The Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

We have nothing of interest from the region of the Potomac. The great bulk of McClellan's army is on the Maryland side of the Potomac, some four or five miles from Bunker Hill, where Gen. Lee now is. Bunker Hill (it is put down Bunkerville in the latest map) is about twelve miles west of Winchester, or about half way between that town and Martinsburg.

The news published in our last paper that Gen. Van Dorn had thrashed the Yankees at Corinth, has proved to be premature, for although we did get the better of the enemy in the first two day's fighting, heavy reinforcements enabled him to force us back with heavy loss on our part. This is the first serious reverse sustained by our arms in the last six months

Of General Bragg's operations in the direction of Louisville we have heard nothing since our last issue.

RECOGNITION.

Although we do not ourself *rely* upon a speedy recognition of our independence by European nations, and believe that we should prosecute this war as if the time of that recognition was postponed to an indefinite period, we cannot help thinking that the barbarous proclamation of Lincoln must have abroad an effect directly opposite to that contemplated by its savage author. The proclaimed purpose of giving over the most productive country on the face of the globe —a country settled and cultivated by Christian and white men—to the horrors and desolation of an insurrectionary servile war, which can only end in the extermination of either the white or black race inhabiting it, will, we think, bring all the civilized trans-Atlantic world to the conclusion that this horror of horrors shall not be enacted in the middle of the nineteenth century.—Proverbially cold, as Governments are, there are periods at which the moral sense of those by whose will they rule will force them to lay aside the cold maxims of State craft, and and awaken and respond to the cry of outraged humanity. Lincoln's proclamation, if not a mere *brutum fulmen*, will cause the occurrence of such a period, and we may expect that so far from securing for his atrocious cause the sympathy of the European world, it will be greeted by a universal burst of execration, while it will be regarded as a clear admission on his part that the strength of the Federal Government is inadequate to the task of forcing the return of the seceded States into the Union by any means known and recognized by civilized nations.

"PROVISO AGAINST EXTORTION."

In reading the Exemption Bill which we publish to-day, our readers will be struck with the enactments of the clause entitled, "A Proviso Against Extortion." A title more inappropriate than this cannot be well imagined. Instead of a proviso against extortion, it is an enactment to encourage and legalize the charging of extortionate profits. A single example will illustrate the working of this law. A boot and shoemaker is exempted, and allowed to charge 75 per cent. on the cost of producing his articles. The cost of making or producing a pair of boots, we will say is $10, and on this he is permitted to make a clear profit of *seven dollars and fifty cents!* Is not this an extortionate profit, and is not the Confederate Government, by such legislation, encouraging extortion? The boot and shoemaker is exempted from the sufferings and privations of military service, and shielded from the dangers of the battlefield, only on *condition that he will not make more than seventy-five per cent profit on the articles which he produces!* In the name of common sense, was such legislation ever before heard of?—We might go on and specify all other manufactured articles, but one illustration is sufficient. Who would not be a manufacturer and keep out of the arm[illegible]

[illegible] SHOES AND LADIES, NEW-

THE YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington Journal of Monday says:

We learn that 43 new cases are reported to having occurred on Saturday, and 63 yesterday (Sunday) being much the largest yet reported for any one day.

The number of interments in Oakdale Cemetery on Saturday was ten, one being from the country; the number of interments on Sunday was nine, two being from the country. All, however, had gone from town, carrying with them the disease contracted here.

It is evident then that the scope of the disease is increasing, although the mortality appears to be rather diminishing. Certainly the number of deaths in proportion to cases is much smaller.—We must bear in mind, however, that the effect of the large accession of new cases yesterday cannot appear in the mortality reports for some days, as few die immediately.

The Journal states that the Jewish citizens of Wilmington who are now refugees at Charlotte have subscribed $1100 for the relief of the Wilmington sufferers. The money had been expended for flour and bacon, which had been shipped to Wilmington. In this connection the Journal says:

We would here suggest to friends in the country and at other points, that the want here now is not so much flour and meat (bacon) as it is articles of a lighter character, in the way of nourishments for the sick and their attendants, and where those cannot be conveniently sent, that the contributions be forwarded in money. Of course we feel deeply grateful for every effort to assist us, but we think it right to point out the best means.—There is at present plenty of flour.

The committee appointed in this city to solicit subscriptions may take a hint from the above suggestion.

The Journal of Tuesday reports 64 new cases on Monday, being the largest number yet reported for any one day, but says that there were only five interments on that day in Oakdale Cemetery. While there is an increase in the number of new cases, the number of interments indicates a decreased mortality. The Journal states that the disease is much less fatal up town than it is in the lower part of the city.

The Journal of Wednesday says:

Fifty-eight new cases are reported this morning, one Physician to hear from. The number of cases will probably not vary far from sixty. We hear of but four interments yesterday in Oakdale Cemetery, which is the smallest number since the disease has taken its present scope.

COL. DANIEL G. FOWLE.—The Raleigh *Register*, true to its partizan instincts, has already begun to assail Col. Fowle, the Conservative nominee for the Commons in this County.

Raleigh Standard.

The above is a specimen of that regard for *truth* which so prominently distinguishes the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, an individual who holds his veracity so sacred that he never departs from it, except occasionally, "for party purposes." We have not "begun to assail Col. Fowle." We have not even said that Mr. Fowle took two chances, one for a Colonelcy in the 31st Regiment, and failing in that, another for the House of Commons, a seat in which is preferable to the position of private in the ranks of the army. Here is what we said about Mr. Fowle, and we think it will puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to make an assault upon Mr. F. of it:

"CONSERVATIVE" NOMINATION.—We understand that Daniel G. Fowle, Esq., was nominated on Saturday, by the *soi-distant* "Conservatives" of this county, as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons occasioned by the death of Henry W. Miller.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.

From the account of the fight at Franklin which we take from the Petersburg Express, it would seem that the affair was much more important than was at first represented.—Eighteen months ago it would have been called a *battle*. At any rate, let it be called what it may, the affair was highly creditable to our troops.

DEATH OF REV. FRANK STANLY.

The Rev. Frank Stanly died suddenly in Danville on Sunday last of a fit of apoplexy. He was a man of fervent piety, and in his death the Methodist church sustains a great loss. Mr. S. was a native of this State, and a brother of Lincoln's Governor, Edward Stanly.

The enemy has again occupied Jacksonville, Florida, having landed a force of three thousand men, on the 2d instant, turning our battery at the mouth of the St. John's River, and compelling its evacuation. Our troops crossed to the other side of the river and retired to Baldwin, which is at the intersection of the Jacksonville Railroad with the Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys.

The enemy's boats had attacked our battery on the first instant and been repulsed. On the 2d they landed in force on Greenville Point and turning our battery compelled its evacuation, as stated.

An important naval movement is said to be on foot at Hilton Head, probably towards Savannah and Mobile. The expedition to be under the command of Commodore Dupont.

DOWN ON YANKEEDOM.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 6.

The Hon. A. R. Nelson has come out in a long address to the people of East Tennessee, condemning the recent proclamation of Lincoln, and declaring it the most outrageous act of usurpation ever contemplated in Europe or America:

He says: "I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration who have blasted our hopes and are seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. Let every man who is able to fight, buckle on his armor, and without waiting for the slow process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against the usurper.—God will not prosper a man or Government which have heretofore hypocritically pretended to allege that they were for the constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it at defiance."

The address will have great effect in east Tennessee. He will raise a regiment.

DEATH OF CAPT. GLENN.—We record with deep regret the death of Capt. Chalmers Glenn, of Rockingham, of the 13th N. C. regiment. He fell upon the battlefield of Sharpsburg and was buried by his comrades on the field, his grave having been dug with their bayonets.

THE CONVENTION.

The following letter from the Honourable Weldon N. Edwards, addressed to Col. David A. Barnes, has been handed to us by that gentleman for publication. We are very sure that a large majority of the people of the State will approve the decision to which President Edwards has come, not to reassemble the Convention at this time. It is evident from the action of the Convention when it last adjourned, that it did not contemplate reassembling, except on the occasion of some exigency which they could not at that time foresee. As Mr. Edwards justly remarks, had the Convention designed to enter upon the work of amending the Constitution, it would have adjourned to a day certain.

POPLAR MOUNT, 4th Oct'r, 1862.

COL. D. A. BARNES:

Dear Sir:—I duly received, under your cover, two memorials from a portion of my fellow-citizens, for whose intelligence, patriotism and worth I entertain the highest respect, requesting me, as President of the State Convention, to reassemble that body "at an early day;" and a few other eminent citizens, by letter or otherwise, expressed a similar desire. Their suggestions have been duly and maturely considered, and I have consulted several gentlemen, whose talents, experience and public services entitle their views upon any question connected with our State policy to great weight, and, after a careful and anxious review of the subject in all its bearings, and availing myself of all the lights accessible to me, I have been unable to perceive any sufficient cause, at *this time* existing, for calling the Convention together. Respect for the opinions of my fellow-citizens, as well as for the imposing character of the solicitations made to me, and justice to myself require that I should state some of the leading reasons which have led to this conclusion.

The memorialists represent that another session of the Convention is rendered necessary by "the unfinished and imperfect condition in which the Constitution of the State was left at the late adjournment;" while others desire one to meet the exigencies of the war. The Convention, on the 30th of April last and at its fourth session, passed a resolution in these words:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention do, on Tuesday, the 13th of May next, at 2 P. M., adjourn, subject to the call of the President; and, in case of his death, inability or resignation—of Messrs. Ruffin, Brown, Graham, Osborne and Smith, of Halifax—or in case of the death of one or more of them, then the residue, at any time from now until the 1st November, 1862; and if not then called together by that time, that this Convention do stand dissolved."

As to remodeling the Constitution, there is reason to believe that all further action to that end was abandoned by the Convention itself.—Otherwise it would have adjourned to some named day, as it did on three former occasions, and not have left it as a matter of discretion with its presiding officer, or his alternates, to call it together or not as they might think proper. Whether amendments were needed or not certainly depended very little indeed upon future contingencies, to be judged of, in the course of a few months, by me or any one else, in the exercise of a discretionary power. The Convention, at the time of the passage of the resolution of adjournment, had the facts before it in reference to the Constitution as fully as the President, could have them in the recess, and could determine for itself at the time, without devolving the duty upon him. A careful reading of the Journal towards the close of the last session, will, I think, satisfy any one that it would be assuming too much to suppose the Convention contemplated amendments.

My own impression decidedly is, that the final dissolution of the Convention was postponed to the 1st of November in consequence of the War, and for that cause only. There seems to me very little reason to doubt but that a final and absolute adjournment would have taken place, if the country had been in the enjoyment of peace. Such an adjournment would have also taken place, notwithstanding the war, if the Convention had been satisfied that nothing would occur up to the time designated in the resolution to require the exertion of its high powers. The Convention perceived that circumstances might occur in the progress of hostilities to render another session expedient. For instance—the State might be invaded by so strong a force, and many counties so completely overrun by hostile armies, as to make it impracticable for the people of a large section to elect members of the General Assembly, perhaps, in even a majority of counties; or the success of the enemy in the mighty efforts then going on in the invasion of Virginia by the numerous and powerful army under McClellan, might leave North Carolina in a very exposed condition. The President was therefore clothed with discretionary power to act upon emergencies as they might arise. In the contingencies mentioned, and others which might be readily conceived, another session of the Convention might have been deemed necessary; but no such session, as I conceive, was contemplated, except in consequence of some extraordinary event arising *after* the adjournment. My action, according to the true meaning of the resolution and the evident intention of the Convention, is restricted to events of subsequent occurrence, upon which the body could not act, and does not extend to those which had already taken place.

It will be remembered that, at the time of the passage of the resolution, the affairs of the Confederacy were in a critical condition, and there was much to excite the apprehensions of the patriot. Nothing has transpired since, rendering further action of the body any more needed than it was when its members left Raleigh in May last —nothing calling for the exercise of the high and extraordinary powers confided to the President. On the contrary, the arms of the Confederacy have since been attended with splendid success—far beyond our most sanguine hopes—and our prospects were never more bright and cheering. The strength of the enemy in North Carolina is greatly diminished, and he has made no progress in the invasion of our territory. He has been driven from Virginia, with the exception of a few of the Eastern and Northwestern counties, and in other sections the events of the war have been highly favorable to the cause of our national independence. Where, then, is the necessity for a fifth session of the Convention, so far as the war is concerned? What reason exists for any further action on the part of that body, which did not exist in as full force in April and May last as it does now? It is true that the Government of the United States has recently made arrangements to bring into the field a greatly increased force, but the Confederate Government has also passed an act which will greatly augment ours.

In relation to any action on the part of the State of North Carolina, which the safety of the State and her necessities may require, it appears to me that the General Assembly has ample authority to do everything which the crisis may demand. It is a well established principle, that the General Assembly has power to pass all laws not prohibited by the State or the Confederate Constitution. The Legislature, therefore, has before it a broad and extensive field of power.—Measures such as those alluded to seem to me most appropriate for the action of that body. Its members have been recently elected by the freemen of the State, and are familiar with their feelings and sentiments. They may be presumed to know what the people desire, and what burdens they are able and willing to bear for the laudable purposes above mentioned, or any other object demanded by State exigencies; and I cannot imagine for a moment but that the Legislature, chosen by the intelligent and patriotic Freemen of North Carolina, will, *with entire unanimity*, maintain the proud position which the Convention has assumed in relation to the eternal separation of North Carolina from the United States, and the independence forever of the Southern Confederacy, at any and every sacrifice; and that they will, with like unanimity, indignantly repel the foul slanders upon our good old State by *Northern* journals and *Northern* officials, in representing that a large portion of her people entertain "Union" sentiments and "Union" sympathies.

To condense my views in a very succinct form, I will say, that I cannot, according to my understanding of the true meaning of the purposes of the Convention, go, in search of reasons for reassembling it, behind the date of the adjournment, and that no event has since occurred to require another session.

For these reasons, I am constrained to decline a compliance with the solicitations made to me. If I were clearly satisfied that public opinion demanded another session of the Convention, I might yield my own convictions and act accordingly; but from the best information I have been able to obtain, public opinion neither demands nor would approve it. It is proper to state that the memorials are signed only by eleven persons, and that but a few others have intimated to me, by letter or otherwise, a desire that the Convention should be recalled.

The power conferred upon me by that enlightened and patriotic body—the Convention of North Carolina, (whose tokens of favor and confidence will ever exist amongst the most treasured memorials of my public life,) is one of grave responsibility, deep importance, and great delicacy —a power to be exercised with the highest degree of care and caution. Regarding it in this light, the cause for its exercise should be clear and satisfactory. I see none such at this time.

With sentiments of high regard,
Your obedient servant,
W. N. EDWARDS.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.

We were enabled yesterday, through the courtesy of a gentlemen who had conversed with an officer present at the fight, to gain a few additional particulars concerning the fight of Friday last. The first approach of the enemy was heralded by a loud report from one of the Yankee gunboats, and upon examination, it was discovered that three other boats followed in the wake of the first. A large number of Colonel Ferebee's Partisan Rangers from North Carolina, were quickly posted in the dense undergrowth on the sides of the river. No sooner had the gunboats got within range than the sharpshooters opened on them, quickly clearing the decks. For several hours the gunboats endeavored to move forward, but as fast as they could supply the places of their wounded and killed, the new-comers were picked off, when the enemy at last became disheartened, and a retrograde movement of the steamers commenced. Our sharpshooters followed the boats for several miles down the river, blazing away at every crevice and aperture, where it was thought a bullet would be likely to find its way to a Yankee's body. It is estimated that at least one hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded in this affair. The fight on our side was conducted solely by the sharpshooters, not a piece of cannon having been brought into action. Our casualties were very trifling. But two men were wounded, and neither of them mortally.

During the afternoon of Friday, the enemy was seen approaching in considerable force across the country, coming from the direction of Suffolk — This new demonstration was made by about 2,500 infantry, six pieces of artillery, and from 300 to 500 cavalry.

Captain Graham's Petersburg Battery, and two sections of Captain Wright's Rocket Battery, were ordered into position, and when the enemy got within range, our gunners opened on the Vandals with fine effect. The fight continued for two hours, when our shot and shell fell so fast among the enemy, that they fled in great confusion. Our men behaved admirably throughout the engagement. Captain Graham's Battery fired one shell, which exploded in the very midst of a body of Yankee infantry, and, as has been since stated by a farmer living near, killed six men. The enemy carried off three wagon loads of killed and wounded. The Confederates had one man wounded; none killed.

Captain Wright's Rocket guns are said to have played havoc with the Yankee cavalry. The fierce whizzing of the rocket, and its fiery train, as it fell among the Northern horsemen, produced great terror among the horses, and the animals snorted, cavorted, pitched and reared, and then scampered off, in the wildest confusion, unhorsing many a Yankee equestrain. One fellow, whose feet were jolted from the stirrups, reigned up his animal, to regain a footing, when a rocket struck the horse's head, and the next moment the rider lay helpless and bleeding against a tree near by.

Our forces are in high spirits at the result of this first formidable demonstration, and anxious to get another chance at the dastardly invaders. We have now there a force sufficient to repulse any effort the enemy may make to cross the river, let him try it when he may.

It is a little singular, that in the morning we repulsed his gunboats with our infantry (if dismounted Rangers may be called infantry) and in the afternoon, the Yankee infantry, artillery and cavalry, were compelled to take the back track by our artillery alone.

The Rocket Battery used on this occasion was captured from the Yankees at the battle of Gaines' Mill in June last, and is thought to be the only one of it kind on this continent. It is said that no body of cavalry can stand before it.

Petersburg Express.

GEN. LEE TO HIS TROOPS.

The following address to his troops, issued by General Lee, under the form of general orders, on the 2d of October, inst., was received at the Adjutant General's office on Monday, the 6th:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 2d, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 116

In reviewing the achievements of the army during the present campaign, the commanding General cannot withhold the expression of his admiration of the indomitable courage it has displayed in battle, and its cheerful of endurance privation and hardship on the march.

Since your great victories around Richmond you have defeated the enemy at Cedar Mountain, expelled him from the Rappahannock; and, after a conflict of three days, utterly repulsed him on the plains of Manassas, and forced him to take shelter within the fortifications around his capital.

Without halting for repose you crossed the Potomac, stormed the heights of Harper's Ferry, made prisoners of more than eleven thousand men, and captured upwards of seventy pieces of artillery, all their small arms and other munitions of war.

While one corps of the army was thus engaged, the other insured its success by arresting at Boonsboro' the combined armies of the enemy, advancing under their favorite General to the relief of their beleaguered comrades.

On the field of Sharpsburg, with less than one third his numbers, you resisted, from daylight until dark, the whole army of the enemy, and repulsed every attack along his entire front, of more than four miles in extent.

The whole of the following day you stood prepared to resume the conflict on the same ground, and retired next morning, without molestation, across the Potomac.

Two attempts subsequently made by the enemy to follow you across the river have resulted in his complete discomfiture and being driven back with loss.

Achievements such as these demanded much valour and patriotism. History records few examples of greater fortitude and endurance than this army has exhibited; and I am commissioned by the President to thank you in the name of the Confederate States for the undying fame you have won for their arms.

Much as you have done, much more remains to be accomplished. The enemy again threatens us with invasion, and to your tried valour and patriotism, the country looks with confidence for deliverance and safety; your past exploits give assurance that this confidence is not misplaced.

R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

THE MILITARY EXEMPTION ACT.

The following is a copy of the Exemption Act, as finally passed by both Houses of Congress:

A BILL to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862.

INVALIDS, OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, CLERKS, ETC.

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants and clerks; and, except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed.

EDITORS, PRINTERS AND PREACHERS.

One editor of each newspapers now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

RELIGIOUS NON-COMBATANTS.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers, Nazarenes, and Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists, and Dunkers, shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of $500 each into the public Treasury.

PHYSICIANS.

All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession.

SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, ETC.

All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed as their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall *only be prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

A PROVISO AGAINST EXTORTION.

Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishment shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they, and each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employments therein.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, &C.

All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind.—In each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

WOOL, COTTON, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are hereinbefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

EDUCATIONAL EXEMPTIONS.

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

ARTISANS EMPLOYED ON "GOVERNMENT WORK."

All artisans, machanics, and employees in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishment; also all artisans, mechanics and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

STOCK RAISERS.

One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such persons in raising said stock.

OVERSEERS ON PLANTATIONS.

To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law one person, as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

FEDERAL ATTACK UPON OUR PICKETS NEAR SHEPERDSTOWN--DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALS.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee was received Richmond Tuesday:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp on Washington Run,
October 2d, 1862.

General S. Cooper, Adj't and Insp'r General, C. S. A., Richmond, Va:

GENERAL.—The enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Pleasanton, with six pieces of artillery, drove back our pickets yesterday in front of Shepherdstown. The 9th Virginia cavalry, which was on picket, repulsed the enemy several times, by vigorous charges' disputing the ground step by step, back to the main body. By the time his artillery reached him, Col. N. H. F. Lee, who was in command of the brigade, was obliged to place it on the west bank of the Opequan, on the flank of the enemy as he approached Martinsburg.

General Hampton's brigade had retired through Martinsburg, on the Tuscarora road, when Gen. Stuart arrived and made disposition to attack.—Lee's Brigade was advanced immediately, and Hampton's ordered forward. The enemy retired at the approach of Lee along the Shepherdstown road, and was driven across the Potomac by the cavalry with severe loss, and darkness alone prevented it from being a signal victory. His rear was overtaken and put to flight, our cavalry charging in gallant style under a severe fire of artillery, routing squadron after squadron, killing a number, wounding more, and capturing several. He was driven through Shepherdstown, and crossed the river after dark, in no case standing a hand-to-hand conflict, but relying upon his artillery and carbines at long range for protection.

I regret to add that we lost one Lieutenant and several privates.

I am, most respectfully,
Your obd't servt,
R. E. LEE, Gen. Com'dg.

Official—CHAS. MARSHALL, Maj. and A. D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.

In the Senate the House bill to provide shoes for the army, was, on the examination by Surgeons of Conscripts. [The residue of the open session was occupied in the discussion of constitutional questions arising from the consideration of the bill to punish insurrection or rebellion against the Confederate States, and the bill to extend the provisions of the Sequestration act to persons within the Confederate States, who refuse to support the Confederate Government. The former was indefinitely postponed; the other was laid upon the table.

In the House, the Senate bill was passed authorizing the President to receive into the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised.

Mr. Bourdinat, the delegate from the Cherokee nation, was admitted to a seat within the bar of the house.

The bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

DIED:

Near Marianna, Florida, on the 26th September, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Barnes, JOHN COTTON, infant son of W. D. and A. C. Barnes, aged nine months and eighteen days.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 8th, 1862.

To the Sheriff of Wake County—Greeting:

WHEREAS, I HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY notified that a vacancy has occurred in the representation of said county, in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, by reason of the death of Henry Watkins Miller, one of the members elect at the last August election: Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby command that an election be held according to law on THURSDAY, the 23d day of October, A. D., 1862, for the purpose of filling said vacancy.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, our Governor, hath signed these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed:

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord, A. D., 1862.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Private Secretary.

oct 11—td

Committed

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, A NEGRO MAN who says his name is WASHINGTON, and that he belongs to Capt. William Smith, of the 6th Regt. N. C. T., and that he now resides in Petersburg, Va. Said boy says that he was put on the cars at Salisbury, N. C., by his master, and by some accident they became separated, and he, the said boy, was taken up and committed as a runaway.

Also, another negro, calling himself HENRY BROOKS; says he is free, and that he is from Wayne county, N. C., and was bound to Benj. Herring, of said county, now dead. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about 27 years old.

Notice is hereby given that the owner or owners come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH,
Sheriff.

oc 11—tf
Standard copy.

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD AT FORESTVILLE, on FRIDAY, the 17th of October inst., Two Pair MATCH HORSES, belonging to the estate of Benjamin F. Biddle, dec'd. The horses are young, and of excellent qualities, and persons wishing to purchase would do well to attend the sale. At the same time and place some other Horses and two or three good Cows and Calves will be sold.

SAMUEL S. BIDDLE,
Special Administrator.

oc 11—td

Look Out.

HOTEL KEEPERS ARE CAUTIONED to look out for a youth about 19 or 20 years old, who is traveling around and registering his name as Lieut C. Williams, Augusta, Ga., and Lt. Samuel B. Webber, Columbia, S. C. He had on a light gray sack coat, with First Lieutenant's rank on the collar, (two gilt bars.) He left the Yarborough House on the 6th inst. and did not pay his Hotel bill.

PROPRIETOR YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

oct 11—1t