

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALBEMARLE, AND THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

From the Goldsboro' State Journal, we learn that on Friday morning the 28th ult., about 2 o'clock, the iron clad Albemarle, moored to the wharves at Plymouth, was so badly damaged by a torpedo, by the enemy, that she sunk at her moorings.

Some distance below where the Albemarle lay was the Southfield, sunk there by Capt. Cook when Plymouth was captured from the Yankees. The Southfield was used as a picket station by our infantry forces, to which they passed to and from the shore by a boat, and this boat was usually kept at the Southfield.

Thursday night was very dark and stormy. In the darkness and storm, at the hour stated, the Yankee expedition surprised, it is said, the Southfield picket station and captured all the pickets, twenty-five in number, without firing a gun, and sent them down the river to their fleet below in their own boat. The vessel used for the Yankee expedition was a long low steamer, or torpedo boat, propelled by steam, or by muffled sails. Having disposed of the pickets quietly, the Yankee crossed to the side of the river opposite to Plymouth, and sweeping round, came upon the Albemarle from up the stream. Our informant who says he was on the Albemarle at the time, as a visitor, and was somewhat injured by the explosion of the torpedo, says that in consequence of the darkness and noise of the storm, the watch on the Albemarle knew nothing of the approach of the enemy till she was close upon them. The boat was hailed "what boat is that?" The reply was, "The Albemarle's boat," and at this moment the Albemarle was struck by the Yankee boat, on the starboard quarter. In this attempt, it is thought the Yankees failed to blow up the Albemarle through a defect in the torpedo.

They immediately swung round their boat again and were coming down upon the Albemarle's bow, but when they were again asked, "What boat is that?" The reply was, "You will do— I can see," and on the instant the Albemarle was struck and the torpedo exploded. By this time the alarm was general throughout the ship, and the men rushed to arms and made for the outside of the armor, when they were met by one or two volleys of grape from a howitzer in the Yankee boat. The Albemarle's men commenced a rapid fire all round the ship, but they could see nothing of the enemy in consequence of the darkness. It was soon now, ascertained that the torpedo had had the intended effect for one of the bows of the Albemarle was stove in and she was rapidly settling down. In the mean time the Yankees, in their confusion, got their boat in the midst of some legs, fixed around the Albemarle for her protection, and being unable to extricate her, the whole party, with the exception of the Captain in command, surrendered, torpedo boat and all.

But few of the crew of the Albemarle suffered more than a few slight wounds. Three of the Yankees are said to have been wounded. They are reported to be all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, volunteers for this undertaking.

The Albemarle went down in a few minutes, but the water being shallow her port holes were not submerged, and though her gun-deck was a few inches under water her guns still commanded the channel up and down.

After the sinking of the Albemarle, and after three days' hard fighting, the enemy's fleet being still unable to pass up to Plymouth on the outlet of the Roanoke upon which Plymouth is situated, fell back to Albemarle Sound and entered the middle outlet and passed up to the main river, coming out above Plymouth. The fleet then attacked the forts from above, on the 31st. Gen. Baker commanded the garrison in person and fought until the enemy's gunboats had passed one fort and dismounted all of our guns in the other. An evacuation was then ordered, under a severe shelling, which was effected without much loss.

We learn from private letters from the Eastern part of the State, that since the fall of Plymouth into the enemy's hands our forces at Washington have been compelled to evacuate that place, and that it is once again in the hands of the enemy.

The Goldsboro' State Journal, commenting on the capture of Plymouth, says:

It would be worse than affection to underestimate the importance of this victory of the enemy. A large portion of Eastern North Carolina is once more at the mercy of the enemy, with all the immense quantities of supplies that might have been gathered there. More than this, it relieves the enemy from the necessity of keeping a large fleet in the sound and leaves that fleet at liberty to operate elsewhere. In a political sense Lincoln will rejoice, for the capture of Plymouth will add hundreds of thousands to his vote against McClellan.

That some blame attaches somewhere for this disaster, we think there can be little doubt. After the disabling of the Albemarle we are sure all was done that possibly could be; but in the surprise of the pickets on the successful attempt on the Albemarle there seems to be something wrong.

FROM BOOD'S ARMY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Oct. 27, 1864.—On Friday night last Generals Beauregard, Hood, Cheatham, Lee, Cleburne, Walthall and Clayton made speeches to the army then encamped at Gadsden. They all frankly stated that they were going to Middle Tennessee. At 2 o'clock the following morning reveille was beat, and this noble army of General Hood, with a step as elastic as the gazelle, and a heart light and free, marched on Gadsdenville, on the river. It is unofficially reported here that the whole army crossed safely over yesterday, and is now on the march on the other side. Forrest leads the column and Cleburne covers the rear, with Wheeler left at Gadsden to protect the communications.

There is an unconquerable spirit prevailing through every man in the army, and it will gladden the heart of every Southerner to know that we have more men than at any time since General Bragg commenced his Kentucky campaign. There is no stalling, but every regiment and every man presses forward. Even the very mules and horses seem to be in better condition than ever, and we cannot help thinking that they partake of the general feeling.

ANY OTHER SUCCESS IN FLORIDA.

The following dispatch has been received at Department Headquarters, Charleston.

To Gen. Hardee:—Capt. Deucison yesterday attacked a cavalry force of forty men, five miles from Magnolia, killing and wounding half of their force, and capturing twenty-three men, including nine wounded, besides horses, equipments, &c.

W. M. MILLER, Brigadier General.

LATEST.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—The enemy, night before last, drew in about one mile of their cavalry line on their extreme left, below Remms' Station, and at the same time threw out their picket lines in the rear of their army on this side of the river, as if to cover some movement.

All quiet to-day in front.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 6th.—Gen. Gracie captured the Yankee picket line last night. A number of prisoners were taken. The Yankee batteries opened and kept up a heavy fire all night. All quiet to-day.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER BLOCKADED BY FOREST—IMPORTANT CAPTURE, &c.

PARIS, Tennessee, Oct. 30, via Corinth 31.—Major General Forrest has the Tennessee river blockaded. He captured at Fort Hinson, yesterday, a transport which had in tow one large barge. Her boiler was cut in two on the second fire. The barge drifted down on the opposite side, and was brought over by poles. We got off 60 wagon loads of shoes, boots, blankets and hard bread. Gunboats came up and shelled the transport and barge, which were destroyed, but the goods on shore were saved. Five transports and one gunboat are above Forrest's batteries.

The enemy are moving everything from Paducah across the river. They have been moving five transports per day up to Johnsonville, heavily laden with supplies.

PARIS, TENN., Oct. 31st, via Corinth, 3d.—Forrest has blockaded the Tennessee river. All communication between Paducah and Johnsonville is cut off, and the railroad to Nashville is of no use to the enemy. Forrest's batteries were engaged all day before yesterday.

Two gunboats and four transports were captured and destroyed. One of our gunboats, and two of the transports are being used by Forrest, and will be of great advantage in important movements now on foot. One gunboat and three transports are up the river, and will be captured.

FROM MISSOURI.

MOBILE, Nov. 5th.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, via Savannah to the 4th says Memphis papers of the 2d say nothing about Price. The Chicago Times of the 29th pronounce dispatches claiming a victory over Price bogus, and gotten up for electioneering purposes, and says the Shenandoah Valley is in the shade by the Missouri telegrams. Nothing important from other points. Guerilla operations continue active on the Mississippi.

YANKEE NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3.—New York papers of the 1st, and the Baltimore American, evening edition, received. Gold in New York on the 1st, 233 1/2—in Baltimore 235 to 239.

A Louisville telegram of the 31st contradicts the rumor of the evacuation of Atlanta. It says, the place is not even in the slightest danger.

There is little doubt of the fact that Hood's army was a day or two since near the Tennessee river, but the rebel leaders hesitated to attempt a crossing.

RICHMOND, Nov. 4th.—The Baltimore American of the 2d has a telegram from Louisville, of the 1st, which mentions a rumor that Hood, with 30,000 men, crossed the Tennessee river going northward, on the 1st inst. Particulars unknown and unattainable at present.

A telegram from Nashville, of the 1st, says since his repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further west, along the south side of the Tennessee. He is believed to have crossed some infantry near Bainbridge, but no part of his force has been moved further north. His purpose is difficult to ascertain.

Forrest with a cavalry force, is reported threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities of government stores.

Two New York State agents, convicted before the military commission of election frauds, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Nashville Union of the 29th, says Sherman had not moved beyond Fayetteville at last accounts. Gold opened on the 2d at 245; at noon 235.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—The Baltimore American, of the afternoon of the 3d, says the Tallahassee captured and scuttled five vessels off Block Island.

Nothing from Hood and Sherman.

A party of rebels from Canada attempted to surprise the water batteries at Castine, Maine, but were drove off by the garrison.

Seward has informed the mayor of Buffalo that information has been received at the State Department that the Rebels in Canada have a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities on the border the day of the Presidential election.

Gold in Baltimore was 233. New York quotations are not reported.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A young boy by the name of Thos. Clapp, a son of Jas. Clapp, who was about thirteen years old was killed instantly on the 25th inst. He was assisting in making syrup, and while the mill was in action and he was standing near the frame of the mill, the sweep, which came near the top of the frame, caught his head and crushed it. He was a smart and promising lad and much beloved by all who knew him.—Greensboro' Patriot.

A FOREIGN LEGION.—A correspondent of the Montgomery Appeal states that a foreign legion, consisting of nearly two regiments, mainly Irish Catholics, sworn into our service by a Catholic priest, has been formed in Richmond, and is nearly ready for the field. President Davis is said not to favor their separate organization, but wants to intersperse them among our skeleton regiments.

FIRST FOREIGN BATTALION.—Lt. Col. J. Tucker, has been here two or three days engaged in recruiting for the corps to be known by the above name. He obtained 314 recruits at this place, Saturday and removed them the same day, to the rendezvous at Columbia, S. C. He will return in a few days and expects to obtain several hundred additional recruits.—Salem Weeclian.

On the night of 30th ult., Mahone's command penetrated the enemy's picket line near Petersburg and swept it for half a mile, capturing two hundred and thirty officers and men without the loss of a man.

The editor of the Charlottesville 'Chronicle' says he has inquired particularly into the charge of intemperance against Gen. Early, and he is entirely satisfied it is untrue, and he emphatically denies it.

The outrages and enormities of deserters and recusant conscripts in this State are becoming beyond endurance. Every week we hear of some outrage committed by them. Notwithstanding the efforts of the government, both in the exercise of clemency and vigilant rigor, these enormities are being committed. The press has been too silent upon this subject. Even those who are horrified at every instance of departure from the law in act or temper, on the part of those whose duty it is to arrest deserters and their abettors, and who are so ready to cry out, when any of our officers transcend the bounds of prudence and law, against the executive of the State, who it is well known eschews everything like inhumanity in the execution of the law, are strangely silent upon these enormities.

We learn, that within the past two weeks, these depredations on the part of deserters, have, if possible, become more enormous than before. Deserters in the county of Wilkes committed rape upon two of the daughters of Mr. Michael Williams a short time since under the most grating circumstances—Capt. Davis a most excellent and vigilant Home Guard officer was killed a few days ago—Messrs. James and Peter Eller, Mr. McNeil and others have been robbed. In Alleghany county, two men were killed by them—in Forsythe another has been ruthlessly slain—in Henderson county Mrs. Col. Bryson was killed and her two daughters shot. These are only a few of the enormities committed. Should our people submit to this? Should Gov. Vance relax in his efforts to arrest this state of things, because a few State officers are not easily restrained under such circumstances from violent and severe treatment of suspected persons? We will not under any circumstances counsel disobedience to the law or inhumanity in its enforcement; but does not the outrages which are being daily committed in the State, often upon unoffending females, call for the most vigorous enforcement of the law, both upon the deserters and those who aid and abet them? Is this time the whole State was aroused. Every citizen owes it to the State, to society and to himself, to give information and to aid in arresting these lawless men. They must be put down by the strong arm of force and that immediately. Every person against whom there is evidence that they are harboring or abetting them, should be arrested and punished to the extent of the law. Let the militia and home guards who are at home, and all good citizens resolve to put them down or drive them from the State.—Raleigh Conservator.

Six thousand persons were recently crushed to death by the falling of a church at St. Petersburg, Russia.

The West Florida News says: The negroes engaged in the late raid on this place, (Marianna,) are said to have been brought from Nassau.

Lost—\$20 Reward.

A DOUBLE BLANKET—ONE SIDE BLUE THE other purple—between Wadesboro' and J. P. Smith's plantation, near T. J. Lockhart's. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering it to the subscriber at Ansonville, or H. A. CRAWFORD, at Wadesboro', W. M. LITTLE, Nov. 8—305—306.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity. Allen Ledbetter and Others, vs. Edmund Coley and wife, and Others.

Petition for Sale of Land.

IT APPEARING BY THE AFFIDAVIT OF DREW IRY ALLEN that Edmund Coley and wife Katharine, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore ordered to be made in the North Carolina Argus for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Wadesboro', on the 2d Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness: J. R. HARGRAVE, Clerk and Masier of said Court, at office in Wadesboro', October 28th, 1864.

J. B. HARGRAVE, C. & M. E. Oct. 28th, 1864—304-9.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at \$22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family. These Cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., Oct. 20, 1864—303-5.

PEE DEE Wool and Cotton Carding Factory.

I AM NOW CARDING COTTON ONLY AT MY Factory at Coleman's Mills, on the Pee Dee River, three miles above the Grassy Islands. I have advanced only three prices, while other factories have advanced thirty. I will card five pounds of Cotton or enough to make a bunch, for \$1.66 2/3, or 33 1/3 cents per pound. W. M. PICKETT, Oct. 21, 1864—301-6.

A SPINNING JENNY, IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER AND NEARLY NEW,

for sale. Inquire at this Office. Oct. 24, 1864—303-5

Take Notice.

FORWARD ALL PERSONS FROM TRADING with the Negroes of H. STURDIVANT without authority from me. B. A. STURDIVANT, Oct. 24, 1864—303-6

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS OF KIL-winning Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M., will hereafter be held at 8 o'clock, P. M. C. McLAUCHLIN, Sec., June 13, A. L., 5864. 274-tr

RAGS! RAGS!—WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Best quality. Highest price paid.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE. RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 23d, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 56. THE ATTENTION OF INSPECTORS OF CONSCRIPTION and Enrolling Officers is hereby called to General Order No. 82 A. & I. G. O., current series. All men turned over under this order will be forwarded to Camps of Instruction without delay. II. Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be promptly reported. III. Special attention is directed to Par. IV., General Order No. 82, A. & I. G. O., current series. By order J. R. McLEAN, Acting Comd't Conscripts for N. C. E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.

THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE will without delay, take measures to place in the field one-fifth of all the men employed in his department, (including contractors and their employees,) of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, A. and I. G. Office, (current series.) To this end he will direct the several officers in charge of arsenals, workshops, depots, &c., to turn over to the nearest enrolling officer, by list, showing their names, occupation and residence, such proportion of their employees (including contractors and employees under them,) of the class above referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one-fifth of the whole number in the said classes, according to returns in his office Sept. 30, 1864. Duplicates of such list will be sent to the Generals of Reserves of the States, and triplicates to the chief of ordnance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the Ordnance Department.

II. The Chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, will turn over in like manner, on similar list, one fifth of all men of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, employed in iron, lead, copper and coal mining and in all service appertaining thereto, whether under officers of his bureau or by contractors. Duplicate and triplicate lists to be furnished as above directed in the Ordnance Bureau. And will in like manner turn over one-fifth of all such men as are employed in the nitre service. The period of three days, under the same conditions as above mentioned, are allowed for the execution of this order.

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing sections to be turned over to the enrolling officers, will be prepared at once on the reception of this order, and will be furnished to the said officers within three days as above prescribed, by the various officers of each of the above bureaux having men under their charge, and every assistance will be rendered by the latter to the enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this order.

IV. So much of General Orders No. 77, as related to men employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended, and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former. By Order, S. COOPER, 304-5 A. and I. Gen.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct., 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 53.

THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF ENROLLING OFFICERS is called by General Orders, No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series, which supercedes General Orders, No. 76. It is directed by the Department that the phrase "Artisans, Mechanics and persons of scientific skill" in paragraph 1, shall be construed to embrace only such as are employed on Government works. Railroads are not considered as Government institutions.

II. It is further directed that parties in the employ of manufacturing establishments engaged in filling contracts with the Confederate and State Governments, shall not be molested.

III. It is unnecessary to repeat to Enrolling Officers the earnest injunction to carry out the provisions of this order with the untiring energy which its importance demands.

By order of Maj. McLEAN, acting Commandant. E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Oct. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.

THE FOLLOWING will supersede General Orders No. 76, present series, which are hereby revoked.

I. All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 35 years are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the Camps of Instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service, except that men detailed and now actually employed as artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensable supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, certifying in each case of a person between 18 and 45 years; those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual; and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not so certified, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the action of the Secretary of War.

III. All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV. All men found fit for light duty, and who are unassigned, will at once report to the Camps of Instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

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

October 17, 1864—303-5

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