

Our Terms.
Persons subscribing for the Standard will please observe that our terms are as follows:

Weekly 6 months \$10; Semi-Weekly 6 months \$15. We regretted to have to advance our prices, but we could not possibly afford the paper at former rates. We are under obligations to those who have promptly renewed in accordance with our new terms.

Advertising: One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3, and \$3 for each subsequent insertion.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1864.

Latest News.—The Situation.
The daily papers of this City of Thursday morning, contain a dispatch which states that in the cavalry fight between Gen. Early and Gen. Sheridan, on Monday last, at Port Republic, the enemy were driven back about three miles. But the same dispatch states that the enemy entered Staunton on Monday evening. Port Republic is about fifteen miles from Staunton. The Richmond Sentinel of the 28th says that Early's cavalry drove Sheridan's six miles on Monday; but the Dispatch of the same date says:

"The report of Confederate success in the Valley is, we regret to say, not confirmed by official dispatches. It was stated by a person who arrived last evening by the Central train that General Early had a fight with the enemy at Brown's Gap on Monday and drove them six miles; but we have it on good authority that no regular engagement has taken place—nothing more than some rear-guard skirmishing. The War Department, last night at nine o'clock, had no information of General Early's movements since falling back from Port Republic. About five o'clock on Monday evening a small body of the enemy's cavalry advanced and entered Staunton, the route thither being open and unobstructed, our forces having deflected from the route leading to the place. Of their proceedings there we have no report, the latest intelligence having been brought by persons who left just as the Yankees were coming in. Previous to this time the telegraphic apparatus had been removed, and thus all direct communication with Staunton is cut off for the present."

A portion of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Waynesborough on the morning of the 27th. This village is east of Staunton and west of the Blue Ridge, and about twenty miles from Charlottesville. Lynchburg is about sixty miles south of Charlottesville, and at the junction of the Danville and Southside Railroads, is about sixty miles east of Lynchburg. Early has retreated more than one hundred miles down the Valley, since the battle of Winchester, and has defended himself as well as could in his retreat. He is evidently pressed by a greatly superior force.

It is impossible to arrive at the losses on either side with any degree of accuracy. They are no doubt very heavy. We have heard it stated that Early did not have more than 12,000 men in the battle of Winchester, to oppose some 80,000 of the enemy. We greatly fear that his army is badly cut up and demoralized. The Federals claim a signal victory, and their papers are boasting that Sheridan is pursuing Early with much vigor. The New York Herald thinks that it is Grant's purpose to seize the Junction at Burkeville, or, failing in that, to make a vigorous effort to occupy the Southside Road near Petersburg. He is probably awaiting the result of Sheridan's movement before giving battle again on a large scale at the latter place.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 27th states that every thing of value belonging to the government had been removed from Staunton, and the sick and wounded in that town brought to Lynchburg. That paper is of the opinion that Early inflicted heavy punishment on Sheridan at Port Republic. It thinks that Early could retreat further. The same paper contains the following: "We have information which we believe to be authentic that the enemy are massing a large force in Eastern Kentucky for the purpose of destroying the Washington County Salt Works, and attempting to overrun Southwest Virginia. They are said to have 8000 men at Mt. Sterling and 6000 at Paintsville, all under the command of Gen. Burbridge. Our authorities are doubtless advised of this intended movement and will make the necessary dispositions to checkmate it."

The Federals are still laboriously engaged on the Dutch Gap Canal, and deserts state that it is nearly finished. Accounts from Georgia represent Gen. Hood's troops as in good spirits. The "astounding movement" in the neighborhood of Atlanta, referred to mysteriously by some of the papers, is no doubt a movement to the rear of Sherman by Hood. Indeed, it is considered certain that Hood is already in his rear. The Macon papers of the 24th are silent on the subject, though one of them says the Federals occupied Griffin on Friday morning. We concur with the Lynchburg Republican that if the report of this movement by Gen. Hood be true, either Sherman or Hood will "go up" in short order.

General Forrest telegraphs the Secretary of War that he has captured Athens, Ala., with thirteen hundred prisoners, five hundred horses, and a large quantity of stores. Athens is about twenty miles northwest of Huntsville. It is a very important place, and its loss will be felt by the enemy. Under the influence of the news from Sheridan gold declined in New York on the 24th to 200. The month of October will most probably bring with it the most desperate fighting ever witnessed on this continent, or in the world. Those who have friends or relatives in the army may as well brace themselves for the shock. Gen. Hood's recent movement in Georgia must precipitate a general action in that quarter; and the situation of things in Virginia indicates that a desperate and prolonged struggle must soon commence for the possession of Petersburg and Richmond. The interests and hopes of the present, and the destinies of unnumbered generations depend on the result. We are hopeful, but we confess our hopes are not unmingled with serious fears.

We confess our surprise and regret that the President of the Confederate States should have delivered such a speech as the one we publish to-day. While his countrymen will concur with him in the earnest appeal which he makes, in the hope of filling up the army, and while they fully appreciate his peculiar burdens and responsibilities, and could wish that these burdens and responsibilities were less weighty, yet at the same time they cannot escape the impression that much of this speech is undignified, and that a portion of it reveals a fact which ought to have been carefully concealed. For example, he calls the Editor of the Atlanta Intelligencer a scoundrel; and he states the astounding fact that two thirds of our soldiers are absent, and most of these absent without leave—that is, they are deserters. The Editor referred to may be a scoundrel, but it does not become the President of the Confederate States to say so in a public speech. One-half of our soldiers may have abandoned their colors, but escaped the lips of the Commander-in-chief of our forces. What must be the effect of this statement, at the North and in Europe? The President seems to have lost both his discretion and his temper.

VOL. XXX.—No. 30.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1864.

WHOLE NUMBER 1533.

Our government is moving in the right direction. There are signs of waking up, and we hope it will go on till every efficient officer and soldier shall be confronting the enemy. The following general order, it will be seen, places the business of conscription under the management of Generals of Reserves. It speaks for itself:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Sept. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.

The Generals of Reserves will hereafter control the Enrolling Officers, and conduct the business of conscription and enrollment in their respective States, under the direction of the Secretary of War, through the Conscription Bureau.

II. Commandments of Conscripts and Camps of Instruction, will be under the direction of Generals of Reserves.

III. As soon as practicable all officers and men now employed in the enrolling service, whether as enrolling officers, conscript guards, clerks or otherwise, except such as are retained or assigned to light duty by the Medical Boards, will be relieved by details from the Reserve forces and sent to the field.

IV. All applications for exemption and detail will be transmitted through the Generals of Reserves to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription for decision. The office of Congressional District enrolling officer is abolished, and communications from local enrolling officers will be transmitted through the commandants of conscripts to the Generals of Reserves.

By order: S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

We presume that the number of efficient soldiers connected with the business of enrolling is not very large. Those from the provost guards, bridge guards, commissary and quartermaster's office would swell the numbers considerably, whose places can well be supplied by the reserves or others.

But what shall be done with the militia officers and magistrates under 45 years of age? We incline to the opinion that every man in the State capable of bearing arms should be enrolled and drilled and made ready for any service which the case demands. So long as there is no real necessity for such in the active duties of the field, let them remain to till the land or work in the shops, or attend to the business of the State and of the country. The crisis is a serious one. Every one must do his duty to the country. We do not despair by any means of the Republic. Many must be aroused by fear or otherwise, before they will come up to the help of the country as they should do. Let all rally to the standard of the Confederacy in this hour of peril, and the country is safe.—Conservative.

We copy the above from Gov. Vance's newspaper of the 27th instant. The Governor's newspaper of the 26th—the day before—not having obtained the cue, entered into an argument to show that magistrates and militia officers ought not to be conscripted; but we felt when we read the article, that the writer had "gone off at a tangent," and had not correctly stated the determination in this respect of the Governor. Now, it appears that "every man in the State," magistrates and militia officers included, "should be enrolled and drilled, and made ready for any service which the case demands."—To show the change of tone which took place in the short space of forty-eight hours, we copy as follows from its issue of the 26th instant:

"The Legislature is desired to be convened, by some persons, in extra session. Some of our cotemporaries desire Gov. Vance to call it at once. They think the condition of public affairs demands it. We may be too obtuse to discover this necessity. Our army needs reinforcing. Every one admits this, but does it need recruits, who will go in under whip and spur—will such a class of soldiers be of avail at this juncture? We think not.

"Why call the Legislature now in extra session? Scarcely sixty days will elapse before the Legislature meets in regular session. Between now and then those of them who are farmers will be greatly needed at home. The object of the call is to make arrangements to reinforce the army. The only thing the Legislature can do, will be to force militia officers and magistrates into the field, to reduce the number of exemptions in the State service, and call out the boys from 16 to 17, and the men from 50 to 55. Does any one suppose that the Legislature is ready to do either on a snap judgment? We have no objection to make for militia officers or magistrates as a class, otherwise than that they or a portion of them are necessary to the maintenance of the State government and the enforcement of the civil law, and that most of them are producers of bread and meat. Some of them ought to have been in the war from the first, but many of them are more needed at home.

"It is a very grave question, to be decided after the most cool deliberation, whether any more men in this State can be taken from the fields and the work shops, and from the necessary business of the government and the people, while there is a large army to feed and clothe; so many soldiers' wives, widows and orphaned children to support, as well as so many others not connected with the war. We beg every one to look these matters full in the face. It is high time to be cool and reflective.

Conservative, is an important one, and well timed. The third paragraph will please the people generally. Let it be rigidly enforced.

The Wadesborough Argus of the 23d asks if our statement that Gov. Vance is pledged not to surrender the State officers, is true. We answer emphatically, it is. He so pledged himself in the most solemn terms on the stump, in Johnston County and elsewhere; but the following extracts from his last message to the Legislature will show that he is on record on the subject. In that message he said:

"In this connection I would mention that the same act of Congress has again conferred upon me, without reference to the Legislature, the power to claim the exemption of such State officers as I may deem necessary for the due administration of the laws. Not wishing to take so important a responsibility upon my shoulders without consulting the Representatives of the people, I have so far claimed the exemption of all civil and military officers of the State together with the indispensable employees of the different departments of the State government, as enrolling officers, your body at the late session. And I now respectfully ask that you indicate to me by resolution, those persons you regard as proper subjects for exemption.

I have taken the ground that exemption of State officers from conscription into the Confederate service is not by favor of Congress, but is a matter of right inherent in a sovereign State, and that for the same reason the State has an indisputable right to the service of laborers, and other persons who are necessarily in her employ, though they be not officers within the meaning of the acts of Congress. Should you agree with me in this opinion, I would be happy to be sustained by a resolution to that effect.

Should you conclude to combine the Home Guard and Militia organizations, I recommend that the latter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to see the militia abolished, and its organization destroyed. It is the ancient and time honored military institution of the State, her main dependence, in ordinary times, for the suppression of rebellion and repelling of invasion, and though shorn of its strength by the raising of great armies, and despite its many short comings, it has been of great service both to the State and Confederacy during this war."

Here he distinctly states that he had refused to surrender the State officers; but had left the whole matter to the Legislature; and he goes further and enters his earnest protest against any measure that would abolish or destroy the militia organization. The Legislature responded to the Governor by exempting the militia officers and magistrates, and others; and that body did this, not because these classes were not as much bound under ordinary circumstances as others to enter the regular service, but because to conscript them would be, to that extent, to abolish the State government; to sweep away the last remnant of able-bodied men from the farms, and to deprive the State of nearly every civil and military officer of a subordinate grade, without whose active and constant services every neighborhood in the State would soon be at the mercy of deserters, and slaves, and persons of desperate character.—The Legislature believed, and acted on the belief, that magistrates, and militia officers, and constables, and others who were exempted, were as necessary and as useful in their spheres, and as indispensable to the preservation of society, as the Chief Justice and the Judges, and the regular troops themselves.

The question is, will Gov. Vance redeem that pledge? We do not believe he will. Will the Legislature surrender the State officers? That question is to be decided. We apprehend that all the immense patronage and power of the two governments will be brought to bear on that body, to induce or compel it to make the surrender; and that it will be quite fashionable, in the course of four or five weeks, to denounce every one who may oppose the surrender as a Lincolnite and traitor to his country. These are our opinions—let them go for what they are worth.

The impression in this City seems to be that the Legislature will be convened on Monday the 17th of October. The request to do so no doubt proceeds from Richmond, and the order as to what should be done by the Legislature, when assembled, appears almost daily in the Raleigh Confederate.

We cannot better conclude these hurried observations than by the following extract from Mr. Stephens' speech, delivered before the Legislature of Georgia in March last:

"If the white labor of the country, from seventeen to fifty—except the few exceptions stated—be called out and kept constantly in the field, must fall, sooner or later, for want of subsistence and other essential supplies. To wage war successfully, men at home are as necessary as men in the field. Those in the field must be provided for, and their families at home must be provided for. In my judgment, no people can successfully carry on a long war, with more than a third of its arms bearing population kept constantly in the field, especially if cut off by blockade, they are thrown upon their own internal resources for all necessary supplies, subsistence and munitions of war. This is a question of arithmetic on well settled principles of political economy. But can we succeed against the hosts of the enemy unless all able to bear arms up to fifty years of age are called to and kept in the field? Yes, a thousand times, yes, I answer, with proper and skillful management. If we cannot without such a call, we cannot with it, if the war last long. The success of Greece against the invasions by Persia—the success of the Netherlands against Philip—the success of Frederick against the allied powers of Europe—the success of the Colonies against Great Britain, all show that it can be done. If our only hope was in matching the enemy with equal numbers, then our case would be desperate indeed. Superior numbers is one of the chief advantages of the enemy. We must avail ourselves of our advantages. We should not rely for success by playing into his hand.

An invaded people have many advantages that may be resorted to to counterbalance superiority of numbers. These should be studied, sought and brought into active co-operation. To secure success, brains must do something as well as muskets. Of all the dangers that threaten our ultimate success, I consider none more imminent than the policy embodied in this act, if the object really be, as its broad terms declare, to put and keep in active service all between the ages of seventeen and fifty, except the exempted named. On that line we will most assuredly, sooner or later, do what the enemy never could do, conquer ourselves."

A New Book.—Frank I. Wilson, Esq., will publish in a few days, a small volume containing a graphic account of the Battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Wilson is one of our best writers, and the public may expect an interesting book—one that will do full justice to North-Carolina and her brave soldiers.

James M. Bullock, for many years a representative from the County of Granville in the Legislature, was found dead on the old track of the Clarksville Railroad, on the 26th September. Cause of his death unknown.

Speech of President Davis in Macon.

Having been introduced to the audience by Gen. Cobb, Mr. Davis said:

Ladies and gentlemen, friends and fellow-citizens:—It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What, though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat sooner or later he must. And when that day comes, the fate that befell the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be re-enacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon, and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with a body guard.

How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absence of Hood's army returning to their posts. And will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, can they hear the wail of their suffering country-women and children, and not come? By what influence they are made to stay away at this hour, it is unnecessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour, he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all of her sons, except one of 8 years. She wrote me that she wanted me to reserve a place for her in the ranks. The venerable Gen. Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said that it was characteristic of her. But I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the heart and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall, or the step turn.—They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of the men.

I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State; I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike an honest and manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won.

It need not become us to revert to disaster. "Let the dead bury the dead." Let us with our arms and one effort endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I had abandoned Georgia. Shame upon such a falsehood. Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and Gen. Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to utter such a country.

If a General did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not have been wrong if he was not relieved? Why when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Dragg with pontoons to cross to Cuba.—But we must be charitable.

The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won, (and we will establish our independence) who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say who choose between empty sleeves and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But if they know of any young men keeping away from service who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me from the people, but have no time to reply to them.

You have not many men between 18 and 45 left. The boys of the boys—the boys—are as rapidly as the leaves of an old oak, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned, when threatened, but when the enemy comes, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing.

Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of your Generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange, but would I not have been wrong if I had no commission of Exchange would hold inter-course, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed.

This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given as far as possible to the old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned, when threatened, but when the enemy comes, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing.

This he not only successfully did, but crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid, what should prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, penetrating down the Valley and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and brave soldier, General Lee, upon all these points. My mind ranged over the whole field.

With this we can succeed. If one half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to depend now. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the best guide in war, it is the reality.

The President then alluded to the objects for which the meeting had assembled, and expressed the hope that the resolutions and exiles would be well provided for. His remarks were often interrupted by applause.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor:—Being compelled to remain several hours in the town of North-Carolina, through which I was recently passing, I witnessed an instance of brutality which pained my heart. A soldier's wife had been to the army on a visit to her husband, with a babe about eighteen months old, and was returning home. She had no escort, and had to remain in the place referred to from 7 P. M. until 8 P. M. next day. She applied at the hotel for lodging, and on being refused by the manager, she asked to be allowed to stay in the office, which was also refused, although she repeatedly urged as a reason that her child was sick and cold. She then took a bench in the cold, damp piazza, and before morning her child was dead. A kind soldier, who happened to be passing, relieved her of holding the child from late at night until it died in his arms.—On learning the circumstances a gentleman and lady—good Samaritans—repaired to the hotel, and attended to the decent burial of the child.

Mr. Editor, war is demoralizing, but who would have thought that such a scene could have taken place in this Christian country, not one hundred miles from the State capital?

The above facts are from a gentleman of undoubted veracity. There was not a family in the town referred to, who, if they had known the situation of this lady and her child, would not have given them shelter and medical aid; but she was obscure and poor, and too ignorant or too modest to go out upon the streets and solicit aid, and hence the sad result we have recorded. The moral of this story is that every one should cultivate on all occasions a spirit of kindness towards the poor, and especially towards the wives and children of our soldiers who are periling their all for those who remain at home.

And what shall we say of the unfeeling wretch who thrust this woman with her sick child out of the hotel? The owner of the hotel has no doubt realized hundreds of thousands of dollars of Confederate money since the war commenced, much of which has been paid to him by soldiers. May his money perish with him! And may these awful words, which we quote with reverence from the Holy Book, ring like the tramp of judgment in the ears of the unfeeling creature who turned this poor woman and her child away!

"Whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

But this poor woman found one friend in her distress. A rough but noble-hearted soldier, moved by her sorrow, and thinking no doubt of the dear one he had left at home, took this little lamb in his arms as its life ebbed away, and held it until the Good Shepherd gently called it to His bosom. We would like to know his name, and the names of the gentleman and lady who had the body of the child decently put away.

The draft at the North is progressing quietly, and fifty-five thousand reinforcements have been sent to Grant within the last ten days. The Northern people seem to be terribly in earnest in prosecuting the war. Can we cope with them in men and means? Will our affairs be on a better footing three months hence than they are now? These are questions that address themselves with great force to Christian statesmen.

Col. Charles C. Blackall, of 23d N. C. Troops, was wounded severely in the late battle of Winchester, and left in that place, where of course he fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. B. is one of the most gallant officers in the service. We learn that Col. Bennett of the 14th N. C. troops, was captured, Maj. Lambeth of the 14th, and Maj. Cobb, of the 2d, were wounded and left at Winchester. Capt. J. Jones, of this City, in command of the Raleigh Rifles, was slightly wounded.

We record with deep regret the death of George A. Hood, a member of the Raleigh Rifles, aged 21 years. George was an apprentice in the Standard office in May, 1861, when he volunteered in the Rifles, before he was eighteen years of age. He was with that company through all its battles and hardships, acquiring himself as a good soldier, until the last invasion of the Northern territory, when he was wounded by a shell near Washington City, and lingering some seven days, he died in the hands of the enemy and was decently interred in or near that City. George was a good boy. We never knew a more faithful, teachable, obedient apprentice. He has poured out his young blood, a willing sacrifice on the altar of his country. We have reason to believe, from letters received from him, and from our knowledge of his walk and conversation, that he was prepared for that great change which awaits us all. Peace to his ashes, and honored be the memory of the gallant and upright soldier boy!

(Correspondence of the Western Democrat.)

BARRINGER'S BRIGADE, Sept. 17, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—Gen. Hampton has just returned from one of his most successful raids. With a portion of his command (chiefly from the Brigades of Rosser, Dearing, Barringer and Chambliss), he attacked the Yankee Cavalry, broke through their lines near the James River, surprised four of their camps, and played havoc generally. Besides the killed and wounded, and outfitting small gains, we brought in the following: 800 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 sixteen-shooters, 200 sabres, 200 pistols, 400 sets of equipments, 7 wagons and teams, a large supply of ammunition, and 2,400 Beef Cattle—all Grant had! Our loss not more than thirty all told. The 5th Regiment being on picket was not along. The remainder of the Brigade was four and in the right place. Gregg (Yankee) attempted to cut off our retreat, but Rosser and Barringer soon disposed of him. Instead of the old farmer girl, the men raised a huge *below* and we had Bull Run repeated.

Hampton is a noble man. It would smelt with burning shame the cheeks of thousands of those at home, living in ease and luxury, or seeking to grow rich, to see this old hero and patriot, who has sacrificed nearly all his vast estates to the cause, marching at the head of his men in long and wearisome journeys through an anxious sleepless night, on weary feet, yet ever cheerful and ever leading them on to victory. More than this. He has borne slight, injustice and ingratitude (from the authorities) all without a murmur. What an example for every man in the Confederacy to follow.

Yours, &c.

[The above is from a promise and well informed officer, and his statements about captures are reliable.]

Sheridan reached Staunton at a late hour yesterday. The Rebel retreating rear left the town but an hour or two before our advance entered it.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—General Sheridan is still pursuing Early, and when last heard from to-day, through unofficial sources, was beyond Strasburg, which he entered yesterday, a short time after the rebel rear guard had left.

Private parties from the army of the Potomac, say the general enthusiasm was so great when the news of Sheridan's victory was received that many officers earnestly requested that their troops be at once advanced upon the enemy in their front.

General Fremont's letter of withdrawal from the Presidential contest has proved a bomb shell in the ranks of the Peace Democracy, as it destroys their last hope of a division in the Republican ranks.

The following is the latest despatch from Sheridan: HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION, Woodstock Va., Sept. 23, 8 A. M. Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, City Point: I cannot, as yet, give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light. General Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, advancing down along their lines. General Ricketts' Division of the Sixth Army Corps swung in and joined General Crook; Getty's and Wharton's divisions taking up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and attacking, beautifully carrying the works of the enemy. The Rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery.

It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point with the 6th and 9th corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations. If General Torbert has pushed down the Luray Valley, according to my directions, he will achieve great results. Do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes. I cannot give you any estimate of prisoners. I pushed on, regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen. (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

FROM ATLANTA.—Refugees report generally kind personal treatment from General Sherman and his officers. Whatever exceptions may have occurred, have been in violation of orders—instances of individual pilfering which cannot always be prevented in an army, and in many cases have been detected and punished. A friend whose wife was left an invalid in Atlanta, came within our lines a day or two since, says at her request Gen. Sherman not to see her, and finding her unable to attend to the arrangement of her matters for transportation, had them all boxed up nicely and transported to our lines, even her wash tubs.

The Federal General held three hours conversation with her and justified at length his order for the removal—insisting that in his exposed position—liable to be cut off and besieged, it was the part of humanity to require that non-combatants should not be exposed to the privations and perils to which his army must probably be subjected—and worse, because he could not provide food for a large population. Goods left behind were stored, and duplicate receipts given, with promise that they should be safely returned.

Refugees report that Sherman's army is going North by thousands and his force is now very small. Whether this movement is confined to men who are going out of service, or embrace reinforcements to Grant they were unable to say.—Macon Telegraph.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard very justly complains of the appointment of Constables by magistrates, now at a time when there is no use for Constables. He says the magistrates of Onslow county have just appointed five healthy, stout men to the office of Constable. The effect of such appointments is to cheat the army out of men. The magistrates who make these appointments, and the members of the Legislature who vote to make new magistrates, ought to be compelled to go into the field themselves.—Charlotte Democrat.

Capt. Nesley's Company of Home Guards were again out two days of this week, and met here yesterday. They report many deserters caught, and none on reliable testimony, even heard of.—Solitary Watchman.

DIED.
In Rockingham County, on the 6th September, Mrs. CATHERINE BIRD, wife of Hugh K. Bird, Esq., and daughter of Hon. Calvin Graves, aged 33 years.

JORDAN WOMBLE,
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE COMMISSION BUSINESS on Hargett Street.

All consignments of COUNTRY PRODUCE received and sold SPECIAL attention paid to the sale of FLOUR. Wanted to purchase, WAX and TALLOW, in large or small quantities. The highest prices paid. Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1864. 19—wtpd

NOTICE.
LOST OR MISLAIN.
A NOTE OR BILL, GIVEN BY Dr. E. F. WATSON, of Alamance County, to L. T. CLAYTON, Jan. 1863, for \$63,700 payable on the face in Confederate notes, and which was received in November, 1862, to the best of my recollection. All persons are warned against trading said note, as it has never been transferred either to L. T. Clayton or myself. Adm' of the bill will be returned to L. T. Clayton, Esq., 29—wtd.