h swam the cavalry, and occasionally there was cargo, and patoled and sent to the Island of Flores 191 prisoners: past 9 o'clock cannonading commenced.

wing. At this juncture Cheatham's Division, at all.

Donelson's brigade being in advance.

We again advanced a quarter of a mile to the quence seized by Semmes as a price.

his time Maney's brigade, with Donelson's, were our pirates the world has ever known, sent round to the enemy's extreme left to capture The officers of the Alabama are reported as fight became general.

probably because they could not withstand the into action, in perfect order and with great cool- rather, they have not yet done so: ness. The troops first engaged, worn and weary, rushed on with Stuart's men, and then the rout fish to his net is as follows: It will be seen at a

weary troops to renew the conflict with a rein- towards the light, thinking to rescue a number

tities of all descriptions of small arms.

The loss of the enemy in killed and won was enormous. The field of battle was every- the certainty that before another twenty-four where strewn with the killed, wounded and dy- hours they will share the same fate of the ship ing In places they were piled up on each other. they came to serve.

division suffered most. As bulf-past 4 o'clock on Monday morning, 13th

events he is of course not advised.

conflict would fill a volume.

fire of the enemy.

ing in our rear, between us and Gen. Kirby Smith. we now possess or expect soon to have. We took in this (Wednesday's) fight about 500

ham's division were alone engaged.

Gen. Magruder's Report. - We have before us a painphlet copy of Gen. Magruder's report of operations on the Peninsula and of the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill, near Richwond. The first portion of the report has already been published. The latter portions will be read with much interest by the public, offering as they do the first authentic and connected history of a very important part of the military operations The reports are clear, comprehessive, and thoroughly intelligible. They demonstrate the unwearied assiduity, the skill, and the enterprise of the brilliant and able other to whose operations they refer, and must entirely dispel doubt as to the propriety of his movements, and disarm criticism. We are glad that the War Department has permitted these reports to be made public, and that they so fully meet the strictures on Gen. Magruder's operations which bad been made by an officer of inferior rank. We have no space at this moment to reproduce the reports, but must content ourselves with remarking that they demonstrate the following facts: That the adock at Malvern Hill was made by Fan. Magrader after repeated orders from his superior officers; that it could have been made in tish; the officers, chivalry of the South. on his right and his left-Holmes and Jackson; that our forces engaged were vastly interior in numbers to those of the enemy, who had here, for the first time, massed his whole army; that, nevertheless, the enemy was routed, leaving his dead and wounded on the ground, and retreating feats of the "290," says: with every evidence of confusion and panic, our troops sleeping on the field of battle; that our commercial and financial circles ye sterday, in conloss was 2,200 out of 28,000—less, in proportion, sequence of the news of the terrible work of des-

conclusively that the world moves;

last despatches are dated Washington and New York at 12 o'clock midnight. They reached us sation." at 10 P M, two hours in fact before they were It adds that the Vanderbilt, the factest U.S.

EXPLOITS OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "290,"

The New York Herald publishes the statement Col. R. G. Tyler, of the 15th Tennessee regi- of three masters of ships that have been burnt by ment, reached this city on yesterday directly from the Confederate steamer Alabama, ("290,") and the scene of conflict in Kentucky. He advises says that Captain Semmes, of the "290," has capthat the skirmishing commenced on the 6th tured and descrayed 14 vessels, with \$1,000,000 of

Perryville, making it the centre of his line of battle. On the night of the 7th Hardee moved Capt. Hagar, that the Alabama will, if not fallen up his Division, fronting Buell's army. On the in with, captured and destroyed, become the terevoning of the 7th, a portion of the right wing of ror of the ocean. Her speed appears to be unthe army of the Mississippi (Cheatham's Division, equalled both under steam and sail. Her sailing composed of Donelson's, Stuart's and Maney's qualities, as reported, are superior to the speed of Brigades) moved from Harrodsburg to Perryville, nine-tenths of our steamers in the navy, and under where they rested on their arms in line of battle steam and canva-s combined it will take the Vantill daylight. The pickets skirmished all night. derbilt or vessels of a similar class, to do any-On the morning of the 8th, at daylight, at the thing with her in a chase. Her battery is very centre of the lines, there were cavalry fights and formidable, equal to many of our screw sloops of many were wounded on both sides. About half war of the second class and vastly superior to any of our smaller vessels. She is in all respects an At half past 10 we discovered that the enemy ugly customer, and one that will destroy millions were mussing troops on their left to turn our right of property before she is caught, if she is caught

above mentioned, was moved from the left to the "In all cases where Capt. Semmes captures a right of our lines, about one and a half miles. vessel he sends an armed boat on board and orders During all this time a brisk fire of artillery was the unfortunate captain on board the Alabama, kept up. Carnes' Battery was immediately brought with his papers. On his arrival he is ushered into action, which, admirably served, did great info the presence of the pirate Semmes, who receives him in the most pompous and overbearing Cheatham's division was now about three-fourths manner. He is questioned as to the name of the of a mile from the enemy, and in line of battle, ship, where from, where bound, and the character of his cargo. Copt. Hagar in reply to the The ground between us and the enemy was latter question, said that some of his cargo was broken, but without timber. It was found neces- on English account. On his giving this reply and almost without caps or hats. Some were barefoot sary to approach nearer the enemy for this reason, Semmes scowled at him and remarked, "Do you and because of the superiority of their guns. take me for a d-d fool? Where are the proofs Carnes was ordered to advance, and was in this that part of your cargo is on English account?' movement supported by Donelson's brigade. We The papers, unfortunately, not having the Conadvanced about one-fourth of a mile, and the ene- sulir scal attached, were not considered proof, my, finding their position untenable, retired to and the Brilliant and her cargo were in conse-

"Captain Hagar says that, however much Semsummit of a precipitous bluff, which the battery mes may have had the appearance of a gentleman not ascend. Our lines were here | when an officer of the U. S. Navy, he has entirely reformed, and orders were received to advance changed now. He sports a huge moustache, the upon the enemy at a double quick across open ends of which are waxed in a manner to throw fields, unobstructed except by stone and rail that of Victor Emanuel entirely in the shade, and fences. With terrific yells and unbroken front it is evident that it occupies much of his attention. we advanced agon the enemy, two batteries play. His slewerd waxes it every day carefully, and ing upon Cheatham's division, advancing under so prominent is it that the sailors of the Alabama this fire and enfiladed by the batteries of the ene- term him "Old Beeswax." His whole appearance my. When within 150 yards of the enemy they is that of a corsair, and the transformation appears opened on as with grape and cannister. When to be complete from Commander Raphael Semwithin 80 yards they opened on us with musket- mes, United States Navy, to a combination of ry, and now the fight became general. About Lattre, Kidd, and Gibbs, the three most notori-

a battery which had been so destructive to us. very dainty gentlemen. In plundering a ship The batt ry was taken, and here the yankee Gen. they take nothing but articles that suit them. If Jackson felt. This was half an hour after the replenishing their stores they invariably reject brown sugar, taking nothing but the best loaf, Every inch of ground was bravely contested. With kid gloves it is the same—they refuse colors. It became known that Jackson had fallen, and the and will have nothing but pure white. And so enemy retired, probably for this reason, but more it is with them all the way through. They appropriate everything they find worth having, and mpetuous valor of our troops. About this time, destroy the rest, and are pirates in every sense of probably a little earlier. Stuart's brigade moved the word, except that they do not take life-or

"The plan that Semmes has adopted to bring The enemy re-formed their lines several times, was in the track of many vessels bound to and glance that the position he was last reported in but were no sooner restored than they were broken. from Europe. This is the position he has chosen The fighting was kept up until night put an to do the greatest possible amount of destruction; end to the conflict. We had then driven the en- and he certainly has been most successful. Whenemy from three to five miles along the whole line ever he captures a ship, after taking from her all of the two armies.

We formed our lines and remained on the dark, and then sets her on fire. The light of ground during the night. On the morning of the burning ship can be seen many miles, and the 9th, believing it would be hazardous with his every other ship within seeing distance stands forced army of the enemy, Gen. Bragg or Polk of poor fellows from destruction. The pirate keeps in the immediate vicinity, awaiting the prey We captured all the artillery of the enemy ex- that is sure to come, and the next morning the cept one battery, and unknown numbers and quan- poor fellows, who have, to serve the cause of huguns of the Alabama, with

We retired in perfect order-each regiment . This plan will enable him to destroy an imand brigade in proper order-to Camp Dick Rob. mense amount of property without much cruising. inson and its vicinity, where our army was con- He can lay in one position and gather the ships around him during the night ready for operations Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will on the coming day for weeks to come; for it will not reach 2500. The killed in Cheatham's divi- be a long time before his depredations can be sion number 209 and about 1250 wounded. This made known, so that our unsuspecting merchantmen will be on the lookout for him.

"Again, he will be enabled to cruise for an ininst., Col. Tyler left Gen. Polk, and of subsequent | definite length of time; for he uses no coal, depending upon his canvas entirely, which, it seems Tennesseeans, in this fierce conflict, maintained is all sufficient for his purpose. He carries stores their ancient reputation for distinguished valor, for eight months, and can always replenish from not only maintaining it, but winning new and im the prizes he may take. He will be here to-day, perishable laurels. The instances of individual there to-morrow, and will be certain to be found valor occurring among these troops in this bloody where no one is looking for him. Looking for him will be like "looking fer a needle in a hay-Polk, Cheatham, Donelson, and all our leaders, stack," and with the majority of vessels we have were everywhere seen cheering on our troops with cruising at the present time, should one of them reckless exposure of their persons to the hottest be fortunate enough to see him, all we shall benefit thereby will be a look, and so it will continue Gen. Withers' division was not in the fight, be- to be until we have ships of greater speed than

"The Alabama was built at Liverpool, or Bir kenhead, and left the latter port in August last, Hardee's command and three brigades of Cheat- is about 1,200 tons burthen, draught about 14 feet; engines by Laird & Sons, of Birkenhead, with no tent to shelter him from the rain and dew, with 1862. She is a wooden vessel, propelled by a no shoes upon his feet, with no blacket to cover him screw, copper bottom, about 210 feet long, rather narrow, painted black outside, and drab inside; has a round stern, billet head, very little sheer, flush deck fore and aft; a bridge forward of the smoke stack, carries two large black boats on army in the world shall have been furnished with ail eranes amidships forward of the main rigging; two black quarter boats between the main and mizzen masts, one small black boat over the stern on cranes, the spare spars on a gallows between the bridge and foremast show above the rail. She carries three long 32-pounders on a side, and is pierced for two more amidships; has a 100-pound rifled pivot gun forward of the bridge, and a 68pound pivot on the main deck; has tracks laid orward for a pivot bow gun, and tracks aft for a pivot stern chaser-all of which she will take on board to complete her armament. Her guns are of the Blakely pattern, and manufactured by Wesley & Preston, Liverpool, 1862. She is bark rigged. She was built expressly for the business. She is engaged to destroy, fight, or run, as the character of her opponent may be. She took her armament and crew and most of her officers on board near Tercelira, Western Islands, from an English vessel. Her crew are principally Eng-All the water consumed on board is condensed. She has eight months' provisions, besides what is being plundered, and has about four hundred tons of coal on board.'

The Herald, in commenting upon the daring

"A very unusual excitement prevailed in our than in the previous battles. - Richmond Whig. truction commenced by the rebel privateer, the Quick Time - The Alta Californian, of August Alabama or "290," among our whaling and mer-24th, has this paragraph, which demonstrates chant vessels on the high seas. The intelligence of these depredations, however, so close behind ed him to cease firing; and before the Yankee The telegraph worked bravely last night. Our the warning that the robber had taken to the found out who he was, he put spurs to his horse of powder and other articles." road, was very naturally calculated to produce sen- and got away.

ship afloat, is to be sent after the "290.4"

CONDITION OF THE ARMY. From the Richmond Whig, of the 20th just.

had ample time to rest and recruit their strength, and their supplies of good heef and flour have been abundant. The stragglers and absentees, including many of the sick and wounded, have rejoined their several commands, and the army is stronger to-day, in numbers, than it has been at any time since it left the banks of James river. But large numbers of them are barefoot ed, in rags, and covered with vermin; and those in the hospitals at Winchester are the victims of the most cruo assert, in the most positive manner, that such is the sad condition of large numbers of the troops from all the States-the glorious conquerors, too, at Richmond,

given. Having murched from the cames river to the appabannock, they fought their way from that stream to the Potomac, passed into Maryland, reduced Har-par's Ferry, fought two great battles at Boonsboro' Gap The weather was extremely hot, and many of the men fell out by the way; others were out their shoes, and were unable to carry their buggage on barefeet over stony turnpikes; whilst others stripped themselves of ming out at different places, were never able to recover them. In "the wear and tear" of battle, too, among the chapparal and sharp rocks of the mountains, and along the hills and valleys, many lost portions o the clothing they had on, and emerged from the terrible only the dirty remnant of a pair of pants, without shoes, too, that many of these troops, thus ragged and desti-tute, and limping along on feet govered with stonebruises, had been reared up in luxury, and accustomed to all the comforts which wealth and industry can supply. But, bad as is the condition of the men in camp, those

who were wounded and sent back to the hospital sent up to Winchester, to which point most of the are assured that the Medical Department had not fur-nished a solitary cot, bedsack, sheet, pillow, or change of clothing for these unfortunates. With the single ex-ception of the York Hospital, which was formerly occupied by the Yankees, and where they had left a com-plete outfit of hospital furniture, the sick and wounded were buddled together upon the dirty floor-in many instances without a wise of straw between their aching large numbers were placed under tent flys, with nothing to protect them against the cold night air and driving of Mecklenburg; Prof. Graves, of Sampso mountain mists. A few cases are reported where the patients were as naked as babes just born, their scanty othing having been forn off to dress their wounds, and but for a blanket borrowed from a comrade, they would have been wholly destitute of any covering save the as were fortunate enough to get into private quarters of the town and country are but illy prepared to provide for the elck and wounded. The lower valley of the benandout has been occupied alternately by one party or the other for eighteen months; and the people have een stripped of almost every comfort. co dresses to make bandages for the sufferers but with every disposition to assist the wounded, they found i possible, from a lack of means, to relieve their desti

Condition of the Army .- We return to the subject of dovernment has begun to move in the matter of furishing supplies to the troops, and several wagons aied with shoes and clothing, had reached Winches er as early as the middle of last week. We under haps blankers, have been made to the same destination hese supplies will afford great relief as far as they go. and we only regret they are not ample enough to a the wants of the entire army. Much good will be ac-complished, however, if even a portion of our barefooted and ragged defenders have shoes put upon their feet and clothing upon their backs. Many of them have not changed their clothing since they left Richmond. They it-marched over dusty roads, and through storm and sunshine in it; yet they have not changed it or washed manity, gone many miles out of their course, find themselves under the guns of the Alahama with overed with vermin, and their clothing rotten and dirty nan some of the best soldiers and first gentlemen in al the land.

We understand that the Government has already forwarded to Gen. Lee's army over 30,000 garments, and a large shipment of shoes This number of garments, allowing a coat, pair of pants, and shirt to a man, will furnish suits, say, for 10,000 needy men. This will go far towards relieving the more destitute. The Gov. ernment has in its employ, in this city, 58 tailors who cut out the cloth, and 2,700 women who make it up ingarments-the whole turning out, on an average. 000 garments per week, or coats, pauts, and shirts for 1.000 men. There are other establishments, in other parts of the Confederacy, where clothing is being manuactured for the army, and the force engaged is sufficient, perhaps, to turn out 20,000 garmants a week. At this rate, estimating our army in the field at 400,000 men, would require more than a year to furnish each man with a single suit of clothes! If we suppose the various vernment establishments will be able to supply 200,000 men by Christmas, there will still be 200.60 eft. who will have to look to the people at home for their outfits, or go without clothing. If the government credit, or he may make an affidavit before a jushould provide for 300,000, the number left for the country to clothe would still be frightfully large-100,000 After the Government shall have done all it can, there will still be much left for the warm hearts and willing hands of the people to perform. If they would t is undertaken, they cannot set about it too soon The weather among the mountains in Northern Virginia is already cold to the man who sleeps upon the ground, while he sleeps or stands guard for us, and with sattered, dirty and threadbare garments upon his manly limbs Let the people, then, everywhere, and in what ever circumstances, commence the good work as soon as ossible, and never leave it off until the best and braves the comforts it may be in our power to bestow.

And who is so indigent, or so miserly, that he cannot contribute something to the relief of such troops as ours! Though destitute, as we have represented them to be, and though many of them have gone without fo days together, and that at a time when they were making long marches and fighting bloody battles with the enumies of our country, still they are cheerful, patient and resolute as ever, and are ready now, as they have been at all times, to assert their birthright to be free. If the invader thinks differently, he has only to seek them where they are, and he will soon be cured of his felly .- Whig, 21st.

Kanawha Salt Works and our Army .- Gen. federate forces in the Kanawha Valley, has issued an order urging farmers to come to Kanawha for salt, and to bring forage for the army. For all forage thus taken a high price will be given, and the parties will have the preference in obtaining

Wagons going by the way of Dublin depet, will be hired and loaded with army supplies. But all should go with forage sufficient to make the trip to the salt works and back .- Rich'd Enquirer.

Gen. Polk at Perryville .- Gen. Polk had a narrow escape. At dusk he left his staff and rode to stop the fire (as he thought) of a Confederate regiment on our troops: He seized the Colonel by the shoulder and demanded, "Why . do you fire on your friends!" The Colonel replied that he did not know that he was. "Who are you?" said Polk. "Colonel of the 23d Indiana," he replied. Polk again shook him roughly and order-

Last week about 400 bales of inferior cotton was sold in Memphis at \$250 a bale. Good cotton was worth 60 cents; or \$300 a bale.

Council of State .- Gov. Vance notified the members of the Council of State to meet in this The health, seal and discipline of the army are all City on Saturday last, but we learn but three attended, to wit, Mr. Murphy, of Cumberland, Mr. City on Saturday last, but we learn but three atdesire. Since their return to Virginia the troops have Desmond, of Lenoir, and Mr. Ferguson, of Bertie. Four are required to make a quorum to transact | Our advices from the Army of the Potomac, flank Bragg while at Camp Dick business. The three members mentioned were

that in consequence no business will be transacted. By the 26th section of the 52d chapter of the el neglect. This information comes to us from such sources and in an direct a way that we feel authorized the concurrence of the Council of State, to convene the Legislature whenever it shall be deemed absolutely necessary. That it is absolutely necessary that the Legislature should be convened be-It may be asked, how is it that the troops should have fore the regular period for its meeting, we think become thus suddenly destitute? The answer is readily there can be no doubt. Immediate steps should be taken to clothe our troops in Virginia, and division encamped, on Thursday night, between also, we have no doubt that Brage to defend the Eastern portion of the State; and Leetown and Kearneysville, baving met with but of the fighting. The subsequent besides, it was exceedingly desirable that the slight resistance during the advance. Yesterday consequently a disappointment of Council should have met, so as to have concurred and Sharpsburg. engaged in numberless skirmishes, and returned to Virginia, all in the space of one month. with the Governor in laying an embargo to prevent the exportation of flour, bacon, leather, and with Hancock's cavalry, having meantime discovthe like from the State.

stony turnpikes; whitst others stripped insusseives of the se subjects. He is doing his duty, but he loss. To-day may bring us the news of another here on Saturday, says he gained a signature of the set of the can act only in accordance with the Constitution great battle. and the law.

The first duty of North Carolina in the last resort, is to herself. If the Eastern portion of the conflict with little else than their trusty muskets and state should be occupied by the enemy up to the cartridge boxes. Some were without shirts, others had Wilmington and Weldon Road, the loss to our people would be incalculable. Every portion of the State would feel the calamity. We believe that ed, others had on ragged socks but no shoes; while one was destitute of cap and shoes, and had had one leg of bis pants torn entirely away! Let it be remembered, should befail us, it shall not be said that he was wanting in efforts to avert it -Ral. Standard.

> Educational Association .- The North Carolina Educational association held its annual meeting in Lincolnton Tuesday and Wednesday last. Ow ing to the disturbed condition of the country, and the inclement weather of the early part of the week, the attendance was not as large as usual, though the meeting was an interesting and cheerful one. The following gentlemen were elected officers

> for the ensuing year: President-Prof. Saml. Lander, of High Point. Vice Presidents-Rev. T. M Jones of Greensoro; L. Blackmer, Esq., of Salisbury; Prof. F M. Hubbard, of Chapel Hill; Prof. D. S. Richardson, of Wilson; Rev. Dr. J. L. Kirkpatrick,

Recording Sec'y-J. D. Campbell, of Greens-

Cor. Sec'y-W. J. Palmer, of Raleigh. A Committee of seven was appointed to issue an Address to the people of the Confederacy in regard to encouraging Southern Literature and tostering the production of Southern School Books. We learn that the committee consists of His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Rev. C. H. Wiley, Rev. R. N. Davis, Wm. Johnston, A. W. Eurton, E. J. Clemmer and W. J. Yates.

During the discussions in the Association, the gratifying fact was made known that the want of School Books in this State was being supplied t some extent by North Carolina authors. Professors Sterling and Campbell, of Greensboro' have already issued several thousand copies of The two readers and a Spelling Book, and we learn that the demand is so great for these books that they are unable to supply it at present. Prof. smythe, of Lexington, has issued a Grammar which has also met with good sale and great demand. Prot. Lander, of High Point, has in process of publication an Arithmetic which we feel ertain will both gratify and satisfy the Southern ublic when it is put in the market. All these ooks are gotten up in good style, considering the scarcity of printing materials at this time. Charlotte Democrat.

organized, as the 60th Regiment N. C. Troops.

We learn that the Regiment has left Greenville under orders to report at Murfreesborough, Tonn., to Gen. Forrest .- Asheville News.

Hospital Abuses .- A great many complaints have been made public through the newspapers, and the attention of Congress was secured sufficiently at its last session to procure the adoption, by the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Medical Department, of a system by which the abuses in hospitals can be brought to the notice of that body, if not remedied. The complaining soldier is to draw up a paper stating his grievances, and forward it to some member of the committee accompanied by the certificate of a commissioned officer, that the writer is personally known to him and his statements entitled to tice of the peace, and forward, as above stated, accompanying it with the certificate of the justice that the deponent is a man worthy of belief. In each case the address of the writer must be distinctly written. The following are the names and post offices of the members of the committee, any one of whom may be written to: A. R. Wright, Rome, Ga.; C. W. Bell, Brunswick, Mo.; John Joode, Jr., Liberty, Va.; J. S. Chrisman, Monticello, Ky.; W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro', N. .; Jas. Farrow, Spartanburg; S. C.; J. P. Ralls, dard: entre, Ala.; Thomas Menees, Springfield, Tenn.; G. D. Royston, Washington, Ark.

Rebel Vessels .- A private letter from Liverpool assures Horace Greeley of the great activiy of the Secessionists and their friends in England. Three or four vessels cleared at Liverpool about the middle of September intended to run the blockade of the Southern coast; hive steamers were in that port, one of them the Ernestine, having on board 800 tons iron plates, and the other four were ready to load and three others destination. There are, moreover, says the same Echols, who is at present commanding the Con- ing for the Rebels at Liverpool, and another on the Clyde .- Petersburg Express.

A Confederate Navy .- The London correspondent of the New York Times, in a recent letter

I wrote you weeks ago that the Confederates were building and buying a navy here. The two formidable steamers which have gone out, though not so powerful as they were represented, will soon be followed by four or five others. Some of these are rams of great strength and power, expressly built for the Confederates; the others are some of the fastest steamers that were ever built on the Clyde. Two or three months will see the Confederates in possession of not a large but a very strong and efficient navy, for which the North will do well to be prepared.

Good News from Texas .- From private letters of late dates from Texas, to a friend in this place, we learn that the "steamer Gen. Rusk has arrived at a Southern port with an immense amount

Savannah Republican. The remains of the late Mrs. General Scott, who died in Paris, have arrived in New York. She and the General had lived apart for years. | Express

ed Richmond The following summary is from the New York ing back in order towards Cami Times:

this morning, indicate unmistakeably that Gen. Mc- | which was prevented by this retreat Clellan is again about to measure strength with Buell is yet endeavoring to flank h the Rebel hosts under Lee. There appears to may be a battle any day be no doubt that the latter intends to give battle at or near their present location, which is now era at Perryville, by the army, proves use well known to our Generals through the thorough RICHMOND, Oct. 21 -it seems now reconnoissance recently made. Simultaneous with generally conceded that Gen Brang at the movement of Gen. Hancock's Division to late battles in Kentucky, withdean Charlestown, on Thursday, another movement was London, a point forty miles north-wes made across the Potomac, at Shepherdstown Ford, berland Gap. The reason thus far as by Gen. Woodberry's Division, which took the the necessity of obtaining supplied road leading to Smithfield, a small village half-way have to wait for more satisfactore between Charlestown and Bunker's Hill. This From our own accounts, and Iron morning the cavalry attached to the division ad- tions. We can at present but hope ered the enemy in very heavy force. The object | RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—An official distant We know something of the Governor's anxiety of the reconnoissance was thus attained without Gen. Bragg to the Adjatant General

Official disputches, received in Louisville from mensely superior numbers of the ar Nashville, state that the rebels were in consider- great facilities for reinforcements, had able force near the latter city on the 11th inst., prudent to fall back to London, London and that they sent a flag of truce demanding a miles south-east of Perryville, on the surrender. This modest demand General Negiey Cumberland Gap, and 50 miles from the declined to accede to, as be had a National force place .- Examiner. ample for defence.

an engagement took place at Blackwater river, which it has not been deemed consistent a beyond Suffolk, on Tuesday last, the result of public good to lay before the people which is yet unknown. A Lieutenant and three therefore, most unwillingly forced to the men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania sion that the news they contain is unfavo Cavalry are said to have been killed

North American" hears that the naval expedithe documents, that Gen. Bragg clair tions that have been in progress at several points liant victory at Perryville, and says he for a number of weeks past are now ready, and treated when he found his communication will sail for their destinations as soon as the troops oned.—1b.
for land service are ready to accompany them. From Kentucky.—RICHMOND, Oct. 21. When this will be, however, is not at present known, though possibly a month hence will find ceived confirming the victory at Perryville everything in percet readiness for a repetition of the splendid achievements at New Orleans and The yankee loss 4,000.—Whig. Port Royal. Admiral Dupont, who is now in N. York, will leave for Port Royal in a few days.

Yankee Losses in Kentucky .- The Kentucky correspondent of the New York "Times" says "we lost, perhaps, more killed on the field than did the enemy, though their wounded and prisoners our army. Our forces succeeded in bring far exceeded ours. Our loss in killed, wounded their last baggage train, and our new con and missing will reach between three and four thousand."

The Baltimore "American" says: The Union losses in the battle of Perryville otherwise called the battle of Chaplin Hills) are, we regret to perceive, much larger than stated in some of the reports. In Rosseau's division alone the total loss was upwards of two thousand, as follows: Killed, 465; wounded 1,453; missing 161; making a total of 2,089. Included in these figures are about seventy commissioned officers. This division, we believe, bore the brunt of the fight. It is composed of the 9th Brigade, Gen. Harris, 17th Brigade, Gen. Lytle, and 28th Brigade, Gen. Starkweather.

The Elections .- The Baltimore American of Saturday afternoon says:-

The large Democratic gains in Pennsylvania have made the result upon the State ticket doubt distant, had destroyed the bridge in their fur ful. In the 3d, 5th, 21st and 24th Congressional which would seem to imply that no immedia Districts, which were in doubt, the Republicans advance was contemplated by them. have elected their candidates. The delegation, But although the indications in Mississippin therefore, consists of 16 Republicans, 1 Union now more favorable than we could have anticipate Democrat and 7 regularly nominated Democrats. Ohio and Indiana have both gone for the Demo-Sixteenth Regiment.-Lieut. Col. McDowell's crats by from ten to fifteen thousand majority. cannot be very long delayed, and that extension Battalion has been filled to a Regiment, and fully In Onio the Democrats elect 13 out of the 19

In Indiana the Democrats have certainly elect- enemy are backed up by an immense amoun A. McDowell; Lt. Col., Wm. H. Deaver; Major, ed five of their Congressmen. The Republicans new levies, mostly distributed on the line of beyond anything they have ever seen. There is no Wm. W. McDowell; Adjutant, E. M. Clayton; have carried lows, thereby gaining four Congress-negre in Virginia who is not better off, in this respect, Quartermaster, W. A. Patton; Commissary, R. L. men by the increased apportionment of thet State. Quartermaster, W. A. Patton; Commissary, R. L. | men by the increased apportionment of that State. | Columbus, Kentucky; and should they attem According to these reported results, the Democrats move southward, pushing down the Mobile have gained five Congressmen in Ohio and one in to Columbus, we would have to trust either to Indiana, whilst in Pennsylvania the delegation immense army thrown in their front, or to re stands as in the present Congress. Deducting the by the defeat and overthrow of Buell in Kentus Republican gain in Iowa, the nett result is a gain Unfortunately, the latter alternative is not also of two for the Democrats.

> the 18th says that the stock market left off steady vesterday. Gold fell to 1311 a 1312, as against 134 a 134 per cent. on Thursday. Exchange closed 1451.

Negroes in the North .- What is to become of the poor, ignorant and helpless negroes, who either had occurred at Kernstown, and another at Wirun away or are stolen from their comfortable renton, within the past few days. The result nomes in the South, and sent up North by the were unimportant.-Enquirer. Yankee invading army, is a problem hard of solution. When they get there they find themselves among strangers and enemies, rather than friends, and will be denied even the privilege of working for a support. Only the other day the association of slaughter and packing-house men in Chicago passed the following preamble and resolutions at one of their meetings:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the meeting, that it is the intention of one or more of the leading packers of this town to bring negro labor into competion with that of white men, for the purpose of reducing the wages of the latter to the lowest possible stan-

Resolved, That we, the packing house men of the town of South Chicago, pledge ourselves not to work for any packer, under any consideration, who will, in any maner, bring negro labor into competition with our labor;

so far demean himself as to work in a packing house ment is secession. Pickets are out nightly, we where negro labor is employed, his name shall be stricken from the roll of members of this society, and such person shall henceforth cease to enjoy the confidence of, or derive any benefit from this society.

In addition to this, a letter to the Chicago Times from Columbus, Kentucky, foreshadows a gloomy future for the negro in the North. The were purchased within a day or two of the date writer, who is in the army, and speaking of the of this correspondent's letter, all having the same laboring class of the soldiery, says, "their places (of occupation at home) in their absence are to authority, three iron-clad naval vessels now build- be filled by the negro; their labor, when they do return, is to be brought into competition and deprecition with black labor. Let one go among the troops and hear the menaces of extermination of the black race North when they return, and their bitter denunciation of the emancipation policy, and if he were not blinded by abolition party prejudice, he would prophecy, the seeds are sown for another terrible outbreak in the future, in which the poor, helpless and innocent negro will be driven forth from the North with slaughter and

Knowing these things to be true, as they certainly are and will be, is it not singular that the negro men, their ages varying from 17 Federal forces will still persist in enticing the were sold to a railroad company for 835,72 negroes from their homes, and thus fastening upon The lowest price of any one was \$1,200, them this cruel fate?—Rich'd Whig.

Guerillas on the Ohio.-The steamer Hazel Dell was stopped seven hours, on the 14th, at Caseyville, Ky., by a force of "rebels," number- er Leopold arrived at Charleston on Saturday last ing 2,000, who took possession of a quantity of with a valuable cargo for the Government-shoes clothing, groceries, and powder, the mails, and a ammunition, &c .- Charlotte Democrat. number of negroes, found aboard the steamer.

Over a half million dollars of Confederate funds was seized, a day or two since, by the authorities at Cincinnati. It was in the office of Adams' brellas with me the other day, and forgot to leave

FROM RENTUCKY

Northern papers of the 18th inst. have reach- CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 20.—The last from Bragg's army, be was at London, K. Buell has a very large army, and an

The report of aking large

over Buell on the 8th, but that owing

RICHMOND, Oct. 21 -The War Detar We have a rumor from Fortress Monroe that received yesterday two letters from Ger the cause of the Confederacy, though we's The Washington correspondent of Philadelphia stated by persons who have enjoyed a glim

official dispatch from Gen. Brugg has bee Confederate loss was 1,500 killed and wound

The Situation in Mississippi .- The intelli of what was at first supposed to be the almost retrievable disaster of Corinth, becomes to favorable as the facts are developed, and as in reaches us of the present condition and position tions of troops, and the good order in which commands of Gens. Van Dorn, Lovell and P. have rendezvoused, are such as to suspend causes of alarm for the present. We have reason to suppose that our arm

Northern Mississippi is to-day stronger the was prior to the battle of Corinth. Rein ments have been sent forward to Holiy Sp other important points in this section of M sippi have been garrisoned; while the army pies positions, as we are informed, from which whole can be massed whenever and wherever the enemy may develop an intention to make an ac vance movement.

At last accounts the principal portion of me army in Mississippi had been concentrated Holly Springs, and the enemy, who was on the North bank of the Cold Water, about eight mis-

on the heels of our defeat at Corinth, there is a doubt but that the development of the crisis the preparations must be made on our side to an ful one, considered in the light of the latest of The Markets. - The Times's money article of we have from Gon. Bragg. - Rich. Ecam., Il

> From the Potomac. - RICHMOND, Oct. 21. Persons reaching the city last evening from I chester state that a portion of our army was a ing an advance towards Charlestown, which occupied by the enemy in force. A skirn

> From Northern Virginia. - RICHMOND, 21.—The accounts of movements on the Potomas copied from the Baltimore American of Saturda indicate a demonstration by the enemy either the purpose of bringing on an engagement or covering a movement in another direction detachment of Siegel's cavalry visited Warreston on Saturday .- Whig.

Alleged Rebellion in lowa .- The Dubug (lowa) Times asserts, "on the best authority, the in a certain neighborhood in Madison county, secessionists who have been alarmed at the cent capture of some of their confederates, h armed themselves, and swear that they will r the officers of the government in any attem arrest them. The neighborhood is a po-Resolved, That if any member of this society should one for Central Iowa, and the dominant ing for the expected coming of government cers. This (says the Times) is certainly state of affairs. It is active and impudent lion right in the midst of one of the most States in the Union.'

> Transports Destroyed .- A despatch from states that the U.S. transports Admiral Philadelphia, laden with ordnance stores. We burned on the 15th at Columbus. The fi ginated in the Admiral, and is supposed been the work of an incendiary. While burns she floated against the Philadelphia. One the sand kegs of powder were taken from the during the conflagration. Several hundred shall exploded on the Admiral, tearing her to pier Many houses in the town were struck, and Gen Dodge was slightly wounded by a fragmer shell. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Great Sale of Negroes .- Yesterday Robt. M Clarke, of this city, made the greatest negro sale that ever took place in this market. Twenty are the highest \$1,800. The average price of the lot is \$1,429. - Atlanta Confederacy

Important Arrival .- We learn that the steam

A gentleman who had been deprived of he umbrella posted up the following notice: "Who was the gentleman who exchanged um

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wishing the origi Enquirer Bragg de by, for h boasting to Buell. port, wh victoriou will be fo FROM

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NEW POST I re glad e H get a contract

FROST. -Th was plainly v