

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A BATTLE BETWEEN BRAGG AND BUELL—DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES—THE FEDERALS WHIPPED.

We received last night, through the kindness of a friend, who came up on the flag of truce, from Northern papers of the 10th. The news is very important, but we have only time to give the following dispatches, announcing a victory by Bragg in Kentucky, after a prolonged and desperate fighting...

General Sheridan, of Illinois, is reported killed, but it is doubtful. Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unascertained. The enemy is north of Perryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. 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. It was constant about 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. [It is an admission from the enemy, and satisfies us of our victory.—EXAMINER.

At two o'clock the first section provides that all Treasury notes issued after the first of December next, shall be made fundable only in bonds bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, but in all other respects, similar to the bonds bearing eight per cent.

Richmond, Oct. 9.—In the Senate's bill was passed, to pay officers of the Confederate Navy, 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 compensation for collectors of the war tax.

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OUR ARMY—ITS GREAT DEEDS—ITS TRIALS, ITS SUFFERINGS, AND ITS PERILS IN THE FUTURE.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

WICHESSTER, VA., September 28.

My condition is such as to render it impossible for me to resign the army for the present. I was not prepared for the hardships, exposures and fatigues the army has encountered since it left the Rappahannock, and, like many a seasoned campaigner, have had to "fall out by the way."

I can recall no parallel instance in history, except Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow, when our army has ever done more marching and fighting, under such great disadvantages, than 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 Fredericksburg and Hagerstown, had a heavy engagement at Boonsville, another at Cramps, and a third at Sharpsburg, 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 barefooted, one-half of them in rags, and the whole of them the time spent in the field was spent 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 unjust charge.

No army on this continent has ever accomplished as much or suffered as much, as the army of Northern Virginia within the last three months. As no period among the first Revolutionary war—like that at Valley Forge—did our forefathers in arms encounter greater hardships, or endure them more uncomplainingly.

But great as has been the trial 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 every circumstance, come to its immediate relief. The men must have clothing and shoes this winter. They must have something to cover themselves when sleeping, and to protect them from the driving sleet and snow storms when on duty.

This must be done, though our friends at home should have to wear cotton and silk by the fire. The army in Virginia stands guard this day, as it will do every winter, with the very recent proclamation issued by Maj. Gen. Jones you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard, and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which you have been subjected.

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 opposition to the policy of aggression, 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?

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amidst great 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 voice silenced by causes beyond my control, I have cherished the hope that all might be well; but the next link in the broken chain that bound me to the Government for which my ancestors fought, and, whatever may be the course of others, 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 country and are now seeking to destroy the very rights of freedom among us.

For the Graduation and Masonry of the middle division, extending from Page's to Lockville, (23 miles.) Profiles and specifications showing 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 Raleigh. Printed proposals will be furnished contractors for their filling up and signatures. KEMP P. BATTLE, President, ELLWOOD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.

FOR THE REGISTER.

'Tis said I'm fickle as the air, With vows for all and truth for none; But little for others' thoughts I care— 'Till knowest I love but thee alone.

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 canst be mine— I dare not further hope '— 'Till I shall that love for thee remain, Though I have lived and loved in vain, I love but one— I love but thee.

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THE EFFECT OF LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION 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 wringer in Maryland, it seems to have excited 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 Northern press that Kentucky is no longer a lot or part in "the great and boundless" government of Abraham Lincoln.

All patriots of the South will rejoice at these indications of spirit and virtue in Kentucky, so honorably 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 Tribune remarks with point that the North has already had sufficient demonstration of the "loyalty" of Kentucky in what has occurred during the John Morgan raid and the present invasion. 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 battle'."

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 troops alone stifles the expressions of dissatisfaction.

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 great desperation. It says: "Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in this measure."

These manifestations of sentiment in Kentucky indicate 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 and certain fate of the institutions, fortunes and destiny of the Confederate States.

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THE UNDERDESIGNED WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, for cash, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on TUESDAY, the 23rd of October, 1862, the following property, viz:

The Dower interest of Mary S. Gales in lot No. 83 in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; and also two-fifths interest in remainder of said lot, which he resides at No. 83 in said City.

One Iron Safe, now in possession of J. C. Palmer. Two bags of Vanish. 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.

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.

Receiver's Sale. THE UNDERDESIGNED WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, for cash, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on TUESDAY, the 23rd of October, 1862, the following property, viz:

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Notice. ON THE 17th DAY OF DECEMBER, next, on the premises, I, as Administrator of John T. Taylor, dec'd, at public auction, will offer for sale the Tract of land 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 the best.

Mrs. H. W. Miller. WILL BE PREPARED ON THE FIRST OF NEXT NOVEMBER to receive BOARDERS, both with and without rooms. Sept. 30, 1862. oo 4—1f

Notice. OFFICE N. C. R. R. CO. COMPANY SHOWS, Sept. 24, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHIPPER'S 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.

To the Members of the Next House of Commons. GENTLEMEN:—I SHALL BE A CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of PRINCIPAL 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 satisfaction, if elected.

Save Your Scraps. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., AT THE S. 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 Zinc and scrap Copper the highest cash price will be paid.

Desirable City Property for Sale. THE BRICK DWELLING ON McDOWELL STREET, opposite the residence of Henry 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. Terms apply to McGEE & WILLIAMS.

Notice. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company have declared a dividend of six per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st Monday in October next.

Notice. THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR. BY EDWARD A. POLLARD, Author of "Black Diamonds," &c. Price, \$2.00.

Notice. CHEMISTRY—FIVE BAGS, 700 POUNDS. 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, physicians, and the public generally, with neatness and dispatch. My terms are cash on delivery. se 10—1f

Notice. THE PARTIZAN LEADER, A NOVEL, and an Apology of the Origin and Struggles of the Southern Confederacy. By Judge Beverly Tucker, of Virginia. Originally published in 1862. Price, \$1.50.

Notice. 3200 POUNDS FINE POWDERED AND WHITE CRACKED SUGAR, very dry and beautiful, for sale in bulk or retail, by P. F. PESQUID, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C. se 14—1f

Notice. 30 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR. Daily exported at WHITAKER'S. se 14—1f

Notice. JOHN ANDERSON & CO.'S CELEBRATED (The Oak) Chewing Tobacco. se 14—1f

Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond.

THE NEXT ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on the first Monday in November, 1862, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing. It is now 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 the course, to continue for the present to four months. The course will be conducted on the same plan as in the same advantages to the student as heretofore.

Faculty: Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery. David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Beverly B. Walling, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. A. E. Pettiford, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.

University Virginia. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION 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 to the Faculty, not to relax in their efforts to maintain the standing which the Institution has acquired as a seat of learning.

Notice. I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, also for Bacon, Lard, Eggs, Poultry, every description, particularly Geese and Ducks, delivered to me at my farm 7 miles west of Raleigh, formerly belonging to Rufus Franklin, Esq. B. D. SMITH, Raleigh, 14th June, 1862. June 15—6mpd

SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES. Of all descriptions and styles, can be made on reasonable terms, at shortest notice, at THEIRM & FRAPS' Factory, Raleigh, N. C. mar 15—4f

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting 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, do. T. H. Smith, do. C. W. D. Hutchings, do. Kemp P. Battle, do. George Little, do. James M. Towles, do. James E. Hays, Washington. Alexander Mitchell, Newbern. Jos. G. Wright, Wilmington. John M. Jones, Eden. George W. Charles, Elizabeth City. Geo. Ramsey, Hillsborough. J. W. Harrell, Murfreesborough. H. B. Williams, Charlotte. Samuel Watkins, Milton. A. W. Steel, Fayetteville. Joseph White, Anson county. Josh. Bone, Salem. J. A. Summy, Asheville. OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY: T. H. Selby, President. Henry D. Turner, Vice do. John D. Bryan, Secretary. Hamed S. Smith, Attorney and Treasurer. T. H. Selby, ex-officio, do. John R. Williams, do. C. W. D. Hutchings, do. 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.—It is authorized to cover property amounting to nearly \$4,000,000; a large portion of which is in ordinary risks; and its present capital is over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured. All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, postpaid. H. H. HENDERSON, Sec'y. January 19th, 1862. Jan 22—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.—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 assured for his life participating in the profits of the Company. Slaves between the ages of 10 and 50 years, insured for one or five years, for two-thirds their market value. All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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