

VOL. LXII



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

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1862.

THE ROANOKE REGION. The news from this important region of the State is well calculated to produce great anxiety in the public mind. From the commencement of this war we have been very apprehensive for the safety of the Railroads running from Petersburg to Wilmington, and it has been a matter of surprise to us that they have been so long unassailed by the en-Now we have no longer room to doubt emy. that the movement we have apprehended is about to be made, and that Weldon is the point to be attacked. This movement gas shadowed forth in an article in a late number of the New York Tribuner which very significantly stated that there were other ways to move on Richmond than from the North. We do not know what other troops besides Gen. Pettigrew's Brigade we have in readiness to meet the enemy at or in the vicinity of Weldon. It is devoutly to be hoped we have enough to meet him and drive him back, for it is worse than idle to disguise the fact that if the enemy gets Weldon and destroys the Railroad and the Bridge at that point, the South will receive the heaviest blow which has fallen upon it since the commencement of the war, for the next movement of the

COTTON AND TOBACCO -- A BISK. If the war continues to the next planting season, there will be great danger that planters, tempted by the high prices at which Cotton and Tobacco are selling, will devote much of their land to the production of these articles instead of grain crops, and thus the scarcity of food will be greatly and alarmingly increased. Many, governed by motives of patrictism and humanity, will not pursue this course. But we are taught by our experience in this war that more, in the baste to amass money which is characteristic of these times, will turn their attention to whatever will put most money in their pockets, regardless of what effect their course of action may have upon the country. To meet the case of this class of men. Congress should

Weekly

lay a tax upon every pound of Cotton and Tobacco made over and above so many pounds allowed to be made by the hand, This legislation, of course, would be made to take effect only upon the continuance of the war up to the planting season. Cotton is planted in March or April, and the seed for Tobacco plants are sown in February or the early part of March.

## SALT.

We trust the Magistrates of this County will pay attention so Mr. Ferrell's call, and secure a full Bench at November Court. which will commence on next Monday week. If they will do so, we shall secure for this County a supply of six thousand bushels of Salt, which it is estimated will give ten and and a half pounds of salt to each inhabitant of the County. If there is not a full attendance of Magistrates, this opportunity getting an adequate supply of Salt may be lost. And then what? The enemy have regained possession of the Kanawha Valley, and with it the Salk Works, and was, at the last accounts, shelling and driving off the salt-makers below Wilmington. So we have only the mines in Washington and Smythe counties, in Virginia, to look to for Salt, and they may be soon so pressed with custom as to be unable to supply us in time. So, "Squires," come to Court next Monday week, and do your duty in the premises.

# RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 12 1862.

#### From the State Journal. ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY IN THE

EAST. By passengers by yesterday evening's train we have further particulars of the skirmish hear Hamilton and of the operations of the Yankees as they advance. For the following facts weare indebted to a friend who witnessed a portion of what he recites :

• The enemy having landed large forces at Wash-ington on. Sunday morning advanced towards Hamilton, their advance guard consisting of about 3000 infantry, several pieces of artillerv and three companies of the "White Horse" cavalry. Three companies of the 26th N. C. Troops, Colonel Burgwyn, occupied Williamston on that morntheremainder of his regiment being at Rawl's Mill. On learning the advance of the Yankees and that he was likely to be cut off, Col. B. fell back to Old Ford and subsequently to Rawl's, hotly pressed by the enemy's cavalry. Before he could join the remainder of the regiment the charge of the enemy's davalry took place menioned in our notice of yesterday. Twice did the three companies of the gallant 26th repuise the ntire advance guard, which is represented as mposed wholly of new levies, and which would not stand the fire of the 26th. Of course a mere handful of men could not resist the advance of so large a body, and after firing nine rounds into them and killing and wounding about 150 (as was subsequently learned), the 26th fell back in exllent order to within a few miles of Tarboro.' The Yankees now have possession of Hamilton, or rather what was Hamilton-for we understand they have almost obliterated the town-firing buildings, demolishing what escaped the flames, and committing the most horrible outrages upon all ages and both sexes.

Their force at Hamilton is ascertained to be 0,000 infantry, 40 pieces of artillery and a large force of cavalry. - Uur troops are moving and will bring these fellows to a reckoning to-day, if the fight has not already taken place.

It would be imprudent in 'us to disclose what we know of the movements of our troops; but we are safe in assuring the public that the next they will hear of the Yankees now at Hamilton, or such of them as may escape, where under the cover of their ganboats on the Pamlico. Gen. under the Martin is at the head of our forces, assisted by

FROM EUROPE. THE AMERICAN QUESTION-SPEECHES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT-

Raleigh

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS. We gave in our last some important speeches

by the leading statesmen of England upon the American question, and we now publish some extracts from recent addresses of two of the members for Surry to their constituents:

ME. ALCOCK, OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr. Alcock, an old member of the Liberal par

ty, and now over sixty years of age, addressed his onstituents as follows :

It was impossible to come among them without ascertaining their views upon the leading quetions of the day, and probably upon no question dig the fall a deeper interest at the present mo-ment that the great questions invoiced in that disastrous wer which was now raging on the continent of America between the Northern and the Southern States. He could not avoid taking this opportunity of saying when that terrible struggle first broke out, he felt that as an enemy to the continuance of slavery the could scarcely be otherwise than opposed to what was termed the Southern interests in America, because he felt that, masmuch as they were the only parties in America who were the owners of slaves, to avow oneself in favor of those States would be to support slavery. It was, however, Earl Russell, who, with that clearness of perception which disunguished him, first placed this matter in a clear light, and showed to the world that the struggle between the Northern and the Southern States

was not a struggle which involved the question of the continuance of slavery at all, but that in point of fact it was, on the part of the Northern States. a war for power, and en that of the Southern a struggle for independence. (Cheere.)

When that was made clear its effects soon became apparent in enlisting the sympathies of Englishmen on the side of the Southern States. In this happy country everybody was in favor of independence, and, therefore, although property enough there had been no outward demonstration, all in this country sympathized with the people of the Southern States in their heroic struggle for other distinguished generals, and Governor Vance | liberty. (Cheers.) He had lately had much satof the work of Mr. Spence on the American Union, and he recommended its persual to every one who felt interested in this great question. It was a work written with much ability and displaying a vast amount of talent and information on the part of the writer, and he defied any one to rise up, after a careful persual of it, without be ing in favor of an almost immediate recognition of the Southern States. It was only a day or two ago that no less an authority than our own able and eloquent Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose voice upon public questions they were always delighted to hear, said that it was almost impossible no; to believe that Jefferson Davis had made of the Southern States a great nation, and that sentiment was applauded by one of the largest and most influential bodies of men in the kingdom.-He (Mr. Alcock) could not help feeling that the sympathy of all England, to whatever political party any section of its population might belong, was in favor of the Southern States.

and by a pertinacity which equaled, if it did not surpass, anything which they had read of either in ancient or modern times He could not help thinking that great good would result from this war. Nobody could doubt that it must end in the acknowledgment of the independence of the South; and if so, England would find the new republic one of her best customers, and that her whole trade with America would be vastly increased

BULWER LYTTON AND COLLEAGUE. Sir Bulwer Lytton was exceedingly reticent in his remarks, but as he was addressing an agricultural association, it was surmised that he was reserving his great speech for a future occasion. The only paragraph in his address concerning-American affairs, was as follows :

"May that terrible strife among our kinsmen of America be decided, then, in whatsoever way that may be most propitious to the permanent welfare of the people which Providence has endowed with so many noble qualities, and placed in a region so vast and so safe from all ambition except their own."

Bulwer's colleague, Mr. Puller, was also very moderate in his allusions to American affairs, confining his remarks simply to a regret that there should exist in the Northern States so bitter a feeling of distrust towards England.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON MR. GALDSTONE'S SPEECH. From the garbled extracts in the Northern pa-

pers we select the following :

The London Times remarks that it can hardly be alleged that Mr. Gladstone has gone beyond the bound of official reserve in the statement that Jeff. Davis has made a nation of the South. If any community ever did earn the name of nation, the Southern Confederacy have. It is the fare fact. It need have nothing to do with the politics of the question. It is wholly inde-pendent of moral considerations. Mr. Gladstone concludes very reasonably that the rebels, who are a nation, will remain so, and that their na-tionality will not be absorbed bask into the Union.

The London Daily News says it does not find fault with Mr. Gladstone for recognizing the progress which the South has made in establishing its independence; but, since he spoke of British

DESTROYING THE The Lynchburg Republican from Jackson's army, from whi following. The letter is date Oct. 23:

Registe

\* \* \* Yesterday I took a r truction done by our troops to th Ohio railroad. I left our camp n early in the morning, expecting or six miles, but kept following th umns of smoke encircling the atm had gone about fifteen miles, and smoke arising from the burning tir road as far as the eye could reac with one of Gen. Jackson's aids, my brigade had been ordered back they having completed their work of at Martineburg. I turned my course rection, where I arrived at dark, an night with Lieut. Warwick, of the I am now at General Jackson's he where I learn that the road was destroy terdsy to within three miles of Harp the Yankee fastness. About twenty-i ty miles of the road has been destroy many valuable buildings belonging The manner of destroying a DBDY. thus: The track is torn up and the piled up, then the iron rails are laid an ties and fire communicated to the whole. the iron becomes" hot it falls at both end bends in the shape of the letter V. This r the iron worthless until it is taken to the four and worked over.

The Chattanooga Redel, of Tuesday, has the following about an expected collision between the Confederate and State authorities in Georgia :

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has again come in conflict with Confederate authority by the action of the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in refusing transportation for some fifty barrels of whiskey, in accordance with a proclamation of the Governor in relation thereto. We understand that an agent is on the way to Georgia to take possession of this road for the en forcement of this transportation, as well as for other purposes. We await the issue with some curiosity, if things are as we understand them.

ALABAMA .- The Legislature of Alabama conened in extra session at Montgomery, last w Gov. Shorter, in his message, traces out the causes of this unjust and cruel war, and assorts the cause of the retreat of our army from Corinth to be the withdrawal of our troops from Penssooia; yet, he promises, Alabama will respond to every requisition made on her for the common defence. He recommends that a tax of twenty five per cent be levied on the State tax for the support of the families and widows and orphans of poor soldiers. AN ABBIVAL .- The Columbia "South Carolinian" learns that Major Cocking arrived a few days sgo in Charleston, having run the biockade from Nassau, N. P., where his regiment was stationed. The Major has resigned his commission in the British army to espouse our cause. He is a man of fine military education and has nobly distinguished himself in the Indian war and the batules in the Crimea.

would be upon Gaston, 12 miles dis tant, and the railroad bridge at that point would share the fate of the one at Weldon. and the track of the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad be destroyed.

Since the above was written, we have received the Petersburg Express of Thursday, which states that Gen. Longstreet's Division is expected at that City in a day or two .--When it reaches Petersburg it will probably be seat on to aid in the defence of Weldon.

A MOST DARING BURGLARY AND ROBRERY.

On Sunday night last the dwelling house and smoke house of Mrs. Wm. H. Haywood, Sen'r, was entered by false keys, and a conaderable quantity of bacon, sait and a taken from the smoke house, and about 50 lbs. of coffee, loaf sugar and flour from the The smoke house door had two good locks on it, which was opened by the robbers and locked again. In relocking the pantry door, a room in the end of the piazza of the dwelling, some noise was made which awoke white men and a negro fellow, with bags and thet of Richmondelargery above p lains walked off leisurely, using threats have been faithfully and skilfully they were interfered with. The moon was So much so, indeed, as to have free shining bright, and it was discovered that called forth, in times past, the comm they were all bare-headed. One of the white men had long hair, the other h wore a white round-jacked."

We would recommend to our police greater vigilance and efficiency.

There is now, more than extra a nucessity for vigilance on the part of mose entrasted with police duty in the towns and patrole duty in the country. The high prices of everything tempt to subbary and burglary. The owner of a farm that, this place lost 20 hogs in two nights, and we have been informed by a gentleman that a ne since a hogshead of tobacco was about stolen from its owner in the county of 2 In

view of the temptation to theft and h ry, we see the police of Petersburg and mond has been doubled. Would it not be well to increase the number of the night watch of this place ? Raleigh is, even more than Washington, "a city of magnificant distances," and it would be a great mistake to measure its police wants, particularly at night, by the number of its inhabitants. The population of the place could easily, and without being crowded, live in a third of the space the town occupies. Scattered wide

THE FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLI-

It is a subject of just pride and congratue every citizen of North Carolina see the credit of the State established on basis which commands the confidence of the country. Prior to the destruction of the old Government, there were few if any of the States whose Stocks stood above those o North Carolina in Wall street, and now, although we are in the throes of a bloody and the house maid, who, on going out, found two expensive war, they stand in the money marbuckets, standing near the pantry. She shead of those of any of the States of the sroused a negro man in the kitchen, when Confederacy. These facts are the second the black fellow ran off, but the white villed for. The finances of New Caroline

uah journals as Hunt's Merchants' Mag- 10 sho maliof Commerce, and others, sagacity made their

The Postmastar Generalshan asta post office in Wake county by the name of Vance Hill, and appointed Mr. James Hunnicutt Postmaster.

A Goop DAY'S WORK-The Legislature of Alabama, on Saturday, passed a bill, appropriating two millions of dollars for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers from that State .-This measure will relieve the hearts of the brave Alabama soldiers, who are now enduring the hardships of camp life, and give them the assu-rance that their families shall be considered their

operator (when, the Murght was in Aria derals boasted of the vine cations lanta, Ga., on the 27th of October and eshibi-ted to the editor of the Confederacy the pocket. le eshilf. instrument with which he operated the telegraph ines in Kentucky. He has captured and brought South sixteen sets of telegraph instruments since he joined Morgan's command.

PIEDMONT RAILBOAD .- The Greensbare Patriot states that the construction of this road is The losses of the 26th reported by us yesterday,

at 10 killed and 30 wounded, is now said to be about correct. The wounded number 29, the killed 10.

The 17th and 59th, did not participate in the light beyond the firing of a few scattered shels. and Tucker's cavalry were on duty elsewbere. We hope to have a letter trom our Army Correspondent in that quarter in a day or two.

We are happy to learn that our troops have succeeded in bringing with them a set of the most notorious scoundrels unhung, captured in Beaufort, Pitt, Martin, &c. They number some sixty, it is said, as rank traitors as ever graced a sapling We have heard but four of their names, viz : H. M. Davenport, E. W. Jones, Wilson Lamb and Abernathy Hall. Lamb is an unmitigated villain, it is said. He has made a fine business of forging Bowie Knives, &c., for the Yankees, and has not only always refused to help or countrymen, but has always assisted in hunting

we have no particulars except that they are notorious Buffaloes. Gen. Foster is reported to be in command of

the Yankee expedition. The Raleigh Standard gives the following ver-

sion of the above statement :

It appears that three companies of the 26th N C. Begiment had been sent down below Hamilton or Williamston, as other forces had been sent to other points, to enable our people to remove their negroes and other moveable property from beyond he county's lines. Many were availing them-selves of this arrangement, and were removing targetermbers of blacks. The Yankees hearing of this, determined to prevent it, if possible, and hance may ed a force in the direction of Hamilton or Wilkinston.

Cel. Bargwyn, with his small force, determin-to arrest their progress, and hence attacked mem, keeping in check a very superior force of fall back to a better position. The rumors about the landing of the enemy in Bertie, and on Tar river, and of his intended advance upon Tarboro', were believed to be premature. We hope that the rumored destruction of property at Hamilton, by the enemy, is also magnified or un-

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

There are eight new cases of fever reported for yesterday and five interments in the Cemetery.

The number of new cases is decidedly small, but the deaths now are very sudden, and the propor tion of interments to new cases is almost certain to continue large until the close of the epidemic. This morning felt more like frost than any yet; still we doubt if it actually froze. If the nights keep getting gradually cooler, as they have been doing, we will hardly miss having a nip before the end of the week. The trees are getting decidedly wintry in their looks. They are stripping to the storm, while their Summer garments row the ground far and wide. For all that, we say from examination, that not even the most delicate bud of the tenderest plant was killed last night by frost, for we made examination this morning for our own satisfaction.

Wilmington Journal of Tuesday. We learn that the white interments yesterday were 3, two being in Oakilale Cemetery, and one at a

private family burying ground. The number of colored interments was probably greater than that of whites; we are positively informed of three by a person who saw the coffins. No doubt the number was much greater.

The whole number of new cases yesterday was 5, which shows a decided failing off. We trust that we may by the close of next week, be enabled to record the total cessation of the epidemic. Journal of Wednesday.

Mr. Alcock is described by a London corres onnest or a worthern paper, as "a moderate and very not energetic man, representing a certain

SPEECH OF MB. LOCKE KING.

#### This gentleman was more impulsive in his remarks. He said :

If we were to believe the reports brought over to this country, and the braggadocio which, he was corry to say, was prevalent among the people of the Northern States of America, there could really be no end to this war until one or the other party was entirely exterminated. (Hear.) He must say that he thought the people of England had some reason to complain of the present state of things, because they had been most steadily and most disgracefully abused. (Hear.) Great cred-it was due to the press of this country. At the very outset of the war this country offered the

very best and soundest advice, and he would usdertake to say that if that advice had been followed the Northern States would have found themselves in an infinitely better position than they were at the present moment. (Hear.) Unfor-tunately that advice was not followed, and the North persisted in a course which, as was now plain to everybody, could not be approved.

In the first place, there was that unfortunate case of the Trent, which was still fresh in our recollection, and which would certainly not redound to the credit of the North, either now or when that unfortunate business was written. It was a studied insult to our flag, and they were exceedingly tardy in making the amende honorable. which was certainly expected by every nation of Europe-some of which were by no means triendly to us-to be immediately made. It was not, however, until we had made the most tremendous preparations for a war, which; "if entered into would probably have annihilated their navy, that they thought it necessary to make an apology to us. Contrast their conduct with our forbearance! They must recollect that if we had gone to war with them we should not have desisted until we had obtained that which we had a right to, namey, the State of Maine and the harbor of Portland. Hear.) We should have gained considerably by that war. They should recollect what their po-sition was when they were fighting for freedom and national existence in 1814. They fostered the war between France and England to divert a portion of our navy from them.

It had been said, but most wrongly, that in upholding the South we should be supporting slave-ry. We all knew that when the independence of

now glad to shiure his nationality, and c d be wished for our Chanceller of the Exchequer has just so sigbe an Irishman, an Englishman, or a German, a native, in point of fact, of any other country but his own. (Hear.) The United States should be the last to complain that a portion of its terri-tory wished to sever itself from them and to asnificantiy and so truly said, Mr. Jefferson Da-vis 'has made.' Let the abolitionists look to it. A slavery boundary State, under the protection of the North, is the only device which could render possible the perpetuity of slavery in Contederate sert its independence, because at the time they were waging their own War of independence they America." were, in very deed, Rebels; and in their memora ble Declaration of Independence what did they PROMOTIONS IN N. C. TROOPS. say? Why, they admitted that the time might SECOND REGIMENT.-Lieut. Col. W. P. come when in the course of human events it Bynum promoted to Colonel, vice Col. C. O. Tew deceased. Maj. W. R. Cox, to be Lieut. Colo-nel, vice Bynum promoted. The death of Capt. John Howard leaves the position of Major vacant; and makes Lieut. Jno. C. Gorman Captain. might be necessary for the nation to dissolve those political bonds which united them together. Well, then, the time had come, and the South in their turn, not liking the commercial oppres-sion exercised by the North, felt that they were justified in dissolving those political bonds which united them. What right, then, had the Nor-thern States to complain of the dissolution of the EIGHTH REGIMENT .- Lieut. Col. Price has resigned. Maj. Geo. Williamson, promoted to Lieuxenant-Colonelcy, vice Piles. Capt. J. W. Hinton to be Major, vice Williamson promoted. Capt. Jones, Co. F, resigned, which makes Lieut. W. H. Bagley Captain.—State Journal. Union? If they had watched the progress of the war, they could not but be filled with admi-ration at the daring heroism of the South, look-ing at the enormous difficulties they had had to Maj. Gen. Magruder left Vicksburg, Miss., on the 28th ult., for Texas. His headquarters will be at San Antonio. ing at the enormous dimoutlies they had had to encounter. Their Cabinet was presided over by men who were really worthy of the name of statesmen, and their Generals have also proved themselves distinguished in the field. The whole of the esingaign, from the first battle of Bull Ron down to the present time, had been distin-

10.00

No.

ment, could he not have said one word in favor of saving from the curse of slavery the vast countries which fall to one or other of the combatants, but whose destiny is at present undecided. The London Star thinks Mr. Gladstone's speech will tend to revive among the rebels (which, per-haps, as much as any other, lured them into re-bellion) the hope that the English Government would, in the end, be induced to lend them at

least an open sympathy and moral support. The London Herald says Mr. Gladstone's words are of course not the mere haphazard ex-pressions of individual opinion. They will be taken as the deliberate sanction of the Cabinet, of which he is a member. It will now be understood throughout Europe and America both that the English Government are convinced the time has come to recognize the independence of the South.

The London Globe says it has no authority to announce the day or hour the recognition will be given on the part of this country, but it is clear there is no doubt it would be given sooner. The sincere repugnance to countenance or encourage, by any premature act, the formation of an independent slave power, can alone account for the delay in this instance.

delay in this instance. The London Shipping Gazette can hardly suppose that Mr. Gladstone expressed sentiments at variance with those of his colleagues. Possibly he has been premature in the announcement of his views. At Manchester, recently, he publicly expressed confidence in the success of the Southern cause. He is, at all events, deliberate and consistent. If the opinions he has given utterance to are not shared by his colleagues, it is difficult to understand how he is to continue, in his present association, to advise the Crown.

The Star enlarges upon the warm reception given to the proclamation by the American press, and denounces the submissionists as a party of men who refuse to adopt a just policy, while they" wall over the lost profits on traffic with slaveholders." The London Daily News retracts its half-way censure of the proclamation, and now admits that t will produce good results.

THE "DIMES" ON THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN. The London Times, in some speculations upon the results of the Maryland campaign, concludes as follows :

"Of course, the contest is hencefor ward only for boundary. Maryland was one of the great difficulties. The South could not abandon that State with honor, and could not hope that the North would ever surrender it. Maryland has now had her opportunity, and as she has not risen to accept her deliverance, the Southern gov-ernment may well conceive itself absolved from any imperative obligations toward her for the future. Sooner or later,s time will suddenly arise when this question of boundary will assume an absorbing importance. Already the Northern States are gradually awakening to the fact that two nations are not like two pike, and that it does not follow because one is somewhat larger than the other, that the larger can swallow and digest the smaller. After a further quantity of useless butchery and carnage, and after the innumerable pospitals have been some more times filled and mptied, this truth will grow into a familiar fact. And the next thing then necessary will be, to have ready prepared some feasible line of fron-tien, which may also be discussed with femiliari-ty. Mr. Jefferson Davis seems to look more wise-ly toward this contingency than Mr. Lincoln.--Mr. Jefferson Davis has already provided him the

that new nation which

ANOTHER PARTISAN SUCCESS .- Col. W. C. Reulkner, with his regiment of Partienn Rangers, lately made a successful dash upon the Yankees at Bone Yard, Miss., capturing seven of them, with fourteen wagons loaded with cotton and driving the enemy back to their stronghold in the neighborhood of Corintb.

KENTUCKY JEANS .- A large quantity of heavy eans, captured by Bragg's army in Kentucky. has reached Augusta, Ga., and the papers of that city advertise, for 1,000 women to make up, the goods into winter clothing for the soldiers.

The Mobile papers state that official information has been received of the promotion of Brig. Gen. John H. Forney, commanding at Mobile, to the rank of Major-General.

The Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. has declared a dividend of five per cent.

LINES ON THE DEATE OF MRS. SARAH C. HARBIS, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOVEMBER 187, 1862.

We would not call thee back, dear one, Though much we miss thee here, For thou art resting now with God, Far from this world of care.

We stood beside thy dying bed, When death's cold hand was nigh, And heard thee welcome Angels 'round, To waft thee to the sky.

IIL S SALE Dear sainted one, thy body rests Beneath the cold, cold sod, But, O ! we feel thy happy soul Is resting with our God.

Prints ! Prints Prints ! ! 700 PRINTS. FALL AND WINTER 500 yards BROWN DENIMS. THREAD, HOOKS and EYES, NEEDLES, PINS, &c.

D. C. MURRAY'S. 8-w3tew2t

Notice to Garnishees. NUNFEDERATE STATES COURT District of Albemarie, Rocky Mount, N. C., May

ry. We all knew that when the independence of the South was acknowledged slavery would die out. But simultaneously with the desire of the North that slavery should beabolished, what had the North done? They had destroyed political freedom, and so harsh were their proceedings that every man belonging to the Northern States was

oc 18-wdw JOS. RAMSEY, Clerk,

apart, as most of the houses are in a large portion of the town, tempting opportunities are held out to thieves and burglars.

### THE WEATHER.

A delightful spell of Indian Summer was terminated on Thursday morning by a change to be superseded in his command in the West of wind to the East, and a cold rain which continued until late in the afternoon of that day. Some time during the night of Thursday, or early Friday morning, there was a alight fall of snow. The snow was visible at sunrise on Friday morning on the tops of houses, but soon disappeared. While we write on Friday morning the weather is very cold, and the sky looks very snowy. A day or two of such weather at Wilmington would clear out the Fever, which we are glad to see has greatly abated.

progressing finely. A large number of hands are now employed, and energy seems to mark the work. Mesars. Wilkes & Co., the contractors, are enterprising and energetic men.

GEN. BRAGG .- The statement circulated in some of the Southern papers that Gan. Bragg in by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, is pronounced wholly without foundation. It is stated that his explanations of his campaign in Kentucky are entirely satisfactory to the President. Gen. B. has left Richmond to resume the command of his

troops. THE NEXT NEWS FROM EUROPE .- The steam. ship Hibernian, from Londonderry on the 12th of October, passed Cape Race last Wednesday morning, on her way to Quebec. She has news five days later than the advices of the Australasian; but the ses was so heavy off Newfoundland. in consequence of the recent gale, that it was quite impessible for the agent at that point to board her and obtain it. We shall probably receive the Vearly all the shoes in Atlants were seized on Thursay, by order of Gen. Bragg, to supply the barefooter soldiers in his army.

THE KANAWHA VALLEY GIVEN UP. It is stated that our forges at Charleston, under

General Eohols, had been forced to retreat to prevent their being cut off, and that the Kanawha Valley, including the Salt Works, is again in possesion of the enemy. This statement is confirmed by the following extract from a letter, dated Lewisburg, October 30, published in the Lynchburg Republican:

"We are just advised that our army at Kauswha have had to retreat via Cotton Hill and Fayette C. H. The enemy are reported 15,000 strong fifteen miles below Charleston, several thousand at Bulltown or Summerville, and some 4,000 making up through Logan."

OUR Loss .- The Charleston Courier, of the 28th, publishes the official list of casualties nished from the Adjutant General's office, in the recent affair near Pocotaligo- It sums up one officer and nine men killed, eight officers and fifty men wounded, and two officers and seven me missing. Aggregate casualties 73.

The Macon and Western railraad Con the Superintendent of the Georgia State Bail-road, have each given one hundred cords of wood for the poor of Atlanta. guished by the greatest bravery and endurance,

36 On THURSDAY, the 27th of November next of the residence of the inte John II. Harrison, decid of the residence of the late John II Harrison, deo'd, in the county of Halifax, eight inlies was of Enfield, I will cell, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, thirty-six likely Negroes, consisting of the entire number owned by said deceased, composed of boys and girls, men, women and children, and among them are a good wheelright, carpenter and blacksmith, several very valuable house and body servants, and many excellent field hands. Terms made known on tany excellent field hands. Terms made known on tay of sale. B. D. MANN, Adm'r, oc 29-wids Battlaharo' N. G North Carolina----Warren County. COURT OF EQUITY, OCTOBER TERM, 1862. John Smith, and others -ox | Petition for partition

TN THIS CASE IT IS ORDERED AND IN THIS CASE IT IS ORDERED AND decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Balaigh Begister, no.ifying the chil-dren of John E. Smith, deceased, who was a son 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 said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1862. C. M. COOK, C. M. R. Movember 5, 1862-mfor

November 5, 1862-sta