Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1862.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLA

the Council to meet has prevented the call of an extra session of the Legislature. A day or two after the inauguration of Gov. Vance, we remarked to several gentlemen that the necessary steps should immediately be taken to assemble the Legislature at an early period in the month of October. Our reasons for this opinion were, that no time was to be lost in preparing winter clothing for our troops-that if the Legislature met early in October it would have pleasant weather and comparatively long days to work in, and thus be enabled for some weeks to get along without fuel and candles, the latter being hard to get, even at the most exorbitant prices, and there being no gas pipes or fixtures in the Capitol, and no mode now of getting them-that if the business could not be finished by the time the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session arrived, the Legislature could run the extra into the regular session, and finish all its business and adjourn by the middle of December, and thus avoid the necessity of being in Raleigh during the inclement, and. in the best of times, searce months of January and February. These were our reasons for thinking that Governor Vance should promptly assemble the Legislature, but as we found but one person to concur with us in opinion, concluded that we must be wrong, and therefore did not bring forward our suggestion in

It will not do, as we have heard suggested, to say that the Convention was in existence, and President Edwards did wrong in declining, when called upon to do so, to reassemble it. The letter of Mr. Edwards proves with mathematical certainty that it was not in the contemplation of the Convention, when it last adjourned, that it was to be recalled for any of the purposes of Legmation for which the Legislature was com-Mr. E. knew that a Governor and Legislature had been elected, and that the former could, in connection with his Council. assemble the latter in extra session. That the Council failed to meet is no fault of Mr Edwards', nor could such a failure have been foreseen by him.

the Register.

As the Legislature cannot now be convened in extra session, the only mode by which the evils of the delay can be mitigated will be prompt business action on the part of the body wh n it meets. This must be no session for Buncombe harangues .-These the people will not bear. Let the C. S. Senator and all the State officers be elected at once. Action like this will get out of the way all the intrigues and embarrassments which will be sure, until these matters are disposed of, to clog, and most injuriously affee: legislation upon subjects of vital interterest to the State and country-essential, it may be, to the free and independent life of both. Let not, then, five days elapse before the Senator is elected, and all the State offices which the Legislature is called on to dispose of have been filled. Then, no extraneous influences can be brought to affect the legislation so momentously important to the State and country. If this course is pursued, the Legislature will be able to adjourn in six weeks, as many former subjects of legislation cannot now command or occupy

ARE SPECULATORS AND EXTORTION-ERS TO COST US OUR LIBERTIES!

This is a question which is becoming more and more urgent and pressing every day, as the operations of speculators and extortioners become more and more bold and unprincipled. Every necessary of life has has risen to such a height that our Army cannot be either clothed or fed, unless some means be devised to put a stop to speculation and extortion, and bring necessaries down to something approximating a reasonable price. It is to be hoped that the Legislature of this State will take this matter in hand, and find some means of restraining the obscene birds who are now praying upon the very vitals of the country. An attempt was made to get an ordinance through the Convention to prevent engrossing or monopoly, but most unwisely it was defeated, and the results of that defeat we are now most painfully realizing. The time has now come when this thing must be stopped, either by the strong hand of municipal law, or by the strong hand of the law of necessity. Our soldiers in the field must be fed, clothed and shod, or our act of madness to stop and split hairs on legal or constitutional points when the life of the Nation hangs trembling in the balance.

BRAGG'S VICTORY IN KENTUCKY. At last we have the truth in reference to

Gen. Bragg's victory in Kentucky, conveyed by his own official report. It was a victory, but one purchased at a great cost on our part. Looking at the great superiority in numbers with which Bragg had to contend, we have cause for thankfulness that his comparatively little army had not been overpowered. Nothing but the best of Generalship, backed We very much regret that the failure of by the best of pluck on the part of our troops, could have saved our army.

> In connection with this battle, we have a charge to make against our old friend "Mr. Pugstyles," of the Petersburg Express .-The glowing description given by him of our brilliant, signal and substantial success, lifted us to the very attic of exaltation and exultation. His account was so elaborate, and at the same time so graphic, that in imagination we could see the fight. We could see Buell ensnared in the gorge, from the sides of which our batteries rained upon his devoted army one continued and blasting shower of shot and shell. We could see his men falling by hundreds, and literally choking up with their mutilated carcases that "Valley of the Shadow of Death." We could see Kirby Smith in the enemy's front dealing death and destruction upon his shattered, but, per force, advancing columns, while we could hear the roar of Marshall's cannon, telling him in thunder tones that whether he advanced or retreated, his fate would be annihilation or captivity. Then we could see the desperate charge with which Buell bursted through a part of Marshall's division, and could even follow him to the banks of the Kentucky river, where we beheld his wretched troops struggling with the foaming waters, some going down never to rise in this life again, while some flying from the Avengers of blood, gained the opposite bank, and sought the cover of the forest, to linger, and starve, and die. Having seen all this as plainly as we saw the nose in Mr. Pugstyles' classical face the last time we fore-gathered. we could not belp thinking it a little hard that he should have let us down by the run from the attic to the first story. Fortunately for us, we alighted on our feet. That our neck was not broken was no fault of his.

In conclusion, we must beg Mr. Pugstyles not to be so impulsive, excitable, and ready to believe "travellers' tales." Does he not remember the time, during the Crimean war, that he believed the Bank of England had suspended? Has he forgot

SPECIAL ELECTION.

A special election was held in Wake county on Thursday last to supply the vacancy created in the House of Commons by the death of Henry W. Miller, Esq. The election passed off very quietly, and a very thin vote was cast. The candidates were Col. Daniel G. Fowle and Capt. O. R. Rand. At the time of going to press all the precincts have been heard from except three, and the following was the result :

257. Fowle's majority,

THE PRICE OF CORN.

Why is the price of Corn so high in this market? A crop admitted on all hands to be the most abundant ever made, as nearly all the lands heretofore devoted to cotton and tobacco were this year planted in corn, has just been gathered.

FROST.

There was frost here on Thursday and Friday mornings.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN WILMING-

The bulletin issued by the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, under date of Monday, the

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

vate grounds. Eight Physicians report 30 new cases as having General, but he was not to be caught. There are some two that had not made any reports as late as ten o'clock. It is, more than probable that their reports will bring the average for

have made no report at all, so we may fairly assume that if full reports were received from all, the mortality would mount up to fully 20, possibly more. The demand this morning for coffins, hearses and other adjuncts of interment seemed to equal if it did not exceed any morning yet. The cool weather appears to exert a michievous influence; and where so many have already died, those now attacked. knowing the fate of numbers of their friends, become discouraged, anticipate the same fate for themselves and are thus less able to struggle

against the advances of the disease. The Journal bulletin of Tuesday, the 21st,

From further enquiry we are convinced that our statement or estimate of the aggregate of foe and a most relentless syranny. It is an number of comes issued from the Central Depot and known to have been obtained from undertakers and carpenters, it is almost impossible that the mortality could have been below 28 or 30.

The latest reports we were able to get from the Cemetery last evening the interments had reached 18. We are not certain that any others were

sent out. There may have been one or two more. This does not include negroes. Possibly we would not err materially if we placed the aggregate mortality yesterday, black and white, at 25. The Journal of Wednesdty, the 22nd, says:

Th number of new cases yesterday, shows some decrease, being not over thirty-three, and from the indications so far to-day, we are led to believe that the report to be made to-morrow morning, will show a still smaller number of new cases oc-

The interments yesterday at the Cemetery numbered as high as 10. It is probable that the total of deaths, including colored people, might exceed this by some 3 or 4. Thirteen or fourteen is as near as we can approximate the actual number of deaths.

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

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE-GEN. ERAL BRAGG'S OFFICIAL REPORT. The following is a copy of General Bragg's official report of the battle of Perryville, Ky :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,) Bryantsville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1862. SIR-Finding the enemy pressing beavily in his rear, near Perryville, Major-General Hardee, of Polk's command, was obliged to halt and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburg from Frankfort, I determined to give him battle there, and accordingly concentrated three divisions of my old command-the army of the Mississippi, now under Major General Polk-Cheatham's, Buckner's and Anderson's—and di-rected Gen. Polk to take the command on the 7th, bundred wretched rebels, and the taking of a lot and attack theenemy next morning. Withers's division had gone the day before to support Smith. Hearing, on the night of the 7th, that the force in front of Smith had rapidly retreated, I moved early next morning, to be present at the operations of Polk's forces.

The two armies were formed confronting each other, on opposite sides of the town of Perryville. After consulting the General, and reconnoitering the ground and examining his dispositions, I declined to assume the command, but suggested some changes and modifications of his arrangements, which he promptly adopted. The action opened at 12½ P. M., between the skirmishers and artillery on both sides. Finding the enemy indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was receiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously, and so directed. The engagement became general soon thereafto dark, our troops never faltering and never fail-

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

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

Ascertaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night, I withdrew my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg, and thence to this point. Major-General Smith arrived at Harrodsburg with most of his forces and Withers's division the next day, 10th, and yesterday I withdrew the whole to this point-the enemy following slowly, but not pressing us.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, [Signed,] BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Com'g. To Adjutant General, Richmond, Va.

FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIR-•GINIA.

We have but little news from Gen. Lee's army. We learn from the Richmond Dispatch that on Friday the enemy crossed the Potomac at Williamsport some ten or fifteen the usand strong, over to Martinsburg. On learning of the enemy's advance, Stone wall Jackson attacked him and drove him back across the river on a "doublequick." The Yankees are represented as not having waited for the second fire from our men .-The movement, no doubt, was intended as a ruse de guerre, to draw Jackson over into Maryand, having, it is presumed, laid a trap for that astute

Saturday morning everything along the lines was in statu quo.

SPEECH FROM A CONSUL .- The French resieach of the last two days up to 50.

Speech From A Consult.—The French residence physicians report 14 deaths as having dents of Mobile, Als., last week presented M. taken place yesterday. Nearly as many dectors Portz, the French Vice-Consul there, with a cape. In a li tle speech acknowleding the compliment, the Mobile Tribune says that-

> He regretted that the South had not yet been recognized by his Government, but from his full cobviction that France would always be found in support of a rightful cause, he was satisfied that this act of justice would not be long delayed; and that this hope was now stronger than ever in his mind, from the tentr of his recent advices.

> HUNG IN EFFIGY.-The Atlanta Confederacij has been informed that the citizens of Huntsville, Ala., lately hung in efficy Nich Davis, Jerry Clemens, and Geo. Lane, of that place, on account of their Unionism. Lane is openly for Lincoln and went off with the retiring Yankees. Clemens and Davis remain at home, but it seems that the people have no confidence in their fidelity to the South.

> The steamer Gen. Rusk has run into a Confederate port, with powder and other war supplies.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

New York dates to the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th, have been received in Richmond. We quote the following extracts:

FROM KENTUCKY.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated October 17th, contains nothing new. It says that General Bragg with forty thousand men was at Crabb Orchard, on Tuesday, and that he intended to encamp a few miles below there. He is rapidly rereating toward Mount Vernon.

Kirby Smith was going out of Kentucky on the road to Manchester, Clay county, thence by the road whereon Bragg is retreating towards Cumberland Gap. It is reported that the mountaineers are felling trees and otherwise blocking up ville, whilst the main body would be marching to der to leave the State.

The American says: "When the Rebel army were in the central part of Kentucky, they met with such a reception as their other army under Lee met with in Maryland. One of the chief difficulties they had to contend against was the The object there should be to drive the enemy from feeling of the people against their werthless curreney. The people were as much, if not more, opposed to receiving it as the people of Mary and, and such was their firmness against taking it in exchange for articles of merchandise, that General Bragg issued a general order, in which he stated that any refusal to accept it would be treated as a military offence and punished accordingly. However, before this arbitrary and cruel order could be enforced, General Bragg was driven from Lexington by General Buell.

The Union losses in the battle of Perryville (otherwise called the battle of Chaplin Hill's) are, we regret to perceive, much larger than stated in some of the reports. In Rosseau's division alone the total loss was upwards of 2,000, as follows: Killed, 465; wounded, 1,463; missing, 161-total, 2,089. Included in these figures are about seventy commissioned officers. This division, we believe, bore the burnt of the fight.

A correspondent, writing of the same battle,

The rebels have retired, and safely conveyed their valuables with them. Now, you ask was the battle of the 8th a victory. We answer that we do not regard it so. Our fearful loss of life, the loss of a battery, and the loss of so many valuable officers, are hardly remunerated by the capof guns and prisoners. We were certainly not defeated; the enemy was forced to abandon their

large number of prisoners. EXECUTION OF TEN MISSOURIANS. The Missourians who had violated their cath of allegiance to the United States were executed at Hudson on the 28th ult. A correspondent of the Philedelphia Press gives the following account of

The execution ground was about half a mile from the town, and when I reached there I found the troops drawn up on three sides of a square, while the fourth was occupied by the condemned and firing parties. After some time occupied in the preliminary preparations, each prisoner was blindfolded and kneit in front of his own execuer, and was continued furiously from that time | tion party. A venerable-looking, gray-headed chaplain, now stepped out from among the staff. and in a short, fervent prayer, commended the souls of these poor wretches to the mercy of God. before whom they would thortly appear. Everything was as still as death. The perfect hush, i I may say so, was painfully distinct, and I could see, even under the grave, stern face of General Merrill, a softening look, as if he was struggling hetween duty and mercy.

For a moment the silence was awful; then came the clear tone of command of the officer of the day: "Ready, aim, fire;" a rattling discharge; a puff of smoke; a groan, and all was over. The ten had paid the penalty of their broken oaths .-For a moment all was hushed as before and then you could atmost hear the long drawn breath of relief. The bright sun shone as calmly and clearly as before, but shone on ten corses, stiff and stark, where the moment before were ten men in the full flush of physical health. A surgeon stepped from the lines and walked along examining each body as he passed, then stepped up to the General with a stiff military salute, "They are all dead, sir." "Very well, sir." Not the change of a muscle, not the signtest relaxation of that outward sternness, the same grim face; and yet, I thought, a moment ago, you might have saved

THE INTERCEPTED PAPERS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD. The Herald publishes the subjoined letters which it says were captured some time ago by Gen. Buell while in process of transmission for file to Brigadier General Thomas Jordon:

GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO ADJUTANT GENERAL COOPER.

[Confidential.]

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 5, 1862.

GENERAL-Under the supposition that on the restoration of my health I would be returned to the command of Department No. 2, I had prepared, whilst at Bladin, Ala., a plan of operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, based on my that, with anything like equal numbers, you will knowledge of that part of the theatre of war; but hearing that my just expectations are to be disappointed, I have the honor to communicate it to | Morgan and Forrest, are ding such good serthe War Department, in the hope that it may be of service to our arms and to our cause. It was submitted by me to General Bragg on the 2d mark wherever they passed.

By looking at the map it will be seen that the forces operating in that section of country will be senarated at first by one river (the Tennessee). and afterwards by two (the Tennessee and Cumberland); hence they will be unable to support each other, being unprovided with penteon trains; but their operations must be more or less dependent on or connected with each other. I will first refer to those in East Tennessee and then to those In the first case, our objective points must be,

first Louisville and then Cincinnati. How best to them from Chattanooga, with Buell, a Huntsville and Stevenson, is the question. It is evident he has the advantage of two bases of operations, the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and that, if we advance towards our objective points without getting rid of him, we would expose our lines of communication with Chattanooga. We must then give him battle first, or comnel him to retire before us.

pers say he is now doing) we will be advancing the State, but the press despatches have not yet towards Louisville; but should be ven ure on confirmed this statement. In the 31, 5th, 21st Florence or Savannah, to unite his forces with Rosecrans or Grant, we will have to concentrate | doubt, the Republicans have elected their candienough of our forces from Middle and East Ten dates. The dalega ion, therefore, consists of sixnessee to follow him rapidly and defeat him in a teen Republicans, one Union Democrat and seven great battle, when we would be able to resume regularly nominated Democrats. Ohis and Inour march as before indicated. We must, how- diana have both gone for the Democrats by from ever as soon as practicable, construct strong works ten to fifteen thou-and majority. In Ohio the rable places to be found. to command the Tennessee and Cumberland Democrats elect thirteen out of the nineteen Cenrivers, for otherwise our communication would be gressmen. cut off by the enemy as soon as these two rivers shall have risen sufficiently to admit the entrance

of their gunboats and transports. The best positions for said works are about forty miles below forts Donelson and Henry, not far dred or three thousand men, who could hold out (with ample provisions and ammunition) against a large army. Under the guns of this work and along the banks of each river a series of batteries, armed with the heaviest guns (eight, nine, teninch and rifled guns) could be constructed, bear-

rigidirectly on obstructions rlaced in each of said

When Louisville shall have fellen into our posession, I would construct a work there for the command of the Ohio and the canal, and I would destroy the latter as soon as possible so completely that future travellers would hardly know where it was. This I would do as a return for the Yankee vandalism in attempting to obstruct forever the barbors of Charleston and Savannab. A detachment of our army could, I think, take Louis-

the roads over which the Rebels must pass in or- | Cincinnati; but if we could get boats enough, it would be shorter to go up the Ohio in them. To keep the command of Cincinnati, I would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Cov-

Now for the operation in Western Tennessee .there and resume the command of the Mississippi river for these purposes.

I would concentrate rapidly at Grand Junction Price's army, and all that could be spared from Vicksburg or Van Dorn's. From there I would make a ferced march to Fort Pillow, which I would take with probably only a very small loss. It is evident the forces at Memphis and Yazoo river would then have their line of communication by the river with the North cut off, and they would have either to surrender or cross without resources into Arkansas, where General Homes would take goed care of them. From Fort Pillow I would compel the forces at Corinth and Jackson, Tennessee, to fall back precipitately to Humboldt and Columbus, or their lines of communication would be cut off also. We would then pursue them vigorously beyond the Mississippi at Columbus, or the Uhio at Paducah.

We could thus compel the enemy to evacuate the State of Mississippi and Western Tennessee, with, probably, the loss on our part of a few hundred men. General Price could then be detached into Missouri to support his friends, where his presence alone would be worth an army to the Confederacy.

The armament and ammunition of the works referred to to be collected as soon as possible at Meridian and Chattanooga.

Such are the operations which I would carry into effect, with such modifications as circumstances might require, if the President had judged proper to order me back to the command of that positions, with the loss of several wagons and a army which I had, with General Bragg's, assistance, collected together and organized, and which I had only left to recover my shattered health, while my presence could be spared from it, and until he informed me that it was ready to take

Hoping for its entire success, I remain, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD: General, C. S. A.

GEN, BEAUREGARD TO GEN, BRAXTON BRAGG. [Confidential.]

CULLUM SPRINGS, BLADEN, ALA., July 20th, 1862.

My Dear General-Your letter of the 23d inst was only received last night. I give you with leasure the following views on your proposed operation from Tupelo, for I wish you the implost suc-

cess, both on your and the country's account. You had evidently but one out of four things to do. First, to attack Halleck at Corinth; second, to attack Buell at or about Chattanooga; third, to attack Grant at or about Memphis; fourth to remain idle at Tupelo.

From what you state the first is evidently inadmissable, and the last cannot bb entertained for one moment, for action-action is what we

Now with regard to the other two propositions, it is evident that unless you reinforce General E. K. Smith at Chattanooga, he will be overpowered by Buell, and then our communications with the East and our supplies at Atlanta, Augusta, &c., will be cut off; also that a partial reinforcement would so weaken you at Tupelo as to paralyze you for any other movements from there, hence you have adopted the wisest course in sending to Smith all your available forces, except just enough to guard your depots, & ... to the rear of your present position at Tupelo.

The third proposition would have afforded you some success, but not as brilliant and important in its results as the second one, if the newspapers will permit you to carry it into effici; for Halleck and Buell, occupying the base of a long isosceles triangle, of which Mobile is the apex, could get to Chattanooga before you, if they should become aware of your movements, and then you would have to contend again with superior forces, as is usual to us. The moment you get to Chattancoga, you ought to take the offensive, keeping in mind the following grand principles

of the art of war : First, always bring the masses of your army in contact with the fractions of the enemy, second, operate as much as possible on his communications without exposing your own; third operate always on interfor or shorter lines. I have no doubts always meet with success.

I am happy to see that my two lieutenants, vice in Kentucky and Tennesee. When I appointed them I thought they would leave their

By the by, I think we ought herafter, in our official papers, to call the Yankees abolitionists, instead of "Federals," for they now proclaim not only the abolition of slavery, but of all our constitutional rights; and that name will have a stinging effect on our Western enemies. I intend to Bue a general order on the subject whenever I assume a command.

Sincerely, your friend, G. T. BEAUREGARD. General BRAXTON BRAGG, Commanding Department No 2,

Mobile, Ais. In speaking of the elections in Yankeedom the Baltimore "American" says:

Additional returns from the State elections are to be found in our news and telegraphic columns. The large Democratic gains in Pennsylvania have made the result upon the State ticket doubtful. A special dispatch to the Washington Should be retire on Nashville, (as the newspa- S ar says the Democrate have in oubtedly carried

and 24th Congressionall District, which were in

In Indiana the Democrats bave certainly elected five of their Con ressmen. The Republicans have carried Iowa, thereby gaining four Congressmen by the increased apportionment of that State According to hese reported results, the from Eddysville, where those two rivers come Democrats have gained five Congressmen in within one and a half miles of each other. I am Onio and Indiana, whilst in Pennsylvania the Informed there is at that point a semanding delegation stands as in the present Congress.— elevation, where a strong field-work sold be constructed for a garrison of about twenty-five hun- result is a gain of two for the Democrats.

RELEASE OF GEN. DAVIS .- Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, on Tuesday, received an order from the War Department, releasing him from the arrest under which he has hitherto been confined since killing

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION .- President Davis has caused a special order to be issued by Adjut. Géneral Cooper, calling for the enrollment of all between the ages of 18 and 40, who are not exempt. There is, no doubt, an absolute need of more men.

Mat Ward, who killed a teacher in Kentucky some years ago, has been recently killed in Arkansas, where he last resided. His farm was guarded by Yankre soldiers, under whose protection he was picking his cotton. The Confederates a tacked the party, and Ward, who was dressed like the Yankees, was mistaken for one of them and killed.

Col. Thomas G. Lamar, of the Confederate Army, died at the Charleston Hotel on Friday last, aged 33 years.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

Advices from Nashville are to the 9th inst .-In the city there are, all told, 16 Federal regiments, averaging some 400 men to the regiment. Gen. Negley is still in command. Much discontent prevails among the Yankee soldiers because of the scarcity of provisions. They have recently receive but one ration of meat per week, and for some time they have received no pay. Many of them receive orders for clothing, boots, &c., upon the Commissary Department, which, as soon as they redeive, they sell for anything they can get for them. Our informant bought a pair of fine boots from one of them for \$2,50. Discipline, too, is lax with the soldiers. They are tolerated in many excesses, while citizens are treated with great severity. Since provisions have grown scarce in Nashville the houses of private citizens are daily entered and robbed of whatever can be found to eat, no matter how small the quan-

Andy Johnson is still in Nashville, but is much discouraged and chagrined at his situation. The prevailing opinion there was that the dity would Daily the suffering for provisions becomes greater. Among the chizens it has become already very great. Unless it is evacuated soon, or relieved in some way, the citizens must suffer from outrages on the part of the soldiers. But a few days ago the house of one of the ladies of that city was set on fire by the soldiers and burnt to the ground, and a gentleman who attempted to protect her was shot and killed. The lady was then taken to jail, but was relased in a day or two, the Yankees having become satisfied with murdering the gentleman and degroying her property. What with the lincense given to the brutal soldiery there, and want staring the citizens in the face, the condition of the latter will soon become terrible.

DIED: CLARA WALTON, daughter of Col. C. M. and

E. T. Avery, died September 1st, 1862, aged 13 years, 1 month and 20 days.

AT WHITAKER'S. OCT. 21, 1862. JUST RECEIVED-

1000 lbs. Wax Candles at the INDISPENSABLE WHITAKER'S O BARRELS NO. 1 RICE .. ENERGETIC WHITAKER'S.

FEW BARRELS SUGAR .-INIMITABLE WHITAKER'S

20 BOXES TOBACCO--E. A. WHITAKER.

12 Reads Blotting Paper, 20 Cases St. Julies Wine, 2 Boxes Pure Starch. DAILY EXPECTED ...

1000 lbs. Snuff, 1000 Cakes Toilet Sosp, At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

Notice. N ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company will be held at Halifax Court House,

Virginia, Wednesday, the 12th day of Nevember, C. H. CABANISS, V. F. Crawford, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL PROSECUTE CLAIMS AGAINST the Confederate States. Particular attention will be paid to those of Deceased Soldiers. All necessary papers will be prepared and forwarded by mail on being informed of the facts of the case. Address, V. T. CRAWFORD. oc 25-1m Richmond, Va., Post Office. Wanted.

GOOD NURSE FOR THE BALANCE of the year. Apply to MAJ. W. M. GORDON, Hillsbore', N. C. Wanted,

UR OR SIX ABLE HODIED NEGRO MEN, to chop wood, for which good wages will id. Apply to W. L. POMEROY. be paid. Apply to NK-BLACK, BLUE AND RED, ENG-lish and Confederate make, this day received, and

for sale for cash only, at W. L. POMEBOY'S. ENVELOPES, OF VARIOUS QUALI-

PINE WHITE NOTE PAPER, SUITAable for Ladies' use, for sale for each only, at MAP PAPER -- A GOOD SUPPLY, AND

y excelient quality, just received and for sale, for

Notice. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .. WAKE County-Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1862 :

Laura P. Cotton and others - ex parte. Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity of Wake County, at Fall Term A. D. 1862, in the above entitled case of "Laura P. Cetton and others," the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell the land and premises in the pleadings mentioned and described, on the 29th day of November next, at

public auction. The House and Lot are located in the City of Raleigh, on NewBerne street, about a half mile from the business part of the city, and is one of the most desi-

The dwelling house is large and commodious, con-taining thirteen rooms, with about 15 acres of land attached, having the necessary outhouses, and a well of the finest water. There is also a fine stable lot, and a well of water on it. Possession will be given

immediately.

The sale will take place on the premises, commending at 12 M., upon a credit of one year for one third of the price; two years for another third; and three years for the residue of the purchase money, the purchases entering into bond with two able securities.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. B