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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1862. THE NEWS.

The Yellow Fever in Wilmington, althonot abating in the number of cases, is be ginning to yield more readily to treatment than when it first broke out. In addition so the horrors of the pestilence, our afflicted fellow-citizens of Wilmington will encounter those of a scarcity of food, unless prompt aid is rendered to them by other communities. This we cannot doubt will be prompt-

The news from the North indicates that our entire army is on this side of the Potomae, and that another "on to Richmond" movement is contemplated by the Yankees. The death of Bull Nelson is a gratifying item of intelligence. When the truth is knowe, we expect it will turn out that be was the victim of a bar-room brawl. Buell's removal from the command in Kentucky indicates that he has fallen under the displeasure of the powers at Washington. He is said to be the most gentlemanly officer in the Yankee army, a fact which of itself will account for his losing favour with his masters.

The news from Europe will attract the attention of the reader. If the cause of the Union was at the last accounts considered desperate in Europe, what will be thought and said when Lincoln's atrocious Proclamation reaches the other side of the water ?

In Congress several propositions on the subject of retaliation have been submitted. We like that of Mr. Phelan best, and hope it will be adopted. We are for giving no quarter to murderers and robbers. Far too much leniency has been already shown to the accursed Yankees.

Brom our Army in Northern Virginia we learn that an attack from the Yankees was hourly expected. Our Army, having been black flag, and neither ask nor receive quarter largely reinforced, is said to be much stronger, and in a far better condition for a fight than it was at the battle of Sharpsburg. Our troops are in the best of spirits, and confident of whipping the Yankees whenever they may attack them. The position occupied by our forces is said to be naturally a very strong

THE BLACK FLAG.

We are glad to see that the subject of raising the black flag over our armies has been mooted in Congress. The Proclamation of Lincoln imperatively calls for the enactment of a law that in the future no more prisoners shall be taken by our troops, and no quarter given to our enemies. Butler's orders, and a hundred other outrages, were enough in themselves to have warranted the refusal of quarter to all Yankees in arms against us; but when, superadded, we have a proclamation inviting the slaves of the South to rise in arms against their masters, there is no longer time for doubt or hesitation as to the course we should pursue. The policy of extending the amenities of civilized warfare to a fee whose avowed object is to have a St. Domingo tragedy repeated in our midat, would be worse than puerile-it would be fatal. Let it then be proclaimed to every Yankee officer and soldier, that when he takes up arms to invade and conquer the South, he must make up his mind to kill or be killed-that the business of taking prisoners to be liberated on cartels of exchange is at an end, and that the South will, in the future, give no more quarter to a Yankee invader of its soil than would be given to a rattlesnake or an uncaged tiger. This, we verily believe, should have been the policy of the South from the outset of the war. The Yankee invader of Southern soil is upon it in the double capacity of a murderer and a thief, and as such should be treated. There has been too much clemency, too much forbearance on the part of the South towards those whose devillish mission is either to cut our throats or manacle our limbs.

OUTRAGE BY A RAILROAD COMPANY.

We understand that the Ticket Agents of the North Carolina Railroad Company have been instructed not to take Confederate notes of the denominations of twenty, fifty and a hundred dollars. Such a course as this is a gross outrage, as it not only puts the travelling community to great inconvenience, but tends to destroy the credit of the Confede rate Government. The maintenance of this eredit is essential to a successful prosecution of this war. The destruction of this oredit amounts to the disbandment of our armies and the loss of our cause, and, therefore, he who discredits a note which is the genuine issue of the Confederate Government, is guilty of a treasonable act. Cor porations may not be liable to the pains and penalties of the crime of treason, but they should be made the objects of public indignation in some form or other, when they are guilty of acts which, if generally imitated, would destroy the Government to which they owe their existence. The N. C. of North Carolina. What will this Government be worth when the credit of the Confederate Government is destroyed ?

If this Railroad Company is afraid of coun- with them."

teet spurious notes, and not indiscriminately discredit at least nine-tenths of the Confed erate circulation.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. We learn from the Army correspondence of the Savannah Republican that Col. Duncan K. McRae, who, in the late battle at Sharpsburg, took command of the brigade of Gen. Ripley after that officer was wounded, was himself slightly wounded, but he remained on the field to the close of the fight.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATTON IN CON-

GRESS-THE BLACK FLAG. In the Confederate States Senate on Monday last, Mr. Semmes, of La., introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table :

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington on the 22d day of September, in the year 1862, wherein ne declares that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as dayes within any State or designated part of State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thencefor th and forever free, is leveled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross viclation of the asages of civilized warfare, an outage upon private properly and an invitation to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as, in the judgment of the President, may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said the resolutions did not go far enough. He thought the President should be authorized immedietely to proclaim, that every person found in arms against the Confederate Government and its itstitutions, on our soil, should be put to death, and that every citizen of the Confederacy be proclaimed a soldier, for the time being, to execute the proclamation upon the persons of every murderer, thief and scoundrel endorsed and acting under the proclamation of Lincoln. Our people have been murdered, our property destroyed, and now this last and atroclous measure is proclaimed. It is now a matter of life and death. Let us meet the exigency. The resolution was not sufficient. He moved its reference to a special committee.

Mr. Semmes, of La., considered the question retaliation as an executive question, and to be left to the discretion of the executive to carry out such measures of retaliation as circumstances may

Mr. Henry did not think the resolution strong enough. The time had arrived when we should declare a war of extermination upon every foe that puts his foot upon our soil, no matter what may he the bloodshed it may cause. We should meet a foe of the character that menaces us, under the from this day henceforward. In Europe armies have been known to pause when they knew no quarter would be given; officers have deserted their commands when conscious of the fate that would meet them if they fell into the hands of the enemy whose territory they were invading. The way was to declare a war of extermination, and his life for it, we would not be troubled with in-

Mr. Phelan said the introductson of the resolution indicated the dawn of a better policy with reference to the future defense of our country. I am now and ever have been in favor of fighting this contest under the black flag. If it had been erected over the plains of Manassas, one year ago, in my opinion this war would ere this have been ended. I move it be made the special order of the day for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

After some further discussion, the resolution, on motion of Burnett, of Kentucky, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GUNBOAT 290 AT WORK-REPORTED CAPTURE OF YANKEE OFFICERS.

A dispatch from Port Hudson, via Mobile, states that a gentleman who arrived at that place on the 30th ult. (last Tuesday) from New Orleans says that it was reported in that city that the Confederate steamer 290, off the mouth of the Mississippi river, had captured an outward bound vessel having as passengers Gen. Phelps and Commodore Porter. They were transferred to the 290, and placed in confinement. Port Hudson, the place from which this dispatch comes, is on the East bank of the Mississippi river, about 25 miles above Baton Rouge, La. [Unfortunately for the concocters of the above story, late Northern papers bring us information that the officers said to be captured in the "outward bound vessel" have arrived safely at New York .- ED. REG.]

The following is a correct list of the officers of the Confederate gunboat 290:

Captain-R. Semmes. Lieutenants-Kell, Hamilton and Armstrong. Masters-Low, A. Sinclair. Doctor-Galt.

Marine Officer-Howell. Midshipmen-W. Sinclair, Bulloch, E. Maffit, E. C. Anderson.

Lieutenants Chapman and Evans were too late to join the gunbrat.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN WILMING-

The Wilmington Journal of Monday gives the following as the number of new cases of fever occurring on Saturday and Sunday :

Saturday, Sept. 27th......29 cases. 1 28th.....45 "

At 11 o'clock on Sunday, 13 deaths were ascertained to have taken place on the night preceding and up to that hour. The number of interments on Sunday was stated to be 18 or 20.

Hon. John Bell has been enabled to return to his home in Tennessee, after having been driven out and kept in exile for months by the Lincolnite invaders. We trust that he and all other true men will be able to retain permanent possession of their homes and firesides.

been put under arrest for making the attack on Mumfordsville, or Green River bridge, prematurely and against orders. The place was to have been entirely surrounded before a demand for its surrender should be made.—this was eventually done, but not till Chalmers' brigade had been repulsed the day previous.

An adventurer rejoicing in the title of Dr. Marins Louis Rossvally, who was confined for many months in Richmond as a spy, and was afterwards made one of the confidential detectives of the Confederate Government, was caught in Mobile bay a tew days ago, endeavoring to make his way to the enemy. The evidences of his treachery were so damning that he was hung

THE CHEROKEES FALSE .- A private note to R. R. Co. is the creation of the Government the editor of the Grenada Appeal from Little Rock says: "John Rom and two-thirds of the Cherokees have joined the Federals, and are making war upon us. We shall soon dispose of them and the four thousand Federale who are

From the Richmond Enquirer. THE LAST EFFORT, AND THE VILEST.

The Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, which we published on yesterday, is the last extremity of wickedness which it was left to our enemies to adopt. Their whole courseduring the war which they are waging has been of a character to destroy any possible remains of past sympathies, and to extinguish every pleasurable feeling with which we used to recall the brill ant events that occurred in the period of our association with them. We turn even from these with disrelish, because they remind us of an odious association; while the wicked war our enemies have-made upon our liberties, and the brutal desolating invasion with which they have prosecuted it; he voices of the blood of our murdered brethren w ich cry from the ground, and the thousands who he mained and mutilated for life-all conspire to fire our feelings with a virtuous and inextinguis able resentment. This sentiment is universal throughout our Confederacy, and no where is it more burning and indignant than in the regions visited by the foe.

On the altar of their sountry and in their inmost souls, the citizens of the Confederacy bave

already vowed an irrevocable oath of victory or eternal war. But they are now called upon to rekindle their ardor, and to display, if possible, even additional resolution; for Lincoln has crowned the pyramid of his infamies with an atrocity abhorred men, and at which even demons should shud-We have often been threatened with servile in

surrection, by the vilest of the bad men who forced us into separate political life. It has been gloated over in their most malignant moments, as something that was to slake their extremest animosity. But others have spoken differently. They have talked of "restoring the Union," and of winning back their estranged brethren. Lincoln has abounded in these hypocritical pretences. Now he shows himself as black of soul as the vilest of the train whose beheats he is obeying. So far as he can do so, he has devoted the Southern Coneder acy to the direct destruction that can befall a people. He has shown a will, and has pledged imself to an endeavor, that will indeed shock the civilized world, but will thrill the great enemy of our race with an uncommon joy.

On and after the 1st of January next, Lincoln declares that if he can effect it, the Confederate States shall be involved in universal servile war This is the last resource of the baffled and enraged tyrant! His armies have been whipped from the ield; whipped East and whipped West, by a brave people determined to be free. Whom he has vainly attempted to conquer, he would now

destroy—the poor wretch! What constitutional power Lincoln has to issu such a proclamation against those whom he claims as still under the Constitution, is, of course, invisible to us. We once understood the United States Constitution; but since it has come to be administered by those who have made it "the pest government the world ever saw," it seems to be nothing but a carte-blanche-a simple grant of absolute power. Lincoln is now Constitution and Government. Strange that the Confederate States do not abandon their independence and hasten under so beneficent a system-"the best the world ever saw !"

We hail this proclamation as an evidence that Lincoln feels his weakness. But, fellow-citizens of the Confederacy, it ought to add to our strength! If you could not afford to be conquered before, a thousand times can you not afford it when Lincoln thrusts his diabolical intentions and desires concerning you in your very faces .-If conquered, a negro race of four millions are to be your equals in your own homes. The Yankee States have, some of them, already forbidden the poor wretches to make so much as a footprint on their soil. They will have to remain here. To bring us to this delectable state, Lincoln proposes to make them your assassins now! His threat is idle, it is true. He has done all in the past that he can do in the future. Wherever his arms have gone, he has the his worst. But since he has gratuitously une ered to us his inmost heart, and since he has made a declaration that makes abolitionism in its vilest haunts roar with maniac joy, it is proper that we should make fit-

In the name of the Confederate people and government, we feel perfectly authorized to retort these demon threats with bold defiance! We ask no favors and no terms of such an enemy .-Whether they come as savages or whether they come as wild beasts, we will resist them with all the means God shall give us; and, with the blessing of God, we shall conquer in the future as in

The new phase the war is to assume is not our fault. A seditious negro, no matter in whose company, or under whose protection found, will die the death. His associates will be felons, too.— We can take no such prisoners. To meet the war in this new front, we must have a great army.-The next campaign will be the severest and the most terrible of the war. We must prepare for it! We must prepare in time. Already the enemy's vast new levies are in the field drilling. We have to meet them now; it will be still harder to meet them next year! Let us prepare at

From the Wilmington Journal of Monday.

THE SICKNESS IN TOWN. We append to the few remarks we are about to make an extract from a business letter to the proprietors by a gentlemen in the country, who is not only a valued frier d of ours, but of a very large number of the citizens of Wilmington. It will be seen that our fraends in the country sympathise deeply with use in this the hour of our deepest affliction. We think, indeed we entertain no doubt but that aur friend is correct as to the manner in which the disease was introduced. The general impression here, in which we fully concur, is that it has been clearly traced to the steamer Kate, from Nasau, which vessel arrived here late in July last. It was asserted at the time that two of her crew died here of the yellow tever very soon after her arrival. They were unknown, few thought about the and matter, the public attention was not directed to it. The sickly season not having arrived, the disease, although occurring sporadically, had not made much progress, nor assumed an epidemic character, until a few weeks since, when it commenced spreading with great rapidity. As to the idea that the epidemic was introduced here designedly, we have never heard such a thought suggested, and do not now think that there is any reason to entertain it for a moment. As for nine-tenths of the vessels run-The Chattanooga Rebel states that Brigadier ning the blockade, we have already expressed our General Chalmers, of Gen. Bragg's army, has opinion that they do us more harm than good .-It is a pity that these vessels had not always been igidly quarantined.

It is possible that had the disease attracted more attention at first, its progress might have been stayed, or its limits confined, and many valuable lives saved. But of this we are not now qualified to speak. How many lives have already been lost, we cannot ascertain, but they have been many-too many, and the mortality does not abate, although our town is almost depopulated, ali who could get away having gone. We learn that twelve deaths were reported on Saturday.

and thirteen on Sunday, (yesterday.) Among those whose deaths we have to record are some who died elsewhere, but unmistakeably of the disease contracted here. One of these we may mention now :- Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., one of our oldest and most estimable citizens. who died of Yellow Fever, on Thursday last, in Clinton. Dr. James H. Dickson, a physician of of the highest character and standing, died here on Sunday morning of the same disease. Dr. Dickson's death is a great loss to the profession

and to the community.

We have just heard of the death, at the Sound, of Stephen Jewett, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Wilmington, of the prevailing fever, contracted

It at the first, to the war excitement, speci

tropical ports to run the blockade past quarantine, might be attributed some relaxation or for-getfullness of proper sanitary precautions, we feel convinced that the Sanitary Committee is now doing all in its p wer to limit the progress of the lisease. The measures adopted, together with the greatly reduced population of Town, will, we trust, not be without effect. God knows some change is earnestly to be prayed for. No person who has not visited our town since the outbreak of the epidemic, can form any estimate of the suffering the people who are compelled to remain here are undergoing. Yesterday was an awfut day. One of the editors of this paper has had

the misfortune of going through a similar visitation in his native town (Washington, N. C.,) some years ago. It was bad snough there, but nothing to compare with the distress here at this time. Few nurses can be obtained, and when they can be had, the comforts of life can only be got in rare cases, while delicates for the sick, cannot in many instances be obtained at all.

The medical gentlemen of our town are exerting themselves nobly, and to them, to Dr. Chop-pin, of Gen. Besuregard's staff, who so kindly volunteered his services, as also to the nurses who came from Charleston, in accordance with the prompt and kind response of the Mayor to our call for aid, the thanks of our community are

We have thus endeavoured, for public information outside of town, to give a history of the rise and progress-would we could also add, the decline and fall of this scourage. In what we have said we have had no wish to reflect intentionally upon any one. Now is not the time for anything of that kind. We may hereafter, in other and calmer times, refer to these matters, sub judice, in order to learn lessons of warning for the future. The following is the brief extract alluded to at ement of this article:

KENANSVILLE, Sept. 27th, 1862. Messes. Fulton and Price:

Indeed, and in truth, do I feel for your Town : and at present, and from rumors here yesterday, all I can say, (and it is my heart's say,) God grant

you a speedy deliverance. My dear sirs, I have feared this running of blockage, which we have heard of for some time, is a "Yankee trick." and from that belief, I have thought, (and still think,) the blockade should be inside as well as outside of the bar. With much respect, &c.

Note.-I hear the epidemic was brought to the blockade. If so, could it be designedly.

J. P. your Town by a vessel from Nassau, which run

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Semmes, of La., submitted a resolution de claring that Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation was an outrage on the rights of private property and an invitation to an atrocious servile war. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary

The House resolution extending the session until Monday next was concurred in.

The Senate bill to authorize the President to accept and place in service certain regiments, &c. deretolore raised, though composed in par of persons liable to the Conscription, was passed. In the House, the Exemption Bill was further

considered and amended so as to exempt all persons employed on newspapers, who are indispensable to their publication, according to the oath of the Editor.

Several bills was passed.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.

In the Senate, the House bill repealing the law authorizing the commutation of soldiers clothing, and to require the Secretary of war to furnish clothing in kind, was passed; also, the Senate bill to organize military courts to attend the army in the field. A bill relative to partisan rangers that passed yesterday, was reconsidered and amended so as to authorize the President to receive into service regiments embracing conscripts organized in States West of the Mississippi. The House was all day, except when in secret

session, in further consideration of the exemption

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Semmes, of La., from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the resolutions relative to the Emancipation proclamation of Lincoln were referred, reported a bill to repress the atrocities of the enemy by retaliation, &c. Other bills and resolutions on the same subject were presented and all of them made the order of the day for to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The remainder of the day's session was occupied in the discussion of resolutions relative to Martial Law and Provost Marshals.

The following resolution was finally adopted.

Yeas 21-Nav. Mr. Wigfall: "Resolved, That the Military law of the Confederate States, is by the Constitution and enactments of Congress limited to the land and naval

forces, and the militia when in actual service, and to such other persons as are within the lines of the army corps, divisions or brigades of the army of the Confederate States, and that no officer of government of the Confederate States, has the constitutional or other legal authority, to declare, recognize or enforce Martial law over any portion of the territory or citizens of the Confederate

In the House, Mr. Lyons, of Va., submitted preamble and resolutions, prescribing the mode of retaliation against the enemy. Mr. Chilton, of Ala., submitted similar resolu-

tions, which were all referred to the Committee

Mr. Foote, of Tenn., submitted a resolution recognizing the practical independence of California, Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Nevada, and proposing that upon the assertion of their independence of the United States

and Territories and the Confederate States. The Senate Exemption bill was further amended and passed. FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIR.

the formation of a League between said States

GINIA

We have reason to believe that McClellan's

whole army are again upon Virginia soil. They are said to have crossed the Potomac on Sunday known, was the daughter of Dr. George Junkin, at three points-Harper's Ferry, Shepherdstown and Williamsport. Our forces fell back before the advance of the enemy, and were at last accounts in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, a commanding position, ten miles north of Win-

That Gen. Lee has allowed the enemy an undisputed passage of the river, when he could so easily have commanded the fords with his artillery. seems to augur well for his confidence in his ability to meet him in the open field, and that he de-Another great battle, perhaps the decisive conflict of the campaign, is believed to be iminent. The telegraph is in operation between Richmond and Winchester, and any hour may bring us the intelligence that the great struggle has begun.

If the representations made by persons who should be well informed, are to be credited, our prospects of victory are more than encouraging. Our army is numerically stronger and in all respeets in better trim and condition than when it crossed the Rapidan in August, while its prestige, heightened by successive victories, is superb.

Through passengers who reached here yester-

day, direct from Winchester, we learn that on Sunday last Longtreet's division h ving approached to within four miles of Winchester, sudenly countermarched and returned in the direction of Bunker Hill. The cause or object of this movments had not transpired. Richmond Fixaminer.

GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.-Passengers by the

Western train last night, says the Bristol Advocate, report that Col. John H. Morgan, now in Kentucky, hearing of the Federal force evacuating Cumberland Gap, set a trap for them near Sommerset, Ky., and caught the whole force. tion, the over-laxity in permitting vessels from We trust the report may be true.

Monne, Sept. 30.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Senatobia, says the Memphis Bulleties of the 28th, received here, says that nothing important has been received from the North. All quiet along the lines of the Potomac. Private dispatches received in Washington represent matters dull at McClellan's headquarters.

The Chicago Times was the second dispatches and so far an eppears, every men, did well. The new regiments vied with the old. The battle has also left our troops in good heart. It has strengthened their confidence in themselves, rather than impaired it. This is of great moment in future operations.

Of the lesses in the battle of Antietam, it continues to be said that those of the enemy even and continues to be said that the enemy even and continues to be said that the enemy even and continues to be said that the en

The Chicago Times says that advices from the upper Potomac represent that the Federal troops had made no forward movement, though active operations will not be long delayed. Gen. Lee's headquarters are at Falling Waters. The rebels are concentrating at Winchester, which place is being fortified. The loss at the battle of Antictam is officially stated at 9,220, while that of the enemy exceeds 10,000.

A special telegram from Washington to the Chicago Times says that the rumor that a draft is about to be made has foundation in fact to the extent that the President has determined in case the country does not at once rally under the policy enacted in his emancipation proclamation, that he will enforce a draft till our army reaches one

will enforce a draft till our army reaches one

A YANKEE SKETCH OF A REBEL GEN

The Philadelphia Presbyterian gives a biography of Major-General D. H. Hill, of North Carolina. It says:

In former days, General D. H. Hill was Pro-fessor of Mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina, which position he left in 1859 to become Principal of the North Carolina Military Institute, at Charlotte. He was then familiarly known as "the Major," having won that degree in the army of the United States, which he resigned to enter upon civil life. He was born in South Carolina, educated at West Point, and fought under Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and bears still on his person some honorable scars which he received in that great contest. He is a small, slender man, with a quiet, determined air; not genial, but quite re- fight the enemy and whip him. That was a more served, if not morose in manner, and gives the impression generally of one who is content to mind his own business, without concerning him-self much with the affairs of others.

In his house he is calmly, coldly polite-nothng more. He was an admirable professor, being thoroughly versed in the studies of his depart-ment, and stimulating the students to unusual exertions; but so much of a martinet as to wish to introduce the strictness of West Point discipline into the college. He is a religious man, and was a roling elder in the college church, and certainly discharged all the duties of his office in the church conscientiously and diligently. He taught a vible class on the Sabbath, composed of the more advanced students, and having carried this class through the "Sermon on the Mount." he afterwards published the result of his studies on this part of Scripture in a volume which has been highly spoken of in various quarters. He afterwards wrote a series of articles for the North Carolina Presbyterian, which were collected and published in a book with the title "The Crucifixion of Christ." He was a member of the General Assembly which met at Indianapolis in

General Hill is a South Carolinian in all his feelings, principles and prejudices, and doubtless rejoices that he is such. He has nursed his hatred to the North to such a degree that it has become as near to a passion as his cold nature permits. In the year 1860 he delivered a lecture at several places in North Carolina, in which he complained bitterly of the injustice which had been done to the South by the Northern historians of the Revolutionary war, and in which he asserted, in substance, that all the battles gained in the Revolution by Northern troops were a series of "Yankee tricks," and that the real, hard, open fighting, had been done by the South. So inveterate is this enmity to Northern men and the Northern character in General Hill, that it creeps out in unexpected places and in most remarkable ways.

It would puzzle the ingenuity of most men to impart sectional feelings and prejudices into the neutral region of pure mathematics; but Gen. Hill has succeeded in conveying covert sneers by algebraical symbols, and insinuating disparagement through mathematical problems. In 1857 he published a text book called the "Elements of Algebra," of which "T. J. Jackson," then "Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute," now the famous rebel General, said, in a formal recommendation, that he "regarded it superior to any other work with which I am acquainted on the same branch of science." In this book we find a number of problems, of which we give the following

as samples : "A Yankee mixes a certain number of wooden nutmegs, which cost him one-fourth of a cent a piece, with real nutmegs worth four cents a piece, and sells the whole assortment for \$15, and gains \$3.75 by the fraud. How many wooden nutmegs were there?" P. 124.

"At the Woman's Rights Convention held at Spracuse, New York, composed of one hundred and fifty delegates, the old maids, childless wives, and bedlamites, were to each other as the numbers 5, 7 and 3. How many were there of each Davidson College, in which General Hill was

Professor, was an institution belonging to the Presbyterians of North Carolina. Four years ago the writer was present at the annual commencement, and heard the late Dr. Thornwell deliver one of his powerful and elaborate sermons. A number of persons were sitting on the day of commencement in the President's house, then occupied by Dr. Lacy, when the President entered, and introduced a gentleman to the company by the name of "Professor Jackson, of Va." He was a tall, rather noticeable person, of un

obtrusive manners, and sat engaged in conversation with some of those near him while in the room, and presently took his leave. It was understood that he was to be married in a few days to a daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, a leading member of the Presbytery of Concord, and pastor of a church in the vicinity, into whose family General Hill had previously married .-This was the only glance we ever had at the man who has since won so much notoriety as General "Stonewall" Jackson. His first wife, as is well now of Philadelphia.

WHAT WAS GAINED BY THE FEDERALS IN THE BATTLES IN MARYLAND.

If any one doubts that the Federals got a thrashing at the battle of Sharpsburg, (or Antietam, as the Yankee papers call it,)an article in the Washington Republican-Lincoln's organ-of the 22d, will relieve their minds of uncertainty .-After stating that the surrender of Harper's Fery was unrelieved by any decided success in quarter, the Republican says: The aspects of affaire, as far as General McClel-

lan's army is concerned, is, we regret to say, dis-tinctly more unfavorable than it seemed at the date of our last issue. The enemy has crossed the Potomac with all histrains and artillery untouched, with all his wounded except a few hundreds. and with the loss of only an insignificant number of strugglers. He is said to be now well posted on the South bank of the river, with artillery in position, and prepared to dispute our passage. That he thus escaped substantially without damage, is in itself a serious misfortune for us, and furthermore, it admits of but one interpretation and that not favorable as to the character of the battle of Wednesday. A battle must be conceded to be a drawn one, from which one party withdraws in perfect order, the other party being disabled from moving until movement it is too late. It may have the moral effect of a victory to us and we still think it has, but that is only because a drawn battle is defeat to an advancing and hitherto successful army, while such a battle is a victory to an army which has been suffering continuous

reverses. This battle of Antietam was a victory for us in that sense only. It is gratifying to find that the reports contin-ue uniform of the good conduct of the whole of the army. Every division, every brigade, every re-

ed ours. From the descriptions given of the contest, involving charges upon the enemy in advantageous positions, and the crossing of a creek, this would hardly seem probable, and yet it may be

We are said to have captured ten thousand stand of arms on the battle-field of Antletan which will balance the enemy's captures of small arms at Bull Run. But it does not balance our losses of that kind at Harper's Ferry, nor our losses of artillery, which were heavy both at Bul

Run and Harper's Ferry.

As the result of the whole campaign, commencing with the advance of Gen. Pope, the enemy have gained in the material of war, and have subsisted very much upon stores captured from our army, and upon provisions and forange plandered in Maryland. They must now subsist, for the present, upon the secession farmers of the Valley of Virginia.

Without speculating further upon the future.

it is obvious that the present militar position,al though a good one, if nothing more is proposed than the defence of the loyal States, is a very bad one, in view of the fact that it is not a defensive war we are engaged in, but a war for the repres-sion of rebellion in the seceded States. We are to-day no nearer the possession of Virginia than we were in April, 1861, and it is doubtful if the military strength of the resistance to us has not increased in quite as great a proportion as our own That is the plain truth of the case, and we may

as well look it in the face. The Remiblious makes the following naive admision in its comments on affairs out West and affairs at Iuka :

What its particular stragetic importance may be, we de not profess to have specially studied but we believe it to be always good strategy to general opinion before the war broke out than it

LATER FROM THE NORTH. The Richmond Dispatch has received North

ern papers of the 29th. Gold in New York Saturday closed at 1213 and London Exchange at 133. The following is the situation article of the New York Herald, of the

No important movements are reported from the Army of the upper Potomac. The actions of the rebels are closely watched, however. Gen Griffin pushed his pickets across the river at Blackburn's Ford on Thursday, and advanced to a considerable distance up the hill on the Virginis side, but the rebels were not discovered in force there. His recognoisance was complete and sat-

Official reports of the killed and wounded in the late battle are telegraphed from Sharpsburg to Baltimore. The total loss of the Union army at the battle of Antietam, in killed, wounded, and

The news from the West is important. The arrival of Gen. Buell at Louisville had created intense sensation. His army is encamped at Shep herdsville, a few miles from the city, and it was reported that he intended to make a dash on Bragg as he advanced upon the place. Bragg was at Bardstown.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS St. Andrews, Rowan Couty Oct. Mocksville..... Huntsville..... Richmond Hill..... Salem Germanton..... Leaksville,.... Mountain Chapel..... Milton

Ordinances and Resolutions

N. CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION,

NOW READY! THE SUBSCRIBER HAS PRINTED and offers for sale 500 extra copies of the Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the North Carolina State Convention. As the Convention only had

500 copies printed, it is expected that the extra num-

ber he has printed will be quickly disposed of, and,

therefore, those wishing to procure copies would do well to order them at once. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Price per copy, When sent by mail, \$2.00 JNO. W. SYME.

Printer to the State Convention. For sale also at the Bookstores of HENRY D TURNER and W. L. POMEROY.

Mrs. H. W. Miller WILL BE PREPARED ON THE FIRST of next Nevember to receive BOARDERS. both with and without rooms.

Sept. 30, 1862. A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRA-I TORS upon the estate of the late John Hayes, dec'd, will expose to public sale on SATURDAY, THE 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, upon the premises of said deceased, that portion of the lands known as the DOWER TRACT, embracing the maxsion house, and all other convenient and necessary outhouses. This tract of land is situated in the county of Wake, fifteen miles northwest of Raleigh, upon both sides of the main road leading from Raleigh to Hillsborough, and within two miles of the North Carolina Railroad, and contains three hundred and eighty-seven acres.

The situation is a very desirable one, and by some little renovating, may be made one of the most pleasant country residences in central North Carolina. A credit of six months will be given ; the purchas er giving bond with undoubted security. Possession given immediately if desired. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

WM. P. HAYES, Adm'rs. J. D. HAYES, Wake Co., N. C., Sept. 30, 1862.

Notice. THE MAGISTRATES AND SAFETY COMMITTEE OF JONES COUNTY are most earnestly solicited to meet at the Court House in

Frenton, on the fourth Monday of the present month,

to make some arrangements for furnishing the county with Salt, and especially to adopt some measures for the relief of the poor and destitute families. I have already procured some Salt, but cannot do anything with it without your assistanco. THOS. J. WHITAKER.

Salt Agent. Standard and Journal copy weekly 3 times, and send bills to this office for payment. ON FAIR TERMS—SMALL ADVANCE ON

OCT. 4th, 1862. 2 sacks St. Domingo Coffee. 10 boxes Wax Candles. 15 " Fine and Common Tobacco.

30 " Claret Wine. Champagne Cider. Assorted Cordials. 10 barrels Rice.

10,000 (N. C. made) Cigars—"nice article." ON HAND CONSTANTLY (WHEN CAN BE PROCURED)

50 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES WANT. WHITAKER'S.

OA BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR. 30 10 " Pamily Daily expected at WHITAKER'S.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.'S CELEBRA-ted (Fine Cut) Chewing Tobacco, at WHITAKER'S ROUND AND GRAIN PEPPER, AT

WHITAKER'S. UT .00.4" *EII B & USTARD, AT

WHITAKER'S.