coffee mills, and holted in a sieve. 12. Indian Sofkee or Big Hominy .- The In the Raleigh papers:corn is to be scalded just long enough to loosen tition between State and government agents in the cuticle without softening the grain; it is then purchasing provisions. Ruled out of order. to be pounded in a mortar and rubbed by hand until the husk is separated. Another mode pursued by the Indian was by the mortar and pestle The mortar was a slightly dished block of State. alone. wood, with a small cavity in the middle, about two or three inches wide, and the same deep. The pestle was like a rail splitter's maul, and the part used for beating was the handle-the corn and then beaten to powder.

13. Substitutes for Coffee .- Except in its stimulating qualities, and its peculiar and delioious aroma, coffee can be so perfectly counterfeited as to defy detection, by mixing together any two of the following substitutes in such proportion nate, and the peculiar flavor of no one of them point of the bayonet, to the guard house. shall be perceived: viz: Rye, wheat, barley, (sealded and then parched,) okra seed, rice (parched ribbons, or into dice, dried in the sun and then parched.) corn grits (parched to a dark brown,) sweet acorns, chiccory (parched brown, then broken and ground.) These should be parched separately, and then combined in about equal proportions, or in such proportion as experiment shall decide to and deprecated their introduction. be necessary. If possible, a little coffee should critic can scarcely distinguish between the spuri- to the civil authority ous compound and the real coffee.

14. Syrup from the Sweet Potato .- All persweet potato, baked so as to bring out its candy. But has any one ever tried to extract that sweetexperiment and let us have the result?

Items from the North and Europe. - The latest Northern papers, to the 4th inst., do not contain much news of interest. We annex a few items: The Washington correspondent of the Asso-

ciated Press, on the 2d, telegraphs the following: "The democratic representatives yesterday showed how much they were emboldened by the recent successes of that party in the North. The manner of several was decidedly imperious, and both their actions and language gave full evidence that they intended to support no measures that were not based upon the Constitution as all the Democratic Presidents had construed it.

The London Times, of 20th, in its city article,

says:
"The report that Mr. Seward has addressed our government in a tone of displeasure at aid alleged to have been given the Alabama in British ports. created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that no Minister would be willing to put himself in such of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home.

The elections in America are the theme of general comment in England. The prevailing im- ble to conscript duty. pression is that these Democratic successes are a step towards peace.

ed. A steamer, name unknown, recently left the Mersey, with 600 tons of arms, &c., for the Con-

It is reported that there is much disappointment ervention.

The London Herald says that the relat France and England have assumed an unsatisfac-There are vague rumors that France has sent ments.

another note to England in response to Lord Russell's reply.

Napoleon has movements afoot which do not ap-

pear on the surface of his mediation scheme, and save that the express mention of the name Confederate States, which they selected for themselves. virtually involves recognition; and the proposed armistice implies an opinion which may shortly be altered into language more intelligible than words.

This paper hints at a probable alliance with the designs on Mexico.

Horrible Barbarities of the enemy in Kentucky. -From different sources we are informed of unparalleled atrocities committed upon our helpless soldiers who were left in Kentucky, after the retreat of Gen. Bragg, by the Union bushwhackers of that State. A correspondent of the Knoxville Register details the particulars of one case-that of Willie M. Woods, of Col. Porter's Tennessee regiment, who was wounded at Perryville, and had his leg broken by a wagon, and was left at the house of John Pitman, three miles beyond Loudoun. He had been there about two weeks, when a notorious Unionist named King, with five others, went to Pitman's, tied a rope around his neck, and dragged him from the bed to a wagon and threw him in, breaking his leg anew. They drove a short distance, to the nearest tree, where they hung Woods, and shot him while hanging. Woods was a native of Hawkins county, and en tered the service, at the commencement of the war, uuder Col. Stephens. There was, also, a Mississippian named Gray at the same house who had been left sick. The same party tied a rope around his neck, and hung him to the same tree with Woods and he was buried in the same grave. Two others were hung with the telegraph wire, and another soldier who was on the very verge of death was dragged out and hung .- Dispatch, 6th.

Times, estimates the amount of cotton remaining

Remainder of crop of 1860 Undestroyed crop of 1861 Crop of 1862 (not yet picked.)	BALES. 750,000 1,750,000 1,500,000
Shipped through the blockade	4,000,000 50,000

Remaining in the South

3,950,000 Auction Men in a Box .- The Charleston Courier says: "The attendants from a distance on the auction sale in this city yesterday were considerably exercised in consequence of orders said to have issued from headquarters, forbidding the giving of passports to leave the city until further Murrill, Neal, Outlaw, Patrick, Powell, Ramsay, Russ, have issued from headquarters, forbidding the giving of passports to leave the city until further notice. The reasons for this step are believed to be to ascertain how many conscripts there are who can be brought up to add to the strength of N., Warren, Whitford, White, Wiggins, Wooley, Wright the army, and also for the purpose of arresting those who may attempt to pass counterfeit money We learn that a Court of Inquiry will sit this morning at the Provost Marshal's office for the investigation of all such persons and cases as may come before it. The telegraph office last evening for exemption papers."

them) that in the old Revolutionary War many | GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We add to our Reporter's letter in last Observer some items of Saturday's proceedings from

dians, who had no mills, had no difficulty in pre- In the Senate, when the House resolution relaparing their corn for use. One means of prepartive to arrest of citizens in Raleigh by Confedeing it is by means of ley. The grain is steep- rate officers was received, requesting the Governed in good strong ley until the cuticle or outer or to take such measures as he thought proper to skin is dissolved, when it is thoroughly cleansed stop it, Mr. Ramsay offered an amendment, that from the ley and boiled until soft. Another mode the Governor be requested to remonstrate with is by means of hot water and the mortar. The the Confederate government in regard to compe-

> Mr. Copeland opposed the resolutions in their present form on the ground that he did not wish to trammel certain Confederate officers in the

Mr. Warren said that he had heard of the arrest of a member of the House of Commons, and other law-25. exempt citizens by order of Gen. Martin as Brigadier General, after an agreement had been made being put into that little cavity in the mortar with the government by Gov. Vance, to return conscripts through State agencies. He did not recognize the authority of Confederate officers over izens, after this agreement had been made.

Mr. Taylor of Chatham said the self-respect of that the coffee taste of all of them shall predomi- of Raleigh and elsewhere, had been carried, at the

Mr. Copeland offered an amendment excepting from the operation of the resolutions, places in black, but not ground,) sweet potatoes (cut into the vicinity of the enemy; thought it was necessary for the arrest of traitors and spies. Mr. Eure favored the amendment, endorsing Mr.

creant conscripts; was opposed to the resolutions

Mr. Warren wished to see the military law as

sons have enjoyed the sugary sweetness of the law-contended that there was an agreement be- soldiers to vote. Mr. Fowle, to amend the chartween the Confederate and State authorities- ter of the Chatham Railroad. that the Governor of North Carolina should exeness in the form of Syrup? Who will make the cute the Conscript law through the militia officers transmitting memorials from ladies of Caswell order to extract men's brains, a surgical operation tillation of whiskey and alcohol. From M. L. stripe on the leg, and they might very soon be operation of N. C. Legislature in measures adoptdeclared non compos mentis.

> that it did not interfere with the execution of to the bill to prevent distillation of spiritous liqu-Confederate laws in regard to deserters from the army, or disloyal citizens.

Referred to a select committee In the Commons Mr. Costner of Lincoln introduced a resolution and petition to appoint John

E. Roberts a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Foy inquired if the gentleman proposed was

liable to conscription. a position as that which Mr. Seward occupies on ages of 35 and 43. He had served more than not get it away before likely to fall into the hands this question, unless it were in the desperate hope | 12 months in the army, and there was no magis- of the enemy, that they will burn it without ortrate in the district.

> Mr. Foy hoped that no appointments of justices of the peace would be made from persons lia-

Mr. Amis inquired if there was any necessity for haste in making this appointment. He had The sailing of sundry fast coasting steamers, no doubt but that there would be a number of The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint an no especial necessity existed make no appointments, annually at the disposal of the Governor. n France at the course of Russia in regard to in- and particularly of such as were merely trying to avoid military duty.

Mr. Costner said that he knew of no particular reason for haste in making the appointment. tory character. English Cabinet councils have The resolution was laid on the table until such day as the House may set apart for such appoint-

Mr. Headen addressed the House relative to bis arrest, [by Gen. Martins' guard] upon which The Saturday Review thinks that the Emperor the House, on yesterday, had taken action. He stated that for fifteen of the best months of his life he had followed and upheld the banner of the Southern Confederacy, and that he thought he ought to be allowed, for a brief season, to repair a shattered constitution, and attend to the duties which his constituents had, without his seeking, imposed upon him. He further remarked that while his constituents loved the flag of the Southern States in connection with the Emperor's | Confederacy, they loved the tattered and abused and warworn banner of North Carolina better. He was aware that the question of these arrests was one of a most delicate nature, and regretted exceedingly that anything of the kind had occurred, but was sure that the path of duty was plainly marked out, and that if we do no more than the necessity of the case requires, there can be no danger of a collision between the State and

Confederate authorities. In the Senate, on Monday, Bills and resolutions were introduced: by Mr. Murrill, in favor of Sureties of late Sheriff of Onslow. By Mr Ramsay, requiring the printing of the inaugural address of Gov. Vance for preservation, as other public documents. By Mr. Slaughter, for relief of such persons as suffered from the burning of the Courthouse of Hertford by the public enemy. By Mr. Adams, of D., to amend charter of Bank reading, was considered, several amendments athat the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney Mr. Womble made his syrup with a wooden mill. General, and Solicitor of 4th Circuit were vacant -the Adj. Gen. being also a Brig. Gen. C. S. A. the Att. Gen. a Lieut. Col., and the Solicitor olonel (we think) in the army-were taken up. Mr. Ellis thought with the committee which re ported the resolutions that the Adj. Gen's office vas vacant, but was inclined to regard the two Cotton .- A letter from Mr. Bunch, the British other officers, Messrs. Settle and Jenkins, as mili-Consul in Charleston, published in the London tia officers, they being only in the C. S. Provi-Times, estimates the amount of cotton remaining sional Army. Mr. Graham said that when a ten-in the Southern States on the 13th of August der of the N. C. Troops was made by the commissioners sent by the Convention, it was stated by those in authority that the troops were not regarded as militia. The officers of our regiments in the army cannot be considered militia officers, the officers in the militia being held at home by men under a State law. Mr. Sharpe thought that the question turned upon the point whether a man could hold two offices of profit at the same time. He desired to abide by the Constitution, and would vote for the resolutions.

The first resolution, declaring Adj. Gen's office vacant, passed as follows:-Yeas .- Messrs. Adams, of D., Adams, of G., Arendell

Blount, Copeland, Dickerson, Ellis, Eure, Faison, Gra-

and Young.

Nays. - Messrs. Carroway and Drake. The 2d and 3d resolutions passed as follows:-Yeas .- Messrs. Adams of D., Adams of G., Arendell. Blount, Copeland, Dickerson, Graham, Holeman, Jarratt, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Lindsey, Murrill, Newl. Outlaw, Powell, Ramsay, Russ, Sanders, Sharpe, Shipp, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of M., Smith of S., was thronged with visitors, sending dispatches Simpson, Taylor of C., Warren, Whitford, White, Wiggins, Wooley, Wright, Young.

Nays .- Messrs Bagley, Carraway, Drake, Ellis,

Eure, Faison, Taylor of A message was received from the House, with joint resolution protesting against the wanton destruction of cotton in Eastern N. C. by orders of Gen. French. The resolution was debated at length, the resolution being favored by those who In the Carolinas and Virginia they have a vast thought the time allowed for removal before destruction was insufficient, and opposed by those any part of the world, those who are free are by who thought it was making issue between the far the most proud and jealous of their free-Confederate and State Governments. This is the dom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, substance of the matter. The report in the Raleigh papers is not worth the space it would oc-The resolutions passed, as follows:

Yeas - Messrs. Adams of D., Adams of G., Baglev. Blount, Carraway, Dickerson, Eure, Faison, Jarratt, Murrill, Ramsay, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of M., Smith of S., Taylor of C., Taylor of N., Warren, Whitford, Wiggins, Wooley, Wright and Out-

Nays .- Mesers Copeland, Drake, Ellis, Holeman,

Powell, Shipp, White and Young-8. In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Shepherd. from the Select Committee to whom had been re ferred several bills relating to the relief of the families of soldiers and the subject of extortion, reported back House bill No. 9, recommending the Legislature demanded the passage of the reso. that it do not pass; and a bill fixing a tariff of lutions. That several exempt persons, citizens prices, with an expression of the opinion on the part of the committee that such legislation was inexpedient. The committee recommended, with several amendments, House bill No. 10, authorizing the Governor to seize for the purposes of the bill, grain, flour, clothing, &c., in certain cases.

Resolutions and bills introduced: by Mr. Cowles, in favor of W. W. Lary. By Mr. Fowle, a bill Copeland's remarks, and said the bayonets of Con- for the relief of families of deceased soldiers, and federate soldiers were necessary to bring in re- providing for a roll of honor. Mr. Beall, to authorize the Governor to have a roll of honor for preserving the names of soldiers dying in the service and of those who may distinguish thembe combined, simply for truth's sake. The best far as citizens were concerned, made subordinate selves in defence of their country. Also of thanks to the patriotic women of the State. Passed sec-Mr. Russ favored the resolutions, and said that ond and third reading. Mr. Worth, to amend 1st he wished to uphold the supremacy of the civil section of the ordinance to secure the right of

A message was received from the Governor under his command, and they had been industri- and Cleaveland, asking for measures to put down ously engaged in trying to execute the law, and extortion and speculation. From E. W. John, was new unwilling to abandon that position. Medical Purveyor C. S., stating the want of stim-Men who live near the Capitol have imposed upon ulants for wounded soldiers, and asking that au the rights of militia officers; he wished to see thority be given to the Medical Purveyor's dethem deposed. The time has arrived, when, in partment to contract within this State for the diswas not necessary; put a button on the cap and a Hopkins, of Virginia Legislature, asking the co-- ed by the Legislature of Virginia to put down ex-Mr. Outlaw moved to refer to a select committortion in prices of articles of prime necessity. A message was received from the Senate stating Mr. Graham favored the resolution; thought that they will not agree to the House amendments

ors. On motion of Mr. Fowle a committee of con ference was appointed. A resolution was adopted that the House meethereafter at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Mr Joyner introduced a resolution taking groun against the order issued by Gen. French, to have certain cotton burned, east of the W. & W. railroad, unless removed by a given time. Ti e reso Mr. Costner stated that he was between the lutions state that if the owners of the cotton cander. Passed, ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate, where it was also passed.

Mr Grissom's bill for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers was taken up, and after speeches by him, Messrs Ingram, Person, Shepherd, Pee bles and Glenn, it passed its several readings. for the purpose of running the blockade, is report- applications for appointments of justices of the Agent, with the rank of Major, and two Surgeons, peace, simply to avoid military duty. He thought to look after our sick and wounded soldiers in ome rule should be laid down by which the Richmond and elsewhere, and the establishment House would be governed in this matter, and if of Way-Side Hospitals. It appropriates \$300,000

> An engrossed bill from the Senate authorizing the purchase of provisions by the Governor, in the Eastern portion of the State, and distributing i to soldiers' families and others in the several ounties, was passed.

Nothing else in open session.

Commendable Liberality .- A friend in Caldwell County writes us that at the Superior Court of that County, recently held, a majority of the Magistrates being present, an appropriation was made for indigent families of soldiers; and that Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, in behalf of the Patterson Cotton Factory and Tannery, contributed to the soldiers' families 100 bunches of spun coton, and the General himself agreed to furnish 00 bushels of meal at the very reduced price of cents per bushel. We are also assured that the Tannery with which Gen. Patterson is connected, has never sold sole leather at a higher rate than \$1 per pound, -other leather in proportion; and that many women and children in the County are indebted to this Tannery for shoes.

We record such examples as these with much pleasure. They are "good deeds in a naughty world," which shine out in all directions, encouraging others to go and do likewise. If every peron in the State who has the means to be benevoent would use them as Gen. Patterson is using his, much suffering among the poor would be averted, and the cause of independence would be greatly strengthened. - Raleigh Standard.

Sugar Cane Syrup .- Many of our farmers turned their attention during the last season, to the manufacture of Chinese sugar cane syrup, which is pleasant and palatable, especially in the absence of the New Orleans article. We learn of Lexington, and to establish the Bank of Grathat Mr. Thomas C. Womble, of Chatham, has ham. The bill to purchase provisions on its 3d made 570 gallons of excellent syrup; and, what is better, and highly creditable to him, he has dopted, and passed. The resolutions declaring not sold any of it for more than \$1 per gallon.

> The Times .- For the last week or two our streets have been made alive by the passage through them, of numberless wagons, carts and vehicles of every description. They are principally loaded with negro women and children, provisions and other property of refugees from the lower counties on their way to the interior, to escape the vandalism of our unscrupulous invaders. Such scenes are distressing in the extreme. They re mind us of homes abandoned and of property sacrificed, and bring to our doors the realities of actual war .- Tarboro' Southerner.

From Below .- We have no definite news from below, save that the enemy are still "plying their avocations;" they are depredating and pillaging upon the citizens of Hyde, Washington and lower part of Martin counties. A desolation is left behind them equal to that which marked the troops of the Egyptian Locusts of yore.

Tarboro' Southerner.

A gentleman who has "run the pickets," says the understanding North was that Banks was bound for Brunswick, Ga.

Prentice has said two sensible things of late; here they are:

We are disgusted at seeing nominations for the Presidency. Let us make sure of having a coun-Chief Magistrate.

The radicals confess themselves terribly per plexed to decide what to do with the negro. Sup-

THE WAR IN AMERICA. Special Correspondence of the London Times. THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

RICHMOND, Oct. 8. "The spirit of liberty in the Southern States more high and haughty than in the Northern. multitude of slaves Where this is the case in but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks, among them, like something that is

more noble and liberal. I do not mean to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. These people of the Southern colonies are much more strongly, and with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty than those to the Northward. Such were all ancient commonwealths, such were our Gothic ancestors, such, in our days, the Poles, such will be all masters of slaves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and

renders it invincible."

Such were the memorable words uttered on the 22d of March. 1775, in the House of Commons by Edmund Burke, to whom, more than to any other child of man, it was given to look over the wins his way this day to Riebmond will find the fullest realization of these prophetic words on a far mightier field of action than was in the pur view of their inspired utterer It is not too much to say that the most fanatical believer in the ancient Union, be he Mr. Seward himself, would despair of the faith that is in him, and acknowledge himself, in Victor Hugo's phrase, "the somnambulist of a vanished dream," could be walk the streets of Richmond this day, and guage the spirit and feelings of its people, after nearly nineteen months of such warfare as the world never contemplated before. The streets are crowded, the hoels refuse to contain their shoals of guests; everywhere the quietness and confidence of a people secure in its own strength, is incontestably evident. Everything necessary for life, most things requisite for its luxuriant enjoyment, as it is interpreted on this continent, are to be found in abundance. There is absolutely only one commodity of which the absence is gravely felt, that commodity being ice. Does the Federal Government hope by such a frail rudder to steer the Southern Confederacy back into the harbor of

Of course with many of the supplies sucked in through the most ridiculous of blockades, and transported over the enormous area which separates Richmond from the cities of the Southern seaboard, prices are high. \* \* \* \* \* Along the Potomac there was, 18 months ago, a very large proportion of the population averse to secession, reluctant to embark upon it, and loyal to the old flag. But, with the war came the Federal troops, squatting first upon Maryland soil and preying upon its entrails, without offering one farthing in compensation, for cattle and sheep, hogs and poultry, maise and wheat, oats and hay, indiscriminately seized and devoured, to say nothing of horses stolen, houses and fences torn down and burned, havor and rapine scattered broadcast over the land. Next came Virginia's turn. Starting from Fortress Monroe, and running westward to Winchester, scarcely a house within 50 miles of the Potomac but bears evidence of Yankee greed and spoliation. In nearly every county the Court House, in which the assizes for each county used to be held, is rudely demolished, doors and windows torn down, while within, upon the white walls, in every phase of hand-writing, are recorded the autographs of the vandals whose handiwork surrounded the beholder. Stories upon stories ral officers, represented by my exasperated informants as having usually "hailed from" detested New England, forced their way behind the Federal troops in the fine family mansions of the old Dominion and personally superintended the ab straction and transmission Northward of old family china, silver, glass, pictures, books, furniture and piano fortes. A Virginia lady who remonstrated with one of these benharriers engaged in packing up valued family china, was met by the rejoinder, "You are a rebel and have no right that I am bound to respect: your property, therefore, is mine." In short, such a picture of desolation as the northern frontier of Virginia and the lovely Shenandoah Valley, the paradise of America, exhibits, can be likened only to the Palatinate after Tilley's final visit, or to Attiea as Thucydides paints it, after the annual Lacedae monian incursion during the Peloponessian war. The upshot of this system of restoring the Union wil readily suggest itself to the reader. I have travelled far and wide through Virginia. I have conversed with men, women, striplings and children in that State and in Maryland; I have seen men, formerly substantial and thriving, whose everything has been devoured by the Federals: but never in one single instance have I heard a word of regret by reason of the war, a timid note sounded in regard to its issue, a sigh breathed over the departed Union, a ghost of a desire expressed in favor of a compromise or reconstruction. On the contrary, one universal chorus echoes through the length and breadth of the land, "The net is broken and we are delivered." Mr. Everett and his votaries, who still be ieve in imprisoned loyalty as existing in the South. might as well search in the British islands for a man who desired them to be annexed to France. So united. so homogeneous a community as the States of the Southern Confederacy, finds no parallel in our own annals. No war that Eugland has waged for a hundred years has met with such cordial, unanimous, undivided sup-Charles Fox; the war against Russia its Richard Cobdon.

There is no such character in the Southern States. The victory of the Federals in this exasperated struggle means, not the defeat of the Southern armies-no the possession of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, which would no more lead to a conclusion of the war than the seizure of the Iele of Man. A Federal victory means nothing on earth-but the extermination and annihilation of every man, woman and child in the Southern Confederacy. There is no passion, no frenzy, in the universal language. The intensity of the hate flushes the cheek and clenches the teeth, but finds little expression in feeble words. If anything, the exuberance of animosity is more percept ible in the flashing eyes and eager earnestness of the women; but the settled and unconquerable firmness of the men requires nothing to be added to it. The possi bility of Richmond's falling is calmly discussed, and preparations have long been made for such a contingency. Surprise is expressed that the Federals have not long ago possessed themselves of several other Southern cities as well as New Orleans. The possession of a capital city in these days of railroads is a very different thing from what it used to be in the days of Wagram and Jena. Great suffering might be inflicted upon women and children if Mobile and Charleston fell suffering which there is only too much reason to fear would be most acceptable to the Federals, judging from the records of their deeds during the last year But every considerable city in the South might be reduced to ashes, without changing the mood or undermining the resolution of the feeblest heart, if any feeble heart there be, in the Southern Confederacy. \* But the fact remains that the South, though sorely vexed by the blockade, is penetrated and reached by vessels every day and every night, and that, consequently, there is no such scarcity as the Federal jour-

nals have loved to paint. The influence of the blockade compensation. The South, cut off from external facilitry before we undertake to decide who shall be its | ties, has been taught to look to itself for a thousand commodities which it once drew from the North, and of which it has now no alternative but to improvise, however lamely and inadequately, the manufacture and propose then they let him alone. Have they never duction. It makes but little difference to a nation thought of that?

And these men, many of them bearing some of Engthought of that? Europe should be at a fabulous premium. But it is a land's best families, are in the field, and have been so, States."

serious and momentous circumstance for the importer for nineteen months, fighting against m at New York, and still more serious for the consumer have repudiated England as though she were gwhom he supplies, that exchange on England should by a Nero, and have escaped from German rise from par, or 109, to 135 and upwards, when it is conscriptions. Whatever may have considered that such is the magnitude of the New York imports that nearly a million and a half of dollars are not mainly composed of more of force. The South, poor in specie, and thrown upon its own resources, is unable to spend money. \* \* \*

It remains for me to recapitulate from Southern sour-

ces the parrative of the mouth's proceedings which followed the restoration of Gen. McClellan to supreme com-mand on the occasion of the headlong discomfiture of the forces commanded by Gen Pope. \* \* \*

It will be remembered that Gen. McClellan resumed

the chief command of the Federal armies on the 2d of On the 14th he fought his first battle in Maryland, called the battle of South Mountain, wainst the rear guard of the Confederates. No one is so willing to floods, the South may lose thousands McClellan credit for bringing his raw and demoral zed (roops into action upon so early a day as the Confederates themselves. General Lee had witnessed their panic rout after the battles at the end of August, had seen Pope's chattered columns driven like huddled sheep and though every man in the North, und into Washington, and it was not unreasonable to sup- to take the field, they would be insufficient pose that a considerable time would elapse before they would again leave its sheltering fortresses. The only step by which it was possible to inspire confidence was an aristocracy, agricultural, sparsely and taken, and Gen. McClellan was reappointed. To him, field sports, living in the saddle; on the or and to him alone, is due the credit for reorganizing and reinspiriting his broken hosts, and it is freely accorded him in this section of the country.
It appears to have been Gen. Lee's principal design

when he crossed into Maryland, to seize Harper's Ferry and to test the spirit of the Marylanders by his temperate proclamation. In order to be unmolested in his at upon Harper's Ferry, he threatened Penusylvania from Hagerstown, throwing Gov. Curtis into hysterics, and animating Baltimore with the hope that he would ancipate her from the iron tyranny of Gen. Wool. He had little expectation of being able to reach Pennsylvaheads of coming centuries. The stranger who his, but if Gen Pope had been continued in command, and Maryland had been more free to act, there can be no deubt that Washington and Baltimore would have fallen. But when McClellan took the field, and the army's confidence again sprang aloft. Gen. Lee had no o-Harper's Ferry. Gen. Jackson, after reaching Hagers-town, fell suddenly and silently back upon Harper's

Ferry, and enveloped it closely upon every side.

At this moment the fame of McClellan's early apreach, with the design of reinforcing Harper's Fer ertook Gen. Lee. He immediately threw Gen D. Hill's division, of from 12,000 to 15,000 men, back t rong position upon South Mountain, where on Sept. 4th Con McClellan attacked them with not less than 000 men. The Southerners fell slowly back before his imposing force, but not without inflicting upon it uch a loss that it was not until Sept 17th that McClel-The morning of the 17th found Gen. Lee strongly postbut with not more than 45,000 men when the battle in the habit of representing that their armies are but handfulls of men fighting against overwhelming hordes of rebels, do not claim that their alleged victory was won against superior numbers of their opponents. How great he disparity was at the commencement of the battle is obably knows to Gen McClellan. It is believed by President Davis, whose calm and dispassionate opinion will command more respect in Europe than the rhapsedies of the Federals, that the Southerners were at first eutnumbered more than two to one.

At noon, the ubiquitous Jackson threw himself and his division (possibly 12,000 men) upon the right wing f the Federals. He had previously forced the garriso of Harper's Ferry to surrender to a man, taking all heir arms, munitions of war and cannon; and though delayed longer than he was expected, he arrived so nough to attack McClellan. The ground won in the orning by the Federals, who were in tremendous force upon their right wing, was swiftly recovered and held

until the end of the day.

At 4, in the afternoon, Gen. A. P. Hill's division came up and joined the Confederate right. It was well that . Burnside's advance on the Federal left was so long delayed, and was eventually made with overwhelming numbers. The day closed with Gen. Burnside clinging closely to the bridge, beyond which he could not advance, with Gen. Jackson on the same ground as the infederates held in the morning, upon as level and drawn a battle as history exhibits. But it was fought and for the remaining half with not more than an ag gregate of 70,000 men against a host which is admitted rave consisted of 130 000 men and may have been such more. No battle of the war has done more to nvince the Confederates that it matters little what is the disparity of numbers between themselves and their originally held by the Southerners in this war is con firmed and ratified by the experience of the fast 19

This, then, is one of the battles with respect to which General McClellan, admitting a loss on his own side 15,000 men, estimates his enemy's loss at about 25,000 dead, wounded and missing. The reader who remembers the position occupied by Gen. Lee's forces will smile at Gen. McClellan's credulity. True it is that many Confederates, who have more regard for General McClellan than is felt by his own government, affirm that the despatches put forth in his name are rarely his own fabrication. I am told by the highest authority that the official statement, comprising the most minute details of the Confederate loss at the battle of Antietam Creek, estimates the whole loss in dead, wounded and missing, at 6,000 men. Another circumstance is notice- only five per cent., and that Virginia bank not A Federal less of infinite magnitude would are from 15 to 20 per cent. discount. This is eroke no sigh of sympathy, no moment of sadness, except so far as it was supposed to defer the restoration the Union. But the whole Confederacy bewails the ,000 victims at Antietam Creek with brotherly affecon and sympathy

Nor is that appalling indifference which amazes and eralyzes the spectator in Washington and New York focted here. Scarcely a lady but wears mourning, proud to display that she has lost a relative fighting in a cause dearer to her than life; scarcely a person but speaks sorrowfully and with affection of a loss which other Southern States is said to be because Vi seems to them appalling, though not more than one third of that inflicted upon their poco curants foe. That the battle in question, is no Federal victory, is bestrinced by the inaction on both sides on the following Thursday passed and no attempt to press Gen. e was made, notwithstanding the enormous numerial superiority of his foe. At length, slowly and unmolested, on the night of Thursday, having effected the reduction of Harper's Ferry and fought on equal terms with his enemy, the Southern army was drawn to the southern bank of the Potomac, without losing a cannon We come next to an episode in the war which is na-

arally ignored by Mr. Stanton and the Northern press. appears, that, discovering that his enemy had reeated across the river, Gen. McClellan, on Saturday, the 20th of September, threw some 3,000 men across in pursuit. The movement was observed by Gen. A. P. Hill, who left a few field pieces in position, from which he fired feebly upon the advancing Northerners, giving your money so as to make it pay, is to buy 8 pe et with such cordial, unanimous, undivided sup-orders to his men to retreat hastily as they approached. The war against the French Republic had its after what they imagined to be a broken and panicstruck foe. But when they had got about a mile and a half Gen. Hill opened upon them with grape and canster, and the slaughter is described to have been the ost appalling which the war has witnessed. I am asred that not one-tenth of the invading foe escapedthat the river was literally choked with the bodies of he dead and dying, who had rushed into the stream and struggled frantically with each other to escape the It is evident that the lesson taught on that ay to Gen. McClellan has borne bitter fruit, and that is pursuit will henceforth be more wary. In fact, there great reason to suppose that his next move will be, erate cause never were brighter to his vision against Gen. Lee at Winchester, but against Richnd by some new approach. \* \* The mysterious announcements of the Northern papers that some great novement is in contemplation excite little interest or pprehension here. The experience of the past gives ch confidence about the future that it is felt no orthern army will ever capture Richmond without such an effusion of its own blood as would change the

howl of Northern exultation into a nation's wail of woe Well may a nation be confident of winning its indeendence which can exhibit such spectacles as every day produces wherever a Southern army is in the field There, in poverty, hunger and dirt, shoeless, with shirts ragged and rent, often without hats, their feet bleeding as they drag their weary limbs through dust and briar, are serving in the ranks, the gentlemen of the sangre azul of the South. Many a man, who, until the commence-ment of this war, had scarcely a thought beyond the Cafe de Joie and the Boulevards of Paris, and to whose morning toilet every diversity of cosmetic was as necessary as water, has for months been marching under a musket, without one single change of raiment, feeding often on green maize and raw pork, lying at night on the bare earth, with a single blanket between him and the canopy of heaven. Where all are fearless is felt in enhanced prices, but even here there is a it were invidious to select one State in preference to another as bearing away the palm; but it seems generally conceded that Gen. Butler has converted the sous United States." The old Squire replied, quite

earthly ferocity.

are the native Americans of weight ing in the Northern rank-? Philips take the field?

ing by dozens in the Southern ranks Where is Charles Summer's much inferior in intellect, and it were South, which sneers at non duellists. himself upon the perilous edge of has

It is but too probable that win of the sea and the great rivers dur in addition to that great sea of bloo been poured out in her defence. Bu without a single city or village, with n internal fastnesses and her immense area such a nation as the South lie at the few The two races have come into collision

racy which has been travelling downwards for which is numerically four times as strong as nent, which breathes only an atmosphere has no aspirations beyond commercial gain. o say that but for their gunboats the Yanks before this time, in American phrase, havped out of their boots" by a population scarcely

one-fourth of their number.

But in the South, in spite of its lawless popular ertain rough discipline is not impossible, and an dent which occurred two days ago in this een attempted in the Northern hostsy shooting of two deserters and the adfifty lashes to a third. Such executive not been unfrequent in the South: where defeat of Pope, hundreds of deserters tomac every night, of whom it is not forty per cent. have again enlisted, acc mous bounties proffered by the Novi desires to guage the reckless and extra which has from the first characterized all operations in the field, let him notice the among that amphibious population who has not eral cap, jacket or pair of trousers. It is safe assert that in mere practice the Federal office and military, have fired away more powder the been expended in anger by the South.

From the Rappohannock .- Accounts Fredericksburg state that the enemy thus far shi no fight, although they have now six army co collected on the northern bank of the Rappal nock. They are securely guarding their flank if they expected an attack in that direction. Our pickets report forty vessels at the mount the river, and two already at Bowler's, steams

up this way. There was a heavy fall of snow in the neighbor hood of Fredericksburg on Friday, and we was formed that the ground is still covered to depth of about three inches. - Rich. Whig, 9:

From Gen. Lee's Command .- We have formation from Gen. Lee's command as late Saturday morning last. The army is at a around Fredericksburg, and so posted that, en the Rappahannock where he may, Burnside, Mooker or whatever other Yankee may be command, he will wish that he had crossed some where else. The soldiers are now all warming clad, supplied with new and excellent shoes, and buoyant with hope .- Petersburg Express 8th.

Evacuation of Winchester .- Winchester has een evacuated by the Federals after a brief oc cupation of about an hour. The abolition for hearing rumors of the approach of Confedera cavalry, suddenly arrived at the conclusion 'prudence was the better fart of valor," and le back in the direction of Ox Ferry, taking the route by which they came. Winchester is once more in tranquil possession

f the Confederates .- Richmond Examiner, &

Attack on Fort Morgan .-- We learn, from perfectly reliable source, that the Yankee is nade a vigorous attack of several hours on t work Monday last, but finally retired without ing the slightest damage. The Mobilians are excellent spirits from the result, and inspired with renewed confidence. - Savannah Republican,

Southern Currency at the North .- A gent man just from the United States informs us the the notes of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolin and South Carolina banks are at a discount great improvement on 50 and 60 per cent of count, and indicates that a feeling of early read is entertained by the brokers of the United States. the best barometers of national storms.

Our informant says that he was told that Con federate notes would be at about the same d count, of five per cent, if they could be dealt i The cause of the difference between Virginia at ginia was "deeper in," and her territory was more wasted and destroyed, than any of the other States. Our readers can draw their own conclusions, from the state of Southern money in the markets. - Richmond Enquirer.

Large Purchase of Confederate Bonds -Th Knoxville Register mentions the purchase at the Depository at that place, of \$400,000 Confede rate Bonds, by the President of the East Tennes see and Georgia Railroad, as an investment f the Company. He has ordered an additional hand dred thousand dollars worth of these securities.

How to Invest your Money .- The surest pos sible way to secure what you have, and to invest cent Confederate bonds. Send your Confederate money to Richmond [or Fayetteville] and get !! terest bearing bonds, and you will thus help the cause by saving our currency from depreciation Salisbury Watchman

Stonewall Jackson on the War .- We clip the following item from the Mobile Advertise J Register:

A young soldier in Stonewall Jackson's army orps writes us: Our General was heard to si the other day that "the prospects of the Confe that the end was near and sure." "This is a gre deal," says our correspondent, "to come from the reserved and reticent Stonewall."

A Literary Gem .- The following is a literal extract from Lincoln's message:

"It is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one; and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay before we are able "

The above are decidedly rich in their way, and will be known through all time as "Lincoln aph

Taking it Literally .- A Kinston letter to the harleston Courier says:

A good joke is told of an old Squire-a farmer -residing between here and Newbern. The commander of the Yankee forces at the above named place called upon him and told him must take the oath of allegiance to "support the of Louisiana mothers, the husbands and brothers of innocently, that "it was impossible for him to do Louisiana wives and sisters, into demons of more than so, as he had a wife and seven children to support, and they were as much as he could attend to without undertaking to support the whole United

FA! THURSDAY

GLORIOUS long silence, for this time throu an account of & with artillery, s for Morgan! Several other

be found record

MAIL IRREGO the Observes of writes us as foll "The mail for day evening, an the Observer of had any cause to mains in this off ed and distribut office longer that is opened and di The mail fro we keep the mai get in the Fayett "This I hope 1 can in our Off mails generally. It certainly do plained of that th But for what pi Thursday afteruc think it was orig And we are both mail from this pla onnect with the ult is, of course, n the Raleigh off

COTTON @GOODS developed by the ! While the prices nade in large q ales, -to go cu any demand for ged to do withou s believed that ev ity.-8000 to 10,0 by the piece in th hat we cannot say to fill in whole ris of the Stat whose orders hav here. We suppo conomised as lo thing to wear," be supplied and o a larger share. THE GRANITEV

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day last, of 3014 bi orks at Saltville, was distributed at mlt is sold in town We learn from th w on hand at th owan county, an be 1400 bushels by rly impossible to owan county Age our Cumberla chman adds: "We think there feeling the in delay. The S Balt we need. The pople will have pa

from wagou:

The near prosp

Virginia has sudde

it costs \$3 a pair

SALT. -There was

and Petersb There is room for AN UNPROFITABLE Richmond Whig th mond have present teer's Hand-Book. ordered the pr pies of that work lave of the proprie \$1000, than West & te for 5000 copi Psy them \$2500, ad Pluting the work lum, the loss v

THE "CHARLESTS eks ago we noti Tury an advert ents had been m and that ink "equ duced into the So stomers at 25 cer arleston ink and ength of the " sin. The ink h by different rates a Charleston over d ains, in reply to in one which the C ions from him son to doubt th right of the Charle they please, but wil r "compliment" tome a shape that w