OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

THE KENTUCKY BATTLES.—We are deeply mortified and grieved to find that we have to recall some of the congratulations in which we indulged as to the completeness of Bragg's victory in Kentucky. Later accounts give a somewhat different aspect to the matter. The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th has the following (probably authorized) statement:—

"The only dispatches which have transpired at the War Department state nothing more than the fact that Gen. Bragg had fallen back from his late position, a distance of forty miles for the purpose of securing subsistence. The combinations of the enemy, who had been strongly reinforced, no doubt rendered such a step necessary. It is surmised also that Rosecranz had commenced a strategic movement to form a junction with Buell and cut off our army entirely. There is but little doubt that Gen. Bragg substantially defeated Buell in the late engagement; the only question remaining to be solved being whether or not that victory was a barren one."

Whilst annoyed at the contradiction of statements coming from so many sources as to command belief, and wishing that there could be some mode of punishing the originators of false accounts, we concur with the Enquirer in the belief that Buell was defeated, though Bragg does not appear to have profited materially thereby, for he has had to fall back. The absence of all boasting in the yankee papers clearly indicates disaster to Buell.

P. S. This morning's mail brings Bragg's official report, which justifies the conviction that he had been victorious, but not to the extent heretofore reported. It will be found under the proper head.

FROM EUROPE.—The news by letters from England and France, in relation to anticipations of recognition, is very conflicting. The London correspondent of the New York Times says that the English Press has not a single favorite in the Northern government or army; but that their heroes are Davis, Lee, Beauregard, and above all, Stonewall Jackson. Him they regard as the victorious Cromwell of the war. The course of Butler, the outrages of Mitchell, and the superiority of Southern Statesmen, Generals and soldiers, have, this writer says, worked a great change, so that even papers that had, from abolition sympathies, maintained the Northern cause, have abandoned it, and the recognition of the South would now meet with little opposition. Further, he says that the manufacturers of Manchester have the best authority for the fact that they must not look to the pretended substitute, nor to India, but to America, and America alone, for a supply of cotton, and that the best thing they can do will be to go for recognition of the Confederacy. Every thing, he adds, now tends that way; it is only a question of weeks. And it will not be a barren recognition, but the act of the great powers, and accompanied by a peremptory demand for a cessation of hostilities.

These views may or may not derive importance from the fact that they come from the correspondent of the New York Times. But the same paper that brings them to us brings also a letter from the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post, who states, quite positively, that Messrs. Mason and Slidell see no hope of success in their Mission in any reasonable time, and expect to be recalled; that Mr. Slidell had not held any communication with the French government; and that, whilst the governments of England and France are by no means unfriendly to the South, they could hold no intercourse with it till some decided triumph had resulted; for that to recognize the Confederacy would be to depart from their neutrality, which is their settled policy.

The Richmond Whig says that "the opinion of a distinguished gentleman who has lately reached the Confederate States from Europe coincides, in the main, with the views here set forth. He says there is great admiration in Europe, and especially in France, of the valor, devotion and constancy of the Confederate States, and an ardent desire that they may succeed, but he has no expectation that there will be intervention, or even recognition, in any short time."

The South is prepared for this non-interference policy, or for any other. She must not, cannot, and will not be subdued; and her honor and benefit will be so much the greater that she works out her own deliverance, which, with the blessing of God, she will do.

MORE CONSCRIPTS CALLED FOR.—In the Richmond Enquirer of the 21st we find the following:

ADJ'T & INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Oct. 20, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No 245.

XXIX. OFFICERS Commanding Camps of Instruction, under the Conscription Acts, will cause the enrollment of conscripts to be extended to all men not subject to exemption, who are between eighteen and forty years of age.

By command of the Secretary of War.
JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adj. Gen.

☞ The recent Exemption Act will be published shortly, with instructions as to its application.
A. A. G.

It will be seen that those between 40 and 45 are not yet called out.

AN EFFECTIVE APPEAL.—An hour or two after the issue of our last paper, containing Gov. Vance's Appeal in behalf of our suffering soldiers, we met a friend and subscriber on the street, who remarked that "Gov. Vance takes all my carpets: I shall not have one on my floors this winter."

We are not surprised at such a conclusion. Gov. Vance has put the subject in the simple but eloquent language of truth, than which no fictitious tale of distress was ever more pathetic. The patriotic men and women of North Carolina have not heretofore disregarded the appeal of their defenders, and will not now.

By the way, the Charleston Courier publishes a letter from an officer of that State in the army near Winchester, in which he says:—

"I have seen many a South Carolinian going about without the sign of a shoe, or a coat, or a blanket; and I ask you, Mr. Editor, can nothing be done for them? Other States are making preparations to provide for the comfort of their troops, and shall South Carolina be behind them all? I hope not. It has been said that the South Carolina troops are the worst clad troops in the field, and I am sorry to say I believe it is so."

On the contrary, it is admitted on all hands, we believe, that the North Carolina troops are the *best* clad troops in the field, and we are proud to say we are confident that it is so. But even the best clothed are not so clothed as they ought to be, and as we doubt not they soon will be, by the State and its citizens, uniting their utmost efforts.

COL. LANE AND THE 28TH REGIMENT.—An officer in the army has sent us a handsome tribute to the services and worth of the gallant Col. Lane and his Regiment, which, under his lead, has passed through a dozen severe battles within the past six months, and established for itself and him a character as high as any in the service. His old companions and friends in the Bethel Regiment are proud of his reputation.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret to see that both those able and interesting writers, "Personne" of the Charleston Courier, and "P. W. A." of the Savannah Republican, are at present incapacitated for further duty, the first by an accident, having been dragged by his horse 50 or 75 yards and severely hurt, the other by illness at Winchester.

NEW POST ROUTE.—In a law passed at the late session of Congress, we find among several new Post Routes established, one from Pittsborough to the Gulf. We are glad to see it, and hope that efforts will be made to get a contract at once for carrying a mail on it.

FROST.—The first frost of the season, at this place, was plainly visible this morning.

A RICH STORY.—A friend in the army at Kinston has kindly sent to us a copy of the "Newbern Weekly Progress," of the 18th inst., in which, besides an announcement of the return of "Governor Stanly and lady from New York, in good spirits and full of vigor," determined to bring back the State "into the folds of the Union," and another of the raising of the U. S. gun-boat Seymour, which had been snagged and sunk, we find a somewhat long account of the yankee gun-boat expedition up the Blackwater river on the 3d inst. For mendacity, in a small way, it beats Halleck and Pope and all the other yankee story tellers. It tells that the boats were "ambuscaded by five regiments of rebels, who filled the tree tops, were behind trees and every thing that would afford a cover, and who poured a merciless fire from rifles and revolvers upon our boats." "Whole regiments charged down upon our devoted band, but were swept back in confusion by the grape and shell from the gunboats." "A rebel colonel, in the act of leading his men to a charge, for the purpose of capturing a gunboat, was shot by a sailor, and his regiment scattered by the well directed fire of grape. Several desperate charges were made; in one case the rebels had laid hold of the rail, to throw themselves on the boat, when a sailor made free use of his axe, and sent the mutilated assailants back, howling over the loss of their fingers."

"While this hot work was going on a regiment of rebels was seen marching to a narrow bend in the river, about a mile and a half below the battle ground, and felling trees across the river to obstruct the return of the boats, which they now counted on as an easy prize. As the attention of the rebels seemed to be given to this point, Capt. Flusser determined to gratify their wishes, by meeting them where they most desired, having previously determined to blow up every plank, before the stars and bars should ever float over a vessel of his command. Accordingly orders were given to retire and engage the enemy in their new base of operations. On arriving at the obstructions in the river, the boats opened a howitzer fire upon the ambushed enemy, completely annihilating them, sweeping the obstructions away as though they were but chaff, and returned in safety to their rendezvous. The action was one of the most desperate on record in modern time. The rebels, in their desire to obtain possession of the "hated Yankee gunboats," fought bravely, and as only desperate men will fight, but to no avail. Yankee valor triumphed, because engaged in sustaining our government and our country's honor. Our Navy won new laurels and showed by their heroic conduct that our banner had been entrusted to faithful hands. Capts. Flusser, Colhoun and French were cool and brave, constantly exposed as a target for thousands of bullets, they set examples that their men strove to emulate. The sides of their boats are completely riddled, resembling a pepper-box cover in appearance. Our loss was 6 killed and 13 wounded; that of the rebels, as they themselves acknowledge, in round numbers 300 killed and 600 wounded."

How this world is given to lying! A few moments before we read the above account of these magnificent doings, we had had a conversation with our townsman, Dr. James F. Foulkes, who is Surgeon to the *only* Regiment present on the occasion, and from him we learned that but seven companies of that Reg't, (the 52d, Col. Marshall,) were there, with five companies of Col. Ferebee's Partisan Rangers. These were magnified into five Regiments by the frightened yankees. Again, the Doctor informed us that our entire loss was two men wounded, from one of whom he extracted a ball, and the other's hand he amputated. This loss the yankees have put down at 300 killed and 600 wounded! The story of the axe and mutilated fingers is all an invention, the man who lost his hand having been wounded by a bullet whilst in the woods loading his gun for another shot after having brought down three yankees. No "rebel colonel" was shot; no "ambushed enemy" was "completely annihilated." If "yankee valor triumphed," or its "navy won new laurels," they consisted in making a hasty retreat, and "returning in safety to their rendezvous."

A gentleman informs the Raleigh (N. C.) Journal, on reliable authority, that there is a factory within a hundred miles of Raleigh representing a capital of nine thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, which has been and is now paying a dividend on *each share of two thousand dollars every three months!*—*Chas. Cour.*

This is one of the largest stories extant. Let us see: 9000 shares of $1000 each make $9,000,000—a capital fully equal to all the manufacturing establishments of all kinds, in North Carolina. $2000 a share every three months would be $8,000 a share per annum, equal to seventy-two millions of dollars a year profit on a capital of nine millions. That will do. The "reliable gentleman" has excelled himself.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Hospital in Petersburg, 27th Sept., of typhoid fever, Arthur A. Smith, of Co. I, 52d Reg't, (Capt. McCain's of Stanly county.)

Near Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17th, Mr. John G. McNair, aged 33 years, of Robeson Co., a member of the 24th Regt., N. C. T.

In Cumberland Co., 5th of Sept. Sergt. Alexander McLoud, in the 24th year of his age, of the Carolina Boys, Co. K, 38th Regt.

At Richmond, 8th Sept. Serg't R. M. Sherrill, of Co. D, 1st State Troops.

Near Richmond, Oct. 6th, Lieut. John F. Thompson, of typhoid fever, in the 26th year of his age, of Co. A, 54th Reg't, Davidson county.

Of Typhoid Fever, at camp Winder, Richmond, 27th July, William H. Watson, aged 26, of Co. D, 1st Reg't State Troops, from Orange county.

Casualties in 13th North Carolina Reg't, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

Lt Col Thos Ruffin, wounded, hip and wrist.

Company A, Capt Withers—Killed: Private N R Kerr. Wounded: Corp'l W H Vaden, thigh; Privates Henry Maynard, hip, W H Hatchett, arm and chest, J J Corbett, arm and hand, C G Lea, arm. Missing: Serg't John G Lea; Private O N Fitzgerald.

B, Capt Erwin—Killed: R C L Sicer. Wounded: Corp'l M A Edwards, shoulder; Privates C B Brown, J H Bartlett, and Thos H Marks, thigh, J F Kirkpatrick, shoulder, H Blackwilder, arm, J L Kembrell, hand. Missing: J R Ryefield.

C, Capt Hunt—Killed: Corp'l Wm Thompson. Wounded: Corp'ls Long, back, Geo Gordon, shoulder; Privates J Hendrick, shoulder, —— Phelps, arm. Missing: Corp'l Stanfield.

D, Capt Rogers—Killed: None. Wounded: None.

E, Capt Cook—Killed: Privates R J Clendenin, J A Long. Wounded: J P Adams, mortally, J Gilliam, thigh.

F, Capt Foster—Wounded: Franklin Kerfuse, thigh, Wm Monday, shoulder and abdomen, Daniel Vinegam, and Jas Mills, foot.

G, Capt Hyman—Wounded: Lieut C N Cevalier, arm, Corp'l J B Elixson; Private J B Williams, side. Missing: J R Medford, M B Adkinson, J H Whitis, Bob Bell.

H, Capt Johns—Killed: Lieut J C Joyce, Serg't W F Carter. Wounded: N H Dalton, mortally, J M Wall, shoulder.

I, Capt Glenn—Killed: Capt C Glenn, Serg'ts Abner Neal, and Smithers. Wounded: G W Jones, thigh, Smith Wilson, knee.

K, Capt Bailey—Wounded: Thos P Bowman, and Jesse Amas, hand. Missing: O P Thacker, T F Chance—52.

Sharpsburg, on 17th Sept.

A—Killed: Lieut H B Fowler. Wounded: H T Walters, leg, Wm Kennon, arm, Corp'ls Jas Poteat, thigh, Felix Neal, arm and leg.

B—Killed: Chas Leiferman. Wounded: Lieut Robertson, thigh; Privates F A Hawkins, leg amputated, T M Marks, arm.

C—Wounded: Serg't Wm Rainey, and Private John Rainey, slightly.

D—Wounded: Capt Rogers, and Corp'l T W Featherston, leg, Serg't Terrell, shoulder; Private David Lea, thigh, amputated.

E—Killed: Private C W Sutton. Wounded: Serg'ts J A Long, hand, J M Patterson, and Private W E King, thigh.

F—Killed: J W Leach. Wounded: Corp'l G G Mason. Missing: Corp'l J A Nail.

G—Wounded: Robt Staten, cheek.

H—Wounded: E F Scales, leg. Missing: J D Lerry, David Watson.

I—Killed: Serg't Neal.

K—Killed: Serg't Thos Hornbuckle; Private Peyton Chambers. Wounded: N H Gregory, leg, amputated, Thos Loftis, cheek. Missing: Serg't A J Chance; Private John A Jones, G W Ware—34.

BOARD IN RICHMOND.—The first class hotels have advanced prices to $5 a day and extras, second class $4, boarding houses from $40 to $70 a month.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 4TH BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
Oct. 16, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: The 28th N. C. Reg't came to Va. about the 1st of May last with 1250 men, 1100 of which number were for duty. Since which time it has participated in the battles of "Hanover C. H.," "Mechanicsville," "Gaines' Mill," "Frazier's Farm," "Malvern Hill," "Cedar Run," all the engagements about "Manassas," "Ox Hill," "Harper's Ferry," "Sharpsburg," and "Shepherdstown." The Reg't has been with Branch's Brigade in all of its fighting, in all of its hard marches, and severe trials. No Reg't in the Brigade has done more to win for the Brigade its enviable reputation than the 28th N. C. Regiment. In the battle of Hanover C. H. the Reg't, in consequence of being on picket four miles distant, was cut entirely off from the Brigade by Porter's entire Division, when, after nearly destroying the 25th New York and badly using up a Maine Reg't, the Reg't, when about to be completely surrounded, made good its retreat from this overwhelming force of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. In the battle of Gaines' Mill this Reg't was the only one to advance across the open field, exposed to a front and enfilade fire, to the support of Gen'l Elzey's command, which was sorely pressed; and after Gen. G. B. Anderson's command cleared the field the Reg't formed on his right and fought till night.

In every engagement the Reg't has conducted itself nobly, as nobly as any Reg't in the service. Its losses have been very heavy—one-fourth of the entire command has been killed and wounded.

The 28th is composed of good material, but much of its gallantry and efficiency is attributable to the conduct of its commander, Col. James H. Lane, who since the 21st Sept. 1861, when he was elected, has been absent only five days. He has been with it in every engagement.—(How many Cols. can say as much?) Such is the character which Col. Lane has made for himself, that upon the death of Gen. Branch, nearly every officer of the Brigade present petitioned for Col. Lane to be promoted to the command of this Brigade, and justly is he entitled to the promotion. He is brave, cool, intelligent, and skillful in military matters. I have heard but one objection to him—viz: that he was a Virginian by birth. It is true he was born in Virginia, but North Carolina is his adopted State. D. H. Hill was born in South Carolina but North Carolina is his adopted State. Wherein is the difference? Col. Lane was residing in North Carolina at the commencement of hostilities, was Major of the 1st N. C. Reg't, has been Col. of the 28th N. C. Reg't since the 21st Sept., and frequently have I heard him repel the aspersions of the calumniators of North Carolina. For his devotion to duty, for his sacrifices and for his ability, Col. Lane deserves promotion, and I trust he will get it. North Carolina may rest assured that her gallant Brigade under the leadership of J. H. Lane would reflect credit upon her.

A. B. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I return thanks to the Cumberland Hospital Association, to Mrs. Lutterloh, the Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd, W. B. Wright, Esq., Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, and others, for valuable contributions for my company; but notwithstanding these contributions the necessities of my men are not yet supplied. The men are suffering for blankets, bedclothing of all kinds, and for socks. The eloquent address of his Excellency Gov. Vance shows that these articles cannot be furnished at present, except through the exertions of the citizens, and to make a personal application of his appeal, I call upon the citizens of Cumberland county, and upon the ladies especially, to come forward as they have nobly done heretofore, and supply these pressing wants. Blankets I know cannot be had, but comforts and carpets can be obtained, and with sixty or seventy-five of these I shall try to render my company comfortable during the approaching winter. A like number of woolen or cotton socks would also be very acceptable.

H. W. HORNE,
Capt. Co. C, 3d N. C. Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 9, 1862.

Messrs. E J Hale & Sons:—Lieut. Dan'l J. Downing, Serg't R. D. Matthews, and Privates A. L. Cashwell, Wm J. Bunce and G. S. Rollins were killed in the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17th, and I take this opportunity of paying a slight tribute to departed worth.

They were brave and gallant soldiers, and performed their duty in a manner worthy of the great cause in which they were engaged.

They were killed while driving the enemy like sheep before them. They met death in a soldierly manner. To their friends we would tender our warmest sympathy. They will long be remembered for their high-toned gentlemanly conduct and soldierly bearing.

At an election held to-day to fill the vacancy occasioned by Lieut. Downing's death, Daniel M. Johnson was elected by one majority. Respectfully,

J. A. McALLISTER, Lt. Comd'g Co. B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MAJOR PETER MALLETT.

Messrs Editors: Allow me a small space in your paper to say a word with reference to the excellent officer whose name heads this article. At the organization of the Camp of Instruction (Camp Holmes) near Raleigh for Conscripts, many difficulties were necessarily encountered in the first instance, which gave rise to numerous complaints against Major Mallett, the officer in charge; but it is but an act of simple justice to him to say, that every effort was made to surmount these difficulties and to render the camp as comfortable to the Conscripts as possible. Indeed, the writer of this *knows* that the most strenuous exertions were made by the Major to promote the comfort and wishes of the Conscripts, so far as it was practicable consistently with his duty; and I am happy to state that he has so well succeeded that he has now, I will venture to assert, one of the best, if not the very best, ordered and disciplined Camps of Instruction in the Southern Confederacy. And for this opinion I have the very high authority of that eminent Physician, Dr. Satchwell, who, as Acting Medical Director for the Department of North Carolina, in a recent communication, states, "I find the camp (Holmes) about the neatest, most orderly and best conducted I have ever seen, and in all its discipline and arrangements for the comfort and health of the men, reflects the highest credit upon Major Mallett and his very active and efficient medical officers." The Doctor further adds, that "he makes this voluntary statement, not as a matter of mere form, but that justice and truth demand, or rather will be subserved, if the government and people everywhere can know, that at the Camp of Instruction for North Carolina Conscripts, nothing is left undone, so far as my official investigations have extended, to promote the contentment, comfort and health of the Conscripts."

In addition to the above very high commendation, let me add, that I have seen a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, in which he speaks in complimentary terms of Major Mallett and Capt. McRae, for the efficient manner in which they were having the Conscript law executed; and the Secretary further adds, that those two officers were the most efficient and were doing more than any other similar officers in the Confederacy. In this connection it is due to our noble old State to say, that from all the information I have been able to obtain, she has in this as in all other instances, faithfully done her duty; that she has probably sent to the service more Conscripts than any of her sister States. Since the inauguration of that ardent patriot and intelligent statesman, Gov. Vance, the most active and effective measures have been adopted for the execution of the conscript law, and in less than two weeks after the seals of office were delivered to him he had effected a very marked change, so much so, that I learn the Conscripts are daily arriving at Camp Holmes in large numbers; and should Gov. Vance continue to conduct his administration, as I doubt not he will, with as much energy and wisdom as have characterized his brief career thus far, he will justly deserve and will receive the high appellation of the "model Governor."

I cannot conclude without taking a passing notice of the Confederate Hospital at Raleigh, under the supervision of Dr. Thomas Hill: not that it has any direct connection with Camp Holmes or its efficient officers, but because it is due to him and to his State to say, that I learn this Hospital is universally regarded by those who are competent judges, as the very neatest, best ordered establishment of the kind in the Southern Confederacy—and as it is so much the custom of the times to underrate, elsewhere at least, whatever is deserving of praise that belongs to North Carolina, I have thought proper to mention these things here in a very plain, simple way, aiming at nothing but strict truth and exact justice.

H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, N. C., Oct. 18, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—As I have seen nothing in your paper concerning the Signal Corps, I will give you a list of the corps, of the lines of signals established for the District of the Cape Fear, connecting Fort Fisher, Zeke's Island, Fort Caswell and Smithville, also a station at Fort St. Philip. The following are the officers and men of the Corps at present:

James Alexander, Capt. and Signal Officer, Geo.; J. Kenny, O. Serg't, Richmond, Va.; J. B. Smith, Serg't, Caswell, N. C.; J. W. Smith, Serg't, Halifax, Va.; A. J. Flanner, Serg't, Wilmington, N. C.; T. J. Emmerson, Private, Sampson Co., N. C.; Wm. Graham, do., Robeson Co., N. C.; S. P. Frederick, do., Duplin County, N. C.; F. W. Gregory, do., Halifax Co., N. C.; Robt. D. Melvin, do., Cumberland; J. C. Bellamy, do., Halifax; Marshall Brown, do., Wilmington; Saul N. Brown, do., Wilmington; Wm. S. S. Elmore, do., Bladen; D. P. High, do., Columbus; J. H. Britt, do., Halifax; P. B. Britt, do. Halifax; Henry E. Colton, do., Fayetteville; Nixon Ottaway, do., Brunswick; James Exum, do., Wake; J. M. Armstrong, do., Sampson; Robt. Herring, do., Duplin.

R. D. M.

A letter from an officer of Co. G, 24th Reg't, Oct'r 14th, says that "for the first time since leaving Richmond they had had a rain sufficient to lay the dust. The last two days had been wet and disagreeable,—very much so with our Regiment, as we lost all of our blankets and knapsacks in the Sharpsburg fight. A great many of the men have not had a change of clothing since. They have washed a portion at a time, thus keeping in sight of cleanliness."

The Fever.—WILMINGTON, Oct. 20.—We have already referred to the death of Mr. Quigley, out at the Cemetery. We regret to learn to-day, that his assistant, Mr. Walter Furlong, is also sick—prostrated by the disease. Under these circumstances we have been unable promptly to ascertain the number of interments yesterday. We learn, however, that on Saturday there were 15, and on Sunday 17. This does not include colored people, nor those interred in private grounds.

Eight Physicians report 30 new cases as having occurred on Saturday, and 35 on yesterday. There are some two that had not made any reports as late as ten o'clock. It is more than probable that their reports will bring the average for each of the last two days up to 50.

Five physicians report 14 deaths as having taken place yesterday. Nearly as many doctors have made no report at all, so we may fairly assume that if full reports were received from all, the mortality would amount up to fully 20, possibly more. The demand this morning for coffins, hearses and other adjuncts of interments seemed to equal if it did not exceed any morning yet. The cool weather appears to exert a mischievous influence; and where so many have already died, those now attacked, knowing the fate of numbers of their friends, become discouraged, anticipate the same fate for themselves and are thus less able to struggle against the advances of the disease.

Those of the citizens still able to be up have organized themselves and are working with energy, and, we think, efficiency. The worthy vice president of the Howard Association with other gentlemen attached to that organization are doing all in their power. Also friends, druggists and others who came on from other cities and towns.

The Mayor, we regret to say, is confined to his house, but doing well. He is suffering from exposure and over-exertion.

We heard yesterday of some five deaths at Smithville, nearly all Wilmingtonians.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 21.—From further inquiry we are convinced that our statement or estimate of the aggregate of deaths on the day before yesterday, (Sunday,) was considerably below the mark. From the number of coffins issued from the Central Depot and known to have been obtained from undertakers and carpenters, it is almost impossible that the mortality could have been below 28 or 30.

The latest reports we were able to get from the Cemetery last evening the interments had reached 18. We are not certain that any others were sent out. There may have been one or two more. This does not include negroes. Possibly we would not err materially if we placed the aggregate mortality yesterday, black and white, at 25.

For some reason which we have not been able to understand, ever since this epidemic broke out, the mortality has uniformly been greater on Sunday than on any other day in the week. It is evident too, that although the temperature is getting lower from day to day, the mortality so far this week is far higher than during any previous week. But that might have been expected, with 431 new cases last week. The cold weather took down those already sick.

The Mayor's Officer, who had last been collecting from the doctors the report of new cases, is, we fear, sick. At any rate he had not made his appearance as late as ten o'clock. From all we can learn the number of new cases yesterday will not exceed half of that for the day previous.—*Journal Bulletin.*

The Exemption Act.—The late Exemption Act, as published in the newspapers, seems to be incorrect. The law as it passed, exempts "all persons engaged in mining coke, smelting, and manufacture of iron, regular miners in coal mines, and all colliers engaged in making charcoal," &c.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

Refuses to be Exchanged.—Captain Clinton, a native of Indiana, and a Quartermaster in the United States army, at present a prisoner of war at the "Libby" prison, has refused to be included in the list of paroled and exchanged prisoners, having determined to cast his future lot with the South. He dates his conversion from the publication of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

Arrived in Richmond.—William T. Magruder, of Maryland, a commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and acting Major in the United States cavalry service, has arrived in Richmond, having resigned his commission and ran the Potomac "blockade."—*Rich. Exm'r, 22d.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on Carver's Creek, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. James McDaniel, Lieut. L. R. BREECE, C. S. A., to Miss ANNIE E. HARGROVE, youngest daughter of the late Carr Hargrove.

On the 9th inst., near Laurinburgh, by Rev. Daniel Johnson, Capt. D. M. McLAURIN, Capt. Scotch Boys, Co. F, 18th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, to Miss ELIZA J. FAIRLY, eldest daughter of John L. Fairly, dec'd.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. ARCHIBALD M. BURCH, aged about 28 years. On the 4th inst., of yellow fever, JAMES H. BARNES, aged 11 years. On the 20th inst., of yellow fever, WILLIAM BARNES, aged 8 years and 2 months. Oct. 19th, WILLIAM DUFSBERRY, a native of Richmond, Va. On 20th inst., Miss HENRIETTA URQUHART, aged 64 years. On 17th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. JOHN S. FARROW, aged 52 years, leaving a wife and 8 children to mourn his loss. On 9th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. JAMES DICKSEY, aged 77 years, one of the oldest citizens of town. On the 18th inst., of dropsy, FRANCIS CALINTO, aged 22. On the 19th inst., of yellow fever, Mrs. SARAH CAPPS, wife of Mr. Thos. J. Capps, aged 30 years.

In Marion, Ala., Aug. the 23d, Mrs. ANN M. KELLY, wife of Mr. Angus R. Kelly, aged 30 years. The deceased was a native of Robeson county, N. C., but subsequently spent several years of her life in Carthage, where she won by her life and christian character, the respect and love of all who knew her.

In Richmond county, on the 11th inst., of sore throat, LUCIAN A., youngest son of Solomon and Naomi Townsend, aged 14 years. Also, on the 13th, of sore throat, JAMES BENJAMIN, youngest son of W. D. and Laura Jane Townsend, aged 2 years, 4 months and 22 days.

Near Pekin, Montgomery county, Oct'r 12th, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of James and Leasey Meacham, aged 4 years, 10 months and 5 days. She was the pleasure of our days.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 5th inst., at the residence of his father, near the Gulf, Chatham county, Lieut. DeWITT C. HARRIS, eldest son of Brooks Harris, Esq., aged 27 years, 4 months and 19 days.

From childhood of the most unblemished purity of morals and of the strictest integrity of character, the deceased entered upon life with the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Upon the breaking out of the war, he felt it his duty to give up his cherished dreams of happiness and to go forth at the call of his country. It was urged upon him, that he should have a substitute, but his reply was, "It is my duty to go." He volunteered in the Chatham Rifles, and bore without a murmur the privations and hardships of the Peninsular campaign. Disease fastened upon him, and really incapacitated him for any military service; but in his eagerness to repel the invaders, supposing that he might be able to endure the cavalry service, he accepted a Lieutenantcy in Capt. Harris's Troop of Mounted Rangers.

Exposure soon prostrated him upon a bed of sickness. He bore his protracted illness with patience and fortitude. When he was informed that he had not long to live, he received the announcement with the greatest calmness, and professed his entire resignation to the will of God. Always a strictly conscientious and moral man, he had, however, for some years, thought seriously of his duty to God. He had been hindered from making an open profession of religion by the thought of his unworthiness; but a fuller consideration, in the quiet of his long illness, convinced him of his duty. He accordingly sent for his pastor and at his hands received Baptism. Thence he looked forward anxiously for the time when he should leave this world. A short time before he expired, he said, "How pleasant it is to die!" After this, he never spoke. In the full possession of all his faculties, he lay quietly waiting the summons, and, without a struggle or a gasp, yielded up his soul to God in the confident expectation of a joyful resurrection.

S.

A Fine Cavalry Horse for sale.

Apply to D. ANDERSON.
Oct. 20. 70-i4t

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE—GEN. BRAGG'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

RICHMOND, October 22.—The following is a copy of Gen. Bragg's official report of the battle of Perryville:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Bryantsville, Ky., Oct. 12th.

Sir: Finding the enemy pressing heavily in his rear, near Perryville, Maj Gen. Hardee, of Polk's command, was obliged to halt and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburg from Frankfort, I determined to give him battle there, and accordingly concentrated three divisions of my old command—the army of the Mississippi, now under Maj. Gen. Polk, Cheatham's, Buckner's and Anderson's—and directed Gen. Polk to take the command on the 7th, and attack the enemy next morning. Withers's division had gone the day before to support Smith. Hearing, on the night of the 7th, that the force in front of Smith had rapidly retreated, I moved early next morning to be present at the operations of Polk's forces.

The two armies were formed confronting each other on opposite sides of the town of Perryville. After consulting the General and reconnoitering the ground and examining his dispositions, I declined to assume the command, but suggested some changes and modifications of his arrangements, which he promptly adopted. The action opened at 12½ P. M., between the skirmishers and artillery on both sides. Finding the enemy indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was receiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously, and so directed.

The engagement became general soon thereafter, and was continued furiously from that time to dark, our troops never faltering and never failing in their efforts.

For the time engaged it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position, and drove the enemy about two miles. But for the intervention of night, we should have completed the work. We had captured fifteen pieces of artillery by the most daring charges, killed one and wounded two Brigadier Generals, and a very large number of inferior officers and men, estimated at no less than 4,000, and captured 400 prisoners, including three staff officers, with servants, carriage and baggage of Maj. Gen. McCook.

The ground was literally covered with his dead and wounded. In such a contest our own loss was necessarily severe, probably not less than 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. Included in the wounded are Brig. Gens. Wood, Cleburn and Brown, gallant and noble soldiers, whose loss will be severely felt by their commands. To Maj. Gen. Polk, commanding the forces, Maj. Gen. Hardee, commanding the left wing, two divisions, and Maj. Gens. Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson, commanding divisions, is mainly due the brilliant achievements of this memorable field. Nobler troops were never more gallantly led. The country owes them a debt of gratitude, which I am sure will be acknowledged.

Ascertaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night, I withdrew my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg and thence to this point. Maj. Gen. Smith arrived at Harrodsburg with most of his forces and Withers' division the next day, 10th, and yesterday I withdrew the whole to this point—the enemy following slowly but not pressing us. I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Comd'g.

To Adj't General, Richmond, Va.

THE MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

The dispatches yesterday represented Buell as endeavoring to flank our army in its retreat towards Cumberland Gap.

There is reason to fear, from what is learned in well informed quarters, that the movements of the Yankee General have another and even more serious object than is attributed to them by the telegraph. The danger is that Buell, instead of attempting to follow Bragg through East Tennessee, (where there is said to be positively not food enough for the inhabitants,) will take a nearer and better route to the heart of the South, and possibly aim for Marietta and Atlanta.

These, however, are but speculations—so little are we informed of the real direction and controlling purposes of Gen. Bragg's movement.

It is thought not unlikely that one object accomplished by the retrograde movement of Gen. Bragg will be to secure beyond all contingencies the vast amount of army stores which he is said to have collected in Kentucky. These stores are of inestimable value to the South, but it will be necessary that means of transportation be collected near Cumberland Gap for their removal.

The Government is understood to have information that the army stores captured in Kentucky are of great value, and that Bragg's army is followed by a train of several thousand wagons.

The Knoxville Register, of a recent date, says that until Bragg had reached London, the position where he was last heard from, his whole army, which entered Kentucky by three different routes, was not consolidated; and that since the concentration of his forces has been accomplished, there is good reason to believe that Kentucky will not be evacuated until another battle is fought.

These theories on our side are encouraging, but they are scarcely more than hypotheses—the only certain accounts we can obtain from Kentucky ending with our success at Perryville, where the result won seems simply to have been the shout of "victory" without substantial or visible fruits.—*Richmond Examiner, 22d.*

From the Army of the Potomac.—RICHMOND, Oct 22.—Reports from the Potomac, on yesterday, indicate a design on the part of McClellan to treat our army to a continuation of his strategic evolutions. It is stated that Gen. Jackson made an advance towards the enemy at Charlestown, when they forthwith drew out and recrossed the Potomac. The only Yankee force of any consequence now in the Valley, is, according to this report, at Harper's Ferry. The object of such a withdrawal could only be for the purpose of enticing our forces to return into Maryland by the particular road marked out by McClellan, namely, in the tracks of his retreating decoys. He has doubtless planned the reception of our troops, should they prove such arrant fools as to follow in the footsteps of the foe. The enemy's force thus employed proves to have been some fifteen thousand strong. No mention is made by our informants of any other engagements having occurred except some slight meetings, here and there, resulting in nothing.—*Enquirer.*

From Kentucky.—We met on yesterday with Captain H. A. Rogers of the 9th Tennessee Regiment, who was in the fight at Perryville last week. From him we learn our forces gained a decided victory. Our loss was about 3,500 in killed and wounded, and the enemy's about 10,000 in killed and wounded and about 10,000 prisoners. We lost no General officers. The enemy fell back to Lebanon and our forces concentrated at or near Camp Dick Robinson. The principal fight was on Wednesday. We captured a large quantity of artillery. Our army was in fine spirits and would be soon ready for another battle. He left there on Friday night.—*Chatta. Rebel.*

Northern Items.—In the recent fight off Cape Fear river, N. C., in which the gunboats were repulsed by a shore battery, the ship Maratanzas lost four killed and two wounded.

Lieut. Col. John Quincy Adams, aid to Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has arrived at Newbern, N. C., for the purpose of inspecting the Massachusetts regiments in that department.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 23.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Declining: sold to-day at 40 cts.
Beef on foot 12½. Retail 10 to 15.
Beeswax 50 to 60.
Butter 65 to 80.
Chickens 50.
Copperas—None.
Cotton 19 to 20.
Cotton Yarn $4 to $4 50 per bunch.
Eggs 35 to 40 per dozen.
Flaxseed 2 75 per bushel.
Flour—Family $24 to $25, Super $23 to $24.
Grain—Corn 1 65. Wheat 4 50. Rye $3 to 3 50. Oats 1 30.
Hides—Green 15 to 17: dry 40 to 45.
Iron—Swedes $25 to $30.
Lard 35 to 40.
Liquors—N. C. Corn Whiskey $5 to $6. Apple Brandy $5. Peach Brandy $5.
Molasses—N. O. $3 per gallon.
Nails $25 to $30 per keg.
Onions $3 per bushel.
Rice—7½ to 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75.
Salt—Sound 26 to 28 cents per lb.
4-4 Sheetings 55 to 60 by the bale. Osnaburgs 50.
Spirits Turpentine 37½ to 50.
Tallow 50.
Wool 1 50.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

W. T. HORNE

HAS a good gentle HARNESS HORSE for sale, and two nice gentle PONIES, which he is disposed to sell cheap. Also, a two-horse WAGON & HARNESS, for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.
Oct. 29, 1862. 70-2t

NOTICE.

ALL members of my company now absent are hereby notified to report in ten days to the Regiment, or be considered deserters. J. R. McDONALD,
Capt. Co. D, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE detailed the following men from the company to go to their respective places of abode to obtain clothing, blankets and shoes for the company. The friends of the company will facilitate this object by getting such things as will add to the comfort of the men ready by Monday the 27th inst as they return on that day to camp: Serg't P. P. McRae and Neill McRimmon, Alfordsville; Serg't H. R. Graham, Malcom McMillan and Angus J. Wilkes, Lumber Bridge; Corp'l P. Kinlaw and R. M. Patterson, Howellsville; E. H. Baxley and Lewis Humphrey, Humphrey's District; D. Carlisle and A. Graham, St. Paul's; John Wood and A. J. Woodell, Cumberland; T. J. Scriven and James Burney, Bladen; James Smith and James West, Burnt Swamp, Robeson county.

P. S. If shoes cannot be obtained send leather and lasts, as I have employed a competent workman to make them. If blankets cannot be obtained let the ladies take up their carpets and line and bind them, as they are a good substitute. The government has been unable to furnish the above articles; the soldiers must have them as they are entirely destitute and will consequently suffer this Winter without them.

J. R. McDONALD,
Capt. Co. D, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

NOTICE.

I HAVE just returned from a visit to the 8th and 51st Regiments N. C. T., and find the men from this Co in great need of blankets, socks, drawers, shirts and shoes. I will return to said Regiments in about four weeks, and will take charge of anything that the friends or the community may think proper to send them.

They can be left at the store of P. Taylor, or with A. A. McKethan, or at the Court House with R. W. Hardie. D. J. McALISTER.
Oct. 20, 1862. 71-3t

HEADQUARTERS 54th Reg't N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 22, 1862.

THE Governor of North Carolina has appointed the Colonels of Militia agents for the collection, by donation or purchase at fair prices, of shoes, socks, blankets, drawers, shirts, pants, &c., for our troops in the field, and has ordered them, "through their respective Captains, immediately to canvass every county and every citizen in their beats for this purpose." In accordance with these orders, the commissioned officers of the 54th Regiment N. C. Militia are hereby directed to proceed immediately to the collection of supplies. All that they may obtain, or that individuals may desire to contribute, will be received by Capt. A. M. Johnson, Quartermaster, at Fayetteville.

W. McL. McKAY, Col. Com'dg.
GEO. H. HAIGH, Adj't. 71-3t

To the Commissioned Officers of the 61st Regiment N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to proceed forthwith to arrest and lodge in jail all Conscripts and Soldiers absent from their Regiments without leave.

Any Officer of this Regiment failing to perform his duty will be promptly Court-martialed.

By order of Gov. Vance.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON,
Col. Com'dg 61st Reg. N. C. M.
A. McD. MARTIN, Adj't.
October 20, 1862. 71-2tpd

Headquarters 58th Reg't N. C. M.
Oct. 22, 1862.

COMMISSIONED Officers of the 58th Reg't are hereby commanded to meet at Lumberton, on Wednesday the 5th of November 1862, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law for drill. Also to meet again at the same place on Thursday the 6th of November 1862, and bring with them all persons in their respective Districts liable to military duty, between the ages of 18 and 50, armed and equipped according to law for review.

The Commissioned Officers also are hereby required to command all conscripts and all soldiers away from their Regiments to appear at Lumberton on Thursday the 6th of November 1862, with 3 *days' provisions and a blanket*, to proceed on Friday morning to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh. From this time the Officers have full power to compel all such as refuse to go voluntarily. By order of the Governor.

THOS. J. MORISEY,
Col. Com'dg 58th Reg't N. C. M.
O. C. NORMENT, Adj't. 71-1t

A CARD.

SIGNAL CORPS, Fort Fisher, Oct. 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: In April last, I entered the service of my country in the ranks of Capt. McKethan's Co.,—now Capt. Sloan's, Co. I, 51st Reg't N. C. T. In July I was detached from my company for the Signal Corps, during which time I have been at my post. A few days since, I visited my home in your county, on furlough, and while there some unknown scoundrel tried to make the impression upon the people (so I learn) that I had left my post without leave from proper authority, or in other words was a deserter. I ask a place in your paper to give the report a contradiction, and the perpetrator the lie. Let him be who he may he had better be in service himself, than at home—doing his country nor any body else any good, trying to slander the reputation of honest men who are braving the storm, enduring the privations and hardships of a soldier who happened to get a furlough of six days in six months to visit his family and relatives and one who was at home sick, who had been in the service fifteen months and at home for his first time. I would here say to the public that this report is a falsehood, the man who gave it a liar, coward, poltroon and a scoundrel. R. D. MELVIN.

Wagons with Teams

CAN get loading for Raleigh by applying to JOHN SHAW.
October 22. 1tpd

Land, Negroes, &c., for Sale.

I WILL sell on fair terms 631 acres of LAND lying on Big Branch, within one and half miles of Laurinburg Depot, on the W. C. & R. R. R. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house nearly new, and all necessary out-houses. I will also sell my Mules, Hogs, Cattle, &c., and a lot of NEGROES.

Any one wishing to purchase can either apply to myself on the premises, or address me at Laurinburg P. O., N. C. JAS. R. McLAURIN.
Oct. 20, 1862. 71-6tpd

LOST.

NEAR Rocky Point, New Hanover county, about the 10th of October, TWO NOTES, of Four Hundred dollars each, dated November 23, 1859. One was due two years after date: the other three, with interest from date. They were given by D. J. Anders to Samuel Anders.

All persons are warned against trading for said Notes. SAMUEL ANDERS.
Gravelly Hill, Bladen county.
Oct. 22, 1862. 71-3tpd

$50 REWARD

FOR proof to convict the Thief and recovery of my Horse, or $25 for the recovery of my Horse alone. He was stolen from my wagon, while at camp on the Plank Road, 6 miles above Carthage, on the night of the 18th inst. He is a dark chesnut, black legs, mane and tail, the hair rubbed off his right hind thigh by the chain, his fore feet inclined to be clubbed, good size, and about 6 or 7 years old. JOHN C. HOOPER.
Kernersville, Forsyth county, N. C.
Oct. 22. 71-3tpd

SALT PANS.

I AM now ready to fill all orders for Salt Pans.
D. ANDERSON.
Eagle Works, Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 20. 70-i4t

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following articles of FORAGE, to be delivered at the Arsenal, viz:
500 bushels Corn,
15 tons Hay,
30,000 lbs. Fodder,
30,000 lbs. Shucks.

Bids will be received until the 25th inst., and must be addressed to the undersigned, stating terms, etc.
J. A. deLAGNEL,
Lt. Col. C. S. A.
Oct. 14, 1862. 69-3t

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply to T. D. HAIGH.
Oct. 9, 1862. 67-tf

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a STEAM MILL located on the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, about ninety miles from Wilmington, capable of cutting from four to five thousand feet of Lumber in ten hours. Also a Sash and Blind Factory, in good repair. Apply to J. A. McKAY, Gilopolis, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1862. 68tf