OHN W. SYME, Editors and Proprietors. SEMI-WEEKLY, (single copy,) \$4 00 WEEKLY, Payable invariably in advance.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1861.

#### DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing in this office, under the firm of Syme & Hall, this day dissolved by mutual consent. JNO. W. SYME. EVERARD HALL.

October 1, 1861.

The business of the late firm will be setded by the subscriber, who has full authority to use the name of the firm in the settlement f its business. E. HALL.

The Register will, in future, be conducted CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

FOR PRESIDENT: JEFFERSON DAVIS. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

FOR ELECTORS: FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Hon. THOMAS BRAGG.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. As the day for the election of a President and Vice President is drawing nigh, we place at the head of our columns the names of Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens. as our preferred candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the Conman will be influenced by them.

#### THE LINCOLN DESPOTISM. Who could have believed in this age of

civilization that in a portion of what was once Republican America, there should now be witnessed such a scene of grinding tyranny as is displayed by the Federal Government? Liberty under that government has totally disappeared. Neither person or property is now safe, and soon we may hear that life itself is held by an equally uncertain tenure. In a word, we have only to see the Guillotine placed on the stage, to realise fully the worst herrors of the worst period of the revolution which drenched France in blood at the close of the last century. Men are torn away arbitarily from their homes and business, and without trial immured in dungeons, property is arbitrarily seized by the minions of the Pespot, and such is the searching tyranny that even certain colors and articles of dress are proscribed. And all this is done by man who claims that it is his mission on earth to give freedom to the enslaved!! Yes, to give freedom to the negro slave, at the expense of the liberty of his white fellow-citizens! Was such awful hypocrisy ever witnessed in the history of man? The ends of this tyranny, too, are to be attained, not only at the expense of the unoffending people whose soil has been invaded by an enemy for the avoired purpose of either subjugation or extermination, but at the expense of all the civilized powers of the world, whose peace is threatened, and whose material interests are already suffering vast injury from this vandal war! Can these powers stand much longer quietly looking on upon scenes which disgrace the civilization of the age, place in eopardy their own peace, and injure or destroy their own prosperity as nations? By what right does Abraham Lincoln continue to prosecute a war in which his forces, in every important engagement, have been signally and ignominiously defeated? What right has he to "uproar the universal peace' for the purpose of attaining his own atrocious ends-ends which, if attained, would inflict upon mankind untold and inealculable mischief? The subjugation of the South would result in the speedy extermination of its labor. The abolition of negro slavery would enure to the destruction of every product peculiar to the South, and so incalculably valuable to the world. Great Britain, in her own history, has an example of what emancipation does for negro slaves. With all her precaution of the apprentice system, what has emancipation done for Jamaica ! Let her own custom houses and statistics of trade. show that where she received thousands of pounds from slaveholding Jamaica, she now receives hundreds from emancipated Jamaica. From being one of the loveliest and most productive spots on the face of the globe, the productive. It is in the hands of a race war between the North and the South. After never known to labor when not compelled to who but Sawney Bennett and the Scote do so. As it has been with Jamaies, so it Fiddler could urge a war of subjugation

be emancipated. White men cannot make cotton and sugar and rice; slaves will not make them unless forced to do so, and when they cease to be slaves they will not make anything beyond what is required for the supply of the most urgent wants of pature.

#### GENERALS FLOYD AND WISE.

Gen. Wise had been recalled to Richmond. was made for the purpose of trying him for light on the open ground, disobedience of Floyd's order to fall back from the "top of Big Sewell mountain," and cover his (Floyd's) rear on his retreat to " Meadow Bluff," or to assign him some other position, we are not apprized. One thing is certain, there is a screw loose in the management of matters in western Virginia, and such a state of affairs is deeply to be deplored. The matter is made more unintelligible by the fact that General Lee examined Wise's position, thought it a strong one, and reinforced him with 4,500 men. This is alto-

gether a strange affair. Since the above was written, we have received the Northern mail of Thursday, from which we have extracted the news of a glorious victory, in which Roseneranz was mortally wounded and his army so badly routed that they are rapidly en route for the porcine State of Ohio.

Big Sewell mountain, the scene of the battle, is six miles west of the Blue Sulphur Springs, twenty miles west of Lewisburg, and twenty-nine miles west of the White

#### CRITICAL.

Some time since, when the Yankee blockading vessel were not on their post near Beaufort Harbor, in other words, were not blockfederate States of America. We also raise ading, two British vessels entered the port the names of Ex-Gov. Will. A. Graham and and discharged their cargoes. They then Ex-Gov. Thos. Bragg as our choice as Elec- took on board cargoes for Liverpool. In the not believe he could have an impartial rial in his tors for the State at large. We intend to mean time the Blockading Squadron ap- own county. It appeared from the evidence that show our faith by our works in this election, peared off Beaufort and notified the British and ignore old party ties. Old party issues vessels that they would not be allowed to have disappeared with the government under leave the Harbor. The Captains of the which they arose, and no sensible or patriotic British vessels remonstrated against this notice, taking the ground that as there was no blockade when they entered they had a right to leave unmolested. The Yankees, however, persisted, and the Captains wrote to their Consul at Charleston requesting his presence at Beaufort. The Consul, on his arrival, took the same ground with the Yankees that had been assumed by the Captains, but with no effect. Whereupon he repaired to Washington and put the case before Lord Lyons, who it is said, fully concurred with the Consul and Captains as to the right of egress, and ordered a portion of the British Squadron to Beaufort to see the British vessels safe out of the Harbor, and give them convoy on their voyage homeward.

We give the above account as it was given o us. Whether it is accurate in its details we do not know. One thing, however, is pertain, to-wit : that one or more British merchant vessels that entered Beaufort Harbor in the absence of the Blockading Squadron are forbidden egress by that Squadronthat the British Consul at Charleston has placed the case before Lord Lyons. We do not profess to be very au fait in matters of national law; but we think that common sense teaches that a right of ingress carries with it the right of egress. The mere declaration of a blockade, unaccompanied by a force to maintain it, is a mere pullity. The absence, therefore, of the Yankee Squadron from Beaufort or its immediate vicinity, laid that port open to any vessel that might choose to enter it, and when once in, such vessel had the right of egress. A doctrine contrary to this would enable the blocksding party, by temporarily absenting themselves from the vicinity of a port to entice vessels to enter, and then to stop them up like rats in a hole. We would not, therefore, be surprised, if the facts stated above, are facts-to hear that the roar of the British Lion was

### THE NEXT GREAT BATTLE.

Speaking of the next great battle now A terrible battle is at hand between the 400 .-006 troops on the banks of the Potomac in the vicinity of Washington -200,000 on either sidebattle which will be greater than that of Waterloo, and will probably by decisive against the party which loses it. The mighty results depenng on it involve the destiny of the people of this continent, and perhaps of modern civilization. If there should be a partial defeat of the Federal army, let the Abolition leaders who instigated the my, let the Abolition leaders who instigated the rebellion and the war, Phillips Garrison, Greely, Beecher, Cheever, Tappan, Jay and their associates—look out for another country, as this will be too hot to hold them. If there should be a total defeat of the Federal army, together with the capture of Washington, let the anti-slavery demagogues who, for the last thirty years, have been stirring up the ambers of strife which resulted in the Southern revolt look out as fast as they can for some asylum beyond the limits of the American continent, for this is the only way in which they can consult the safety of their imperilled necks.

Here we have a distinct charge that the "anti-slavery demagogues for the last thirty Island of Jamaica is now one of the leas | years" have been bringing on the existing who are their own masters, and who were an admission that the North is the aggressor will be with the South when its slaves shall | against the party acting on the defensive?

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We do not share the uneasiness felt by ome persons at the withdrawal of our troops from Mason's and Munson's hills. We have the greatest confidence in our Generals, and feel assured they had the best of reasons for the movement. Neither Mason nor Munson's hill was fortified, except with a stove pipe on Our readers saw by the last Register that the latter, which the terror-stricken Yankees mistook for a cannon. The bringing in of The papers of that city do not say for what | the pickets indicates an early action-that is purpose that recall was made. Whether it to say, if the Yankees ever intend to have a

MISSOURI FORMALLY SECEDED. We find in the last Charlotte Bulletin telegraphic news dated Washington, Sept. 28th. Among other items of this news we find the following :

islature assembled at that town and passed an When our informant left they were discussing the act Confiscating property of persons opposed to the Southern Confederacy.

Brigadier General Hill, of Great Bethel memory, has been assigned the command of the North Carolina Coast from Fort Macon to the Virginia line. His headquarters are at the town of Washington. This is a most admirable appointment, and will do much to restore confidence to our fellow-citizens on the coast, and the State generally.

SPIT BOXES FOR THE SICK SOL.

We say at the Depot in this city on Thursday a large number of wooden spit boxes destined for the Hospital of the Georgia Troops. These articles like everything else which induces to cleanliness, are needed in every hospital.

#### WAXE SUPERIOR COURT.

In this court on Friday last James B. Strickand was tried for the murder of a soldier by the name of Simeon Wilkins, his brother-in-law, in August last. The parties lived in Johnston County, and the case was removed from Johnston to Wake Court for trial because the prisoner did Strickland. Wilkins and others being at Boon Hill on a drunken frolic, a quarrel sprang up between S. and one of the other parties, when Strickland out with his knife, threatening to kill the other party. Whereupon, Wilkins endeavored to pacify S., and to get him to put up his knife, when he rushed upon Wilkins, stabbing him to the heart, and mutilating his body in a horrid

The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. On the prisoner being brought into Court on Thursday afternoon to receive his entence, his counsel, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., apealed to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

On Wednesday Isham, a slave, the property of Thos. Ferrell, was tried on the charge of setting to the storehouse of Dr. Hayes, and being found guilty, was condemned to be hung.

On Thursday the case of Solomon Thompson charged with aiding in burning Dr. Hayes, store was to have been tried, but the prisoner not being ready for trial, he was admitted to bail. Attorney General Jenkins appeared for the

## MRS. REID'S BOARDING ROUSE.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. S. A Reid, to be found in our advertising columns. The departure of the Legislature enables Mrs. R. to accommodate a number of additional boarders with lodging as well as board. Her rooms are well furnished, and her table, we feel assured, cannot fail to please all who may patronize her.

#### INTERESTING TO THE FAMILIES OF ED AT HATTERAS.

It will be seen from a notice from Adjutant General Martin, in another column, that the Lagcers and men captured at Hatteras half the pay they would have received if they had not been

At a meeting of the Council of State, held at the Executive Office, on the 1st day of October, 1861, the following Resolutions were unanimously

Whereas since our last meeting it hath pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to remove his Excelency, the late John W. Ellis, from his sphere of ess in our midst :

Therefore, Resolved, That we taket his opportunity to express our high appreciation of the personal worth, high official merit, exalted patriotism and distinguished ability of our late Chief Magis-trate, and to render our grateful tribute to his

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records as a part of the proceedings of this

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish copies of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and to the several editors of this city, with a request that they publish the same.

THE EXPORT OF COTTON .- We are glad to announce (says the Charleston Mercury,) that, in deference to the general wish of the community, the project of shipping cargoes of cotton from this port has been relinquished. Thus, by the acquiscence of a public spirited and even patriotic firm, has this vexed question, which has been so fully and treely discussed in these columns, been finally settled-at least as far as Charleston is concerned

President Davis, accompanied by General Wise. left Richmond three or four days ago for Manastroops, in anticipation of an early engagement with the enemy.

The Memphis Avalanche special correspondent from Bowling Green says Gen. Buckner took Hopkensville, Ky., on Sunday last, with six hundred stand of arms, and three cannon. Twelve hundred Federals fled before him. His force was 2000, and nobody hurt.

Sir James Ferguson and the Hon. Mr. Burke, of England, arrived in Memphis on Monday last, en route for Richmond. They have private dispatches for the Government.

We have been kindly permitted by the ing, marksmanship (for we are Mountaineers) gentleman to whom it was addressed to publish the following letter from a member of the 12th Regiment N. C. Volunteers :

CAMP HOLMES, Sept. 23rd, 1861. MY DEAR FRIEND:-As the 12th Regiment nas not yet been translated to the "realms above." and we hope never will be to the "realms below." you may rest assured that we are somewhere; but where that somewhere is we, as good soldiers, do not feel at liberty to reveal. In the strict confiidence of friendship, however, I can tell you that we are in Virginia, and in the norther balf of Virginia, not a hundred miles from Washington City, and in the same profound spirit of secresy, I will impart to you that we hope, (I dare not say prognosticate) to be in or behind that great depot of Lincolnism before very long. In this region we can scarcely narrate accurately the past, much less venture upon conjecture as to the future. Nearly four weeks ago we receiv-Advices from Lexington says the Jackson Leg- ed very unexpected orders for a secret expedition and a forced march. We broke up our camp that afternoon in the midst of a pouring rain, with infinite enthusiasm. It would have done your heart good to see the Regiment march by in the mud, singing and rejoicing, as though they were going to a bridal party. But man proposes and God disposes. We read in the Richmond papers that we have done great things, too tedious to mention in detail. In consequence of our confidence in the accurate information of these journals and their patriotic reticence in refraining from publishing information which might be of service to the enemy, we suppose such articles are intended as a blind, since, in honest fact and truth, we have done nothing but look at each other across the valleys, though there are enough men here to eat up one wing of Lincoln's army. To whom this delay is chargeable nobody knows, because, as usual, it is difficult to fix responsibility. Fortunately the blame cannot be laid to any member of our Regiment, for we did all we were ordered or allowed to do, and are capable and de-

sirous of doing a great deal more, if ever we get

an opportunity. This forced march, so fruitless of any good was dearly paid for by us. Up to that period there had never been a death in the Regiment, while our neighbors on all sides were losing men by the score. But many of our measles convalescents. in their anxiety to be in at the first fight, evaded the order requiring them to remain behind, and marched in the ranks. The roads were perfectly in every direction. Infantry and Artillery alike bivouscked in the mud and water. As I was detained with the baggage train I did not reach the halting place, four miles off, till half past eleven, but then coiled up in an old field, with my head on a persimmon root and my feet at the fire, I slept most deliciously through rain and wind until reveille. In this manner a journey of two days occupied a week, the convalescents relansed under the effort, and at length one, in spite of the efforts of the Surgeons, paid the great debt of naure. The event made at the time a most painful impression. We had not yet been rendered callous by frequent repetition. The funeral took place a. night, and a solemn scene it was to those who witnessed it for the first time, as we wound down the side of the bill or ridge upon which we are encamped and desposited the remains of our comrade in his last resting place in the valley .-Though the booming of cannon and the rattling of musketry had not attended his exit from this worldly scene, yet he died the soldier's death, for his life had been sacrificed to his anxiety to be first in the service of his country. Misfortune never come alone. The two following days added one each to the number of graves in our little Angel was stayed, and the health of the Regi ment has been improving ever since. Regimenta Orders require us to pay the utmost attention to The reveille is not sounded until sunbark, as a prophylactic against fever and ague.— We are not allowed to go to work before breakiast. As soon as the sun is well up and the air dry, the tents are all raised and the camp thoroughly policed. To accomplish this more effectually, the officer of the day makes his visits of inspection in company with one of the Surgeons bly punished than those against cleanliness. grass, nor in the heat of the day. Our tents are non them, while our arbours against the noon If there be necessity, or our orders require it, as on the last march, we are exposed without stint; but otherwise we are carefully protected and warned to protect ourselves against even the dew. Whether it be owing to these precautions or to our good luck, I know not, but we certainly have

don't write you some "news." Why, my good friend, we hear no news, except every now and then the appointment of a new Brigadier General, which has become so common of late, that we run the risk of having inscribed upon our tombs the

#### "Il n'etait rien, Pas meme academicien."

still, and we would be glad indeed to hear some news from you elucidating the transaction.

If Commodere Barron, imitating the horrible rample set in Western Virginia, surrendered while it was yet possible to make some little resis-tance, however desperate, then let us sadly turn If the blame rests with the Confederate Govern ment, say so. But if, as charged by some papers t belongs rightfully to politicians, who sacrifice their State to a desire to further the interest of political friends and to save a political faction, then no step could be too vigorous to preserve the honor and fair fame of our State from soiling, and to secure us against a repetition of such humilia-ting disasters, which might result in transferring the scene of war to our own firesides. Indeed i its high time this fashion of surrendering should cease. Supposing resistance unavailing and death inevitable, is not death by the bayonet preferable to death by the halter? Those who meditate upon surrendering under any circumstances entirely mistake the character of this contest. It is not a war to defend liberty. The question is no fifty miles above Richmond, Ky., with 2800 men longer whether Pompey and Cuffee shall be held at a camp of Instruction in subordination to the Southern white man, but Ex-Gov. Moorehead, whether the Southern White man shall be held in subordination to the Northern Yankee of all hues. In such a struggle, what inducement any Southern White man can have to surrender am at a loss to perceive, and I think that the Government should formally announce that no person who deliberately surrenders himself shall Government should formally announce that no person who deliberately surrenders himself shall ever be exchanged. You may rely upon it the examples of Rich Mountain and Fort Hatterss will never be followed in this Regiment. And in closing this letter, I may assert, though I say it myself, that we are, to speak modestly, second to none we have met, in punctuality, vigilance, care for our weapons, good humor, hard work, march-

battslion drill, and that the manœuvre we execute best and like best is the bayonet charged in line at double quick; so the idea of surrendering has not entered our heads. Indeed, the boot is quite on on the other leg. We fondly expect to receive a vast lot of swords, marked "Ames Man. Co," o

which we are in much need. If you have any fresh butter, please send if along, as there never was any here, and besides we ve eaten up what little there was. We are told that this region is quite proverbial for its sparseness. They wittily say that the crows here sit on the fennel weeds with tears in their eyes, and the grasshoppers always provide themselves haversacks when the yeross the country. Be that

### and would be grateful for a supply of luxuries.

as it may, we have devoured every edib'e thing,

STATE NEWS. Messrs. B. F. Gaither and L. Q. Sharpe, candidates for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, have withdrawn from the canvass, and pose that all the counties comprising the, District shall appoint delegates to meet at the Elector for the District, and that the same Convention nominate a candidate for Congress.

We take the following items from the Newbern Progress of Wednesday

COL. G. B. SINGLETARY.-It must be gratifying to the people of this section of the State, as well as to the officers and men of his immediate command, that George B. Singletary was elected Colonel of the 27th Regiment, now stationed near this place, on Saturday last. Col. S. is not a man for display but for thorough discipline, attention to duty and efficient management generally; he is far ahead of many whom these troublesome times have elevated to high positions.-Col. Singletary spends his time in his camp, and s constantly engaged instructing his men and

The people of Newbern especially may congratulate themselves that he is in command here. and if the State authorities and our own people will act their part as well as he is acting his, we shall have but little to fear from the Yankees. The Lt. Colonel and Major elected in Col. Singeltary's Regiment we doubt not are good se-

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT AT FORT MACON .-We learn from a reliable source that Sam'l B Pate, private in Capt. Guion's company of Artillery, was killed on the 28th inst. by the accidental discharge of his rifle, in his own hands. He was acting as sentinel at the time, and came to an order with such force on the pavement as to fire the piece. The ball entered the right check just arrived at manhood, and promised to be of much service to his company. May this sad accident be a caution to others! The rifle had the cap removed, for the sake of safety, but it is generally believed that with the common cap in use enough powder adheres to the cove to fire the piece more often than otherwise. The corpse arrived here on Sunday morning and was conveyed from here to his home on Bay River for interment.

We also learn that a member of the 7th Reg' was drowned near Carolina City in the gale of Thursday or Friday while out on a fishing exursion. It was a day or two before the body was found, and when found the eyes had been eaten out by crabs. We did not learn his name or the company to which he belonged.

day from the vicinity of Hatters and Portsmouth. but we forbear to make public anything now, more than the simple fact that four gun boats were in the Sound.

#### IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY. AVALANCHE OFFICE, )

From a gentleman who has just arrived from Shelby county, Kentucky, we learn that a few arrest of Gov. Magoffin, by the Federals; but that he made good his escape to Owen county, the banner secession county of the State, where 2,000 armed Confederates have rallied to him, under the command of Col. Humphrey Marshall, who was Colonel of a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican war, and highly distinguished for his

is in a blaze of excitement, and thousands are

reign of terror has been established, and the infamous legislature seconds the Lincoln invaders in We are pleased to announce that Col. R. McKee.

editor of the Louisville Courier, reported as arrested, escaped to Bowling Green. The traitor Andy Johnson is reported to have been arrested by the Confederates in Kentucky. They of course will forward him to Tennessee to

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American of the 30th, says that General Buckner is advancing up the Ohio river and driving the 'Home Guards' before him. He is supposed to have reached Owensboro' on Monday night last. The same correspondent says that the advance guard of the army of Bowling Green moved forward Monday ton miles beyond Green river. Rosseau is reported as retreating. It is reported to day at Bowling Green that the Hessians burnt Hawkensville and Clove Port on the Ohio

Gen. Buckner has blown up the locks on Green W. A. Haldeman of the Louisville Courier, hu escaped and arrived here to-day.

Passengers by to day's train report that General Buckner had broken up the camps of the Unonists in Owen county on Saturday, capturing four hundred and sixty stand of arms and camp equippage and routing some Indianians, who swam

General Buckner is reported to have gone to

the 24th. The Louisville Democrat, of the 27th, says,

Ex-Gov. Moorehead, R. T. Durrett, and others were arrested and sent to Fort LaFayette.

D. B. Monroe, U. S. District, and D. B. Mon-

James B. Clay and W. G. Overton, of the Lou-isville Courier, were arrested—Minister Preston

### LATEST NEWS. LATEST NEWS FROM WESTERN VIR-

REPORTED VICTORY BY GEN. LEE-ROSENCRANZ MORTALLY WOUNDED -DEFEAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

telligence from the Norfolk Day Book, extra, of Wednesday. If the Yankees have lost Rosencranz, they have lost their best officer: We are informed by Mr. Henry D. Crockett, one of the prisoners taken at the battle of Rich Mountain, who came up from Old Point yes-terday afternoon in the flag of truce steamer,

that a severe battle has been fought in Western bart of the State, at the Big Sewell Mountain, between Gen. Lee's and Gen. Rosencranz's forces, and that the latter had been defeated, and was at Wheeling. Va., on Saturday last mortally wounded; and that the whole Federal army was then on its retreat from the soil of West-

Mr. Crockett was formerly from Washington, D. C., where he held a position in one of the town of Wilkesboro, on the 22nd day of October, Departments as a clerk. On the breaking out for the purpose of neminating a candidate for of the war, he left the Federal service and made his way into Virginia, where he joined the 20th Virginia Regiment, and was made a prisoner at the battle of Rich Mountain.

He informs us that on his way from Colum bus, Ohio, and while at Wellsville, in that State, on Saturday last, he had the news from Goold, W B the editor of a paper in that place, that the Fed- Gower, D H eral army was then retreating from Western Grandy, Miss Annett Virginia. That Rosencranz had attacked Gen. Gambrill, J F Virginia. That Rosencranz had attacked Gen. Lee in his entrenchments on the Big Sewell Mountain, on Thursday last, and after a severe fight, was repulsed, and that he (Roseneranz) renewed the attack again on Friday, and fought

The loss on the Federal side was reported to im as very heavy indeed, whilst the Confederate loss was but trifling, owing to their being behind their entrenchments. The Federal army was reported as retreating on to Wheeling at that time, on their way out of Virginia. On passing through Belair, about four miles from Wheeling, on the opposite side of the Ohio river, on Sunday night, Mr. Crockett and the returning Southerners heard a confirmation of this news together with the additional particulars that

Sen. Rosencrantz was then at Wheeling, mortally wounded. This was told him by a gentleman in Belsir, in whom he thinks he can place perfect confidence, and whom bethinks was with our side. Mr. Crockett also states that he saw an account of the fight in the Pittsburg Dispatch of Monday morn ng, in which it was stated that the fight had ommenced by Rosencranz attacking Lee; that osencranz had been repulsed, and that they were fighting again the next day, and that reinforce ments were then coming up for Lee, and would reach him before the fight was over.

He was not at liberty to bring a paper through. city, from one of the officers of Wise's Legion, at "CAMP DEFIANCE,

"Thursday morning, Sept. 26, 1861. "I have just arrived at camp with 13 Union men as prisoners, and find Gen. Lee's forces 7,000 We anticipate a fight. Some think i will be a bard fight, but I think not, owing to the strength of Gen. Lee. The enemy's forces reported from ten to twelve thousand ' Mr. Crockett, on his way, passed through Phil-lippi, where he tells us the Federals have burnt

and destroyed all the property in the place. They have broke the windows and doors out of all the ouses in the town, broke and burnt all the furniure, valuable cabinets, books, &c., of the citizens. The church about a mile out of town has been comen served in the same way. Nothing being left of either expect the bare walls.

In Beverly, they have been equally as destruc-tive, and in both places they have robbed and stolen everything they could lay their hands up-on. The Federals have large stores of provisions, &c., at Beverly, and they have notified the citizens of their intention to destroy the place entire-

ly, when they get ready to leave it.

At Clarksburg, the headquarters of General Rosencranz, Mr. Crockett was informed by some one, in whom he has confidence, that Gen. Rosencranz had given orders, and had men detailed for the special service of firing the whole place. Every night, at Clarksburg the wagons are backed up, outside is piled up bales of hay, making a combustible pile, where the men stand ready to fire the whole concern in the event of Resenceanz be-

So great is the alarm and certainty of their defeat all through Western Virginia, that it

Indiana regiments in Virginia, particularly the and cannon of the State, who fin's force, as they are chiefly located in that portion of the State. We anticipate, therefore, that the mucleus of a ramy in Northern Kentucky will be pretty well provided with both small arms and artillery.

And artillery of arrest have been issued for more our wounded men, mingled in freely with the our wounded men, mingled in freely with the respective of their disaffection in that quarter; and from the accounts he brings, we are satisfied our people have no adequate idea of the disaffection in the Federal ranks. He also represents that there is a great deal of sickness among them, and that some regiments that were entered as full, have not now more than half their complement. Some of the regiments have buried three or four of the Captains and six or eight of their Lieutenants, from sickness alone, since the battle of Rich Mountan. Besides what are in the hospitals there, from 50 to 100 leave in the trains, on the sick list, for their homes, every

#### FROM MISSOURI. ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 25 .- Gen Prentiss arrived here on Monday evening and was assigned to

MEMPHIS. Oct. 1 .- The Chicago Tribune of the 25th acknowledges a complete victory by the Confederate at Lexington. Col. Mulligan's command was 35,000 strong and were strongly en-trenched. The Federal reinforcements were in rcepted and driven back.
The fight lasted from the 16th to the 21st. ituation of the Federals grew desperate. Daily

sorties and skirmishes occurred constantly.

The Home Guard were much disaffected and held a council to determine upon the capitulation. General Price demanded an unconditional surrenthe men are allowed to depart without arms.— The Federals were marched out to the tune of "Dixie." Col. Mulligan shed tears at the sightthe men raved but took the oath never again to take up arms against the Confederate authorities. Col. Mulligan was wounded during the engage-

far as heard from on the other side of the Potomac to noon to-day. Marshal Kane of Baltimore has been ordered to Fort Lafayette. John Anderson, of Providence, R. I., has been sent to La Fayette.

Mosile, Oct. 2.

The steamers R. Spalding and Baltimore left
Fortress Monroe en route for Fort Hatterss. The Jamestown has arrived from the coast of Florida.
She brings no news.
Gen. Reynolds has been placed in command at

# LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN

Ashe, W S

Bryan, J S Butler, Lt Sam'l M

Crowder, Mrs Mary

Davis, Thomas C Dosier, John D. Davis, Lt Weldon

French, W R Forbes, Arthur Graushman, E Goodwin, W T Griffin, James D Green, Miss Jennie

Gwynn, Cen Waiter Humphrey, Charles Hodge, T F Hinsdale, John W Hill, Miss Anna Iayes, Willis Hayes, T W Hilliard, Louis Hinshaw, Martha Hyman, T C Hollis, Dr J A Hill. Dr L H Huntley, E P Hinton, Wm

Hill, Miss Mary E

Johnson, James Johnson, W M Jones, Miss Joseph Jordan, W C Jordan, Miss Mary

Herring, Edw M. Houek, Jesse

Maybew, Thomas V

Kelly, Kimbre 2 Kerr, John M King, John C

Lewis, Joseph Long, Col J N Moore, Mr J E McIver, J D McMillau, John McMahon, M Mitchener, Mrs McGhee, Charles

Parkhurst, John

Robinson, W H

Staton, N B Stuart, Miss Louise tewart, Jackson Sullivan, J D Simonds, R W

Thigpen, Jesse I

Underwood, Eacy Utley, Sarah D Valentine, Marth

Wood, Marley Walker, John T

Williams, Mrs D F Warren, James R Wells, William D Two cents is charged for advertised Letters

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M

pay the wives of the officers and men captured at Hatterss, one-half of their pay, and when there is no be necessary for the respective wives to procure a certificate from the Clerk of the County or Superior Court as to their identity as such, upon the production of which to Maj. A. M. Lewis, Paymaster, either in person or through an agent, authorised in noney will be paid.

It will be an act of kindness if their friends in the different counties in the east will aid these good ladies

in fixing up their certificates and having them pre-Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 1, 1861-oct 5-wlm

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, ] RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17, 1861.

RMY MEDICAL BOARDS, FOR THE EX. AMINATION of Surgeons and Assistant Sur ons, have been ordered to convene at Norfolk, Rich

Candidates for the appointments of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons will be examined by these Boards, on presenting an invitation to appear before them from the Secretary of War, which may be obtained by forwarding their application, with testimonials of moral character, to the War Department.

Examining Boards will be held at other points farther South at a convenient time.

I. All military officers or agents having in their pos-session property belonging to the State, particularly Quartermasters, Commissaries and Ordnance Stores, including clothing, are required to make a full and complete return to the Adjutant General of all on hand, on the 30th instant, the end of the third quarter.—

By order of the Commander in Chief, JAMES G. MARTIN,

returns or reports which he may require . All said returns shall be made within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter, and any officer failing to make the same in one month after the expiration of such

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Confederate force is encamped near Falls Church. All is quiet as far as heard from on the other side of the Potomac to noon to-day. Marshal Kane of Baltimore has been ordered to Fort Lafsyette. John Anderson, of Providence, R. I., has been sent to LaFsyette.

FROM FOBTRESS MONROE.

Mobiles, Oct. 2.

The steamers B. Spalding and Baltimore left ortress Monroe en route for Fort Hatteras. The immestown has arrived from the const of Floridate brings no news.

Gen. Reynolds has been placed in command at art Hatteras.