Standard.

Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY-Two Dollars per annum invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY-Four Dollars per annum, invariably in advance
All napers are discontenued at the expiration of the time
for which they have been faid.

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Che Standard.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1862.

The Situation.

Our last mails bring no additional particulars from our forces under Gen. Lee around Winchester, except from Gen. Stuart's and Col. Imboden's commands. The main body of our forces remain as they were. We hear no additional particulars from the movements of Gen. Seigel.

Gen. Stuart, it will be seen, has recently made one of those dashing movements for which he has become famous. Gen. Lee sends the following official account of it to the Secretary of War :

WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 14, 1862. Hon. G. W. Randolph:

The cavalry expedition to Pennsylvania has returned safe. They passed through Mercersburg, Chambersburg, Emmittsburg, Liberty, New Market, Hyattstown, and Burnesville. The expedition crossed the Potomac above Williamsport, and recrossed at White's Ford, making the entire circuit, cutting the enemy's communications, destroying arms, &c., and obtaining many recruits.

R. E. LEE, General.

On the 6th inst. he also communicates to the War Department a successful scout under command of Col. Imbeden, who encountered a small force of Yankees in Hampshire County, Va., captured 150, and destroyed much of value to the enemy. While on this scout the Colonel's camp was assailed by the enemy, in which Col. Imboden received some

The Yankee force at Suffolk continues to accumualate. About 35,000 Yankee troops are supposed to

Our telegraphic dispatches will give the latest news from our forces recently under General Van | forced loan bill, terminated all present attempts at Dorn. Maj. Gen. Pemberton has superceded Van making any provision to meet the expenses of the represent our army as still retreating and the enemy pursuing, but Southern accounts contradict this.

From Kentucky all our information is from Yankee sources. Bad as those sources are, we find the general idea is prevailing in consequence of the delay of intelligence from Southern sources, that Gen. Bragg has been badly beaten. We hope, however, before we go to press, we shall receive more satisfactory accounts. Gen. Bragg's extreme caution and tardiness leave, however, room to fear, that he has suffered a severe reverse.

The Election.

We again remind the Conservatives of Wake County, that the election to fill the vacancy in our delegation in the House of Comurons occasioned by the death of the lamented MILLER, will be held at the several precincts in the county on Thursday the

Col. Daniel G. Fowle, our candidate, has not had the time, nor do we suppose it to be necessary, to visit the people. He is well known as a sound Conservative and a man of ability. No one is more interested in promoting the welfare of the County and of the entire State, than he, and none are more loyal to the Confederacy.

Some of the "peaceable secessionists" seem to be solicitous that Col. Fowle should report himself at the conscript camp. For their satisfaction we state upon unquestionable authority, that when Col. Fowle ascertained that he was probably defeated for Colonel of the 31st Regiment, he applied to Gen. Martin for permission to visit the up-country for the purpose of bringing his family to Raleigh. This was granted, and he moved into his house on the 2d instant.

On the following Monday, the 6th, he reported himself to Maj. Mallett at the conscript camp. Having been nominated for the Legislature by his fellowcitizens, he was informed by Maj. Mallett that he need not trouble himself about the camp until after

Col. Fowle is the only defeated field officer, so far as we have heard, that has ever reported himself at the conscript camp.

We admosish our friends to be at the polls on the day of election. Let not the apparent quiet and indifference of our opponents keep you from the polls. They are ever active. Let us give Col. Fowle a large majority.

Fever at Wilmington.

The last Wilmington Journal comes to us reduced in size, with the announcement that the editors are compelled to suspend its publication entirely for a short time, in consequence of the prevailing epidemic. The editors, however, still remain and will issue bulletins of the progress of the fever.

Last Saturday and Sunday are represented to have been the gloomtest days since the appearance of the disease. The number of deaths is said to have been very large. There are now over 500 cases in the

The liberality of several communities, we are glad to learn, has supplied the place with ample provisions. Truly it is an afflicted community. They have the sympathies of every generous heart.

CROP OF CORN IN THE EAST .- In our article on this subject in the last Semi-Weekly, the types made us speak of bushels of corn instead of barrels, as we wrote it. The reader will, therefore, see that the supposed product of the Eastern Counties is five times greater than was stated in that article .-The error was corrected in the Weekly issue.

YARBORO' WILL CASE.-We learn that Judge Heath has granted a new trial in this case.

We are gratified to learn that President Davis has appointed Gen. Walter Gwynn to make a reconnoissance of the Eastern Counties of this State, with a view to their defence. From Gen. G.'s long experience and skill as an Engineer, we may ex-

Meekln

Vol. XXVIII.—No. 43.

Death of Gen. George B. Anderson.

by a fragment of a shell which did not lodge, and

As soon as he could travel he was brought to this

place, where his family reside. The wound becom-

ing more and more painful, his physician, Dr. C. E.

Johnson, discovered that the missile was still in his

foot, and, as we announced last week, he removed a

Minnie ball from it. We learn that erisypelas-su-

pervened, either before or immediately after the re-

moval of the ball, and that the condition of the pa-

tient was not only very painful, but exceedingly

On Wednesday last, after full consultation, his

physicians determined as a last resort, to amputate

the limb above the article. He bore the operation,

though very painful, with much fortitude, but his

system had already been prostrated under his pre-

vious sufferings. Every effort within the compass

of human skill and the kindest attentions was made

for the sufferer, but all in vain. On Wednesday

evening it was discovered that he was sinking. He

breathed his last on yesterday morning, at the house

of his brother, Col. W. E. Anderson, of this City.

Seldom has a death occurred here which has ex-

cited so much sympathy. Young, brave and skill-

ful, Gen. Anderson bid fair to be one of the most

useful and able of our North Carolina officers; but

alas! how soon he is cut down. His young, devo-

ted wife and infant child, far from her native home

in Kentucky, and surrounded by strangers, are spe-

But she will find friends among the friends of her

gallant husband who will make ample amends for

the loss of her friends at home. Gen. Anderson

was a native of Wilmington, and was, we presume,

Confederate Congress. .

This body closed its session on Monday evening

last, to meet again in January. The new conscrip-

tion, the exemption and appropriation bills consti-

tute the really important business of the session.

Most of the time was spent in discussing resolu-

tions of but little practical import, and doing and

undoing what had better not have been touched un-

less better done. The failure of the objectionable

continued issue of Treasury notes. Financial abili-

ty and statesmanship are scarce commodities in the

Congress. The House bill to increase the pay of

the non-commissioned officers and privates \$4 per

month, failed in the Senate upon grounds insufficient

and inhumane. The assumption that the rank and

file would waste their money, and hence should not

be paid more, was as impertinent as it was unjust

and ungenerous. If the Government had not the

ability to pay more than \$11, why not say so, in-

stead of insulting the feelings of those brave men

upon whom the hopes of the Confederacy rest.

Such a plea our soldiers could have appreciated,

especially if the obligations of the Government al-

ready assumed, to feed, clothe and provide for them

The bills in favor of the Confederate Bible Society

and to re-organize the Medical Department of the

army, were vetoed by President Davis, without

scarcely an attempt on the part of Congress to sustain

The bill in favor of the Confederate States Bible

Society, killed by the President's veto, places Con-

gress in a most ridiculous attitude. That bill had

been discussed, considered and passed by both

Houses, allowing themselves ample time to consider

its constitutionality, propriety and utility. Con-

gress ought to have known and weighed all the objec-

tions which could be urged to it. That body ought

to have known whether it was constitutional, pro-

per, or not. If unconstitutional, or to operate mis-

chievously as President Davis affirms, it ought not

to have passed it. But both Houses did pass it.

and President Davis kills it at the dash of his pen,

and no member was found bold enough to vote for

it after the President's veto. The history of this

continent does not perhaps afford an instance of a

more obsequious yielding to the one man power

than this does; but this only characterises the uni-

form deportment of that body. The President's

will appears to be the rule and the only sufficient

We attach no blame to the President. Very prob-

able, he is right in the positions taken in his veto.

We are censuring the course of a body whose sol-

emn duty to the people is to legislate wisely and

properly for the good of the nation, and to make such

laws for the President to execute, as shall enure to

the public good, whether they exactly suit the Pres-

ident or not. They are amenable to the people and

Officers of the 26th N. C. Regiment.

We have received a letter from a member of the

26th N. C. regiment, in which he says, the officers

of that regiment wish to know what Gov. Clark had

to do with filling the vacancies in the field officers of

that regiment? It has been said that Gov. Clark had

reserved the office of Major of that regiment for

Capt. Rand. They wish to know who gave to Gov.

Clark the power to reserve the office of Major for

or confer it upon Capt. Rand or any one else? The

law says, that after the re-organization of the vol-

unteer regiments, all vacancies occurring above a

third lieutenant, are to be filled by regular promo-

tion according to seniority. They are content with

the law as it stands, and regard any official inter-

meddling to defeat the law, as impolitic, and opera-

ting unjustly and often prejudicially to the service.

of our State to plant largely of the Chinese Sugar

Cane. We learn from a friend from Iredell County.

that a good deal of most excellent syrup has been

made from the cane in that section. Our informant

says that he will make three or four barrels and

that it is the best substitute for sugar he has tried.

Phinting Paper, -Many of our exchanges come

to us in half sheets. The price of printing paper

is enormous, and from present indications it will be

still higher. Publishers must either suspend their

papers altogether, or the public must pay an in-

SYRUP.—Early last Spring we urged the planters

rule of action with that body,

not to the President.

when sick, were fully discharged.

between thirty and thirty-five years of age.

cial objects of sympathy.

his wound was pronounced to be slight.

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, OCT. 22, 1862.

Eloquent and Soul-Stirring Appeal. The attention of our readers is invited to the elo-We record, with unfeigned regret, the death of quent and soul-stirring appeal of Gov. Vance to the this gallant and promising young officer. Our reapeople of the State, which we publish below. We ders are aware that Gen. Anderson was wounded in could add nothing to what is so well said by the the foot at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., and was Governor. That this appeal will be responded to compelled to leave the field. It appears that his we have no doubt. Now is the time to afford that surgeon supposed the wound to have been caused relief so much needed by our suffering troops :-

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA... After the most strenuous exertions on the part of its officers, the State finds it impossible to clothe and shoe our soldiers without again appealing to that overflowing fountain of generous charity-the private contributions of our people. The rigors of winter are approaching, our soldiers are already suffering, and must suffer more if our sympathies are not practical and active. The Quarter Master's Department is laboring faithfully to provide for them, but, owing to speculation and extortion, will fall short. The deficiency must be supplied by the people. We shall have an active winter campaign, and how can our troops, if ragged, cold and barefoot, contend with the splendidly equipped columns of the enemy?

The articles most needed, and which the State finds it most difficult to supply, are shoes, socks and blankets, though drawers, shirts and pants would be gladly received. If every farmer who has hides tanning would agree to spare one pair of shoes, and if every mother in North Carolina would knit one strong pair of either thick cotton or woolen socks for the army, they would be abundantly supplied. A great lot of blankets also might yet be spared from private use, and thousands could be made from the carpets upon our parlor floors. With good warm houses and cotton bed clothing, we can certainly get through the winter much better than the

soldiers can with all the blankets we can give them. The Colonels of the Militia Regiments throughout the State are hereby appointed agents for the pur-chase and collection of all such articles as can be spared by our people, who, through their respective Captains, are ordered immediately to canvass every county and visit every citizen in their beats for this purpose. A liberal price will be paid for everything where the owner feels that he or she is not able to donate it; and active agents will immediately forward them to our suffering regiments. Exduty, and transportation furnished the Colonels or

their agents to bring the articles to Raleigh. And now my countrymen and women, if you have any thing to spare for the soldier, in his name Lappeal to you for it. Do not let the speculato have it, though he offer you enormous prices spurn him from your door and say to him, that our brave defenders have need for it and shall have it without passing through his greedy fingers. Do not place yourselves among the extortioners-they are the vilest and most cowardly of all our country's enemies, and when this war is ended and people come to view the matter in its proper light you will find that the most detested tories are more respected than they. When they tempt you with higher prices than the State offers, just think for a moment of the soldier and what he is doing for you. Remember when you sit down by the bright and glowing fire, in the wind which is whistling so fearfully over your roof, only making you feel the more comfortable because it harms you not, he is shivering in darkness on the dangerous out-post, or shuddering through the dreary hours of his watch. Remember that when you come forth in the morning well fed and warmly clad, leading your families toward the spot where the blessed music of the Sabbath-bells tells you of the peaceful worship of the God of Peace, the soldier is going forth at the same moment, per-haps, half fed, after a night of shivering and suffering to where the roar of artillery and shout of battle announce that he is to die that your neace and safety may be preserved. Oh, remember these things generous and patriotic people of North-Carolina, and give freely of your perishable goods to those who are giving all that mortal man can give for your safety and your rights.

Raleigh, October 15, 1862.

For the Standard. ANOTHER APPEAL FOR OUR SICK AND

WOUNDED. The condition of our sick and wounded soldiers is most distressing. Thousands are daily forwarded from the army in a state of utter destitutionnaked, hungry, intilated and suffering. Something must be done for the relief of these brave but unfortunate men-these noble patriots who have sacrificed so much to uphold the honor of North Carolina. To every true and loyal son and daughter of the State, I appeal, then, in behalf of these bleeding, hungry and dving heroes, urging them in the name of religion, humanity, patriotism and every ennobling sentiment of their natures, to contribute of their abundance or of their poverty-the rich man's offering, or the widow's mite-something, at least, for the benefit of this suffering but most gallant army of martyrs.

All donations should be forwarded to the North Carolina Depot, either at Raleigh or Richmond, to the care of the undersigned.

EDWARD WARREN, Staunton, Va., Oct. 10, 1862. The press of this State will please copy the

above appeals. Clothing for the Army?

We are glad to see the unanimity with which the press of the several States are urging the people to come up to the help of the government in clothing our brave soldiers. The necessity is imperious. It must be done, or the South is undone.

While the government has been doing, we suppose, what it could towards feeding and clothing the army, our people have been doing little, comparatively, this year in aiding it. Last year, it is evident, the army must have suffered vastly but for the immense contributions of the people. Then our people, if possible, were too lavish, and many valuable contributions were wasted. This year but little has yet been done by the people, in providing socks, under garments, blankets, shoes, &c., for their suffering friends. These articles are far scarcer now than they were last year, and the speculators have caused them to cost two or three times as much this year as they did last. Yet much can be done and must be done to relieve the suffering of our brave men. Associations of ladies should be formed in every neighborhood in the State at once for this purpose. If we can't do what we did last year, let

us do what we can. The appeals of Gov. Vance and of Surgeon General Warren by no means overdraw the picture of suffering among our soldiers, both now and prospectively. In the matter of clothing, it is absolutely

North-Carolina, in order that her soldiers might be well and promptly clad, took the matter last year into her own hands, agreeing to receive from the Confederate Government the commutation of \$50 for clothing for each soldier, and supply the clothing herself. This perhaps has not been done as well as was desired, but we presume those having charge of this matter have done the best they could.

This arrangement has been a loss to the State, but this she has been willing to incur as far as was prudent. We hear however, that the exorbitant

charges of our own cotton and wool manufacturers in the State have arisen to a point so excessive that the State, cannot fornish clothing for her soldiers at less cost than two or three times the amount paid by the Confederate government.

We understand that some of our manufacturers have already signified their determination not to avail themselves of the benefit of the exemption act in their favor, refusing to sell their goods to the State or Confederacy at 75 per cent. profit on the cost of production. They are determined, therefore, to ask their own price, whatever may be the consequences to the Confederacy! We hope better things of them.

Personal Liberty.

In the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst., the special order was taken up, being a bill reported by Mr. Russell, of Va., from the Judiciary committee, to authorize the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases. We copy from the Dispatch the following brief sketch of the debate on the subject:

"Mr. Russell made an argument in favor of the passage of the bill, showing the necessity of such an enactment during the pendency of the present

Mr. Baldwin compared the doctrine advanced by his colleague to that of the Duke of Alma one of the bloodiest tyrants of ancient or modern times .-He-was surprised to hear upon this floor an argument that citizens might be deprived of their liberty without proof for reasons of State.

Mr. Russell had assumed no such ground. His position was, that a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was at times necessary to prevent the escape of parties plotting treason against the Gov-

Mr. Baldwin said that he might have stated the gentleman's position rather strongly, but it, nevertheless, amounted to the same thing. No inquiry could arise through which a man might be deprived of his liberty, except by the judgment of his peers and the common law of the land. He protested against the doctrine that our Government was framed only for peace or the sunshine of political existence. It was framed for times of war and peace-for all emergencies-and if fairly administered, it was sufficient for all and fit for all. The idea of living under such a law oppressed him almost with a sense of suffocation, and he protested against a doctrine which destroyed the very foundation of civil liberty. He undertook to say that men were imprisoned in this city under circumstances which no British ministry of modern times would have dared to sustain or sanction.

Mr. Lyons, of Va. introduced a substitute for the bill now before the House. He remarked that, for nearly a year, as Commissioner to examine persons brought to this city under arrest—a service which he performed free of charge—he had opportunities to acquire some knowledge of this subject from cases brought before him almost every day. He had thus endeavored to frame a bill to meet the eximany cases wherein the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was necessary, but many others in which such a course operated oppressively. The

Mr. Foote, of Tenn, said that he concurred entirely in the views expressed by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Baldwin). He was gratified at the opportunity now about to be afforded of voting upon question whether the people should retain their liberty or be condemned to slavery. He could not consent to the passage of the bill reported from the committee, for it would be a consent to his own enslavement. The bill gives to the President full discretion to suspend the writ, butthis was a power that could not be delegated; it was exclusively a Perliamentary power. No such discretion was ever bestowed upon any royal personage within the Brit-

Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., followed in support of the measure. The bill, unamended, was then ordered to a third reading, and laid over until Wednesday. If the House passes this bill, of course the Senate will, for a majority of the latter body seems to have less regard for Constitutional liberty than the former. Such a measure, if passed, would place the personal liberty of every citizen of the Confederate States at the mercy of the President. Can such a measure be necessary? We do not believe it is .-What are we fighting for? Constitutional liberty. Let us not, then, destroy it while we are in the very act of securing it.

P. S. The bill has since passed in a modified form.

Latest Telegraphic News.

FIRST DISPATCH. Fight in Kentucky-Dreadful Slaughter. CHATTANOGGA, Oct. 11.

A gentleman through from Franklin, Ky., states that he

following:
A battle occurred at Perryville yesterday over which Kentucky will mourn for many years. The Federal loss was twenty-five thousand in kided, wounded and missing

Prentice says it was a drawn battle.

Another man, a paroled soldier, just arrived at Murfreesboro' from Kentucky, says that the battle commenced on Wednesday the 8th, which day he was taken prisoner.— On that day our forces tell back six miles through the val ley, and planting artillery on either side the fight was resumed on Thursday morning. Our army mowed the enemy down, and the slaughter is represented as awful.

Foreign Arrival -Battle at Sharpsburg.

RICHMOND, Oct 18.

The Persia at New York brings Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. The news of the battle of Sharpsburg attracted great attention in England. The London Times and Paris Constitutional discondit. the Constitutional discredit the report of a Federal victory.— No important change in the markets for American produce. Consols closed at ninety-three three-eighths to half.

From the Southwest-Our Army in good Spirits.

MOBILE, Qct. 14.

A Special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Holly Springs, 13th inst, says:
"The Yankees have not attempted pursuit.
Scouts from Ripley report Rosencrantz with

Scouts from Ripley report Rosencrantz with his brigade occupied that place but retired on Sunday in the direction of Risenzi and Pocahontas. They destroyed the Court House and County records, and are reported to have committed several rapes.

Our army is in good health and spirits. Reinforcements are constantly arriving. It is now as a transport of the contract of the constantly arriving.

are constantly arriving. It is now as strong as before the attle at Corinth.

The Mobile & Ohio Rail Road will be held against any odds that may be sent against us. A considerable f now holds it and reinforcements are arriving rapidly.

Gen. Stuart's raid into Pennsylvania--Fight in Kentucky. RICHMOND, Oct. 14.

By Northern papers just received, we learn that Gen. Stuart, with 3,000 cavalry, crossed the Potomac a few days since at Hancock, marched rapidly northward into Pensylvania, captured Mercersburg, St. Thomas and Chamersburg.

The raid had occasioned much excitement in Pennsyl-

Vania.

The latest dispatches states that no troops are needed. om Philadelphia, as the rebels already appear to be fall-

ing back.

Dispatches of the 10th inst, from Louisville, to the New York Herald, claim a signal victory for the Unionists at Perryville, but other dispatches of the same date say the reports favorable to the Union side can be traced to no suthentic source.

Further from Gen. Stuart's Raid.

Winchester, Oct. 14.

Gen. Stuart has just returned from another grand round of McClellan's army with a force of cavalry and artillery. He passed through Maryland directly northward into Pennylvania, capturing a number of towns, (Mercersburg and Authority). irg amongst the number,) and destroyed a large amount of ordunce and army stores. He took a larg number of prisoners and horses. On returning to the Po tomac he cut his way through General Stone's division and crossed without the loss of a man.

WHOLE NUMBER 1439.

GENERAL PTEMS.

The steamer Sunbeam which was captured off New Inlet as she was siming to run the blockade of the Cape Fear, on the 27th ult., is said, by Northern papers, to con tain a rich cargo of gunpowder, arms, machinery, a large quantity

of good figuer, &c. The "Monitor" is at Philadelphia, being relitted, having broken her propelling machinery in her conflict with the Merrimac, which was only partially patched up at Old

Congress has been talking about a Confederate flag and seal for two sessions, and has not been able to agree upon either up to its adjournment.

The New York Harald says, that there are 145 members of the Northern Congress to be chosen this fall. Seven have been already elected, and thirty will not be chosen till next year. A number of military men are candidates. A letter from Baton Rouge in the Grenada Appeal, of the 25th ult., urges the government to protect the coasts above New Orleans from the Yankees who are stealing the sugar, negroes and other property of that region. The Confed racy will be nearly without sugar if that be not done.

The Hillaboro' Recorder says, that Mr. Levi Whitted, of Alamance, has presented to the editor a fine bottle of Molasses made from the Chinese Sugar cane. The Recorder says, a number of the people in that county have been quite successful in making avrup.

The Yankees are committing the vilest atrocities upon the people of Missouri, who sympathize with the South. Vallandigham is stumping for Congress in his diffrict in Ohio. He handles Lincoln and his administration with gloves off.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Bulletin complaint that the negroes of that town are allowed free intercourse and conversation with the Yankee prisoners passing through that place.

A gang of fellows have been arrested in Jackson, Miss. who lately returned from Texas having bought 7,000 head of cattle there with counterfeit Confederate notes. They were arrested by order of the Governor of Texas.

Among the goods recently sold at auction in Charleston as English goods, prints have been found with Yankee labels. Most of the goods now running the blockade, are undoubtedly Yankee goods.

The Confederate steamer 290, it is said, has recently captured five Yankee vessels well laden. The 290 is com manded by the intrepid Capt. Semmes.

In 1861, Seward, in a letter to Mr. Dayton at the Court of France, said, that any effort on the part of the President to disturb slavery as it existed under the Constitution would be unconstitutional. In 1862, he, of course, endorses Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. A Mr. Mansfield, a druggist in Memphis, Tenn., who had

taken the oath of allegiance to Lincoln, has been sent to the penitentiary in Alton, Ill., for sending medicines to the Confederates, and his entire property confiacated amount ing to several hundred thousand dollars. Yankee accounts speak of dispersing Gen. Morgan's

forces near Frankfort, Ky., on the 9th. We shall hear a different story when Morgan speaks. St. Matthews congregation of Hillsboro', has recently sent \$806,50 to Richmond, as a thank offering

lief of the sick and wounded soldiers. H. N. Brown & Co., of Hillsboro', we observe, have just opened a case of Garden seed from Peter Lahmon and Son.

London. The seed warranted to be good. Several ladies of Hillsboro', we learn from the Recorder, come down the road to Durham's almost every day, to administer to the wants of the bick and wounded soldiers on

Caston Oil .- Joseph A. Worth, Esq., of Fayetteville, N. C., has made nearly 100 bottles of castor oil this year. He is now anxious to purchase Palma Christi Beans from any who may have them.

The Philadelphia North American savs that 3,000 new Union recruits in Missouri have joined the Southern army. The Cincinnati papers state that in consequence of the great drought in that section, the yield of the late crops will be reduced nearly one-half.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Bulletin mentions that Maj. Geo. D. H. Hill had three horses killed under him and the heel of his boot knocked off without other injury.' Lieutenants A. J. Steadman and J. L. Doggett, of this State, have been appointed to the Confederate States Sig-

The Provost Marshall at Staunton, Va., has been guilty of interfering with the passenger trains from that place Richmond, in a manner to cause his being presented to

Hon, James Brooks, of New York, editor of the Repress, recently delivered a bold speech in that City, denouncing

n unmeasured terms Lincoln's late proclamations. "MY MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND," whistled and sung by almost every body capable of these performances, sounds a little flat since the return of Gen.

Lee from that unfriendly territory. The population of Frederick city gave him a cautious reception as if fearful of the consequences; but when Abe Lin-coln subsequently visited them, they became enthusiastic in their demonstrations of joy. "My Maryland, my Maryland," is about sung out, we would think, after these signs of submissi tyrant. Their intimate relations with the money worshippers of New York and Philadelphia, have, we fear, so far corrupted their patriotism as to render the State hopelessly mercenary. Our Government has petted her people no little, since the be ginning of the war, by crowding them into offices and, so far, without any important good result. Salisbury Watchman.

How to Make Matches .- Dr. L. T. Roberts sends the Lagrange Reporter the following receipt for

Take strips of wood and dip them into melted sulphur and let them dry, which will be done in a minute after dipping them. Then the points of these sulphured matches must be dipped in a composition made in the following manner, viz: Dissolve, in hot water, gum arabic, four parts, chlorate of potassa, one part, and phosphorus, one part. These are all to be added to the hot water separately, and in the order herein prescribed, and as soon as the first ingredient is dissolved, then add the second &c., until all are dissolved. This must all be done in a water bath, (like glue is prepared,) and the mixture must be kept in the water bath while the process of dipping is going on. The matches to be thoroughly dried before they are used. Dry in the shade for twenty-four hours. Cover the mixture closely.

> [From the Wilmington Journal.] ORDER OF GEN. HILL.

WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 1862.

Sirs:-Will you please make it known through your columns that Gen. D. H. Hill has called for the names of all officers who have been absent from their regiments for an unusual length of time, in order that they may be recommended to be dropped. Several names have been sent in from the 20th N. C. V. and more will be forwarded if the officers now. absent do not report in a satisfactory manner immediately. Charges are to be preferred against all soldiers who cannot furnish full and complete testimony for the necessity of their continued absence. leave" has become so great an evil that stringent measures must be taken to arrest it. Every one in the army knows that if half the absentees who were able to come to us from home had been present, the battle of Sharpsburg would have resulted in a decisive victory for us, and our troops before this would have overrun Maryland.

> ALFRED IVERSON. Col. 20th N. C. T.

HIGH PRICES OF NEGROES. -At a sale of negroes in Petersburg, on Friday last, the following prices

were paid: Elizabeth, aged 85, and child, \$1,505 895 1,095 Emmet, Charlotte, 1,183 20, 42, (diseased) 1,210 505 1.000 We hear of a private sale made in this City yesterday of a girl 15 years of age, at \$1,450.

Several hundred Yankee prisoners passed through this City on yesterday. We understand their condition was pitiable indeed. Ragged, filthy and diseased, they were objects of pity. We learn that four of them died on Wednesday night.

We regret to learn that B. G. Graham, Esq., late Post Master at Greensboro', died of diptheria on Friday last. He was a good officer and a highly respected ciffzen."

The Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, elected Mr. John W. Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer, in the place of Mr. James S. Green, deceased.

INTERESTING AND SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERA-TION.—A young soldier named Wm. H. Ricketts, belonging to the 13th Virginia regiment, was wounded at the battle of Gaines's Mill by a Minnie ball passing through and shivering the bone of the upper arm, near the joint, and splitting it into many fragments nearly down to the middle of the arm. -He was taken to the Moore Hospital, in this city, and an operation performed, dividing the bone near its middle, and then dissecting it upwards and re-moving it from its pocket at the shoulder. By this means the whole of the remaining arm was left, the operation of amputation at the shoulder avoided, and the patient was left with the perfect use of his fore arm and fingers, and bids fair, in time, to regain the use of the whole arm in a great degree. The operation was performed by Surgeon O. F. Manson, of North-Carolina, in charge of the Moore Hospital, and a graduate of the Richmond Medical College.-Richmond Dispatch.

Lieut. Col. J. A. DeLagnel has been appointed to the command of the Arsenal at Fayetteville in place of Capt. Booth, deceased.

AMOS ATKINS PROVERBS.

Amos Atkins was very fond of proverbs; he read proverbs, wrote proverbs, spoke proverbs, and meet him where you would, he always had a proverb on his lips. When he ones began to speak, there was hardly any stopping to him. When I first met Amos, I was on my way to my uncle's; a long walk it was, but I told him that I hoped to be there be-

fore night.

"Ay!" said he, "Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper. Put your best food foremost, boy, or else you will not be there. It is a good thing to hope, but he who does nothing but hope, is in a

very hopeless way.

"Have a care of your temper; for a passionate boy rides a pony that runs away with him. Pas-sion has done more mischief in the world than all the poisonous plants that grow in it: therefore.

again I say, have a care of your temper.
"Remember, that the first spark burns down the house; quench the first spark of passion, and all will be well. No good comes from wrath; it puts no money in the pocket, and no joy in the heart. Anger begins with folly and ends with repentence.

"Look at your feet and fingers, boy, and let both be kept in activity; for he who does nothing is in a fair way to do mischief. An idle boy makes a man, and I may add a very

"If you put a hot coal into your pocket, it will burn its way out. Ay! and so will a bad deed that is hidden make itself known. A fault concealed is a fault doubled, and so you will find it all through life. Never hide your faults.

"Waste not a moment of your time, for a moment of time is a monument of mercy.
"Now step forward, boy, and as you walk along, think of the half dozen proverbs given you by Amos Atkins."—Church Chronicle.

To KREE APPLES FOR WINTER USE .- Put them in casks or bins in layers well covered with dry sand, each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture, and from frost; prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time it preserves the flavor of the apples and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh until midsummer; and how much longer they would have kept is not known.— Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfeetly dry. .

NINE FOLLIES.-To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe the more hours children study at

school the faster they learn.

To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an To act on the presumption that the smallest room

in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To commit an act which is felt in itself to be injurious, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case with impunity.

To advise another to take a remedy which you

have not tried yourself, or without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are slike. To eat without an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced

during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning. LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION .- The Louisville Jour-

nal, Prentice's paper, speaking of the emancipation proclamation, says: "Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in this

measure. Never! As little will she allow it to chill her devotion to the cause thus cruelly imperilled anew. The government our fathers framed is one thing, and a thing above price; Abraham Lincoln, the temporary occupant of the executive chair is another thing, and a thing of comparatively little worth. The one is an individual, the sands of whose official existence are running fast, and who, when his official existence shall end, will be no more nor less than any other individual. The other is a grand political structure, in which is contained the treasures and the energies of civilization, and upon whose lofty and shining dome, seen from the shores of all climes, centre the eager hopes of man-kind. What Abraham Lincoln, as President, does or fails to do, may exalt or lower our estimate of himself, but not of the great and beneficient gov-ernment of which he is but the temporary servant. The temple is not the less sacred and precious because the priest lays an unlawful sacrifice upon the

The loyalty of Kentucky is not to be shaken by

A mile or so from town I man met a boy on horse-

"Why don't you get down and lead the horse? said the man, "that's the way to get warm."
"It's a-b-b-borrowed horse, and I'll ride him if I

COLORED WIT .- "My brudders," said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all affliction, ih all ob your troubles, dar, is one place where you can lways find sympathy." Whar? whar?" cried several .

"In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes

The ticket agents on the N. C. Railroad are now taking Confederate bills of all denominations. We learn that it was only for a few days that they refused them at all, and then only for the purpose of procuring information with regard to the counter-feit. - Greens. Pat.

At Richmond, on the 10th, Confederate Bonds (100,000,000 issue) were sold \$100 and interest; North-Carolina six per cent Bonds 1181; Virginia 100. Tennessee 103.