SUFFERING IN GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Army Correspondence Savannah Republican.

WINCHESTER VA., Sept. 26, 1862.

I can recall no parallel instance in history, except Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow, where an army has ever done more marching and fighting, under such great disadvantages, than Gen. Lee's has done since it left the banks of James river. It proceeded directly to the line of the Rappahannock, and moving out from that river, it fought its way to the Potomac, crossed that stream and moved on to Fredericktown and Hagerstown, had a heavy engagement at Boonsboro' Gap, and another at Crampton Gap below, fought the greatest pitched battle of the war at Sharpsburg, and then recrossed the Potomac back into Virginia. During all this time, covering the full space of a month, the trooops rested but four days! And let it always be remembered to their honor, that of the men who performed this wonderful feat, one-fifth of them were barefooted, one-half of them in rags, and the whole of them half famished. The country from the Rappahannock to the Potomac had been visited by the enemy with fire and sword, and our transportation was insufficient to keep the army supplied from so distant a base as Gordonsville; and when the provision trains would overtake the army, so pressing were the exigencies of their position, the men seldom had time to cook. Their difficulties were increased by the fact that their cooking utensils, in many cases, had been left behind, as well as everything else that would impede their movements. It was not unusual to see a company of starving men have a barrel of flour distributed to them, which it was utterly impossible for them to convert into bread with the means and time allowed to them. They could not procure even a piece of plank or a corn or flour sack, upon which to work up their dough.

Do you wonder, then, that there should have been stragglers from the army? That brave and true men should have fallen out of line from sheer exhaustion, or in their efforts to obtain a mouthful to eat along the roadside? Or that many seasoned veterans, the conquerors in the valley, at Richmond and Manassas, should have succumbed to disease and been forced back to the hospital? I look to hear a great outcry raised against the stragglers. Already lazy cavalry men and dainty staff officers and quartermasters, who are mounted and can forage the country for something to eat, are condemning the weary private, who, notwithstanding his body may be covered with dust and perspiration, and his feet with stone bruises, is expected to trudge along under his knapsack and cartridge box, on an empty stomach, and never to turn aside for a morsel of food to sustain his sinking limbs. Out upon such monstrous injustice! That there has been unnecessary stragglers, is readily admitted; but in a large majority of cases, the men have only to point to their bleeding feet, tattered garments and gaunt frames for an answer to the unjust charge.

No army on this continent has ever accomplished as much, or suffered as much, as the army of Northern Virginia within the last three months. At no period during the first Revolutionary war—not even at Valley Forge—did our forefathers in arms encounter greater hardships, or endure them more uncomplainingly.

But great as have been the trials to which the army has been subjected, they are hardly worthy to be named in comparison with the sufferings in store for it this winter, unless the people of the Confederate States, everywhere and in whatever circumstances, come to its immediate relief.

The men must have clothing and shoes this winter. They must have something to cover themselves when sleeping, and to protect themselves from the driving sleet and snow storms when on duty. This must be done, though our friends at home should have to wear cotton and sit by the fire. The army in Virginia stands guard this day, as it will stand guard this winter, over every hearthstone throughout the South. The ragged sentinel who may pace his weary rounds this winter on the bleak spurs of the Blue Ridge, or along the frozen valleys of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock, will also be your sentinels, my friend, at home. It will be for you and your household that he encounters the wrath of the tempest and the dangers of the night. He suffers and toils and fights for you, too, brave, true hearted women of the South. Will you not clothe his nakedness then? Will you not put shoes and stockings on his feet? Is it not enough that he has written down his patriotism in crimson characters along the battle road from the Rappahannock to the Potomac? And must his bleeding feet also impress their mark of fidelity upon the snows of the coming winter? I know what your answer will be. God has spoken through the women of the South, and they are his holy oracles in this day of trial and tribulation.

It is not necessary to counsel violent measures, but it is not expected that any person will be permitted to accumulate leather and cloth for purposes of speculation. The necessities of the army rise up like a mountain, and cannot, and will not, be overlooked. It was hoped at one time, that we might obtain winter supplies in Maryland. This hope was born after the army left Richmond, and has now miserably perished. The Government is unable to furnish the supplies; for they are not to be had in the country. If it had exercised a little foresight last spring and summer, when vessels were running the blockade, with cargoes of calico, linen and other articles of like importance, a partial supply at least of hats, blankets, shoes and woolen goods might have been obtained from England.

But whatever may be done by the people, *should be done immediately*. Not one moment can be lost that will not be marked, as by the second hand of a watch, with the pangs of a sufferer. Already the hills and valleys in this high latitude have been visited by frost, and the nights are uncomfortably cool to the man who sleeps upon the ground. Come up, then, men and women of the South, to this sacred duty. Let nothing stand between you and the performance of it. Neither pridé, nor pleasure, nor personal ease and comfort, should withhold your hands from the holy work. The supply of leather and wool, we all know, is limited; but do what you can, and all you can, and as soon as you can. If you cannot send woolen socks, send half woolen or cotton socks; and so with under clothing, coats and pants. And if blankets are not to be had, then substitute comforts made of dyed osnaburgs stuffed with cotton. Anything that will keep off the cold will be acceptable.

If the Army of Virginia could march through the South just as it is—ragged and almost barefooted and hatless—many of the men limping along and not quite well of their wounds or sickness, yet cheerful and not willing to abandon their places in the ranks—their clothes riddled with balls and their banners covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and shot into tatters, many of them inscribed with "Williamsburg," "Seven Pines," Gaines' Mill," "Garnett's Farm," "Front Royal," "McDowell," "Cedar Run," and other victorious fields—if this army of veterans, thus clad and shod, with tattered uniforms and banners, could march from Richmond to the Mississippi, it would produce a sensation that has no parallel in history since Peter the Hermit led his swelling hosts across Europe to the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre.

I do not write to create alarm, or to produce a sensation, but to arouse the people to a sense of the true condition of the army.

OPERATIONS AT I-U-KA.

The following description of the capture of I-u-ka, by Gen. Price, and of the battle there between him and Rosecranz, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th, is extracted from the letter of a soldier and officer who was in position to know accurately everything of which he writes, and whose high character gives to his narrative the character of veritable history. It is the clearest and most complete account of the operations at I-u-ka that we have seen. The false statement by which Rosecranz and his government attempted to impose on Gen. Price, is a fresh proof of their dishonesty. But Gen. Price, like a true patriot, had faith in his countrymen and courage in his heart, and his faith and courage were his protection:

HEADQUARTERS MAJ. GEN. PRICE,
I-U-KA, MISS., Sept. 18, 1862.

Leaving Tupelo on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, fifty miles below Corinth, we reached this place on Sunday, the Yankees retreating to their centre at Burrisville. The forces of the enemy are under Rosecranz, and number about 35,000 men, more than double our own, and withal veterans, chiefly from the Northwest.

Before the enemy left Iuka arrangements had been made by them to burn the depots, but our arrival was so sudden they failed in so doing, and we captured about $500,000 worth of commissary and quartermaster supplies. They made off, however, with 2,700 negroes, and they have robbed this region along the railroad to Huntsville, of not less than 10,000; at the same time burning the residences of the true men of the South.

* * I was broken off from the above letter by firing in the direction of our lines, but the battle was not fought until the following day, the 19th, in the afternoon. Rosecranz having concentrated in our front 15,000 men, and on our right flank, on the Eastport road 10,000 men, and on our left flank about 5,000 in the direction of the Jacinto road, sent in a messenger, under a flag of truce, bearing a telegraphic dispatch, purporting to be official, and from the Washington Government, representing that Lee, Jackson and Longstreet, with their armies in Maryland had been cut to pieces and cut off with their communications from Richmond; and this being the case, he assured the Confederate officer commanding at Iuka that the war was virtually at an end; that he was surrounded so that he could not escape capture; and that he gave him the privilege of surrendering, "to save a useless effusion of blood." Gen. Price replied, "that he placed no reliance on the dispatch as to Lee, Jackson and Longstreet; that he did not believe his army could be either whipped in fight, or captured, and that he invited Gen. Rosecranz to come and try the experiment of an attack upon him." Accordingly that afternoon Rosecranz made his attack, and I assure you it was terrible. I was in the midst of it all, with Gen. Price. The attack was in front. It was met by two brigades only, the rest of our forces having been so disposed as to meet the two flanking forces on the Eastport and Jacinto roads, which, however, had not yet reached their positions on the field. With these two brigades we finally drove back the forces in front and pursued them about one mile, killing from 700 to 1,200, and capturing nine cannon, spiking five and bringing away four.

We lost in killed and wounded, about 300. That night we held the position first taken by the enemy, and slept upon it, both parties prepared for a renewal of the conflict the next day; but Gen. Price, seeing the danger of the arrival on the next morning along the Eastport and Jacinto roads, of fifteen thousand fresh troops, on both flanks, issued orders to the army for retiring to this point. We quietly commenced the movement of our trains and troops about three o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and by sunrise had perfected the movement so completely that we reached this point, forty miles distant, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, without the loss of a wagon, although the train was miles in length. About eight o'clock the enemy came up to our rear guard, but were driven back with slaughter by the artillery and cavalry of General Maury, in command of the rear guard.

You may imagine the danger which encompassed me on the field when I tell you that as soon as the firing commenced along our front, Gen. Price and Staff rode forward to the centre of the line, and by the time we got there the fight had become hot, both with cannon and musketry. Now suddenly opened upon us, like a thunder storm, a battery of nine guns, on an eminence in the woods, in point blank range for grape and canister. Gen'l Little, commanding the troops engaged on our side, was instantly killed by the side of Gen. Price, while I was on the other side of the latter, having been called up a short time before to read a despatch to Gen. Price. I saw the instant contact of the ball in the forehead and heard the crash through the skull bone and brain, and saw the first gush and spout of blood. Young Price dismounted and lifted him to the ground, for, strange to say, he did not fall from the saddle. At the next moment Gen. Whitfield rode up, shot through the inner shoulder, and with the shoulder broken and the other arm abraded. I saw the leaves cut away near the tail of Gen. Price's horse, while yet another ball winded the General's leg. Grape shot fell as thick as hail around us, and explosive missiles topped the trees overhead. For 30 minutes I thought all would perish. Orders were issued to carry the battery, and after two other regiments had broke, the Texas and Louisiana regiments, aided by Whitfield's command, unflinchingly advanced to the charge, took the nine guns, bringing off four and spiking five; and drove back the enemy nearly a mile. Gen. Greer's brigade of Missourians was now ordered to the front, and formed in line. Night set in, and the combat closed. We escaped, under the protecting hand of God, unhurt.

The main object of the move to Iuka has been fully accomplished, although we have fallen back to this point. That object was to keep Rosecranz employed, so as to prevent his junction with Buell against Bragg. The latter insisted upon a movement under any circumstances. From this point Gen's Price and Van Dorn will, in a day or two co-operate against Corinth, perhaps, and give a more general battle to Rosecranz, who, I confidently predict, will be defeated and crushed.

A Brilliant Feat.—Thomas C. Lanier, Lieut. Col. of the 42d regiment Alabama volunteers, writes to the Mobile Tribune, from Baldwin, Miss., Sept. 22d, that quite a brilliant feat was performed near Baldwin, on the 16th. Lieut. Thomas W. Hamm, of Capt. Baxter's Partizan Rangers, captured seven Kansas jayhawkers himself. They were all well armed and equipped. He brought them all safely to Baldwin, and they have been forwarded to Vicksburg. The jayhawkers were out on a scout; the Lieutenant concealed himself on the road and made a dash at them, and at the same time ordered them to surrender. They thinking he had a company concealed in the woods, very quietly laid down their arms and surrendered.

Refugees from America.—The Cork, Ireland, Constitution of the 28th ult., states that the number of passengers coming from America by the return steamers touching at that point has latterly been much increasing. The Etna, which arrived on the 20th, brought 561, of whom 255 landed there. A great majority of those coming are young, able-bodied men.

THE MILITARY EXEMPTION ACT.

A Bill to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April 1862.

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants and clerks; and, except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed.

One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkards, Nazarenes, and Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists and Dunkards, shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of $500 each into the public treasury.

All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession.

All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishment shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they, and each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employments therein.

All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind. In each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are hereinbefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

All artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishment; also all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising said stock.

To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law one person, as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

Dear Apples.—The fact deserves to be recorded that some of the Italian fruit venders, in this city, are asking six dollars per dozen for apples!

Rich'd Whig.

AVON L. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods co signed to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862. 92ily

THE 48th NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Democrat writes from this Regiment:—

On the night of the 16th, at 1 A. M., we left Harper's Ferry for Sharpsburg via Shepherdstown and again crossed the Potomac into Maryland. On the 17th we were drawn up in line of battle, soon after daylight in Gen. D. H. Hill's division on the right of the centre, there listening to the heavy firing on our left, until about 10 o'clock, when we were ordered hastily to support our left, under Jackson, sorely pressed by nearly the whole force of the enemy. We rushed forward at a double quick for about two miles and went forthwith into action, with 700 men rank and file, charging through a wood shelled by the enemy and through which grape and canister and rifle balls were pouring thick as hail. Onward rushed the 48th and the whole brigade through the woods, leaving many wounded and some dead, and, I am sorry to say, some of the living unhurt, behind us. We charged over a fence about 100 yards in front of the enemy's terrible battery of 18 guns, belching death and destruction at every discharge. We rushed forward still to within 30 yards of the enemy's batteries and they evidently began to waver, but our lines were broken in consequence of the want of drill and discipline in our new recruits, the conscripts, who fought well for raw troops, but understood but little of marching in line of battle. The regiment was thrown into confusion and driven back with great slaughter, many of our wounded being taken prisoners. An effort was made by the Lieut. Colonel to rally the Regiment under cover of a hill in the woods, but in vain; a considerable portion of the Regiment he afterwards succeeded in rallying behind a stonewall near the woods, and was afterwards joined by the Colonel with a few others. Here the 2d South Carolina and 13th or 22d Mississippi regiments rallied with us. We suffered a severe shelling here but stood our ground until late in the evening when we were ordered over to our extreme left, where we were subjected to one of the most terrific shellings we had ever experienced. Some few were slightly wounded by it. We remained on the field near our battle ground all night without eating anything but a few roasting ears since we left Harper's Ferry—about 24 hours—and slept on the ground without covering. We continued there on the next day—neither party wishing to begin the fight—and we buried our killed and collected our wounded.

We had 33 killed, 217 wounded, and about 60 missing—most of the latter are supposed to have got lost from their Regiment and are straggling about trying to find it.

The other Regiments from North Carolina did nobly—the 27th in particular, who drove the enemy from their batteries, and lost two-thirds of their men.

Death of Capt. Glenn.—We record with deep regret the death of Capt. Chalmers Glenn, of Rockingham, of the 13th regiment. He fell in the battle of Sharpsburg, and was buried by his comrades on the field, his grave having been dug with their bayonets. Peace to his ashes. A nobler soldier sleeps not in our soil.

Raleigh Standard.

Capt. W. T. Marsh.—We regret to learn that this gallant officer received a wound in the battle of Sharpsburg, of which he died on the 24th September. Captain M. belonged to the 23 State Troops, having entered the service at the beginning of the war. He was a young man of much promise. He was a member of the last Legislature from Beaufort County, and had been re-elected a member of the present Legislature.—*Ib.*

Col. D. K. McRae.—We see it stated that Col McRae, of the 5th N. C. Regiment, was slightly wounded at Sharpsburg. His Brigadier General, Garland, was first killed, when McRae took charge of the Brigade, and although wounded continued with it until the close of the fight, and then after having his wound dressed again went on duty. Col. McRae has rendered gallant service, and really deserves promotion, which we suppose he will now receive.—*Char. Dem.*

The Fever.—43 new cases are reported as having occured on Saturday, and 63 yesterday (Sunday) being much the largest yet reported for any one day.

The number of interments in Oakdale Cemetery on Saturday was ten, one being from the country, the number of interments on Sunday was nine, two being from the country. All however, had gone from town, carrying with them the disease contracted here.

It is evident then that the scope of the disease is increasing, although the mortality appears to be rather diminishing. Certainly the number of deaths in proportion to cases is much smaller. We must bear in mind, however, that the effect of the large accession of new cases yesterday cannot appear in the mortality reports for some days, as few die immediately.

The weather to day is somewhat cooler. In fact it is cool enough for comfort, although hot under the sun, the thermometer standing at 76 in the shade at 11½ a. m. This change with the rain of yesterday, seems rather to have aggravated the disease, as the number of new cases reported yesterday exceeds that of any former day by at least fifty per cent. We fear that we shall be called upon to chronicle a heavy mortality within the next few days. God send that we may be mistaken.—*Wil. Journal, 6th.*

List of Casualties 46th N. C. Troops.

The following is a list of the casualties in the 46th N. C. Troops, Col. E. D. Hall, commanding, W. A. Jenkins, Lieut. Col., Wm. L. Saunders, Major, (the latter promoted on the field for gallant conduct under fire):

From the State Journal.

HEADQUARTERS, 46th N. C. Troops,
Near Martinsburg, Sept. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Please find enclosed the list of casualties in the 46th N. C. Troops during the battle of the 17th, near Sharpsburg, Md. I have not time to make a full report as our troops are now moving.

Very respectfully, R. MALLETT, Adj't.

Company A.—Killed: Privates Duncan Kellehan, Rhodes Phillips. Wounded: Serg't L L Phillips; Privates W Phillips, D A Council, J T Smith.

B.—Wounded: Capt N N Fleming, leg; Privates Jas Pearson, arm, W N Mayhew, Henry Owens, Christian Waggoner, Jno Crawley, latter four very slightly.

C.—Wounded: Lieut W A J Nicholson, slightly; Privates David Collins, head, J C Ellington, shoulder, Jas Roberts, hand.

D.—Wounded: Wm Stewart, shoulder; Sam Jones, breast, J S Watson, shoulder, and Neill Campbell, nose, with pieces of shell; Duncan McMillan, badly in belly by Minnie ball, D J McKenzie, slightly.

E.—Wounded: Walter Brinkley, hip, Walter Mangum, foot, W T Mangum, leg, H L Obviant, and Andrew Harris, head, S W Day, hip, Jno Wheeler, ankle, W H Quarles, knee, Wm Goss, and Wm Woods, stunned by bursting of a shell. Missing: Daniel Kennedy.

F.—Wounded: Sidney Farrell, breast, slightly.

G.—Wounded: Lieuts R H Sheen, R P Troy, R W Stenson, Privates S Floyd, T O Johnson, all slightly, M Gordy, L Hunt, and P Hoyle, seriously, P C Russell, and W H Whitney, severely, Thos Brooks, D H Cox. Missing: L Kindley.

H.—Killed: Daniel L Riddle, color bearer. Wounded: Lieut C C Goldston, arm; Privates Angus Stokes and Abel Riddle, slightly.

I.—Wounded: Lieut Isaac Herring, hand, Corp'l Jas E Ezzell, arm; Privates Lewis Tew, back, Jno B Ezzell, thigh, Allen S Barden, arm.

K.—Killed: Reuben Sigman, W P Bollinger, latter by accident. Wounded: Doctor Finger, Jno Foy; Jos Gault, J S Huit, Jno Hobb, J S Keisler, C R Rink, Jos Shrence, Wilburn Setzer, Henry Neans.

Moulders Wanted.

APPLY to D. ANDERSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9. 67-tf

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, October 7.—The Richmond Whig has received a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of Friday last. Its Louisville despatch, dated 2d inst., states that information had just been received that the Yankee army was drawn up in line of battle, 21 miles distant on the Bardstown pike. "Heavy skirmishing is constantly going on in front; so look out for news to-morrow."

The "Address of the Governors," signed by Curtin, Andrews, Yates, Washburne, Solomon, Kirkwood, Morton, Sprague, Pierpont, Tod, Berry, and Blair, is published. It pledges the most "loyal and cordial support" to the President, in the exercise of the functions of his great office; recommends that he call out a reserve force of volunteers, for one year's service, of not less than 100,000; and endorses Lincoln's proclamation.

Ninety-six paroled prisoners, captured near Shepherdstown, had arrived at Harper's Ferry. The Inquirer's correspondent at that point says:

The above released prisoners were compelled to accept of a parole which states that they are not to enter the United States service, or to fight on account for them. This parole is a very singular one as it deprives the United States of the services of these men to repel the Indians from our borders. As the Government intends to send all the paroled prisoners out West, for that purpose, the whole party will leave this afternoon to report at Washington. Transportation has been furnished them for that purpose.

In New York, on Thursday, American gold opened firm at 23, but closed heavy at 22⅞ per cent. premium. Foreign Exchange ruled firm. Bankers' sterling 135a135½.

The following is from the money article in the Inquirer:

The excitement in the stock market continues to increase; the circle of buyers is daily growing larger, and all classes of securities are in active demand at advancing rates. The late advance has been so rapid that old operators have been predicting a reaction, but as each day opens they find the orders to buy, from the public, so much greater than those to sell, that they have to give up their calculations, and stand aside, for the most part, as spectators of movements which defy calculation, and which it would be foolish to resist.

Paper money, as issued by the U. S. Government in 1862, is very different from French assignats, the currency of the colonies during the war of the revolution, or that of England during the wars with France; but, nevertheless, its exact future position is a matter of speculation among all classes of the community, and while they have no doubt of its intrinsic worth, they do fear its effect on prices, and cannot help, in this respect, drawing a parallel between it and those named. This it is which is operating with a decided and almost unprecedented effect upon the market. The turns of eights and quarters, which generally satisfy the brokers, are nothing to the outsider who is seeking for values and who, in consequence, gives his unlimited orders to buy.

The volume of sales shows how the excitement is spreading; and, with money so abundant, and all the causes of the excitement each day increasing, it would be foolish to venture any prediction as to when the tide will turn, although, as it rolls onward, it is but natural that there should occasionally be a return wave, even if it be only momentary and of little weight.

Items from late Northern Papers.—The Federals who are now captured by the Confederates are, since the employment of the Harper's Ferry prisoners in fighting the Indians, compelled to take a different parole, excluding them from serving the United States Government in any capacity whatever until exchanged.

Orders have been read to every regiment of McClellan's army, announcing as deserters all who are absent without leave. The lists take in the names of a good many officers.

The draft in Massachusetts has been again postponed till Oct. 15th. Preparations for the draft in Pennsylvania, New York, and several other States, are actively in progress.

War upon the Sick and Wounded.—A letter from Warrenton, Va., says that the Yankees found 811 wounded and sick soldiers there, on their late visit, and paroled them.

The exploits of the Yankees of late have been directed entirely against sick soldiers and citizens. The brave fellows! They have stormed several hospitals, but no batteries. They have captured a number of unarmed citizens and carried them off in triumph. On a late occasion two companies were detailed to capture one citizen, and he an old gentleman of sixty-four; and from what we have understood they were more frightened than he.

Our soldiers have made many thousands of Yankee prisoners, hale fellows, with guns in their hands, and taken on the battle-field. The enemy retorts by raids upon hospitals, and by capture of citizens! We are sorry that they have had a few successes; but they certainly have won no *laurels*.

Richmond Enquirer.

Molasses and Sugar.—The Selma (Ala.) Reporter says that the Mississippi Valley is full of Molasses and sugar, and these articles are now selling at very nearly the old prices at Vicksburg. Indeed, says the Reporter, we are informed that good sugar can be bought there at ten cents per pound and molasses at twenty five cents per gallon. As our Western market will soon be restored to us, we may confidently look for prices to come down, and that speedily.

"Toes Towards the Rebels."—The Washington Sanitary Committee have lately received several pairs of socks, from an old lady, bearing the following inscription:

"These socks were spun and knit by Mrs. Zebuah Clapp, 96 years old, whose hands in youth were engaged in moulding bullets in the Revolutionary War.—*Keep the toes of these socks towards the Rebels.* Charlestown, N. Y.

A Miller Wanted.

AT the Merchant Mills, capable of making both good Flour and Corn Meal. Apply to the proprietor.

R. McDANIEL.
Oct. 9, 1862. 67tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Trustee of Thomas J. Curtis, will offer for sale on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, inst., at the residence of said Curtis, on Hay Mount, the following real and personal property, viz:

The House and Lot on Hay Mount where the said Curtis now resides.

Six Negroes—2 women and 4 children.

Terms at sale. WM. McL. McKAY, Trustee.
Oct. 6, 1862. 67-ts

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Capt. Henry Mullins, dec'd, at September Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. McL. McKAY, Executor.
Oct. 6, 1862. 67-3t

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bishop, at Sept. Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. McL. McKAY, Adm'r.
Oct. 6, 1862. 67-3t

WAR NEWS.

Battle at Corinth.—RICHMOND, Oct. 7.—The following official telegram was received this night by Gen. Cooper:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 5.—By direct. Maj. Gen. Van Dorn. I beg leave to inform you, by telegraph from Holly Springs, the following despatch:

WIRT ADAMS, Col. Com'dg Cav.

HEADQ'RS FORCES NEAR CORINTH, Oct. 3—9:30 P. M.

To Col. Wirt. Adams: Have driven the enemy from every position. We are within the ... ters of a mile of Corinth. Enemy hold together about town; some in the extreme ... to hold possession. So far, all glorious ... men behaved nobly. Loss, I am afraid, ... It is nearly night. Lovell's and Price's ... have our thanks.

EARL VAN DORN, Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Fighting near Suffolk.—FRANKLIN, Va., Oct. 3—6½ P. M.—We have just driven the enemy back. They attacked us in the morning with gunboats, and in the afternoon made a demonstration on our front.

J. K. MARSHALL,
Colonel Com'dg Front.

From Florida.—BALDWIN, Oct. 3.—The enemy attacked our battery on the St. John's on the 1st instant, and after an hour's engagement were repulsed.

LAKE CITY, Oct. 3.—Ten gunboats are in St. John's. The enemy landed in the rear of our battery yesterday afternoon, and we had a hard fight with them.

BALDWIN, Friday night, Oct. 3.—Our troops began to evacuate the bluff last night about two o'clock, crossing the river. The last crossed about 8 o'clock this morning. They did not see or engage the Yankees, except one company, who met twenty of the enemy and drove them back. All our troops are at Jacksonville.

BALDWIN, Oct. 3.—11½ p. m.—The train from Jacksonville, just arrived at Baldwin. Harrison's and Westcott's companies. They will be massed at Baldwin. The train is moving troops all night, to get them all out by daylight.

The Yankee transports are at Jacksonville, ... posed to be unloading troops. They fired on pickets, and it is expected they will burn the town. Our forces left the bluff in great ... some leaving their hats and shoes. The transports are supposed to have about 3,000 men on board. The guns of the artillery companies on this side of the river, or else they would have been saved.

AUGUSTA, October 6.—The Savannah papers of this morning contain a despatch from Baldwin, Florida, dated 4th instant, stating that the confederates evacuated their batteries near Jacksonville, on the approach of the Yankees. Two boats came up to the city—one returned down the river. None of the enemy had landed at Jacksonville up to 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

The Confederate Prisoners Taken at Sharpsburg.—There were 445 sick Confederate soldiers left in the hospital at Frederick, Md., before the fight of Sharpsburg, and these were recaptured at a charge bayonets by the Yankees. They were then huddled together in the German Reformed Church, with five crackers a day for rations, though the ladies of Frederick gave them what they could spare to eat. They were then paroled prisoners, making a total of 1,400, marched 60 miles, (to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad,) some of them falling on the way from illness, and to Baltimore, the only interruption to the march being an attempt on the part of a sentinel to shoot one of the prisoners who got off the cars to drink at a creek.

In Baltimore they were placed in a pen so crowded to suffocation. The people of Baltimore, upon hearing of their arrival, carried them buckets of coffee and all sorts of eatables. The next day they were marched out in charge of a Yankee Captain, who, after parading them through the principal streets, put them on board the steamer City of Norwich, and they were soon (with the exception of six who died on the way) within the walls of Fort Delaware, made famous by the sufferings of our soldiers there. One of our men was stripped and whipped by a Sergeant on a charge of accused him of stealing. There were 2,700 prisoners there; of this number 186 took the oath of allegiance, and 46 died. Of those who took the oath 162 were Irish and the balance were from different States. One was from North Carolina and two from Petersburg, Va. Out of the 1,400 there were 1,500 sick, and not 200 of them will be fit for service under a month.

The Confederate officers were treated with consideration, but the privates experienced the most brutal usage. The prisoners who are alluded to returned yesterday by flag of truce.

Rich'd Dispatch.

Reign of Terror in New Orleans.—JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 3.—Butler the Beast has issued another order, No. 76, requiring all persons in New Orleans, male or female, eighteen years of age and upwards, who sympathise with the Confederacy, to report themselves by the first day of October with descriptive lists of their property, real and personal. If they renew their "allegiance," they are to be recommended for "pardon," if not they will be fined and imprisoned, and their property confiscated. The policemen of the city (Yankees) are charged with the duty of seeing that every householder enrolls his property in their respective districts.

The Ticket agents of the N. C. Railroad, we said, have been instructed not to take Confederate 20s, 50s, and 100s. This is wrong, because it is calculated to depreciate Confederate notes.

Salisbury Watchman.

Personal.—Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is in Richmond. He visited the Hall of the House of Representatives, yesterday.

Richmond Whig.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 4, 1862.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners, at their office, this day, the following Resolutions were passed.—

Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathizes with the citizens of our sister town of Wilmington, in their afflicted condition, will take all means in its power for their relief.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to raise means necessary to procure supplies for the sufferers in Wilmington, and to purchase, collect and forward anything likely to be necessary and acceptable to the inhabitants of that town, in their present troubles.

Resolved, That the citizens of this town and vicinity be solicited to co-operate and assist in carrying out the purposes of this proceeding.

Whereupon, the following Committee was appointed, viz:—A. W. Steel, S. J. Hinsdale, E. J. Lilly, R. Myrover, J. D. Williams, A. Johnson, Jr., J. D. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh.

Ordered, That the Mayor be added as Chairman, and that he be requested to communicate with the Mayor of Wilmington and ascertain in what way we can best serve the wants of his people.

From the Minutes.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

The Committee named above, desire to buy all saleable Market articles for the sick and distressed citizens of Wilmington, and are pleased to inform the farmers of the surrounding country that Mr. Alex. Johnson, at the North-East corner of Market Square, has