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The London correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes: 'It cannot be allowed in England that the North can ever be successful. Public opinion is very firmly set upon this, that the war can only end in one of two ways—in the recognition of the independence of the South, or the adoption by the Government of the Confederate constitution.'

The average quantity received at this port since July 1 is about 5,000 bales a week, but it is believed that the quantity will hereafter fall off. Several buyers have recently returned from the southwest, having abandoned the enterprise on account of the great danger attending it.

A margin of ten cents a pound, it is believed, will induce the shipment of the larger portion of this quantity. The policy adopted by the manufacturers of cotton goods is to stop the mills and sell the goods on hand at market rates, advancing prices as the stock diminishes.

There is a dearth of money, and the price of cotton goods is accordingly high. The price of cotton is now at 67 cents on the dollar, the price of cotton goods has not advanced in proportion to the raw material. Merrimac Prints are selling, for instance, at 16 cents cash. If paid in gold 33 cents would be deducted. This reduces the price to 10 1/2 cents.

The quantity of present being consumed in the factories of England is estimated at 16,000 bales per week; in France, at 9,000; and in all other parts of Europe at 8,000. This leaves us as follows: Consumption in England, 16,000 bales a week; in France, eleven weeks, at 9,000 bales a week; in all other parts of Europe, 8,000 bales a week.

There are now on the docket of the United States Supreme Court for next December, 229 cases. No cause has been docketed from the secession States since the 12th of October, 1861; prior to which date there remain 157 of the old causes. Of these, 66 are from secession States. These will not be heard by the Court when called.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

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COL. JOHN R. COOKE, 27th N. C. T.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In a tribute which a correspondent pays in today's paper to Colonel Cooke, of North Carolina, an incident is referred to as transpiring in the battle of Sharpsburg, of which we have heard from another source, but more in detail. Occupying a very perilous but very important position, Colonel Cooke received orders from several of his superiors that it was necessary for him to hold it at all hazards. He returned answer that he would do so, with increasing emphasis to each successive message, until to the final one, he made the reply stated by our correspondent, to the effect that he would hold it while he had a man that could stand up. His noble North Carolinians, in full accord with the heroism of their commander, were so delighted with his answer that in the midst of the terrors of the battle with the missiles of death falling around them, they paused to give three cheers to their Colonel, and gave them with a will. They then addressed themselves to their work again and proceeded to make his promise good. Let the commander be praised, and let his soldiers receive also their due honor. To applaud a sentiment which devoted them to death, and to do it amid the roar of battle and when their ranks had been already sadly thinned, this, indeed, was heroic!

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

BUCKING HILL, Oct. 10th, 1862. Gentlemen:—As a tribute to modest merit, permit me to record the brilliant conduct of Colonel John R. Cooke, of the 27th North Carolina Regiment, in the terrible battle of Sharpsburg. Col. Cooke was in command of his own Regiment, the 27th N. C., and the 3d Arkansas, of Walker's Brigade. His command was exposed to a terrific fire of small arms, and an enfilading fire from a section of artillery. The force opposed to him was overwhelming, as to numbers; but he gave the order to charge, and, cutting his way through the enemy's line, he found himself in the rear of four strong regiments. Instantly he wheeled his command and dashed at the enemy, annihilating a New York regiment—the 44th, I think—and scattering the others like chaff on the threshold of artillery. The quick eye of Col. Cooke discovered a position which, if occupied, would enable him to hold in check a greatly superior force. He instantly ordered it, but his ammunition had been exhausted in the unequal and protracted struggle; yet he determined to hold it. Gen. Longstreet dispatched a request to Col. Cooke to hold on until relieved, if possible. Col. Cooke's gallant reply was, "Gen. Longstreet that I am out of ammunition, but I will hold that position as long as one man can stand on his legs." He did hold it for four mortal hours. The cool and intrepid bearing of Col. Cooke on the battle field and his high soldierly qualities are the subjects of general praise in the corps to which he is attached, and so marked were those qualities that Generals D. H. Hill and Longstreet took him by the hand, and complimented him on the battle field.

Col. Cooke's skill and daring, as a leader, are only equalled by his modesty. A thorough soldier, a West Point graduate, and an officer in the U. S. Army until the South threw her banner to the breeze—he is, indeed, the equal of his brothers-in-law, Major General Stuart, and his military talent and cool intrepidity entitle him to that promotion which it is said he will speedily receive.

Agency for our Troops in Richmond.

—We learn that Surgeon General Warren has been appointed to attend to the wants of our soldiers. A better appointment could not have been made. The distinguished services of Dr. Manson as a hospital and army surgeon, his known ability in his profession, and his high character as a gentleman, nobly entitle him to the confidence of our people. Dr. Manson has made the amplest arrangements for our sick and wounded soldiers. Ambulances will be at the depots for the purpose of conveying them to the hospital; and in addition to this, Dr. M. will aid all of our soldiers in obtaining furloughs, passes, their pay, and discharges when they seem to be justly entitled to them.

Our excellent Surgeon General, Dr. Warren, has been and is now indefatigable in his efforts to relieve our sick and wounded soldiers. It was assumed by some of the opponents of Gov. Vance that the office of Surgeon General was not necessary, and ought to be abolished. The best evidence that this assumption is erroneous is found in the fact that Dr. Warren has already visited and relieved hundreds in the hospitals in Virginia, who would otherwise have suffered greatly.

The New Conscription.—There is, no doubt, an absolute need of men. The first conscription law has been partially executed in some of the States. We learn that North Carolina has furnished four times as many men under the first conscription as any of the States.

Small Pox in Guilford.—A soldier returned from the army by the name of Frazier, is sick in the north-west part of this county, some fifteen miles from Greensboro, and the disease is said to be small pox. No other case, so far as we have heard, has occurred.—Greensboro Patriot.

Sugar Case Striped.—A fine lot of sugar cane syrup is being manufactured in this part of the State. Mr. Wm. W. Taylor, a few miles from town, is running his mill constantly, and making an excellent article for his neighbors who take their grinding to his mill. Mr. John McCulloch, of this place, is also turning out a splendid article from his mill, which is kept in operation day and night.—Greensboro Patriot.

Murder of a Soldier by his Comrades.—Arrest of the Murderers.—Yesterday morning the old market was the scene of what seems to have been a deliberate murder, the victim being James G. Gray, and the perpetrator James T. Short, both members of the Fifty-ninth North Carolina Regiment. It appeared from the evidence before the Coroner's jury, that Gray, the deceased, was passing along the west side of Seventeenth street, between Grace and Franklin, about seven and a half o'clock, when he was hailed by Short from the opposite side and called to a halt. Gray, it is supposed, took the challenge as a piece of playfulness on Short's part, and kept on, turning his head, and smiling at Short, who drawing up a musket, which he carried, fired. The ball entered Gray's head, nearly tearing off the top of his skull. Gray leaped several feet in the air and fell over dead. Mr. Ellis, the clerk of the market, who was a witness of the deed, arrested Short, and handed him over to the police, who lodged him in the cage. He made no effort to escape, but said he thought his musket was unloaded.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23. Messrs. Editors: The best and finest building in the South, that is finished, is said to be the Capitol here. It is built of granite taken from quarries on the edge of the city. It was begun on the 4th July 1833 and finished 20th June 1839, the same day the completion of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road was celebrated. The building cost \$540,000 and the furniture some \$20,000 more. It is exactly where the old Capitol stood. It contains fine taste, convenience and comfort, in its appearance and arrangement, and is a State edifice.

There is a State Library containing many thousand volumes. Many of the works are more valuable from their age and scarcity than from variety of subjects and interest. The Law Library of the Supreme Court is large and very valuable, containing many important Reports and works not to be found elsewhere. In brief, it is a huge noble man, belonging to every North Carolinian in his pocket.

The bronze statue of Washington on Mount Vernon is the latest addition to the Capitol. It is a noble monument to the great man. It is a noble monument to the great man. It is a noble monument to the great man.

Mr. Whittier was recently bought 5,000 bushels of Salt at the Salt Works in Virginia as agent for this County. He paid \$1 50 a bushel, and it will cost per bushel a dollar more per bushel to get it here. This is a good arrangement. The salt is of good quality and is much needed in this section. It is much needed in this section.

WHAT THE LADIES SHOULD BE DOING. Messrs. Editors, in criticising the employment of our ladies, your correspondent 'Veil-guard' has omitted to point out the needed improvements in the disposition of the female sex. He has seen the soldiers in the heat and burden of the day, he has seen the soldier's portion as a helpmeet for him in the hour when troubles thicken around him. Allow me then a place in your columns to portray the duties which at the present time demand the earnest attention of our ladies.

Let every form of self pleasing that he has laid aside, and let the ladies begin in earnest with the active practical sympathy urged by our Government, to give aid to those who are giving all that mortal man can give for our safety and our rights.

Land, Negroes, &c. for Sale. I will sell two or three hundred acres of LAND lying on a Big Branch, within one hour and a half of Laurel Depot, on the W. & O. R. R. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house nearly new, and all the necessary out-buildings. I will also sell my Mules, Hogs, Cattle, and a lot of NEGROES.

NEAR Rocky Point, New Haven county, about the 12th of October, TWO NOTES, of Four Hundred dollars each, dated November 23, 1862. One was due two weeks ago date, the other three, with interest from date. They were given by D. J. Anliere to Samuel Andrus.

500 REWARD. For proof to convict the Thief and recovery of my Horse, or \$25 for the recovery of my Horse alone. The horse stolen from my wagon, while at camp on the Plank Road, 6 miles above Sharps, on the night of the 18th inst. He is a dark chestnut, 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 7 years old. JOHN C. HOOPER, Kennerlyville, Forsyth county, N. C.

NOTICE. PROPOSALS will be received for the following articles of F.O.R.G. to be delivered at the Arsenal, viz: 500 bushels of Corn; 10 tons Hay; 30,000 lbs. Flour; 30,000 lbs. Shocks. Bids will be received until the 25th inst., and must be addressed to the undersigned, Bidding terms, etc. J. A. DELAGNEL, U. S. A. C. S. A. Oct. 14, 1862.

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 22.—Under a clear sky and a fresh wind from the Northward, with a bracing temperature, the pestilence we trust has reached its limit, and a continuation of the weather we are now experiencing will probably cause its ravages next week to be confined to those already attacked. It may then be said to have disappeared as an epidemic. Our hopes are strong that the first week in November will see the plague fully stayed.

The number of new cases yesterday, shows some decrease, being not over thirty-three, and from the indications so far to day, we are led to believe that the report to be made to-morrow morning, will show a still smaller number of new cases occurring. The interments yesterday at the Cemetery numbered as high as 19. It is probable that the total of deaths, including colored people, might exceed this by some 3 or 4. Thirteen or fourteen is as near as we can approximate the actual number of deaths.

It is as sincerely trust, the main headway of the pestilence has been checked, we can begin to survey the ground, and arrive at some conclusion as to the dimensions of the calamity. We heard it estimated this morning that the number of cases would not vary far from sixteen hundred, nor the number of deaths far from four hundred, which would exhibit a rate of mortality equal to 25 per cent. of all those taken. But it must be borne in mind that the disease existed here, causing an unusual mortality, sometime before it was pronounced yellow fever, and that it was not until it was declared epidemic that any regular reports of the number of cases were made by our Physicians. These considerations induce us to believe that the actual facts will exceed any detail of them that can be made from positive knowledge of official reports.—Journal.

Last night was the coldest of the season, and to day the weather continues clear and bracing, with a temperature fully ten degrees lower than that of yesterday, although still far from freezing. Sixteen new cases are reported as having occurred yesterday. This is the best report we have had for many days, and accords with our views expressed yesterday. The number of interments yesterday at the Cemetery was seven, which shows a falling off in the mortality. We hardly know how many colored persons may have died yesterday, but feel certain that there were very few. Not over two at the farthest, it may be said. We are getting to be more hopeful, but as yet we have no assurance of safety until we have frost, for which we look anxiously.—Journal, 23d.

From Bragg's Army.—A letter of the 15th from Knoxville, gives us the assurance that Bragg's army has retired to a safe position—while it would be imprudent to state where that position is. Gen. Bragg has secured four thousand seven hundred wagons, loaded with provisions, which have been brought away in safety with his army. He lost 2500 barrels of pork, which was left at Lexington and fell into the hands of the Yankees. Great dissatisfaction was felt among the officers of Bragg's army at the falling back, and many of them literally wept when the order was given. The letter gives us many particulars of the movements of our forces, which it would not be proper to publish. The conclusions to be drawn from all the news in our possession are, that Bragg has met an overwhelming force of the enemy and successfully retreated before it with large stores of provisions, or that he has been too timid, and made forced marches, and fought and wearied his troops for an object which he had not dared enough to accomplish.—Rich. Dis., 24th.

Gen. Bragg has secured in Kentucky arms stores of inestimable value to the South, which it becomes him to retain at all hazards. He has, therefore, fallen back that these may be secured beyond all contingencies. Besides, even until he had reached his present position at London, his whole army, which entered Kentucky by three different routes, was not consolidated.

The army of Buell is now, doubtless, twice as numerous as that of Bragg. It was not wise in his part, to remove Buell's immense force as soon as possible from the source of his supplies and reinforcements? Otherwise another victory would be as profitless as his predecessor at Blandville.

All whom we have seen from the army in Kentucky concur in confirming that this retrograde movement of Gen. Bragg is a wise one, and that his sole purpose is, as above suggested, to select his own field for a decisive battle, which he will gain with almost absolute certainty. He would place Buell where he can neither retreat to gunboats as Halleck did at Corinth, and McClellan at Richmond; but would have him in such a position that defeat is annihilation.

It is said, too, that means of transportation are being collected near Cumberland Gap. This will be needed for the removal of the army stores accumulated by Generals Bragg, Smith, Cheatham and others, in their several successful assaults upon positions held by the enemy.

The dispatch from the West, advising us of the evacuation of Tennessee, may be nearer the truth than many were led to believe on yesterday. The movements which we witness here and those of General Bragg are as consistent with expectations of victory as of disaster. Kentucky will not be evacuated till another battle field is made red with human gore.—Knoxville Register.

Important from Texas.—We have information from Houston, Texas, as late as the 3d, which we place in possession of by Dr. Holland, which we arrived in Richmond. From a telegram received from Galveston just before the train started, the Doctor had reason to believe that the Yankees had landed on the Island and taken possession of the town soon after his departure. This they may do by means of their gunboats, without our being able to make any effective resistance, but should they ever attempt to come to the main land we will receive them with bloody hands to hospitable graves. The capture of Galveston by the enemy, although mortifying to us, will be a fruitless victory to them, as nearly the whole population, stocks of goods, furniture, and even cattle, had been removed from the place a long time before. More seriously will we be inconvenienced by their taking Sabine Pass, as that port had been frequently and successfully used by our vessels in running the blockade. Measures are being taken, however, to prevent their ascending the Sabine and Neches rivers on pilfering expeditions. We were very sorry to have to report the disgraceful conduct of the citizens of Lake Charles City and Genie's Ferry on Calcasieu river, in Louisiana, who permitted twelve or fifteen of the enemy to ascend the river in an open launch some eighty-five miles, sink two sail vessels and capture a steamboat called the 'Dan,' which, from its light draught, they intend, no doubt, to use in their marauding visits to the rivers, lakes, and bayous on the coast of Louisiana and Texas. Half a dozen true men would have prevented this shameful exploit.—Rich. Whig, 24th.

WAR NEWS.

News from the Coast.—The news from the Coast, begins to be of a more stirring character. It is believed that a movement soon upon the redoubtable Hardeeville. Several prisoners taken by the troops Saturday, say that an attack will be made upon Savannah in two weeks' time. They say that Gen. Mitchell has a very large force of men several days ago ordered provisions cooked for five days. The order was being carried out by feet, and everything preparing for active operations.—Rich. Courier, 22d.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—The threatened movement began on Wednesday. On that day it is announced that two Yankee columns were in motion—one marching towards Pocotaligo and Mackey's Point, and the other to Coosawhatchie from Bee's Creek, about seven miles from the railroad. During the day there was fighting at Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie. An enemy's side not mentioned. Enemy driven to the sea.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23.—To Gen. S. Cooper. The Abolitionists attacked in force Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie yesterday. They were completely repulsed by their gunboats at Dickey's Point and Bee's Creek Landings, by Col. W. S. Wallace's commanding troops sent from here. The steam boats The Charleston Railroad is unopposed. The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded in the field. Our Cavalry are in pursuit.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—The fight at Pocotaligo resulted in a complete victory for the Rebels. Fifty killed, forty wounded. Enemy's fifteen dead on the field. This total loss sustained by accounts of prisoners, not less than five hundred killed and wounded. We took eight arms. Enemy's force consisted of six regiments with one field battery and two boat howitzers.

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 23. The Rebel has a despatch from Murfreesboro dated the 21st, which says: "Our pickets surrounded the enemy from several points near Nashville at daylight this morning driving in their ranks killing several and capturing 50 prisoners on the Murfreesboro pike. We also killed W. S. Bates Colonel of a regiment of renegade Tennesseeans, and another Colonel on the Lebanon pike, driving their forces into their entrenchments near Nashville. There is no evidence of the evacuation of that city."

From Gen. Lee's Army.—We have some other particulars of the recent skirmishing on our lines. On Thursday, the 17th, the Stonewall brigade was sent out beyond our lines to destroy a certain bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and to tear up the track. The enemy, at that time, crossed the river in force, pressing this, attacked them with overwhelming numbers and they were compelled to fall back, with a loss of several men. Col. Ronalds, of the Virginia Regiment, who was at that time near Brigadier General, is now in Winchester, slightly wounded. On Friday morning the enemy seeing the smoke of a barn which was accidentally fired near our lines, and supposing that we were burning our commissary stores for a precipitous retreat, made an advance along the whole line but finding that our forces were prepared to meet them, and that our army advanced at the same time to meet them, they declined an engagement and the main body of their army again fell back beyond the Potomac. When this was made known our army went back to their camp well content.

Richmond Dispatch, 23d. Reports from the Potomac on yesterday give a portion of our army in Maryland, opposite Shepherdstown. We have no particulars of any movement; but think it probable that any campaign in this quarter will be conducted on a campaign of Manassas, during the winter. '62 should events not be interrupted by any decisive battle. The season will soon begin, the condition of the roads will render military operations extremely difficult, and especially among the hills and mountains of the lower Valley.

No important news reached us from the Army of the Potomac, on yesterday. An officer who arrived by the Central train reports the army excellent spirits and condition; ready and anxious for a fight that will give them an opportunity to move onward. The men are as well fed as clothed as ever, but the cold weather is beginning to make them feel the want of blankets at night. This is the only deficiency from which they suffer at all, and to it we would direct the attention of the Quartermaster General.—Enquirer, 24th.

From Suffolk.—There are about 20,000 Yankees supposed to be at Suffolk, and about 100,000 more in or around Norfolk and Portsmouth. They are desolating the country around Suffolk in the Vandal fashion. Many families in that region have recently been turned out of doors and are now in the streets. The houses and furniture appropriated to the families of Yankee officers.

In a little skirmish between Franklin and Cerreto, two or three days ago, Col. Ferebee, of the 3d, and a portion of Spotsylvania regiments, three of the latter were killed, three wounded, and two taken prisoners. Col. Ferebee was among a man.—Petersburg Express, 23d.

Terrific Typhoon in China.—Loss of 100,000 Lives.—The Hong Kong Trade Report, of August 10th, says that a typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Hong Kong, Macao, Canton and Whampoa, on Sunday, Aug. 27th, 1862, committing dreadful ravages on property, and being the cause of the loss of not less than forty thousand lives.

Another Successful Gun.—A muzzle-loading gun of 120 pounds calibre, made upon a principle which combines Armstrong's 'coil' with the world's 'hexagonal rifling,' was tried at Shoeburyness. The target was built up of the Warrior's side, with 44 iron plates, 18 inches of cast backing, and an inner lining of 8 of an inch. It is stated however, that the plates were of inferior metal to that used in previous experiments. Against this target, a shot of 600 yards, was fired a solid hexagonal shot of 129 pounds weight. It struck the target close to the spot at which it was aimed, a bright sheet of flame marking the concussion. It was, we are told, as it a gun had been fired in 1850. It then passed straight through the iron plates, and remained fixed in the teak, causing the teak to splinter and burst and in many places to be caused a leak which nothing could stop in an actual vessel. The trial was deemed completely successful. The experiment with shells was still more extraordinary in its results. One of these tremendous missiles, loaded with 3 lbs. of powder, and weighing 121 lbs., went completely through the whole target, bursting apart on striking the inner lining, and sending its fragments like a storm of hail right over what would have been the main deck of the Warrior, and therefore into the midst of her crew. English paper.

A Fine Cavalry Horse for sale. Apply to D. ANDERSON.

MORNING NEWS. RACON with repro of the no. comaral eign ppp that the languu is m recognize of Januar up to should about the fore the is it impos to and net imply confid and would use of inebula by many of the prelo. Elevating turbs the is feelings of view of prof that of and than from through the influence. at an abou was calcul of January others other a twelve m strictly used and feed th fore. The stability of our soldi perance of to disaster the promise per to prev and women sufferings as means, so th stand the en asked feet or ing our arms of this revise than ever. empy to get help itself, ersion and o new, at. gation. it is prop that our gov of any inte ropan gover Seward's the yan potent weap in the Union interfere wit is the now of in their a victory, hopi those who v South, and a abroad. Th shown by a town, Va. on on a dwelli such yanke lies before. Col. just ma Fery. The been with a copy been written in the yanke afternoo. No not will be sent you and papers. By reading th fully con Kentucky. T success the competent G state of pain it seems General Fore telling of the not been rear, and a Army, the S house and furniture appropriated to the families of Yankee officers.

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