

Another Confederate Victory!

DEFEAT OF BUELL BY BRAGG.

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 16.—The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 11th, says that Bragg has whipped Buell, and driven him across the Kentucky River, and is in hot pursuit.

Three Generals—Jackson, Terrill and Webster—were killed on the Federal side. Colonel P. Jewett, of Lexington, and Major W. P. Campbell, of Louisville, were also killed. Rousseau and Curran Pope, of Louisville, were wounded.

KNOXVILLE, October 16.—The fight in Kentucky has been confirmed by the arrival of two couriers, who state that the fight commenced at Perryville, in Boyle County, on Monday morning, the 6th inst., Gen. Hardee commanding the left, Gen. Buckner the center, and Gen. Marshall and Morgan the right. The result of the first day's fight was that Hardee captured 1,500 prisoners, with very heavy slaughter to the enemy. Tuesday's fight was renewed with still greater slaughter to the enemy, General Hardee capturing 4,000 prisoners, and Generals Marshall and Morgan capturing 3,200 prisoners. The enemy were driven back twelve miles, with tremendous slaughter. Our loss in the whole engagement was very small. We are not posted as to who were in command of the Yankee forces, except Gen. Thomas, who encountered Gen. Hardee. We captured forty pieces of cannon.

The following is an extract from Col. Palmer's letter, dated the 14th, and received last night from the Gap: "Wounded soldiers are here from the battle of Perryville. They report that on Tuesday and Wednesday, Bragg and Hardee fought the enemy at Perryville, and drove them back ten miles, taking about 2,000 prisoners, and killing and wounding 1,500. That next day Withers' division engaged the enemy and captured 9,000 prisoners. On Friday, Kirby Smith engaged them on their right and beat them back, capturing 500 prisoners, and killing General Jackson and capturing General Tom Crittenden. They say the enemy had 75,000 men opposed to General Bragg."

GEN. STUART'S EXPEDITION INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

WINCHESTER, Oct. 14.—General Stuart has just returned from another grand round of McClellan's army with a force of cavalry and artillery, passing through Maryland directly north into Pennsylvania, capturing a number of towns—Mercesburg and Chambersburg amongst the number—destroying a large amount of ordnance and army stores, and taking large numbers of prisoners and horses. On returning to the Potomac he cut his way through Gen. Stone's Division, and crossed the river without the loss of a man.

The following is a dispatch from Gen. Lee to the Secretary of War:

WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 14, 1862.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War: The cavalry expedition to Pennsylvania has returned safe. They passed through Mercesburg, Chambersburg, Emmitsburg, Liberty, New Market, Hyattstown, and Burnsville. The expedition crossed the Potomac above Williamsport, and recrossed at White's Ford, making the entire circuit, cutting the enemy's communications, destroying arms, &c., and obtaining many recruits.

R. E. LEE, General.

YANKEE ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

Seven hundred thousand cartridges, and seven hundred muskets burned—Destruction of Yankee government property by the Confederates.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following account of Stuart's expedition into Pennsylvania:

CHAMBERSBURG, PENN., Oct. 13.—There has been a "high old time" in the town during the past three days, caused by the sudden appearance of the Rebels, but the excitement has now somewhat subsided, and business is beginning to assume its wonted way. On Friday and Saturday all trade and travel was suspended, but to-day the lengthened countenances of our people present a more cheerful appearance. The visit of the Rebels was short and sweet, but they staid quite long enough; and all but a few of their sympathizers, (and there are many here) were delighted when they departed. They came in rags and filth, but went away like gentlemen—that is, if good, new clothing will entitle a man to be called a gentleman—for the stores and two carloads of new clothing were seized and distributed among the party, and their appearance was bright as a "new pin" in fact, their appearance was highly creditable to Philadelphia tailors and seamstresses, who made up the uniforms for "the boys" in McClellan's army.

You have already received some of the details of the losses here. The damage by the confiscation will exceed two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company suffer to the extent of \$80,000.

Mr. O. N. Lull, the Superintendent of the road, had all of his furniture destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. The car, engine, wood and water houses of the company were totally destroyed, and for a space of three hundred square yards, there is nothing left but the blackened and smouldering remains. The track was uninjured, and the trains to-day are running as usual.

The warehouses of Messrs. Wunderlich and Neid contained a large amount of ammunition and stores—among the former 700,000 cartridges, 700 muskets, and a quantity of shells, loose powder, &c., &c. When the building blew up, there was no one near; but those in the other sections of the town made some of the tallest traveling that has ever been seen in this section of the country, or anywhere else. Fortunately no one was injured. These buildings were located on Second street, near the Falling Spring Creek, and were levelled with the ground. One of the shells was blown into Mr. Frederick Grove's stable, and it was totally consumed.

One car was loaded with revolvers, which the Rebels carried off with them. Two long trains of cars, loaded with goods consigned to private individuals, were not disturbed.

General Hampton appeared to be in command, and appeared anxious that the citizens should not suffer. Soon after he entered the place he rode up to a house on the main street and told the occupants of the house to shoot down any private that attempted to enter the houses, unless accompanied by an officer, and he would protect them in the course. One of the officers exhibited a long list of the names of the prominent Unionists of this place, and said he was fully posted in regard to the feeling of the people of this section.

The Rebels were accompanied by one resident of this place and several from Hagerstown, who acted as spies and pilots. Among the latter was a man who, it is alleged, was a member of the last Legislature, but we can hardly credit it. These gentlemen departed with the company in which they came. If they had remained here their necks would have been encircled with a hempen noose.

There were about eight hundred horses taken from the stables here and the farmers in the vi-

city, and a number of skinny, attenuated equines left in their stead.

The scouts beyond Chambersburg have nothing to report. Cashtown is said to have been visited this morning by sixty Rebels, who are said to have spent the preceding night at Tananaburg.

The Rebel leaders, there is reason to believe, expect to defeat McClellan in the next battle, sent Stuart on his late reconnaissance in force, for the purpose of obtaining a correct knowledge of the topography of Pennsylvania, and be thus enabled to march a large army speedily on Harrisburg, first sending two parties of cavalry to cut off railroad communication. One to cut that of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Union, the other that of the Baltimore and Ohio, below Frederick. Stuart, having accomplished this reconnaissance, withdrew into Virginia. It is believed in official circles that there may be small parties of stragglers, who were unable to rejoin the main body, yet prowling among the mountains.

On Saturday morning the Rebels destroyed all the telegraph instruments, batteries and a number of miles of wire at Chambersburg; but, notwithstanding this, through the energy of the President of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, Colonel John H. Berryville, all repairs were made, and the Chambersburg office re-opened, and communication with General McClellan's headquarters established Saturday evening.

ANOTHER EXPLOIT.

The Richmond Dispatch states that about 150 prisoners arrived in that city, captured by the command of Col. Imboden, an official account of whose operations we append in a letter of General Lee:

Headquarters Department Northern Va., October 6th, 1862.

To Hon. Geo. W. Randolph, Secretary of War: SIR—I have the honor to report that on the 2d instant a scouting party of Col. Imboden's command encountered a company of the enemy's cavalry near Hanging Rock, Hampshire county, and captured Capt. Battersley, Company B, 1st New York cavalry, five of his men, and fourteen horses, with arms, equipments, &c.

On the morning of the 4th, about daybreak, he surprised an entrenched camp of the enemy at the mouth of the Little Cacapon. A dense fog enabled one of his companies to gain the trenches before he was discovered. In attempting to escape two of the enemy were killed and six wounded, and Capt. Newhard, Lieut. Wagner, and fifty-five men, Company K, 54th Pennsylvania volunteers, were captured. The railroad bridge over Little Cacapon was burned, with the company's buildings, &c.

About 8 o'clock the same morning Col. Imboden sent his cavalry across the Potomac to prevent the escape of the company stationed at Pawpaw Tunnel, and by leading his infantry across a precipitous mountain surrounded the place, captured Capt. Hite, Lieut. Cole and Baer, and ninety men of Company B, 54th Pennsylvania volunteers. He also captured 125 Austrian rifles and accoutrements, and about 8,000 rounds of water-proof cartridges. The commissary stores, camp equipage, &c., he was obliged to destroy, for want of transportation.

While thus engaged, about 200 of the enemy's cavalry, from Romney, made a descent upon his camp, near Capon Bridge, and put to flight his guard and about 100 unarmed men, whom he had left under charge of 'Lieut. Stone. They burst one of his wagons loaded with commissary stores, and attempted to carry off five others, but deserted them on the road, carrying away the teams. They also burnt the carriage of two of his three-pound mountain guns, and carried off the guns in the wagons. They destroyed his medical chest, and captured eight or ten of his men. He subsequently recovered his wagons, with the ammunition and several of his horses, and reports that his loss will turn out to be small.

I take pleasure in commending to your notice the handsome manner in which Col. Imboden has conducted this operation, and by his judicious arrangements encountered no loss of life on the part of his command.

He had to abandon the destruction of the bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac. Its great strength defied the effects of fire and could only be effected by mining.

Just before leaving Pawpaw his scouts reported the arrival east of the Tunnel of two large trains, laden with troops, sent from Hancock to co-operate with the cavalry in cutting off his retreat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

A bill increasing the compensation of all officers or employees of the several executive and legislative departments employed in the city of Richmond, was passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the formation of volunteer companies for local defence, was concurred in.

The Senate passed the House bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Also, a bill extending the term of certain War Tax Collectors, and the House bill authorizing the President to appoint twenty general officers in the Provisional Army and assign them to such duties as he may deem expedient, with an amendment.

A bill supplemental to an Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay district collectors in certain cases, was passed. [Authorizes the payment of \$400 to the several district collectors of the war tax, in those States which have assumed payment of said tax.]

A message from the President was received, announcing his disapproval of the bill for the relief of the Confederate Bible Society, on the ground that Congress has no power to divert any portion of the sequestration fund; the fact of the Government being pledged that it shall be used to indemnify loyal citizens for losses sustained by depredations, &c. The vote was again taken and the bill rejected. The amendments of the House to the bill to punish and imprison counterfeiters of treasury notes was concurred in. Also, amendments to the bill awarding medals or badges to soldiers for gallant and meritorious services.

In the House, nothing of special interest except the passage of two bills above mentioned. A message from the President was received, retreating the bill to re-organize the medical department of the army. The bill was postponed to the next session.

At 5 p. m., on Monday the 13th, both houses adjourned sine die.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—A public meeting has been held in Savannah to consider the condition of our army, and to provide for a contribution of clothing, etc. Messrs. W. H. Wittberger & Co., proprietors of the Pulaski House, have offered the entire stock of carpets of their establishment, to be converted into covering for the soldiers. Some idea of the munificence of this donation may be formed, when we state that it comprises the carpeting of one hundred comfortable and good sized rooms.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, October 15, 1862.

After the most strenuous exertions on the part of its officers, the State finds it impossible to clothe and shoe our soldiers with again appealing to that overflowing fountain of generous charity—the private contributions of our people. The rigors of winter are approaching, our soldiers are already suffering, and must suffer more if our sympathies are not practical and active. The Quarter Master's Department is laboring faithfully to provide for them, but, owing to speculation and extortion, will fall short. The deficiency must be supplied by the people. We shall have an active winter campaign, and how can our troops, if ragged, cold and barefoot, contend with the splendidly equipped columns of the enemy?

The articles most needed, and which the State finds it most difficult to supply, are shoes, socks and blankets, though drawers, shirts and pants would be gladly received. If every farmer who has hides tanning would agree to spare one pair of shoes, and if every mother in North Carolina would knit one strong pair of either thick cotton or woolen socks for the army, they would be abundantly supplied. A great lot of blankets also might yet be spared from private use, and thousands could be made from the carpets upon our parlor floors. With good warm houses and cotton bed clothing, we can certainly get through the winter much better than the soldiers can with all the blankets we can give them.

The Colonels of the Militia Regiments throughout the State are hereby appointed agents for the purchase and collection of all such articles as can be spared by our people, who, through their respective Captains, are ordered immediately to canvass every county and visit every citizen in their beats for this purpose. A liberal price will be paid for everything where the owner feels that he or she is not able to donate it; and active agents will immediately forward them to our suffering regiments. Expenses will be allowed the officers engaged in this duty, and transportation furnished the Colonels or their agents to bring the articles to Raleigh.

And now my countrymen and women, if you have any thing to spare for the soldier, in his name I appeal to you for it. Do not let the speculator have it though he offer you enormous prices; spare him from your door and say to him, that our brave defenders have need for it and shall have it without passing through his greedy fingers. Do not place yourselves among the extortioners—they are the vilest and most cowardly of all our country's enemies, and when this war is ended and people come to view the matter in its proper light you will find that the most detected torturers are more respected than they. When they tempt you with higher prices than the State offers, just think for a moment of the soldier and what he is doing for you. Remember when you sit down by the bright and glowing fire, that the soldier is sitting upon the cold earth; that in the wind which is whistling so fearfully over your roof, only making you feel the more comfortable because it harms you not, he is shivering in darkness on the dangerous out-post, or shuddering through the dreary hours of his watch. Remember that when you come forth in the morning well fed and warmly clad, leading your families toward the spot where the blessed music of the Sabbath bells tells you of the peaceful worship of the God of Peace, the soldier is going forth at the same moment, perhaps, half fed, after a night of shivering and suffering to where the roar of artillery and shout of battle announce that he is to die, that your peace and safety may be preserved. Oh, remember these things generous and patriotic people of North Carolina, and give freely of your perishable goods to those who are giving all that mortal can give for your safety and your rights.

Z. B. VANCE.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.

STAUNTON, VA., Oct. 10, 1862.

The condition of our sick and wounded soldiers is most distressing. Thousands are daily forwarded from the army in a state of utter destitution—naked, hungry, mutilated and suffering. Something must be done for the relief of these brave but unfortunate men—these noble patriots who have sacrificed so much to uphold the honor of North Carolina. To every true and loyal son and daughter of the State, I appeal, then, in behalf of these bleeding, hungry and dying heroes, urging them in the name of religion, humanity, patriotism and every ennobling sentiment of their natures, to contribute to their abundance or of their poverty—the rich man's offering, or the widow's mite—something, at least, for the benefit of this suffering but most gallant army of martyrs.

All donations should be forwarded to the North Carolina Depot, either at Raleigh or Richmond, to the care of the undersigned.

EDWARD WARREN,

Surg. Gen. of N. C.

RESULT OF THE CONFLICT IN MARYLAND.—As the facts are made public at the North concerning the late operations in Maryland, it becomes apparent that the advantage was with the Confederate army, that even the abolition journals are bound to admit the fact. We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the New York Times:

The recent conflict in Maryland is the engrossing topic of conversation here. As it becomes clear that the rebel army has made good its escape, the tendency of public opinion is to depreciate the advantages secured by our triumph at Sharpsburg. While every credit is given to our gallant soldiers for their admirable fighting in the field, yet the loss of Harper's Ferry is beginning to be felt as a disastrous as well as humiliating defeat. The balance of advantage in the late expedition evidently rests with the enemy, as they carried off all the plunder captured, including over 10,000 stand of arms, and over 50 pieces of artillery.

These losses, added to those sustained in the Peninsula and by General Pope's army, must make an aggregate of considerably over fifty thousand stand of arms, 100 pieces of artillery, recently lost in our operations in the East, sufficient to thoroughly equip an army half as large as that now retreating in Virginia. It is known that our losses of ordnance at Harper's Ferry was also very large, and that they were not destroyed previous to the surrender.

These facts give point to a recent remark of General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, who is said to have stated that he ought to be the ablest ordnance officer in the world, as he was required to furnish arms enough to supply the enemy's army as well as our own.

Ninety-four negroes, belonging to an estate, were sold at auction, yesterday, by A. R. Phillips, at an average of \$800—cash.—Columbia Carolina.

The First General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Confederate States of America, will meet at St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, the 12th day of November next, at half-past 10 o'clock a. m.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—An immense Democratic mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute to-night, presided over by Hon. Horace F. Clark, assisted by Hon. Millard Filmore, Hon. Washington Hunt and numerous others. Speeches were made by Hon. Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren, Esq., Richard O. Gorman, Esq., and others. A large number of outside meetings were also held contiguous to the building. The attendance is estimated at over 50,000.

The Washington correspondence of the Press says Gen. McClellan will not move until the Potomac rises.

Two men were arrested in Philadelphia last Monday, for cheering for "Richmond and Jeff Davis."

Lincoln's draft has been resisted at Hartford, Indiana. The ballot-boxes and enrolling papers were burnt and the Provost Marshals and Commissioners scared so that they resigned.

A Democratic State Convention met at Boston on the 8th inst., and protested against Lincoln's proclamation, but made no State nomination.

John Cochrane has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats in New York city.

The primary elections in Delaware have gone against the Abolitionists.

Gen. George W. Morgan (Federal) has been temporarily suspended from his command for evacuating Cumberland Gap.

Gold is still rising in New York. On the 14th, it closed at 130.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian states that Rev. Dr. R. S. Breckinridge has fallen into the hands of the rebels. It has the information from what it considers an authentic source, but we have no corroboration of such a circumstance, though we know that he was industriously searched for on several recent occasions.—Louisville Journal.

VALANRIGHAM ON THE STUMP.—This gentleman is busily engaged in canvassing his old district preparatory to the election to be held on Tuesday next. The Middletown (O.) Journal says that in a speech at Post Town, he declared that Lincoln was a disunionist, and said the "sun, moon and stars would turn to gore before the North could conquer the South," and spoke of the army of the Union as carrying the "black flag."

The Journal says: "He exhibited a five dollar gold piece, and said that when democrats were in power that was the currency; but now this is the kind (holding in view an old Continental bill) and five hundred of them will not buy a loaf of bread, and, in one year the man who has a pocket full of 'green backs' will not be as rich as the man who has twenty-five cents in his pocket to-day."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The English military journals regard the invasion of Maryland as a mistake of the Confederates in the first instance, and a failure in the end.

A "Southern Club" was being organized in some of the towns in England. Liverpool had already subscribed fifteen thousand dollars. The fund is intended for the relief of Southern prisoners held by the Union armies.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 27th ult., has important news of the operations of the rebel steamer Alabama, known as "No. 200." The Cairngorm, an English vessel, arrived at Gravesend, from Sydney, on the day the Persia left Liverpool. She reports that when at Flores, Western Islands, three whaleboats' crews from the Alabama came alongside and reported that their ship, the Ocmulgee of Edgartown, Mass., had been burned by the Alabama, under command of Captain Semmes, late of the Sumter. The Ocmulgee had two hundred and fifty barrels of oil, and her crew (thirty-four men) were made prisoners. The Alabama had already burned four whalers. She also captured an American schooner (name unknown) in sight of the Cairngorm.

The Suez Canal is nearly completed, and the Viceroy of Egypt announces that its opening shall be celebrated by a solemn *fete*, to which the world is invited.

A letter from Greenock, Scotland, says agents of the Confederate States have purchased one fast steamer there, and are about purchasing three more.

The harvest in England is over, and the crop is so deficient as to render large importations of breadstuffs necessary. Things in the manufacturing districts are growing darker and darker, and fearful suffering is looked forward to during the coming winter.

The Scientific Congress of Europe lately in session at Brussels have forwarded a Peace Address to Lincoln.

DEFENCE OF CORPUS CHRISTI.—A good deal is said about heroic Vicksburg, and very justly said in praise of that city. But we have a little Texas village that certainly should not be overlooked in the roll of fame.

Corpus Christi is defended by three insignificant guns, and a handful of men. For months the Federal fleet off that coast has been making demonstrations at her harbor, endeavoring to obtain a lodgment upon shore, and threatening the destruction of the town. These operations have been steadily met by our people and resisted successfully at all points. The other day the enemy brought up several vessels before the town to destroy it. They bombarded it two days with their heavy guns, but were finally driven off by the shore battery, thus again proving that gunboats are bugaboos. A few days after, the enemy attempted to cut up some shindies on shore, first having shelled the whole country, to make sure there were no Confederates about. There was a small force of our men concealed there, who remained quiet, and were not to be frightened by shells. At last the commander of the fleet, thinking the coast clear, made a landing in a launch. No sooner was it done than a polite Confederate Captain stepped up to him, passed the compliments of the morning, and took him prisoner right under the guns of his fleet!

Corpus and his brave defenders have distinguished themselves, and deserve no little credit for what they have done.—Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

YANKEE LOSSES.—The Richmond Dispatch, after an examination of the official and authentic reports of the late battles, says that our loss in killed and wounded, from the Rapidan to Harper's Ferry, was 11,500, and that our loss at Sharpsburg was 5000. It states the losses of the enemy as follows:

From the Rapidan to 30th August,	20,000
Battle 30th August,	27,000
Battle 14th September,	5,000
Battle of Sharpsburg,	28,000
Battle with A. P. Hill,	3,500
Capture of Harper's Ferry,	11,500
Total,	95,000

OUR NEW COMMISSIONER.—The "distinguished American," reported to have been sent to Europe as the representative of our Government, is said to be Commander Manry, formerly of the Observatory at Washington.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

The Yankee Commissioner has an interview with the Chippewas.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from St. Paul, Minnesota, under date October 5, gives the following description of an interview between the Yankee Commissioner Dole, and the Chief of the Chippewas:

Wednesday morning word came from Commissioner Dole for all to be in readiness for a start to Crow Wing, where he expected to meet Hole-in-the-Day. At 9 A. M. we were in the saddle and off, reaching the rendezvous in two-and-a-half hours. Soon the Indians were discovered crossing the river in large numbers; the agreement being that only the Chiefs and head men unarmed should come over. But, to our astonishment, fully three hundred painted warriors could be seen approaching, armed with guns, clubs and tomahawks.

Suddenly about one hundred of the number detached themselves from the main body, and before we understood their design, the rascals had passed behind the village and were slowly filing into line across the road in our rear. The remainder formed on the bank of the river on our left.

The bushes on the hillside to our right swarmed with them, while the chiefs, led by Hole-in-the-Day, coolly seated themselves, in a semi-circle, in an open space in the front. All this passed so quickly that a few minutes elapsed ere our eyes were opened to the fact that we were completely surrounded, and at the mercy of the Indians. Notwithstanding the odds, every man seemed eager to open the ball.

Our captain had gone to the Agency, and Lieutenant W. E. Morehead took command of the troops. The infantry, under Captain Libby, were drawn up in a triangular position all ready for work. Lieutenant Morehead dismounted his men, and formed them around the Commissioner.

Mr. Dole, accompanied by Messrs. White and Nicolay, several officers and the interpreter, advanced and seated themselves before the Indians. The "Body Guard" closed up behind and the council began.

I noticed that every Indian had his gun lying across his lap ready to be grasped at a moment's notice, and I made up my mind that if there was a fight, "Hole-in-the-Day" should receive the compliments of my bullets. As I gazed upon the diabolical "mugs" of those before me, and glancing along the hill, saw each bush surrounded by a head, and turning viewed the dark line of savages behind me, the fact is things looked dark.

The Council commenced by Mr. Dole recapitulating all that the Indians had done; how by their lawless acts and cowardly attacks they had almost depopulated that section of the country, and had driven their Agent, Mr. Walker, to insanity and suicide. He called upon them to return to their reservation and promised, in the name of the "Great Father" at Washington, that all would be forgiven them, if they would disband and swear eternal peace towards the whites; otherwise, war would be declared, and they would be swept from the face of the earth. He sat down, in the midst of gloomy silence. Every man's hand instinctively tightened around his weapon, for the next sound might be a war whoop and a volley.

"Hole-in-the-Day," with a scowl of ill concealed anger, arose and made a long and incoherent harangue. He complained that soldiers had been sent to arrest him without a cause; that they had fired on him; that the Government Agent had been engaged for many years in swindling the Indians. He demanded a large present in money and goods, then his young men would go to their wigwams, the hatchet would be buried, and they would smoke the pipe of peace.

Mr. Dole replied that the Indian was the child of the government; and that it ill accorded with the dignity of the representative of the "Great Father" to listen to complaints or tender gifts to rebellious children when they assumed such an aggressive attitude as at present. He asked why so many armed warriors were assembled.

"Hole-in-the-day" answered, that his young men feared some treachery to their chief, and would come along; that he did not wish to fight the whites, but that if the commissioner would meet him in the next day he would try and have the difficulty settled. The commissioner appointed an hour. The Indians slowly and silently moved away, while we, breathing more freely, returned to the fort.

The next day we started for the place of meeting prepared for a brush. One hundred infantry had marched up during the night. Two brass howitzers loaded with grape preceded us. When we arrived at Crow Wing, the cavalry scoured the bushes and woods behind the town in squads so as to prevent a repetition of the previous day's surprise. Cavalry pickets were thrown out all around the town, up and down the river bank, and at regular intervals down to the fort, and yet not an Indian was to be seen.

The Commissioner sent a messenger up to the agency on business. The Indians, surrounding him, made him dismount, took his horse, and sent the poor fellow back afoot. Offended at this conduct, Mr. Dole sent a letter to "Hole-in-the-day," demanding instant restoration of the horse, and that he should meet him in council within one hour, or he would return to Washington and leave the matter with the military authorities.

The answer came back that the young man would not do it, and the Commissioner and Guard turned their backs on Crow Wing for the last time.

The next morning we saddled our horses, bid adieu to Indians and started for St. Paul. The trip down was accomplished in three days, with nothing of note except some very hard riding.

Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next session, to incorporate the property of Daniels' Church, Lincoln co., N. C. Sept. 30, 1862 1m-pd

NOTICE.

Certificates of Stock in the N. C. Railroad, issued to Adeline W. White, No. 648, Rich'd J. White, No. 650, P. P. White, No. 651, D. V. White, No. 652, Anna M. White, No. 653, and W. C. White, No. 652, have been destroyed by the burning of the house of Mrs. A. W. White in January, 1860. Application will be made at the end of thirty days for duplicate certificates by L. B. KRIMMER. [pr adv \$3.] Sept 23, 1862 1m

A, T. & O. Railroad.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic, Tenn. & O. R. R. Company, on the 13th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all subscriptions of Stock heretofore made to the A. Tenn. & O. R. R. Company on which three or more installments have been paid, and on which one or more installments are still due and unpaid, are hereby declared forfeited to the use and benefit of the Company, including all payments made on the same, according to the provisions of the charter, provided all arrearages on said Stock are not paid by the 15th of October next.

Resolved, That suit be instituted against all other solvent and delinquent stockholders failing to make payment by the first of October next.

Resolved, That the reduced rates for passengers returning the same day are hereby abolished. M. L. WRISTON, Treas. Sept 16, 1862 4t

SALTVILLE SALINES.—A few days ago we made a trip to the Saltworks at this place to see how things looked in that direction, and to try to learn something of our prospects for salt.

We found everybody working like beavers, to make as much salt as possible for the supply of our country. From what we could learn, the daily amount of salt prepared ready for market, is about as follows:

Stuart, Buchanan & Co.,	3,000 bushels.
M. S. Temple & Co.,	500 "
Planters' Co. of Ga.,	450 "
McClung, Jaques & Co.,	300 "
North Carolina Co.,	500 "
Other manufacturers,	300 "