

Health of Town. We were visited with some thunder on yesterday evening and considerable rain. To-day the atmosphere is cool and refreshing. We have heard of but two new cases of fever since yesterday's issue. They are not officially reported. Five deaths are known to have occurred last night; one, however, was of consumption.

Owing to the closing of the telegraph office at this place, we have to rely entirely on our exchanges for what news we get. This is an unfortunate state of affairs, but it is out of our power to do better, under the circumstances. We trust we shall not be deprived of the use of the wires many days, or at least not many weeks.

We are informed by a passenger from up the Weldon Road that a telegram was received at Goldsboro yesterday afternoon, stating that Burnside and his force, who had crossed to the South side of the Potomac, has been captured by Gen. Jackson. We give the report as we received it, without vouching for its being true. We are however inclined to believe it to be true.

Prisoners. We recently calculated that the excess of prisoners taken by us from the enemy could not be less than thirty thousand. We are now a semi-official statement putting the excess down at forty thousand, and we think this statement is not at all exaggerated, especially since the whole surrender at Harper's Ferry.

The capture of Harper's Ferry, involving as it did, the surrender of the whole Federal army of the valley, was a feat more than sufficient to illustrate the campaign, and redeem any minor losses or checks which our arms may have sustained. After the great battles at and near Manassas, General Lee was compelled either to "change his base" or fall back, from the want of supplies. He took the first alternative and passed over into Maryland, making his arrangements to capture the Federal force at Harper's Ferry, which he did, despite all McClellan's efforts to relieve that point.

Whether the body of our troops are now in Maryland, or Virginia, is more than we can find. Probably part of our army is on either side. Reports of the willingness of the Northern Government to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of peace, have found their way into some of our exchanges. What would it be to be attached to these reports we are unable to say. We must confess, however, that we regard them as at least premature.

Last night eight prisoners broke out of the jail of this county, by prying out the bars near the windows and lowering themselves down from the second story, by means of their blankets tied together. It will be seen that the Sheriff offers a reward of \$100 for J. J. Benson, and of \$10 for each of the others. Benson was confined on a charge of robbing the mail. The others were charged with comparatively trivial offenses.

Ran the Blockade. Yesterday morning the steamer Kate ran the blockade and anchored near Smithville. We learn she left for town this morning. Our authorities, we learn, have sent down, ordering her not to come up, as it is reported she has the Yellow Fever on board. At any rate she is from Nassau, where the fever had broken out at last reports, and we trust she will be compelled to remain below, if she has the disease on board, lest it should be communicated to our soldiers, or our town.

We also learn that two schooners approached our bar last night. One of them got aground, but got off and was chased up the beach, where she again grounded, and the blockaders fired on her from three o'clock this morning till after daylight. She lies beyond the reach of our guns, or rather the blockaders were too far off for our guns to reach them.

The other schooner has 4,500 bushels salt on board, and succeeded in getting in safe. We publish to-day a communication on the subject of Yellow Fever, and its treatment, from the pen of a gentleman of large experience, high character and great intelligence. It will be found well worthy perusal, and as such we commend it to the attention of our readers.

From all we can find out, there is a lull in the operations of both the contending armies in Northern Virginia. Since our force left the Rapidan, they have been marching and fighting almost constantly, and they must have rest, for there is a limit to human endurance, even if the soldiers are led by Lee and Jackson. The enemy has been so severely punished, that no offensive operations need be apprehended on his part for the present, so that upon all reasonable calculation, we need hardly look for any very stirring operations for a week or ten days.

We see a call made in the Charleston papers of yesterday for nurses for Wilmington. Good and experienced nurses would be a great thing for us here. They would inspire confidence. We have had no yellow fever here in an epidemic form since 1821 and know little about its treatment save theoretically. Our physicians stand to be derided high in their profession, but it is not to be denied that this epidemic afflicts more medicine. Careful and intelligent nursing is the great point, so far as we can judge from talking with those who have struggled with it on other fields.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD. In an order dated September 26th, assumes command of the States of South Carolina and Georgia. The people of South Carolina are much pleased to have their favorite General back with them.

Correspondence. We lay before our readers copies of letters received by His Honor the Mayor, from the Mayor of the city of Charleston, as also from General BEAUREGARD. The prompt, hearty and generous response made to the call for aid, cannot and will not be forgotten. Dr. CHOPPIN and the gentlemen mentioned in Mayor MACBETH'S letter have arrived:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON. City Hall, Sept. 26, 1862. Hon. J. SO. DAWSON, Mayor of Wilmington. Dear Sir: Your letter and also telegram of 23d inst. was duly received. It distresses me to say that the military state of your city, so many of our physicians have gone into the army and of our nurses to Virginia, that I have not been able to obtain for you such assistance as I desired. The doctor Mr. Schobee, will send you this. I send him as a nurse, with seven others, whose names he will send you. Mr. Schobee volunteered his services and is one of my officers. He will see that the nurses I send you attend to their duties.

Some physicians and nurses will come to-night for your city. I will send you a list of the names of the officers to send until you inform me that you have enough. In the hope that God may soon relieve your city of its present pestilence. I remain with highest respect, Your obedient servant, CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T OF SO. CA. & GA., CHARLESTON, S. C., 25th Sept. 1862. To His Honor, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C. DEAR SIR: Having noticed, in the papers, your despatch to Mayor Macbeth, concerning medical aid, &c., and Dr. Choppin's reply thereto, I have decided to send a service to repair to Wilmington. I hereby send him, hoping that his experience and ability, acquired at the Charity Hospital and in his private practice in New Orleans, may be able to be of material aid to your suffering community. Respectfully, your obedient servant, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Comd'g. Dep't. So. Ca. and Ga.

Owing to the suspension of the telegraph, we are forced to fall back upon our exchanges for such news from the seat of war as they may be able to send us. We make the following extract from the Richmond Dispatch of yesterday morning: FROM OUR ARMY.—We have at last some authentic accounts of the position of our forces under Gen. Lee, but we are sure our readers will pardon us if we decline to disclose their whereabouts until it is too late to be of any material aid, but in a position to meet the enemy should be attempted an invasion of the Valley. A gentleman from the immediate neighborhood of the army, and who left there on Tuesday morning, says that recruits are still reaching Gen. Lee, and that the army is now in far better condition than at any time since the second battle of Manassas. The officers and men are in buoyant spirits, and are anxiously hoping that the enemy will attempt the passage of the Potomac. Of this, however, there seems very little probability, as it is currently reported, and pretty generally believed, that McClellan is falling back in the direction of Washington. The movements of the enemy are closely observed, and within the course of a week or ten days there will probably be some developments which will once more alarm the inhabitants of the Pennsylvania border.

The victory of Saturday last, though complete and decisive, has been somewhat exaggerated. The numbers of the enemy who crossed the river were not so large as has been represented, and perhaps not exceeding three thousand men. With the exception of some three hundred, all were killed, wounded, or captured. The next day, the enemy, under a flag of truce, came over to bury their slaughtered comrades, and their statements were that only three hundred of the whole force answered roll call that morning. Most of these were killed in their efforts to escape.

The gentleman alluded to says the whole Valley is one vast camp. From Winchester to Staunton the camps of troops hastening on to the Army of the Potomac, are continuing to grow. He believes twenty-five thousand a low estimate of the number of the troops met between the two points.

REMARKS. The following remarks are from the pen of one who has seen and nursed hundreds of cases of yellow fever. This disease in different places, and in the same place, at different seasons will vary in many of its symptoms, and in its malignity. Ordinarily, if properly treated from the beginning, not one case in ten will prove fatal.

The first attack of the disease, or rather the first effect of the poison, when received into the system is to produce a torpor of the bowels. The person becomes costive—is frequently without pain, even feels quiet and easy, as usual, attends to business and thinks he is never in better health and spirits. This may last for two or five days. It is followed sometimes by a gradually uneasy feeling which he tries to shake off, or by a sudden outbreak of the fever itself with chill, then high pulse, hot skin, pain over the eyes; and sometimes also in the eyes. The uneasy feeling just mentioned will in half a day, or two days pass into this same state. This lasts, ordinarily, four or five days, and is succeeded by a prostration of the whole system, with cold clammy skin. On the seventh or eighth day there is a reactionary fever, and the patient recovers. Cases prove fatal on the fifth, or some subsequent day. Death ensues in every form. Sometimes in cases of extremely weak constitutions with clear minds and sweet quiet, in stronger constitutions with delirium, and sometimes most distressing prostrations, ending in coma.

There are the ordinary features of cases of yellow fever. Circumstances may cause them to vary very much. The first precaution against yellow fever is to keep the bowels open every day. Nothing is more important. If you find yourself all at once, take some gentle aperient. But be also careful not to weaken yourself by violent purgatives, nor by excessive water. Try to keep your system regular, and in its normal state. You may notwithstanding take the fever. But the probability is that the attack will be a light one.

Second, as soon as the chill and the heightened pulse (not the hot skin, for that is often cool) and the commencement of the headache show the access of the fever, take an emetic. A tumbler or two of tepid water, with salt in it, will do very well. After this has acted well, take a warm foot bath to relieve the headache, and three or four hours after the emetic, take a dose of castor oil, or some purgative. Let the patient be put in bed, and kept as quiet as possible. Dr. Finley, of Havana, was used to say that the best treatment of yellow fever was to be seven days on your back, without so much as croaking your finger. Perfect stillness of the body is of great importance.

At this period of the case, a physician can ordinarily be obtained, and he will generally find his patient doing very well, and will give such special treatment as he judges the case to require. Patients sometimes suffer very much from thirst. If this be excessive, it is a bad sign, though a few exceptional cases are said to occur I have seen none where water relieved the thirst, and many where it hastened the death of the patient. Rather give from time to time, as seldom as possible, a table spoonful of catnip tea, or horchard tea. I have known a few cases where the patient would hold the month full of water for several minutes, until it became warm; and then without swallowing a drop, eject it, and fill the mouth again, and again. Doing this four or five times assuages the thirst wonderfully for an hour, after which the operation may be repeated. It requires nerve on the part of the patient to control himself and abstain from swallowing the water. In every instance under my observation in which a patient so controlled himself, this means assuaged the thirst, seemed to allay the fever, and in due time he recovered. On the contrary, swallowing the water, under that excessive thirst, would, perhaps, gradually bring on the black vomit, and the attendant should, therefore, be guided in giving it by the instructions of the physician. If the patient will drink, the catnip tea is much better in my opinion.

A fatal mistake is often made, when ordinarily the patient is over the fever and out of danger. This attack enflees him;—of all his organs the stomach is, perhaps, the most weakened. It is as tender as that of an infant. Nothing but light broths and well baked biscuit should be taken for several days. Perhaps an ordinary meal should not be risked under a fortnight from the recovery. I have known men to rise the eighth or ninth day perfectly cured only weak, walk about half an hour or more, and take a small slice of tender beefsteak, for breakfast. Congestion came on in an hour or so, and before night they were confined.

Medicine does little for the yellow fever. Nursing does much. Not fusing and disturbing a patient, but skilful care to do what is right, and to avoid what is wrong. There are delicacies of nursing, in bathing the head and the limbs, which many patients cannot obtain. Fortunately they are not indispensable. The chief points are the emetic, the foot bath, and the purgative, all if possible within six hours of the accession of the first chill. After that perfect stillness of body is the grand thing, and almost all the after nursing is directed to make the patient comfortable and keep him still. Where the case requires blistering the physician will of course give special directions. But even should it be impossible to obtain the services of a physician, I am sure that with the precautions and measures above indicated, there are far more chances of recovery than if they were entirely neglected and the physician called in at the end of the first or second day of the attack. But no matter how well the sickman feels, keep him in bed seven days from the chill.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy. Conscript and Exemption. Since Congress has adopted the means of raising soldiers to replenish or increase our army, we think the government ought to conscribe every man able to bear arms, unless his service at home should happen to be worth more to the country's cause, or to the people, than in the army. If such should be the case with any man, he ought not to be conscribed, in our judgment, but kept at home to follow his occupation, which is considered indispensable to the well being of the people.

The last session of Congress enacted that certain persons should be exempt from conscription. That list, in our opinion, we do not favor, and worked injustice to several parties. It exempted Railroad and Express men, teachers, millers, frymen, &c. Now our opinion is that these exemptions are too broad. The railroads must be kept going. Their running is absolutely indispensable, and whoever is necessary to keep them going should be exempt. We do not think all classes of men employed on roads are so essential to their running, but what their places can readily be filled by men over conscript age. Among these are clerks, conductors, messengers, laborers, &c. It requires no particular skill to fill these places, but it is necessary to exempt able bodied men of conscript age to do so with. The class of men who are physically strong, and are the toils of the field, or who are over 45 years of age, can be found to fill these posts. The case is different with engineers and machinists. They are not to be had in abundance we presume, and for this reason they should be exempt.

We see no reason for exempting everybody connected with the railroads. The President and Superintendents of divisions and perhaps some others, it would be proper to exempt. The Express is a necessity to the people, and must not be stopped; but we do not believe its large numbers of clerks, messengers, laborers, &c., who are of conscript age, are of such vital importance that their places cannot be filled, and that railroads will not be fit for military service, or over 45 years old.

Teachers are exempt, and under this provision of the law schools have sprung up in abundance—gotten up, in many instances, by men who are more fit for teachers than they are for Generals. The ladies can teach, and will do so, if they can thereby relieve able bodied men from the army. Soldiers who have been discharged for inability, and men who are unable to perform military duty, as well as men over 45, can be found to take charge of all the children who can be spared to go to school. Schools are suffering by the war, and will suffer, no matter how many teachers are exempt. The children will, in a great measure, be kept at home till their fathers are over.

Several other classes of exempts, we might enumerate have the same objection to them. At the present session, both houses of Congress have been tinkering at an exemption law, and though it has not yet been passed, we think they are committing a great error. The classes of exempts mentioned in the following concerning editors, printers, &c., from the proceedings of the Senate:

Mr. Davis, of N. Carolina, moved to amend the bill so as to exempt all editors of newspapers. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, objected to this amendment. He knew of some papers which had thirty or forty editors, and he doubted not that some of the papers in this city had at least half a dozen. If everybody is to be exempted we might as well disband the army.

Mr. Yancy, of Ala., moved to amend so as to exempt one editor for each paper, and the question being put, it was decided in the negative, viz: Yes—Messrs. Baker, Clarke, Clay, Davis, Lewis, Peyton, Sparrow and Yancy—No—Messrs. Archer, Baynes, Henry, Hill, Hunter, Maxwell, Mitchell, Orr, Pleas, Preston, Semmes, and Wigfall—No.

On motion of Mr. Yancy, the clause exempting all foreign printers employed in printing newspapers, was amended by adding "having at least 500 bona fide subscribers." This action on the part of the Senate has excited a deal of animosity on the part of the press. Some urge that it is an insidious blow at the freedom of the press, and therefore a violation of the Constitution. We shall not make this objection so far as we are personally concerned, but some of our friends might think it interesting. We are, however, of the opinion that the press ought not to be stopped. Newspapers are among the necessities of life; and the people can no more do without them than they can do without teachers, tanners, shoemakers, express men, preachers, doctors, milkers, &c. The press is the only one which directly suppresses them, any more than it does indirectly.

But it is nonsense to exempt printers, pressmen, &c., and not editors. The Congress might as well suppress newspapers by a direct act. Editors cannot always be furnished from among the feeble and those over conscript age. The Senate's action, if approved, by the President, would be a great mistake. Mr. Yancy's proposition was but little better. One editor cannot conduct a daily paper as it should be. It is impossible. Mr. Brown's objection that some papers had forty editors may be extravagant as to numbers, but we should hardly think there was a paper in America with such a numerous staff. I would not object to his spirit, a valid objection to an exemption of all editors; for no doubt many would be placed on the list of editors of some papers—not because they really did the work of editors, but solely to save them from conscription. The true and only correct plan would be to exempt each paper, just the number of editors that it should be able to get it to do well.

There is another class exempted by the Senate bill, which we think altogether wrong, which are Quakers and Dunkards. These are religious sects who are conscientiously opposed to the war, and the shedding of blood under any circumstances. It is a part of their religion to abstain from military service, and to the interests of the country, they carry this foolish notion to such an extent as to oppose the hanging of murderers, no matter how enormous their crimes.

Now, we would be the last persons on earth to advocate any interference with any body's religious opinions; but we do hold that no one has any right to exempt himself from military service, and to the interests of the country, they carry this foolish notion to such an extent as to oppose the hanging of murderers, no matter how enormous their crimes.

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dozen, now at 60 and 75. The country ladies used to make and sell fine Brown Jeans, blue warp at 50 cents per yard—now at \$5. Common cotton cloth, maple bark dye, at 10 to 15 cents per yard—now at \$1. How is it with Editors, who have not at all increased the price? We have raised our Daily from \$5 to \$7—an increase of only two dollars, and our Weekly is at the same old price. Other journals have increased their terms to a small extent. Our office expenses are more than double what they were, yet our increase of terms is but little over 25 per cent, and our advertising rates the same while the expense of living are more than five times what they were. If the cost of living does not abate, we shall be compelled, before long to put another small advance on our terms.

Shoemakers and Tanners, who have increased their prices from 500 to 1,000 per cent, are exempt by wholesale; but editors the only class of persons who have not been running up their prices are, it would seem, to be carried into the army.

But this we will say. If they are required to go into service, no class of men will go more cheerfully, nor do any better service.

The Fever in Wilmington. The condition of our neighboring city, Wilmington deserves attention. It is a city of some 10,000 people, and our physicians who can snatch a brief respite from their duties. We have been fortunately exempted so far from any epidemic indications of fever, and from the stage of the season and the present condition and population of the city, it is not probable we shall be so visited. Whenever we have suffered, either from fever or fire, Charleston has received promptly and liberally, expressions and offerings of sympathy, kindness and assistance. Under these circumstances, it should be a privilege and a duty to all in extending relief, any kind of assistance, any suffering city. It will be seen from the subjoined dispatch that medical skill and experience are needed in Wilmington, and we hope some of our physicians will find it commendable to duty—as we know all will find it in their minds—to go at once to that afflicted city.

The Mayor of Wilmington addressed the following dispatch to Mayor Macbeth on the 23d instant: "The yellow fever is epidemic here, increasing rapidly, and our physicians are nearly all prostrated. Some of them are already sick. Can you send us some experienced assistance, for the sake of humanity?"—Chas. Courier.

From the Goldsboro' Tribune. Auto-Biography. In answer to repeated inquiries which my friends are pleased to make in regard to my auto-biography, I take leave to state, that indications are already favorable that my health will soon be sufficiently restored to warrant my undertaking the work, talked of for some time past.

I desire the reader to understand, that if it is not in my mind to publish the work, at this time, for I would not be instrumental, in even a trifling degree, in diverting the public mind from the great subject of National Independence—Southern Independence—I believe it has been and is with me a passion and a principle. When that work is done, which proximately a glorious consummation, matters of a more trifling import may be properly entertained.

The biography will embrace, perhaps, two or three volumes of octavo—though I cannot tell precisely how much it will make. My friends will please observe, that the composition of the work shall be all my own—the production of my own mind, and under the dictates of my own heart. I do not say that I may not submit the numbers in which it will be written, to the perusal of judicious friends for their opinion; but the public incidents will dictate the dictation of any man. I feel that I need no help whatever in this regard. If I did not believe that Providence would enable me to fulfill the task, I would not undertake it.

There will be no attempt at display in style or manner. I will strive to deliver a plain unvarnished tale, both as regards incidents and public incidents, which I have been connected with. I am conscious of many occurrences regarding myself, that I would prefer not to record. In this respect my inclination would adopt the language of a friend: "Let the power be to God. Give me the cup—I'll drink it. The talents of Simoneses."

But I will nevertheless do my duty, and relate what may serve as a warning and institute a moral, however it may be regarded by some. Many of the numbers, I cannot doubt, but be considered, very justly, as puerile and trifling—but there will be others, I hope, that will be entitled to higher claims.

During the progress of the task before me, I will write for any editor, on subjects that may be useful, sustaining each principle, and I am prepared to do this I expect to be paid—as a means of present subsistence.

Further remarks, on this occasion, I think unnecessary. A more full and complete exposition of my views on the subject, and the object of the publication, will appear in an introductory address, at the proper time, which I believe the press in general will regard with interest. I intend to try one volume. If it succeeds, well. It is not, well. T. LORING.

Goldsboro', N. C., Sept. 20, 1862. A distinguished Gentleman, who taught the "Art of Memory." Editors are requested to copy the above.

A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.—That the project of a military dictatorship for the North is seriously contemplated, there is no longer room for doubt. As annals of evidence of the fact, we find in a late number of the Memphis Bulletin the following extract from a Washington letter: "Many are willing to invest the President with military dictatorship, so that one mind, without so much distracting counsel, shall infuse new and terrible energy into the measures to put down the rebellion. A day or two since I attended the ceremonies of raising a flag over a new hospital, a mile east of the Capitol. Dr. Sutherland, a native of the State, and pastor of one of the largest new school Presbyterian churches in Washington, was the orator. He boldly proclaimed the sentiments of the loyal North, that a new war policy must be inaugurated, or the rebellion never could be put down. He advocated a military dictatorship in the person of the President."

PERSONAL.—A letter from Havana to the N. Y. Tribune says: "The famous diamond wedding has turned out, as every one expected, badly. Mrs. Orizola is now in town, and I am told a separation has been effected; he to pay \$4000 per annum, and Mrs. O. to live in the States. She has had an unhappy time of it."

EX-PRÉSIDENT TYLER'S WIFE.—The wife of President Tyler, who has gone North, is a Northern lady, daughter of the late Colonel Gardner, of Long Island, owner of the island known by his name. Miss Gardner was one of the belles of New York fashionable life, and her marriage with the then President of the United States, created a great sensation at the time. She now resides, with six small children, to the scenes of her childhood.

PERSONAL.—General Beauregard, accompanied by his Aids, Col. Roman and Capt. Beauregard, and also by Major General Johnston and Staff Officers Capt. Sanders and Lieut. Taylor, arrived in Savannah Saturday afternoon by a special train from Charleston. Col. A. J. Gozales, Chief of Artillery, is also of the party.

Bad as was the weather, the rain pouring throughout the day, Gen. B. was engaged through the whole of yesterday in inspecting the defenses of the city, which we hope he found fully up to his expectations.

SMITH'S COURTSHIP.—There is a story extant about a five minutes' courtship between a thriving and busy merchant in a watering place of England, and a lady, for whom in conjunction with a friend, he was a trustee. The lady called at his counting house, and said that her business was to consult him on the propriety or otherwise of her accepting an offer of marriage which she had received. Now for the first time, occurred to the Bristol merchant the idea of his lofty estate in his own country.

"Marriage?" said he, listlessly turning over some West India correspondence, "when I should have been your duty ought to marry, though such a thing never occurred to me before. Have you given this gentleman an affirmative answer?"

"No."

"Are you feelings particularly engaged in the matter?"

"Not particularly."

"Well then, madam" said he, turning around on his office stool, "it that be the case, and if you could dispense with courtship, for which I have no time, and think you could be comfortable with me, I am your humble servant to command."

These were people who thought that the lady had a purpose in going there, but she, who prudently dispensed with it. She said she would consider the matter. The Bristol merchant saw her with the same coolness as if she were merely one of his correspondents, and when she was gone five minutes, was immersed in his ledgers and letters. A day or two after, he had a communication from her, accepting his offer, very considerably exceeding him from an elaborate courtship, and leaving him to name the "most convenient day." They were married.

Later from Europe.—The London Press on the President's Message. The steamer Edinburgh, from Europe on the 7th inst., is arrived at New York.

THE AMERICAN WAR QUESTION. The London Times, in an editorial on the message of Jefferson Davis, says: "We cannot deny him the credit of being as moderate in property as he has shown himself bold, determined and unyielding in adversity."

"The Times" then adds: "We read with much pleasure the measured and statesmanlike language in which the Southern President pays a well earned tribute to the gallantry and good conduct of his troops, deprecates the desolation war, and expresses confidence of the final triumph of the desperate struggle against a despotic usurpation."

After pointing to the horrors which may be expected from President Davis' threatened retaliatory measures, to the exigencies which require an extension of the conscription, and to the dangers which the South run if they fail to conciliate the Indians on their frontier, the London Times' article concludes as follows: "Yet in truth, when they are able to speak and act with moderation and dignity. In the midst of success they can contemplate and look forward to the possibility of loss and failure. Such a man would seem worthy of a better destiny than that dragged at the chariot wheel of a conquering democracy, and live under a perpetual reign of terror."

The London News, in reviewing the message of President Davis, says that he has attempted to present a character of moderation and dignity, but the first and chief spirit that breathes through his habitual calmness and reserve is a genuine proof of his expansive and generous nature. It denounces the savage policy which Davis inaugurates and the atrocious measures which he recommends to Congress, and says that the treatment threatened to the officers of troops, inconspicuously exposed, causes not only every instinct of humanity and every sentiment of justice to revolt at it, but it is an outrage against civilization, and the honor of the people of the United States, and that the time has come when an attempt should be made to arrest the destructive conflict that is now being carried on. It speaks as would be expected to Americans; but says: "Surely, the idea of friendly mediation, entertained without any derogation of national dignity. It argues that there are only two alternatives to issue out of the war—either the utter extermination of one of the parties to it, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. It asks us to do better than have recourse to the latter at once, before the feelings of the North and South become lawlessly inflamed with the most bitter animosity and vengeance."

A late telegram from Gibraltar throws doubt on the reported chase of the steamer Massilia in the Bay of Biscay. France.—It was reported that at the last Council of Ministers on Italian affairs, it was decided that the statu quo should be maintained in Rome for some time to come. It was reported that the Oleanites and Republicans had formed a coalition for the next elections, and that they expected to return forty Deputies.

The third division of the expedition to Mexico, consisting of three steamers, left Toulon on the 31st instant. The Madrid (official) Gazette announces that in consequence of the explanations given by Gen. Cucha to the Emperor Napoleon, all differences of opinion between France and Spain have ceased. The Paris Bourse closed firm and steady on the 6th instant, at 69.40, for the rentes.

The physicians attending Garibaldi had issued a bulletin stating that his sufferings were not very acute, and that his symptoms generally were favorable. The Official Gazette says that a ball penetrated his ankle joint, and inflammation had set in, but that the symptoms were not alarming. It was stated that a Ministerial conference had been held, and that after a long discussion it was determined that the rebel Garibaldians captured by the royal troops ought to be tried by a special military tribunal; but pressing the possibility of such a tribunal, declaring itself incompetent, the question was submitted to the Procureur General.

The London Post asserts that the Emperor Napoleon has determined to bring about a solution of the Roman question, and it believes that the French army