

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.

RECOGNITION has again raised its syrea song on both sides of the Atlantic. The extracts which we make to-day from the British and French Journals are calculated to make Confederates believe that the time for recognition has at length arrived, and that it will soon be accomplished. The news of the Yankee disasters below Richmond, and almost under the fortifications at Washington, had reached England and France, and filled all Europe with admiration for Southern valor on the field and Southern wisdom in council. Never have any people before, struggling. for their liberties, the Greeks not excepted, received more hearty or universal commendation from the press of distant nations. European nations have seen us disperse and whip from our borders successively three Yankee armies, and cause the last one to seek shelter under the fortifications of Washington. European papers extol the valor which performed these achievements, and some of them justly demand recognition for the Confederacy, by their respective governments.

But the emancipation proclamation of Lincoln, the Fiend, and the news of Lee's having recrossed the Potow ac, and the failure of the sympathy and aid looke for in Maryland had not crossed the Atlantic. The will form new pleas for delay on the part of more slow exercise of their tardy justice. England is truy ble element of slave insurrection may not be invoked." an enlightened nation but as far as the practical wo kings of the institution of slaver is concerned it s is comparatively in barbarian darkness. The prejudices of the disciples of White Hall against slavery are as deep and ineradicable as are those of the maddest fanatics of Boston. They were suckled at the same breast, educated at the same school, and constitute the same class of canting, heartless hypocrites, and incorrigible, avaricious bigots. The anti-slavery power of England stands about in the same ratio to the proslavery as the same powers to each other in the United States or Northern despotism. Had not slavery per se stood in he way of England and France, our recognition by those powers would have long since been acknowledged. Nor have their material interests been, nor will they ever be, sufficient to overcome their prejudices against the South, solely, absolutely, separately and distinctly on this account. We do not say that they would stand idly by and see our own women and children butchered and exterminated by servile hands ; but next to their own safety and prosperity as nations do they hope and pray for negro emancipation. We make these remarks simply to express our own opinion on the probability of immediate recognition It will not take place until the reasonable permanency of the Confederate Government has been established by the prowess of our own arms and the valor of our own troops. At best, it would be worth but little without armed intervention or something else, from which we could derive material aid. That is not looked for. and without it, bare recognition would give us a habitation and a name among the nations of the earth-nothing more. To obtain it, we must fight our own battles, which trusting in God, we are able to do. Of course, it is highly gratifying, to read in British and French journals, the high opinion intertained and expressed for the valor of our troops, the skill of our Generals and the wisdom of our Councils. We are grateful for the sympathy they express and the appeals they make, in our behalf, for immediate recognition, and we hope to convince them we are worthy of it all. But our trials are only beginning, and it will be the part of wisdom to rely solely on the God of battles, who giveth not the race to the swift nor the battle to the strong, and the strength and wisdom with which He sees fit to endue us. Supported, sustained and recognized by him, we will at last be victorious. "If God be for us (and his interposition in our behalf has already been miraculous) who can be against us." SUPERIOR COURT OF WAKE .- The Fall term of this court was held here last week, his Honor, Judge Heath presiding. The only business of importance we heard of was the Yarborough will case. Two wills were offered for probate, each as the last will and testament of the late Col. Edward Yarboroug, well known as the proprietor of the Yarborough House, in this city. The first of these wills was executed five days before the death of the testator, and bequeathed to the widow the cash en hand, amounting to some twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, while to the children of the deceased, eight to ten in number, it hequeathed the Hotel property of every kind, valued at some twenty to thirty thousand dollars. The second first, and the day before the death of the testator, reversed these bequests, giving to the widow the Hotel property and to the children the cash. No exception was taken to the form of either instrument, the only question being, was the testator in a fit condition of mind when he executed the second will. The jury held he was not, and the first will, leaving the Hotel property to the children stands. The court refused a new trial, and we understand that an appeal has been taken to the Supreme court, on what grounds we have not learned. Messrs. Badger and Badham appeared for the children. Messrs. Moore and Haywood for the widow. 'The case occupied two days.

Lincoln's Proclamation. The proclamation of Lincoln the Fiend, announing the extinction of slavery from the first day of Janu-ry next, is equally the theme of the press and

the people. In all portions of the country, and by the press of the North as well as the South, its obvious interpretation is the same. All understand it to mean a fiendish invitation to servile insurrection, in full view of all the atrocious horrors which such a system of warfare would provoke. It is the last engine which a baffled and desperate foe can employ o ruin those whom he cannot rule.

To illustrate the horrors of a servile war, and the fiendish spirit of those who invoke it, the Richmond Enquirer calls to mind the brutal deeds of the notorious Nat Turner, in the Southampton insurrection, in 1831. Nat, we are told, murdered, not only the few men who fell into his power, but sought to appease his fiendish appetite on the reeking blood of the babe in the cradle. Every member of the family of Mr. Travis, Turner's kind master, was savagely put to death. Mrs. Waller and her ten children were slaughtered and piled in a heap on the floor. A school of blooming little girls were captured and all brutally massacred except one who escaped. The family of Mrs. Vaughan was destroyed. In this manner, says the Enquirer, between Sunday night and Monday noon they had murdered fifty-five persons,

nearly all of whom were women and children. It is to revive these scenes of bloody horrors and render them universal in the South, that Lincoln proposes to emancipate the slaves; for thus do the Northern papersinterpret his fiendish proclamation. The N.Y. Times, while applauding it, earnestly hopes that, by the first of January, the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, and "that the terrible elements of slave insurrection may not be invoked."

The sincerity with which Lincoln's imp of the Times utters this hope may readily be inferred, by contemplating the prospect which it has of putting down the rebellion, by the military hand, in the space of "ninety days." Never was there a time with Yankee editors, when the rebellion would not be put down in "nine.y days." And even after the expiration of six times ninety days, their ruffian hordes have been flogged, whipped and conquered, at all points of the compass, and driven back to their first starting point, the imp or subordinate fiend of the Times affects to earnestly. hope that, in "ninety days" more, "the rebellion will governments, and give them color of excuse for the be put down by the military hand, and that the terri-The probability of a general "slave insurrection" in consequence of Lincoln's proclamation or from any other agency which he may employ to effect it, is barely worth serious consideration. The New York World, the Journal of Commerce and the National Intelligencer all regard it as brutum fulmen. Still it is not impossible that these fiends and their agents in human form, if able to pass undetected among us, might be able to effect much mischief. Of course they will come as wolves in sheeps' clothing. There are even now in our midst those who would gladly undertake Lincoln's agency and rejoice to see his most hellish purpose accomplished. But these impious wretches must be watched closely. None but men of tried integrity and unsullied honor should be allowed to have any intercourse with, or control over. the black population. If kept from the polluting associations of Yankee mercenaries and Southern traitors but little danger is to be apprehended. Forevarned, however, fools will be, if not forearmed .--There is nothing to be lost by keeping a sharp look out and providently guarding every avenue to danger. But how should they be regarded who contemplate with complacency and denounce such horrors against s? That we may see where we are, and how we stand relation to a barbarous foe, we may readily admit that it gives a new aspect and new policy to the war. It is worse than raising the black flag. When armies refuse to take or give quarter, the defenceless women and helpless infancy and decrepid old age are supposed to be exempt from indiscriminate slaughter.-But in no servile war, ancient or modern, have these classes had any immunity from the dreadful carnage. Lincoln the Fiend knows this, and knowing it departs from and violates all the laws of civilized warfare by seeking to procure the murder of women and children by the hands of their servants. This is a thousand fold worse than raising the black flag, and it now becomes the duty of the government, the army and the people, to concert and publish to the world such measures of retaliation as mankind, for whose rights we fight, and the God whom we serve will justify. We are not surprised to see that a Southern editor, professing to be "a christian not a savage," gives out the idea that he would prefer to see a HAYTI made of the South than that the latter should hoist the black flag. He affects to be urged to this preference, under the inspiration which enables him to predict that, in such an event, Providence himself would withdraw from us the light of His countenance, and obliterate the Confederacy from the map of pations. This seems to be the argument of one who has not well considered the attributes of Him whom he professes to follow. The hoisting of the BLACK flag would, we admit, be a terrible remedy for the evil complained of; the idea that the South should be made a Hayti, through the indiscriminate massacre of all classes, sexes, conditions and ages, as well the soldier in the field as his wife in his lonely cottage, and his babe in stance of Yankee savages-such an idea, we say, is flaaitions and cowardly. The Southern soldier will never submit to such treatment of his wife and children. and on the conduct of the Southern soldier, in the present trying crisis, the salvation of the Southern people depend. No retaliatory measures short of instant death to our brutal invaders, whenever captured, so long as Lincoln's proclamation is in force, will atone for the fiendish spirit which it breathes. Were we using a musket instead of a pen, we would advocate the swiftest and most terrible retribution, by instant death on every invading enemy captured on Southern soil, until this fiendish proclamation were revoked .--We would do it in the fear of God, from a sense of duty to our country, and in view of the speedy deathto which such a course might expose us. If, at length, under God, we should come out conquerors, we had only been His instruments in avenging and averting the terrible death meditated against our wives and children, relatives, friends and countrymen, and in re-establishing the rights and liberties for which Washington fought and thousands fell. If, under the same Providence, we should fall into the enemy's brutal hands and suffer instant death, we would be spared the agony, perhaps, of returning home to listen to the story which could recite only the tortures and agonies of all our loved ones expiring by the hands of savage ruffians. A thousand considerations would move us. we think, were we in the army, to fight under the black flag. But not being there-not being exposed to the dangers and trials which our brave soldiers are called upon to pass through, we have no right to give our voice for dangers which we do not encounter .--Nor would our voice have much weight in determining the policy of a war whose ponderous proportions, varying fortunes and probable duration, the best military intellects can alone measure, comprehend and

calculate. There are those whose office it is to determine this policy, and who alone can judge of its fitness by knowing the means for its prosecution at their command. To their heads, their hearts and their hands, we cheerfully confide it. President Davis justly ranks, at home and abroad, as one of the greatest statesmen of the age, as Gen. Lee does as one of the greatest Generals. To these we might add a list of military chieftains unsurpassed by any army the world ever saw, for true courage and military genius. Let these determine the policy of the war, and whateverit be, their gallant and hitherto victorious army will spill their blood freely in vindicating its justice. If they shall say "black flag"-"no quarter to our invaders," uptil Lincoln's fiendish proclamation be revoked?-as for ourselves, we will hail the decision with joy, and regard it as dictated by superior wisdom, and influenced by a necessity which no milder mode of war- snatch from the conscription law a sprig of aristocfare would justify. Lincoln has done worse than hoist the black flag, and whatever system of retaliation our Government may see proper to adopt will be approved by the Southern people, vindicated by Southern | flunkey Holden. The chairman appointed a commitvalor, and justified before God and man.

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THE STATE JOURNAL, RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

Latest News by the Mails. THE ABMY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Of the opposing forces in the vicinity of Winchester, nothing definite has been learned since our issue of Saturday. A battle, then thought to be imminent and so announced by us, seems not so near now as it then appeared to be. The rumor which then prevailed that Lee was advancing on McClellan; seems to have been premature; and McClellan, seems, has no intention of advancing upon Lee. dispatch from Washington, Oct. 1st. announces the arrival there of the Hon. John Cochrane, from the right wing of the army, who reports it "in good condition," but thinks "they need and expect rest." The cavalry skirmish, mentioned in our telegraphic column, and in which the lying Yankees claim a victory, came off last Wednesday, as stated, near Martinsburg; but Lieut, McGruder, who left our army on Thursday, informs the Richmond Dispatch, that the ever-conquering Yankees came out, as usual, second best.'

A gentleman who left Winchester on Friday and arrived in Richmond Sunday afternoon, informs the same paper that all was quiet on the border when he left and that a general fight was not deemed imminent

It was not believed that the enemy had crossed the Potomac in force, only at Harper's Ferry, which

Our Vacant Seat in the Legislature. It is evident that the people of Wake county desire to testify their sympathy and respect for Capt. Rand, for his sufferings in Yankee dungeons and for his gallantry and patriotism before and since his imprisonment, by electing him to fill the vacancy in the Legislature, occasioned by the death of Henry W. Miller. He has been recommended by the people through the three political papers of this city and by every man we have spoken to on the subject

Seeing this, and fully understanding the wishes of the yeomen of the county, Holden, the new flunkey of the aristocracy of Raleigh, attempts to defeat the wishes of the people and to forestall their action, by springing a meeting here on Saturday last, to foist upon the county a candidate without a shadow of claim to the support of the voters of Wake, and to racy.

The meeting we allude to was composed of a mere handful of the wire-workers of this place, led by tee to draft resolutions, of whem, and of course, flunkey Holden was chief, and a set of the flunkey's resolutions was the consequence. Next, three candidates were nominated. They

were, Col. Daniel G. Fowle, Kemp. P. Battle and Capt. Wiley D. Jones. Not a soul suggested the name of Capt. Rand ! Then the farce of the ballot was gone through, and of course Col. Daniel G. Fowle was nominated. We could have told Capt. Jones two weeks ago, that he was not the man selected-though a primary meeting of his friends had recommended him and though two companies in camp had urged his name. He was not of the kind the flunkey wanted, and Mr. Battle knew it and was a party to the arrangement made in favor of Col. Fowle. And now Capt. Jones is expected to come up like a true soldier to the support of the Colonel. and in the course of time he may get a chance himself -after the whole clan of aristocratic sprigs are provided for.

And now will any one tell us why Capt. Rand was not deemed worthy of having his name mentioned in connection with this vacancy, seeing that he had been first suggested and seeing that the people to no inconsiderable extent were for him ? And then will any one tell us how it was that Col. Fowle, whom none of the people, outside the clique, had thought of, even, should be selected ? The answers will suggest themselves to our readers.

But Col. Fowle is the candidate and is before

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, Oct. 2 .- A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register from Tupelo, 21, says that a company of Yankee cavalry yesterday, penetrated to the railroad two miles south of Baldwin and cut the telegraph wire. They were attacked by twenty-five of the 2d Tennessee cavalry, routed and driven off Daily. with a loss of seven killed and two prisoners. Our loss was two killed and noze wounded.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MOBILE, Oct. 8 .- Brute Butler has issued an order (No. 76) requiring all persons in New Orleans, male or female, eighteen years of age or upwards, who sympathize with the Southern Confederacy, to report themselves by the 1st of October, with descriptive lists of their property, real and personal. If they renew their allegiance to the United States Government, they are to be recommended for pardon; if not, they will be fined and imprisoned, and their property confiscated. The policemen of the city are charged with the duty of seeing that every householder enrolls his property in the respective districts.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6 .- In the Set ate to-day, the bill passed refunding to North Carolina excess of her quota of war tax paid int , the Treasury, also House appropriation bill for December. Also House bill for ncreasing the pay of privates and non-commissioned fficers of the army four dollars per month-yeas 14. navs 6

In the House the tax bill was laid on the table, 36 to 28. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to report another bill for revenue.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 6. Savannah papers of this morning contain dispatches from Baldwin, of the 4th. The Confederates evacuated the batteries near Jacksonville on the approach of the Federals.

Two gunboats came up to the city-one returned down the river. No enemy landed at Jacksonville up to 8'o'clock on Saturday.

MOBILE, Sept. 6.

Passengers this morning report Gen. Price's command attacked the Federals on the 3d, near Corinth. riving them from every position. Loss heavy on both sides. No particulars.

FROM CORINTH. RICHMOND, Oct. 6 .- An official dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn, dated :

HEADQUARTERS NEAR CORINTH, Oct. 3. P. M. We have driven the enemy from every position. We are within \$ of a mile of Corinth. The enemy is huddled together about town, some on our extreme left trying to hold possession. So far all glorious,

Crowder, each \$30, Life Members. From Miss S. B. Hipton, \$30 to make her sister, Miss G. Hinton, a Life Member. From Mrs. C. Pool, \$30 to make her son, W. F. Pool, a Life Member. From the young ladies of Miss Partridge's school, \$30, to make His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, a Life Member.

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

Arrangements are making by which, on the 1st of November next, we will be

enabled to publish the State Journal

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Clay, of Ala., submitted a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to take or cause to be taken testimony in relation to outrages perpetrated by the forces of the U. S. to be preserv-

d amongst the puble archives. Adopted. House bill to authorize the establishment of camps instruction, was passed. Also House bill to reorganize the Medical Department of the Provisional army, and Senate bill to punish and repress the importation by the enemy of counterfeit Confederate freasury notes.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Exemption bill was agreed to and sent to the House for concurrence.

In the House the bill was passed to provide for the payment of bounties due to deceased soldiers-also,

the general Appropriation bill for December. The Tax bill was further considered until adjournment

Oct. 4 .- In the Senate, the House bill ordering the payment of decease soldier's bounties passed ; also house bill authorizing the President to import duty from all machinety to be used in the manufacture of clothing, shoes, arms, dc., also the Senate bill to provide for refunding to Louisiana, excess of war tax paid into the Treasury ; also house bill amendatory of the act for the organization of the Staff Department. The House bill authorizing men between 85 and 45 to volunteer, discussed at great length, and was finally laid upon the table. A resolution was adopted postponing adjeurnment until the 13th inst. In the House, a bill was passed for the enrollment of persons subject to military duty, without the limits of their State or residence ; also the Senate bill to provide for the organization of Mil tary Courts to attend the army in the field. The report of Committee of Conference on the Exemption bill was agreed to, also the Senate resolution extending the session to 13th instant.

Acknowledgments.

Rev. E. A. Bolles, Agent of the Bible Society of the Confederate States, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in the City of Raleigh, to Oct. 1. 1862

From G. W. Mordecai and Miss M. C. Cameron, \$50 each, to make each Life Members.

From William Peace, Prof. E. Emmons, H. D. Turner, Rev. W. H. Cunninggim, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Mrs. Fabius J. Haywood, W. J. W.

place was supposed to be occupied by about fifteen thousand. Their pickets extended 5 or 6 miles in the direction of Charlestown, into which town they threw a few shells on Wednesday, but soon returned in the direction of the Ferry and were said to have re-crossed the Potomac into Maryland.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE R. R. ENGINES. Five Yankee locomotives-three uninjured and two slightly damaged-captured in the neighborhood of Warrenton and Manassas, reached Lynchburg last Friday, over the Orange Railroad, the trestle work across the Rappahannock having been finished just in time to enable them to cross and get out of the way of the Yankees in their late raid upon Warrenton. The engines are valued at \$20,000 a piece. A number of captured cars were also brought over in safety. These are the same engines which, the telegraph says, the Yankees claim to have re-captured. FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The report that Fredericksburg has been re-occubied by the enemy is contradicted, but may be so, it

in favor of McClellin.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE VICTORY. The telegraph announces another Confederate victory. Van Dorn, Lovell and Price thrashed the Yankees last Friday near Corinth. See dispatch.

ENGAGEMENT ON BLACKWATER. A rumor was current on Sunday that on Friday

previous the enemy's gunboats ascended the Blackwater as far as Franklin Depot, on the Scaboard Railroad, and burned the Depot. It appears they did reach Franklin, fired some shot and shell, but were repulsed by Graham's battery, the sharpshooters also annoving them considerably along the banks of the river. Six of the rascals are said to have been killed. The following unsatisfactory report reached headquarters, Petersburg, last Saturday and is published in the Express :

FRANKLIN, SOUTHARPTON Co., VA., October 3-61 p.m.

We have just driven the enemy back. They attacked us in the morning in their gunboats, and in the afternoon made a demonstration on our front. J. K. MARSHALL, Colonel Commanding, Franklin.

From the COAST, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE or the TRANS-MISSISSIPPI Department, we heard nothing important since our last issue.

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

There seems to be no sensible abatement in the ravages of this dreadful scourge of mankind. The Journal of Saturday reports for the week ending on Friday night, 267 cases and 82 deaths. On Saturday the 27th Sept., the new cases were 29 and the deaths 13: on Friday last the new cases were 40, and the deaths 13. The Journal of Monday announces 9 interments the day previous. Physicians, nurses, provisions and money begin to be supplied from abroad, and ought to be supplied liberally while the disease prevails.

KILLED, ETC.

m . . . C Endaral killed and wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg is 12,552. The N.Y. Tribune admits a loss, in killed. wounded and missing,

people for their suffrages, and so too is Capt. Oscar R. Rand, and it is our province and our duty to examine the claims of these two gentlemen and to bring before the people their records.

Colonel Fowle-(we must give him his title, though he has no more claim to it than we have, for he is not a Colonel, nor even a private, though he should be one in the conscript camp, and why he is not one we no more know than we do why none of his class are to be found there)-so we will call him Colonel Fowle -Colonel Fowle, then, is a talented young lawyer and a pleasant and agreeable young gentleman. He is a na-

tive of Washington county and settled in Raleigh some six or eight years ago. He is son-in-law of Hon. R. M. Pearson, chief-justice of the Supreme court. He is a crafty, wire-working politician, and nothing more politically, and has been engaged in "triggering" for the Whigs, Know-nothings, Distributionists, Ad-valoremites, and now Conservatives, since the first day he set foot in Wake county. When the war broke out he joined the Raleigh Rifles as a Lientenant .. but for a shade office as Captain in the Commissary department. That office gave out and for a while the

Colonel was nothing. After a while he joined in with several others and raised a company for a twelve months regiment, and became Captain. That company and several others were joined together and made into the 31st regiment, and the "Colonel" was made Lieutenant Colonel. In the course of time the regiment went to Roanoke Island where its career was cut short by the Yankees. The Colonel amongst the rest was paroled, and has remained ever since snugly at home with his family. On the re-organization of the regiment, after its exchange, a couple of weeks ago, the Lieutenant Colonel, knowing he could be re-elected to his old position, undertook to beat his old Colonel (Jordan, a military man) but was himself beaten, and the elections left him without an office of any kind. Of course it could not be expected that the "Colonel" would stay by his regiment as a private (though some men are foolish enough to do such things.) and he once more returned to the bosom of his

is at least the equal of Colonel Fowle, though but a Captain. In all probability he would long since have been a Colonel if he had had any connection with the Supreme Court, or if he had not preferred to stay with the boys who had originally enlisted with him He has followed the honorable profession of a farmer and has sought no higher position than a place in the affections of his family and his neighbors. When the war broke out he recruited a company and commanded it with some distinction at the battle of Newbern and neither he nor his men ever surrendered or ceased

nd our men behaved nobly. Loss I am afraid heavy. It is nearly night. Lovell's and Price's troops have our thanks. The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 3d, contains dispatch from Louisville of the 2nd, which says, information just received states that the Federal army is drawn up in line of battle 21 miles distant on Bardstown Road. Heavy skirmishing going on, and a battle anticipated.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND .- A neat, instructive Monthly sheet, intended, as its name imports, for the use of children, by the Presbyterian Committee of publication, Richmond, Virginia. The August and September numbers have been received, and if fair specimens of future numbers, this little periodical should be placed in the hands of every reading child in the country. The following are the terms :

A package of one or more copies monthly, for one year, to one address, will be sent for 25 cents a copy. For all others the price will be 30 "

The postage on each number will be ten cents a year. Orders for the paper, and all other communications

DZ. nicmbouu, va.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED .- We learn from the Army correspondence of the Savannah Republican that Col Duncan K. McRae, who, in the lattle battle at Sharpsburg, took command of the brigade of Gen. Ripley after that officer was wounded, was himself slightly wounded, but he remained on the field to the close of he fight .- Register.

We saw the above announcement in the army corespondent of the Charleston Courier of the 29th ult. and intended to suggest that Col. McRae by this time, among many gallant North Carolinians, had won his star. While deprecating outside officiousness, we hope his claims will be duly considered.

PROMOTED.-Lieut. Col. J. C. S. McDowell to be Colonel 54th regiment N. C. Troops, vice Col. Wimbish resigned.

Maj. R. M. Murchison to be Lieut. Col., vice Mc-Dowell promoted

Capt. Anderson Ellis to be Major, vice Murchison promoted.

Capt. S. D. Poole, 10th regiment N. C. Troops, artillery) to be Lieut. Col. vice Jno. L. Bridgers resigned, some time ago, on account of ill health. First Lieut. J. C. Manson to be Captain, vice Pool

FEDERALS IN NEW OBLEANS .- An influential merchant just from New Orleans, reports that the Feder als are committing great depredations on the plantations above the city. In many instances they have stolen every negro and destroyed everything on the plantations.

DR R. V. LEMOIN, of Salisbury, wishes to be appointed hangman for the purpose of putting an end to Gen. Phelps, the murderer of Mumford, at New Orleans. 'The Doctor's letter to us on the subject is unfit for publication. There is a slight difficulty in the way of gratifying the Doctor's wishes-Phelps is not a prisoner vet. We wish he was.

Facts and Rumors. A conterence on the subject of a Cotton supply has taken place in London. A deputation from the Cotton supply Association met Commissioners from the countries which sent Cotton samples to the International Exhibition. Representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, India, Australia, and sundry South American States were present. All made more or less encouraging representations of what those countries were capable in the production of Cotton.

From sundry friends, by T. McGee, \$30 to make Rev. J. M. Atkinson a Life Member. From Rev. J. D. Huffham, Rev. Dr. Smedes,

Hon K. Rayner, \$20 each. From Hon. J. H. Bryan, Mrs. Wm. Boylan, Rev.

T. E. Skinner, W. W. Holden, E. B. Freeman, J. G. Williams, Mrs. Ellen Mordecai, P. F. Pescud, Dr. E. C. Fisher, each \$10.

From P. Cowper, \$6; Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mrs. J. M. Atkinson, Mrs. A. P. Patterson, Rev. John S. Long. Mrs. H. Depkin, C. Dewey, Jordan Womble, Jr., Miss G. Hinton, Cash, S. F. Phillips, Dr. I. W. Hughes, Cash, T. H. Selby, James McKimmon, Mrr. E. Yarborough, each \$5.

From John Armstrong, \$3.05; Rev. Dr. Mason. \$2.50; W. R. Richardson, \$2; Cash, \$2; Cash, Mrs. Bobbitt, Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Stronach, Miss-Mary Stronach, each \$1.

Public collection at Bible meeting, \$43.45-making \$720.

The Magistrates and Safety Committee of Jones County are most earnestly solicited to meet at the Court House in Trenton, on the fourth Monday of the present month, to make some arrangements for furnishing the county with Salt, and especially to adopt some measures for the relief of the poor and destitute families. I have already procured some Salt, but cannot de any-

thing with it without your assistance. THOS. J. WHITAKER, Salt Agent oct 8-w3t-92

FINE OLD PEACH & APPLE BRANDY

A Friend of the Editors of this paper has a few barrels of very excellent FOUR YEAR OLD PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY, which he offers for sale in small quantities at \$15 per gallon. This is a first rate article, distilled by himself for his family use and is certainly four years old. He offers it for medicinal purposes, it being free from any sort of adulteration. Also, a few barrels of PURE CORN WHISKEY, one year old. This is represented as a good, but not an extra article. Address,

Editors State Journal, Raleigh, N. C.

oct 8-tf-92 BLACKS AND WHITES HOSPITAL, September 80, 1862.

EDITORS STATE JOURNAL-Sirs : Having heard shat 1 EDITORS STATE JOURNAL-SHE': Having heard shart i was published in your paper as being absent without proper authority, I take the liberty of correcting the statement, as the following certificate will show. I do not deem it necessary to say more, only that some one, through malice, has made a slight mistake.

Yours, very truly, JAMES B. WATKINS, Company G, 43rd N. C. Troops

BLACKS AND WHITES HOSPITAL, Sept. 22, 1862. I certify that private J R Watkins, company G, 43rd Reg't N. C. Troops, who is adverised as absent without authority, was transferred to this hospital from the 1st N. C., Petersburg, July 22d, 1862, is now here unfit for duty, and that he is improperly advertised. THOS. R. BLANDY,

A. A. Surgeon in charge Blacks and Whites Hospital. Nottoway county, Va. Oct 8-92-11pd

C. S. MILIITART PRISONS, SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 29, 1862. } A Reward of Thirty Dollars (\$30) will be paid for the arrest and safe delivery of every deserter from the Confederate States Army, at this post; or Fif A for the arrest and sate Army, at this promised of from the Confederate States Army, at this provide the confinement of seen Dollars (\$15) for the arrest and safe confinement of even Dollars (\$15) for the arrest and safe confinement of any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they can be secured by the military authorities. Capt. & A. Q. M. oct 8-92-tf

Confederate Courts, THE Fall Term of the Confederate Courts will

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 the fourth

Captain Rand treated his men before their capture and whilst in imprisonment, we will not enlarge u on, as we are sure it would be against his wishes, except to say that they wanted for nothing but their liberty and to be in the field again, till he was separated from them.

family, instead of reporting himself to Major Mallett, he being under 35 years of age. And now he is a candidate for Wake county. Captain Oscar R. Rand was born and raised in Wake county. In education and in every other respect he

to fight till surrounded and overpowered and dragged away to loathsome Yankee dungeons, where for monins they have ingered in nunger and filth. How

promoted.

If such things have happened as are suggested in the following paragraph, copied from the Wilmington Journal of Thursday last, the base perpetrators of such heartless impostures should be hung as enemies to their race :

THE SCORE OF HUMANITY .- We have heard it suggested that permission has been obtained by speculating parties to ship flour from Richmond to Wilmington, on the score of humanity. Now we beg to say that if permission has been so given, it has been obtained on false pretences. No flour has sold here by any parties so obtaining it, except at the usual speculative prices. None under thirty dollars per barrel, whereas it could have been, "on the score of humanity," sold for eight to ten dollars less. We say what we do know.

If this thing is to be done, let the permission be asked for by the public authorities of the town, not by speculators, who would coin money out of it. Let such things be marked and stopped.

Surgeon General Hammond reports at Washington that 3000 dead Confederates have been buried on the field at Sharpsburg by the Federals, and that 600 remain unburied.

of 28,000. GEN. TOOMBS.

By a private dispatch from Dr. T. A. Raines to a gentleman of this city, says the Columbus Sun, we learn that he will leave Richmond Wednesday with Gen. Toombs, for Georgia, his wound requiring a respite from active duty.

The following expression of sympathy for the disfressed is justly entitled to the sincere acknowledgements of gratitude which it calls forth. We copy from the Journal of last Thursday :

Contributions.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2d, 1862.

The Sanitary Committee, for themselves and in behalf of the numerous indigent and suffering individuals in our midst, are desirous of expressing, in the most public manuer, a sense of their sincere and heartfelt gratitude to those of our community, remaining, and those who, though absent from necessity or prudence, still sympathise, by substantial manifestations, with the helpless and needy, left to providential interposition. The following contributions of provisions have been received, or are in transit :- from Messrs Rankin and Martin, 1 cask rice, 2 bush, salt ; Levi A. Hart, Esq., 2 bbls flour; Col. John McRae, 10 bushels meal; N. S. Carpenter, Esq., 4 bbls and 1 box potatoes, 2 hams, 1 Box chickens, 1 bag meal; S. D. Wallace, Esq. President, and Col. S. L. Fremont, Superintendent in behalf of W. & W. R. R. Co., 1,000 lbs bacon, 20 bbls flour, 50 bushels meal. Add to which the following donations in money :- Mrs. Susan Marks, \$30 ; Col. S. L. Fremont, \$50; W. A. Wright, Esq, \$50; E. P. Hall, Esq., \$50; Dr. Jas, A. Miller, \$50. P. W. FANNING, Sec'y.

We acknowledge the receipt from Captain R. 8 Tucker of a list of our wounded left in the hands of us by Dr. S. A. Smith.

Three weeks ago Capt. Rand returned to his home and young family. In less than a week afterwards he had reported himself at headquarters at Richmond for duty, knowing that his captaincy had been assumed by another in the reorganization of his regiment, but knowing that the ranks were still open for him yet.

Without going farther with this comparison to-day, we present these two names to the freemen of Wake, and simply ask them which should be chosen ? Capt. Rand has not sought the honor which he so well merits, and which his friends propose to do him. Colonel Fowle has, and without deserving it. Capt. Rand is now in the army and will remain in it, if spared, till the end of the war, whether elected or not .-Col. Fowle is not in the army, and from present indications it is very certain he does not mean to beif he can help it, and unless Major Mallett take him in hand.

THE WILMINGTON SUFFERERS .- We are glad to see that our suggestions in reference to the necessity of aiding the sufferers in Wilmington has been acted on vigorously in this city. A public meeting was held on Saturday to devise means. We don't know what proceedings were had, for the Secretary of the meeting has undertaken to withhold the proceedings from this paper-an evidence, we think, of a picayune mind on his part. At all our churches on Sunthe enemy at Washington, N. C. We published a day the sufferings of the people of Wilmington were full list of the wounded two weeks ago, furnished to brought before the several congregations, and liberal collections in some cases were the result.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST .-- A letter to the New York Tribune, dated Key West, Fla, September 13th, says there is no abatement of yellow fever. All the hospitals are filled, and the vacancies made by death are quickly supplied by new cases. Dr. D. A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, superintendent of the hospitals, died of the fever on the 1st inst. The letter savs:

The military hospitals are quite ample in accommodation for both officers and soldiers, where they are made as comfortable as good nursing, care, and attention can make them. Here however, a large proportion of the cases terminate fatally. Thus far not a woman or child has died of fever. The general hospital at the barracks has one hundred and twenty sick, and some die here daily.

We are informed that last night's train on the Manchester road brought down from Sumter, S. C., a large quantity of articles of food and delicacies for the sick, contributed by the good ladies of that town. This is kindness at the right time. They have our thanks .- Wilmington Journal, 2d inst.

NEWS FROM THE COAST .- Passengers by the Charleston and Savannah Railroad report that the enemy were shelling Bluffton Tuesday morning, and that a force of the enemy had attempted a landing, with what success was not ascertained .- Charleston Courier, Oct. 1.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION .--- The "Republica Union Convention" of New York, have nominated General J. S. Wadsworth, for Governor, and Lyman Tremain, for Lieutenant-Governor, of the State of New York.

For the Cape Fear District, at Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in November next.

Monday in December next. The Receivers under the Sequestration Act will file ac-The Receivers under the Sequestration Act will file ac-counts 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.

Oct 3 CAMP MANGUM, RALEIGH, Optober 3, 1862.

JENERAL ORDER. A LL commissioned, non-commissioned officers A and privates of the 31st regiment N. C. Troops, now absent with or without furloughs, are ordered to report absent with or without furloughs, sre 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. 91-21pd Oct 1

HOPE PAPER MILLS. ONE FINISHER AND ONE MACHINE TENDER wanted at the above Mills. To competent parties the O wanted at the above mus. highest wages will be paid. Address A. G. SPEAB, Superintendent, Mobile Alabamy

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 Smithfild stations. The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order, The turpentine still is in good order, holds 18 barrels. Can be bought on a credit if desired. The still is saitable for a ' hiskey still. N. M. VINSON. 37 82-wlmpdåtf

Aug 30 1 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 carpenter. Payne was born in Forsyth county, enlisted at Greensboro', Guilford county, N. C., 17th June 1861. E. B. KING, Lieut. Commanding Co. F, 2nd Cavalry. Camp Campbell, July 21st, 1862. 73-tf 1861.