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

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1862

THE PROBABILITIES OF RECOGNI-TION.

For the last week the public mind has been very much exercised about the probability of our Confederacy being recognized by England and France. The Confederate press have differed in opinion, some journals taking the ground that the reasons for expecting speedy recognition were, to say the least, plausible, while others have been skeptical, not to say incredulous. All, however, we are glad to see, have been united in the opinion that no matter how great or how small may be the probabilities of our recognition, there shall not be the slightest relaxation of effort or preparation on our part, and that we shall continue to act as if the Confederacy and the Yankee nation were the only powers on the face of the earth, and must fight it out without any the slightest reference to third parties. This is a spirit which, if it does not secure recognition now, must enforce it at no distant day.

For our own part, we think that the probabilities of a speedy recognition are strong. On the appearance of Lincoln's emancipation Proclamation we predicted that its effect in Europe would be precisely the reverse of that which was contemplated by its wicked author. We believed that not only the moral sense of Europe would be shocked by the inhuman bid for a servile war, with all its concomitant horrors, but it would be regarded as a confession of weakness, and the last desperate effort of a foe who had tried in vair every other expedient of crushing his antagonist. We believed, too, that all the industrial interests of Europe woul I take the alarm at a proposition, which, if carried out, would blot out from the trade and business of the world the immense products of the finest and most diversified climate and soil on the face of the Globe. With the examples of Jamaica and San Domingo before their eyes, we could not believe that England and France would stand idly by, and see the Territory embraced by the Southern Confederacy, turned over to desolation, or what would be the same thing, the possession of emancipated Blacks, or stand idly by and see a conflict which would terminate only with the extermination of either the White or the Black race, now inhabiting this Territory.

These were our views with reference to the effect of Lincoln's Proclamation abroad, and passing events are rapidly confirming them.

But again: The failure to plant the usual cotton crop in the South next season would be a hard blow upon England and France. And this blow must be felt in all its severity, if the war continues beyond next March or April. The talk of its being the interest of England that we should not grow cotton for export, in order that thereby the production of the article in her Indian possessions shall be stimulated and her manufacturers be thus rendered independent of the cotton growers of the rest of the world, is, in our opinion, all talk and nothing else. England would gladly secure such independence if she could by possibility do so, and accordingly has for years and years put forth almost superhuman hand again? efforts to effect it. The best and most carefully selected American cotton seed, the best and most approved American plows and machinery necessary to the cultivation and realization of the cotton product, accompanied by intelligent and experienced cultivators of American cotton, were at different times taken to different parts of India, and in every case the result was the same. Cotton was produced, but not the desideratum-a substitute, or the nest approximation to a substitute for the long stapled American cotton. So conscious are the manufacturers of England that they must have a large admixture of American cotton with cotton obtained from other countries, that the machinery of all the mills has been adapted to this admixture, and would have all to be altered or remoddelled did America cease to export cotton. It is idle, then, to think that it is the policy of England, looking at her Indian possessions, that America should cease to grow cotton for export. The inability to get the American cotton crop of 1861 out of the country, the failure to make a cotton crop this year, and the certainty that if the war continues six months longer, no crop will be made in America next year, has put up the price of the article immensely, and will continue to advance it, should the war continue. until it will reach a figure which will cut it off from foreign manufacturers.

As for France, her supply from Algeria hardly comes within her estimate of what is necessary for her manufactories. It is, then. manifestly the policy and interest of England and France that this war should speedily sesse, and they know it cannot be stopped until the Confederate States of America are admitted as a free and independent nation into the circle of independent nations.

But there are, we think, other reasons why we may regard speedy recognition as probable. We have, more signally than ever did any other people, shown our ability to maintain our separation from and indepen-dence of the Government from which we mond Stock market.

seceded. In truth, we have, months ago, according to the very code of international law recognized by European nations, established our claim to enter the circle of independent nations.

This fact has at length been acknowledged abroad. Mr. Gladstone, a member of the British Cabinet, (the Chancellor of the Exchequer-see his speech in to-day's paper,) has in a public speech declared that "Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army, are making a navy, and, what is more important than either, have made a nation." Looking at the position of Mr. Gladstone, the time at which, and the circumstances under which this most explicit declaration was made, would it not be the height of improbability to believe that it was made without deliberate consultation with and without the concurrence of his colleagues of the Cabinet?

As germane to this subject, we take the following from an editorial article in the Richmond Examiner of last Saturday :

But in the present instance we are persuaded that facts already in possession of the Government have prepared it for the announcement of our recognition at an early day, and have obtained for the Northern rumour referred to an importance in official estimation which otherwise it would not have had.

We may safely say that a number of facts have been ascertained beyond all reasonable doubt by this government. These are that England and France were probably on the point of recognizing us at the time of the unexpected fall of New Orleans; that France could not act without the cooperation of England; but that the French Government had given express and repeated assurances that our recognition would not be delayed if we obtained successes in Virginia and the West sufficintly important to overshadow the great disaster at New Orleans. This is reliable, and is, of itself, quite sufficient to prepare the public mind for some new development just about this time on the subject of European recognition.

Putting all these things together, and looking at the fact that the New York Herald, while roundly abusing the Express, has not denied the authenticity of its statements, and that the other New York papers have been silent on the subject, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that early recognition is not improbable.

MR. LONG'S FAILURE TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

When the thorough-paced and unprincipled partizan Editor of the Raleigh Standard arraigned Mr. J. J. Long for his failure to attend the meeting of the Council of State, and attributed to him and his three colleagues who were likewise absent the base and, under the circumstances, the criminal purpose of thwarting and embarrassing Gov. Vance's efforts to clothe our soldiers and defend the State, we ventured the prediction that Mr. Long would give reasons for his absence good and satisfactory to every right-thinking man. This prediction, as will be seen from the annexed card, has been fulfilled. Thus, then, the matter stands: Mr. Graves was not a Councillor, Mr. Cunningham did not receive his summons in time to obey it, Dr. Hilliard was in the army and out of the State, and Mr. Long was prevented by "family reasons of imperious necessity" from attending on Saturday, did not receive the telegraph to come and be present on Monday until that day, when it was too late for him to come, but telegraphed he would be in Raleigh Tuesday morning, when he was informed that the Council had adjourned; and the Editor of the Standard again stands convicted of libelling respectable men for "party purposes." This is the whole case in a nut-shell. When will "Conservative" Holden try his

For the State Journal.

A CARD-"THE COUNCIL OF STATE." The Raleigh Standard of the 24th inst., under

the above head, states : "The Governor notified the Council of State to

meet in this city on Saturday last." The same paper of to-day says:
"Had Mr. Long attended, as he could, and should have done, the necessary steps would have been taken to repress speculation, to clothe our troops, and to defend the coast."

To a plain man whose ambition is fully satisfid by discharging every duty, any defence is an ungracious task, but justice demands that facts

should be known and stated. I was notified to attend a meeting of the Council of State, on Saturday, the 18th instant. I informed Mr. Ferguson, one of my colleagues, en route to Raliegh, that family reasons of imperious necessity demanded my presence at the time at home—that I presumed a quorum would be present (not having heard of Mr. Graves' resignation), but that if my presence was necessary for a quorum, to telegraph E. N. Petterson, at Weldon, who would send it to me here, promptly, and that I would obey forthwith.

A telegram, dated the 18th inst., at Raleigh.to me at Weldon, was received by me here, on Monday, the 20th, too late to attend.

Another telegram, dated 20th inst. to meet on the 21st was received on that day, the 21st, and I telegraphed in reply, to Pulaski Cowper, Esq., Secretery of the Council, that I would leave home that night; and I so intended to do, without fail. I received an immediate reply that "my presence was unnecessary as the Council had adjourned." I wrote to the Governor on the 20th inst., in relation to the failure of the due reception of the

These facts will prove my willingness to do all my duty.

Any measures that can be suggested "to repress speculation in articles of prime necessity, to clothe our troops, and to defend the coast," would have met and will meet my hearty approval; and the amiable threat, that "the present Council must give place, in every instance, to wiser and better men," will be a source of real gratification to JOHN JOS. LONG.

Garysburg, North Carolina, Oct. 28, 1862. Intelligence reached here yesterday that our men had had a brush with the Yankees in Martin County. There was also a report that the Yankees had advanced to Greenville in Pitt county. No particulars

STOCKS. North Carolina sixes are at 125 a 1274. and eights at 120 and interest, in the Rich-

THE LEGISLATURE. Speaking of the offices in the gift of the Legislature, "Conservative" Holden says that "in every instance original secessionists

shall give way to conservatives." Of course they "shall." What is Holden's conservatism but a conservation of office? When the old Democratic party ejected him from the office of State Printer, he regarded them as the most destructive party on the face of the earth, and to get back into it, or some other office, he became conservative.

CORRECTION.

In the account which we published of the late accident on the Raleigh and Gaston R Road, an unintentional omission was made, and a fact misstated. Surgeon General Warren accompanied Drs. Hill and McKee to the scene of the diaster, and rendered most efficient service. He also amputated the leg of Mrs. Roland, being assisted in the oporation by Drs. Hill and McKee.

In the case of Mrs. Roland, we regret to learn that mortification has ensued, and her death is momentarily expected.

Although I do not approve of soldiers finding fault with the manner in which those at the head of affairs in our Confederacy see fit to control their monetary matters, yet there is one thing which, situated as I am, I have frequent opportunity of witnessing, to my sorrow, and to the no little inconvenience of the soldiers, as well as the loyal citizens, in this section of the country. allude to the currency of Confederate money .-There has been no law passed making Confederate bills lawful tender throughout the Confederacy. The soldiers, are paid only in Confederate money; and many of the citizens-good Southern men, too-refuse to take it except at a considerable discount. Virginia Treasury notes are the only currency that is taken by all parties here, whereas if Congress, at its late session, had made Confederate paper a lawful tender, no one would refuse to take in without laying himself liable to lose the whole amount of his debt. I know of good southern families who heretofore have not scrupled to take the the national bills, and who therefore have no other kind of money. They are now informed by the butchers and bakers that they can get no more meat or bread unless they pay Virginia, or make a considerable discount on their Confederate money. Now, this is a grievance which it is hard for the soldiers and loval citizens to bear, and it is a subject which it seems to me should demand the attention of those in power. As Congress has already adjourned, I see no better way than for the military, commanders to publish some order with regard to it, and not uffer the soldiers' hard-earned counted one-third before he can purchase any ne-

The above is taken from the Winchester correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, and shows the mischiefs which have already resulted from the depreciation of Confederate currency. The pay of the private soldier is \$11 a month. He is paid in Confederate money, and of course when he parts with that at a discount, his pay is correspondingly reduced. The private soldiers pay is small enough, in all conscience, when he realizes the whole of it in the best of money. How much can he afford, particularly if he is a married man, to lose in the way of discount on depreciated paper, and live, or enable those dependent upon him to live? If this Confederate money goes on to depreciate, the pay of the army will be merely nominal, and if it is supported and kept in the field, it must be done by the forcible seizure of articles necessary to its maintenance, or by prompt action in some other manner by the authorities, State and Confederate, to avert the evil of its disbandment.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCOTIA.

We copy from the Charleston Mercury an account of the capture of this steamship, of which brief mention has already been made. The Scotia was commanded by Captain T. S. Lebby, s Charleston man, the same who ran a privateer from that port, was captured, and made his escape from

The steamer, having on board about 106 tons of merchandise, left Nassau, N. P., on Sunday, October 19, for this port. She saw a Yankee cruiiser soon after leaving, and on Monday, having been detained near Memory Rock, discovered three Federal war steamers so stationed as to intercept vessels passing near there. One of these cruisers soon gave chase to the Scotia, and followed her all day, keeping up the pursuit with great vig-or, and was only got rid of when night came on This steamer was supposed to be the octorara a side wheel boat belonging to Commodore Wilkes'flying squadron. Some of the enemy's fleet appeared to be constantly in sight, rendering it necessary to carry a heavy head of steam to escape them. This constant pressure on an old boiler brought about a partial breakdown on Wednesday, and the steamer was brought to an anchor near the mouth of the Santee river, where she remained all day Thursday, trying to repair. On Friday morning, before daylight, the steamer got ashore on Bull's Breakers, where she was seen at early dawn by a blockader, who despatched two launches after the Scotia. The boats of the latter were all got ready to take off the crew, but in consequence of a heavy sea, which was ralling in, only the boat containing Captain Lebby and four other persons got away, the balance preferring to remain by the vessel. Captain L. landed near Sewee Bay, and was in sight of his steamer until Saturday morning up to which period the Scotia was still ashorand it is thought that the Yankees will be una ble to get her off. There were but two passengers after this unhappy struggle shall have passed on the Scotia, one of whom has reached this city, swift boat, and had her boilers, &c., been in thorough order, she would have run with the best of the Lincoln fleet. Her cargo was valuable for army purposes, as it consisted of shoes, blankets, heavy woolens, &c.

A BRAGG OF THE RIGHT SORT.

The Greenville (Tenn.,) "Banner," in noticing the arrival of the trains at Morriston with the spoils taken by Bragg in Kentucky, save the whole face of the earth around that town is covered with wagons. A letter writer says that Bragg has secured four thousand seven hundred, wagons loadded with provisions, &c. Some persons at first doubted the reported capture of 15,000 mules and horses, but the accounts received subsequently eem to confirm it.

ANOTHER CRUISER.

The Richmond correspondent of the Columbus Sun says that he is at liberty to state that a letter of marque and reprisal has been issued to certain officers of another splendid vessel, which will, be due time, sail from a Confederate port. The second officer is Colonel Charles Carroll Hicks, who for several months past, has rendered efficient service to the Government.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

HE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION PROSPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY-IMPORTANT SPEECHES OF ENGLISH STATESMEN.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes under date of October 11th, as

The Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, if designed to produce a favorable effect upon public sentiment in this country, has utterly failed in its object. It is discussed both seriously and sarcastically, ridiculed and scouted at. I know of no one throughout England, not even Lord Shaftesbury, who does not abuse, sneer, or shake their heads at it. One would suppose that the entire English nation had suddenly veered round from the extreme of radical Abolitionism to become the supporters and defenders of the system of American slavery.

Several different views are expressed concern ing the intentions and probable effect of this proclamation. Some pronounce it a violation of the Constitution, and whine piteously over the treason of which the President has been guilty. Others regard it as designed to inaugurate a series of horrible outbreaks and massacres, to which those of Delhi and Cawnpore bear no comparison. Others still, content themselves with declaring it utterly inoperative, and a mere piece of waste paper, as the attachment of the slaves to their masters is such that no action on the part of the former will follow, except such as will be hostile to the North. And others, again, regard it solely as an evidence that the Government has given up all hope of maintaining itself against the South, and now in frantic desperation, resorts to an expedient worthy of the most inhuman monsters in history.

All agree, however, in condemnation of the policy, and, if possible, the North (for it is imposible to avoid speaking sectionally) is more roundly abused than ever, while expressions of sympathy for the South are more earnest and enthu

I told you some time ago that English abolitionism was one of the grandest humbugs of the age, and the present conduct of the nation proves that I was right.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY—VIEWS OF THE LEADING ENGLISH STATESMEN.

During the recess of Parliament the members of that body have been addressing their constituents, and making speeches elsewhere throughout the Kingdom.

The Inquirer's correspondent says:

From the fact that the burden of these speeches is the American difficulty, it is evident that the object is to prepare the public mind for a recognition of the independence of the South by this government early in the next session of Parliament if the Ministry does not take the responsibility of doing it before. I do not know that I can better occupy the most of this letter than by quoting the precise language used on this subject by the most distinguished speakers, for from it you will obtain their views, and those with which they seek to impress the people. I commence with Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, as the great orator, not only of the Ministry, but of England, was put forward at Newcastle to enunciate the sentiments of the government. The quotation is long, but highly important, by reason of the source whence it emanates. He said, (or rather the Ministry through him.) as follows:

It is not very usual for a minister holding my office to detain a public assembly upon subjects of foreign policy; but there is one question possessing paramount and a sorbing importance at this moment, and so deeply and intimately connected with that fouching matter to which I have last referred, that I cannot avoid saying a few words upon it; I mean the deplorable, though, in my opinion, not doubtful, struggle which is now proceeding in America. I for one exercising my own poor faculties as best I can, have never felt that England has any reason, connected with their own special interests, for desiring the disruption of the American Union. I can understand those who say that it is for the general interest of the nation that no State should excel any other nations of the continent. I can understand those who say-and I confess it to be my own opinionthat it is greatly for the interests of the negro race that they should have to do with their own masters alone, and not, as has hitherto been the case, with their own masters backed by the whole power of the Federal Government of the United States. (Cheers.) This has been the state of things that has subsisted heretofore, and which some, I think, mistaking the interests of the negro, have thought it desirable not'to repeal.

But the laws by w.ich the slaves have been governed have been laws not made by the Federal Government, but made by the owners of those slaves. But the enforcement of these laws has not rested in the hands of the owners of slaves alone; they have had a right, a constitutional right, by the Constitution of the United States, to be supported against their own slaves in the execution of the laws that they (the slave owners) had made, by the whole power of the United States; and I can, therefore, very well understand the argument that it is not particularly to be desired, in the interests of the negro race, that the American Union should be reconstituted; but I must confess that, for reasons that I need not now explain, I do not think that England has any interest in the disruption of that Union, and that my own private opinion is, that it was rather for the interests of England that the Union should continue. I know that this is not the general may take, I think we feel that the course which statement, which is as follows: her Majesty's ministers have endeavored to purone. viz: that of maintaining strict neutrality under all the circumstances that have heretofore passed, has been a right course, and has been the empression of the general sense of the com-

munity. There is, and there can be, no doubt that where two parties are in great exasperation, it is not at all likely that he who maintains a strict neutrality will satisfy both, because in point of fact the atate of mind in which his conduct is liable to be judged of by the disputants is not a state of mind in which it is fair that we should expect from them a perfectly impartial conclusion; but what we may, I think, expect is that an honest course of neutrality will be recognized—that course, I mean, which we have pursued up to that dateaway, and when the circumstances shall be calmly considered. But I must confess it appears to me that if either party has a right to find fault with us it is the Confederate rather than the Federal Government. (Applause.) I mean that if we have deviated at all from neutrality our deviation has been against them and not in their favor. We have proclaimed neutrality and we have en- For the week ending deavored to preserve neutrality; but we have per-mitted the export of arms and warlike stores; we have permitted it to two parties-to the Confederates whose ports were blockaded by the Northern fleet; and we have permitted it to the Northerners, who have had perfect freedom to import all the

arms and stores they pleased. (Applause.)
I believe that course on our part has been a right and a just course, and I think the very statement of the fact proves that, at any rate, we have not had a biased influence in the policy of this country unfavorable to any fair claim that they had upon us. (Cheers.) Well, now, I will for a moment make an appeal to you on behalf of the people of the Northern States—I mean so far as regards our appreciation of their

Greater allowances are to be made for them. Greater allowances are to be made for exaggera-Greater allowances are to be made for exaggeration in the state of public opinion in that country under present circumstances than could ever before be clearly claimed for any other nation. Only consider what their previous history has been.—

They have never drank the bitter cup of misfortune, disappointment, and mortification. They have had but to will that a thing should be done.

Brown, Req., Mr. James Powell to Miss Helon M. Carpenter, all of Wake county.

In this city, on the 24th of October, by Mills H. Brown, Req., Mr. E. D. Matthew to Miss Farry Ford.

In this city, on the 29th of Got, by M. H. Brown, Req., Mr. William H. Horron to Miss Isabell Adams.

and it was done. Their course has been a course of prosperity and advancement without example and without a single check. They are our own kindred; they were, at any rate, if they are not now, our customers, and we hope they will be our customers again; but be assured, also, that, under all the circumstances, when their good feelings can have fair play, they have a warm affection towards England.

Never let us forget, whatever momentary irritation may cross the mind of that people, the reception of the Prince of Wales. (Loud cheers.) We know quite well that the people of the Northern States have not yet drunk of the cup of bitterness; they are still endeavouring to hold far from their lips; they have not yet drunk of the cup of bitterness which all the rest of the world seems to think that they must drink. W may have our own feelings about slavery; we may be for the South or against the South; but there is no doubt, I think, about this, that Jef-ferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, s navy; and they have made what is more than the other, a nation. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) I cannot say that I, for one, have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me but too probable that if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequence of that military success in an aggressive movement would have been that a political party favorable to them would have obtained power in that State; that they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party, and that the existence of those engagements, hampering them in their future negotiations with the Northern States might have formed a new obstacle to peace From the bottom of our hearts we should desire that no new obstacle to peace may be formed --We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States so far as regards effecting their separation from the North. I, for my own part, cannot but believe that that event is as certain as any event, yet future and contingent, can be, (prolonged cheering,) but it is because I am certain that this great event will arise, and the North will have to suffer this mortification, that l earnestly hope that England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow or pain upon hose who have already suffered much, and will probably have to suffer more. (Cheers)

All things considered, (adds the correspondent, this is the most important and significant speech that has yet been made in England, not because it was made by Mr. Gladstone, the great orator, but because it was made by the Chaucellor of the Exchequer, as the mouth-piece of the Government, af er due deliberation and preparation, the event having been announced for many

VIEWS OF SIR JOHN PAKINGTON.

The inevitable comment upon this speech was made, better than I can do it, a day or two later. by Sir John Pakington, the late First Lord of the Admiralty under Lord Derby's administration, who said to his constituents as follows:

If he was not mistaken, he thought that at the resent moment there was a subject upon the minds of almost every one in this country which had nothing to do with party, and which touched all—he meant the horrible war which was raging in the United States of America at that moment hear, hear.) He did not think that there was in Europe a man with a head to think or a heart to feel that was not filled with horror at the manner in which human blood was shed, human misery created, and every material element of prosperity was being dissipated in that purposeless war, which was carried on with a recklessness pefectly shocking, and which had excited the deep disapprobation of Europe (hear, hear.) As an avowed opponent of the Liberal Govern-

ment, he gave the Government credit for the caution with which they had acted. He imputed no blame to them. He acknowledged the difficult questions they had to decide; but, on the other hand, they had all a right to think for themselves; and, he spoke now only for himself. he thought the time was now come when some effort ought to be made by the great Powers of Europe to put an end to this frightful struggle .-He thought the time was come when not England alone, but England in conjunction with France, and possibly with Russis, ought to offer mediation of course on the basis of separation, and on the elear understanding that, if mediation was not accepted, recognition must follow. He could not help expressing a hope, after reading what was reported to have fallen from Mr. Gladstone at Newcastie on the preceding evening, that Mr. Jefferson Davis had created a nation in the Southern States of America. Those words, as coming from the lips of a Cabinet Minister, mere words of grave significance, and he did hope that he was not too sanguine in drawing from them the inference that the present feeling of Her Majesty's Government did not differ very widely from that feeling which he had taken the liberty

Thus (says the Inquirer's correspondent) we have the opinions of the leaders of the two great parties in England, showing that, however they may differ on other subjects, they are united in reference to the policy to be pursued towards our

We have some further extracts, giving the views of other prominent members of the Liberal party, all tending the same way, which will be laid before our readers on the first opportunity.

THE FEVER.

It will be seen by the annexed weekly return of new cases and deaths, that the epidemic has considerably abated since our publication of last

The physicians report 13 new cases yesterday which is a falling off of 12 from the day before. The interments at Oakdale Cemetery were 3, a opinion entertained: but whatever view you falling eff 1. We call attention to our weekly

> " 26th......12 Sunday, Monday, " 27th,.....13 " 28th,.....12 Tuesday, Wednesday " 29th24 Thursday, " 30th,......25 Friday, " 31st,......13

It may not be improper to state that one of the burials vesterday came from the Sound. The above account of deaths does not include negroes, or others buried outside of Oakdale Cem-

We have been promised a statement of the burials of the colored population in a few days, when we hope to be able to give as nearly as North Carolina --- Warren County. the prvailing epidemic.

RECAPITULAUTION. New cases. Deaths. Friday, 24th ult., 111 40 yesterday, Showing a decrease of 78 Wilmington Journal of Saturday. REPORTED DRAD,-It is stated, on the author

ty of Hon. F. H. Hatch, Collector of the port of New Orleans, that Mayor Monroe, who had been imprisoned by Butler, the vile beast, is dead. He died from the effects of his imprisonment on Ship Island, where he suffered with neglect all manner of want, disease and torture of body, besides that of mind.

MARRIED.

In this City, on the 18th of September, by M. H. Brown, Esq., Mr. James Powell to Miss Helon M.

The Federal General Buell has been superseded in his command in the West, by Gen. Resectant.

DIED: In this City, on Sunday, the 2d inst., of Diptheria, EWING, eldest child of the late General George B. Anderson, aged 13 months and 17 days. A deeply afflicted widow and mother, bereaved of her eldest born, bows with meekness and submission to the in. scrutable decrees of an All-Wise and All-Meroiful God, in the comforts of whose Holy Religion she finds her only solace.

At the residence of her father, in Orange county, on the 20th day of October, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. LYDIA ANN ATKINS, late consort of Lesley F. Atkins, and eldest daughter of William D. and Mary Jane Carlton. The deceased leaves an affectionate husband, fond parents, brothers and sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. She professed faith in the Re. deemer in early life, and died in the full triumphs of faith. May God, who, in his divine providence, has seen fit to call her hence, comfort those whom she

In Caswell county, N. C., on the 14th of October, 1862, of a disease contracted while in camp, Mr. JOSHUA H. BUTLER, in the 27th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the "Leasburg Grays," 13th Regiment N. C. Troops. The deceased leaves a wife and two children, a father, mother, brothers and sisters, besides numerous friends, to mourn their loss.

Notice to the Magistrates of Wake

Amose, James

Bell, Mrs E A

Bailey, Jno C

Camp, Abram

Carpenter, Z R

Cope, Harriett

Campbell, Jno

Crowder, W D

Dickson, Jno J

Dickson, Jno C

Ezenhower, Jacob

Franks, William

Harnon, Stanford

Flake, H J

Fokes, Joel E

Gordon, W B

Harper, H H

Holland, W H

Hughe, Jos W

Harrison, F B

Harrington, Josiah

Howle, Mrs Rebecca

Jones, Mrs Mary C

Matthews, Mrs Fanny

Myers, Capt Jno H

Kelly, Mrs Lucy

Mitchell, Drury

Meares, Joshua

Mason, E A

Ferebee, Mrs D D

Davis, Miss Zilpha

Dancy, Mrs Mary E

Creech, E M

Dees, Albert

County. THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUN. TY are earnestly requested to assemble at the Court House of this county on the THIRD MON-DAY OF NOVEMBER, INST., (Court week,) as mat. ters of importance will be brought before them in regard to procuring SALT for the County of Wake, If there is a full attendance of the Magistrates, a supply of Salt can be immediately procured, but if not,

nov 5-td C. C. Clerk. IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN. sealled for in the Raleigh Post Office, November Allen, Christopher

Pewell, Miss Lucy J Powell, Miss B H Burroughs, Major Edgar Pearson, Preston Barbee, Miss Lucinda Penny, Miss Frances Prate, D M Pearce, Mrs Sarah Powell, S W Price, Adam Paris, Jno Prince, William Powell, Jno F Pate, Mrs Grisally Pendleton, M M Riggsbee, William Reaver, James Randolph Robards, T L Rollins, J E Robertson, Dr Jas B Rierson, Miss Elizabeth Stallings, Fanny Staton, J.no Satterthwaite, Capt L E Scales, Peter Harriss, Polly (col'd) Steel, Jno S Stedman, Nathan A Hughes, Mrs Delia A Sulivan, James G

Separk, Joseph H Thompson, Mrs C M Tinsley, J B Tinsley, Wm N Vaughan, Joshua Velvin, Fealin A Womble, Jno 8 Welch, Owen Woodall, Mrs Martha A Wright, Julius W Wilkerson, D W White, James A Walfe, J J

Mannell, Miss Frances Malaby, Miss Frances Wray, James O Wooten, Rich'd C McRes, D G Propst, Henry M Williams, Miss Mary Ann age, Mrs Mary Ann Wrenn, Capt J Call for Advertised Letters, and give the date of the List. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Administrator's Sale. ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF November next, on the premises, I, as adminis. trator of Edward Jones, deceased, at public auction, will offer for sale the tract of land on which the deceased resided at the time of his death, situated in the county of Warren, and State of North Carolina.

adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Jones, Mrs. B. J. Hayes, Wm. L. Brodie, and others, containing about seven hundred acres. At the same time and place I will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, Thirteen Likely Negroes, about 400 bbls. corn, crop of fodder and oats, about three thousand pounds of tobacco, four excellent work horses, one fine Morgan mare and colt, one very fine young Morgan stallion 3 years old, stock of cattle and hogs, three or four thousand pounds of well fattened pork, wagons, carts, planta-tion tools of every description, Household and Kitch-

o be mentioned. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. B. JONES, Adm'r.

en Furniture, and many other articles not necessary

Warren County, N. C., Nov. 5, 1862-tds:pd

Trunk Lost .-- \$10 Reward. OST ON THE CARS, BETWEEN RA-LEIGH and Hillsborough, the second week in September, a Black Leather TRUNK, marked "Reecca L. Watkins, Clarksville, Va." The initials "L. Y. C." were painted on the back of the Trunk. A reward of \$10 will be paid to the finder if he will forward it to Mrs. Rebecca L. Watkins, or to the sub-

scriber, at Clarksville, Va. OBADIAH J. CHRISTMAS. no 5-5tpd Valuable Warren Land and Residence for Sale in N. Carolina. TINDER A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity for Warren County, will be sold, an WEDNESDAY, December 3d, 1862, on the premises, the TRACT OF LAND on which Kemp Plummer, dec'd, resided at the time of his death. The tract is

less than half a mile from the Town of Warrenton, contains about nine hundred and twenty acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn and other grains, is very well watered, having on it several excellent springs, some of them mineral, and is justly considered one of the most desirable farms and residences in Warren County. Terms made known on the day of sale. C. M. COOK, C. M. R.

four hundred barrels of Corn, one hundred and eighty bushels of Wheat, thirty stacks of Fodder, wheat straw, about one hundred fat Hogs, thirty head of Cattle, two yoke of Oxen, ten head of Horses and Mules, among them three thorough-bred Marss, and several other articles of value.

Terms made known on day of sale.

THOS. G. PLUMMER.

JOS. B. BATCHELOR,

Ex'rs.

COURT OF EQUITY, OCTOBER TERM, 1862. John Smith, and others ex } Petition for partition.

TN THIS CASE IT IS ORDERED AND decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the children of John R. Smith, deceased, who was a sen of Stephen Smith, dec'd, that they are entitled to one-fifth of one-fourth of the fund in this case, equally to be divided between them.
Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of baid

Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1862. C. M. COOK, c. M. E. November 5, 1862—wew

Valuable Lands for Sale in War-

PY VIRTUE OF A DECREE MADE IN the case of James T. Russell and others, exparte, at Warren Court of Equity, October Term, 1862, I shall sell, at the Court House door, in the Town of Warrenton, to the highest hidder, at public anction, on the 6th day of January, 1863, on a credit of twelve months, a TRACT OF LAND new in the possession of January Russell, called the Manaion track situated months, a TRACT OF LAND new in the possession of James T. Russell, called the Mansion tract, situated in Warren County, adjoining the lands of Weldon N. Edwards, John H. Bullock, Green Duke and others, and containing about fourteen hundred and fifty acres. Also, a tract in said County, adjoining the lands of William E. Davis and others, and containing about two hundred and twenty agres. Bonds with approved security will be required for the purchase money.

C. M. COOK, C. M. S.

November 5, 1862-tds.