

THE FLORIDA CRUISE—NASSAU TO MOBILE.

It was announced some days ago, that the war steamer Florida (formerly Oreto) had run the gauntlet of the blockading fleet at Mobile, and passed under the guns of Fort Morgan. We have received from a correspondent on board, a highly interesting and thrilling account of her adventures on the voyage, which, in justice to the brave men who encountered such perils, should be known to the public. There are few such acts of gallant heroism on record, and the name of Captain Maffei as the man for the times. Such a practical conduct should meet with a grateful and practical recognition on the part of his government, and we hope it will not be slow in according what all must regard as purely a reward of merit.—Savannah Republican.

MOBILE, Sept. 24th, 1862.—"The Oreto" was seized, released, and again seized, and learning that through the efforts of the Lincoln agents it was determined again to take possession of her and send her to England for a new trial, we slipped from the hawser of H. M. ship, and on the night of the 9th, with eleven deck hands and five foremen and coal heavers—all that work and cunning could obtain—drifted with the tide under the shadow of the land some eight miles, and thus the Yankee cruisers hovering around us were evaded. A schooner with our guns on board was awaiting us outside, and taking her in tow we dashed down the "Tongue of the Ocean," and were soon where no Yankee officer dared to follow us. Threading our way through innumerable rocks and shoals, with many narrow escapes, we anchored among them, and all hands—only fourteen in all—went to work with a hearty good will. In four days we got the guns, etc., on board. Imagine our misery when we discovered that neither rammers, sponges, sights, beds, quinine, or any of the necessary equipment had come along with them, and that on the day following the yellow fever appeared in all its horrors. There was no physician on board and the case was fatal. On the 15th two more new cases. You can sympathize with us in our sad plight. We had scarcely men enough on board to handle the ship; the circles to the pivot guns did not fit; Yankee cruisers all about disease on board, and no help at hand but the indomitable energy of our Captain, who, in addition to his many duties, was nursing the sick. It was determined to run for Cardenas, in Cuba, as the most healthy and secluded port, in the hope of picking up a few seamen and getting medical aid, and in the night the ship was gotten under way and steered else along the breakers, passing over the banks with considerable risk. On the night of the 18th made Cardenas Light and the Yankee gunboats; at one o'clock on the morning of the 19th entered the harbor. Our crew by this time, were reduced to three men on deck and one foreman, who had been on duty for eleven hours. On the 20th the yellow fever had full possession of the ship, and an officer was sent to Havana to endeavor to get men. On the 21st our Captain was taken down, and soon thereafter given up as a hopeless case. He remained insensible for several days, but a merciful Providence was with him, and he recovered his consciousness to bid his much loved son in a dying condition beside him. Poor Laurence—he died at sundown, and just after him four seamen and the 3d Assistant Engineer.

In the meantime, the Yankee Consul, Gen. Sheffield, had got wind of our whereabouts and dispatched five gunboats to cut us off and hem the Oreto in port. We obtained twenty-four laborers, and tugging our anchor ran the gauntlet, getting clear to sea without mishap. A poor little Spanish passenger steamer, coming out two hours before us, was mistaken for the "Oreto" by the Yankees and peppered for thirty-six miles. The enemy, supposing that we would run for Charleston, increased their force about Abaca, the Florida passages, and off Wilmington and Charleston, and Commander Guert Gansevoort, in the Adirondack, in his zeal to head us off and capture us, was totally wrecked. On the 23d at 3 p. m. we made Mobile Light and three smart looking blockaders watching the port. We got up a full head of steam and tried to arrange our guns for at least one shot, but could not. Every preparation was then made to set fire to the ship in case of necessity, and combustibles were got ready in ten different places, our brave little ship standing boldly in towards the enemy. Means were taken to get the men to meet us, forming themselves in a triangle about us, withholding their fire, as we still kept alert the red cross of old England, and they hesitated for a moment or two to make up their minds as to our nationality. We were now so near that their conversation could be distinctly heard on board, and a midshipman, at the mast head sung out, "She is not English, there are only a few men on her deck." At this the beggars blazed away at us knocking about fourteen hundred tons of the nettings, and then striving to head us off, but Captain Maffei ordered the men at the helm to steer right for the starboard bow of the nearest vessel, and not liking the looks of things our Yankee friend sheered off, bringing the two vessels in a line—just what we wanted. At this time we hailed down the British ensign and ran up the Confederate flag, and thus commenced upon us a shower of shot, shell and grape that made everything crack again. It was a perfect hail storm, and we were not able to return their fire, though if we had been fully manned and equipped we could have polished them off handsomely. Finding they held their own with us, our men were ordered aloft to make sail, which they did with a rousing cheer, though the shell was bursting in the rigging, cutting it away and wounding the men. A parrot shell entered the cabin. An eleven inch shell struck us amidships, grazed the boilers, and deflecting forward, took off the head of one of our best men, severely wounding three others. All our boats were pierced, sides, hammock rail, smoke stack and masts filled with shrapnel. After making sail all the men were sent below, except the officers who were retained on deck. Thus we stood on for two hours and eighteen minutes. The walls of Fort Morgan were thronged with officers and men, and our safety was greeted with cheers. All behaved nobly. Four days after our arrival, poor Stribling, (1st Lieutenant) who was about to start to see his wife, was taken down with fever and died in thirty-six days. He was a gallant gentleman and excellent Christian.

Privately.—We fervently hope that before adjourning Congress will so modify the present law on privateering, as to infuse life into our present inanimate system. We took occasion some days ago, to point out the restrictions which make the present law a dead letter. Similar representations have also been made to the Committee of Congress. The war is assuming a character which will demand that every element of loyalty on our part be developed to its utmost extent. It will be our representatives upon the water, and break the blockade, than we can imagine. We should be restrained by no nice considerations from passing a suitable law, dealing as we are with an enemy that outrages every conventional, humane and civilized sentiment.—Enquirer.

2d N. C. Battalion.—A correspondent informs us that this battalion is at Drury's Bluff, Salem, in Col. Wheeler's command, and is as brave and competent officer.—Col. Standard.

GEN. LEE'S RETURN TO VIRGINIA.

Army Correspondence of Savannah Republican. SMITHFIELD, VA., Sept. 19. The Confederate army has returned to Virginia. Whether Gen. Lee took this step from a military necessity, or for some strategic purpose, or because he had accomplished the object of his movement into Maryland—the capture of Harper's Ferry—I am unable to say. The order was issued late last evening, and by the time it was issued dark, the wagons, artillery and troops began to move. All the wounded that were in a condition to be moved, had been taken across the river. Those whose wounds were very severe or mortal, unfortunately, had to be left behind, and fell into the hands of the enemy. It was not quite three miles to the Potomac, and our wagon trains extended from Sharpsburg over to the Virginia side. There were only two roads by which we could proceed, one of which was taken by the troops and the other by the artillery and wagons. Our lines came up within a short distance of the enemy's, yet so silently and adroitly was the movement conducted, that McClellan was not aware of it until next morning. It had rained in the afternoon, and the roads were muddy below, while the heavens were covered with a light fog above, both of which facilitated the enterprise.

We had crossed into Maryland by the bright morning sun; we returned in silence and at the dead hour of night. The columns wound their way over the hills and along the valleys like some huge, indistinct monster. The trees and overhanging cliffs, and the majestic Blue Ridge loomed up in dim but awful majesty as if he were in some strange and weird land of grotesque forms, visible only in the hour of dreams. Whatever was the motive to the movement, it must be regarded as one of the most successful and extraordinary exploits in the history of any country, and stamps the man that ordered and executed it as one of the greatest military leaders in our time and generation. With the exception of the wounded and a few wagons that got turned over in the darkness, not a man or wagon, nor a single piece of artillery was lost. Longstreet's corps, being nearest the ford, led the way, followed by D. H. Hill's and Jackson's in the order of their names. The crossing was accomplished by half-past six this morning, and soon thereafter the enemy's artillery opened a harmless fire from the opposite heights. The bird had flown, however, and his rage was impotent.

There was formerly a splendid stone bridge at Shepherdstown where the army crossed, but the enemy destroyed it last year. The ford was three-fourths of a mile below the bridge, and this made it necessary to pass down the river bank the distance, and then up on the other side by a narrow road blasted out of the rocky precipice. The troops managed to work their way out from the river along some of the gorges that broke through the cliff, and a few wagons and artillery escaped in the same way. Thus, you perceive, the character of the Virginia side was almost as unfavorable as it could be to the safety of the movement. It is an exceedingly difficult undertaking at any time to transfer an army across a wide stream, but it is especially so under circumstances such as surrounded Gen. Lee.

The Vandals at St. Augustine.—We hear, from a letter received in this city yesterday, of another instance of Yankee barbarity wherever they acquire a foothold on our soil. Not content with taking possession of the town of St. Augustine, and extending their hateful tyranny over the good people of the place, the Commandant issued orders, some days ago, for all the women and children, whose near relatives were in the Confederate service, to prepare to leave the town. A steamer was in readiness, and on the 21st inst. about one hundred women and children were forced to go aboard, without the slightest idea of their destination. The vessel sailed out of port, but nothing has been heard of her up to this time.—Savannah Republican.

A dispatch received here last evening from Baldwin, Fla., dated yesterday, says: "The steamer from St. Augustine came up the St. John's river as Mayport Mills, and returned without landing any of its passengers." Instead of "one hundred women and children," as stated by us yesterday, there are one hundred families on board, and all these helpless and in-offensive creatures, many of them of the highest respectability, are thus buffeted about on the waves at the mercy of their oppressors. The day of retribution will come.—Id., 30th ult.

War Debt of the North.—The New York "Herald," of the 30th, in an editorial upon Northern finances, says: "During the war with Napoleon the English debt increased from one hundred to eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, and the outlay of the Government was about four hundred millions of dollars. Our war debt is already two thousand millions, and in two years more may reach that of England. Thus we are crowding into a few years the expenditures of a quarter of a century. When this war ceases the collapse will be fearful. The machinery of business will be again jarred out of kilter, as it was when the war began; but much more disastrously, as we have more steam on and are going at a more violent rate. The crisis of 1857 will be child's play compared to that which will follow the end of this war, unless our financial farmers are more fortunate than formerly."

"Utterly Failed."—The Washington City "Republican," in commenting on the Fieucl's late proclamation, says: "At any rate, the military method of subduing the rebellion has been tried, and utterly failed; and if the policy of Congress is not effectual, no other remains." "The President has even gone beyond the legislation of Congress, although not beyond their known wishes." "The above is a confession which we hardly expected to be so candidly made. The last chance is now to be tried, and will fail, also!"

What it Costs.—Putting down the slaveholders' rebellion is a very expensive as well as bloody business. Congress, at its recent session, passed bills which in the aggregate, appropriated the sum of \$913,078,827 63. At the extra session, last summer, Congress appropriated \$256,103,206 99. The total amount, therefore, for the two sessions, reaches the enormous sum of \$1,178,182,034 60. At the recent session, the army bill alone appropriated within a fraction of \$559,000,000—an amount larger, no doubt, than was ever before embraced in one law or decree of any government on earth.—N. Y. Tribune.

Sale of Stocks.—At a public sale of Stocks and Bonds in this town on Tuesday last, the following high prices were obtained: Stock in the Bank of North Carolina sold at \$13 1/2 per share of \$100. Mecklenburg county \$100 Bonds at \$119 to 121; Cleveland county Bonds \$112; Confederate Bonds \$102 1/2; stock of Hamburg, S. C., \$132; Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad stock, \$49 to \$50 per share of \$50; Central Miss. and Tenn. Railroad \$500 Bonds, \$570 each. This was a cash sale, made by the Executors of Wm. Wright, deceased.—Char. Democrat.

FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 29th and 30th ult. bring foreign news by the Anglo Saxon to the 18th ult. The defeat of Pope was regarded in England as a most disastrous Federal reverse. A Paris correspondent believes that Count Merceur has been ordered by the Government of France to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America for the sake of humanity. The Paris-Patrie looks upon the American war as "about over." The Constitutionnel says "Europe cannot wait any longer before recognizing the Southern Confederacy." The London Times says all Europe, enemies as well as friends of the Confederacy, will yield it admiration. It has "gained a reputation for genius and valor which the most famous nations may envy." It opposes recognition, however, until the South has both "won and kept its frontiers by its own exertions."

The London Herald (Derby's organ), urges interference, if mediation is refused. The Liverpool Courier urges France and England now to interfere. It thinks they can no longer refuse the application for recognition. The London Globe thinks "revolutionary symptoms are but too apparent in the Federal States." The Opinion Nationale, of Paris, Prince Napoleon's organ, condemns the idea of an emancipation proclamation in anticipation, and in very severe terms, while the Dublin Freeman's Journal (a Union paper) points out the inutility of such a measure.

A powerful ram was openly being built in the Mersey to be used in opening the blockade of Charleston. Commercial circles in Europe predicted the speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Negotiations were pending between France and Russia for the same result.

The Europa brings foreign news to the 20th. The political news is of little consequence. The London Times bitterly denounces in advance such a proclamation as that just issued by Lincoln—"a crime and a blunder." The New York correspondent of the London Times is of the opinion that Europe need not fear that the North will unite to repel foreign intervention. Its courage is gone. The game is lost. Washington knows, if New York does not, that the abolitionists are destroying the Union by their frantic efforts to save it.

The Liverpool cotton market was firmer on the 20th of September, but closed quiet, without change in prices. Jute is authoritatively pronounced too brittle for a substitute for cotton, and had fallen 29 to 410 per ton from the highest point during the late excitement. On Friday, however, there was a slight renewal of the demand, and some recovery in prices.

The French cotton districts are suffering dreadfully. The distress at Mulhausen exceeds anything in Lancashire. Of Northern news, it is said, in the Baltimore American that Gen. Buell has been relieved from his command, and assigned to Indianapolis to organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

Gen. Sigel had advanced to Warrenton and was preparing to cut off all communication between the rebel army in the Shenandoah Valley and Richmond. The American says there are also intimations of renewed activity on James river, indicating that the present apparent suspension of operations is only preparatory to a systematic movement that will produce important results.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—A few minutes before nine o'clock, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, of Indiana, met Gen. Nelson in the Hall of the Galt House, and attempted to speak to him. Gen. Nelson refused to listen, and turned away. Davis followed him to the other end of the hall, and again addressed him. Nelson now turned to him saying, "Do you wish to insult me, you cowardly puppy?" and struck him at the same time on the head. Davis did not retaliate on the spot, but made through the crowd of guests until he met an officer of his acquaintance, borrowed a pistol from him, and then pushed to the west door of the hall, where Nelson was conversing with some gentlemen. When within a few feet of him he cocked the revolver and fired instantly. The ball entered Nelson's left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He managed to walk up stairs to Gen. Buell's room, where he expired about thirty minutes after he was shot.

There had been bad feeling previously between the actors in the tragedy, on account of Davis' arrest and deprivation of command by Nelson. Last week Davis had been to Cincinnati, and laid his grievances, with charges against Nelson, before Gen. Wright, who restored him to command. Maj. Gen. William Nelson was a native of Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, and a citizen of that State. He entered the U. S. service as a midshipman in the navy, January 28, 1830. When the war broke out he was detailed to command the Ohio river fleet of gunboats. During the illness of Gen. Anderson he was deemed a suitable person to sound the sentiments of Kentucky. Here he recruited some troops and fought several engagements with Humphrey Marshall. He was afterward appointed to the command of a division in Buell's army. He commanded the Yankee forces in the recent battles at Richmond, Ky., where he was wounded. After recovering from his wound he proceeded to Louisville, and assumed command of all the forces in that vicinity, having been in the interim created a Major General of Volunteers. Nelson was a man of full forty years of age.

Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis is a native of Indiana, and was appointed to the regular army from that State, on the 17th of June, 1848. At the time of the attack upon Fort Sumter, Davis, then a captain, had command of a company at the Fort under Anderson. The deceased was a brave man and a good subordinate General, but he failed to pay any respect to those aristocrats, not to say dandies of life, without which ability and bravery are useless in a military leader. He was blasphemous, indecent and absurd beyond all precedent in his conversation and deportment toward his equals and inferiors in rank. If one-half that is reported of him is true, it is a marvel he was not shot months since. Reports from Galveston, Texas, say that the yellow fever is raging fearfully there.

The N. Y. Markets.—Everybody appears to be speculating in stocks, and everybody is making money. We are in the full flush of a speculative outburst, and how long it may last, and to what prices stocks may not rise, no one can tell. That it will end in a crash is clear enough, and is denied by none. But every one makes up his mind that he will have sold out before the crash comes, and that it will be his neighbor who will break. The speculative fever seems to be decidedly on the increase among the public. The broker's offices are thronged with operators. On Saturday, the 27th, gold in New York was quoted at 121 to 121 1/2; Exchange 132 to 133 1/2; Stocks were rampant on Monday, and prices went up three per cent. at the first call.—Gold 29 1/2 premium.

Resistance to the Proclamation.—A meeting of about 1000 persons was held in the Democratic headquarters in New York on the 26th, at which the speakers, Mr. James Brooks, Editor of the Express, and Hon. James Schuchert, emphatically denounced both of Lincoln's late proclamations.

EUROPEAN OPINION.

The people of the Confederate States have made themselves famous. If the renown of brilliant courage, stern devotion to a cause, and military achievements almost without a parallel, can compensate men for the toil and privations of the hour, then the countries of Lee and Jackson may be considered amid their sufferings. From all parts of Europe, from their enemies as well as their friends, from those who condemn their acts as well as those who sympathize with them, comes the tribute of admiration. When the history of this war is written the admiration will doubtless become deeper and stronger, for the veil which has covered the South will be drawn away and disclose a picture of patriotism, of unanimous sacrifice, of wise and firm administration, which we can now only see indistinctly. The details of that extraordinary national effort which has led to the repulse and almost to the destruction of an invading force of more than half a million men, will then become known to the world, and what may be the fate of the new nationality, or its subsequent claims to the respect of mankind, will be assuredly begin its career with a reputation for genius and valor which the most famous nations may envy. Within a period of eighteen months a scattered population, hitherto living exclusively by agriculture, and accustomed to trust for every product of art and manufactures to the North, has been turned into a self-sufficing State, able to raise an immense army, and conduct what is now an offensive war.

It is satisfactory to find that we are not alone in our opinions, that we did right in refusing to meddle in American affairs, and that the people most deeply interested—namely, the Confederates themselves—are quite of the same opinion. An armed interference in the quarrel would be a fatal mistake for any European Power. When the South has expelled the enemy from its soil it may be entitled to ask for recognition; but its frontiers must be both won and kept by its own exertions.

The Confederates must be congratulated on having fully vindicated the confident predictions with which, from the beginning of the contest, they have appealed to the sympathies of Europe. The South, both by their military qualities in the field and by their statesmanship in the council, have clearly established their title to a separate nationality, and the sooner that title is recognized by the North, the less cause will the latter have for subsequent regret. Should it delay the concession much longer, the result humorously foreshadowed by a New York writer may actually occur in the restoration of the Union by conquest on the part of the South. Already President Lincoln has lost much of his advantage in treating for a frontier, and a few more defeats like those sustained by Gen. Pope, may almost leave him without a frontier for which to treat.

From the London News, (Abolitionist) Sept. 17. The friends of secession in this country are justified in celebrating the military exploits of the Southern army. Their praise is very high, the achievements of the Confederates being found to be almost without a parallel. It is, moreover, we observe, judiciously heightened by a tribute to the courage and tenacity of the Federals, such as they would probably not have received had they been successful. Far from wishing to extenuate or disparage the exploits of the Confederate army, we desire that they should receive the fullest justice, and be considered in all their significance. We do not know of any political object, nor of any consequence immediately practical, to which the attention of England can be more usefully directed than to the remarkable feats of arms by which the Confederates assert their pretension to the mastery of the New World. Certain we are that such a study will overthrow many wide-spread delusions which have been artfully propagated in this country.

From the Paris Constitutionnel. From the point of view of European interests, should the present situation be prolonged? We think not. The separate existence of the Confederate States is a fact as well as a necessity; the impossibility of reducing them is demonstrated. Can Europe wait any longer before recognizing them? Will she require that they shall have taken Washington? That will be asking of them what was not asked of the Greeks, the Belgians, or the Italians. It suffices for the recognition of the independence of these peoples that they were masters of Athens, Brussels, and Milan. We did not wait till they had taken Constantinople, the Hague, and Vienna. They had driven away the enemy. That was enough.

Losses of North Carolina Regiments.—To the Editor of the Whig.—Some time ago I saw a statement copied into the Whig from a Southern paper, in which the North Carolina loss in the battles around Richmond was estimated at 2,600 killed and wounded. I knew at the time that it was an error, and I desire to give now, as near as possible, the true loss. I have before me a list of the wounded in the different hospitals in Richmond. This list numbers 3,468. In this list the names of but few of those who were taken to private houses, or who remained in the Brigade hospitals, near the battle-fields, are to be found. The killed probably exceeded a thousand, for in twenty-one Regiments that have reported through the papers, the killed is put down at 549. North Carolina had thirty-eight regiments and three batteries in the fight. It will not, therefore, be deemed extravagant to estimate the total loss—killed and wounded—at 5,000, quite one-third of the entire loss sustained by the entire army, if the reports are true that have been published in the papers of your city. The 12th Regiment, Col. Wade, sustained probably the heaviest proportionate loss, it being some 53 per cent. The loss of some 65 per cent, possibly the greatest loss that any Confederate regiment has borne in one battle during the war. TURBIDE.

Leasburg, N. C. Tyrrell.—We learn that Eli Spruill Esq. has been elected to the Commons from Tyrrell. Raleigh Standard.

Headquarters 54th Reg't N. C. MILITIA. COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of the 54th Reg't are hereafter by command to assemble in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday 14th day of October, all Conscrip'ts in their commands, and all soldiers absent from their Regiments without leave, provided with 3 days' rations, ready to proceed to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh. All officers refusing or neglecting to comply with the above order will subject themselves to the penalties of Court Martial and consequent reduction to the ranks. WM. MEL. MCKAY, WM. Col. 54th Reg't N. C. Militia. G. H. HARRIS, Adj't. Sept. 29, 1862.

Executive Department North Carolina, ADMIRANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1862. The \$50 Bounty will be paid to all men who come into Camp under this call before they leave to join their Regiments. J. G. MARTIN, Adj't General. 65-10

STOLEN. Monday night, 29th Sept., my BUGGY and HARNESS were stolen. The Buggy was a wide one in the seat, with green cushions; the Harness common, but nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Buggy and Harness. Mrs. CAROLINE MILLER, On the Fayetteville & Southern Plank Road, Raleigh, N. C. 65-214

Cavalry Horse for Sale. I HAVE a No. 1 YOUNG HORSE for sale, suitable for Cavalry purposes. A. McEachern, Jr. Randolph, Sept. 25. 65-87d

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

2d N. C. Troops, Sept. 14, on South Mountain. Co. O.—Killed: H. B. Harris, — Nash. Wounded: Joel Jones, in thigh; W. B. Martin, in arm; Jas. H. Krongay, in leg. severely; J. C. King, in hand. Co. D.—Killed: Wiley R. Gray, Wounded: Corpl Howard, arm; F. E. Sauls, dangerously; P. Durden, arm; Thos. Mumford, foot; T. B. A. Moore, in neck; W. L. Barnes, thigh; Nathan Beson. Co. G.—Wounded: Jas. Duncan, arm. Co. F.—Killed: B. F. White, Wounded: P. Bennett, B. Jackson, Wounded and prisoners; G. Hawkins, J. Donnell, S. McCaffrey, D. Sutton, W. W. Carroll, L. Lewis. Co. H.—Wounded: Corpl J. McDaniell, in face, W. Jones, in leg, W. B. Koonce, leg. Co. I.—Wounded: J. P. Ives, arm; K. A. Buck, in bowels, severely; W. R. Green, arm. Co. K.—Wounded: Corpl H. Davenport, in leg severely. Henry Hall, in thigh.

Equipment at Sharpsburg, Sept. 17. Co. A.—Killed: Corpl C. G. Gorman, slightly; Henry Mercer, shoulder; E. Flowers, leg. W. Rose, dangerously; G. Fulgham, head and leg, slightly; H. Parker, head, slightly; M. Owens, severely; Watson Wells, slightly. Co. B.—Killed: Alex. Rogers, Wounded: Corpl M. Young, Osborn Taylor, L. Cherry, G. B. Taylor, G. D. Mustangs. Co. C.—Wounded: Lieut. J. C. Applewhite, in arm, severely; C. Pittman, foot; Serg't W. F. Yelverton, hand, slightly. Co. D.—Killed: Serg't A. J. Taylor, Wyatt Alcock, B. Bowers, Wounded: Corpl E. H. Harrison, — Ed. Wadsworth, — Tiner, A. Willis, S. Johnson, slightly. Wounded and prisoners: Thos. Rouse. Co. E.—Wounded: R. S. Ray, head, slightly. Co. F.—Killed: Serg't Joseph R. Herring, Sam'l Hines, Wounded: Serg't R. W. Henry, thigh, dangerously. Co. G.—Killed: Jos. Symon, Wounded: J. P. Dewey, face, slightly; E. A. Brooks, neck and face, severely; J. H. Jones, arm, slightly; Wounded and prisoners: Capt. D. W. Hurr, Wounded and Missing: Jas. H. Morris. Co. H.—Wounded: Serg't Maj. J. W. Brown, arm, slightly; Serg't W. J. Street, head, slightly; Corpl Carter, Frank Mason, neck, severely.

The following are up to this time missing. Many of them are undoubtedly prisoners, and some of them wounded. The position of the Regiment on the 17th, rendered escape almost impossible. Co. A.—Capt. J. O. Howard, Mack Kelly, Jos. Biss, W. C. Batts, John Evans, Rayford Thompson, Jacob Flowers, P. N. Bisset. Co. B.—Joshua Price, W. Herring, Thos. Jones, W. A. Cherry, Deak Blackwell, — Pearce, Bishop, D. J. Brock, M. Sullivan. Co. C.—Corpl K. S. Lewis, W. Gurganus, Joe Mann, Calvin Ellis. Co. D.—Jas. Dougherty, John A. Holly, Jacob Williams, F. Peterson, L. Hall, Miles Sessions, W. H. Hines, Co. E.—Lieut. R. S. W. H. Hines, Thos. Laughinghouse, Jno. W. Carter, Abel Taylor, Ferrell Hudson, Calvin Luther, David Bryant, W. L. Simmons, Robt. Blake, E. Sellers. Co. F.—Corpl O. H. Koonce, L. H. Williams, W. H. Waters, H. L. Lister, S. B. Wadland, L. K. Crawford, E. F. Garley, S. Tolson, F. Marlow, Thos. Jinks, W. Carritt, R. B. Hines, I. W. Walker, A. J. Cook, J. B. Watson, A. B. Powell, Geo. E. Vagler, C. B. Gray, E. S. S. S. S. J. Koppell, Sam'l Goodfriend. Co. G.—Serg't J. M. Wice, Corpl A. Fullam, F. J. Fields, S. C. Cartell, W. Carter, John Dowdy, Chas. M. Cherry, S. W. Jones, J. K. Lane, Robt. Rice, W. Cecilcamp, L. Whitehurst.

The following are ascertained to be prisoners. Those marked with \* have come into our hands. Co. A.—David Boston, \* Corpl Estlin, \* Corpl Estlin, \* J. Q. Avery, J. W. P. Moore. Co. B.—Lieut. D. H. Monroe. Co. C.—Corpl R. P. Dowdy. The list is not probably absolutely correct, but is nearly so as I can make it. A. A. WATSON, Chaplain.

24th Regiment N. C. T., Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17. Co. A.—Killed: Corpl Jeremiah Glenn, Privates Robert E. Moore, Jno. W. Ramsey, Jos. Fowler. Wounded: Privates Alex. K. Love, dangerously; Abner W. Clayton, severely; Wm. White, mortally; Jesse W. Deaver, slightly; Henry Bushong, slightly; Thos. Gwynne, slightly; Jas. E. Barber, slightly. Co. B.—Killed: Privates Wm. B. Alphin, Martin Cowell, Wounded: Lieut. W. T. Ellis, slightly; Privates Lorenzo Bryan, severely; Edw. Scott, James Hudson, slightly; Missing: Privates Wm. B. Kellum, Jos. McKinnon, Co. C.—Killed: Private Jas. L. Whitley, Wounded: 2d Lt. Harrie Barr, severely; Privates Peyton Hinton, severely; Hugh McGlynn, Rufus Wall, Henry V. Bunch, James K. Ferrell, slightly. Co. D.—Wounded: Lieut. Wm. J. Spaulding, slightly; Private Henry Pat, severely. Co. E.—Wounded: Serg't Wm. Elridge, severely; Privates Bailey R. Massengill, severely; Langley, slightly. Co. F.—In Observer of last Monday. Co. G.—Killed: Private Moses B. Bradsher, Wounded: Privates Joseph J. Day, slightly; Wm. Moore, severely; Wm. H. Ramsey, dangerously; Jno. R. Tingen, slightly. Co. H.—Killed: Privates Rouben Barber, J. E. Johnson, Jas. H. Surles, Wounded: Corpl Barnes Sheridan, severely; Privates James W. Kellum, Ingram Moore, slightly; Jno. R. Barber, slightly; Jno. Jones, slightly. Co. I.—Killed: Private Solomon Pearce, Wounded: Lt. F. P. Pearce, slightly; Serg't J. H. Hopkins, slightly; Corpl James Cheever, severely; Privates Jas. F. Baker, Gilliam W. Cope, Gasson H. Boyd, slightly. In the skirmish of Sept. 10, near the Aqueduct over the Monocacy, Capt. George T. Duffy was mortally wounded. ADJUTANT, 24th N. C. T.

A Whole Camp Stealing.—The New York Post states that about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the 26th and part of the 27th New Jersey regiments, numbering about 2,000 men, who were in camp near Rossville, N. J., started in all directions. The Post says: "The men were sworn in on Thursday, received their clothing yesterday, and 'skiddaddled' today, after vainly imploring the officers to give them a day or two of grace in town. The camp is near Newark, and the men effected a 'strategic' movement down the bank of the canal to that city, choosing the shortest route. The men were sworn in on Thursday, received their clothing yesterday, and 'skiddaddled' today, after vainly imploring the officers to give them a day or two of grace in town. The camp is near Newark, and the men effected a 'strategic' movement down the bank of the canal to that city, choosing the shortest route."

VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE AT HIGH POINT, N. C. BEING engaged in other pursuits, we have concluded to sell the very valuable four story BRICK HOTEL opposite the Depot. This hotel is well known to the traveling public. It is now being kept by the Messrs. Barber, has been well patronized, even to the capacity of accommodations. The trading custom is very great. Besides it is an Eating House, and a first class Breakfast for the Rail Road travel; it is one of the best Hotels along the N. C. Rail Road, in fact, equal to the best in the State. As this property is well known, we deem it unnecessary to further describe it. Any person wishing to keep a Hotel, or invest his money profitably, may find in this property an extraordinary opportunity. This valuable property will be sold at public sale on the 17th day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock. The terms are, made known on day of sale. The Messrs. Barber, the present occupants, will sell on reasonable terms the most of the furniture now used in the House. JOHN CARTER, W. SHEEK. Sept. 30, 1862. 65-18

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT HIGH POINT, N. C. (ON Friday, October 17th, 1862, I will sell, to the highest bidder, five lots in the town of High Point, being of various sizes, and situated by the High Point Female School. One of the lots is a three-story BRICK BUILDING, containing 24 rooms; six of them 18 by 19 feet each; 9 by 15 feet each; 4 by 15 feet each, and one 33 by 15 feet. The other four rooms are in a wing, which contains also, a private stair-case. There is a two-story porch the full length of each front of the main building. Besides this building, the premises include a good Smoke-house and Pantry; a fine Brick Building containing kitchen, wash-room, ironing-room and clothes-room; a servant's Dwelling House with two rooms; a very good stable with 12 stalls, and other necessary out-buildings, besides two wells of the purest water, each furnished with a good wooden pump. The garden cannot be surpassed. The construction of the main building, as well as its location in the very heart of the village, and within 75 yards of the Railroad Station, render it peculiarly adapted for use as a Hotel. The premises include every convenience necessary for such an establishment. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the 20th of December next. Terms.—One-third of the purchase money payable on the 24th October 1862; one third April 24th, 1863, and the remainder October 24th, 1863. By order of the Court of Equity for Guilford County, S. LANDER, Commissioner. Sept. 30, 1862. 6518

After this date I will pay Fire taxes for ground for sale in Fayetteville, or at my residence in Rockfish, D. MURPHY, Oct. 2, 1862. Land for Sale. THE subscriber wishes to sell his plantation of 14 miles below Fayetteville. There are 191 acres of LAND, 75 of it good natural land and about 50 in cultivation. There is a new dwelling house, and all necessary out-buildings. For further information apply on the premises. JAMES M. FULL, Cumberland Co., Sept. 30, 1862. 65-89d

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent for sale.—Consignments of Naval Stores, for exportation, solicited. WILKINSON, July 19, 1862. 6517

WAR NEWS.

From the Army.—RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—Only reliable information brought by the City Cars last evening, was the confirmation of a report circulated in the City Monday, that the regiment had been occupied by the Yankees, and our sick and wounded at that place taken and sent to the City last evening by the train. They state that the town was occupied by the enemy's cavalry on Sunday evening, and that 811 sick and wounded were there at the time the entrance of the enemy, undergoing medical treatment, all of whom were arrested and immediately paroled.

A wild rumor was brought by one of the sentries, and extensively circulated, to the effect that Lincoln had sent, by flag of truce, to the Lee, at Winchester, saying that if the Confederate States would stop the war, and if once more allegiance to the United States Government, the Northern States would pay the whole expense of the war incurred by both sides. Of course there is no truth in this report. The position of this kind would amount to nothing for no one knows better than Lincoln and Lee, that it would not be entertained by the South, even a moment.—Enquirer.

From the Army.—RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—The army is still at Winchester. The enemy was paroled in force at Banker Hill, 5 miles beyond a Yankee Colonel, formerly a member of the Army, whose name we could not learn, and 400 privates, were brought down by the Central Railroad yesterday evening.—Enquirer.

From North Mississippi.—MOBILE, Oct. 2.—Special dispatch to the Advertiser from Mobile, 24, says that a company of Yankee cavalry yesterday penetrated to the railroad two miles east of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wires. They were attacked by 25 of the 2d Tennessee cavalry, routed and driven off with a loss of seven killed and two prisoners. Our loss was 2 killed and none wounded.

From Kentucky.—One of the Senators of Kentucky has received a letter which states that on the 14th ult., Colonel Woodward with 100 men, seized four of the enemy's steamers on the Cumberland, at a point opposite to Canton. The valuable cargoes were saved and the steamers destroyed.

The Cumberland River was in our possession from the Kentucky line to Russellville in Louisiana. Buell on the 22d, was at Bowling Green on the Green River. Bragg and Kirby Smith were before Louisville, with the expectation of taking it very soon.—Richd. Enquirer, 24th ult.

The Fever.—Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Mayor, the number of deaths since our last issue cannot be obtained, nor do we arrive at any fair approximation. Reports from all the physicians but one, have been received relative to the number of new cases occurring yesterday. Estimating for the one whose report has not been received, the number of new cases yesterday, Monday, Sept. 29th, was 42, showing evidently that the epidemic is not abating. At 12 o'clock to-day, the thermometer stands at 78 in the shade, but the sun is exceedingly oppressive, more so, it appears to us than even at this season.—Wt. Journal, 30th inst.

The Fever does not abate its progress, but visitations are much less fatal in proportion to the numbers taken. Yesterday there were 41 new cases with only 5 interments in Oakdale Cemetery. If taken at once the fever seems to yield readily. If not,—or if neglected too long, the chances are very small.—Id., 1st inst.

The learn that 35 new cases have been reported since our last. We have not ascertained the exact number of deaths, but know of six. The scope of the disease does not seem to be much changed, but we are happy to learn that continues to yield more readily to treatment. Id., 2d inst.

The Chatham Railroad.—The Directors of this road have resolved to locate it from Raleigh by way of Page's, on the N. C. Railroad, 8 miles from Raleigh; thence on the ridge to the river, crossing near Hayward; thence up to north bank of Deep river, by Lockville, to the Coal Fields. It