

THE LAST NEWS.

There is nothing of interest from either of our large armies since our last issue. The article which we copy from the Petersburg Express, conveying the intelligence of the defeat of Ferebee's Bangers near Blackwater, and the crossing of that river by the enemy, if true, is calculated to excite the most painful apprehensions as to the capture of Weldon, as the possession of the Railroad between that place and Petersburg would cut off all communication between Richmond and the South, except by the roundabout route of the Richmond & Danville Railroad.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK. DREADFUL COLLISION ON THE RALEIGH & GASTON BAILROAD. On Monday night the train of cars going North came into collision with a train coming South, about 15 miles from this city on a high embankment, and the most serious consequences ensued. Three persons were killed outright, and several wounded seriously. The cars were smashed up in a heap, to use the expression of our informant. One of the engine drivers-but which we have not heard, was running out of time. Th driver of the engine going North saved himself by jumping off the locomotive when he saw the collision was inevitable.

THE EFFECT OF DISCREDITING CON-FEDERATE MONEY.

The rapid rise in the price of real estate owing to the depreciation of Confederate money. We are neither a banker or financier, and therefore cannot perceive the reason why Confederate money is not on a par with any bank note currency in the Confederacy, inasmuch as if the credit of the Confederate Government is destroyed, and it i no longer able to keep and maintain its ar mies on foot, our cause will be lost. And then, what will be the worth of real estate, bank note currency, or any other property in the South? Being at the mercy of the ruthless Abolition Government, will it not all be confiscated-all be taken from its owners Most assuredly it will, for laws in view of this condition of affairs have already been enacted by the Abolition Congress, and we know our enemies too well to be justified in doubting that they will be ruthlessly executed to the very letter. It does seem to us. then, to be the height of madness and folly for Southern men to treat Confederate money as they would the notes of a notoriously tottering bank, and be eager to exchange it at any rate of depreciation for any description of property. No reason can justify such conduct. A belief that the cause of the Confederacy will sink in gloom and defeat will not justify it, for we repeat, if that cause is lost, all is lost. Real estate, State Stocks, and notes of Banks, &c., &c., all, all will be lost to the Southern holders. If a man, therefore, desires to permanently realize his Confederate money, it is his obvious policy not only to refrain from doing anything to disparage it, but to do everything to keep it up to the figure indicated by its face. Keep up the Confederate currency, and our triumph and independence are as sure as fate. Let that credit be lost, and the people of the South will be paupers upon the wide, wide world. It will not do to say that our Revolutionary Fathers won their independence, and yet Continental money sunk to nothing. The condition of things now is widely, aye, whol- the rebel army of Virginia without further dely different from what it was then. Then, our Fathers came out of a seven years' war with a debt then considered enormous, a country sparsely settled and ravaged and the dangers of delay and of another winter enharrowed by a long war, and with - comparatively no basis of credit. Now, the Confederacy, embracing fifteen States, containing within their limits the most productive territory that the sun shines upon, and a comparatively large population to develop its wonderful resources, with great navigable streams and railroads to assist in the work, has a basis of credit which, when its independence shall be established, must and will command confidence both at home and abroad, and secure the redemption in good faith of all its obligations. These are the views dictated by the modicum of common "sense which we claim to possess, and for these reasons we say again that the man who hy his

THE FAILURE OF A QUORUM OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE TO MEET. The Raleigh Standard of Friday last con-

tains an article on the failure of a quorum of the Council of State to meet when summoned by Gov. Vance, which is highly characteristic of the Editor of that paper. Utterly incapable himself of rising above the low level of party, he, while pretending not

to charge, broadly insinuates that a portion, at least, of the Council were absent for party reasons-because they were "original secessionists," and opposed to Gov. Vance's election, and were disposed to thwart and embarrass his Administration. Of Mr. John J. Long, of Halifax, he especially says, "we learn he was at home, was duly notified and urged by telegraph to attend." Now, Mr. Long is a gentleman of high character and standing, and it will require better testimeny than the insinuation of a notoriously partizan Editor to convince the public that he

has wilfully disobeyed a call of duty for the purpose of embarrassing the Governor of the State at this time of great and momentous exigency. Few men have a deeper stake in the defence of the Eastern part of this State than John J. Long, and we are very sure land: that he failed to comply with the summons of Governor Vance for reasons which, when explained, will be satisfactory to all rightthinking men.

Mr. Cunningham did not get his summons until the evening of the day when the Council should have met, and immediately wrote, and sent off by the most expeditious route which he could command, a letter to Pulaski Cowper, Esq., the Clerk of the Council, explaining the cause of his failing to attend, and enquiring on what day the Council would again be convened. Not satisfied with this, Mr. C., determined to take all the chances of doing his duty, set out for Raleigh, which place he reached on Thursday afternoon. Is there either laches or factiousness in this

Mr. Graves is no longer a member of the Council, he having resigned in July last, and Dr. Hilliard is a Surgeon in the Army, and being now at his post of duty in the field, could neither get a summons nor comply with it if he had received it. Where is the factiousness or laches in this case ? "Conservative" Holden has opened on a false scent, and must try again. The Editor of the Standard, too, insinuates that President Edwards was influenced by partizan or factious purposes in declining to recall the Convention. Until the Editor of the Standard successfully controverts the reasons given by Mr. Edwards for the course he has pursued, the insinuation that he was governed at a time like this by the base and unpatriotic motive ascribed to him will receive no more credit from the public than was given to the slanders which the Editor of the Standard admits he heaped for "party purposes" on Wm. A. Graham.

COMMENDABLE.

We understand that through the instrumentality of Major Thomas D. Hogg, who, if we are not mistaken, is himself a large stockholder, the Rockfish Cotton Manufacturing Company have agreed to furnish the State with cotton cloth at 25 cents per yard, instead of 50 cents, as other factories in the State are asking

THE, WEATHER.

It rained here nearly all day Sunday and cleared up partially a little before sunset .--On Monday morning a little after sunrise there was a beautiful rainbow in the west. which brought to mind the old couplet :

" A rainbow in the morning, Is the sailor's fair warning." A fact amply proved by the high wind which prevailed nearly all of Monday.

On Tuesday morning there was a heavy

THE RECOGNITION QUESTION. LETTER FROM HON. JAMES M. MASON

ON THE SUBJECT OF RECOGNITION. The following letters were read at a "recogni-

tion meeting" recently held at Staleybridge, Eng-

STALEYBRIDGE, Sept: 17, 1862. SLR: Impelled by a desire to remedy the distress that prevails in the cotton manufacturing districts, a committee has been formed in this town to promote the recegnition of the Confederate States of America as an independent nationality. The persons comprising this committee feel satisfied that the Confederate States, by their sacrifices, exertions, and successes have made good their claim to be admitted into the family of nations. This it is thought, would be a just, effectual, and speedy way of terminating the disastrous war that s now desolating the hitherto most prosperous portions of the earth, and bringin ruin and miseryginto many once happy homes. As Secretary of this committee. I am instructed to write to you as the only person with whom we are acquainted who officially represents the interests of the South n this country, sking you what effect recognition would have in accomplishing so desirable an ob-

We have drawn up a requisition to the Mayor, desiring him to call a meeting of the ratepayers in the town hall. The requisition has been signed by one hundred and fifty of the principal inhabitants of the town ; including mill owners, clergymen, professional men, &c.

The Mayor has consented to call a meeting and to preside on the occasion. In the meantime we are collecting all the information we can on the subject, in order to suyply our speakers with the strongest possible arguments in favor of recognition. We write to you to request you to favor us with such information as you think will best tend

From the Richmond Examiner. VERY LATEST FROM THE NORTH. We received last night, through the courtesy Captain . Cashmeyer, New York papers of the 22d.

The news we get from Europe, through this ource, by the late arrival of a steamer at New York, is very interesting. Lord Enfield, M. P. delivered a speech to.an assemblage composed of noblemen, tarmers and operators, at Hounslow, England, on the 6th instant, in which, after expressing regret at the existence of a civil war in America, he said-"It is to be hoped that by some concurable understanding between the contend ing parties-the seceding States may be recogniz-ed, and that the two great republics, or perhaps three, may arise out of the wreck of that great republic which, whatever its faults may have been was one worthy of the respect and esteem of Englishmen. We may further hope that those re-publics may be able to confer a blessing on the civilized world. More than that I may feel, but more than that I will not say, because the members of the House of Commons have, by a metual understanding, placed a restraint upon themselves. in the desire that no vote or expression of theirs should carry either defiance or-insult to the people of America."

The comments of the English press on the subect of the emancipation proclamation of Presitent Lincoln, show that the issue of that state paper was regarded as a measure of the highest importance. Its probable effects and consequences are canvessed with an unusual degree of earnestness and anxiety by British writers of every shade of opinion in home politics.

The aggregate expression of the London newspapers may be summed up as an unqualified condemnation by the English people of the principles and policy of the abolitionists of the North, who are classified as "fanatics" wishing to perpetuate an "outrage on humanity" by the initiation of a negro insurrection. The idea of a gradual abolition of slavery, or even its immediate extinction, was still entertained with terror; but it is evident that England doubts Mr. Lincoln's power to enforce his decree, and thinks it can be carried out by force only.

The London Times and Post are as hostile as ever to the North, while the London News, the organ of Exeter Hall, writes an editorial treatise against slavery, but avoids all reference to Mr. Lincoln or the proclamation. The London Star thinks that Mr. Lincoln has accurately calculated his power to carry out emancipation on the 1st of January, and anticipates meantime the negroes "meeting in war council" and then "striking" for freedom." The Manchester and Liverpool papers express the opinion that the North cannot perfect the design of Mr. Lincoln.

The Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York has held a meeting for the purpose of considering the best means of putting a stop to "the depredations of the rebel privateers upon American commerce." A feeling of strong indignation was expressed at the conduct of the British government, which is charged with conniving at he fitting up of those armed vassels in English ports. The New York Herald, in noticing the meeting, says: ...

At the same yard at which the "290" wa which has committed such ravages upon our commerce, there are four gunboats and a steam frigate in progress of construction, destined for buccaneering enterprises. It is the yard of the eminent ship uilder, Laird, in the Mersey, at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool. It is enclosed and access denied to the public; but the English government is well aware of the destination of the vessels on the stocks. They are all steamers of great speed, and armed with the heaviest and best guns. It is true the guns are not put on board till after the ressel sails; but they are conveyed to her by British vessels from British ports. Coal is brought to her in the same way; and under this transparent gauze veil the English government permits vessels of war to be fitted out in British ports against the United States-a friendly Powr. These vessels are paid for by cotton which has run the blockade, or which it is expected will run it hereafter. One thing is certain, money seems to be abundant in connection with the buc-Capeers. The Northern papers have very little news from the army of McClellan. They report a reconnoissance by General Slocum's command towards Lovettsville, Loudon county, for the purpose of "capturing a band of rebel cavalry who were foraging in that vicinity." They claim to have taken thirty two prisoners-including the commandant, Captain Dug-and killed ten of the enemy. Their infantry are still in possession of Halltown, and the cavalry are considerably in the son" is reported by deserters to be at Bunker Hill a long editorial, while speculating on the probable movements of the army, the Herald says: The prevailing opinion in our army seems to be that the rebel commander, having chosen a strong position, is waiting somwhere between Charlesadvance, and is prepared to give him battle .--But there are some who suppose that Lee is mancenvering to draw McClellan into the Shenandosh Valley, and then to dash suddenly across the Blue Ridge nad make another effort to push into Washington, by way of Manassas. It is also suspected that he may contemplate a repetition of his strategy on the Chickahominy, and that find the South more united in purpose of resistthis late encircling raid of Stuart, like that which preceded the seven days battles in front of Richmond, may be followed by a dash upon the flank turn him and drive him into the Potomac. We incline to the conclusion, however, that all the schemes and calculations which brought General Lee and his immense army into Northern Maryland having utterly failed, his present object is to get back again to the rebel .capital, if possible, without the bazard of another general engagement The Northern papers have no news from Kentucky. A dispatch from Cairo says that Price if this declaration were not intended to be followed has been reinforced recently by 15,000 Texaus, and more arriving daily. A report was in circulation there that the rebels had attacked and captured Island No. 10, but the report could not be traced to any reliable source.

BECOGNITION. We copy the following article on this subject faom the Richmond Examiner of Friday :

Whether Belgium, under the direction of the

greater powers of Europe, has already, or has not yet, taken the first steps to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a member of the family of nations, is just now a state secret. But an early recognition of the said Confederacy by all Euro-pean governments, may at length be predicted wishout further fear of making the heart sick

with hope deferred. The motives for such a measure on the part of foreign powers are so cogent, that it is difficult to withhold credence from the announcement. We may now indulge expectations of recognition with less hesitation, as it is not probable, after the bitter experience which we have had, that they will induce us to relax again in our military measures. Wisdom would counsel, on the con-trary, that we should redouble our energies at the prospect of this contingency; for recognition would be simply the prelude to intervention; and it vitally behooves the Confederacy that our affairs should be in as prosperous a condition, and our military position as favourable, as possible, at the moment that European powers should step in to command the peace between the two belliggerent sections.

We have pursued the ignis fatuus of recogni-tion too long to be sgain deluded into the fatal chase ; and if we have learned any lesson in the progress of this direful war, it has been to trust alone for every advantange to the energy of our military policy. It is that energy slone, exerted since May last, that has disposed the powers of Europe to recognize our claim to separate nationality ; and it requires a continued display of that energy to lead them to a practical execution of their present supposed intentions in that The history of the world has probably never

before exhibited a case where the claims of a new people to a recognized nationality were stronger or more irresistible. Politically, it is a claim of States, always claiming to be sovereign and independent, and before bound in a league of confed. eration with others, to dissolve that league, and revert, as of reserved right, to their original individuality. Morally, it is the claim of a people having distinct institutions, which another people with whom they have been associated, are unwilling to tolerate, and brought up moreover in different modes of life and habits of thought, to separate from that other people, and to organize a distinct society of homogeneous ideas, habits and institutions. Physically, it is the claim of a people who have successfully withstood a two years' war, waged against them for their subjugation, at a cost to the aggressive party of one er two thousand millions of dollars, and requiring armies, aggregating more than a million of men, to exemption from further molestation from so vain and hopeless a persecution.

Many new peoples have been allowed place and rank in the family of nations in modern times, but no case can be found in which the moral, the political, and the physical claim to recognition could compare to that now presented by the States of the Southern Confederacy. If we are indeed no more than rebels, it is the most stupendous case of rebellion that the annals of mankind ever presented. A million of men have been brought into the field to suppress it; and it is more powerful after half of this army has been destroyed, than it was at the beginning. A debt has been run up by the old government in this same fruitless effort of subjugation, greater than Great Britain expended, in crushing the power of Napoleon at the beginning of the century ; and the expenditune, unlike that of Great Britain, has proved a dead loss, having failed of its object. Surely as a mere matter of humanity, it were better that even a feeble people should be admitted into the family of nations, than that another half million of men should be sacrificed by one party to the struggle, in the endeavour to keep them out. As a mere matter of general economy, it were better that the loss of another two thousand millions of treasure should be saved to the world for the benefit of mankind, than that it should be expended in the fruitless effort to hold a portion of the human family to an unwilling allegiance. Whether these are the views which foreign powers are disposed to take of the question of America, we cannot know; but future generations will be amazed, that nations so enlightened as those now constituting Christendom, should have permitted a war so unnecessary and fruitless of aught but carnage and destruction to go on so long. Apart from these higher considerations of humanity, the world at large has an interest in the peace of America too great to be disregarded longer by the aggressive party in this war. The advance. "The rebel General Stonewall Jack- commerce of the South, now shut out from foreign markets, is of incalculable value to those with a large force. The New York Herald is from whom it is debarred. The staples of our puzzled to know "what are the designs of the reb- country contribute more largely and more generel army of Virginia"-whether General Lee is ally to the comfort of mankind than those of any awaiting an attack or preparing to make one. In other country; and none furnish so extensive employment to the labouring poor of Europe as the products of these States. Peace in America not only involves a question of wealth and prosperity to the European communities, but of bread to millions of European poor. In a spirit of town and Winchester for General McClellan's unparalleled forbearance, the governments of Europe have forborne to interfere to put an end to hostilities on this continent, and have allowed the aggressive section two years to effect, if possible, the subjugation of the disaffected States .-Instead of finding the object of the North at the end of this time in a fair way of accomplishment, and confinement of any one of them in any county it is farther from realization than ever. They ance to the end, and more vigorous in its measures of military policy, than at the beginning. Europe is, therefore, relieved from the obligation of General McClellan, or a desperate effort to of neutrality, and her interests in the peace of America have been postponed so long and so ruinously, as to make interference a duty of its governments to their own people.

Important Sale

NOBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE Court of Equity, for Warren county, rendered at Detobas Term, 1862, in the case of Milam and other Getobas Term, 1903, in the case of Billiam and other rs Watkins and others, I will offer at public sale for cash at the Court House, in Warrenton, N. C. of 5th of Nov., 1862, Seven likely negroes, among then there is an excellent Seamstress, a good Cook, and No. 1 Hostler, PETER J. TURNBULL, Commission

S25 REWARD.--I WILL GIVE THE above reward for a TRUNK marked berg Maj. T. L. LASATER, Pittsbore', 35th Reg. N. C. T. if safely delivered to the Express office in Raleigh Said Trunk was lost about the 15th of last March, Said Trunk was lost about the Central Railroad Said Truck was lost about the Central Railroad. w. G. UPCHUCH.

36 CR THURSDAY, the 27th of November Dent at the residence of the late John H. Harrison, dec'd in the county of Halifax, eight miles west of Enfield in the county of Haimar, eight muss west of Enfeld f will sell, for the purpose of paying the debts of said decoased, thirty-six likely Negroes, consisting of the entire number owned by said deceased, composed of boys and girls, men, women and children, and smool boys and girls, men, women and children, and smool boys and girls, men, women and children, and smool them are a good wheelright, carpenter and blacksmith them are a good wheeling to carpenter and blacksmith, soveral very valuable house and body servants, and many excellent field hands. Terms made known on P. D. MANN B. D. MANN, Adm'r, oc 29-wtds Battleboro', N. (

Notice.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for Fodder, Oats or Hay, delivered at my Stables, (formerly Clayton's,) Raleigh, N. C., o site Market Square. oe 29-1m Journal and Standard copy 1 month J. B. FRANKLIN

Negroes at Auction. ON TUESDAY, THE FOURTH OF NO. vember, 1862, at the Court House door in U1. ford, N. C., I will sell, to the highest bidder, a MAN a WOMAN and a BOY -- all young and likely. There will be no reserve and no by-bidders. F. B. CREWS, Auctioneer oc 29-tds

> Extract. HEADQ'RS DEP'T SOUTH OF JAMES RIVER

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 11, 1862. GENERAL ORDER. No. 224.

ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMIN. II. sioned officers and privates at or near the city of Raleigh, at Kittrell's and Jones' Springs, ? C., will immediately report in person or by letter ! Gen. J. G. Martin, in Raleigh, showing by what au. thority they are from their commands. All who are absent without authority will be reported, and all who are fit for duty will be ordered to their respective commands immediately.

Whenever in his opinion the General commanding n Raleigh may deem it necessary, he will send to those Springs an officer and competent surgeon to er. amine and report what persons belonging to the army of the Confederate States are there, and their co non, and otherwise enforce the above order. By command of Brig. Gen S. G. FRENCH.

Signed, GRAHAM DAVES oc 29-30 A. A. Genera

HEADQAURTERS OTH REG'T N. C. TROOPS. Camp near Winchester, Va., Oct. 18, 1862. IST OF MEN ABSENT WITHOUT A leave from 6th N. C. Troops : COMPANY "A." James Casey, in a Partisan Corps, Jena., since 21st June, 1862.

MCCLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The New York Herald, speaking of the movements of McClellan's Army, says:

In any event, we believe that delay to us is now our greatest danger. With his arrangement bility and permanence in the new Government, for a retreat perfected, Lee, with his whole army, might to-day set out for Richmond and defy pursuit; for as the two armies are now situated-the one on the Potomac between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry, and the other near Winchesterthere is an interval of two days ordinary march between them. The escape of Beauregard from Corinth should not be forgotten. Let us cut cff Lee's army from Richmond, and we secure both Richmond and his army; but if we fail in this the capture of Richmond may require a long and wasting siege by an army of two or three hundred thousand.

We know that every day's delay on our part contributes something to strengthen the position and defences of the rebel army. Our army of the Potomac, we are assured, is abundantly competent to march at once upon Lee and to give him a decisive chastisement. . The country, entertaining this conviction, calls for an advance. Our financial affairs, the season, and all our advantages of the present time, demand an advance upon lay. All that delays Gen. McClellan, we understand, is the want of certain indispensable supplies. But these, to any extent, we suppose, can be furnished in two or three days from Washington. Let them be furnished, and let us avoid campment on the Potomac, and seize the opportunity for a decisive defeat of the rebel army of Virginia now while it is within our reach.

FIVE MEN SENTENCED TO BE HUNG : At the Superior Court held in Buncombe

county week before last, Judge Saunders presiding, five men. were convicted of murder, and six were found guilty of manslaughter. Jas. H. Franklin, charged with the killing of Philip Noland, in Haywood county, on the 22d of September last, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the the 16th of January next. Solomon Grooms, of the same county, was found guilty of the to be executed on the 16th of January next

to advance the cause we have at heart. Believing you will be able to supply the required information, I am, dear sir, waiting your reply, yours very respectfully, WM. BOON.

> MR. MASON TO WM. BO N, ESQ. No. 54. DEVONSHIRE STREET,

Portland Place, London. Sept. 19, 1862.

SIR-I have the honor to receive your letter of of the 7th inst., informing me of a projected meeting to be held at S aleybridge, in Cheshire, of the ratepayers of the town, who are to have under consideration the question of the recognition of the Confederate States of America, and asking my opinion as to the effect that such recognition would have in bringing about a peace, and other information I may deem pertinent to the subject. As a citiz in of these State: I do not feel at lib erty to refuse your request under the circumstance stated, when perhaps otherwise to offer my opinions might be deemed intrusive.

It is certainly a settled principle of international law that when a new nation or empire is brought into existence as a separate and independent power, other nations are at liberty, without giving cause of offense, to recognize it as such, and to receive it as equal in the family of nations: and, to entitle it to such recognition, it is only required that sufficient evidence be exbibited of stacoupled with the power to sustain itself in its new position.

In the case of the Confederate States, I think it may be confidently submitted that the facts which have transpired since their separation from the United States, both in the cabinet and in the field, come fully up to such requisitions. It has existed as a perfectly organized Government, in full and unimpeded operation, for more than eighteen months; and as to it ability to sustain itselt, its career in arms, against vastly superior forces, may challenge the judgment of the world The population of the Confederate States comprise about twelve millions of people. I think I may confidently assume as the pub-

lic judgment of Europe, that the separation of these States from the late United States is findl and forever, and that in nopossible contigency-even could the war be continued to their extermination -can they ever be restored to the repudiated Union.

Under such circumstances, how far it may be deemed incumbent by other governments publicly to acknowledge the existing fact of such final separation, and thus to recognize the new Power is for those governments to determine. Fortunately for us, our prople have shown themselves not only self-reliant, but worthy of that reliance. We have fought our battles unsided and alone. and, until recently, uncheered by the nations looking on. For the future we have no fears, nor would the recognition to which you refer be of any value - to us, except as far as it might tend to bring the war to a close-a war to be waged henceforward hopelessly by our enemy, and at which huraanity shudders.

In reply to your inquiry as to what effect recognition of our independence would have towards pu ting an end to the war, I have only to say it would at once and forever dispel all delucion on the subject in the United States. So long as it is withheld by Europe, it is taken as an admission in America that in European judgment there may yet be a restoration of the broken Union, and to that extent our adversaries may be encouraged to persevere. That I am warranted in speaking of this as a delusion, I may appeal to he verdict of every intelligent Englishman.

Again, you are aware that the war has commurder of Oscar L. Townsend, and sentenced menced and has been prosecuted for the purpose of putting down an alleged rebellion One

United State Senator, James A. Pearce, of Maryland, is now lying so low at his residence in Chestertown that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The Northern money and stock market is still

very excited. The Herald's report says :

Gold took a further upward movement to-129, sold at that price between the boards, rose to tion, mediatory at first, but armed if necessary. 1301 at the second board, and afterwards to .131, 4, 4, and at last 1314. Exchange was

The recognition of the Confederacy of Southern States as a new and distinct nationality could only be with a view, sooner or later, to an interference by foreign powers for putting an end to the war. It would boot little merely to declare up by measures giving practical force and value to the declaration. The very delay which has marked the conduct of foreign powers on this subject is proof that recognition would mean something more than words, that it would imply deeds and a decisive policy. The jury of Euro-pean public opinion has declared already that

subjugation is impracticable, and that this bloody and destructive war can produce nothing but calamity to the belligerents, and injury to the world. That conclusion being fixed and univer day. At the first board it opened at 128, rose to tain that recognition would be a step to interven-

R Delay, in a Pantisan Corps, Tenn., since 21st o June, 1862. J W Bowman, in Guilford Co, N C, since 1st Aug '62. C W Burrows, in Randolph " "

Wm O'Daniel, in Davidson or Orange county, since 1st July, 1862. COMPANY "B."

James Scott, in Orange Co, N C, since I July, 1862 COMPANY "C. James Carroll, in Orange Co, N C, since 9 Aug, 1862 G H Garrard, " ** ** ** 15 " " " 24 June John Clements," COMPANY "D." Milton Harbin, in Madison Co, since 22 Sept, 1562 E Ferrill, in McDowell 22 March. Dan'l Shehan, in Richmond or Petersburg, since 17th

June, 1862. Richard Skahan, in Richmond or Petersburg, since 1st July, 1862. Portland Baily, in Burke Co, N C, since 17 Sept, 1862.

James Murray, in N C or Vs. COMPANY "E." Wm Buchgnan, in Mitchell Co, since 18 March, 1862.

Lace Byrd, in " 30 August 80 McCurry Slagle, in James Hutchins, in N C or Va. " 10 John Hatchins, in Burke or Mitchell, since 27 June, '62. COMPANY "F." Jefferson Taylor, Alamance Co, since 29th Sept, 1862. Thomas Kay, in 1st 16 66 Robt Albert, " 1st Oct'r John Sykes, " 30th Augt COMPANY "H." Alexander Coleman, in Caswell Co, since 27 Aug. Albert Dunavant, in Franklin Page, in Alvis Simpson, in COMPANY "L" A A Lewis, in Wake Co, since 15th July, 1862. " 12th J M Lashley, in " COMPANY "K."

J D Wolf, in Orange county, since 3rd May, 1862 John Wolf," Thomas L Ray, it. Orange Co, John Hughes, Alamance List of Conscripts who deserted near Staunton, Va.

about 1st October, before reaching the Regiment Emanuel Denton, Thomas Denton, John Johnston, Thomas Moses, Joseph Ramsey, Jacob B Mooney, Alex Smith, Robert R Carswell, John Clontz, James Pool, John McGrath, R C Lail, W W Swink, TH Carswell, John D Cook, Henry Smithe N C Carswell Sam'l Puett, John Swink, Wm Chapman, Joshus Puett, G W Smith-all from Burke Co., N. C. The

usual price of \$15 will be paid for the apprehension Jail, or \$30 for their delivery to Capt. McCorst Salisbury, or at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. By command of Col. J. E. Avery.

oc 29-3t N. W. RAY, Acting Adjutant. State Journal and Standard copy three times and forward accounts to Regimental Quartermaster.

House and Lot for Sale in Graham. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his House and lot in the Town of Graham. The House is two stories high, with two rooms above and two below stairs, and a fire-place in each room. The Lot contains five acres, and has on it besides the dwelling house, a double kitchen, smoke house, corn crib, forage house, stables, and other necessary outhouses, with a good well of water in the yard. This is a fine opportunity for any one wishing to secure a good residence immediately on the North Carolina Railroad. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at his r sidence near Mebanesville, or address him by letter at Mebanesville P. O.

THOMAS J. FOWLER. oc 22-1m

Broke Jail.

S Jail of Wake County on Monday night, the 20th instant, vis: AUGUSTUS HOLMES, ALECK BU BERTS and HENRY BROOKS, free negroes WASHINGTON, a slave who says he belonge Capt. W. D. Smith ; SAM, belonging to .E. Britt, this county ; and JOE, slave of R. S. Tucker.

A liberal reward will be paid for their apprehensi and confinement in any joil so that I may get then

conduct dispa- money is guil may add, a treason. PUT DOW We are gl contemporarie Gov. Vance to tortioners, wh and villanous soldiers now i sufferings and fortable appar The manufact mand his espe- willing to ta products, let	N THE EXTORTIONERS. ad to see that several of our es in this State are calling upon to put s stopper upon the Ex- to, unless checked in their cruel operations, will freeze out our in the field and exposed to those privations which the most com- rel will barely make endurable. Surers of cloth and leather de- tocial attention. If they are not ke reasonable prices for their them be seized and appraised ed men, and paid the assessed	Birchfield were found guilty of the murder of Uriah C. Burns, of Jackson councy, on the 16th of September last, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in January next. M. L. Sherrill, J. M. Watkins, R. J. Hodge, David Pressley, Wm. Nichols and David Watkins were convicted of manslaugh- ter, being accessories to the murder of Uriah C. Burns, of Jackson county, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, which his bonor the Judge afterwards remitted, on condition that they would join the army within thirty days. RELIGIOUS REVIVAL. An extensive revival of religion has been in progress at the Methodist Church in this City for the past three weeks with the most auspicious results. We understand that 95 persons have professed conversion, and the	of it, as acknowledged by them, a separate, sov- erign and independent State, the equal of any in the line of empire. It is not in the experience of the world that a war so disastrous in its results to those now wag- ing it against the Confederate States, when they were made to understand that it was no longer conducted against the alleged Confederates in arms, but against an acknowledged equal political power, could long be maintained: Such are my views on the questions you have submitted, brief- ly, but I hose intelligently, given. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. M. MASON. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Late Northern papers give rumors of the inva- sion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate forces under General Jackson; but no official informa- tion here had been received of any such movement up to last night. Officers from Winchester, on Friday, state there is no foundation.	gold began to move upward, most of the bankers refused to name a rate. The committee of the Board on the gold question reported this morn- ing that it was the wish of the government that the speculation in gold should not be fostered by the Stock Exchange, and that, in the opinion of government officials, the traffie in gold at the board was calculated to stimulate speculation therein. It is understood that the Board will act upon the subject to-morrow, and will exclude gold from the regular list. The immediate effect of this will probably be to stimulate the price of gold. But eventually it cannot but diminish speculation in the precious metal. FATAL ACCIDENT-DEATH OF LT. W. H. PENDERWe deeply regret to learn that Lieut. Walter H. Pender, Co. G, 10th Regiment N. C. Troops, (artillery.) was accidently shot and al- most instantly killed last Friday morning, by private Holland of the same company. The facts seem to be, Pender was playfully brandishing his sword at Holland, the latter play. fully at a "charge" against Pender, but whill	TON'SUFFERERS. Mr. Syme: The Citizens of this City have re- sponded with their accustomed liberality for the relief of the sick and suffering at Wilmington. Besides the contributions of bacon, flour, meal, potatoes, vegetables and dried fruit, we have received in cash up to this date (\$2,388.15.) two thousand three hundred and eighty eight dollars and fifteen cents. \$989.10 has been forwarded to John Dawson, Mayor of Wilmington; \$685.05 has been expended in bacon, chickeus, &c., and forwarded; a trusty messenger, with \$300, is now absent in the Country buying chickens, and I have on hand \$400, subject to the order of the Mayor of Wilmington, or to be expended in such provisions as he needs most. He has kept the committee advised every day of his wants, which we have supplied to the extent of our ability. A list of contributions and disbursements may be seen at my drug store, the Committee deeming it prudent not to publish them.	Sale. WILL BE SOLD, ON TUESDAY, THE door in Raleigh, the following articles, the property of the late Guorge S: Lovejoy, viz: One Horne, Bridle and 2 Saddles; 1 Gold Watch 1 Tea Set; 1 Sword and Pistol; 2 Feather Beds, Mattresses and Bedsteads; 3 Bureaus, 2 Wash Stands, Toilet Sets, 2 Wardrobes, 1 Book Case and Books, 1
	North Contraction					