hereafter be fairly

our army of deliverance in Maryland was not of the character we had been taught to expeet. Instead of thousands rushing to join our standard and co-operate in the work of delivering their own State from an accursed they hardly came by hundreds .-What, then, is now our policy? Obviously if possible, to make Maryland the "Flanders"-the seat of this war. In addition to our own, we have heretofore, had to support the large armies of the eveny. By this means a large portion of the soil of Virginia has been made desolate, while, until very recently, that of Maryland has been untouched by the rude and desolating band of war .-We must, in future, keep this war as much as possible off the soil of the Confederacy. and as Maryland seems to have chosen either to east her lot with Linceladom or remain neutral, she must abide the consequences of

that Gen. Bragg has es

DEATH OF COLONEL TEW. We deeply regret to be compelled to announce the death of Col. C. C. Tew, who fell at the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th inst. Col. Tew was born and raised in South en years ago, and established a Military Academy at Hillsboro', which was in a flourishing condition when the war broke dut. Colonel Tew was among the earliest to tender his services to the country, and having been com-N. C. State Troops, was constantly in service to the day of his death. In the death of Colonel Tew North Carolina has sustained a great loss.

her position, both political and geographical.

THE YANKEES AT SUFFOLK ... IMPOR-TANT INFORMATION.

We learn from a gentleman who reached this city last evening from the vicinity of Suffolk that the Yankee army there has been heavily reinforced numbering now it is supposed; at least 25,000 men: We also learn that they have sent 10,000 men to Windsor station, on the N. & P. railroad, 11 miles this side of Suffolk. They have narrowed the guage of the railroad four inches from Norfolk to Zuni station, 7 miles this side of Windsor, and 11 miles from the point to which the track has been torn up by our people, and from which it is more or less obstructed to Petersburg. We would respectfully suggest to the govern

ment to have a force sent down to Windsor sufficient to capture the Yankee column there and also at Suffolk. They are mostly composed, doubtless, of raw recruits lately drafted, and could be bagged by half the number of Confederates .-They should not be suffered to repose there a day longer than they can be reached by our arms .-Now is a good opportunity to break up this nest of vandals. The game that it is playing is, we think, to accumulate gradually at those points a strong force from the new levies, and drill them for further operations at a future day. This game should by all means be blocked and the ulterior scheme be nipped in the bud. The scheme is, we take it, to march upon Richmond via Petersburg as soon as they can collect and prepare in the way they are doing a large force at Suffolk under the Northern draft, which they can do unless prevented by speedy and vigorous counteractive measures by our Government.

Petersbung Express. We learn that the troops which left Petersburg some days since for the purpose of attacking the Yankees at Suffolk, have return-Hill, on the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox. We think there is, to say the least, a good deal of plausibility in the speculations of the Express upon the objects which the Yankees have in view upon the South side of James river. After quietly and gradually accumulating a force at Suffolk, they might pounce upon Petersburg and Richmond before we could provide a force to re-

KILLED AND WOUNDED. We regret to learn that Captain Edward Graham Meares was killed at the battle of Sharpsburg, and Col. DeRossett very badly wounded.

against the Indians: Has the Government no lous to his death, which he did in the Universalist means of retallisting for such a breach of faith ? Church at Richmond, on Sunday week last.

he visit of Mr. Clay to in in 1844. at least twelve hundred, and the civic pro-

WOUNDED. Among the wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg were Gen. George B. Auderson and his Aid, Captain Robert Walker Anderson, of this State. Gen. A.'s wound was on the instep of his right foot. The wound is painful, but not considered dangerous,and very slight.

r places of business were closed during

the performance of the funeral ceremonies,

which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ma-

son, of the Episcopal Church, and concluded

military at the grave.

Adjutant Seaton Gales, of Gen. Anderson's brigade, we are slad to hear, came out of the battle unburt.

VELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON. The Wilmington Journal of Wednesday says that there were fifteen new cases of yellow fever on the preceding day. It was reported here on Thursday that Dr. Dickson had fallen a victim to the disease. The fever is said to be of a most malignant type.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, held a the Court House on Wednesday, 24th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the remains of Brigadier General Carolina, but moved to this State about sev- LAWRENCE O'BRIAN & BRANCH, His Honor W. H. Harrison, Mayor of the City, was called to the Chair, and W. R. Richardson, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chair man explained the object of the meetng, after which a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the missioned as Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of community. The following gentlemen constituted the committee : C. B. Harrison, Esq., John W. Syme, E.q., Col. H. K. Burgwyn, H. S. Smith, Esq., Hon. D. H. Courts.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee and unanimously passed ;

Resolved, 1st. That this community has heard with unaffected grief of the sad and sudden death of our honored friend and fellow citizen, Brig: Gen. Lawrence O'Brian Branch, who fell at the battle of Sharpeburg, Md., on the 17th inst., while gallantly leading his Brigade to victory.

2nd. That while weask the privilege of mingting our sorrows with those of his grieved family and relatives, we are yet conscious that our sadness is softened by the conviction that he fell where Honor, Courage and Patriotism placed him, at the head of his command, defending our homes and his countrys Independence.

3rd. That as a further testimony of our appreciation of his unspotted private character, his eminent public services, and especially his courage in the hour of danger, the Chairman do appoint ten persons as a committee to confer with the military authorities in making suitable arrangements for the ceremonies proper to be observed on the-arrival of his remains in our city. 4th. That the Secretary of this meeting furnish

copy of these proceedings to the bereaved fam ly of the noble dead, and also to the press of this city for publication. The following Committee of Arrangements were

appointed: Dr. E. C. Fisher, C. B. Harrison Esq., C. W. D. Hutchings, Esq., Thomas Hogg, Esq., J. J. Litchford, Esq., Jno. W. Syme, Esq., Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., W. R. Richardson, W. H. HARRISON, Chairman.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

DELIGHTFUL FROM MISSOURI.-A letter received by a member of Congrecs from Missouri, dated the 5th inst., gives the most encouraging account of affairs in that State. The State militis, to the number of fifty thousand, are said to declared for the Confederates, with the Lieut. ed, and are now encamped upon Archer's Governor of the State at their head. The Conferates are in possession of Springfield, and the Federal Governor has retired to St. Louis.

OPENING THE COMMUNICATION .- We learn erick. from the Chattanooga Rebel of the 21st that the train on the Nashville road returned on Saturday, having gone as far as Normandy, eightyeight miles from Chattanooga. Colonel Cole, the superintendent, says that he can have the entire road in condition to take passengers to Nashville in ten days, provided the military authorities protect the road as he progresses, and the Yankees will have entirely left Nashville by that time.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The Rev. H. G. Lake, of North Carolina, of the Universalist pursuasion, died suddenly on the streets of Richmond, last Monday afternoon, from a hemorrhage of the lungs. Deceased had been As we Expected.—The Yankees are about to in declining health for sometime past, but was send their army captured at Harper's Ferry, able to officiate in the pulpit up to a fewdays previ-

opic to the North Bestern and Bastern parts of Jackson's and Ewell's divisions were thrown to the left of Generals Hill and Longstreet. The enc-

tion of Norfolk, they enviced us more planely, and more completely isolated as from our brethen, yet some resolved to die, and all to soften much before we would swear allegiance to the Northern tyranny. This simple statement, broad-ly made by a citizen, who, instead of joining in the headlong flight of some of our refugees, rerned in a short time after the fall of Roanoke nd has remained stead by among his people, and can speak from knowledge, it is hoped with disabuse the minds of those who question our levalty to the just and glorious cause of the South.

The proportion of sympathisers in all the Eastern counties is small, in some exceedingly small. They cannot with propriety be called Union men, for the great majority have joined with the invaders either from ignorance, or fear, by the usual firing of three volleys by the or interest, or some other motive equally foreign to Unionism. They are mostly men without churching rel

gion or fortune; and consequently without influence over the smallest fraction of the respectable portion of their respective communities. Some few are men of means, or a certain standing in ociety, enabled by their money of their wits to maintain a decent appearance before the world, which serves as a cover to we know not the army dated Winchester, September 19, from Capt. A.'s wound was on the right shoul er, what mal-practices. But the great majority of these traitors- who have not even the tolerable plea of love for the Union-are simply the refuse of cur population.

> It is only with such men as these, a small knot of malcontents in each community, that officers of the "best government in the world"-that servants of a power vaunting itself Christian as well as enlightened, have leagued themselves in order to "min" us back to that nonentity the Union. With this estensible purpose, they have set down in each of our counties successively till they have satisfied thomselves with systematic, deliberate plundering, kidnapping negroes where they could not entice them, receiving stolen property, and violent seizure of private, unarmed citizens on the most flimsy pretences.

This is a brief and hasty, but a truthful statement of our situation. Since the fall of Roanoke our hands have been tied and our mouths closed. especially for six weeks past.

It is indeed hard that under these circumstances, when neither the State or Confederate Governments make any efforts to relieve us from such foul oppression, our own friends and brethren should point the finger of scorn at us and call us Unionists! VERITAS.

Raleigh and Richmond papers please copy.

FOR THE REGISTER. AUBURN, Sept. 25, 1862.

John W. Syme, Esq.: this District as well as of others, allow me, through your paper, to recommend Capt. O. R. RAND as a suitable man to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons in the ensuing Legislature caused by the death of the lamented H. W. Miller.

That Captain Rand is eminently qualified and deserving, no one who knows him will doubt for a moment, for while he is modest and retiring, he s known to possess unusual talent. He has just been released, having been a prisoner since the fall of Newbern. His Company having long since reorganized, his position is filled. Then let him be elected without opposition, and it will be the right man in the right place.

AUBURN.

THE YANKEE LOSSES IN OFFICERS .- The Yankees lost in theengagement of Wednesday, Major General Mansfield killed, and Generals Hooker, again. Hartsuff, Daryee, Richardson, Edgwick, French, Sumner, Dana, Meagher, Ricketts, Weber and Rodman wounded. In addition to the above, in the bettle of Sunday Gon. Reno was killed. The following is a dispatch from Hooker to McClellan after he was wounded :

A great battle has been fought and we are victorious. I had the honor to open it vesterday afternoon, and it continued until ten o'clock this morning, when I was wounded and compelled to quit the field.

The battle was fought with great violence on

The carnage has been awful. I only regret that I was not permitted to take recrossed into Maryland. part in the operations until they were concluded. for I had counted on either capturing their army or driving them into the Potomac.

The Herald chronicles the capture of General Howell Cobb and his staff. It reports that General Cobb is wounded and has been sent to Fred-

A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP .- That the project of a military dictatorship for the North is seriously contemplated, there is no longer room for doubt. As cumulative evidence of the fact, we find in a late number of the Memphis Bulletin the following extract from a Washington letter:

Many are willing to invest the President with a military dictatorship, so that one mind, without so much distracting counsel, shall infuse new and terrible energy into the measures to put down the rebellion. A day or two since I attended the ceremonies of raising a flag over a new hospital, a mile east of the Capitol. Dr. Sunderland, chap lain of the Senate, and pastor of one of the largest. new school Presbyterian churches in Washington, was the orator. He boldly proclaimed the sentiments of the loyal North, that a new war policy must be inaugurated, or the rebellion never could be put down. He advocated a military dictatorship in the person of the President.

to He was frequently asked, indeed, if the who were expected to have joined Gen. Lee on a half serious way, on his hap- my advanced between the Antistam and the peburg and Hagerstown turnpike, and was to him that rumour had done Longstreet's divisions, where the conflict raged, extending to our untire left. The enemy was remain by the enemy, and he felt the pulsed and held in cheek; but prior to the arrival of the divisions of McLaws, Anderson and Walter, who had been advanced to apport the left wing and centre, as soon as they had crossed the Po-tomac on the morning of the 17th, that pertion people in any part of North Car-tomac on the morning of the 17th, that p out the South, would have be-of our line was forced back by superior nor As soon, however, as these forces could be brought joto action a severe conflict ensued. The chemy was driven back, our line was restored, and our position mais tained during the rest of the day. In the afternoon the enemy advanced on our right, where General Jones's division was posted, The bridge over the Antietam creek was guarded by General Teembe's brigade, which gullantly resisted the approach of the enemy; but their superior numbers enabling them to extend their left, they crossed below the bridge and forced our line back in some donfusion. Just at this time, between 3 and 4 P. M., Gen. A. P. Hill, with five of his brigades, having reached the scene of action, drove the enemy immediately back from the

> ing our ground. When the battle closed, after having raged furiously during the entire day, we retained pospression of the field and the enemy retired to his mer position. The conduct of many of our officers is reported by General Lee to have exhibited the most conspicuous and brilliant conrage: Our less was considerable, and we have to deplore the fall of Generals Branch and Starke, who died as soldiers love to die, in defence of their country.

position they had taken, and continued the con-

est until dark, restoring our fight and maintain-

Gens. R. H. Anderson, Lawton, Ripley, Armistead. Gregg and Wright are reported to have been led -none of them, however, dangerously In addition to the above, we learn from persons the have arrived from the field, that on the following day General Lee, who remained in possession of the field, took measures to renew the engagement; but the enemy had disappeared from his front; and it is further reported that after the removal of his wounded and the buria of the dead, Gen. Lee determined to cross the Potemac, and had established his Headquar ers at or bear Shepherdstown.

We have received a letter from an officer in which we make the following extract :

On Wednesday (17th) the fight was terrific. with tremendous losses on both sides, though the advantage was decidedly in our favor-we holding the battle field. Yesterday there was a suspension of hestilities. Our loss in general officers particularly severe, and is as follows:

Major General R. H. Anderson, severely ounded in hip. Brigadier General Starke killed, shot in four Brigadier General Wright, in breast and leg.

flesh wounds. Brigadier General Branch killed. Brigadier General Lawton, wounded in leg.

not dangerously. Brigadier General Armistead, wounded in foot Brigadier General Ripley, wounded in neck. Brigadier General Ransom, slightly wounded. Col. Alfred Gummings, (commanding Wilcox's

rigade) wounded slightly. It is also reported that Col. Lee (son of the General) is killed, but it is only a rumor, and, I

sincerely hope, incorrect. It was by far the most terrific battle of the war, and it is impossible to approximate to the killed of the Yankees. They lie in vast heaps on the field, and are counted by thousands.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday. FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY-ANOTHER VICTORY ON SATURDAY.

The news received yesterday fully satisfies us that the army under Gen. Lee re-crossed the Potomac on Friday last, and is now on the South bank of the river. The reports heretofore received, and which we were inclined to credit, SIR :- At the suggestion of many voters of that only a portion of the army had recrossed, prove to have been not well founded. From gentlemen who arrived last evening from the immediate presence of the army, we are assured that the whole column crossed, and the crossing was effected without the slightest attempt of the enemy to obstruct our passage.

Of the desperate and bloody battle of Wednesday, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, we have very tew additional particulars. Hen. A. R. Boteler, who participated in the fight as an aid of General Jackson, arrived here last night. He represents the engagement as resulting decidedly in our favor, and the victory obtained by our forces, it not complete, at least great and satisfactory. He left the army on Friday, after the larger portion of it had crossed the river. He speaks in the most hopeful and cheering manner of the operations of our forces in Maryland and the Lower Valley, and entertains the belief that the enemy will not make any serious attempt at invasion for some time to come. Our troops were buoyant in spirits, and ready and eager to meet the foe

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

An official disputch, dated Staunton, September 23d. was received early in the day yesterday communicating the inteligence of another fight and another decided and brilliant victory on Saturday. This dispatch was received Gen. G. W. Smith, and was read in the House of Representatives vesterday morning. The following is a copy of the dispatch :

General: A dispatch has just been received from Winchester, dated 21st. The enemy crossed 10,000 men over the river at Shepherdstown, and were immediately attacked by Jackson's corps and routed. Their loss very heavy; ours slight. Quite a number of arms taken. Jackson has H. B. DAVIDSON,

Col. P. A. C. S During the day nothing later was received with reference to this engagement, except that passengers who came by the Central train stated that it was reported at Staunton that our victory was complete, and the enemy were terribly slaughtered. The same reports also represented that we had captured some four or five thousand of the enemy. The Yankee force engaged in this fight crossed he Potomac at Boteler's Mill, one mile below Shepherdestown, and the fight must therefore have occurred in the immediate vicinity of that town. *

The statement that Gen. Jackson with his corps re crossed into Maryland, after the battle of Saturday, is hardly probable, unless there was a concerted plan for a similar move of our whole force. It may be that Maryland will again be invaded at an early day, and that Gen Jackson's column is the advance guard of a second invasion. But in the absence of facts, it is idle to speculate upon what our future movements will be

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG.

It is stated, upon seemingly good authority, that the President on yesterday received a letter in the batile of Sharpsburg the shock of battle was is thus shown to be incorrect. the most tremendous that ever occurred upon this The enemy found but few provisions in the

wounded and missing, will, it is now definitely known, not exceed five thousand.

Richmond Examiner of Wednesday.

RORTHERN REWS. T ACTOR THE CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICU-

The New York Herald of the 18th contains the following account of the seige and capture of Harper's Ferry by the Confederate forces under Jackson. The Herald represents that the capture was effected only by a most desperate seige of three days' fighting. The account below was furnished the Herald by its Frederick correspondent who had conversed with a number of the paroled Yankee prisoners who had arrived there: Our forces at Harper's Ferry numbered from

ht to ten thousand infantry and cavalry-most the latter, of whom there were about three usand, making their escape before the surrender of the place.

Colonel D. S. Miles, Acting Brigadier General,
was in command of our forces at Harper's Ferry,

and made a good light, notwithstanding the over-

whelining numbers of the enemy. He retained the command until about eight o'clock Monday morning, when he was severely, if not mortally, wounded by a piece of shell in the left leg. After this General White, who was present and engaged in the contest throughout, took the com-Our batteries occupied both Bolivar and Mary and Heights. Upon the latter were three large seige guns and some five or six smaller pieces. There were breastworks and earthworks upon Maryland Heights, but as they were originally in-tended to repulse an attack from the Virginia side of the river, they were not in very good condition to repel an attack from the opposite shore. There

were also earthworks and entrenchments at Boli-

var Heights in addition to those at Harper's

Ferry proper. Thus matters stood when the ball On Saturday morning the rebels commenced an attack on our patteries on the Maryland Heights and our forces there, with artillery and a trong force of infantry. Fighting continued at his point through the day, and there were a good many killed and wounded on both sides. About four. P. M. the rebels were largely reinforced. and were then in such overwhelming numbers that we were obliged to abandon the Maryland Heights and retreat across the river. This was wounded taken with them. The ammunition of both parties is said to have partially given out before the conclusion of the fight, and that stones were

used instead of balls for the artillery. Sunday night passed in comparative quiet, our assuring our forces of the presence of the enemy near our pickets.

hour skirmishing began on the Charlestown pike, but without serious results on either side. Our forces maintained a firm front and gave way not an inch before the advances of the rebels. The rebels also commenced at about the same time an artillery practice from the same direction, which was promptly and with spirit responded to from such of our guns as could cover the field in that direction. As is usual, but little damage was done on either side, although the rebel shells exploded in rather close proximity to our forces. During al

this time Colonel Miles was in command. At about two o'clock, P. M. the enemy succeed doun Heights, on the Virginia side, and opened ry : upon our position. Batteries were also opened upon our forces from the Maryland Heights, but rather weakly, and also from the direction of the Charles-

The cannonading from this time was terrific.-Our batteries from Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry and Camp Hill were in full play in response and the very mountains, rocks and valleys seemed to be slive with the detonations of heavy artillery. The mountains seemed to shake with the deafening roar, and the battle smoke hung like a pall over and about the combatants. The engagement was desperate and continued until about sundown, when the enemy, repulsed and beaten, withdrew from the fight and retired to a position out of range. After sunset the contest was suspended, and quiet reigned through the long night, each party busy with the preparations for the renewal of the coming contest of the morrow, which was recognized as likely to be the flercest contest

Neither party had effected any considerable advantage during the prolonged fight of Sunday, though the loss on either side was throught to be very heavy, and each was prepared to give and receive some heavy, telling blows on to morrow. The weary night at last was wasted, and the early ed:dusk of morning came, finding both sides up and ready for the worst. Not a moment passed during that long night that some ear was not listening for the rattle of musketry, which should tell of the coming of reinforcements from McClellan. But all in vato, and as each man went to his post at daylight, it was with the full consciousness that he was to rely only on the faithful band that stood around him for support and protection.

The rebels were not inactive during the night. Every hour was profitably spent in erecting new batteries at different points, bearing upon the dovoted town.

At daylight on Monday morning they opened with terrible power from seven or cight different points. In fact our works and forces were completely surrounded by their encircling fire. All our batteries replied except our large field pieces, the ammunition of which was completely ex-

During this engagement, Col. D. S. Miles reseived a dangerous and probably fatal wound in the calf of the left leg from the explosion of a shell, which tore the fleshy part of the leg entirely off, and caused a profuse and exhausting loss of blood. His leg was amputated at the knee by the city papers. surgeons of the eighth New York cavalry, from the effects of which he soon died. But a short time only intervened, before the

white flag was raised, and the surrender of the strong position, with its brave defenders and immense stores of ammunition tendered the enemy. The surrender was made at ten, A. M., and to General A. P. Hill, commanding one of the divisions of Gen. Jackson's army.

Gen. Hill received the surrender of the places and shortly afterwards the famous Stonewal Jackson appeared upon the parade ground, and fixed his headquarters there.

The enemy took nearly eight thousand prisoners, made up of the following regiments. Gar-ibaldi Guard, New York, Col. d'Utassy; one hun-dred and sixteenth New York, one hundred and at Saltville, N. W. Wooding, Esq., and also to make twenty-sixth New York, thirty second Ohio, sixtwenty-sixth New York, thirty second Ohio, sixtith Ohio, sixth research Ohio, night Vermont
THOS. G. WHITAKER, Ch'm'n C. C. tieth Ohio, eighty-seventh Ohio, ninth Vermont, first Maryland Home Guard, and one or two other regiments of which I could not obtain any particulars, being new regiments; besides an Illinois battery and some other artiflerists unknown to my informant.

After the capture of the place Jackson's trains marched through it, on their way to the valley of the Shenandoah. They were burried rapidly along, and seemed to be well filled with supplies per cent., and the rates of Passengers to five cents of all kinds. Over one handred and fifty wagons, containing the one article of salt aione, obtained at Frederick, were in the train. Other wagons contained clothing, shoes and other articles much needed by the rebels. The entire train was Immense, and would stretch for ten or twelve miles, and all were filled. The story that Jackson had from General Lee, in which the latter stated, that | but a small train of wagons with him in his foray

continent, and that the result was the severest store-houses, as the supplies were nearly exhaust-

nition found was, however, quite is eagerly appropriated by the rebels.

LATER PROM THE NORTH.

The latest Northern dates received are to the 20th. McClellan claims that he gained a com-plete victory over our forces in the bable of Wedneeday, and thereupon the New York Herald goes into costacies, and doubts if "Napoleon, in the Beyday of his career, accomplished so much in the same number of days" as has McClellan in the last seventeen. The Herald proclaims "the backbone of the rebellion broken," and cays that the Yankees have "now only to follow up this victory with zeal and activity in order to bring this war to a close before the meeting of Congress in December." The Herald lays down a plan by which Lee's "broken columns" may be easily capbared or appibilated, and says, in the meantime, Gen. Hallack can send an army corps of fifteen or twenty thousand by way of Fredericksburg and take possession of Bichmond. "With Virginis thus liberated and reinstated under the told flag," says the Herald, "the work of recovering North Carolina, and of settling with Charleston, Savannas, and Mobile, will be compartively easy: and equally feasible will be the advance of our land force from Virginia and Kentucky down to the Gulf-of Mexico."

Having settled the "rebellion" to its satisfaction the Herald then turns on England and France in the following style: The Ruppier of

Then, with our glorious Union reinstated in full strength, and purged of the disorganizing elements of Southern secessionism and Northern abolitionism, we shall be prepared at once to exact atonement and reparation from England and France for the insults which they have inflicted upon us, and for the aid and comfort which they have given to our enemy in a thousand devices ways since the outbreak of this rebellion. Then we shall be prepared to try the force of our republican ideas and institution in Canada, and to see that justice is done to Mexico.

The Yankee papers state that they had in the battle of Wednesday, the 17th, five corps d'armes and one division of regulars, all commanded by McClellan in person. They claim to have driven back the left wing of our army, but acknowledge that they got worsted on our right. Speaking of the Southern soldiers, the correspondent of the Herald writes :

It is beyond all wonder how men such as the rebel troops are can fight as they do. That those ragged and fifthy wretches, sick, hungry, and in done in good order; the guns were spiked and the all ways miserable, should prove such heroes in fight, is past explanation. Men pover fought better. Tuere was one regiment that stood up bet the fire of two or three of our long range batteries and of two regiments of infantry, and though the air round them was vocal with the whisforces lying on their arms, and only an occasional | the of bullets and the scream of shells, there they musket shot breaking the stillness of the night, and I stood and delivered their fire in perfect order: and there they continued to stand until a battery of six light twelves was brought to bear on them, At daylight on Sunday morning our troops and before that they broke. Nothing mortal can were aroused, supplied with their breakfasts, and stand a battery of six light Napoleon guns if placed in their respective positions. At an early | there is plenty of grape and canister in the ammunition chests.

> IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST-SUR-RENDER OF 5,000 FEDERALS AT MUN-

The surrender of Mudfordsville, Ky., by the Federal froops, five thousand strong, under Col. Wilder, to the force of General Bragg, numbering thirty thousand, is announced in dispatches from Indianapolis. The surrender took place on Weded in getting their batteries in position on Lou- nesday. The following dispatch tells the sto-

INDIANAPOLIIS, Ind., Sept 19 .- Adjutant Slauson of the 17th Indiana regiment, who escaped from Munfordsville immediately after the surrender of that place to the rebels, has reached this

He reports that the garrison there-numbering from four to five thousand men, comprising the Seventeenth, the Fiftieth, the Sixtleth, the Sixt-yseventh, the Sixty-lighth and the Sixtyninth Indiana regiments, and one company of cavalry and ten pieces of artillery - have surrender-

The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by General Bragg's forces, estimated at 30,000 men. Our loss in kiled and wounded was fifty. The rebels acknowledged a loss of seven hun -

dred on Sunday. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MEETING OF HIRAM LODGE, RALEIGH. At a called meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, on the

evening of the 19th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopt-WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Ruler of the Universe again to visit our Ancient and Honorable Frateruity by the removal of our worthy and much esteemed brother and friend, HENRY

WATKINS MILLER, who departed this life at his

residence in this city on Wednesday evening last-Therefore, Resolved, That while we deeply regret and mourn the loss which Masonry and the community in general have sustained in his death, we are forcibly reminded that we too are born to die, and, sconer or later, must descend to the tomb, and be numbered with the pale and silent nations of the dead .-We will, therefore remember our bounden duty, at all times and under all circumstances to bow with profound reverence and humble submission to the will of Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the famsincere condolence for their irreparable loss. Resolved. That in further token of respect for our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of this Lodge is directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity; and that he cause the same to be published in the ALBERT JOENSON,

Comwittee. S. M. PARRISH, JAMES A. MOORE,

DIED :

In this city, on the 22nd inst., in the 37th year of her age, ELLEN REEVES, wife of Henderson Reeves.

To the Magistrates of Wake County.

Y ble at the Court House at 12 o'clock, on SAT-

Sept. 25, 1862.

Notice. OFFICE N. C. R. R. CO., 1

COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 24, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHIP-PERS and others interested that the tariff of Freight rates on this Road will be raised twenty-five

per mile, on and after the first day of October. T. J. SUMNER, Engineer and Sup't. Wanted to Hire.

40 ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, AT

Apply to GRORGE WASHINGTON, on the premises, or the subscriber at Kinston or Ruleigh. Sept. 12th, 1862.