

THE North-Carolina Standard

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RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1864.

The Latest News.

We give elsewhere to-day all the war news received up to the time of going to press. Our anticipations in our last, of an immediate, desperate, and prolonged struggle for the possession of Petersburg and Richmond, have proved true. The news which we publish, condensed from the dispatches in the Daily papers, shows that a general conflict is going on, commencing on Friday last, and brought on by an attack by Gen. Lee on the enemy. The information thus far received is not as clear or as satisfactory as we could desire. It seems that the Confederates have lost a portion of their breastworks near Petersburg; but one of the dispatches states that "the fight is going on well, and good results are anticipated."

Gen. Hood has removed to the rear of Sherman, and at the latest dates he was on the Atlanta and West Point Road, some 25 miles beyond Atlanta. President Davis was with Gen. Hood's army on the 26th. The army was expected to move very soon, but the point aimed at was not known. The Georgia papers seem to be in the dark on the subject. We have nothing definite from the Valley. The federal forces are said to have retired to Harrisonburg. See news elsewhere.

The Superior Court of Wake County is in session here this week Judge Saunders presiding.

M. S. ROBBINS, Esq.—The Greensborough Patriot of a recent date contained an article in relation to this gentleman which we should not have noticed, though it makes an unjust allusion to us, but for the fact that it has been copied into the Governor's newspaper. We concur entirely with the Patriot as to Mr. Robbins' respectable attainments and exemplary habits; and we can say that we were not only gratified to see him made Speaker pro tem of the Commons, but that we aided in our humble sphere in directing attention to his claims and qualifications for that position. But the Patriot is "mortified" at his recent defeat in Randolph, and attributes his defeat to "false impressions on the subject of peace by his opponents and Mr. Holden." Mr. Robbins was rejected by the people of Randolph because he allied himself with the Destructives of that County, and opposed the true Conservative ticket. If he had maintained his Conservatism, and had refused to go with Gov. Vance in his affiliation with the original secessionists, he would have been re-elected by a large majority. As it was, he was defeated, and the majority against him would have been much larger but for the military terrorism which the two administrations established for the sole purpose of carrying the elections. Many of the voters of Randolph, as of other Counties, were not free to vote their honest sentiments, but were restrained or deterred from doing so by the patronage and bayonets of the administrations referred to.

But the people rejected Mr. Robbins, and Gov. Vance provided for him and saved him from conscription. He has done the same thing for several of his friends who have been defeated for the Legislature. Is it right in the Governor thus to use the State offices within his gift? Every honest man will say no; but there are none so bold as to enter their protest publicly against such conduct. Congresses and Legislatures are as obedient to the behests of the Executive as ever the Commons in England was to the requisitions and commands of the Tudors or Stuarts; and the people—but it is useless to dwell on that theme. All power has practically departed from them. They would do right if they could. But their servants, now their masters, do as they please; and when they would rebuke or seek to change them, they find the ballot-box controlled by detectives and corrupt partisans, and hedged round with bayonets. "Is this the entertainment to which we were invited?" Are these the fruits of "peaceable secession?"

It appears that James M. Bullock, Esq., whose death was noticed in our last, was murdered. He was shot through the head by some person unknown; his watch was missing and his money gone. It is to be hoped that the perpetrator of this foul deed will be brought to justice. But if all our able-bodied men, State officers included, should be put in the army, what assurance can we have that such horrible occurrences will not become common in almost every neighborhood?

LETTER FROM MR. STEPHENS.—The last Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel promises a letter from Vice President Stephens in its next issue, on the state of the country. It is believed that Mr. S. has taken strong ground for peace. This letter will be looked for with intense interest.

Mr. Davis was in Augusta on Thursday last, probably on his way back to Richmond.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.—The New York Herald publishes a list of the officers captured in the fight near Winchester, among whom we find the following North-Carolinians: Col. R. T. Bennett, 14th; Lt. M. M. Hines, 23d; Lt. J. G. Gilling, 5th; Lt. W. A. Ridick, 5th; Lt. J. D. Irwin, 20th; Lt. M. G. Webb, 45th; Lt. R. L. Watson, 6th; Lt. H. H. Smith, 5th; Capt. E. M. Lyon, 23d; Lt. J. Ingram, 20th; Lt. H. M. Warren, 4th; Lt. G. M. Williams, 14th; Capt. S. A. Kelly, 4th; Lt. T. M. O. Davidson, 4th; Capt. N. H. Chadwick, 2d; Lt. J. A. Hall, 53d; Lt. J. N. Scott, 53d. The whole number captured is 105, of whom 75 are from the State of Virginia.

"THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH."—Under this heading, the Charleston Mercury of Tuesday last says: "We lay before our readers this morning the President's speech, delivered at Mecon. We make no comments upon this speech; but we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that such a speech should have been said to have been delivered by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, for we cannot make up our minds that he delivered it. We hope specially to be able to deny it authoritatively."

GEN. HARDEE.—We learn from the Macon Confederate that the distinguished Georgian has, at his own request, been relieved from duty with the army of Tennessee and ordered to Charleston.

We have been anxiously waiting for the President to call the nation again to fasting and prayer. Inside our ungodly men may sneer at these proper manifestations of a disposition on the part of the President and the people to commit our affairs into the hands of God, yet the past experience of the country as well as the word of God assure us that God's ears are open to our cries.—N. C. Christian Advocate.

We concur with our cotemporary that constant prayer should be made to God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, for the salvation of the country. The arm of flesh has failed, and our only hope now seems to be in the mercy of God. But our cotemporary will recollect that we have already some three or four proclamations from the President, appointing days of fasting and prayer, and that these proclamations have been countermanded by J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State. Mr. Davis is a Christian, and is said by his friends to be a devout Christian; but Mr. Benjamin is a synagogue Jew. None of these proclamations, if our recollection be correct, have appealed to the Father through the Son, or in any way recognized the incarnation, the crucifixion, the ascension, or the intercession of the Redeemer. We would fain believe that this failure to "confess" the Redeemer was unintentional or accidental; but the fact that all former proclamations are thus characterized, and that Mr. Benjamin denies the divinity of the Saviour, preclude this belief. We entertain no unworthy prejudice against our Jewish fellow-citizens. We voted in the Convention to abolish the test which prevented them from holding office in this State. We would neither exclude them from office generally nor persecute them. But Mr. Benjamin, with his peculiar religious views, is not the person to hold an office in which he is called upon to write and countermand proclamations appointing days of fasting and prayer to the Christian's God. It is an awful reflection that the Son of God may have been ignored or neglected in these proclamations. There is no hope for nations, and there is no hope for man, here or hereafter, except through the merits and intercession of the Son of God.

"Whoever, therefore, shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven."

We fear there is a Jonah on board the ship. Let him be thrown overboard.

"BROWN AND STEPHENS versus HOLDEN."—Under this head the Fayetteville Observer quotes the reply of Gov. Brown to Gen. Sherman, declining to meet the latter to negotiate for peace, and adds—

"But what would have been the course of our would-be Governor? Why of course he would have been bound by his pledges to meet Sherman, and thus commit himself and the people of the State to a violation of the Confederate Constitution, which expressly confides to the President and Senate the exclusive right to negotiate and make treaties with foreign powers. If Gov. Brown or any other Governor were to enter into a negotiation with the enemy he would be a traitor, and would deserve a traitor's doom."

There is no foundation for this charge against us. The Governors of the States have no power to negotiate with the enemy, and we have never even thought of holding that they possessed such power. A Governor might meet a federal General and confer with him as to the best mode of mitigating the horrors of war, but he would have no power to negotiate for peace. Gov. Brown gave the only answer which he could have given under the circumstances. But we hold that the States, as the founders and masters of our system, have a right to speak to their agent, the common government, on the subject of peace, and to unite with that agent in obtaining peace. This is as far as we have ever gone. We have never favored separate State action, as it has been called, with a view to peace; but even if we had done this, we should have gone no further than the separate State action of 1860-61, which led to war. Separate State action was very popular when it was resorted to to break up the government and occasion war; but it is not to be thought of when proposed to obtain that greatest of earthly blessings—peace. "Our would-be Governor" favored a Convention of the people of this State, and so did Gov. Vance, as has already been proved by his endorsement of Mr. Bogle's Convention resolutions at Taylorsville, in February, 1864.

The Observer says the Governor of a State would, in a certain event, "deserve a traitor's doom."—Who would delude him that doom? The oath which binds a Governor to the people of his own State is primary and paramount. We know of no Confederate authority which could execute the Governor of a sovereign State as a traitor.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.—For the last twelve months the Destructive papers have been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, by falsely representing that the Standard is a disloyal sheet and in favor of unconditional submission to the federal government. The Fayetteville Observer, which is guided solely by selfishness and prejudice, has been conspicuous in this work of misrepresentation, and thus encouraged the enemy and sent many a bullet to the hearts of our brave boys. What will that paper say to the following extract from President Davis's Macon speech?

"The friends of our men are absent—some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave."

Of course the President did not design to encourage the enemy by this statement, but he hoped thereby to rouse the people and fill up our ranks. But what must be the effect of it? What will be the conclusion of the heads of the British and French governments when they read it? What will Lincoln and Seward say when they read this astounding declaration? Will it not aid in still further filling up the federal armies? But the Observer will make no comment on this remarkable admission of the President. It will play "hum." The Observer is not free to publish or to tell the truth. It is under bonds to its secession masters.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—We learn that on Saturday afternoon last, about five o'clock, Mr. Nelson Low, who lives in this county, between Lenoir and the Grassy Islands, had three children (boys) killed from the effects of lightning—aged respectively 17, 14, and 7. It appears that at the time they were killed no rain had fallen immediately in their neighborhood, and that two of the children were sitting in the door watching the play of the lightning as the cloud was passing, with the third lying behind them on the floor near the door. Their mother was somewhere about the house. She was considerably shocked by the stroke that killed her children. When she recovered her first thought was of her children, and when she went to look after them, she saw the one that had been lying on the floor, still in that position with his clothes on fire. She put the fire out, and found him dead. The other two had fallen from the door outside—one lying on his face, the other on his side, and both dead.—Wadesborough Argus.

BIBLES FOR HOOD'S ARMY.—Sixteen thousand copies of the Bible and Testament arrived in Selma on the 15th inst., en route for Hood's army. They are the first installment of fifty thousand presented the troops of the Confederate States by the American Bible Society at New York. They came by way of Memphis.

We publish to-day an article from the North-Carolina Presbyterian, in relation to the exemption of college students, to which we feel bound to enter our unqualified dissent. We would gladly see all the boys of seventeen and under at school, where they ought to be; but we object to partial exemptions, whether of the rich or poor. Ours is, or should be, a government of absolute political equality. The boy of seventeen who attends a high school or a common school, is as much entitled to exemption from military service as the boy who is at college. No distinction can be made without disregarding a fundamental principle of free government.

We shall be called a demagogue, as a matter of course, for taking this view of the subject; but we do not care what people call us when we know we are right. We are the friend of education from the humblest log cabin school-house to the proudest and most prosperous college. There are golden links of scholarship, of improvement, of progression, from one to the other, which we would be the last to break. We hold that the law conscripting the seventeen year old boys ought never to have been passed. If the seed corn should be ground up and consumed, how shall we prepare for the intellectual harvest of future years? If we cannot achieve our independence without these boys, we cannot achieve it with them. We must have men for our armies—not boys. The boys are in the way. And suppose the war should last for years, what then? Our schools are now, for the most part, closed. Our school books are wearing out, and the supply of new ones is not equal to the demand. Intellectual darkness is settling down upon our children. If the rising generation should be ignorant and vicious, and if the vices of camps should be added to this ignorance and viciousness by the return of these seventeen year old boys to the bosom of society, what must be the result? What parent is not sad when the school-house is closed for the war, or, if still open, if the child cannot be supplied with suitable clothing and books to attend school? And what parent does not tremble, and earnestly pray God to shield from temptation the gentle, unsophisticated boy who is forced into camp at the age of seventeen? If these things continue—if our schools are to be closed and the boys all put in camp, the inheritance of the rising generation must be ignorance and vice; and in that event the native population will be justly, and in the end rooted out by intelligent and hardy incomers from other countries. It will be a repetition in history of the Norman and the Saxon.

WAR.

The humane, reflecting reader of man's history is sickened by the constantly recurring details of battles and butchery—by accounts of the happiness sacrificed, the privations endured, by thousands after thousands, in gathering from remote corners of the earth to maim and slaughter each other.

More depravity, however great, is not enough to account for this. No devil could be found silly enough thus to torment themselves first, then one another. Sinner as we are, the very least explanation that is adequate.

Looking closely and steadily at the matter, we detect the cause of this horrible plague, at least a sure clue to it. War rages, nations afflict and destroy people, but strengthens Governments, exalts rulers, and enables those to enrich their favorites with the spoils of plundered millions.

The lodging of the commissary or contractor is rapidly transformed into a baronial castle; his suddenly acquired estate is fattened with the gore of countless soldiers, the tears of innumerable widows and orphans; and while thousands are shivering and freezing for want of the humble dwellings which war has destroyed, his family rest secure in lordly halls and revel in luxury.

Burke, we believe, said of this class that by means of war "their equippages shine like meteors; their palaces rise like exhalations." Well can they afford to prate of patriotism, "right or wrong," and bribe vain orators with some share of their plunder to inflame the passions of the duped multitudes, and fool them into enlisting to be shot at for some beggarly shilling or so a day, and that often unpaid.

Will the mass never become wise enough to detect and scout this swindling game of murder? Suppose a Government to be weak or profligate—a case by no means unsubsistent—and, therefore in danger of incurring popular odium or contempt. It desires to be strong in the public confidence, but without the virtue of capacity to deserve that confidence. It has one unfailing resort—to pick a quarrel with some other Government. That at once withdraws public attention from its own crimes or vices; gives it a hold on the popular feelings; and enables it to call upon the people to "support this country"—that is, to rally around and uphold the Executive in whatever he may propose.

All inquiry is stopped—all watchfulness set aside—appropriations are made by millions, and the purse and sword put unreservedly into the hands of the Chief Magistrate to be wielded at his pleasure—the latter against his enemies, the former in behalf of his friends.

All who question the policy or the justice of his course are at once denounced as traitors and enemies of their country.

Thus thousands are bribed by office and gold to cry up the war; all murmurs are stifled as treasonable; and, when at last disaster and utter exhaustion of resources compel a return to peace, a countless host of pensioners, cripples, place men and fund-holders are provided to eat up the avails of honest labor for fifty or a hundred years to come. The poor man's children must go to rest hungry and grow up in ignorance, in order that the favorites of rulers may glitter in "orders" and stars, and riot on the spoils of a people. Such is war. Such is the small portion of the cost of the infamous cheat styled glory.—Exchange paper.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—Several highway robberies have been committed within the last few nights, on the line of the Richmond railroad, between this city and Dunlop's, upon persons who were walking to the latter place for the purpose of taking the cars to Richmond. Early one morning in the first of the week, a white man and a negro were knocked down, choked and robbed of what money and valuables they had about them. On Thursday morning a gentleman of this city was accosted in front and robbed by several men, in a very suspicious manner, but he drew his revolver and gave them to understand that if he was approached, it would be at the peril of life. He was allowed to pass undisturbed. The inconvenience attending the present arrangements on this railroad, is great, and persons are compelled to submit to a heavy charge for a ride to the cars, or take the route on foot. Many do the latter, and are therefore subjected to outrages by lawless men. We advise all who walk to Dunlop's by night or day, to go well armed, and make examples of all who attempt to disturb them.—Petersburg Express.

NORTH CAROLINIANS KILLED NEAR FORT MONROE.—In a list of Confederate bodies near Fort Monroe we find from North-Carolina: On the south side of the creek, W. J. Stone, Co. F, 5th N. C., June 10th, 1862; Richard P. Langley, Co. G, 18th N. C., August 29th, 1862; A. F. Conner, Co. H, 16th N. C., June 16th, 1862; Capt. W. J. Freeman, Co. G, 6th N. C., June 21st, 1862; J. A. Grouse, Co. F, 23d N. C., June 24, 1862; Henry Rink, Co. O, 23th N. C., July 6, 1862; A. Pugh, Co. M, 24th N. C., July 11, 1862; W. Wood, Co. C, 25th N. C., June 13, 1862; Lt. J. M. Womack, Co. K, 25th N. C., June 13, 1862; North side of creek, J. W. Siler, Co. E, 62d N. C., May 26, '64; J. M. Siler, Co. E, 62d N. C., May 27, '64; E. M. Kiver, Co. E, 63d N. C., June 4, '64; N. McLeod, Co. A, 63d N. C., June 7, '64; S. B. Rolin, Co. B, 47th N. C., June 18, '64; H. B. Moore, Co. D, 49th N. C.

TAXES.—The Sheriffs are now settling their taxes with the Comptroller. The Sheriff of New Hanover paid the largest, about \$230,000. The Sheriff of Wake paid the next highest, about \$75,000. Granville county paid \$74,000.

WAR NEWS.

From the Valley.

Dispatches to the 30th report that Gen. Early, after driving the enemy's cavalry from his front near Port Republic, moved to Waynesboro' and drove two divisions of Yankee cavalry from that place. The enemy have retired to Harrisonburg and our cavalry has again occupied Staunton. On Monday the 25th Kershaw's divisions ambushed a brigade of Yankee cavalry and badly cut them up. Affairs have assumed a brighter aspect in the Valley.

From Richmond.

On Thursday morning last, the 29th, the enemy having flung a considerable body of troops across the James, moved upon our fortifications near Chaffin's Bluff, and obtained possession of Fort Harrison and the outer works near the Bluff. They appeared also in force on the Derbytown, New Market and Osborne roads. Skirmishing throughout the whole day.

They made an attack on Fort Gilmer, about six miles below Richmond, but were handsomely repulsed. Several other attacks upon our intermediate lines near Chaffin's Bluff were also repulsed. We captured many prisoners.

On the afternoon of the 30th an attempt on our part to retake Fort Harrison failed. The artillery firing during the assault was distinctly audible in all parts of the principal roads running South-East from Richmond. Kautz's cavalry were on the nine mile road the morning of the 30th, but retired early. The Yankees in their attack on battery Gilmer placed negro troops in front, and large numbers of them were killed.

From Petersburg.

Thursday evening last our cavalry attacked Gregg's cavalry in front and flank, capturing about 20 prisoners and re-establishing our picket lines, which had been forced in on Vaughn's road, near the Wyatt house, 8 miles below the city. On the morning of the 30th, (Friday), the enemy, with infantry, artillery and cavalry advanced upon our right about four and a half miles below the city, and dislodged our cavalry from their breastworks west of the Weldon railroad, at that point. Arrangements have been made to offset this movement, but it is not thought the enemy will hold the works.

The Express of the 30th says: "Grant has undoubtedly withdrawn a large portion of his army from the lines in front of Petersburg, and thrown it rapidly across the James. He yesterday occupied three of the principal roads running South-East from Richmond, in heavy force, viz: the Osborne Turnpike, the New Market and the Darby Town Road, and it is thought this move may be a direct advance upon the works below that city. Fort Harrison, a Salient of Chaffin's Bluff, and said to open a flank movement upon that position, was reported to have been captured.

Buller's canal at Dutch Gap is now nearly at the point of completion, and in the meantime Grant will make the most strenuous endeavors to gain every point of advantage, in connection with it that is possibly can. We may therefore reasonably expect to hear of important events in that quarter at once. If he intends a serious movement against the capital, he will probably strike without delay. The very heavy force he has moved across the James, would seem to indicate that he will at least give Gen. Lee a trial in that quarter."

Since Hampton's great raid the Yankees have strengthened their lines in their rear, having erected strong barricades from Mt. Sinai, in Prince George County, up the Blackwater swamp, in one continuous line, almost to our fortifications in front of Petersburg. The Yankees are also repairing the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and have thrown heavy breastworks along the line of their new Railroad from City Point to Yellow Tavern, at its exposed points, to cover their trains from our shells. Grant has received heavy reinforcements, enough to fill up the vacuum occasioned by the departure of the old troops. The recruits are put in camps of instruction and drilled for the approaching conflict.

On Friday the 23d a force of three Yankee regiments passed through Suffolk going in the direction of Norfolk. Their destination is unknown.

A sharp cavalry fight occurred upon the evening of the 28th, in the attempt of the Yankees to dislodge our cavalry. Barringer's N. C. brigade distinguished itself upon the occasion. The enemy are busily fortifying at Wyatt's House, and the attack was expected to be renewed upon them on the morning of October 1st.

From Georgia.

The special exchange between the two armies in Georgia has been consummated. Gen. Sherman and his staff were exchanged, with other officers. Everybody has left Atlanta except a few mechanics, who have gone to work for the Yankees. Up to the 29th Sherman had made no movement in force. President Davis arrived in the army on Monday last, reviewed the troops on Tuesday, and was received with much applause. He made them a speech and led them on to battle and to victory. The Yankees are uneasy about Forrest's operations in the rear of their captured Atlanta, and are planning to send a large force to capture the place.

The French occupied Matamoros on the second instant. Juarez and family were at Brancos Island en route to New Orleans. The French had all the States of Northern Mexico. Cortinas could only raise five hundred men when he reached Brownsville. Shelby has destroyed the railroads running to Little Rock, and captured five hundred prisoners, four trains, one million five hundred thousand dollars worth of property. The Yankee cavalry destroyed the main line of sound of wood last week in Texas Parish, Louisiana, intended for the government this side of the river. One hundred mounted men from Vicksburg, are raiding through Deer Creek county. The people of Texas are looking for an attack on Galveston. The late storm seriously damaged all railroads in the vicinity of Meridian. Trains will be running again in few days.

From the North.

Advices from the North to the 30th says there is great rejoicing on account of the present state of affairs. They claim for Sheridan the greatest victory of the war, and say that Lincoln will get his levy of 500,000 men.

Andy Johnson has issued orders effectually preventing McCallan having a ticket in Tennessee. The Herald of the 27th says Stanton has telegraphed Dir. September the 26th, as follows: Sheridan's telegraph at 11 o'clock Saturday night, six miles south of New Market, said that he had driven the enemy from Mt. Jackson without being able to bring on an engagement. The enemy are moving rapidly. Sheridan had no cavalry present to hold them. Torbett attacked Wyckman's force at Luray and captured a number of prisoners. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market, and was eighty miles from New Market. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Father's Hill, together with one hundred and ten prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, canteens, linens, large quantities of entrenching tools, small arms and sabres. Breckenridge has gone to take command of the Department of the Southwest.

Dispatches, received from Sherman, say Hood appears to be moving against the Alabama line. The Herald of the 27th says Sherman has reported operating against Sherman's communications, and have captured Athens, Ala. Vigorous exertions are being made to capture the force. Steele being strongly reinforced, has taken the offensive.

Grant reports no operations. Stanton says the foregoing is all that is proper for publication. Averill has been relieved of his command in the Valley. The rebel Col. Hutton died in Winchester. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been re-occupied its entire length.

Dispatches from St. Louis of the 26th say, Gen. Price entered Missouri with a force thirty thousand strong. Shelby's cavalry and Kirby Smith are believed to be co-operating in the movement. Rosecrans and Pike appeal to the people to rally to the rescue of the State.

Seward is on a visit to Grant.
Mobile is reported in the North, to have surrendered on the 26th, and created a great excitement. Gold closed at 193. Produce and merchandise of all descriptions, declined heavily in sympathy with gold.

Late and Important News—Desperate fighting around Petersburg and Richmond.—The great battle still progressing.
The dispatches received in this City up to this (Monday) morning, are confused and disjointed, but they evidently show that a desperate fight has been going on between the two grand armies for the possession of the Southside railroad. We have captured many prisoners and inflicted heavy damage upon the Yankees, but they have gained ground and still hold possession of some works, near Fort McKee, captured from us. We had recaptured part of these works from them, but finally relinquished them for proper reasons.

Early on Friday morning last the 30th, the enemy advanced on our works four and a half miles south of the City, and dislodged our cavalry at that point. After the capture of our works the enemy pressed on some two miles until met and driven back upwards of a mile by our forces. Early on Saturday morning, Oct. 1st, our troops renewed the attack, and succeeded in dislodging them from a portion of the works which it appears subsequently they had erected within our works Friday night, after falling back a mile before our troops. Upwards of 400 prisoners were captured, but failing to retake the whole of the works our troops relinquished possession of what part they had captured.

The carnage was represented to have been terrible in the ranks of the enemy, equalled only by the fight at Spotsylvania, C. H.

The force of the enemy engaged was the Ninth and Fifth Corps. There were many new recruits among them. The enemy were constantly using their new railroad during the fight—forwarding reinforcements to the place of battle, it is supposed. Rain had been falling all day on the 1st, and the evening. Our cavalry was engaged heavily during the whole of the contest capturing many prisoners. A dispatch from Gen. Lee of the 1st states that Gen. Heth attacked the enemy's infantry who had broken through a portion of the line held by our artillery on the Squirrel Level Road and drove them back. Gen. Hill reports that they were severely punished, and four hundred prisoners captured. Hampton, operating on Heth's right, also drove the enemy, capturing two stands of colors and about five hundred prisoners, including four Colonels and 13 other officers.

A special dispatch to the Whip of the 1st says that Burnside's corps advanced across the Vaughn to the Squirrel Level Road yesterday and dislodged our forces from their breastworks at Peeble's farm, four miles from the city, and distant one and a half miles from their former lines. Our forces fought bravely, but were overwhelmed. Hampton checked and forced them back. The battle progressed hotly but favorably, and the enemy were driven back from the works taken from us at Peeble's farm. Our forces captured 1,200 prisoners, among them several Colonels and other Field Officers. Being flanked by superior numbers we were compelled to retreat with the loss of one cannon and eighty killed and wounded. After a night's rest, the enemy pressed forward in the direction of the Squirrel Level Road, but were met on Robt. H. Jones' plantation by Wilcox. Most of the prisoners have arrived in town. Yankee loss very heavy—ours not fully known, but comparatively small. Some fighting this morning. The enemy hold the captured works.

A dispatch from Petersburg of the 2d inst., Sunday, gives us some more particulars, but the whole of the telegrams are confused and almost unintelligible.

The facts, it says, about Saturday's fight, are that our infantry charged and drove the enemy from a line of breastworks they had thrown up in advance of our works. These forces held Saturday, together with a number of the enemy's killed and wounded, but relinquished possession of them that night and fell back a short distance for proper reasons. No further efforts were made to dislodge the enemy from the lost works near Fort McKee. Saturday evening the enemy's cavalry pressed forward still further on our right, some eight miles below here, driving back our cavalry some distance. Our cavalry, however, being reinforced, reformed, and after a hard fight drove enemy back, re-establishing the lines from which, for a while, they had been dislodged. During the fight our cavalry captured about 200 prisoners. Our loss slight—the enemy's heavy. Among our slain are Gen. Dummavant and Dr. John Fontaine, Hampton's Medical Director. Our losses on Thursday are not over seven hundred. Our cavalry lost one piece of artillery when driven from Fort McKee Friday morning. Total number of prisoners captured thus far is seventeen hundred. The enemy shelled our position near the scene of operations for the last few days and several hours this forenoon, but it amounted to nothing. Fighting may be renewed at any moment.

From Richmond.

After the failure in attempting to recapture Fort Harrison, no assault has been made upon that point, up to Oct. 1st. Firing the afternoon of that day is believed in Richmond to have exceeded in rapidity any cannonading heard since the commencement of the war, and produced a lively excitement. The cause of the firing was the approach of Kautz's cavalry towards the intermediate line of defenses. Our batteries opened on the raiders and drove them back.

From the Valley.

Gen. Early reports that up to the 1st all the enemy's cavalry have retired towards Harrisonburg, and that there is now no enemy south of North river.

From East Tennessee.
Echoes report that the passage of the Watauga river, East Tennessee, by the enemy was resisted from noon, 29th, till dark, 30th. He was routed by Coby and Duke, and driven in the direction of Jonesboro'. At Carter's station he was repulsed by Gen. Vaughan. Col. Gillmore is operating against a body advancing up Sandy river.

From Georgia.

Gen. Hood has made a movement to the rear of Sherman in order to withdraw the latter from Atlanta, sever his communications and force him to retreat to Tennessee. When last heard from his army had crossed the Chattahoochee and was pressing on to Blue Mountain, which will probably be the base of this expedition. We may look for stirring news from this quarter soon.

On the 26th ult., Gen. Hood's army was 25 miles beyond Atlanta. His army was full of spirit and determination. Every thing in the way of hospitals and stores had been sent to the rear in order not to encumber his march. It is a bold movement, and will either be crowned with great success or meet an overwhelming defeat.

Still Later.

Since the above was written we have received Petersburg and Richmond papers of the 1st instant. The Dispatch says the excitement in Richmond is very great. The entire militia force had been called out. The federal force on the north side of the James is estimated at thirty thousand. The Dispatch says: "The sudden abandonment of Fort Harrison by our troops was a sad affair. It proves that none but tried veterans ought to be entrusted with the defence of outposts, liable at all times to be suddenly attacked and to be overwhelmed before the arrival of assistance. The Yankees will represent the capture of this post as a great victory, of course. But time will show whether it is so or not."

The Express of the 1st October says that the enemy's advance on Friday morning was steady and unbroken and though our forces fought most gallantly, they were overwhelmed by superior numbers. Fort McKee is near Peeble's house. The latter is 14 miles from the Vaughn road and an equal distance from the Boynton Plank road. We saw there the position occupied by the enemy is about half way between the Weldon and Southside roads.

After the capture of these works the enemy at-

tacked, but was repulsed by Hampton, with the loss of 400 prisoners, and driven to Peeble's farm again.

The particulars of the fight are meagre, and we must await further developments in order to give a succinct and accurate account of the operations around Petersburg.

ARMISTICE MILITARY TYRANT.—We learn that on the night of the 26th instant, the Tax Collector of Caldwell, and the Sheriffs of McDowell and Yancey, while on their way to Raleigh to pay the State taxes of those Counties, and having all the necessary papers from the Clerks of their respective County Courts to settle with the Comptroller, were stopped at Lexington on the N. C. Railroad, by the military authorities, and carried to Salisbury.

Whether or we are waiting when the revenue officers of the State are not allowed to travel to Raleigh on State business of the greatest importance?—Freeman.

CURE FOR THE PILES.—Mix one tablespoonful of sulphur with a half pint of milk to be taken the last thing every day until favorable symptoms appear, and then occasionally, as the case may require. The above is a cheap, simple, but most infallible cure for that most painful and unpleasant disorder. It has been used with complete success in old and inveterate cases, where individuals had spent scores of dollars in medical advice. It is equally as useful as a preventive. It will injure none, and only require a trial.—Uniontown (Ala.) Herald.

RALEIGH MARKET.

By W. C. FUCHS, GROCER.

RALEIGH, October 5, 1864.

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