### RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

We have nothing definite from our army in Northern Virginia. Passengers from Richmond report that the general impression is that Lee is falling back in the direction of

In Kentucky it will be seen that Bragg has given the Yankees a sound drubbing at a place called Perryville, twenty-eight miles from Lexington.

We have nothing later from Van Dorn's army of a reliable nature. One report says that Van Dorn had fallen back to Holly Springs, Miss., while a later dispatch contradicts this report, and says that our army is still at Ripley. Gen. Pemberton has arrived in Mississippi, and assumed command of our forces in that State.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN, &C.

We publish to-day an excellent letter from the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican. The description of the condition of our troops as it regards clothes and shoes, given by one who is on the spot and can see for himself, should arouse the people of the South to exertions commensurate with the urgent necessity of supplying our soldiers with the necessary clothing for a winter campaign. They must be well clothed and shod if people at their homes expect to remain longer safe in them. All the signs of the times indicate that the campaign of the next winter will be of the most severe and trying character, and nothing should be left undone which can contribute to the efficiency of our armies and enable our gallant defenders to meet the terrible exigencies which are in store for them. The enemy is making the most stupendous preparations for operations both by land and water. A million of men will be in the field to assail us at different points, while in merable gunboats, calculated for shallow as well as for deep water, will be afloat to penetrate the interior of the country wherever navigable water can be found. These are stern facts, which we must look straight in the face, if we would not be overrun by a vandal foe whose declared purpose is either to destroy or enslave us as a people.

In this connection, we would urge the people in the more exposed counties of this State to have everything in readiness for the removal of their moveable property at the they will begin at once to feed their corn to their hogs, they will have them ready for the knife by the latter part of November, or early in December, when the weather will be cool enough for killing. They can make no better use of their corn at this time. The hogs must be fattened at some time or other. Should they not be threatened with a visitation of the Yankees, they will have lost nothing, as their hogs will be fattened to their hand. But should the enemy give such unmistakable signs of an intended raid or visitation as to render their remaining on their plantations the height of folly, they can make their negroes drive the fattened hogs to the upper country, where they can be slaughtered and devoted to the support of the negroes. Or, if the hogs have been killed, they can move off the meat with the negroes. By doing this, and secreting their cotton at a distance from the water, and being ready to move off stock of every description to the upper country, they will leave nothing for the Yankees but their lands and houses. There is a great demand at this time in the upper part of this State for slave labour to be employed on Railroads and in iron works, and owners of slaves in the East who may be compelled to leave their homes, can readily hire out men on these works for remunerative prices, and women and children for their victuals and clothes. A vast deal of property, which might have been saved. has been lost by a most unwise reluctance on the part of owners to leave their plantations, and an overweening confidence that after all they might escape a visit from the enemy .-Let not this folly be repeated. Let every farmer on an estate exposed to a joint attack by the enemy by land and water, have everything in readiness for the removal of everything that can be moved. If the Yankees fail to give signs of making an incursion, little if anything is lost. On the other hand, should a raid be threatened, the farmers thus exposed may save everything that can be

DAILY PAPER IN RALEIGH. The Proprietor of the State Journal gives notice that on and after the first of November that paper will be published Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. We wish success to

the enterprise. See Prospectus in another

THE WEATHER.

An unusually dry and warm spell of weather was broken up on Saturday by a change of wind to the East and the setting in of a cold rain which has continued to the present time (Tuesday) with scarcely any intermission. It will probably be succeeded by a frost which will arrest the progress of the Fever in Wilmington.

ation is not only creat. ing great dissatisfaction and disaffection at the North, but has excited great indignation in the minds of very many of the soldiers of the Yankee armies. These men say that they have been duped-that they were induced to enlist and inour the privation and dangers of military service, under the impression that the war was waged for the defence of the Flag and the restoration of the Union; but they now find that the object of the war is the emancipation of the negroes, who, when freed, will become formidable competitors with white labourers. To such an extent has this feeling pervaded the army of McClellan that that General has felt himself obliged to issue a General Order prohibiting the discussion of this subject by his men. They are told, in substance, that it is their business to fight, and let the civil government determine the object of the war .-McClellan in his heart sympathizes with his dissatisfied seldiers.

FROM SUFFOLK. Intelligence from Suffolk, through a source entitled to the fullest confidence, and up to Tuesday night last, has been received here. The Federal forces now in and around Suffolk are estimated at 35,000. These forces are stationed in the town of Suffolk, at Hargrove's Tavern, Providence Church and Deep Creek. Incautious soldiers and others, tell the people of Suffolk that the force in that direction is to be increased to 100,000.— The reinforcements are brought up at night, and for this purpose, the trains are run only at night. No passports are now granted to persons to come in the direction of the Blackwater river. All the rees for several miles around Suffolk have been felled, and fortifications are going up at all points. This looks as though the Federals anticipated an attack. It may be, however, only a precaution to prevent attack, until they are ready to move, which many believe they intend to do, and that in this direction. We are gratified to hear, that our forces are so stationed that the invaders will meet with a very desperate resistance whenever they attempt to come. - Petersburg Express.

We have thought for some time past that it was the purpose of the enemy to move upon Petersburg by the South side of James River, and the accumulation of a large number of troops at Suffolk confirms us in the belief. The attempt will be made to take Petersburg, and thus cut off Richmond from all railroad connection which it has with the South, except that which is furnished by the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which would be a very roundabout way of feeding or reinforcing an army at Richmond. It would be worse than idle to deny that this movement by the Yankees is calculated to awaken the most serious anxiety. Should it be successful, it would be a hard blow on the cause of the South. But it must not be successful. Our resistance must not only be. in the language of the Express, "desperate," but must be effectual.

### THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND

first sign of the approach of the enemy. If Is over, and the crop is so deficient as to render large importations of breadstuffs necessary. Things in the manufacturing districts are growing darker and darker, and fearful suffering is looked forward to during the coming winter.

# VALLANDIGHAM ON THE STUMP.

This gentleman is busily engaged in canvassing his old district preparatory to the election to be held on Tuesday next. The Middletown (U.,) Journal says that in a speech at Post Town, he declared the President was a disunionist, said the sun, moon and stars would turn to gore before the North could conquer the South," and spoke of the army of the Union as carrying the "black flag." The Journal says:

He exhibited a five dollar gold piece, and said that when democrats were in power that was the currency; but now this is the kind (holding in view an old Continental bill,) and five hundred of them will not buy a loaf of bread, and, in one year the man who has a pocket full of "green backs" will not be as rich as the man who has twenty-five cents in his pocket to-day.

He told his friends that General Pope was a Republican, and that he came to Washington boasting that he saw nothing but the blacks of the rebels in his Southwestern department; that as tration took division after division from him."

# THE FEVER.

Fifty new cases are reported as having occurred yesterday. On Thursday there were two interments in Oakdale Cemetry. On Yesterday (Friday) there were six; of these latter two were from the Sound, but both were citizens of Wilmington, and died of fever contracted here .-The Mayor had issued orders for two coffins this morning by 10 o'clock.

The following table exhibits the progress of the disease during the seven days closing last night. The report of new cases is official. The deaths reported are based simply upon the interments in the Cemetery, and may therefore be slightly under

	the actual number, but only slightly :		
		New cases.	Deaths.
	Saturday, Oct.	4th,43	10
	Sunday, "	5th,63	9
ı	Monday, "	6th,64	5
1	Tuesday, #	7th,62	4
ł	Wednesday "	8th,57	Salv 4
1	Thursday, "	9th,54	* 2
Į	Friday, "	10th,52	6
I			-
1		205	40

This exhibits a mortality not exceeding one half of that for the previous seven days, and ratio of mortality in proportion to cases of not more than one-third. The proportion of deaths to cases last week was about one in three ;-this week it has not much exceeded one in ten, even making allowance for the fact that all the cases are reported, and possibly we may not be able to obtain all the deaths.

# Wilmington Journal of Saturday.

The United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs warns the public against crossing the Plains this fall, as there is good reason to apprehend hostilities on the part of Bapnock and Sho shone or Snake Indians, as well as the Indians upon the Plains, and along the Platte river.

We regret to hear that Col. Wm. L. DeRosset commander of the 3d Regiment N. C. T., has died of his wounds, received at the battle of Sharpsburg. Col. DeRouet was a brave and accomplished officer. We fear the report is correct.

Wilmington Journal.

From the Richmond Enquirer. THE PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY PEACE. We present this morning an interesting communication upon the prospects of an early peace, written at our request, by an eminent and highly educated gentleman, lately from the United

To the Editors of the Enquirer: GENTLEMEN-At your request, I will state briefly my conclusions, from the information I tives. cases, as to the chances of an early termination of the war. My belief is that the war will be either terminated in a few months or be indefinitely prolonged. Of these two results, my epin-ion is that the chances are greatly in favor of the

The first consideration inclining my mind the conclusion I have stated, is the results that I am convinced have flowed from the battles in Virginia and Maryland in the campaign now progressing, from the battle of Williamsburg down to the present time, inclusive. Notwithstanding what is asserted in official despatches, and aleged by army correspondents and editorials of newspapers, my information satisfies me that the Confederate arms have met with no defeat thus far in this campaign, and that the truth of this statement is well known to the Federal officers and soldiers participating in these various battles. It is not only known to and appreciated by them, but it is fully and frankly acknowledged, by very many of them. The battle of Antietam, or Sharpeburg, was to the Federal forces the most terrible defeat of the war; and such, I am satisfied, is the general estimate of it by the Northern public, and such it is admitted to have been by numberless Federal officers and soldiers who participated in it. The bloody results of these battle elds have produced, (I think) as they well might have done, effects invorable to an early termination of the war. My observation and information satisfy me that a large majority of the Northern officers and soldiers desire peace and wish that the war were now terminated. The spirit of resentment is, I think, visibly abated on both sides. The Northern soldiers are obviously less denunclatory of the South and Southern men. The declaration that they are tired of the war and carnestly desire it to cease is frequently and every where heard. The proclamation of President Lincoln for the emancipation of the slaves, though not openly condemned by the army, is greatly disapproved by many and is openly, freely and bitterly denounced by prominent men and leading newspapers of the North-a proceeding that would not have been tolerated six weeks ago, but have caused the arrest of the individuals and the suppression of the newspaper. Denunciations of a war conducted to secure the emancipation of slaves are unreserved and constantly to be heard. There seems to be a conviction resting upon the minds of a large portion of the North, both army and civilians, that enough has been done in those battles fully to vindicate the courage of both sides, and that blood enough has been spilled, and suffering and misery enough have been experienced and caused to appease even the Moloch of Carnage himself. The conviction, I am satisfied has, by the results of these battles, been forced upon their minds, that while they may be able with the immensely superior numbers they can bring into the field, to overrun, lay waste and lestroy our country, and to renew the sickening scenes of death, carnage and misery, presented in the deadly conflicts between brethren of the late battle fields; yet, that they cannot subdue the South: that the Union as it was can never be restored; that the acknowledged and alleged unwilling surrerder of Mr. Lincoln of the Government of the United States, into the hands of the Abolitionists, suppresses the last lingering hope of a restoration of the Union, even on the part of those who sustained his Administration under the faith to accomplish that end.

of its officers and soldiers are convinced that even if they were able to subdue the South (and without which they have no idea that the power of the Federal Government can ever be established over any considerable portion of the Confederacy) the accomplishment of this result would be accompafied with the utter destruction of the cotton, sugar and tobacco crops and of the market of the South, that source and those elements of incalculable wealth to the North in the past: Truly " barren sceptre in their gripe;" the fruit "turned to ashes upon their lips." These facts, which I verily believe do exist, satisfy my mind that the tendency of things is to a termination of the war. That a conviction is becoming general in the North that the restoration of the Union-that is to sav. the re-establishment of the Union as it existed under the Constitusion of the United Statesis impossible and utterly hopeless; that in point of fact the Constitution of the United States itself no longer exists. Indeed, I have heard it remarked very recently that it is rarely referred to; that it is the government, and not the Constitution, that is now the subject of reference, and the upholding and supporting it in whatsoever it may think fit to do is made the test of political fidelity and orthodoxy.

The next consideration supporting the conclu sion I have stated is the condition of financial af-

fairs in the North.

That the North is in a great monetary crisis and that a financial crash is impending and likely speedily to occur, seems to be a settled conviction both here and in Europe. My information is and I think reliable, that Wal. Street, contrary to its former status, is now for peace.

Capitalists advocate, it is said, a termination of the war . It is certain they have upheld the government financially; and that without their aid General McClellan was a Democrat the adminis- have heretofore insisted upon a prosecution of the the war could not have been prosecuted. They war, believing it would be productive of a restospeedily, might assure to them the advances they had made and were making to the government. They see that this cherished result can never be accomplished, and that the continuation of this war but increases the public debt, thereby impairing the security for their advances, and hence they advocate peace. The foreign journals, in view.of the daily feverish and fluctuating state of the money market, the constant and permanent increase in the value of gold, and consequent decrease in the value of paper money; the issuing by the government of millions upon millions of paper money, until it threatens in amount to equal nearly the indebtedness of the government: the increased and constantly increasing amount of imports, with no exports to pay for them and the unexampled rate of foreign exchange, confidently predict the crash to which I have alluded, and assert that i.s occurrence will deprive the Federal Government of the capacity longer to wage the pending war. A domestic debt may be dealt with without gold, but a foreign debt must be paid in that medium-an advantage the Confederate Government in this instance possesses over her adversary. "Sweet are the uses of adversity."

These considerations, thus briefly stated of themselves, tend very strongly to support the correctness of the opinion I have given you .-But there is another which leads me more strongly to believe that the war can not be long continued. I might have added to what I have already suggested, the fact that there is an abiding confidence, on the part of many of the Northern soldiers, that there will be no fighting between the armies of Lee and McClellan, and a correspondent desire that there shall be no more. A young Confederate Captain, just arrived from Gen. Lee's headquarters, informs me that the whole of McClellan's army, with the exception of some few troops stationed at and about Harper's Ferry, yet occupy the position in Maryland, assumed shortly after the battle of Sharpsburg, and no purpose is manifested to advance into Virginia. He says that conversations frequently occur between the troops on opposite sides of the river, and that the Federal troops constantly announce to the Confederates that they have no expectation of any more fighting between the two

But the consideration to which I have above alluded is the State of political feeling that is known to exist in the North between the so-called radical or abolition party and the conservative or old Democratic party, with its allies. It is cruits, and at last accounts was in the nei known that a war is now in progress between hood of Occoquan.—Richmond Dispatch.

these parties, which for bitterness and rancor is unexampled in the history of party conflicts, in this country; it is waged on either side avowedly for political extermination. If the conservatives succeed in this struggle, and get the control of the Government, the purpose is already announced "to crush out the radicals;" or, in the polite phraseology of the day, not to leave a grease spot of them-and no doubt similar kind and admirable sentiments are entertained (if not expressed,) on their part towards the conserva-

Every effort was made prior to the nomination of candidates, to accommodate the difficulties be tween them, and produce concert of action in the prosecution of the war, but without success. Th conservatives insist upon conducting the war only in the exercise of powers authorized by the Constitution of the United States. The radicals insist upon conducting it in the exercise of any powers that will accomplish the end in view-the suppression of the revolution; that the Constitution shall be unheeded and inoperative until that result is accomplished. When the nominations in New York were first made the "Herald" announced that Seymour, the candidate of the conservatives for Governor, would be elected by an overwhelming majority over Wadsworth, the candidate of the radicals. In the issue of that paper of the 4th, it is suggested that Seymour may be defeated by the use of the superior financial means of the radicals, and the exercise of the powers which the late surrender of the government into their hands by President Lincoln, and the late order from the War Department providing for the appointment of Porvost Marshals in the so-called loyal States, puts at their command. This order unquestionably provides the powers for the establishment of an unmitigated military despotism. The "Herald" of the 4th, alleges that the success of Wadsworth in the coming election will be the signal for the establishing in the State of New York, over the conservatives, of this despotism in all its rigor-and predicts that in a short time after such success, there will be scarcey a prominent man of the conservative party in the State, out of prison. This state of things confidently anticipated by numbers, and there a firm and wide-spread determination forcibly to resist the first effort to establish it. In view all the circumstances that surround the case cannot see how a conflict can be avoided. This is the decided opinion of many intelligent men well informed upon the subject, with whom have conversed. An intelligent gentleman, who travelled through the State of New York when the meetings were being had, preparatory to the nominations, informed me that the conservative party had a wide-spread organization, determined forcibly to resist the first arrest aimed at the freedom of speech and of the press. The bitterness and animosity existing between the parties is daily increasing in intensity; and this state of things alone, without a conflict, must obstruct seriously, if not absolutely defeat any efficient prosecution of the war. If the conflict of arms occur, the war botween the North and South is ended. The Confederacy is accomplished. These are the views and considerations, imperfectly expressed, which have led my mind to the conclusion I have expressed to you.

#### FOR THE REGISTER. EASTERN FARMERS, READ THIS!

As reither Congress nor our own Legislature are likely to enact a provision indemnifying parties losing their slaves on or near the coast, especially where there is any negligence in the owner in not trying to save their property, our Eastern Farmers would do wisely to ponder the matter and see to removing slaves, horses, cattle, and all else possible while time is allowed. Cerhonest belief that he was endeavoring in good tainly, as soon as the rivers permit, the enemy may be expected to encroach as usual, and A majority at the North, certainly a majority slaves and other property is left in his reach, it

It is generally conceded that no crops should be planted below Goldsboro' or Kinston, Fayetteville, and places on that line. It but tempts the enemy. Would it not, therefore, be wise for all these farmers to buy or rent land westerly, and set their hands to work in time for wheat, oat and corn crops? Produce will be higher next year. Lands can be bought in desirable locations at very fair rates, for cash or long credit. Many have moved their negroes, yet maintain them at dead expense or hire for a trifle. There seems no necessity for this loss. Any course that will save us from famine and want.

# THESE BLOCKADE CARGOES.

We defy any one to prove that the cargoes of miscellaneous goods which have of late successfully run the blockade, and imported by private speculators, have in any degree benefitted the people or the Government of the Confederate States. Their enhance the price of goods.

In this connection we clip the following para graphs from the Charleston Courier :

An intelligent and observant gentleman remarked lately that at an auction recently held in this city five Government agents were bidding Is it any wonder we have suffered from artifi-

cially forced prices under such a condition of commissariat?

As a specimem illustration of some of the features of the auction system, we invite attention to a label or card taken from a bale of prints lately ration of the Union-a result which, accomplishe | sold in this city. This card bears the title "Excelsior Madder Prints," and for a device or trade mark a figure of a Zouave rampant, holding a United States flag, with the motto of New York "Excelsior," and trampling on a Confederate Is it very probable that these goods came from

England? This system of selling at auction offers up a fine

market for Yankee goods. We regret to see it adopted by some Southern manufacturers, by which, instead of their products bringing fair profits, they are raised in price four times to the needy comsumer.

As to the cargoes of speculators, imported on the basis of outgoing eargoes of our staples, the Government should interfere and put a stop to the injurious traffic.—Columbia (South Carolina)

GARIBALDI'S ARMY TENDERED TO THE U.S. -R. A. Withers, of New York, has received a letter from an officer of Garibaldi's army, tendereran soldiers and two hundred officers to fight for the Union, and asking if the State of New York would engage them. They can arrive in New York fully equipped, and will have no difficulty in leaving Italy, as they have taken no part in the late demonstrations.

# LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from Alexandria, states that he has been in Washington several times since the proclamation of Lincoln was issued. He represents that considerable apprehensions prevail at the Federal capital from the effect of the proclamation upon the conservative men of the army, where it is freely discussed and boldly denounced. He says that Lincoln's visit to the army some ten days dince was at the solicitation of McClellan, who had become alarmed in consequence of the boldness with which this dissatisfaction was manifesting itself; many of the officers and men swearing they would never cross the Potomac until the proclamation was recalled.

The same gentleman states that immediately after Lincoln's return from the army of McClellan, Seigel left the entrenchments around Washington with thirty thousand men, mostly new recruits, and at last accounts was in the neighborLATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond papers have received New York and Baltimore papers of the 8th instant. The Baltimore "American" thus sums up the

Dispatches from Gen. Grant confirm and amlify the victory achieved at Corinth and the subequent total rout of the rebels under Price and Van Dorn. On Sunday Generals Ord and Hurlourt overtook the rebels in their retreat and drove them back five miles toward the Hatchie river in the direction of Corinth, from which they were flying. Two batteries, many small arms, and three hundred prisoners were captured. Gen. Grant apprised Gen. Rosencrans of these facts, and directed him to urge on "the work."-Gen. Rosencrans, under date of Monday, informs Gen. Grant that the enemy were totally routed, and throwing away everything. The pursuit was sharply followed by both Gen. Rosencrans and Gen. Hurlburt, and the prospect seems good that the entire rebel force, forty-thousand strong, will be either captured or dispersed The rebel General Martin is reported killed

The reports brought in by Gen. Sigel's scouts represent the Rebel army as retreating toward Richmond. Three deserters-two conscripts and one Northern man-gave themselves up on Monday to our scouts at Thoroughfare Gap. These men state that the Rebel army is retreating from Winchester toward Richmond; that their supply train is at Staunton, and their cattle at Fort lackson, and that Longstreet, with his command, is already on the road to Richmond, and will soon be followed by the whole Rebel army.

The Union forces under General Schofield in Southwest Missouri on Saturday attacked the Rebels at Newtonia. After a two hours' engagement, in which they suffered heavily, the Rebels broke and fled. It was understood they were concentrating their whole force at a point twelve miles distant, and Gen. Schofield was pushing rapidly forward with the expectation of renew ing the battle on Sunday.

The execution of the draft was attended with great excitement in Cleveland, Ohio, particularly among the Germans and Iriish, who were persuaded that the matter had been so arranged as to free the richer class. Three hundred infantry and artillery, with a cannon, were called out and so disposed of as to keep the crowd in check, and the draft was proceeded with without any special

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION -M'CLELLAN PROHIBITS ITS DISCUS-SION AMONG HIS SOLDIERS-LIN-COLN'S LIFE UNSAFE IN WASHING. Lincoln's Proclamation is bearing bitter fruit

and its effect in the army is greatly feared. Gen McClellan has issued the following order with reference to its discussion by his soldiers: HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 7th, 1862. The attention of the officers and soldiers of the

Army of the Potomac is called to General ders No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24, 1862 publishing to the army the President's proclamation of Sept. 22.

A proclamation of such grave movement to the nation-officially communicated to the army, aftords to the General commanding an opportunity 1 square, 1 day, \$0 50 | 1 square, 5 days, \$1 50 of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers 1 do 2 days, 0 75 1 do 1 week, 1 75 under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States towards the civil authorities of the Government. The Constitution confides to the civil authorities, Legislative, Judicial and Executive, the power and duty of making, expounding and executing the federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon which, and the objects for which. armies shall be employed in suppressing the rebellion must be determined and declared by the civil authorities and the chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of the national affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation.

Discussion by officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government, when carried at all beyond the ordinary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of troops by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady, and earnest support of the authority of the Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in

the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of this army to the only effect, from the first cargo landed, was to true relation between the soldiers and the Government, the General commanding merely adverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the Republic, and in so doing he will not be considered by any right-minded person as casting any reflection upon that loyalty and good conduct which has been so fully illustrated upon so many battle-fields. In carrying out all measures of public policy this army will, of course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct towards the defenceless. By command of

Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN. James A. Hardee, Lieutenant Colonel, Aid-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

A dispatch in the New York Herald, from Washington on the 7th, under the heading of "The President's Life Considered in Danger,"

The President's life is considered unsafe by many persons here. As in all great political and social crises, there are now monomaniacs whose peculiar insanity points toward the assassination of the person who wields the power of the Government. Mutterings have been heard in reference to the President by persons who have this form of insanity in Washington, and the personal safety of the Commander-in-Chief ought to be looked after with the utmost diligence.

### AN ARMY ANECDOTE .- The Monticello (Fla.) Friend publishes the following:

Dr. Palmer, Surgeon of the 2d Florida regiletter from an officer of Garibaldi's army, tender-ing the services of from four to six thousand vet-pened during one of the hotly contested battles below Richmond. It sppears the Doctor always endeavored to select a building for a hospital as near the point where the battle raged as possible. On this occasion no suitable building could be found, and the shade of a large tree was resorted to. Upon approaching the place, an old gentleman, in citizen's dress, was observed reclining at

its trunk. Dr. P., supposing him to be a strag-gler from one of the regiments, demanded to know what he was doing there. The only reply made by the old gentleman was: "I reckon there is room enough for both of us." The Doctor manifested some displeasure at this very unsatisfactory reply, but proceeded immediately to clear the ground for the reception of wounded soldiers.— Presently a courier rode up, exclaiming, "Dispatches for General Lee." The suppossed stragder immediately arose and received thom. Dr. Palmer was astonished and chagrined, and commenced a retreat, when Gen. Lee observing him, cried out: "Don't leave, Major, there is room enough for both of us."

The seven engines and a number of cars wi which the enemy had stocked the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road, and which we lately car tured at Warrenton, have not been recaptured, as stated by a cotemporary. They were brought across the Rappahannock, and are safe on this side .- Richmond Enquirer.

in the Raleigh Post Office, Octobe Burwell, H W Bradley, R. H. Bowden, Miss Sarah Butter, Andrew J Blount, Lt Jno G Browne, Joseph A Barringer, Andrew Bradley, Robert Boyd, W S Basbee, F M Banks, Mrs Sarah Bell, George Betts, Miss Ann S Baker, Miss May Boykin, Dr L P Blalock, High Craton, Calvin Capehart, William R. Clapp, David Canoli, Sebon H Cates, Nathaniel Crews, James A. Cooper, Miss Chantz Dutton, F C Donnelly, John Dellinger, James Ector, John D

Treadberry, Elior Taylor, W H Fowler, Mrs Elizabeth Frink, Mrs Jno Phornton, Lt Sam'l ! Vennable, George H Frazier, Miss Helen Grier. Lt Alexander Weaver, Mrs Ise to Munford, servant of LieutWilliams, Mrs Sarah A Gregory, Graves, Lt W G Williams, Miss Dolly Williams, Miss Margaret Young, James Hall, Wm H Hughes, J G

Call for Advertised Letters, and give the date of the List. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

I IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN

Hines, A D Horton, Mrs K A House, Mrs Candree Hunt, Lt M F

Merrill, Lt L W

Meghe-, Benjamin Mowles, Mrs Kate McLeod, Jno B Mahood, W H B

McTerry, William

McLain, Jno 8

Mitchell, W D

Oberry, Henry

Oliver, Richard

Padgett, Marve

Potts, Francis A

Robeson, Dr J B

Smith, Lt J Mac

Stephens, Fester

Smith, Jno A

Sellers, Daniel

Rand, Mrs Sarah M H Ryan, Jno M Riddick, Dr. Jos H

Rivera, Julia (colored)

Parham, L J

PROSPECTUS

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and all TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 c'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East; the EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains west and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news

up to the departure of the mails. Arrangements have been made to procure TELE-GRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported .--RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the Army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER. TERMS:

For the DAILY-12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3.50; For the TRI-WEBKLY-12 months, \$4; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50. For the WEEKLY-12 months, \$2: 6 months.

Advertising Rates: 1 00 1 do 2 weeks, 3 00 3 days, do do 4 days, 1 25 | 1 do 1 m Ten lines make a square. 1 25 1 do 1 month, 5 00 Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an induce-

ment which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers. The above rates apply only to the daily paper.— Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper

at the usual regular rates, vis: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Address, Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. oc 15-5tpd

Wanted.

TN LARGE QUANTITIES, THE FOLlowing articles, for which the annexed prices will be paid, on delivery at the N. C. Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C .:

Arum Tryphillum-Indian Trrnip, Asclepias Tuberosa—Pl'urisy Root, 30 Ari. tolochia Serpentaria-Va. Snake Acorus Calamus-Sweet Flag Root, 25 Asarum Canadense--Wild Ginger,

root, Cornus Florida-Dogwood, inner bark, Cassis Marilandica—Wild Senna, leaves, Cimicifuga Racemosa-Black Snake Root, Chimaphilla Umbel'ata—Pipsissewa

or Princess Pine, Cytisus Scoparius-Scotch Broom, tops of stems, Capsicum--Cayenne Pepper Pod, \$1.00 Diospyros Virginiana-Persimmon Bark, from root, Datura Stramonium--Jamestown Weed,

seed and leaf, Kunhorbia Corrolata-Blooming Spurge, Euphorbia Ipecacuanhae-American 

leaves.

Frasera Walteri--American Columbo. Gillenia Trifoliata ) Indian. Physic, " Stipulacia root, Geranium Maculatum—Cranesbill, Gentiana Catesbei-American Gentian,

Gaultheria Procumbens-Wintergreen, leaves, Humulus Lupulur-Hops, Hyosciamus Niger-Henbane, leaves and seed, Juniper Communis Juniper Berry,

Lobelia Inflata-Indian Tobacco, seed. Leontodon Taraxicum-Dandelion, root, Lini Semen-Flax Seed, \$2.00 per bushel.

Laurus Sassafras-Sassafras, bark of root, Laurus Sassaíras, pith, Lavandula—Lavender, flowers and 30 cents per lb.

Monarda Punctata-Horsemint leaves, Mentha Piperita—Peppermint, leaves, 25 Mentha Viridis—Spearmint, leaves, 25 Polygala Senega—Seneca Snake root, 75 Panax Quinquefolium—Ginseng, root, 50 " Pinckneya Pubens, bark, Rubus Trivalis—Dewberry, smaller

Rubus Trivalis-Blackberry, smaller

20

branches of root. branches of root, branches of root, Statice Caroliniana—Marsh Rosemary, 20 root, Sarsaparilla root, Spiraea Tormentosa-Meadow Sweet, Salvia—Sage, leaves, Sabbatia Angularis-Centaury, herb, 25

Solanum Dulcamara-Woody Night Shade, extreme twigs,

Symplocarpus Feetidus—Skunk Cabbage, root,

Spigelia Marilandica—Pink Root,

Stillingia Sylvatica—Queens Root,

5

Sesamum Indicum-Benne Leaf, Oucurbita Citrullus-Watermelon

Cucurbita Pepo-Pumpkin, seed, Triosteum Perfoliatum—Fever Root, Uva Ursi-Bearberry Leaves, Ulmus—Slippery Elm, inner bark, Verstrum Viride—American Hellebore, root, Xanthoxylon—Prickly Ash, inner

These articles must be thoroughly clean and perfeetly dry. The reception of which will continue until further notice.

M. HOWARD,

Surg. and Med. Pur. C. S. A. oet 15-1m