Mr. W. W. Woodel is authorized to receive money and receipt for them on our account. We will be under many obligations to our friends if they will forward to us the Election Returns at the earliest moment.

Our Currency.

We learn from the Richmond, Va., papers that Alexander H. H. Stewart, of that State, has put forth a plan for the relief of the currency. He supposes the whole property of the Confederacy, within reach of Confederate taxation, to be worth \$4,5000,0000,000 specie, valuation or about \$2000,000,000 in Confederate currency. He proposes to lay an assessment upon this property of twelve per cent. specie valuation. This would yield \$540. 000,000. Of this six per cent. or \$90,000,000 is to be considered tax, and the other ten per cent. or \$450,000,000 is to be considered a loan and funded. The loan will extinguish enough of the currency to leave \$2000,000,000. all we need, in circulation, while the surplus of \$90,0000,000 will be left for other purposes. Whether this is a good plan or not we will leave others to judge.

Charleston.

The enemy's fire on Fort Sumter has been terrific for several days, and although the sea wall has fallen it does not materially multiply their chances of taking the Fort. The earth and sand works within the walls are very formidable obstacles in their way, and these works have not been injured in the slightest

The next session of the Confederate Congress will commence on the first Monday in December next. The present Congress will expire the 22d of February 1864, at which time the new Senators and Representatives will take their seats.

The Harrisburg Penn. Patriot and Union makes the following classfication of the Legture of that State. In the Senate the Abolitionist have 17; Democrats 16. In the House, Abolitionist 50: Democrats 50, Abolition majority on joint ballot 1,

GEN. ROBERT RANSOM, has been assigned to the command of the troops in Southwestern Virginia. Gen. Ransom is a gallant officer and will, we have no doubt give a good account of himself should the Yankees dare offer him battle.

The North Carolina Synod of the Presbyterian church met in this place last Wednesday evening. Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lincolnton, was elected Moderator. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, of Fayetteville. The attendance was good, but not large. Business was transacted with dispatch, and harmony and pleasantness reigned throughout. Several interesting and able addresses were delivered on missionary and educational subjects. The labors of Synod were closed Saturday afternoon.

We regret we are unable to give a more satisfactory account of this interesting meeting at

An adjourned meeting of Concord Presbyfery was also held here, and several subjects of interest to the church discussed and passed on. Among other things the call from the church in Charlottee, for the pastoral services of Rev. Alex. Sinclair came up, and by a vote of the Presbytery was placed in his hands.

Saulsbury Watchman.

YANKEE PRISONERS .- Five hundred Yankee prisoners, captured by our forces in East Tennessee, reached this city yesterday morning by the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. They were a portion of the command surprised and taken on the 21st ult., at New Philadelphia, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad by Cols. Dibbrell and Morrison, and are mostly renegade Kentuckiahs. Among the number were one Lt. Co'enel, several Captains, Lieutenants and many non-commissioned officers. They were sent to Richmond by special

The men were generally fine looking and intelligent, and appear to be possessed of more principle than most of their bretheren who have preceded them. They are of the opinion that if the Lincoln Government persist in refusing to exchange prisoners, he will find it one of the hardest tasks of his life to raise the new levy of 300,000 men.—Petersburg Ex-

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Buell, returned a verdict of acquittal on all the charges preferred against him. The verdict was rendered long since, but for some reason or other, has never been publicly announced.

Lieut. General Polk has been assigned to duty in Mississippi in place of Lieut. General Hardee, who will assume command of Polk's corps in the army of Tennessee, says the At. lanta Confederacy.

The Cartel.

The Richmond Examiner of October 27th.

Commissiomer Robert Ould returned on Saturday from an interview with the Yankee Commissioner Meredith, who gave our commissioner to understand that he had no power to negotiate for any further exchanges; that Secretary Stanton had been opposed to any exchange of prisoners during the war, and that his policy had come to be the policy of his Government.

Commissioner Ould enquired why he (Meredith) had not answered his last correspondence. and Meredith replied that he had sent the letter to his Government for its action. The interview here ended, and it is probable it will be the last, unless the desire for its renewal comes

from the other side. The Confederate Government holds now prisoners equal in the number and rank to the Yankee Government. Stanton's plea for his policy of no exchange is that our armies are recruited by the exchanged prisoners, and his idea is, that by catching them all, at various' times, and holding them, the armies of Generals Lee and Brage will become "small by derees and beautifully less." A good Yankee dea, truly.

Latest from the United States.

We are indebted to the officers of the Exchange Bureau for dates as late as the 29th October, from which we make the following extracts from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

ATTACK ON BUFORD'S CAVALRY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28,-Information from the Army of the Potomac says that General Buford's Cavalry Division was attacked by the enemy's infantry near Bealeton Station on Thursday, at moon, and was forced to fall back upon our infantry within one mile of Germantown. There were but few casualties on either side. The skirmishing continued for

It is not true, as reported, that General Meade's army is retreating. His headquarters have moved, but not towards Washington. Gentlemen in military circles here view our present position as highly favorable in the

event of Lee venturing a general attack. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- The artillery wagons recently captured by the guerrillas near Warrenton contained no property of walue .-This is the second daring and successful raid made during the present week, almost in the heart of our camp.

It is believed that the rebels have not pushed any strong force on this side of the Rappahannock since their grand retreat. Some bodies, however, remain at the various crossings. They are all circumscribed to those positions by the proximity of our forces. The enemy's cavalry scout the neck as far as Staffork Court-House and Hartwood Church.

The Star says: Three conscripts, deserters from the rebel army of the Potomac, reached their home in Prince William county, Va., a day or two since, and represent that Lee's army was never before so pinched for supplies of all kinds In fact, if their accounts be true, it must be in almost a state of starvation .-They further state that it is understood in the rebel army that Gen. A. P. Hill is now in Richmond, in disgrace, if not in actual confinement, for failing to capture Meade's supply trains during Lee's late raid to that end.

A number-of citizens along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, charged with harboring rebel guerrillas, have been arrested by Col Baker's forces, within a day or two past, and trought to this city. Some of them were sent to the Old Capitol, and others released on parole, with the understanding that they were not to leave the city. We learn that rebel guerrillas have received much aid and comfort from parties residing along the line of the above-mentioned road. It is the intention of the authorities to arrest and punish all parties guilty of haboring them.

Cairo, Oct. 27 .- A party of Col. Street's men made another raid into Brownsville on the 16th inst., plundering the stores and com-

mitting other outrages. The steamer Key-West, heavily laiden with Government freight, struck a snag, yesterday, when twenty-five miles above Cape Girardeau; and sunk to her boiler deck. The boat and cargo are a total loss, but no lives were lost.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE'S ARMY.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Oct. 28 .- Advices from Fort Scott to Monday noon state that the rebels under Cooper have been reinforced from Price's army, and threaten Forts Blunt and Smith.

Gen. Price's force is reported at 9,000 with ighteen pieces of artillery. Quantrell's men were with him.

Gen. Blunt will leave for Fort Smith, after turning over the command of the Army of the Frontier to Gen. McNiel, and proceed to Leavenworth.

Gen. Ewell is in the vicinity of Bentonville, Arkansas.

Brooks, with three thousand rebels, was marching on the White river, near Huntsville. and had been joined by Shelby.

Gen. Blunt's train is escorted by a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, sufficiently strong to insure its safety, and Gen . Blunt will offer Cooper battle, if the opportunity

MOVEMENTS UPON RICHMOND.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Herald asserts that, in connection with the withd awal of Meade's army towards Washington, an important movement upon Richmond is in progress, under the conduct of a General usually successful in all his under-

The Poles in New York are preparing to commemorate the approaching anniversary of the Polish revolution-November 30th.-The Yankees are dreadfully afraid the Russians will take offence, and charge the Polish residents with being influenced by secession-

The strike movement still continues, the carvers, the machinists, the cigar-makers, the plate, copper and sheet iron workers, the painters, glaziers and gilders, the journeymen tailors, &c., &c., have all demanded higher wages.

The Inquirer of the 27th October, says the loss of horses since the late movement commenced, has been extremely heavy. The brigade of Gen. Gregg alone having lost and sent in, as unfit for service, fifteen hundred.

The Washington correspondent of the Inqui rer of Oct 26, says over five hundred rebel prisoners are to be removed to-morrow from the Old Captiol, for exchange.

[There is not one word of truth in this state-

The Confederate men of-war Alabama, Georgia and Tuscaloosa, are annoying the Yankees very much off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Governor of Kentucky, says the Hera d of the 26th, excuses himself from attending a meeting at Buffalo by saying: "We now have a formidable raid upon us, our banks are robbed and towns sacked within 40 miles of the capital. No man can think of quitting his post while this continues." Dispatches from Louisville yesterday also state that the rebels made an attack on Danville, burned the quartermaster's stores there, and robbed several of the citizens. They also captured 250 government horses at Shilby's farm.

On the night of the 23d ult, a train on the Manassas road ran off the track, injuring 25 Yankees and killing 50 horses.

ROSECRANZ AT CINCINNATI-MAKES A SPEECH. The latest intelligence we have of Rosecranz is that he had arrived at Cincinnati, where he was ordered to report. He was "enthusiastically welcomed" and-made a speech of course, of which the telegraph says :

He returned his thanks for the expression of sympathy and respect which this public reception implied. While he felt flattered by it he could not forget that the heart of the people did not go out to individuals alone. It is a principle for which we are contending-the struggle for national life that produces such an semblage. He asked the people never to

forget their duty to the Government, what-

ever might occur to individuals. The question as to how he has been used he desires to leave for a future time to answer. Some friends of mine in New York are very solicitious about my health. The army of the Cumberland thinks I am well enough. So do I. As to the question of opium I have taken, consult my druggist, said the General. New York and Washington papers have said that Generals Crittenden and McCook intended to make charges against me, but they assure me that they regret exceedingly that such false re-

ports should be started. He said that since the battle of Chickamauga he had received a letter of approval from the President for his action in that affair, and said, whatever charges appeared in the Eastern papers against him, he was satisfied the Government was in no way responsible for them. He further expressed his readiness to do whatever the Government desires of him.

At the conclusion of his speech cheers were given for General Rosecranz and the army of the Cumberland.

THROTTLING THE REBELLION. Rosecranz is growing very savage in his talk and promises to rival Parson Brownlow. In his speech at Cincinnatti he said:

"But I tell you that the only way in which we can procure any peace is by throttling the enemy at the South. The people deplore the war, but they are held by the neck; the military power has got them under its heel. You cannot therefore, make peace with them. The only way is to keep tightening the co.ds around them; to get them so broken that the conservative people of the South can help themselves. This they will not attempt until we throttle the military power. Then, they will turn to the leaders and say: 'We have had enough of this and will give it up."

Northern Account of the Execution of Br. Wright--His attempt to Escape--Scene s at the Prison and the place of Execution.

The Northern papers have accounts of the execution of Dr. Wright at Norfolk. We copy from the Philadelphia Inquirer's account.

Late on Wednesday evening, preceeding the day of execution, he was visited, as usual, by a portion of his family, which, on this occasion consisted of his wife, two daughters and a small son. They all entered their father's cell, and after remaining a short time, the whole party, apparently retired. To gain the street they had to pass through a little ante-room in the prison, which is occupied by its officers for the transaction of business. Here one of the 19th Iowa and 20th and 26th Indiana. the party, entering through a door, slightly stumbled. This was noticed by one of the turnkeys, who, after they had just clearly reached the street, exclaimed, "By ----, believe that was Dr. Wright in disguise.' Lieutenant Cook, was sitting among those present in the room, rushed out and intercepted the party before they had gotten many steps. Walking up to one of them, he exclaimed, "That's played out; I know you, Dr. Wright;" at the same time lifting up two heavy veils that concealed the face. It proved to be as the lieutenant had asserted. It was Dr. Wright and he appeared to be but little surprised or embarrassed at the detection, and on being conducted inside the jail remarked that "de sperate means were pardonable under desperate circumstances," and then walked back to his cell as unconcernedly as if nothing had

The secret of how he was disguised can now be most readily shown. When he left the place of his confinement he was clad in the garments of one of his daughters, who remained behind. As her father was re-entering his cell, she was found reclining upon the bed, fully equipped in her pa's rig, the boots peering beneath the covering. She was much chagrined at being found in this position, but was more deeply surprised and pained to find that her scheme for her father's escape had been frustrated. For her imprudent act no restraint was placed upon her, but she was escorted home by one of the officers of the prison. It was through a mere accident that he was recognized. Being taller than the woman, he stooped as much as he dare to make himself appear small, and in doing this he stumbled while passing through a door. This caused his detection, as it more clearly revealed the shape and size of his body, which the keen eye

of the turnkey was quick to detect. The Doctor throughout Thursday appeared as cheerful as usual. In the afternoon the Lord's sacrament was administered to him by the Rev. Mr. Rodman, of Christ's Church. His family remained with him all night and up to 4 o'clock on Friday morning. A portion of the time was spent in conversation and the rest was devoted to religious services. Upon their departure they took their last farewell. They all appeared to be deeply moved, and

it was truly a solemn and touching scene. Early on Friday morning the exteriour of the prison was surrounded by glistening bayon ets, and the interiour filled by officials, who were preparing everything for the execution. At nine o'clock Dr. Wright was taken from his cell and conducted through the prison to the street. To those who were present he bowed, and several he addressed with a few words. He was supported on either side by a clergyman. After viewing the procession, which was drawn up into line, he advanced towards the hearse, and requested that the lid of his coffin might be removed, so that he could take a last view of his family, whose portraits were arranged all along the sides, just above the head. He seemed to realize his a wful position, though he seemed to be little dejected, and marched with a firm step. He entered his carriage in company with Captain Sheppard, assistant provost marshal, Rev. Mesers. Rodman and Overson.

The procession, under command of Colonel Keese, moved forward in the following order: A small detachment of mounted men, martial corps and infantry guard, hearse, carriage containing Dr. Wright and clergymen, carriage containing other clergymen.

The spot selected for the site of execution was the old Fair Grounds. In the centre of them the gallows was erected. At a few minutes before ten o'clock the procession reached here. Already the Eighth and Fifteenth Connecticut regiments, the Fourth Rhode Island regiment, and Regan's battery, were drawn up in a hollow square around the gallows. The procession passing inside of it, Dr. Wright's carriage was halted before the scaffold, which he mounted without any appearent nervousness assisted by Dr. Rodman and another clergyman. From the scaffold Captain Sheppard now read the charges, fuding and sentence of the court by which the condemned was tried. The order for execution was also read. The Doctor listened to them calmly and without evincing any emotion.

Dr. Rodman now offered up a prayer, at the conclusion of which Dr. Wright advanced a few steps forward, and in a tremulous voice said, "Gentlemen, the act which I committed was done without the slightest malice." His hands were now tied. Bending on his knees, he praved most fervently for a few minutes.

face, and the executioner, John Armstrong, of Company B, Twenty-first Connecticut regiment, stepped from the platform and pulled the rope attached to the bar which supported the drop. All this time a breathless stillness prevailed, and as the Doctor decended through the trap a shudder appeard to run through every one present. He fell without a struggle. His death must have been instantaneous, as not a motion was perceived.

From Louisiara-Bold Speech from

Gen. Magruder. Alexandria (La.) dates of the 10th Octoberhave been received at Mobile. The Sentinel has Gen. Leonidas Polk's name hoisted for Governor, and a correspondent says that there are assurances that he will undoubtedly accent. if it be the wish of the people There is noth ing directly or indirectly said about the famous victory of Gen. Dick Taylor. Indeed. we know that Gen. Banks was all safe among his friends. Private letters via Pascagoula, so state.

There had deen a flag presentation at which Gen Magruder spoke out in a very decided

tone. He is thus reported: "There been demagogues who have haragued you about this being the rich man's war and the poor man's fight. The man who says so is a scoundrel! I use the term understandingly and in its broadest signification. He is a scoundrel and vour werst enemy. You are fighting for yourselves, to preserve yourselves from slavery the most hateful to be conceived. The object of the Yaukees is to enslave this people and place the white man beneath the negro in the social scale. Better far would be our slavery to the English, for they are noble and brave; better slavery to the French, for they are gallant and chivalrous; aye, even better to our own negroes, for they at least know what labor is, and would have some compassion as task masters. Soldiers, regard the man that talks to you of rich and poor men, as your bitterest enemy. When next such a man comes among you, hang

The Confederates causalties in the Fordoche fight are twenty-two killed and eighty-nine wounded and 14 missing. The wounded are mostly slight wounds: the missing mistook the eavalry of the enemy for ours. The loss of the enemy sums up over seven hundred, among them 461 prisoners arrived here. Among the Federals captured and brought here are twenty-one commissioned officers.

him to the highest tree, and I will stand by

We captured two fine 12-pound Parrott guns and three regimental colors. They belong to

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TROUBLES ABOUT GEN. BRAGG.-The Chattanooga correspondent of the Mobile Tribune gives the following summary of the result of President Da is visit to Bragg's army:

A great deal of gossip and military scan. mag, has been written about the President's vi. it here in reference to the settlement of certain difficulties which are supposed to exists among the corps and division officers of Gen. Bragg's army. As the affair has been distorted to suit the fancy and prejudice of writers, I will now give you a plain statement of the facts: It seems that a number of the Generals in the army of Tennessee petitioned for the removal of Gen. Bragg from the command of the army, (Gen. Breckinridge and some others excepted.) while the President was on his late visit. President Davis requested a personal interview with these gentlemen, and asked them to state their reasons why they demanded that Gen. Bragg should be relieved from his command. The reasons given did not appear to satisfy the President that he ought to take any action in the case. Gen. Bragg, on being informed of the nature of the petition, insisted on, and urgently requested the President to relieve him, but President Davis persistently refused on the ground that it would be hazardous to the general good of the service and welfare of the country.

(Paris (September 26) Correspondence of the Army and Navy Gazetee.) The Expected Secession of Califor-

Further disruptions threaten the old United States. Before the rebelion broke out the Pacific States had some idea of drifting out of the Union. They know the determination of the South, and Fremont said when the South goes we shall soon follow in her wake. The Pacific States have not moved as yet on account of their isolation, and without a fleet no success would be of use. Jonathan's web feet would trample them into subjection very shortly .-Now seeing that Mr. Lincoln shows himself most hostile to France, that he receives Jaurez' ambassadors and will not recognize the new order of things in Mexico, the South intends to take advantage of this attitude. They loose no occasion of forcing it on the French Government, and, they now wish that France should create a diversion up in the California gold fields. If Midas Napoleon would take a dip into the Yankee Pactolus, all would turn to gold for the South.

Let France send a few steam frigates to the Pacific station, higher up than Acapulco-to Guayamas-and then the Pacific States no longer in dread of naval power, would declare for independence. Let France acknowledge the South and do this, and the Monroe doctrine would be checkmated, and no more anxiety he caused with regard to the stability of Galio-Mexican Empire.

Perhaps France is already taking some preiminary steps in the matter, for Mexico in ordering from her yards three friggres and two corvettes, and is about to create a naval school on the Isle of Carman, on its Pacific coast. Conidering what France has been doing, the tone of the Washington Cabinet has been most subdued and humble. It is not unlikely that Mr Lincoln and his advisers see lukewarmness in California, and think they have quite enough to occupy their hands with one secession at a time.

GEN. D. H. HILL.-The following is Lieut. General Hill's address to his corps on taking leave of them :

HEADQUARTERS CORPS.

October 11, 1863. Having been relieved from duty with this corps, the undersigned cannot part wi h the truops whom he has had the honor to command in battle, without expressing his high appreciation of their high soldierly qualities and his honest conviction that the corps has no equal in the service.

Your courage in the field, your patience on the march, your subordination in camp, your cheerfulness under privation, hardship and trial, have challenged the admiration and won the confidence of him who parts from you with

so much regret. Soldiers: May your past career be but the earnest of a more glorious future; may your abhorrence of the Yankees, your faith in the justice of your cause, your determination to be free, grow in strength from day to day, notil your heroism and your toils are rewarded with Upon arising, the cap was adjusted over his an honorable peace.

TELEGRAPH C.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Ratered according to set of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TRUASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Still Firing on Sumter.

President and Suite Arrived in the City. PRESIDENT ADDRESSES THE CITIZENS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2. Bombardment of Sumter still continues. Heavy firing all day, mostly directed southwest angle of the Fort. Monitors fired to-day 104 shots, al struck; 200 rifle shots fired from Morris' Island 55 missed; 445 mortar shells fired; 135 missed One man was killed by a mortar shell to-day. The monitors, besides 15-inch shell, are firing rifled Wiard shells, nineteen inches long and six and a half in diameter.

The President and snite arrived here by special train from Savannah this afternoon. He was received at the Depot by Gen. Beauregard and Staff and the Committee of the Common Council, who accompanied him, with a military escort to the City Hall: The turn out of citizens was grand, and the procession enthusiastically cheered along the whole route. On their arrival at the City Hall, the President was introduced by Judge Magrath to Mayor Macgrath, who cordially received and welcomed him to the city. The President returned his acknowledgments, and, being introduced, addressed the people.

He sa d his feelings hda drawn him here in this our bour of trial, and he desired also to confer with our Commanding General, and by. personal observation' acquire some of that knowledge which would enable him to more fully understand our wants, and the reports submitted to him. He alluded to Carolina's great statesman, Calhoun, whose departed spirit was now watching over her with a guardian angels care. 'Twas from South Carolina's great men he first imbibed the principles and doctrines of states rights. He paid a high compliment to the heroic garrison defending Fort Sumter, and said the eyes of the whole world were upon them, and trusted that day never would come when a Yankee flag would float over it. In proportion to the hate of the Yankees of the nest of rebellion, so he said is the love of every true on of the Confederacy gathered around us as they were watching our struggle with anxious solicitude. He trusted the enemy's desire to possess Charleston would never be gratified, but if providence ordered otherwise, he desired for her what he wished for his own country town, Vicksburg, that the whole be a mass of ruins. He believed Charleston never would be taken, and if fire should beleague us on every side, reinforcements would be sent to our assistance in proportion to the force of the enemy. From his present knowledge, he looked forward to a glorious record and close struggle for our city. He urged harmonious co-operation on the part of the people with the Commanding General-to be united in our efforts, and look with an eye devoted singly to the cause of our country. He who would attempt to promote his own personal ends in preference, or would not take a musket and fight in the ranks was not worthy of Confederate liberty, for which we are fighting. Our army now, he said, was better than it was twelve months ago, it was stronger and could bear marching, hunger, privations without murmuring or straggling, and always welcomes cheerfully the word onward.

[SECOND DISPATCH] CHARLESTON, NOV. 3.

The bombardment of Sumter continues from Land Batteries and Monitors. A reconn eitering party of Yankees came up to

Sumter last night, but were driven off by a volley

from the Garrison.

From the West.

ATLANEA, Nov. 2. The latest news from our front says, active oporations continue in Lookout valley. There was heavy fighting on Monday, Thursday and Friday. The enemy still hold positions on this side of the Tennessee river. Small squads of prisoners are coming in hourly, all from Meades command army of the Potamac, 13th army corps in and around Chattanooga. Our pickets are within two hundred and fitty yards of the enemy's pickets.

Heavy rain has been falling for the last 48 hours The valleys are under water, and the roads hardly passable. The Tennessee river is very high; damage done to Yankees by freshet not known.

Notwithstanding the bad weather our troops are cheerful and have plenty to eat, plenty of fuel, and anxious for battle.

GEN. BARKSDALE -Among the most distinguished and patriotic heroes who have fallen a victim to the present infamous war of invasion, was Gen. Burksdale, of Miss. President Davis and Gen. R. E. Lee have paid the fallen hero glowing compliments in letters to his wife, extracts from which are given the Mississippian. In a letter dated July 24. 1863, the country's Chief Magistrate writes as follows to the widow of Gen. Barksdale :

It will hereafter be some consolation to you, as it will be a legacy of honor to his children, to be assured that your gallant husband, my esteemed friend, fell at the post to which honor and duty called him, and died, as he had lived, like a patriot and a soldier.

To his country he was a great loss to his friends it brings enduring sorrow-to his family it is an irreparable injury-yet the blow came to him when it was most acceptable and glorious to receive it. God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,

and He-alone can give comfort to your mourning heart. You have my deepest sympathy; and to you and your little ones I offer my best wishes and sincerest affection.

Gen. Robert E. Lee writes as follows, under date of August 7. I sympathize deeply with you in your bereavement, and deplore for this army and our country the loss of your gallant husband. He has left us his noble example, which, in his dying moments, extorted the admiration of our enemies. May God give peace and consola-

The enlistment of colored troops in Maryland causes a great amount of discontent among the slaveholders in that State, so much indeed, that a deputation was sent to the President to request a withdrawal of the recruiting officers. The President replied that the country needed soldiers, and if the recruiting of ficers did anything contrary to law, they would be superseded, but the recruiting must go on.

tion to his sorrowing family.

A YANKEE " SAINT."-A gentleman of Winchester, Va., states that during the Federal occupancy, a Yankee Chaplain, in a Sabbath sermon, after denouncing the rebellion and gloryfiying the Stars and Stripes, proposed three cheers for the Union!

The Situation, The announcement of the passage of the Transsee at Bridgeport by a column of Fed. eral troops, develops to some extent the plans of Gen. Thomas. Bridgeport is 28 miles west of Chattanoogs, the railroad coanceting the two points. While we hold Lookout Mountain on the northwest side of Chattanone and thus command the railway at its base, it will be impossible for Thomas to secure supplies for his main army in the city. He expects by the movement of this column in our rear to induce the abandonment of Lookout Mountain, and open communication with Bridgeport, Shelbyville, and Murfreesbore.

The movements now being executed by the

enemy, we have the best reasons for believing, has been for some time anticipated, and its proposed results can only be attained by the amployment of overwhelming numbers. The enemy cannot hold the railroad till Lookout Mountain is abandoned. By force it cannot be taken; by the movement new commenced it possibly may be. If Thomas gain the Mountain and possess the railroad, he will be content to remain quie till the opening of the Spring campaign. the effort to secure these ends another battle will be fought, and that a cedily. Bragg will not yield Lookout Mountain without a struggle, and to gain it a Federal force is now advancing from Bridgeport.

We have no news from East Tennesse Our force moving towards Knoxville is strong enough to cope with that of Burnside, W have before stated that we did not believe that any destructive or hazardous attempt would be made to cross the river at Loudon. There are ferries higher up, and if Cheatham and Stevenson are the equals of Burnside, London may be flanked perhaps without danger.

Knozville Register, 29th.

To the Weekly Press, Superintendence Press Association, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17.

I would respectfully lay before the editors of weekly and semi-weekly journals, publish ed in the Confederate States, the following resolution passed unanimously at the quarterly meeting of Board of Directors of the Press Association, held in this city on the 14th in-

Resolved, That it is not the desire of the Press Association of the Confederate States to deprive the weekly journals of s proper use of the news reports sent to the daily journals and the Superintendent of the Press Association is hereby directed to authorize the weekly journals, desiring to use the telegraphic reports of the Press Association, to reprint the published reports in their journals, when recefved in due course of mails, on payment of an equitable proportion of the cost of said news, which payment shall be made quarterly in advance, and with the further condition that said weekly journals shall agree to cooperate with the officers and agents of the Press Association, in making and sending succ is ct and truthful reports of news transpiring in the vicinity of their repective places of publication.

On consultation with the Board it was determined to assess the privilege of reprinting in the weekly and semi-weekly journals the Telegraphic Reports of the Press Association," at five dollars per month, to be paid to the Superintendent quarterly, in advance, the editors of such journals further obligating themselves to co-operate with the Superintendent in sending to the Press reports of news of general interest which may transpire in their

Educors desiring to avail themselves of this priviledge will please address J. S. Thrasher, Superintendent Press Association, Atlanta, Georgia, to whom the quarterly payment can be remitted by express. On receipt, the advice of remittance by express, the consent of the Press Association to the reprint will be transmitted in accordance with the act of Congress, with such instructions in regard to furnishing news reports as may be opportune.

It is hoped that the Weekly Press generally will avail themselves of this offer on the part of the Press Association, in order to facilitate the extention of the system of news reports for the Press to every section of the country. A comprehensive and practical organization of reports by telegraph from all parts of the Confederacy is beyond attainment by any one individual, or even by any partial combination of journals. But by co-operation for mutual benefit on the part of the whole Press. system of news reports may be attained. which has never before been achieved in any country, which a short practice will render facile and which time will develope to the

great benefit of all. It is with this view that the money assessment has been placed at so low a rate upon the Weekly Press; and care will be taken to prevent the daty of serving the news reports from becoming onerous.

Journals, members of the Press Association will please copy this.

J. S. THRASHER, Sep't.

PEDIGREE OF THE UNITED STATES .- Sired y Washington and Domned by Lincoln.

New Advertisements.

FARM NEAR RALEIGH FOR SALE.—A song little farm containing about 200 acres, y miles west of Ra leigh. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling, good kitchens, emoke-house, dairy, barns, stables, &c., all in good order, and substantially enclosed with good plank and paling fence. In the yard is a well of as fine water as can be found in the upper country, and upon the Farm is several hundred Fruit Trees recently planted is Fire wood and Rail Tinber abundant and convenient; and a portion of the Farm steeded in wheat and winter oats.

Price for the Tract this 10th December with growing crops \$9000 cash money or Negroes will be taken in exchange if desired. Persons wishing to purchase are referred to C. W. D. HUTCHINS Raleigh, or to B. D. SMITH on the premises.

Nov 4-1mº. COW FOR SALE .-- A Pine large Cow for Sale—good milcher—with a Calf five or six weeks old. For particulars apply at THIS OP.

Miscellaneous.

GOLD SPECTACLES, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD LACE AND STAFF BUTTONS "AT RICHARDSON'S."

INN CAMBRIC HOK'S -- ASSORTED, BL'K CASSIMERE PANTS. BL'K, WHITE AND FANCY VESTS, AND VEST PATTERNS AT RICHARDSON'S.

FINE BL'K OVER-COAT AT RICHARDSON'S.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON Wednesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years o.d. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail, aug. 17-dtf.

T. McGEE.

BLANKS OF ALL KIMDS PRINTED AT this office with peatness and dispatch.