THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1861.

THE NEWS, IN BRIEF.

The steamship Arago arrived at New York on the 31st ult., with 1,276 packages of arms, 600 packages of gunpowder, and clothing, for Gen. Meigs, and comprising complete arms, equipments, and clothing for 12,000 men .

Hon. W. Porcher Miles has been elected to Congress from the 2d district of South Carolina. Lieut. Col. Palfrey, who commanded the 20th Massachusetts regiment in the battle at Leesburg, in his official report to the Governor of Massachusetts of the Leesburg affair, says that the loss of the regiment was about 50 per cent. The officers engaged were 22, and only nine are safe. The number of privates engaged were 318, and

Gen. Robert Bobert Lee, of Virginia, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Coast Defences, arrived at Charleston on Thursday

the killed, wounded, and missing, 147.

at Charleston on the 7th, on his way to aid our South Carolinia and Georgia friends in repelling the Yankee fleet.

A telegram from New Orleans dated the 7th states that the total cotton crop of the year is 3,-699,926 bales, being a decrease from last year of 997 800 bales. The exports from New Orleans reach 1,915,300, and total exports of the Confederate States 3,764 340 bales, being adecrease from last year of 861,380 bales.

The Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Hatteras have been removed from Fort Columbus. Governor's Island, New York harbor, to Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The New York papers contain full reports of a large and enthusiastic meeting held in that city on Thursday evening, the 31st ult. We give the following condensation of the remarks made by one of the speakers:

MOZART HALL RATIFICATION-INTERESTING SPEECHES-GEN. M'CLELLAN DECLARES THAT HE DARE NOT FIGHT ON THE POTOMAC.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the "Mozart Hall" wing of the Democratic party of New-York was held on Thursday evening to ratify the | Swash about five miles off. Went to the Naponominations of the party leaders. Mr. Chatfield, in the course of his remarks,

This meeting to-night, this room filled to its utmost capacity with the freemen of their country, admonish me that as yet these people have not forgotten that they have right to guard and interest to protect, and that they live under a gentlemen, we have yet a country to care for .-We have yet a Constitution that is the supreme law of the land.

are dark enough, the principles of that party will bring this country out at its peril.

I am not prepared to say that they will restore this country to its prosperous condition before these troubles began; because I am not so blind as not to see that the termination of our present death of our loved ones who have gone to the

great party to which I belong has never been Abolitionist in its sentiments.

I have the satisfaction of knowing that no one | board to see that we had not given them up. of that great family has ever thought more of the black man than the white man.

None of us, gentlemen, not one, is responsible for the utterance and predominance of those sentiments which lie at the foundation of this great ate Flag and started in pursuit-proved to be

I know that during the campaign of last fall, in this spot, and elsewhere all over the country, we admonished those who have precipitated this country into its present perils, that if they carried into effect the principles that were uttered at Chicago that civil war must necessarily follow .-But the spirit of Abolitionism seemed to prevail. They said to us, "Ob, they dare not fight." And a gang of men paraded these streets night after night, preceded by torches; they were called "Wide Awakes." In answer to these admonitions of the Democratic party they said to us, "what if they do fight." "We can whip the South before the breakfast bell, and all creation after dinner." Gentlemen, where are these "Wide | which the Prony could be reached—impossible to Awakes" now? Go search your army. Go to the situations most exposed, and most dangerous. Go to the Navy-and you will search in vain for any of those valorous "Wide Awakes."

I do not say this by way of discouragement. If the war is necessary, and it is now upon us, in God's name let us prosecute it. Instead of that, room for five by putting one under the helmsman; what is the spectacle? What will be the history of the next six months? We will commerce with the glorious victory of Bethel, from there we will go to Vienna, and from there to Bull Run, thence to Chickamacomac, and from there to the last and attempted to get the men on board, place, the name of which I don't remember, and there you will find all these splendid victories that not only will make us renowned at home, but renowned abroad.

What did I hear to-day as coming from the Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces -- from Gen. McClelian? That he dare not fight on the Potomac. So that we shall have no more battles, I trust, this fall. We have now got in the field some five hundred thousand men, who have congregated about Washington and vicinity, and this array has to be supported at an expense of two millions and a half a day, and yet we are to have ne battles this fall. Why? Because the Commander-in-Chief said he dare not fight. Now, gentlemen, what is the English of all this?-Why, that this country will, in the first place, be placed under a heavier load of debt than any country on the face of the earth. And, in the next place, gentlemen, there is nothing more sure in my mind—the sun is not more certain to rise to-morrow-than that the independence and nationality of the Confederate States of America will be recognized by England and France and other European nations in less than six months,

Bowie-Knives nor Used .- A correspondent writting from Leesburg, says bowie-knives were not used, though the cavalry, under Capt. Ball, who had dismounted and were fighting on foot, used their revolvers with considerable effect. I have heard several accounts of rencontres with the bayonet, but probably no more than two or three actually took place. The Yankees ran before our boys could get within perforating distance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6.—A dispatch published in the New York Times, dated at Washington, Oct. 31st, states that the Federal army on the Potomac will not go into winter quarters within their present lines of entrenehments. No such purpose has been entertained by the Government, and no such suggestion been made by Gen. Mc-Clellan, who continues actively employed, and his preparations are on a large scale.

The World's dispatch states that President Lincoln had assured parties that a forward movement of the army had been determined on. The Tribune's dispatch states that the Navy Department has recently ordered 500 more rifled

[From the Newbern Progress.] SINGELTARY'S RECENT RECON NOITERING EXPEDITION-RESCUE OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF A

FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR, ETC. At our request Col. Singeltary has furnished us the following detailed account of his recent expedition down the river, which will be found exceedingly interesting. The Frenchmen rescued from the wreck attribute their deliverance to the extraordinary efforts of Col. Singeltary:

The purpose of the expedition was to make reconnoisance about Hatteras, and in case such damage had been suffered by the late storm as to disable the enemy, to have the force at hand to take advantage of it at once, and also to ascertian the real condition of the works at Beacon Island. This statement was made to Gen. Hill Sunday afternoon. He expressed his disapprobation of an attack on Hatteras at present and without fuller information and spoke of the necessity of great caution in such operations. I assured him that I should be as cautious as possible. No formal application was made for permission to leave, which was not considered necessary. The preparations for departure were made publicly and the Expedition left Newbern about 4 o'clock Monday morning. Arrived at Beacon Island about 3 o'clock, P. M., and cast anchor near the fort. Sent out a reconnoitering party that night. Ascertained that the fort at Hatters had not been Col. Clingman, with his fine regiment, arrived much injured, and gave up the idea of any demonstration in that quarter. Meanwhile about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning discovering signals across the bar, then at four miles distant, supposed to be the enemy. As day broke discovered an armed steamer with her ports down, and not doubting that she was a Yankee craft, opened fire on her. Before a second shot, discovered that she had raised the French flag. After some hesitation sent out a boat with Major Singeltary and Capt. Sirmond to make inquiry. On their return they reported that she was the French Corvette Prony, Captain De Fontanges, bound from Charleston to New York with dispatches from the French Consul; had missed her way and was aground between the North and South Bars .-Being still suspicious of Yankee tricks, sent my boat back to make further inquiry. On the way they were met by a boat from the Prony and returned to the steamer Albemarle, where I then was. The boat brought an officer from the Prony. who came with a request from his commander that I would send out the Albemarle and Napoleon to take off the guns and coal (6 guns. 150 tons coal) which he thought would lighten his vessel sufficient to get her afloat. I explained to him my situation-that the troops on the Napoleon would be in great danger of being taken by the Yankees if she went outside, but promised to return to Newbern and discharge the men and come back immediately. The Albermarle was at this time aground outside the Swash, about three miles from the wreck, where she had gone to get a supply of wood. The Napoleon was inside the leon and got under way for Newbern. Wind ahead. Had not been long under way when the lookout reported four Federal steamers coming in. Soon after the Pilot from the Albermarle came with the baggage of the steamboat and reported that everything was prepared to leave her if necessary. Got in the Pilot-boat and returned to the Albemarle. The Federal steamers hung Constitution, and are under obedience to laws around the bar during the afternoon but made no two of them went off South; the other two went towards Hatteras. Observed their lights in shore during the greater part of the night. Supposing of course they would be around the Corvette in I believe that yet, although the aspect of things | the morning, made an arrangement with the French officer to take nominal command of the Albermarle and raise the French flag, which was done. At the next flood we went affoat; kept up steam during the night, and at daylight started for the wreck. (I omitted to mention that the French officer had attempted to return to his vesdifficulty may be that our country may be left | sel but the wind had risen and finding it imposiprostrate, loaded with debt, and desolate with the | ble to pass the breakers came back to the Albemarle, where he remained during the night.) Succeedded first time in getting within six hundred yards of the wreck and were driven back by the break-I am not here to inquire into the causes of this ers. Returned and cast anchor and waited outwar. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the side. Made another attempt, not expecting to succeed, there being as yet very little lull in the wind, but thinking it would encourage those on

> Recurning from the second trial discovered steamers in the sound -- thinking it might be our fleet and knowing the Albemarle as a French steamer was in no danger from Yankees raised the Confeder-Commedore Lynch and squadron-went on board Flag ship Seabird, about 12 M .- informed Com. Lynch of all that had occurred and requested him to send one or two of his steamers to assist in case of any accident to the Albemarle to which he very readily assented-stated that he himseif thought it best for the Albemarle to try first as her loss would not be so great and if she failed one of the others could try-soon afterwards discovered that the Curlew, Capt. Hunter, was getting under way, and learned on inquiry that she was going to the Prony for the purpose of taking off the crew-returned immediately to Albemarle and started for the Prony-Curlew some distance ahead. Curlew went beyond the only place from get to the Prony except through breakers-Albemarle "lay to"-got in the Life Boat with Capt. Sirmond and the oarsmen-passed through the breakers without accident; went on board; all the boats gone but one: Proney's boat carried about 12 men; Life boat very small, could only find filled both and started the Life boat ahead directing the other to follow; Curiew dropped back and came alongside the Albemarle, as the small boats neared the Albemarle Curlew ran between

Alexander went to the wreck and one other boat In the course of the evening the entire crew. numbering 140 including officers, were taken off. No accident except that on the second trip of the Albemarles boat. She was capsized in the breakers, but through the coolness and skill of Capt. Sirmond the boat and all on board were saved. The Curlew and Albemarle returned to anchorage about dark or little after. Soon after a boat from the Curlew came and carried off the French Officers on board the Albemarle. During the night the wind shifted and it became smooth around the wreck and remained so during the day following. Next morning I addressed a note to Capt. de Fontanges of the Prony stating that I was about leaving for Newbern; soon after four of his Officers came back to the Albemarle. Left for Newbern, and arrived about 2 P. M. Provided quarters for those I had brought and also for those who were

they refused to do so and went to Albemarle: af-

ter this a life boat from the Curlew with Capt.

expected to come on the other boats. After supper received an order from General having gone on the expedition. About 1 o'clock, that they had in truth left him and gone to Hat-Fontanges and Com. Hynde to carry back the with additional aid; that after anxiously watchmen who had come on the Albemarle. Informa- ing in vain for their arrival that night, the RELEASE OF COL. MULLIGAN BY off his men, and that Commodore Lynch demanded my arrest for taking the Napoleon. The next day, after getting three night's sleep in one and furnishing myself with clothing in place of that which was lost in the Albemarle's boat, I returned to Camp Gatlin, where I shall have time to meditate on the impropriety of saving 140 Frenchmen from drewning without orders, or even an introduction.

In addition to the foregoing I will state that I had informed the officer of the "Prony" that he could not get to New York by land, and believed it to be understood that they were to come to Newbern and return thence to Charleston where the French consul could provide for them, and the

Yankees could not get hold of them. Further, that the "Napoleon" had been left at anchor just opposite my camp; that two thirds of her crew consisted of mea from my Regiment temporarily furnished as a matter of courtesy, and I thought and still think she was under my com-

their appearance after the first evening, but after they reflected that such an awful catastroexamining the situation of the French steamer went; phe might and ought to have been averted by off and left him to his fate.

From the Newbern Progress. [COMMUNICATED.]

WRECK OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE STEAMER PRONY-INHUMAN CON-DUCT OF THE YANKEES AND FEDER-AL FLEET-RRSCUE OF THE CREW BY THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALBEMARLE-NOBLE CONDUCT OF COL. SINGLETARY, AND SALYEAR AND SIRMOND-EXECRATIONS AND DENUNICATIONS OF THE YANKEES BY THE FRENCH COMMODORE-THEIR LOVE OF GAIN AND PLUN-DER-GRATITUDE OF THE FRENCH COMMODORE AND CREW TO THE CONFEDERATE AUTHORITIES.

We are enabled to lay before the public, the following account of the wreck of the French steamer Prony, and of the inhuman conduct of the Yankee fleet from the lips of the Captain. officers and crew, of that Steamer. The frigate Toulon in France on the 22nd of July, 1861, with instructions to sail in the American waters. touching at the various West India Islands .-Whilst on the voyage the Commodore of the Prony received orders from the Admiral on board the Flag ship of the squadron, to go to Halifax and thence to Charleston, in South Carolina, and thence to New York. When they received the order to sail for New York, the Commander of the Prony was on shore at Charleston, and the weather being boisterous and heavy, one of the Confederate steamers undertook to convey the Commodore on board of the Pronv. and whilst under weigh, and as the Confederate steamer approached the Prony, the steamer was fired upon by one of the Federal steamers, and thereupon a boat was despatched from the Prony to meet the Confederate steamer and bring him on board .-This action on the part of the Federal steamer. which the French Commodore characterized as "a mean Yankee trick" gave him no favorable opinion of the morals of the Federal Navy. The Prony left Charleston in rough and heavy weather, and the officers making a mistake in their calculation, whilstoff the coast of North Carolina the ship struck upon a shoal at Ocracoke Bar-all steam was put upon her and every effort made to get off-they fired guns, and sent up rockets as signals of distress, with the hope that some one would come to their aid and relief. In the mean time the little Confederate steamer Albemarle, Captain Salvear, being at Beacon Island, a boat and men commanded by Capt. D. D. Sirmond was despatched by order of Col. Singletary to visit the frigate Prony. By the aid and efficient management of Capt. Sirmond the large anchor of the Prony was gotten out and carried out so as to heave the ships head around for her relief; and after rendering every assistance that could be given-all which was fruitless-Capt. Sirmond returned with his men to the Albemarle for the purpose of having her brought to the aid of the French ship, but unfortunately he found that the Albemarle had gotton aground and could not be gotten off that day and not until the making of the next tide In the meantime four Federal formed under that Constitution. Thank God, attempt to reach the Frenchman. Towards night steamers have in sight, coming from the direction of Hatteras, and visited the French ship, and advised the French commodore to keep his ship on the strain of the large anchor as Capt. Sirmond had adjusted it and they would go off and bring other steamers to his assistance and aid .-The four Federal steamers then left him, and never retuned or sent him any aid. That night the weather came on to be exceedingly heavy and the sea ran high, which caused the French ship to break in pieces, and the French Commodore. believing that the Yankee steamers intended to play upon him a "Yankee trick" and were only waiting for the destruction of his ship so that they might plunder the wreck, threw overboard all of the small arms one cannon, &c., to prevent | it warns the Lincoln Cabinet to endeavor to make them from falling into their hands. The Commodore, officers and crew, were loud and deep in their curses and execrations of the Yankees. At daylight in the morning the Confederate S.eamer | many millions of people likely to be thrown out Albemarle having got off the shoal, made two of employment by the cotton mills, in conseattempts to get to the French ship, the sea running very high, which, for the time, rendered it | s aple. impossible for the Albemarle to reach the stea-

At 2 o'clock P. M. the wind changed to the westward, and the Albemarle made a third attempt to make the French steamer, and having, at the imminent risk of the lives of all on board, run as near to the Prony as it was safe to do. same commanded by Capt. D. D. Sirmond, with Col. Singeltary on board, succeeded in reaching the French steamer; and having put Col. Singelcordially received and greeted by all the officers and men, Capt. Sirmond, with the aid of the boats of the Prony, removed the entire crew from the wreck to the Confederate steamers Albemarle and Curlew. On one of the trips in his boat to the Albemarle from the French steamer, the boat with five of the French seamen and her crew. were overwhelmed with the waves and sunk-the boat turning completely over and casting the whole crew into the sea. In this perilous condition, after the men had been struggling in the water for the half of an hour, the French sailors came to their relief in a yawl-boat and rescued the whole of them from a watery grave, and Capt. Sirmond and all of the men were safely placed on board of the Albemarle. Nothing daunted by this disaster, Capt. Sirmond and his men soon bailed out the little boat of the Albemarle and immediately proceeded to the relief of the French crew, and continued to ply on this errand of mercy until the whole of the crew were safely rescued and put on board of the Confederate steamers Curlew and Albemarle. Fiftysix of the officers and crew of the Prony were brought up to Newbern in the steamer Albemarle and comfortably provided and cared for by the citizens of the town, the Commodore and the rest of the crew intending to follow them in another of the Confederate steamers. In the meantime, the French Commander, after conferring with Commodore Lynch, of the Confederate steamers, resolved to go to Norfolk en route for New York, and accordingly the whole crew were taken to that place by Commodore Lynch in the Confederate steamer Curlew, the officers and men leaving Newbern on Thursday night last, at 11 o'clock, for that purpose.

The French Commodore is not sparing of his denunciations of the Yankees, and unhesitatingly declare their conduct to be both unchristain and inhuman-he says, well knowing as they did, that he, his vessel, and crew were in the most im-Hill placing me in arrest with copy of charges for | force that they could command, and believing P. M., Curlew came up with orders from Capt. teras for the purpose of procuring and returning tion was also received from the Captain of the sea rolled high, and it required all his Curlew that the French commander had become strength of manhood and for itude to sustain very indignant on account of my having brought and support his men. He encouraged them in every way, but when he lost boat after boat, until only two small boats were left, which were insufficient in such a heavy gale to savethem, he awaited with painful anxiety and solicitude the dawn of day, expecting every moment that they would all be submerged by the waves and find a watery grave; but when at the break of day they perceived the little Confederate steamer Albemarle buffetting the waves and struggling for life as it were in attempting to reach them, his heart was cheered and they felt that there were still some friends on earth who manifested an interest in their wellfare; but all hope bazard and risk that she encountered, and be follows: gave up all for lost, being well assured that she | Pay, per month, could not survive in so boisterous and beavy a Rations, per month, see. And again, when she failed to reach him in Allowance for servants, per month, her first and second attempts, he believed all further efforts to do so would be vain and fruitless, he and his whole crew made up their minds to meet their fate like men, and

Further, the Yankee steamers did not make were sadly and mournfully afflicted when the humane and timely aid of the Federal fleet which they most inhumanly refused to render them. He says that they were greatly astonished, and it sent a thrill of joy through the whole ship, when the little Albemarle, which he perceived was a frail boat, most gallantly and bravely made a third attempt to save them; and, when she dropped her anchor apparently safely moored, and sent her little boat to their aid, they all devoutly gave thanks to God for their safe deliverence. And that too much praise and grateful commendation cannot be awarded to the Confederate officers, Colonel Singletary and Captains Salvear and Sirmond and their crews, for their brave and heroic efforts in saving them all from an untimely death.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

A few days ago the Richmond Dispatch published a synopsis of General Beauregard's report of the battle of Manassas, similar to the synopsis copied into this paper some days since from the New Orleans Delta. Thereupon a number of newspaper editors and correspondents commenced an animated discussion of the report, some censu-Prony of about eight hundred tons burthen left ring Beauregard and others condemning the President. General B., disliking to have his name brought before the public in conflict with with the acts of the Presdent, publishes the following card in the Richmond Whig:

A Card from Gen. Beauregard. CENTREVILLE, VA., (Within hearing of the Enemy's Guns.)

November 3, 1861. To the Editors of the Whig: GENTLEMEN:-My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of the synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do this publication, which was made without my knowledge or authority .-The President is the sole judge of when, and what parts of, the report of a commanding officer should be made public. I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department shall think it proper and necessary

for the success of our cause. Meanwhile, I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting the slanders and calumnies aimed at me. Alcibiades, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers : let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance. If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office seeking, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen, to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope, for the sake of our cause and country, to be able, with the assistance of a kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies; but I have nothing to ask of the country, the Government, or my friends, except to afford me all the aid they can, in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. I am not, and never expect or desire to be, a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people or the Executive. The acme of my ambition, after having cast my mite in defence of our sacred cause, and assisted, to the best of my ability, in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire into private life-my means then permitting-never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of m ycountry. Respectfully, your most obd't serv't,

G. T. BEAUREGARD. LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 .- The City of New York at this port yesterday, brings news from Europe

to the 24th ultimo-one day later. The L ndon Times published an editorial on the Federal blockade of the Southern ports, in which that measure effective at every point, or else there is danger of its being broken by the English Government, which has to provide for the wants of quence of the cutting off of the supply of that

While the Times thus expresses the Palmerston ideas on this point of the American question, we find the London Herald-the organ of Earl Derby and the aristocrats-after a complete silence of four weeks' duration on our affairs, out in a very violen leader on subject of the condemnation of the bark Hiawatha and other British vessels, by came to anchor; having but one small boat, the Judges of the Union Courts, for violating the blockade. The Derbyites pretend that if the decision of Judge Betts is not either reversed or disavowed, England will demand reparation for her tary on board of the Prony, where he was most ship owners and traders, even to the length of a war with the United States. The expressions of the Times and Herald are published merely as party bids for office

As the day of opening thesession of Parliament approaches, the American question is made a prominent topic in the after-dinner speeches of the English members of Parliament. Three Spanish war ships had sailed from Cadiz for the Galf of Mexico. England has stipulated, in the tripartite treaty, that, if a monarchy should be restored in Mexico, no member of the Bonaparte or Bourbon dynasty shall be elevated to the throne. Another British war vessel (the Medina) has sailed for the West Indies.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 7 .- The Governor's Message was read on yesterday, and is published this morning. The Governor refers to the early history of the

Union, and advocates the doctrine of State rights. He deprecates the power conferred on the President to accept State troops without the intervention of the Governor of a State, and pronounces the act unconstitutional and opposed to State rights. He says that Georgia has now fifty regiments in the field, forty of which are State troops, and ten independent regiments.

He recommends the issue of Treasury notes by the State, and also an advance to the planters of two thirds of the value of the cotton crop of the State, on certain conditions. He advises the re-enactment of the stay law, and alludes to the unpatriotic speculations of some dealers in articles of prime necessity, and asks that authority may be vested in the Governor to allow him to seize, for the use of the troops, such provisions as may be necessary for them, the State paying such reasonable com-pensation as may be fixed by competent valuing

He recommends that the State shall pay the minent peril and distress, and receiving assurances | war tax, and also that the State shall subscribe a from them that they should be aided by the whole liberal sum to the direct European steam company now formed, or forming, in Savannah. He closes his Message with reflections on our competency for self-government.

> GEN. PRICE JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Nov. 1 .- Persons from the West report that Col. Mulligan had

been released by Gen. Price. He was seen at

Warrensburg to-day, on his way to Lexington, to bring away a child left their. His release indicates that the commission from St. Louis some days since, to effect the exchange of Cols. Mulligan, Peabody, and Maj. Van Horn for Gen. Frost, Col. Bowen, and Maj. Williams, captured at Camp Jackson, has been successful.

GEN. SCOTT'S PAY .- The currentmonthly pay. subsistence, and allowance of Lieutenant General Scott were, and by order of the President conagain vanished when he perceived the imminent tinue to be, while he is upon the retired list, as

Allowance for hortes, per month,

Total monthly pay, \$770 Which makes an annual income of \$9,240.

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. PORT ROYAL AND BROAD RIVER IN POSSESSION OF THE ENEMY.

BEAUFORT ABANDONED.

We failed to receive the Richmond and Petersburg papers on Monday night, owing to the failure of the trains to connect. The Charlotte Bulletin of yesterday, however, furnishes us with the following highly important intelligence from South Carolina :

POCUTALIGO, S. C., Nov. 8. The Bay Point and Hilton Head batteries have been abandoned. The enemy have possession of of an honorable peace: Port Royal and Broad River. Everybody had left Beaufort. It is presumed the enemy will effect a landing at Beaufort to-day or some point

> SECOND DISPATCH. POCOTALIGO, NOV. 19.

Gen. Drayton and his command retreated from Fort Walker in two steamers by Pope's Ferry, safely, and are now at Blufton. The casualties reported are from thirty to forty

killed and wounded. General Dunnovant retreated with his command from Bay Point, via Lady's Island and Beauford to Port Royal Ferry. This morning Capt. Hamilton took off a company at Sawis Point, and landed with that and his own company at Port Royal and are now at Pocotaligo .-Beaufort probably, will not be burned.

A great amount of Cotton on the Island will fall into the hands of the enemy. It has been determined to burn Bluffton if attacked. The great points of danger now are the rail roads at Poco taligo, Charleston and Savanuah.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE. Railroad Bridges Burned and Telegraph

Line Torn Do wnby the Unionists. We copy the following dispatch from the

Charlotte Bulletin of Monday: RICHMOND, Nov. 9. Reliable intelligence received state that several

oridges on the Railway from Atlanta to Chattanooga; also, on Railway through East Tennessee, have been burnt-evidently proconcerted move-

The telegraph wires on those routes have been removed at several points. The Lynchburg Bridge, about two hundred feet span, on the East Tennessee Railway, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burnt about four o'clock this morning, by Unionists. A half mile of the rack is also destroyed. It is reported that several other Bridges have been burnt on the road South of Knoxville. No trains arriving, and the wires having been destroyed, makes it difficult

FROM KENTUCKY.

to ascertain the extent of the damage.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9. The Appeal correspondent says Gen. Grant has sent a flag of truce to Columbus to exchange

Gen. Polk refused to exchange owing to the nsulting nature of the proposal.

The bearer of the Flag acknowledges a loss of We captured 200 prisoners. They captured 26

The Federal Gun Boats are badly damaged by our batteries. Generals Polk, Pillow and Cheatham participa-

Another attack is anticipated on the Kentucky Memphis, to day, is like Rachael mourning for ner children. Business, generally, is suspended.

The wounded are expected to-morrow. Robert Johnston and C. D. Mitchell have been elected by the Arkansas Legislature as Senators to the Confederate Congress.

Mark's Regiment suffered but little The steamer Bill will arrive to-morrow with he wounded. We have no correct information of any of the

names of the killed or wounded, but will give the ist as soon possible when obtained.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS.

Dear Sir-My wife has been suffering with Dyspep. sia and Nervous Affection for several years, during which time she was as ill as possible to be alive; all hopes of life, by her physician, as well as by her relatives and friends, were blasted. Finally she commenced, in small quantities, the use of BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, which, in the course of eight weeks, (by daily using them,) restored herto perfect health. I am equally gratified to state that my child, about eight years old, was long suffering withthe Diarrhoes, attended daily by an able physi cian, without giving any relief; but the use of one bottle of these INESTIMABLE BITTERS restored him entirely to health and vigor. It is my firm opinion, substantiated by that of my family physician's, that BAKER'S PREMIUM RITTERS is the best medicine now before the public for the Yours most truly, above-mentioned diseases.

P. W. J. QUARLES. These Bitters can be had of WILLIAMS & HAY-WOOD, Raleigh, N. C., and by all the principal Druggists in North Carolina and Virginia Also, by Syme & Provan, New Orleans; E. H. Stabler & Co., Baltimore; D. B. Miller, Covington, Ky., G. W. Jones, & C. Co., Memp'iis, Tennessee, and by Barnes & Park, New York.

Orders promptly filled by addressing

K. BAKER, Proprietor,

A Good Chance to Buy Clothing AT FAIT PRICES.

Clothing of all the Different Grades,

HARDING'S.

THE STOCK IS WELL ASSORTED. (Small and Large Sized Men can be Fitted.)

THE HAVE OPENED WITHIN THE LAST week the following Garments: 500 Black and Colored FROCK COATS-from \$10 200 French Cassimere BUSINESS COATS-from

\$12 to \$15. 00 Lower Priced BUSINESS COATS-from \$5 500 Pairs of neat and handsome Colored CASSI-MERE PANTS-from \$7 to \$10.

to \$10. 300 OVER COATS-at various prices. 900 Handsome VESTS-Rich Velvets, Rich Silks, Cassimere and Cashmere, of all the various qualities.

At fair prices. We sell only for CASH. E. L. HARDING. Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. no 6-w&sw1m

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. WILMINGTOF AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD Co., Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1861. THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF

the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of J. A. WALKER, November, 1861. no 6-td bec'y.

MASONIC .- THE OFFICERS, MEM-BERS and Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Convocation of this MASONIC BODY will be held in this City on Monday evening the 2nd of De-\$270 | cember next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. The officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed in conformity with the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. WILLIAM T. BAIN,

Grand Secretary. Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 12, 1861-td

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PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE Confederate States hath set apart Friday, the 15th of November, instant, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and whereas, it is our sacred duty, with profound gratitude for past blessings, also to supplicate Almighty God for his continued kindness and care over us as a State and Nation; and whereas, this solemn religious duty is especially proper and incumbent upon us in the present serious crisis of our public affairs, when we feel so deeply, and are anxious to acknowledge our humble dependence on the Almighty in all things, and especially on Him as the God of battles, to give us the victory over all our enemies, and secure to us the blessings

Now, therefore, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex officio, of the State of North Carolina, do hereby set apart the said 15th day of November, instant, for the performance of said religious duty; and in conformity with the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, I earnestly request the Reverend Clergy of all denominations and all the good people of our State, religiously to observe the said day in solemn public worship, and as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Given under my hand and the seal of our State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, this 5th day of Novem-

HENRY T. CLARK. By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, Secretary. All the papers in the State will please copy.

WANTS.

TANNER .-- WANTED TO PROCURE the services of a good Tanner, to tan leather in the Eastern part of the State. No objection to a married man, but require sobriety and honesty.

WANTED .-- A GOOD DISTILLER OF Whiskey can hear of a good situation by ap-

plying at this Office. TTHE GENERAL MILITARY HOSPI-TAL for N. C. in Petersburg actually needs Bacon, Flour, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Lard, Eggs, Onions, Dried Fruits of all kirds, Butter, Je., &c., and it is believed the good people of North Carolina can and will spare these things in such propertions as will be in no way privations to themselves, whilst the whole will constitute an amount that will do a vast deal of good in the Hospital.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Surgeon General N. C.

City papers please copy.

PIVE A NO. 1 TAILORS WANTED.-None but the v ry best werkmen need apply.
sep 28—tf M, GRAUSMAN. CONCERT .-- THE RALEIGH MUSICAL

J CLUB (Professor Hansen) will give a Concert on THURSDAY EVENING, the 2'st November-the funds to be distributed among the Relief Societies of diers in the N. C. Hospitals.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE AG-RICULTURAL SOCIETY is requested to meet in the Court House in this City, at 7 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, 19th day of November, inst. Business of very great importance requires a full and full attendance.

By order of the President. P. F. PESCUD, Sec'y. Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861.

PLUMBAGO OR BLACK LEAD. TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM THE MINE NEAR Raleigh, thoroughly ground, cleaned and prepared for Paint, for lubricating axles and bearings of every kind, to prevent friction, for crucibles, for cleansing and polishing all sorts of metals, for facing the moulds of Foundrymen, and for ALL OTHER USES

to which this mineral is applicable- For sole in barrels and half barrels, in lots to suit purchasers, by ANDREW MILLEL. Raleigh, N. C. Richmond Whig, Charlest n Mercury, Mobile Advertiser, Montgomery Mail, New Orleans Bulletin, and Memphis Appeal copy twice a week for 1 month, and send bills immediately to this Office, when they

will be promptly settled. Each of the above papers will also please send a marked copy to the advertiser. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT TROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office for furnishing the North Carolina Troops with HATS. Proposals must be accompanied by a sample of the Hat, and must state the price and num-

ber which can be delivered per week, and also at what time the delivery will commence J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M. WARREN COUNTY LAND FOR SALE! DEING DESIROUS OF CHANGING MY RESidence, with a view to the education of my children, I offer for sale the Tract of Land on which I now reside, containing 436 acres, about one-half of which is in original woods, the balance cleared, except two small parcels of young pine It lies just North of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and equidistant from the Warrenton and Macon Depots, 24 miles from each. To any enterprising man wishing

tract in a short time. There are on the farm a great number and variety of choice fruit trees, embracing Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, &c., many of them young and thrifty. I will sell on terms that cannot fail to suit any persen wishing to purchase, and if desirable will receive in payment Confederate State Bonds or Tressury

to establish a Tan Yard or Distillery, it presents an

excellent opportunity for a profitable investment, and

the Pine* Timber and Wood would pay for the whole

Notes, or N. C State Bonds at par. Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at Warrenton, N. R. C. PRITCHARD.

*There is on the tract a large quantity of old heart NOVELTY IRON WORKS. RALEIGH, N. C.

S. BURNS & F. BATES PROPRIETORS, CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STRAM EN. J GINES, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows, Iron Railing, and every description of Iron and Brass Castings.

Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery. TERMS: Cash on delivery, P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one 12 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with Saw Mill, which we will sell low.

TORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION. FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND. The next Session of this Institution will commence

on Monday, the 2nd day of September, and continue ten months. Pupils should be sent in PUNCTU-ALLY at the commencement of the session. Having a full corps of teachers in the different depart. ments, it is to be hoped that the parents and friends of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will send them here tion as to the method of admitting Pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter, or otherwise.

WILLIE J. PALMER. au 17-wasw3m Principal.

RUN HERE, EVERBODY!

F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND
Retail Druggist, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., would announce to the public that he is now receiving from the South a splendid assortment of Perfumery, consisting of a superior article of Cologne Water, the very choicest variety of Extracts for the Handkerchief, namely: Victoria, Jockey Club, West End, Forget Mc Not, Geranium, Violet, Musk, New Mown Hay, Ess. Bouquet, Spring Flowers, Patchouly, Moss Rose, Sweet Briar, &c. He is also receiving a fine assortment of the best and most highly perfumed Soaps of the following kinds, namely: Toilet, Omnibus, Old White Windsor, Antiseptic and Avomatic

Tooth, Transparent, Military, Barber's Shaving, Bouquet, Forget-me-not, Walnut Oil, &c. In addition to the above articles, he is also receiving a Fresh supply of Medicines, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Pastes, a good article of Fine and Coarse Combs, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Matches (a good article,)

Pomades, Cigars, et cetera. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above, and various other articles, which will be sold on terms to suit the times

Heal, wash, perfume, comb and brush thyself; take a bottle of Bose Cordial, light a Segar, and GA LANG! Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1861.