

EYE STANDARD.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1862.

The News.

Several days ago, the advance of McClellan's two divisions across the Potomac, excited very general expectations of a battle, but the movement of Jackson's forces to meet the invaders, led them to retire as soon as possible to the north side of the river.—There are therefore no signs of an early fight in that quarter.

Our telegraphic dispatches and Gen. Bragg's report give all the information we have from the West. Our victories in Kentucky, like many others, are neutralized, we fear, by subsequent movements.

We have no news from the eastern part of the State, or from the neighborhood of Suffolk.

Agency for our Troops in Richmond.

We learn that Surgeon General Warren has appointed Dr. O. F. Manson, of Granville, General Medical Agent in Richmond, to attend to the wants of our soldiers. A better appointment could not have been made. The distinguished services of Dr. Manson as a hospital and army surgeon, his known ability in his profession, and his high character as a gentleman, richly entitle him to the confidence of our people. Dr. Manson has made the amplest arrangements for our sick and wounded soldiers.—Ambulances will be at the depots for the purpose of conveying them to the hospital; and in addition to this, Dr. M. will aid all of our soldiers in obtaining furloughs, passes, their pay, and discharges when they seem to be justly entitled to them.

Our excellent Surgeon General, Dr. Warren, has been and is now indefatigable in his efforts to relieve our sick and wounded soldiers. It was assumed by some of the opponents of Gov. Vance that the office of Surgeon General was not necessary, and ought to be abolished. The best evidence that this assumption is erroneous is found in the fact that Dr. Warren has already visited and relieved hundreds in the hospitals in Virginia, who would otherwise have suffered greatly.

The New Conscription.—President Davis has caused a special order to be issued by Adjut. General Cooper, calling for the enrollment of all between the ages of 18 and 40, who are not exempt. There is, no doubt, an absolute need of more men. The first conscription has been partially executed in some of the States. We learn that North Carolina has furnished four times as many men under the first conscription as any of the States.

In 1850, there were in this State, upwards of 29,000 men between the ages of 30 and 40. At present there are about 15,000 between the ages of 25 and 40, but of these there are, perhaps, 5,000 exempt or in the army already.

Contributions to the Cause.

No community in the State has done more for the Southern cause than Fayetteville. The people of that place have contributed men and means without stint. We have heretofore recorded instances of this patriotic liberality on the part of our Fayetteville fellow-citizens; but we have the pleasure of recording to-day one of the most liberal donations, perhaps, which has yet been made. The following letter, which the Governor has kindly permitted us to publish, from Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons, to Gov. Vance, speaks for itself:

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 18, 1862.
His Excellency Gov. Vance:
DEAR SIR—Your eloquent appeal in behalf of our gallant and suffering soldiers cannot but have excited the patriotic feelings of North Carolina from end to end—their own mountains to the seaboard. As our own response, we forward to your address one hundred pairs of shoes. They are coarse, but are the only kind, and almost literally all that we can find in this place. We hope they will prove strong and useful.

Very respectfully and truly, your friends,
E. J. HALE & SONS.
We commend this noble example to the imitation of our people generally. Every one can give something in aid of our brave and suffering troops. By the way, it is not improper that we should state in this connection, that we have seen mentioned in one of the newspapers that Mrs. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, has contributed 250 pairs of socks to our soldiers.

We learn that contributions are coming in rapidly in response to the appeal made by Gov. Vance to our people.

A New Broom.—Broom corn is very scarce and good brooms are not only hard to get, but they are uncommonly high. We saw a good corn broom the other day for which one of our merchants asked \$2 1/2!

We observe that a Dr. Parker of the South-Carolina Asylum is having made a very good broom from the tops of the Chinese Sugar Cane. A good deal of the cane has been made in this State, and we could suggest the propriety of preserving the tops for brooms. We shall be glad to hear that Mr. Parker at our Asylum is putting it to the test. The Columbia Guardian says it is an excellent substitute for broom corn.

LEATHER.—This important article is exceedingly scarce in the Confederacy. In the beginning of the war very little care was taken, especially in the army, to preserve the hides of slaughtered cattle.—This waste cannot now be supplied, and many must suffer during the coming winter. Moreover, those who have leather, in many cases, are asking two or three prices for it.

A letter in Henderson County writes us to know if hides can be bought here. We judge not, as there are not enough to supply the demand. He says that persons who call themselves government agents are buying up all the leather and shoes in that section and taking them out the State. Persons who sell to such individuals should always be sure that they are bona fide government agents. No encouragement whatever should be given to speculators in leather or any other article of prime necessity.

The Council of State.

By the Constitution and laws of the State there is a body of seven men, chosen biennially by the Legislature, called the Governor's Council. These men are usually chosen for their discretion and wisdom, and supposed devotion to the public interests. It is their duty, in the recess of the General Assembly, to advise with the Governor, and to concur with him in making certain appointments and in adopting such measures as may be deemed best in any emergency. The present Council, chosen by the late Legislature, is composed of the following gentlemen: Louis C. Desmond, of Lenoir, John W. Cunningham, of Person, David Murphy, of Cumberland, William A. Ferguson, of Bertie, Jesse F. Graves, of Surry, William L. Hilliard, of Buncombe, and John J. Long, of Halifax or Northampton. They were all original secessionists, with the exception of Mr. Desmond, who was recently appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wooten, of Lenoir, who was also an original secessionist.

We happen to know that Gov. Vance is most anxious to lay an embargo on the transportation of articles of prime necessity from the State by speculators—to make provision for clothing and shoeing our brave soldiers in Virginia, who are already suffering from exposure and cold, and who must suffer still more unless such provision is made for them—and to derive such measures as may be in his power to protect the Eastern portion of the State from the ravages of the enemy. With this view, he notified the Council of State to meet in this City on Saturday last; and it is quite probable that, if a quorum of that body had been present, he would have recommended the assembling of the Legislature some two weeks earlier than the regular period fixed by law, so that that body might have considered and adopted such measures as should have seemed to them expedient and necessary in this important crisis. Meeting thus in advance of the regular period, that body could have completed its labors by Christmas, and adjourned, and the members could have returned to their homes by the first of the ensuing year. But only three of the Council were present, to-wit: Mr. Desmond, of Lenoir, Mr. Ferguson, of Bertie, and Mr. Murphy, of Cumberland. It is believed that Mr. Cunningham was absent from the State, on business, and could not attend, and Mr. Hilliard is in the army; but we know of no good reason why Mr. Graves and Mr. Long could not be present. Mr. Graves may not have received the notice which was sent him, or he may have been absent from home; but we learn that Mr. Long was at home, was duly notified, and was urged by telegraph to attend, the three members abovementioned having remained in Raleigh awaiting his presence from Saturday until Monday evening.

We make no charges or reflections on any of the absent members; but we cannot omit to allude to the singular fact that on no former occasion, during the two years of their term about to expire, have the members of this Council failed to furnish a quorum for the transaction of business. When notified by the preceding administration, a quorum was promptly in attendance, and all party appointments were duly made; but when Gov. Vance calls for them to consider matters of the highest importance, to our brave troops, to our Eastern brethren, and to the State at large, no quorum attends, and he is thus hampered in his wishes and efforts for the public good. Gov. Vance had no party views or party ends to advance in summoning the Council. He was actuated solely by a desire to adopt such measures as would render our troops in Virginia more efficient, and to take steps to defend the State against the approaches of the enemy. These measures must now be postponed. Meanwhile, every hour is precious to the cause and to the State. Thousands of our soldiers are without shoes, and without suitable clothing for the winter; and many of our Eastern fellow-citizens, despairing of that protection which, under all civilized governments, is rightfully claimed as the result of the allegiance of the citizen, are preparing to abandon their homes and remove to the interior, leaving much of their property to the mercy of the enemy, and committing themselves as refugees and wanderers to the chances, and, in many instances, to the cold charities of portions of the State already greatly burdened by a superabundant population, especially of slaves, whose owners, not having it in their power to bring with them the means of subsistence, are compelled to rely for a support for their slaves on the insufficient and diminishing supply which has been produced or provided for other classes of our people. Ten thousand State troops, even ordinarily armed, could at least have held the enemy in check along our coast, while our Eastern fellow-citizens were removing their slaves to the interior, with a sufficient supply of meat and bread to sustain them until another crop is made. But we know that some of the original secessionists are opposed to any measure of this sort by Gov. Vance, because, as they say, it will embarrass President Davis by depriving him of a portion of the conscripts; and there are others who would incur the risk of seeing the State still further overrun by the enemy, before they would consent that Gov. Vance and the party that elected him should receive the credit and the praise which would be justly due to them for clothing our troops and defending the State. It was this same spirit that defeated the seven regiment Ordinance in the Convention, which was introduced and passed to defend the coast. If that measure had been adopted, we should have had enough troops to save Newbern in March last against the attack of Burnside; and we should have had now a large body of veteran State troops, whose services would have been invaluable in this emergency. And it was this same spirit, we fear, that had some agency in refusing to assemble the Convention. That body, if assembled early in this month, could not only have completed the State Constitution, but would have greatly aided the Governor in giving more efficiency to our troops and in defending the State. We know that Gov. Vance and other eminent statesmen were anxious that that body should be re-assembled; but that opportunity, and all other opportunities, it seems, are denied the Governor in his efforts to defend the State.

The original secessionists were largely instrumental in involving the State in her present troubles; and yet many of them, from partizan motives, are disposed to obstruct the administration in the only policy which promises to protect the State against

the enemy. North-Carolina has already sixty regiments in Virginia. She may be overrun and ravaged, and not one of these regiments, it seems, will be spared for her defence. If, in raising State troops, the government at Richmond shall be deprived of conscripts, the fault will not rest with Gov. Vance; for North-Carolina has already contributed her full proportion of troops to the common cause, and her first duty, in the last resort, is to herself. That duty she will perform, happen what may.

Recent events, not to speak of former ones, admonish the Conservatives in the Legislature to select the next Council of State from the Conservative party, and not to rely on original secessionists. The latter have shown themselves unequal to the task, not only of preserving but of establishing and maintaining government on sure foundations. They must give place, in every instance, to wiser and better men.

The Past and the Present.

The earlier days of the American Republic were distinguished for the disinterestedness, the patriotism and the wisdom of its statesmen. Citizens who were called to fill high posts of responsibility were confided in their capacity and incorruptibility. Thirty years ago even, men of bad moral character and of dubious political integrity, if once foisted upon the people, could not long deceive them. The wholesome checks of the elective franchise, not then so much corrupted and subordinated to mere partizanship, would soon rid the public councils of the mere demagogue who aspired to fill the place of the statesman.

The country was safe in the hands of such men, whichever party was in the ascendancy. Then parties were created for the preservation of government and for the conservation of the liberties and rights of the people, and not for their destruction. The interests of the representative of government and of the people, were synonymous. Politics had not then become a trade, by which the bold and the base might live upon the government without work.—Government in those purer days was the patron of industry, of enterprise and commerce, and not the mere provider for those who were in the interest of its rulers.

What a change that brief period has wrought!—Men versed in the science of government, trustworthy and competent, began to disappear from the public councils of the country just so soon as the great interests of the nation came to be thrown into the seething cauldron of political and sectional partizanship. Men of principle, of character, of integrity, shuddered to be put up in the political shambles with the demagogue and the time-server. They slunk from the unequal contest with tricksters, and the country lost the services of her best men when she most needed them.

The great sectional contest of 1850 resulted in the gradual yet early withdrawal of the leading statesmen of the country from its councils; and the history of the nation for the last twelve years, presents, with but few exceptions, a continuous strife between partizanship and imbecility to force the rocks and quackisms which lay in the track of the ship of State, or wicked enough to fog her, so reckless of the common weal, broadside upon them.

It may touch the pride of the would-be statesmen of the present age, but truth compels the admission, that the present calamities of the country have been brought upon it, for the lack of statesmen in our public councils, and by the reckless, heedless partizanship of those who have controlled its destiny for the last five or ten years.

Controlled and shaped by men of this class both North and South, what could have been looked for but a revolution which must, shake, if not to their fall, yet terribly the very pillars of American liberty? May Heaven interpose and preserve those pillars, at least, which support the arch over Southern freedom!

Nor has the case been better either North or South since the revolution began. Let the honest reader scan for a moment the Congresses and the Cabinets of the two belligerent powers. Where are the men in either who were known to the country before or since the revolution began as possessing profound statesmanship and moral worth? Seward is the only man who had established any reputation as a statesman, but he was regarded in both sections as being more wily and selfish and evil-designing than wise.

North and South, the military and the politicians, minus the statesman, have been combined to manage and control the revolution. West Point had come to be regarded as almost a useless appendage. It had slunk away from the public gaze under the benign influences of peace and the arts of home industry. But as soon as the war-clarion was sounded, with boots and spurs it strutted forth a king, and straightway in both sections became the ruling demi-god.

We think we have a proper appreciation of military talent and of our military men. The military, controlled and guided by cool-headed statesmanship, is a valuable adjunct to the government. But men who study the science of war as a vocation, and who bear its immediate responsibilities, know how to train men for the field and how to maneuver them, but what do they know or care about the wants, or the rights of the people? Our Generals—such men as Lee, and Jackson, and Beauregard, and Price, and Longstreet, and others—are the right men in the right places. But in the conduct of the war in the South, it cannot be questioned that our affairs have been controlled too much by what has seemed for the moment to be a "military necessity," or the exigencies of the times.

To suggest the requisite number of men for the war or for an emergency; to estimate the wants of the commissary, quarter master, ordnance and medical departments, lie within the duty and the province of military men, but how and from whence the men shall be obtained, and how the ways and means are to be provided; so as to affect least injuriously the great body of the people and the resources of the country, are questions belonging purely to the statesman.

Statesmanship is fairly presumed to know, to forecast and to grasp all these important interests. Exigencies or emergencies do not thwart the real statesman. He foresees and provides for them.

But it is palpable to every reader, that the Congress and Cabinets of the North and South have failed utterly to measure the girth of this revolution, as our fanatical and factious politicians, who brought it about, failed to see, or, if they saw, cared not for the direful consequences which must ensue.

The government, for the most part, after the emergency arose, has looked "to the fire in front," but has been oblivious of "the fire in the rear." When the exigency was upon us, it has rushed pell-mell into plans and schemes for building up a large army, but has it stopped to consider the best, safest and least damaging plans to the body of the people for raising the men and the means? Is all its plans, what has been done for the people? What care to provide that the country shall not be impoverished and ruined at home? What consideration has been given to the future, how our army is to be fed and clothed, if there are not enough left behind to provide for the army and those at home? or if those left at home are wholly consumers, and do not labor?

The Exemption Act. We have been frequently asked if, under the exemption act, the owner of twenty slaves, who is in the army, is exempt from service. We answer that, in our opinion, according to a just construction of a just and cruel law, he is exempt. It would be unjust and void to compel the owner of twenty slaves who is in the army, and who may have been there from the beginning of the war, to remain, and at the same time to exempt the owner of twenty slaves at home, who has not, perhaps, struck the first blow for his country.

While upon this subject we cannot forbear to enter our earnest and indignant protest against that feature in the law which divides our people into classes of slaveholder and non-slaveholder, and which exempts the former from service because he happens to own a certain species of property of a certain value. This feature is unjust to both classes so-called, and was not desired by either. The war is waged, not alone for negro property, but for Constitutional liberty and in defence of our homes. It is a common cause, and it is as much the duty of one class to fight for it as another. Political equality is the corner-stone of our government; but what justice, or what political equality can there be in providing that one portion of our people shall be subject to military duty, while another portion are exempt, because they may happen to own a certain species of property? It is no sufficient answer to say, that police regulations must be adopted and observed, in order to keep the slaves in subjection.—In the first place, the slaves have been remarkably quiet and obedient since the war commenced, with the exception of those localities which have been occupied or threatened by the enemy; and in the second place, the Congress of the Confederate States has no jurisdiction over slaves or the question of slavery, but it is the duty and the right of the States themselves, and of the Counties within the States, to adopt and enforce, by their own power and in their own way, all needful police regulations. Under the war-making power, Mr. Lincoln attempts to abolish slavery in the States; and under the war-making power, the Confederate Congress attempts to protect slavery in the States. It was a universally received axiom in the South, fourteen years ago, that the power to protect carried with it the power to control or abolish; and one of the main reasons why the old government was broken up, was that a portion of the Northern people threatened, through the Congress, to assume jurisdiction of slavery in the States.

Mr. Lincoln made an effort recently, in his emancipation proclamation, to induce the non-slaveholders of the South to believe that the war was waged solely on account of negroes; and now, under a strange infatuation, the Congress of the South comes forward, and by an act discriminating between the slaveholder and non-slaveholder, gives color, if not confirmation to this belief thus attempted to be produced by our common enemy.

The Constitutions of the States and of the Confederate States expressly provide against privileged classes among our people. But, Gov. Brown, of Georgia, nullified a part of the first conscription law, and the result was a privileged class was constituted of the militia officers of the States; and now the Congress, disregarding the Constitution, the rights and duties of the States, and the views and feelings of the people, not only assumes control of slavery in the States, but creates another privileged class out of owners of a certain species of property. Members of the Society of Friends, Dunkers, Nazarenes, and Mennonites, who are averse to war, and who had no agency in involving the country in bloodshed, are required to pay five hundred dollars each into the treasury as the price of their exemption; but the owner of twenty or more slaves is allowed to remain at home, to speculate, perhaps, upon the necessities of the army and the people, and is not required to contribute one cent to the treasury beyond his usual taxes.

But we have no disposition to argue the question further. Our only object is to enter our protest against this feature in the law, and having done so, we shall not allude to it again unless compelled to do so in reply to such strictures as this article may call forth. We are for rigid justice, and the Constitution, happen what may; and we intend to stand, at all hazards, by the people and by the great principles of political equality.

To DYE CORTEX OR WOOL BROWN.—A lady friend sends the following recipe for dyeing cotton or wool brown:
Take the bark of the root of a common wild plum—boil in iron or brass, as most convenient, until the dye looks almost black. Strain, and add a small quantity of copperas dissolved in a small quantity of the dye. Add the article to be dyed. Boil an hour or so. Wrap out and dip in strong cold water. When dry, rinse in cold water. This gives a genuine, bright brown, which is the prettiest contrast for blue; and when checked in together makes a dress becoming enough for the proudest Southern dame or belle. Ladies, try it.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT CHICORY.—Chicory, *Helianthus Inulidus*, a perennial herbaceous plant, indigenous to Europe, but naturalized in this country. It has been found that the root, cut into thin slices, roasted and ground, is an admirable substitute for coffee; and, when combined with the latter in the proportion of two to one improves the flavor of coffee very much. In these blockade times, when none but the wealthy can indulge in pure coffee, the chicory will be found to answer all its purposes. Chicory is used to a great extent in Europe, and throughout Germany coffee is scarcely ever prepared without the addition of a portion of it. Several of our own citizens are now using chicory, and speak of it in the highest terms.

Judge Jno. A. Campbell, of Alexandria, Va., formerly of the U. S. Supreme Court, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, vice Mr. Hledson, resigned.

The New York banks increased their loans and discounts nearly five millions of dollars last week.

Educational Association of North-Carolina.

We learn from a friend who was present, that the annual meeting of the Association, held at Lincolnton, on the 14th and 15th of this month, was not so largely attended as usual, yet the meeting was very interesting, and well calculated to advance the educational interests of the State. The small attendance was owing to the present distracted condition of the country, and to the very disagreeable weather in the early part of the week, which rendered it impossible for those who lived far from the lines of Railroad to be present.

On Tuesday night, the usual opening address was delivered by the President of the Association, W. J. Palmer, Esq., of this City; after which, Rev. C. H. Wiley, the energetic and faithful Superintendent of Common Schools, made some interesting statements in relation to the educational interests of the State. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. Samuel Lander, of High Point. Vice Presidents—Prof. F. M. Hubbard, of Chapel Hill; Prof. D. S. Richardson, of Wilson; L. Blackner, Esq., of Salisbury; Prof. Graves, of Sampson; Rev. T. M. Jones, of Greensboro; and Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., of Mecklenburg. Recording Secretary—J. D. Campbell, of Greensboro. Corresponding Secretary—Willie J. Palmer, of Raleigh.

A resolution was passed directing the Executive Committee of the Association to correspond with teachers in the different States of the Confederacy, inviting a general Convention of teachers to meet, to take into consideration the best means for supplying the great demand for school books, and such other matters as may be calculated to advance the cause of education.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States, urging the great importance of adopting Southern school books and sustaining and encouraging Southern literature. The committee consists of Gov. Vance, Rev. C. H. Wiley, A. W. Burton, William Johnson, E. J. Clement, Rev. R. N. Davis, and W. J. Yates.

On Wednesday night, an entertaining address was delivered before the Association, by W. M. Coleman, Esq., of Concord. His subject was, "the importance of Common Schools, and the obligation of the State to sustain them."

The members of the Association were entertained in a very kind and hospitable manner, by the citizens of Lincolnton, who were present in large numbers at the meetings, and manifested a deep interest in the proceedings.

YELLOW FEVER.—From last accounts the number of new cases of fever in Wilmington has been gradually diminishing since last Friday. There were supposed to be about thirty deaths on Sunday last.

We had quite a sharp frost on yesterday (Thursday) morning, which gives encouragement to hope that the fever will soon disappear from our afflicted sister town.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—We call special attention to our advertising columns to-day. We have not space for special notices. The people are finding out that the very best medium for advertising in the State, is the Standard.

Hospitals, Surgeons, &c.

We very cheerfully give in another column the remarks of "An Army Surgeon" in defence of the Surgeons, Hospital management, &c. We have joined in no indiscriminate assault upon the Surgeons or Hospitals. When cases of manifest dereliction arising from intemperance, incompetency or indolence have been brought to our attention, we have noticed them in some instances. We have objected especially to the appointment of surgeons on political or other grounds, except their entire competency, and this no man true to the country can except to. That there are incompetent, intemperate and indolent surgeons in the army, and hospitals shamefully managed, we have no doubt; but we hope that these are the exceptions and not the rule.

What defence can be made for a Surgeon belonging to one of our regiments, who, after the battle of Sharpsburg, remained with our wounded, got drunk out of the brandy allowed for the sick, quarrelled with the Yankee surgeons until they were compelled to send him back into our lines, and then cared humbly for our wounded? This is said to be a fact.

What defence can be made for the Surgeon General of the Confederate States, who, as the Examiner states, a few days ago, ordered 150 of our paroled and wounded soldiers, upon their arrival at Varina, to be transported to an out-door hospital two miles from Richmond, where there were tent accommodations for only 60, and patients for none, not even allowing those who had rations for none, not even allowing those who had parents and friends at hand to take them to their own homes! The wounded men say they were treated kindly from the moment they got into Yankee hands until they were landed at Varina, and that the first and only cruelty they suffered was from their own people. There may have been a few cases of small pox among them, but if they had been horses they should have been treated better.

A party of colored "seaman" applied to the Mayor of Richmond a short time since, to allow "a select party of twenty colored gentlemen and ladies" to have a bust up and a dance. It was agreed that that number should meet and no more, but the manager sold 87 tickets at \$2.50 each. The police, about 1 o'clock at night, captured the entire number and locked them up until next morning.

The men—about fifty in number—who were engaged in the act of resisting the draft in Blackford county, Indiana, are to be arrested and returned to the military camp at Indianapolis, for duty during the war.

SOLDIERS' PAY.—By a recent act of Congress, the oath required to enable sick, wounded, or other soldiers, to receive their pay, may be taken before any Quartermaster as well as before any other officer authorized by the laws of the State to administer oaths. Of course it will be the duty of the Quartermaster to administer the oath without charge, and thus the soldier will be spared the exactions of the sharks who have heretofore demanded from one to three dollars for administering the oath.—Richmond Whig.

SCENE IN A HOSPITAL.—Lady (at the bedside of a sick soldier).—How dy'd he? Is there anything you want?

Soldier (curtly).—No, I believe not.

Lady.—Is there nothing I can do for you?

Soldier.—With anxiety.—No, I think not.

Lady.—Oh I do want to do something for you. Can't I wash your hands and face?

Soldier.—Well, if you want to right bad, I reckon you can; but if you do, you will be the fourteenth lady who has done so this morning?

GENERAL ITEMS.

Matt. Ward, who killed a teacher in Kentucky some years ago, was recently killed in Arkansas. He was a Lincoln sympathizer. Vengeance slanders sometimes, but is sure to overtake the murderer.

Gen. Ewell, we are glad to learn, is gradually improving from his wounds received in the last battle of Manassas.—Gen. E. is a modest man, but we have few officers more entitled to promotion than he. We judge he was "Stonewall" Jackson's right hand man.

The Boston Courier a few days since, asserted that Governor Andrew had said, in conversation, that no another regiment should leave the State of Massachusetts for the war, until he was satisfied that the right man was to be in command of the Union forces.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the negro market in that city is overstocked, and that prices have a downward tendency. It however says, that field hands bring from 15 to \$1.450. The people of the upper Counties of Va., are sending their slaves to Richmond to avoid the Yankee army.

One hundred and fifty bags of prime Rio coffee sold in Baltimore, on the 14th, for twenty-five cents per pound, cash. Common No. 125; Laguyra 25 cents; Java 21 cents. Market firm.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that before the war, paper sent from that city would pay 10 per cent for making postmotes, and clear enough at that. Now, that it costs four times as much to live, the government is charitably paying them 20 cents per pair!

At Perryville battle on the 8th inst., Gen. Bissop Polk had a narrow escape. About dark he left his staff and rode in front to stop the firing, as he supposed, of a Confederate Regiment on our own troops. He rode up to a Colonel and seeing him by the shoulder asked, "Why do you fire on your own friends?" The officer replied that he did not know they were. "Who are you?" said Bissop P. "Colonel of the 2nd Indiana," was the reply. He immediately ordered him to stop firing, in a rough manner, and before the Yankees found out who he was, put spurs to his horse and got away.

The Virginia Treasurer has issued about \$1,000,000 in new one dollar bills and about \$600,000 in fives. The small change has been of advantage.

The Columbus Sun of the 13th inst. says, the proprietors of the Eagle Factory have decided to sell their fabrics at retail to consumers, instead of putting them up at auction in large quantities.

Gen. Echols in command of our forces at the Kanawha Salt Works in Virginia, is urging the farmers of Virginia to come with wagon loads of forage and get salt in return.

The Pennsylvania have been frightened by rumors of a new invasion by Stuart. The farmers of Franklin county moved off their stock to Perry county.

Several cases of garrotting and robbing have occurred recently in Richmond.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, has received an order from the War Department, releasing him from the arrest under which he has hitherto been confined since killing Nelson.

The passenger train from Richmond to Staunton on the 14th inst., ran off the track near Charlottesville, precipitating several cars over a precipice, killing 7 and wounding 50 soldiers. Among the wounded were two North Carolina soldiers, Dr. C. B. Masters, Company 1, 2nd Reg. N. C. V., injured in both hips, and W. A. Lousier, Company C, 3rd N. C. V., both thighs broken.

Gen. Magruder has been assigned to duty west of the Mississippi. His district embraces Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. He passed through this City yesterday.

The Confederate government, it is understood, has appointed Commodore Murray as a Commodore and Planetary to Europe. Commodore M. is well known as the late distinguished astronomer at the National Observatory at Washington City.

Breadstuffs are rising in New York. Wheat at 1.40 and \$1.50.

Latest Telegraphic News.

From Bragg's Army. CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 20. The last we have from Bragg's army he was at Loudon, Ky., falling back in order towards Chattanooga, and Bragg fell in with a very large army, and endeavored to flank Bragg but at Camp Dick Robinson, which was prevented by his retreat. Bragg is still endeavoring to flank him, and there may be a battle any day. The report of taking a large number of prisoners at Perryville, by our army, proves untrue.

From Corinth.

MOBILE, Oct. 2. A special dispatch to the Advertiser at Mobile, dated 21st, which says our pickets attacked the members of Corinth yesterday made a reconnaissance to our lines under a flag of truce. The pretext was to see about the pretended ill-treatment of their prisoners in our hands, and to demonstrate against the guerrilla system. There is nothing reliable regarding the reported evacuation of Corinth. Upwards of 500 prisoners, taken at Corinth, arrived at Jackson today. Several hundred other prisoners are at Corinth, where they are well treated. The Federals regard the loss on each side as equal.

Latest from Nashville.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 21. The Rebel has a dispatch from Murfreesboro dated the 21st, which says our pickets attacked the members of several points near Nashville at daylight this morning, driving in their pickets, killing several and capturing fifty prisoners on the Murfreesboro Pike. We also killed W. B. Stokes, Colonel of a Regt. Tennessee Regiment, and another Colonel on the Lebanon Pike; also driving their forces into the entrenchments at Nashville. There is no evidence of any evacuation of Nashville. Captured private letters represent the state of the city as untenable.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22. Northern papers of the 20th have been received. The troops under Gen. Huntcock and Cummings, who recently crossed the Potomac, have returned to Maryland.

Several prominent politicians and business men have been drafted in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Morgan dashed into Lexington, Ky., on Saturday morning, the 18th, and compelled the Federal garrison to surrender.

The Democratic gain in Ohio is 4,000. They have majousities in the Legislature in Indiana and Pennsylvania, securing two Senators in place of Bright's successor and Wilmet.

Gold 22 1/2 to 30 in New York on Saturday.

The Battle of Perryville—General Bragg's Official Report.

The following is a copy of Major General Bragg's official report of the battle of Perryville, Ky. BRUNTSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13, 1862. 2.) Sir—Finding the enemy pressing heavily in his rear near Perryville, Major General Hardee, of Polk's command, was obliged to halt and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburg from Frankfort, the day before, he had with him and accompanying concentrated three divisions of my old command—the Army of the Mississippi