THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner. VERY LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

A BATTLE BETWEEN BRAGG AND BU-ELL-DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES_THE FEDERALS WHIPPED.

We received last night, through the kindness of a friend, whe came up on the flag of truce boat Northern papers of the 10th. The news is very important, but we have only time to give the fellowing dispatches, announcing a victory by Bragg, in Kentacky, after a prolonged and desperate battle with Buell. The Yankees try to disguise their defeat by the vague wording of their dispatches, but it is plain to us that our army in Kentucky has won a great victory. The following are the dispatches to the New York Times: Dispatch to N. Y. Times, October 10.1

PERRYVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, P. M. eral AcCook's corps d' armee near this place yes-terday.

The fighting was desperate.

Gen. James J. Jackson, Ex-Congressman of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed. Gen. Terrell, of Virginia, commanding a brigade, was mortally wounded. On two occasions the fighting was hand to

The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in number.

McCook was then heavily reinforced by the Nationals, and the battle was resumed to-day. The fighting was mainly done by Rousseau's division, formerly Mitchell's. Firing ceased shout 7 o'clock on the evening of the 8th. A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement the rebels had possession of a part of

the field. [T is is an admission from the enemy, and satisfies us of our victory-ED. EXAMINER. STILL LATER. General Sheridan, of Illinois, is reported killed, but it is doubtful. . Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded

ed immediately by our troops. On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in numbers. ADDITIONAL.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9, P. M. The battle of Perryville commenced 'early in the morning by an artillery duel, which contin-

Gen. McCook's corp was engaged alone. At 2 o'clock the rebels made an effort to turn our left flank, and desperate fighting ensued at close quarters. The rebels were here driven back with heavy loss. The battle continued till dark, when both parties rested.

Gen. Terrell was mortally wounded, also Colwas killed. The report of the death of Gen. Rousseau is not confirmed.

The Upion loss is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is greater, if anything. Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Gilbert have meinforced McCook, and the battle was resumed this

Another evidence that the news was construed in the North as a defeat, is furnished in its effects on the markets. Gold suddenly rose in New York to 1261, and foreign exchange to 140 -such prices as have never before been known -EXAMINER]

We have advices that Kirby Smith evacuated Lexington on the 7th, and probably formed a junction with Bragg at or near Perryville, distant about 28 miles. Perryville is about 10 miles north of Danville, and 15 miles south of Bardstown.-EXAMINER]

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9 .- In the Senates bill was passed, to pay officers of the Confederate Navv. who were arrested and imprisoned by the Lincoln government, for resigning their commissions in the United States service. At twelve o'clock the Senate went into secret

session, and remained until adjournment. In the House, a bill passed to provide compen-

sation for collectors of the war tax. Elias C. Boudinot, the delegate elect from the all Treasury notes issued after the first of Decemin all other respects, similar to the bonds bearing eight per cent. The second provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority, by public notice, to require holders of Treasury notes in four months from date of such notice, and all notes which shall not be presented for funding, shall thereafter be entitled to be fundable only in six per cent. Sonds. The House also passed a till empowering the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it—such suspension to apply only to arrests made by the authorities of the Confederate government, or for offences against the same.

RICHMOND, Oct. 16. In the Senate to-day, a bill passed, increasing the pay of deputy clerks, after which it went into

until the next session, was negatived. The Senate bill increasing pay of clerks, passed with an amendment; also the House bill to relieve the army of incompetent officers.

In the House, a motion to postpone the tax bill

COM. PREBLE DISMISSED FROM THE YANKEE NAVAL SERVICE.

The following order has been issued from the United States Navy Department:

Commander George Henry Preble, senior officer in command of the blockading force off Mo. bile, having been guilty of a neglect of duty, in permitting the armed steamer Oreto to run the blockade, thereby, not only disregarding article 3, section 10, of the Articles of War, which re quires an officer to "do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy every vessel which it is his dute to encounter," but omitting the plainest ordinary duty committed to an officer, is, by order of the President, dismissed from the naval service from this date.

The commander of each vessel-of-war, on the day after the receipt of this published General Order, will cause it to be read on the quarterdeck at general muster, together with the accompanying reports, and enter both upon the vessel's

"A PRACTICAL MAN,"-The New York Her-

ald says: The raids of the rebel guerrilla, A. G. Jenkins, in Western Virginia, with his eight hundred bushwhackers, sum up pretty large. He defeated the Union force at Buchannon on the 30th ult., entered the town, destroyed large quantities of Government stores, broke up five thousand stand of arms, and carried off a number of horses and Enfield rifles, besides allowing his men to take what they wanted from the privatestores of the village. He then proceeded to Westen, where he also destroyed all the Government supplies. At Glenville the same operations were gone through with. where he captured Major B. H. Hill, a mustering swelling hosts across Europe to the rescue of the Ages? officer, having in his possession five thousand dollars Government money. The rebeis kept the money and told Hill to leave. Jenkins is a prac-

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

UR ARMY-ITS GREAT DEEDS-ITS TRIALS, ITS SUFFERINGS, AND ITS the service require it to be spoken, 1 am quite PERILS IN THE FUTURE.

Dorrespondence of the Savannah Republican.]

WINCHESTER, VA., September 26. My condition is such as to render it impossible for me to rejoin the army for the present. I was not prepared for the hardships, exposures and fastings the army has encountered since it left the Rappahanock, and, like many a seasoned campaigner, have had to "fall out by the way." In-deed, I can recall no parallel instance in history, except Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow, where an army has ever done more marching and fighting, under such great disadvantages, then Gen. Lee's has done since it left the banks of James river. It proceeded directly to the line of the Rappahannock, and moving out from that river, it fought its way to the Potomac, crossed the stream, and moved on to Fredericktown and Hagerstown, had a heavy engagement at Boonsboro' Gap, another at Crampton Gap below, fought the greatest pitched battle of the war at Sharpeburg, and then re-crossed the Potomac back into Virginia. During all this time, covering the full space of a month, the troops rested but four days! And let it always be remembered to their honor, that of the men who performed this wonderful feat, one-fifth of them were berefooted, one-half of them in rage, and the whole of them half famished. The country from the Rappahannock to the Potomac had been visited by the enemy with fire and sword, and our transportation was insufficient to keep the army supplied from so distant a base as Gordonsville; and when the provision trains would overtake the army, so pressing were the exigencies of their position, the men seldom had time to cook. Their difficulties were increased by the fact that their cooking utensils; in many cases, had been left behind, as well as everything else that would impede their movements. It was not unusual to see a company of starving men have a barrel of flour distributed to them, which it was utterly impossible for them to convert into bread, with the means and the time allowed to them. They could not procuré even a paece of plank or a corn or flour sack, upon which to work up their

Do you wonder, then, that there should have been stragglers from the army? That brave and The rebel loss is unascertained. The enemy is true men should have fallen out of line from north of Perryville. A general attack is expectsheer exhaustion, or their efforts to obtain a seasoned veterans, the conquerors in the Valley, | tion ? at Richmond and Manassas, should have suc-cumbed to disease and been forced back to the hospital? I look to hear a great outery raised against the stragglers. Already lazy cavalry men and dainty staff officers and quartermasters, who are mounted and can forage the country for something to eat, are condemning the weary privates, who, not withstanding his body may be covered with dust and perspiration, and his feet with stone bruises, is expected to trudge along and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation under his knapsack and cartridge box, on an leads. What, then, is the path of duty in the empty stomach, and never to turn aside for a trying cifcumstances which surround us? Is it morsel of food to sustain his sinking limbs. Out to belie all our past professions and sustain Mr. onel Webster, of the 9th Ohio. Gen. Jackson upon such monstrous injustice! That there has Lincoln's administration, right or wrong? Is it been unnecessary straggling, is readily admitted; to justify a man whom we had no agency in but in a large majority of cases, the men have only to point to their bleeding feet, tattered garments and gaunt frames for an answer to the un-

No army on this continent has ever accomplished as much or suffered as much, as the army of was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or, Northern Virginia within the last three months. is it, in view of his many violation of the At no period during the first Revolutionary warnot even at Valley Forge-did out forefathers in arms encounter greater hardships, or endure them | ly earthly hope of successful resistance? more uncomplainingly.

But great as have been the trials to which the army has been subjected, they are hardly worthy to be named in comparison with the sufferings in store for it this winter, unless the people of the Confederate States, everywhere and in whatever circumstances, come to its immediate relief.

The men must have clothing and shoes this selves from the driving sleet and snow storms every hearthstone throughout the South. The ragged sentinel who may pace his weary rounds or along the frozen valleys of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock, will also be your sentinels, you have been subjected. my friends, at home. It will be for you and your Cherokee nation, was admitted to all the privi- household that he encounters the wrath of the leges of the House of Representatives. A bill tempest and the dangers of the night. He suffers was reported from the Committee of Ways and and toils and fights for you, too, brave, true heart-Means, and passed; the first section provides that | ed women of the South. Will you not clothe his nakedness then? Will you not put shoes and ber next, shall be made fundable only in bonds stockings on his feet? Is it not enough that he bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, but has written down his patriotism in crimson characters along the battle road from the Rappahannock to the Potomac? And must his bleeding feet also impress their mark of fidelity upon the snows of the coming winter? I know what to fund the same in eight per cent. bonds with- your answer will be. God has spoken through the women of the South, and they are his holy oracles in this day of trial and tribulation.

> It is not necessary to counsel violent measures, but it is not expected that any person will be permitted to accumulate leather and cloth for purposes of speculation. The necessities of the army rise uplike a mountain, and cannot, and will not be overlooked. It was hoped, at one time, that we might obtain winter supplies in Maryland, This hope was born after the army left Richmond. and has now miserably perished. The Governare not to be had in the country. If it had exercised a little foresight last spring and summer, when vessel's were running the blockade, with cargoes of calico, linen, and other articles of like importance. a partial supply, at least, of hats, blankets, shoes, and woolen goods, might have been obtained from England. But foresight is a quality of the mind that is seldom put in practice in these days.

But whatever may be done by the people, should be done immediately. Not one moment can be lost that will not be marked, as by the second | course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourhand of a watch, with the pangs of a sufferer .- | age the most persevering and determined resis-Already the hills and valleys in this high latitude | tance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Fedhave been visited by frost, and the nights are un- eral Administration, who have blasted our comfortably coel to the man who sleeps upon the kopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last between you and the performance of it. Neither in the history of North America, but unequivopride nor pleasure, nor personal ease and comfort | cally invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, let The supply of leather and wool, we all know, is without awaiting the slow and tedious process of blankets are not to be had, then substitute com- God will prosper the efforts of a Government ceptable. Even the speculator and extortioner | the mask and sets it utterly at defiance. might forego their gains for a season, and unite in this religious duty. If they neither clothe the naked, nor feed the hungry, who are fighting for their freedom, and for their homes and property, writ of habeas corpus in regard to all persons who

nal damnation, both from God and man? If the Army of Virginia could march through the South just as it is-ragged and almost barefooted and hatless-many of the men limping along and not quite well of their wounds or sickness, yet cheerful and not willing to abandon their places in the ranks-their clothes riddled with balls and their banners covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and shot into tatters, many of them inscribed with "Williamsburg," "Seven Pines," "Gaines' Mill," "Garnett's Farm," "Front Royal," "McDowell," "Cedar Run," and other The town of Spencer next surrendered to Jenkins, victorious fields-if this army of veterans, thus where he took one hundred and fitty of our men | clad and shed, with tattered uniforms and banprisoners, and captured and destroyed one hundred guns. From thence he visited Ripley and
Ravenswood, where like scenes were enacted, and
parallel in history since Peter the Hermit led his
can be found save in the history of the Middle

Holy Sepulchre. I do not write to create alarm, or to produce a sensation, but to arouse the people to a sense of

the true condition of the army. I have yet to son will raise a regiment and take the field.

learn that anything is to be gained by suppres the truth, and leaving the army to suffer. If I must withhold the truth when the necessities of

ready to return home. There is nothing new from the front. It is re ported that Jackson crossed the river at Williamsport a few days ago to repair a road, which he might have occasion to use and then returned. I see nothing, however, to cl arge the opinion heretofore expressed, viz: that he heavy work of the campaign is over, unless M Clellan should seek us on the south side of the ver. This, some believe, public opinion at the forth will compel him to do. It may be so, though I doubt it.

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

HON. T. A.R. NELSON ABANDONS UNI-ONISM, AND DENOUNCES LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, who has been a firm supporter of the Liucoln Government since the war commenced, and who, according to the Knoxville Register, bas exercised "a boundless influence over the people of East Tennessee,"publishes an address to the people of that section, denouncing the emancipation proclamation of Lincoln, and urging the people to arm for resistance to its execution. He says:

The parameunt causes which have controlled and influenced my conduct and opinions were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we had the best Constitution and Government in the world. But, of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source; there is not one which, in the slightest degree, equals the atro-city and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives all the citizens of the slave states, without distinction, of the right to hold slaves; a right guaranteed by the very Constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States, but what right has he, or the government of the United States, to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an abolition Congress, reeking with the blood of the south, and jubilant in the possession mouthful to eat along the roadside? Or that many of usurped power, will adopt his recommenda-

> We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties .-Many acts have been done in the South to which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which we who have adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or palliate .-But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never were abolitionists. The Union men of east Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to the doctrines of incendiarism elevating to power, and not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago, platform, his inaugural address and messages to Congress in which the absolute right to slavery in the States where it exists-Constitution, and this crowning act of usurpation, to join toat side which at present affords the on-

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you, which instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance. Many, of these acts winter. They must have something to cover have been committed in remote places, without themselves when sleeping, and to protect them- the knowledge of approbation of the authorities at Richmond, or of those who have held the suwhen on duty. This must be done, though our preme command in East Tennessee, and under friends at home should have to wear cotton and such circumstances that you have felt it dangersit by the fire. Thearmy in Virginiastands guard ous to complain. Gradually and slowly these this day, as it will stand guard this winter, over outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Mai. Gen. Jones you have the assurance that your comthis winter on the bleak spurs of the Blue Ridge, plaints will be heard, and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which

Let not, then a sense of private and present wrongs blind you against the enormities already perpetrated and still more seriously contemplated, by Mr. Lincoln's administration. If a majority of the Republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the light of freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which, combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Mr. Lincoln from power, and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country? But, if through fear, or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's tamous proclamation is sustained. then we have no Union to hope for, no Constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect, save such as, with the blessing of Providence, we may conquer. The armies which have been sent near you to tantslize you with hope have been withdrawn, and, with cool audacity, Mr. Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose the destiny which ment is unable to furnish the supplies; for they an arrogant and unprincipled Administration forces upon us.

.It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amidst good report and evil report, suffering, and danger, while it was in my power to support it, and that when my efforts were paralyzed and my roice silenced by causes beyond my control, I have cherished the hope that all might be well; but "the last link is broken" that bound me to the Government for which my succestors fought, and, whatever may be the ground. Come up, then, men and women of the vestige of freedom among us. If you would save South, to this sacred duty. Let nothing stand yourselves from a species of carnage unexampled would withhold your hands from the holy work. every man who is able buckle on his armor, and, limited, but do what you can, and all you can, and | conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the strugas soon as you can. If you cannot send woolen | gle against him: The race is not always to the socks, send half woo'en or cotton socks; and so swift nor the battle to the strong, and it cannot with under clothing, coats and pants. And if in the nature of things, be possible that a just forts made of dyed osnaburgs stuffed with cotton. which has hypocritically pretended to wage war Anything that will keep off the cold will be ac in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off

No despot in Europe would dare to ex ercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln in less than two brief what right have they to expect anything but eter- have been or may be, imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroyed a right essential to the liberty of the citizen—a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom-a right which it caused centuries of contest to engraft upon the British Constitution—a right for which our fathers sternly struggled, and which is incorporated in every American Constitution. He has called armies into the field without authority, according to his own acknowledgment, and has become a mili-tary Dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without out consent, and if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take THOS. A. R. NELSON.

> Knozville, 3d October, 1862. A telegram from Knoxville says that Mr. Nel-

THE EFFECT OF LINCOLN'S PROCLA-MATION IN KENTUCKY.

We have from various sources of advice in the North the most interesting account of the effect of Lincoln's proclamation in Kentucky. While this proclamation has scarcely produced a whimper in Maryland, it seems to have exerted in Kentucky a sentiment of indignation, which attests more than anything else the political sympathies of that State, and which has extorted a confession from the Northeon press that Kentucky has no longer lot or part in "the great and beneficent" government of Abraham Lincoln. All patriots of the South will rejoice at these indications of spirit and virtue in Kentucky, so honourably distinguished from manifestations in other quarters, where the South had expected countenance and sympathy, of unlimited submission to the behests of the Yankee government.

The New York Tribuse remarks with point

that the North has already had sufficient demon-strations of the loyalty of Kentucky in what has occurred during the John Morgan raid and the present invasions. It says "when a fight is to be made for the capital of Kentucky, we hear of but one Kentucky regiment in the Union line of

A correspondent of this same Tribune, writing from Louisville, says that the President's proclamation has produced in Kentucky the "most intense consternation," that it is denounced in all quarters; and that the presence of the Federal roops alone stifles the expressions of dissatisfac-

Even the Louisville Journal is found in the ranks of the opposition to this proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, and denounces it in a tone of tragic desperation. It says: "Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in this measure-

These manifestations of sentiment in Kentucky ndicate with force that a blunder has been made in this proclamation of Lincoln, which every day grows in its catastrophe; they imply the most important consequences; and they assure the South of what has been only a little time doubtful-the real attachment of Kentucky to the institutions, fortunes and destiny of the Confederacy. Richmond Examiner.

FOR THE REGISTER.

TO -

'Tis said I'm fickle as the air. With vows for all and truth for none: But little for others' thoughts I care-Thou knowest I love but thee alone. To others I may have seemed as kind,

And fonder, too; but thou could'st see How much with heart and soul and mind I loved thee, -, still love but thee. When first I gazed upon thy face. So radiant with joyous youth, So full of every winning grace-

Affection, constancy and truth-I thought, I may have loved before, But stronger still my love shall be; All others' charms are prized no more-I love thee, -, I love but thee.

I know thou never can'st be mine-I dare not further hope-'tis vain ; But, O! such loveliness as thine, To worship scarcely could be sin!

Still shall that love for thee remain, Though a damning blank my life may be; Though I have lived and loved in vain, I love but one-I love but thee.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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

WHEREAS, I HAVE BEEN OFFI-CIALLY 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

Beautiful Farm for Sale. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST FARMS
in North Carolina—located less than a mile from Hillsboro, and the Depot on the Central Road, in the midst of good society, good schools and churches. Contains 205 acres of fine wheat, oats, clover and tobacco land; seventy acres good wood land, 12 meadew land. Choice fruit.

Good dwelling well planned and most beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in a splendid grove. Large Barn and other out houses; all good. Possession immediately given. Cash or credit, credit preferred. Apply to

Chatham Railroad---Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, at the Company's Office in the city of Raleigh, until noon, Saturday, For the Graduation and Masonry of the middle division, extending from Page's to Lockville. (23

Profiles and specifications showing about the amount of work required, will be exhibited for one week prior to that date, at the Engineer's Office in Haywood, Chatham county, and this Company's Office in

Printed proposals will be furnished contractors for their filling up and signatures. KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

oct 8-6t

ELLWOOD MORRIS, Chief Engineer. Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1862. DOR SALE AT WHITAKER'S.

ON FAIR TERMS-SMALL ADVANCE ON OCT. 4th, 1862. 2 sacks St. Domingo Coffee 10 boxes Wax Candles. 15 " Fine and Common Tobacco.

3 " Assorted Cordials. · 10 barrels Rice. 10,000 (N. C. made) Cigars-"nice article." Prints! Prints! Prints!

Claret Wine.

10 " Champagne Cider.

2700 PRINTS. FALL AND WINTER 500 yards BROWN DENIMS. THREAD, HOOKS and EYES, NEEDLES, D. C. MURRAY'S. oc 8-w3tsw2t ON HAND CONSTANTLY

(WHEN CAN BE PROCURED) FAMILY GROCERIES! . WHITAKER'S.

TOHN ANDERSON & CO.'S CELEBRA-ted (Fine Cut) Chewing Tobacco, at ec 4 WHITAKEE'S.

THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, A

I 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 runsway.
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

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 di-rects.

W. H: HIGH, 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.

Receiver's Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL TO the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House

in the City of Raleigh, on TUESDAY, the 28th of October, 1862, the following property, viz:

The Dower interest of Mary S. Gales in let No. 83 in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; and also two-fifths interest in remainder of said lot. And also two-fifths interest in fee simple in lot No.

88 in said city. One Iron Safe, now in possession of J. C. Palmer. Two kegs of Varnish. A lot of Medicines, and one set of Harness.

One Tract of Land, containing 33 acres, near the City of Raleigh, on the Hillsborough Road, formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Owen.
G. H. WILDER, Receiver. Oct'r 4, 1862.

Notice.

On THE 17th DAY OF DECEMBER next, on the premises, I, as Administrator of John T. Tsylor, dec'd, at public auction, will offer for sale the Tract of Land upon which he resided at the time of his death, situated in Warren county, and the State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Richard Bullock, Sr., John T. Thomas and myself, and containing about one thousand and eighty acres, of which there are some 150 or 175 of fine bottom land. At the same time and place I shall also offer for sale about 500 barrels Corn, about 60 stacks of Fodder and Oats, 15 or 20 thousand pounds of Tobacco, 8 large Mules, 2 Colts and 2 Mares, 2 yokes of Oxen, stock of Cattle, most of which are Beeves, 12 or 15 thousand pounds of Pork and a fine stock of out of all descriptions and styles, can be made on reason Hogs, 2 Wagons, and all Plantation Utensils of eve- able terms, at shortest notice, at ry description; also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. The land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date, and the other property on a credit of six months with interest from date. For all sums under ten dollars cash will be required; for all over that amount the purchaser will be required to give bond with good security for the payment of the purchase money. The title to the land will not be made until the payment of the whole of the purchase money. The sale will commence on the day above-named,

oc 8-tds Administrator. Mrs. H. W. Miller WILL BE PREPARED ON THE FIRST of next Nevember to receive BOARDERS. ooth with and without rooms. Sept. 30, 1862.

and continue from day to day until all the property

is sold.

WM. H. BOYD,

Notice.

OFFICE N. C. R. R. CO., COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 24, 1862. NTOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHIP-PERS and others interested that the tariff of Freight rates on this Road will be raised twenty-five per cent., and the rates of Passengers to five cents per mile, on and after the first day of October. T. J. SUMNER, Engineer and Sup't.

To the Members of the Next House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN; -- I SHALL BE A CAN-didste for re-election to the office of PRINCI-PAL CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS at the approaching session of the General Assembly. Former experience in that and similar positions induces me to believe that I shall be able to give satis-

faction, if elected. Respectfully,

JAMES H. MOORE.

ROUND, IN THE STREETS OF RALeigh, a COUPON which has been detached from a North Carolina Bond, which the owner can have on application at the Public Treasurer's Office, by describing the No. and amount of said Coupon, and by paying for this advertisement.

Save Your Scraps. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & GO., AT THE NORTH STATE IRON AND BRASS WORKS, [formerly Burns' Foundry,) will pay for scrap Cast Iron 3 cts. per lb. For Wrought Iron scraps, scrap Brass, scrap Zink and scrap Copper the highest cash price will be paid. They will pay the higest market and 60 years, are insured for one or five years, for price for a large quantity of Charcoal. Will also receive proposals for delivering two hundred cords of . se 20-3mpd

Desirable City Property for Sale. THE BRICK DWELLING ON McDOW-D. Turner, Esq., and former residence of Rev. J. J. James, is offered at private sale. The buildings are all comparatively new, and in good repair. Possession given January 1st, 1863.

For terms, apply to McGEE & WILLIAMS. se 17-1m For Sale.

TOCK OF THE RALEIGH AND GAS-TON RAILROAD—a few Shares. Attorney. se 14-tf Raleigh, Sept, 11, 1862.

BLANTON DUNCAN, COLUMBIA, S. C., FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY,

TS PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS TO any extent in Engraving and Printing Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. Engraving upon Steel or Stone.

Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will au 20—3m

Notice. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company have declared a divided of 6 per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st Monday in October next. W. W. VASS, Treas'r. Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1862. se 13—1m

> P. F. PESCUD, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK of Medicines lately held by him as Medical Purveyor of North Carolina, and large supplies at auction in Southern cities and other sources, is prepared to execute orders from merchants, druggists, physi-cians and the public generally, with neatness and dispatch. My terms are cash on delivery. THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR .--

By EDWARD A. POLLARD, Author of "Black Diamonds," &c. Price, When sent by mail, W. L. POMEROY.

CHICKORY-FIVE BAGS, 700 POUNDS, Chickory—a wholesome, and the best substitute for Coffee known to our people. Just received and P. F. PESCUD, for sale by Druggist, Raleigh. se 10 30 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR.

Daily expected at WHITAKER'S. 3,200 LBS. POWDERED AND VHITE Clarified SUGAR, very dry and beautiful, for sale in hids. or bbls., by

Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond.

SESSION 1862-'63. THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LEC. TURES will commence on the first Menday in November, 1862, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing. It is not intended by the Faculty to abandon permanently the customary session of five months, but it has seemed to them advisable, in consideration of the state of the country, and the increased expense of living, to reduce it for the present to four months. The course will be conducted on the same plan, and with the same advantages to the student as heretofore.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery. David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Prac-tics of Medicine. Beverly R. Wellsford, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy. L. S. Joynes, M. D., Prof. of Institute of Medicines, &c. James H. Conway, M. D., Prof. of Obstetries, &c. James B. McCaw, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and

Pharmacy.
Marion Howard, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Professors' Tickets, each, Demonstrator of Anatomy, . 10 Matriculation, Graduation,

Graduation,

For further information, or a copy of the catalogue,

Address

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,

sep 14—11t Dean of Faculty, Richmond, Va.

University Virginia. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTI-

L tutien will commence on the 1st of Oct., 1862. and end on the ensuing 4th of July.

The exercises in all the departments of instruction, Academic, Law and Medical, will be conducted as heretofore, it being the fixed purpose of the Board of Visitors and the Faculty not to relax in their efforts to maintain the standing which the Institution has acquired as a seat of learning.

For catalogue, &c., address, S. MAUPIN, au 20-3m Chairman of the Faculty.

Notice. WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, also for Bacon, Lard, Eggs, Poultry of every description, particularly Geess and Ducks, delivered to me at my farm, 7 niles west of Raleigh, formerly belonging to Hinton Franklin, Esq.

B. D. SMITH. Franklin, Esq. Raleigh, 14th June, 1862.

SADDLE TREES SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES.

THEIM & FRAPS' Factory, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY .- At the annual neeting of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held on the 14th January, 1862, the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS. Henry D. Turner, Raleigh John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. P. Battle, George Little, James M. Towles, James E. Hoyt, Washington, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern. Jos. G. Wright, Wilmington. John M. Jones, Edenton. George W. Charles, Elizabeth City Jos. Ramsay, Plymouth. J. W. Harrell, Murfreesberough. H. B. Williams, Charlotte. Samuel Watkins, Milton. A. W. Steel, Fayetteville. Joseph White, Anson county? Josh. Boner, Salem. A. P. Summy, Asheville, OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY T. H. Selby, President. Henry D. Turner, Vice do.

T. H. Selby, ex-officio, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, This Company has been in successful operation over 13 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries) upon favorable terms.— Its Policies now cover property amounting to nearly \$4,000,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

All communications in reference to insurance should

John H. Bryan, Attorney. Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasures

be addressed to the Secretary, postpaid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y.

January 18th, 1862, NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY .-- OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C .- THIS COMPANY takes risks upon all healthy lives between the ages of 14 and 60 years—for one year, for seven years, or for life—the assurers for life participating in the pro-fits of the Company. Slaves between the ages of 10 and

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented. DIRECTORS FOR 1861 AND 1862. Charles E. Johnson, Wm. H. Jones, H. W. Husted, Wm. W. Holden, P. F. Pescud, K. P. Battle, J. G. Williams, Quentin Busbee, W. S. Mason. Wm. H. McKee,

Charles B. Root,

OFFICERS. Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President. W. W. Hulden, Vice President. H. W. Husted, Attorney. Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer. R. H. Battle, Secretary. W. H. McKee, Medical Examiner. W. H. McKee,

Rich'd H. Battle.

Everard Hall.

Executive Committee. Charles B. Root, Q. Busbee, For further information, the public is referred the pamphlets and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Address Agencies. R. H. BATTLE, Sec y. Raleigh, Jan. 8th, 1862.

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Army. 600 dezen English Collars for Gents, latest style. 50 dozen fine White Shirts. 20 dozen Gents Black and Colored Kid Gloves. 100 pieces Brown Linen for Soldiers' Shirts.
100 pieces English Prints and Ginghams.
1 case fine Black Dress Silks, the best in the Confederacy. 1500 yards very fine Lustre.
10 pieces Black Satin and 5 pieces White.

Satin for Bonnets. Clothing of all kinds. T. W. ROYSTON & CO.

Petersburg, Va. THE PARTIZAN LEADER, A NOVEL, and an Apocalypse of the Origin and Struggles of the Southern Confederacy. By Judge Beverly Tucker, of Virginia. Originally published in 1836. \$1.50

Price, When sent by mail, W. L. POMEROY. 250 PAIR CHILDREN AND MISSES SHORS, and 40 pair splendid BOOTS. Will be sold in a lump to a dealer at a small advance by

P. F. PESCUD, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C. 36 SUNCES MORPHINE IN I DRACHM P. F. PESCUD.

QUPERIOR TOILET SOAP .-- 300 LBS. D English Palm Scap for the toilet, just received and for sale at

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