed. In the House the Exemption Bill was further con-

sidered, and amended so as to exempt all persons employed on newspapers who are indispensable to their publication, according to the oath of the Editor. Sept. 30 .- In the Senate to-day, the House bill repealing the law authorizing the commutation of soldiers' clothing and to require the Secretary of War to furnish clothing in kind, was passed. Also Senate bill to organize military courts to attend to the army on

Oct. 1 .- In the Senate, Mr. Semmes from the Judiciary Committee to whom the resolutions relative to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation were referred, reported a bill to repress the atrocities of the enemy by retaliation, de. The following resolution offered by Mr. Wigfall,

was finally adopted : _Resolved, That the military law of the Confederate States is, by the Constitution and enactments of law, limited to land and navy forces, and militia, when in actual service, and to such other persons as are within the lines of any army corps, division or brigade of the army of the Confederate States, and that no officer of Government has other legal authority to declare or enforce martial law over any other portion of the territory or the citizens of the Confede-

In the House, Mr. Lyons, of Va., submitted a preamble denouncing Lincoln's proclamation and resolutions prescribing the mode of retaliation against

Mr. Foote, of Tenn., submitted a resolution recognizing the practical neutrality of California and Oregon, and the territories of Washington and Nevada, proposing that upon their assertion of their ndependence of the United States, the formation of

a league between said States and territories, and the Confederate States. The Senate exemption bill was further amended

and pas ed. Ocr. 2.-The Senate refused to concur in the

House amendments to the exemption bill, and asked for a committee of conference. The new tax bill, and the bill to provide for retali-

atory measures against the Yankee Government, chiefly occupied the attention of the House. No final action was taken on any of those measures.

Correspondence.

We lay before our readers copies of letters received by his Honor, the Mayor, from the Mayor of the city of Charleston, as also from Gen. Beauregard. The prompt, hearty and generous response made to the call for aid, cannot and will not be forgotten. Dr. Choppin and the gentlemen mentioned in Mayor Macbeth's letter have arrived :

> STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,) MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON. City Hall, Sept 26, 1862.

Hon. JNO. DAWSON,

Mayor of Wilmington.

DEAR SIR: Your letter and also telegram of 23d inst., was duly received. It distressed me much to hear of the afflicted state of your city. So many of our physicians have gone into the army and of our nurses to Virginia, that I have not been able to obtain for you such assistance as I desired—the bearer Mr. Schohoe, will hand you this. I send him as a nurse, with seven others, whose names he will hand you.—
Mr. Schoboe volunteered his services and is one of my
officers. He will see that the nurses I send you attend to their duties.

Some physicians and nurses will come to-night for your city. I will send more nurses to-morrow, and continue to send until you inform me that you have enough. In the hope that God may soon relieve your city of its present pestilence,
I remain with highest respect,

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF So. Ca. & Ga.,) Charleston, 25th Sept. 1862. To his Honor, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C. DEAR SIR: Having noticed, in the papers, your dispatch to Mayor Macbeth, concerning medical aid, &c., and Dr. Choppin, of my staff, having offered his services to repair to Wilmington, I hereby send him, hoping that his experience and ability, acquired at the Charity Hospital and in his private practice in New Orleans, may enable him to be of material aid to your suffering community.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Comd'g Dep't, So. Ca. and Ga.

roes of it. Many are the instances of their heroism, and amongst them the following should be put on r . cord : W. H. Hiywood, a lad not near out of his "teens," is a private in the gallant 7th N. C. Troops, commanded by his brother, Col. Ed. G. Haywood. [A third brother, it will be remembered, was killed at the battle of Cold Hurbir.] At the second great battle at Manassas, the boy, W. H. Haywood, received a minnie ball in the fleshy part of his arm, between the elbow and the shoulder. Gathering himself up, and taking his musket in his left hand, the ball still in his arm, he sought the headquarters of General Branch, commanding the brigade, and addressing him, said, "General, I am shot in the right arm and cannot longer use my musket; but if I can be useful to you in bearing orders or in any other manner, 1 am here at your sarvine "the boy hero taking with him his gun. reluctantly left the field.

A WHOLE CAMP SKEDADDLING .- The New York Post states that about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the 20th and part of the 27th New Jersey regiments, numbering about 2,000 men, who were in camp, near R ssville, New Jersey, scatterel in all directions. The Post says:

The men were sworn in on Thursday, rec ived their clothing yesterday, and "skedaddled" to-day, after vainly imploring the officers to give them a day or two of gaace in town. The camp is near Newark, and the men effected a "strategic" movement down the bank of the canal to that city, choosing the short-

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 10th instaut, at his residence in Orange county, WILLIAMSON PARRISH, Esq., in the 62d year of his age, after a severe and lingering illness of fourteen weeks, which he bore with patience and fortitude .-During his sickness he was never heard to murmur or complain, but seemed to await his fate with unexampled calmness and serenity. Few persons, to the writer of this brief notice, possessed in a higher degree the social and domestic virtues. Kind hearted and hospitable, he always enjoyed himself around the fireside with his friends and neighbors. Many will bear witness to the geniality of his friendship, and his disposition to oblige those whom he could serve. Quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, he delighted more in the social circle than in the busy, bustling scenes of men. He is the last of his family save one, an only son, now in the army, who survives to mourn over this severe dispensption, which will not cease amidst the roar of cannon and the clash of arms.

Died, at his father's residence in Roanske, Martin, county, N. C., on Monday p. in., Sept. 22nd, 1862, SAMUEL ROBERT EBORN, youngest son of Wm. C. and Martha S. A. W. Eborn. aged 11 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Confederate Courts.

THE Fall Term of the Confederate Courts will L be held as follows: For the Albemarle District, at Rocky Mount, on the third Monday in November next, For the Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on

Monday in November next. For the Cape Fear District, at Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in December next. The Receivers under the Sequestration Act will file accounts in the Clerks offices of the Districts wherein they reside, of every matter which has passed sequestration on or before 15th of November next, and the day of holding the next terms in the several Districts is hereby appointed

to pass upon said accounts. ASA BIGGS, Judge.

Register and Standard copy weekly 4 weeks, and send bills to the Marshall at Goldsboro'. CAMP MANGUM, RALEIGH, October 3, 1862. A LL commissioned, non-commissioned officers

absent with or without furloughs, are ordered to report themselves to these headquarters immediately for active service, or they will be considered as deserters, and dealt with the severest punishment. By order of J. V. Jo. DAN, Colonel Commanding 31st Regiment N. C. Troops.

JNO. GUION, Acting Adj't. To the Magistrates of Wake County. VOU ARE REQUESTED TO ASSEMBLE AT THE Y Court House at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 4th of Oct ober next, to take some action in regard to the appeal pmade by the States' agent at Saltville, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., and also to make some disposition of the salt already

THOS. G. WHITAKER, Chm'n C. C. HOPE PAPER MILLS.

ONE FINISHER AND ONE MACHINE TENDER wanted at the above Mills. To competent parties the highest wages will be paid. Address A. G. SPEAR, Superintendent, Mobile Alabama.

PIANO FORTES TUNED, BY JAMES PIRSSON, for a few days. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomeroy, Eq., will receive prompt attention.

N. B .- An excellent Piano for sale. Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. HAVING sawed the best portion of timber off my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and Smithfilld stations.

The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order.—
The tarpentine still is in good order, holds 18 barrels.—
Can be bought on a credit if desired. The still is suitable for a ' hiskey still.

Aug 30

82-w1mpd&tf JAMES J. PAYNE, Co. F. 19th Regiment N. C. T. has deserted. He is 31 years of age, blue eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, five feet ten inches high and by occu-

pation a carpentar. Pavne was born in Forsyth county, enlisted at Greensboro', Guilford county, N. C., 17th June 1861.

Lieut. Commanding Co. F, 2m2 Cavalry.

Camp Campbell, July 21st, 1862.