Nashville Patriot.

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A. THOMAS C. LEAK, GEO. W. PARKER, GEO. CALLENDER, H. EDMUNDSON

BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

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No. 16 Deaderick Street.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1861.

Citizenship and Allegiance in the Confederate States.

Two of the Richmond papers published the following on the 10th inst.:—

"An error very generally prevails in the community to the effect that the act of Congress approved 8th of August, 1861, "respecting alien enemies," entitles those taking the oath of allegiance, required under its provisions, to constitute themselves citizens of the Confederacy. This is a very wide mistake. The single intention of the act referred to, was to enforce the general rule, beyond the limits of the Confederate States, by a right of common authority not only in the international codes, but in the practice of nations in a state of war.

It is clear that the taking by aliens of the requisite oath of allegiance merely avoids the penalties of the law which requires them to leave the subscriber to nothing more than the continuance of residence in the South. It does not constitute him a citizen. The United States Government, in another and subsequent law, distinctly recognizes as the only subject of national taxation, such foreigners as are enlisted in the service of its armies."

This was copied into two of the papers in this city on Friday, and, we are informed, is giving much uneasiness to that portion of our people who were born on the North side of Mason and Dixon's line. We have examined all the laws of the Confederate States upon the subject, and can find nothing to justify such a publication as the above. There are many persons who are citizens of the South by residence, by marriage, by interest and by feeling and devotion to the Southern cause, who would be compelled, under this construction, to submit to a deprivation of all civil rights, or return to the North, there to remain, contrary to their interests, and to their views of patriotic duty. We are entirely satisfied it was never the intention nor the policy of the South to adopt any such rule.

The questions respecting allegiance and citizenship was one of inherent difficulty in the late United States. The conclusion arrived at by the Courts was that "the right of citizenship, as distinguished from allegiance, is a national right, character or condition, and does not pertain to the individual States separately considered. The question is of national, and not individual sovereignty, and is governed by the principles of the common law, which prevail in the United States, and became, under the Constitution, to a limited extent, a system of national jurisprudence." Under this decision, prior to the existing revolution, the citizen of one State was the citizen of all the rest. On the formation of the Southern government the rights of all citizens remained the same, until the new government enacted some statute changing the law. The Southern Congress have passed three acts bearing upon the subject. The first contemplated the removal of *alien enemies* from the limits of the Confederate States; the second provided for the naturalization of persons born in the North, and now engaged in the military service of the South; The third was a law for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies found in the jurisdiction of the Southern government. Neither of these affect, in any degree, the *status* of the people, unless it was the first. But the first vested the President with the prerogative of determining, by proclamation, who should be affected by it. The President accordingly, issued his proclamation dated the 14th of August, in which the following proviso occurs:—

"*Provided, however*, That this proclamation shall not be construed as applicable, *during the existing war, to citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, who shall make to become citizens thereof, and who shall make in due form an acknowledging the authority of this Government.* And shall this proclamation be construed to apply to the citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory South of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States."

This we regard as decisive of the question, and we are satisfied that such will be the decision of the Courts. At the same time we think the Congress has omitted to define what shall constitute citizenship, in such terms as should be comprehensible by the plainest understanding. This should be done, and doubtless will be. In the meantime we would advise all those of our citizens who might be affected by the construction given to the Confederate laws by the Richmond papers above quoted, to rest easy. If the law is left to judicial construction it will not take their rights from them; if Congress undertakes to settle the matter, it will give them the rights thus disputed.

Resignation of the Secretary of War.

We republish this morning from the Montgomery (Ala.,) *Advertiser*, a letter from Richmond announcing that Hon. L. P. WALKER will resign the position of Secretary of War about the 1st of November. He has been constrained to this determination by serious inroads made upon his health by close confinement in the discharge of the duties of his office. The *Advertiser* says this announcement will not fall unexpected upon those who have appreciated the incessant toil and anxiety with which he has met the responsibilities of his position. The country being thrown into a state of war without an army, without arms and ammunition, and without any provision for food, clothing and transportation, and with an enemy entering the field largely outnumbering us in all the immediate resources for a war, it was not to be expected that the immense burthens of the War Department could be borne to a successful issue without some disastisfaction, and the utter prostration, for a time, of the physical resources of the faithful Secretary of War, who for long months has stood by his post night and day in the discharge of his official duties. We doubt not that should Secretary WALKER feel called upon by his failing health to resign the place which had been assigned, through him to Alabama, he will be welcomed to his own State again, with the plaudits of a confiding and grateful people."

We shall deeply regret it, if Mr. WALKER should be compelled to succumb to ill-health, and abandon a position which he has filled with extraordinary ability and efficiency. We had hoped that he would have the proud satisfaction of presiding over the War Office until our country, having safely passed the ordeal of war, had won her independence and become a fixed star in the firmament of nations. But, whether this be the case or not, he had already accomplished enough to endear him to the people, and to transmit his name to posterity as one of the founders of Southern Independence.

More Prisoners.

Capt. Thornburg, and some six or seven of his company, who were captured with him, were brought into the city to-day under escort of Capt. Dick Ashby and handed over to the custody of the military authorities. His case will come before the Confederate Court at an early day.—*Knoxville Register.*

The Lincoln Government continues daily to arrest and imprison citizens of the United States who condemn the further prosecution of the war upon the Confederate States, and ask for the restoration of the country to peace. They think by such means to repress the sentiment of justice, and force every one to acquiesce, without a murmur, in the measures adopted for our subjugation. In like manner, the Mexicans when Texas was struggling for her independence, thought they could crush out the sentiment of liberty in that province, by the brutal and cold blooded murder of the gallant Texans who fell into their clutches. But the blood of the heroic defenders of the Alamo, and of the victims of the surrender of Fannin, only stimulated the oppressed and advanced the cause of freedom. We are sure that such will be the effect of the arrest and imprisonment by the guilty usurpers of the North of the friends of justice, who are too courageous and too honest to disguise their opinions and wishes. Their punishment will but increase the number of adocates of peace, and in the end, benefit the cause it was intended to destroy.

Engaged in a contest of arms forced upon them by a miserable usurpation, the people of the South cannot but be grateful to those in the North, who, recognizing the justice and necessity of our struggle, exert their influence to avert the calamities of war and give us peace. They are worthy descendants of the true men of the American Revolution which won for freedom the thirteen colonies which rebelled against the tyranny of King George. They may now be pursued with vindictive malice by the tools of the Federal Administration, and prosecuted with the zeal and fury of fanaticism, but history will do them justice. The time is not far distant when they will be regarded, even in the North, as patriots, for the triumph of the South is certain. The Government of the North will be compelled to recognize the South and treat with her as an equal and independent nation; and those who have violated the law and desecrated the Constitution to prevent it, and their aiders and abettors, will grow into disfavor and be consigned to the ignominy they deserve. Then the true friends of free government in the North, will pass from under the cloud, and their patriotism be recognized and appreciated.

If the North escape from despotism, and re-enter upon the career of freedom, it must be under the auspices of such men as those who, to-day, are found in opposition to the war upon the South. The overthrow of the Lincoln usurpation, and the men who uphold it, is necessary to the preservation of the liberties of the Northern people. The success of the Southern revolution will contribute to this result, and the Northern people, finally rejoice that the South had the manliness and the courage to resist oppression, and the power to maintain their rights and secure their independence.

More Soldiers from Rockingham.

The Rockingham *Register* says that the wife of Capt. Wm. F. Deatrick, of Company G, Virginia militia, residing near Ottobine, in this county, presented the State, (not her husband, for he was absent on duty at Winchester) on Saturday morning last, with three boys at one birth! They weighed sixteen pounds. The patriotic mother and two of the "boys" are doing well—the other little fellow was not so well, though hopes are entertained that he, too, will yet be a man.—They are to be named Johnston, Lee, and Beauregard.

☞ The New Orleans *Delta* of the 11th inst. learns through letters received there from Brewicks Bay, that in addition to the steamers Huntsville and South Carolina, now engaged between Atchafalaya and Vermillion, another Lincoln vessel had arrived and was engaged in staking out the channel of Atchafalaya river. Gen. Twiggs has detached a competent force to go down and look into the matter.

From the N. Y. Herald, 6th.

The Fremont Naval Brigade.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED SEAMEN TO BE SENT TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—THE WESTERN FLOTILLA.

The government have just chartered the boat Kate Stamler as a receiving ship for the Fremont Naval Brigade, to be raised at once for the purpose of concentrating a large force of seamen, who shall act in company with the land forces on the Western waters. At the present time there are but few salt water sailors on the Mississippi, and no officers who are familiar with the use of guns as practised in the navy. And as it will be necessary to do some fighting on water, as well as by land, the government have decided to give Colonel Fremont the benefit of a brigade of good naval gunners, men who can board an enemy's gunboat with almost a certainty of her capture. As we said before, the government has chartered the bark Kate Stamler as a receiving and drill ship for the brigade The Kate Stamler is a fine vessel of 481 tons register, and rates 1½; built in Essex, Connecticut, in 1856, and is owned by J. D. Fish & Co. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 136 feet, beam thirty-three feet, depth of hold twelve feet six inches. She was formerly a schooner. As she had but one deck, they have been obliged since her charter to lay beams and put down a birth deck for the accommodation of the recruits. The birth deck will accommodate about three hundred men, while the house on deck will accommodate one-third as many more. She has been pierced for two broadside guns, and two medium thirty-two pounders have been mounted on board for the purpose of drilling the men at them. In addition to the great gun exercise, the brigade will be thoroughly drilled in the manual of small arms, the sabre, with the infantry tactics, as used by the United States marines. The dress will not materially differ from the regular "blue jacket" of the navy, with the exception of the distinguishing marks on the collars of their shirts which point out their rate. Thus able seamen have three stripes, ordinary seamen two stripes, landsmen one stripe, while boys have none. The hat is a black tarpaulin, with "Fremont" in gilt letters painted on the ribbon. The old fashioned brass boarding helmets will be used by the boarding division.

The Navy Department find the clothes for the brigade, while the War Department furnishes the rations.

The Kate Stamler lies at anchor off the Navy Yard, and will be prepared to take recruits on board by Monday morning. The receiving ship will be under the charge of Lieutenant J. Wall Willson, now in charge of the revenue cutter Agassiz, who will, with the aid of other officers to be appointed, drill the men, and as soon as there is a sufficient number on board, they will be sent West to go on board of some of the gunboats now being fitted out. Seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys are wanted for the brigade; and on Monday, if competent persons will apply to J. Clark, corner of Peck slip and South street, they can get all the information they desire.

CONDITION OF GAULEY BRIDGE.—A private letter dated Gauley Bridge, Aug. 29th, after giving the details of the fight at Cross Lanes, corresponding to the accounts which we have published, says:

"Gauley Bridge, where we are now stationed, is strongly fortified with breastworks and entrenchments. There are about 6,000 troops here, including artillery and cavalry. There are eight pieces of artillery, among which is one 32 pounder. The present force is capable of holding this point against 20,000; but more troops are expected here soon, and it is thought by some that the Rebels will begin an attack here shortly.

"Three of our regiment who are here will probably go to Charleston on Sunday to meet Major Casement, and then measures will be taken to fill up the regiment and prepare for another fight.—*Cleveland Herald.*

LINCOLNISM OPENLY RESISTING IN LOUISVILLE.—The mask of neutrality has been thrown off in this portion of Kentucky by Lincoln's agents, who are openly recruiting for the army of the North. Among them we notice Ex Congressman J. S. Jackson, of the Hopkinsville District, and Curtian Pope, once a prominent citizen and Conscilman in this city. They have appointments of Colonels. Several others are engaged in the same business.—*Louisville Courier.*

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Letter from Richmond.

Business of the Departments—The Labors and Sacrifices of the Secretary of War—Contemplated Resignation of Secretary Walker.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1861.

This metropolis is at present the scene of unusual interest and spirited preparation. The public Departments are alive with the operations incident to the installation and progress of their respective machinery, and upon all hands we behold the busy demonstrations of hose whom the confidence of the country have called to the custody of its official trusts.

In none of these Departments are the symptoms of zealous and laborious efforts more signally displayed than in the War Department, and in none other do we find so many great questions to be disposed of, amid so many perplexities and annoyances. Probably no Minister of War has ever yet evinced a more lofty disregard of his personal comfort, or offered a more self-sacrificing devotion to the unfolding necessities of a young government, than has Gen. Walker. Feeling keenly the weight of public responsibility that has rested upon him, knowing that the final success of our struggles for separate independence depends to a very considerable extent upon the manner in which he addressed himself to the discharge of his ministerial duties, he has disregarded everything but the country for which he has labored, and has brought all the great and fertile resources of his mind, for which he has been so long and so justly distinguished, to its service. All that learning, all that solidity, and all that faithful application could do to organize, perfect, and sustain the military arm of the public service, has been embraced within his comprehensive policy. Looking to the illustrious career of Mr. Calhoun, who so strongly impressed himself upon the army system of the old Government, Gen. Walker has, out of the inadequate and shapeless belligerent materials which he found crudely distributed over a vast area of territory upon the formation of the Confederacy, and in less than nine short months, improvised and brought into the field an army of over 200 000 men, with all the appointments of subsistence, munitions, ordnance and small arms, that were essential to the equipment of the fighting manhood of the new Government. That this has been a herculean task none can deny, that it has been performed by a consecration of energy, and an exhibition of the highest character of administrative ability, must be the verdict of impartial history. And what other verdict could be obtained by a fair inquest upon the merits of a minister who has shown himself to be "the right man in the right place?"

That some faults have crept into the operations of the War Department none will deny, but they have been the faults beyond the immediate control of the chief officer, is not the less true. The splendid success of our arms at Fort Sumter, at Bethel Church, Manassa, Oak Hill, Cross Plains, &c., are stubborn and convincing proofs of the unusual vigor with which Gen. Walker has managed the general operations of the War office.—That the growth of a Government founded upon popular ideas can reach its permanent culmination and establishment without meeting occasionally interruptions, and even serious reverses, is not to be expected. That it must vindicate its title to the public respect through the final analysis of blood and sacrifice, is the lesson of all history. In this view, Gen. Walker has never allowed himself to doubt the ultimate triumph of his labors, or the complete and final success of our cause. Sustained and encouraged in his efforts by a brave people everywhere rallying to his support, and no where has he been more especially vindicated, than among the people of his own State through every form of private and public expression, he has done all that mortal man could do to bring about the present healthful state of army discipline, valor, and efficiency. Whatever of honor belongs to the Government for the success that has thus far attended its inauguration, and progress, belongs as much to him probably, as any other man in the Confederacy, and whatever odium it may also have incurred among certain individuals, he has no desire to escape.

A period of over nine long months unbroken continuance in office, has left Gen. Walker much less a man physically than he was at the commencement of his term of office. In fact his health, not always robust is now delicate, so much so that it has become the subject of serious alarm among his friends. Nothing but relaxation from its excessive labors affords any promise of his recovery, and every day accumulates indications of his utter physical infirmity and prostration. *For these reasons and these only it is understood by Gen. Walker's friends that he contemplates retiring from his present position about the first of November next.* However much himself and friends may regret the necessity that impels him to this course these considerations are sufficient and ought not to be ignored.

The record, however, that Gen. Walker has made as the first Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, will be jealously guarded, not only by his friends at home, but by the great people of these struggling states, and will serve to challenge the respect, if the sternest criticism whilst it will command the approbation of a grateful country. To such a man, the future cannot be passively closed, nor the sense of public justice be allowed to slumber over an appropriate recognition of his merits.

From Cairo—Northern Troops Burning Kentucky Bridges—Destroying Houses—Confiscating Property.

The following is from the St. Louis Republican:

CAIRO, Sept. 9, 1861.

The gunboat Lexington started down to Columbus early yesterday morning, to ascertain if any batteries were being erected in that neighborhood. She returned before noon, reporting three batteries; one on the bluff above the town, one on the bluff below, and one in the town. She did not learn how many Southern troops were stationed there, but saw the tents of a considerable encampment. When within about four miles of the upper battery, it opened fire upon her, which the boat returned, the shot on each side falling short.

The Southern gunboat Yankee also fired upon her, and retreated when the fire was returned, probably with the intention of decoying the Lexington within the range of the batteries. When the Lexington started back up the river, the Yankee followed her for several miles. The women and children have mostly left Columbus, as a battle may be expected there at any moment.

The Des Moines and Illinois arrived from Cape Girardeau yesterday, with the regiments of Col. Hecker and Col. Ross. They expected to go to Paducah, but the order was countermanded, and both regiments were sent to Bird's Point.

The battery opposite Cairo, on the Kentucky side, is rapidly being completed, and will be a very effective one. The Des Moines took some heavy guns over there yesterday.

Gen. Smith, of the regular army, arrived here by special car on Saturday evening.

Advices from Paducah, received last evening, represent the town quiet. There are now are about 7,000 of our troops there. Citizens of Paducah state that the inhabitants are sending off their families as rapidly as possible, in expectation of an attack. They report Gen. Pillow within thirty miles of the town, with 20,000 men. The indications are strong that there will be bloody work in Southern Kentcky.

A gun on one of the gun boats at Paducah was accidentally discharged on Friday, sending a shell through a house, which fortunately happened to be uninhabited.

No entrenchments had been thrown up at Paducah yesterday, but there will soon be considerable work done in that line.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S WAR PREPARATIONS—We learn from a private source, worthy of credence, that Gen. McClellan, on last Tuesday morning, had *fifty six batteries* of artillery of six guns each, of various caliber, and about 150,000 men, at and near Washington, and that this army will be increased to at least 200 000 men before the end of the present week. The organization and drill of these troops are going forward with industry and care, and the degree of discipline already apparent in every company, regiment and brigade, is in the highest degree creditable to the officers and the men, and promises great effectiveness in any future operations that may be undertaken against the enemy. The movements of troops, and everything connected with the army preparations, are carefully kept from public knowledge, but the facts above given—to state which can do no harm now, but will gratify public interest—may be relied upon, coming as they do, from one who knows whereof he speaks.—*Chicago Journal.*

Running the Blockade.

The news has been officially received here that within a few days past a vessel under British register arrived at New Orleans with an assorted cargo, having successfully ran the blockade. A portion of her cargo consisted of 2,000 muskets and 125 rifles, which our brave soldiers will sure to good account against the enemy.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Prince Napoleon on the "Grand Army" of the North, and on the War in America.

A letter appeared in the *L'Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, Aug. 19, dated New York, July 31, which is ascribed to the pen of Prince Napoleon, then and now making a tour of observation in this country. From this letter we make the following extracts, as contained in a translation in the N. Y. *Herald*:

You will probably inquire, among what classes of the population volunteers are recruited, and what is the motive that impels the volunteers to enlist—patriotism or the eleven dollars a month?

I confess that I have not seen enough volunteer regiments to hazard an opinion on that point. The opinion of those who look upon the worst side of things is, that, in contrast with the *personnel* of the militia, which represents the middle, industrious, honest, but not very war-like class of the population, the volunteer army will only present the scum of emigration, and will be recruited among that floating mass of adventurers whom Europe sends to the United States, and whom work disgusts as well in the New as in the Old World. It is certain, on one side, that it is not the millionaire bankers of Philadelphia and New York that become simple Zouaves; and, on the other, that foreigners prevail in the ranks of the new corps.

Hence the tendency which you must have remarked to national zouave companies, and even regiments France, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Italy have given their names, varied in a thousand shapes, to a great number of corps, the elements of which have been furnished by those countries respectively. In the clashing of warlike nationalities, that which eclipses all others is the French nationality, personified, of course, in the Zouave. Everything at New York is in the Zouave style—fashions, hand-bills, theatrical spectacles. More Zouaves (the uniform of the Imperial Guard) are met in the streets of New York than in the streets of Paris. Whole companies are really composed of Frenchmen, who have served less or more, and all the appointments of subsistence, munitions, ordnance and small arms, that were essential to the equipment of the fighting manhood of the new Government. That this has been a herculean task none can deny, that it has been performed by a consecration of energy, and an exhibition of the highest character of administrative ability, must be the verdict of impartial history. And what other verdict could be obtained by a fair inquest upon the merits of a minister who has shown himself to be "the right man in the right place?"

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The record, however, that Gen. Walker has made as the first Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, will be jealously guarded, not only by his friends at home, but by the great people of these struggling states, and will serve to challenge the respect, if the sternest criticism whilst it will command the approbation of a grateful country. To such a man, the future cannot be passively closed, nor the sense of public justice be allowed to slumber over an appropriate recognition of his merits.

Spain and the Confederate States.

Our readers will be pleased to see that the Captain General of Cuba acting on the authority of the Proclamation of the queen of Spain, has declared that "all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports of the Southern Confederate States of America, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate States flag, and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island; and further that foreign Consuls be notified that no interference on their part can be tolerated." It will also be gratifying to learn that the Spanish Consul at Charleston, Senor Moncada, will, in a day or two, clear a vessel from this port as from the Confederate States.

This is practical recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. The course of Spain is strictly in accordance with usage, which is, to recognize all *de facto* governments. She is acting towards us by the lights of plain common sense and international law, free from the unfriendly bias and misjudging ignorance which induce other nations, standing in awe of Yankee menace, and in deference to insolent braggadocio, to ignore our existence. As well might England deny the independence of Mexico, because France occupied some of the Austrian provinces, as to deny the independence of the Confederate States, because the United States occupies a few military posts on our borders. There is far less danger of the United States subjugating the Confederate States, than of France reducing Austria to a provincial condition.

This step of Spain towards doing us justice will serve to promote and encourage that sympathy and friendly intercourse which as nations having the same general political and industrial institutions, it is the interest and desire of the slaveholding South studiously to cultivate. In the desperate sectional struggle that has been long raging in the Union between the anti-slavery North and the slave holding South, there was a time when many wished to strengthen the relative power of the South by the annexation of Cuba, and the idea of purchasing the Island was entertained. But, with the dissolution of the Union and the independence of the Confederate States, the motive of thus obtaining for the South a counterpoise to Northern power has disappeared along with the system. The Confederate States desire the most cordial relations with Spanish America and Brazil. These are the people most identical with us in institution—institutions which the rest of the world and the United States hate. It is for those to support and strengthen each other in practising justice and exercising the comity and courtesy of nations. We look forward to close and mutually beneficial alliance with Spain.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Accompanying the above remarks of the *Mercury*, is the following letter from Matanzas:

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

MATANZAS, Sept. 2, 1861.

Being somewhat cut off from communication with your city, it may possibly be agreeable to you to receive such information as may prove useful to your community, whenever an opportunity offers hence; I will, therefore, advise you of an occurrence which, though provided for by the law of nations, nevertheless, shows the friendly disposition toward our Confederacy on the part of Spain. On the 21st ult. the C.S. sloop Noank, Gardiner, master, arrived at this port, from Charleston, with a cargo of rice, and she had scarcely cast her anchor, when the Northern U. S Consul called upon the Governor of this city, demanding that the vessel should not be allowed to enter at the Custom House. His Excellency requested that the demand should be made in writing, which was done by the Lincoln agent. The request being forwarded immediately to the Captain-General, for advice, the answer of this official was as follows:

"In virtue of the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen, I have determined, under date of the 17th August, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports of the Southern Confederate States of America, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate States flag, and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island, and, further, that foreign Consuls be notified that no interference on their part can be tolerated."

This decision, a perfectly just one, will preclude all necessity of selling Southern vessels abroad with a view of avoiding obstructions at the Custom Houses, at least in reference to the Spanish dominions in America, with which our commerce is much extended; at the same time it will show how the wind blows, and that the Spanish Government is determined to put a stop to the impertinent pretensions of the Lincoln employees in Havana, Schufeldt, and to those of all others disposed to follow in his wake. The schooner Midway, Gigg, master, with rice, ran the blockade successfully, and arrived at Havana on the 31st ult., from Newbern, N. C. This will be agreeable news, I trust, to a highly respectable Charleston firm.

LATER FROM MATANZAS—FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—A friend who has just arrived from Matanzas is visited the *Courier* office yesterday and has given us the following gratifying intelligence of our relations with Cuba, and the respect and favor with which the Confederate flag is looked upon by the people.

He says that, on the arrival, the sloop Noank just from Charleston, hoisted the Confederate flag. The people were much pleased with her appearance, and extended a cordial greeting to both officers and crew.

The American Consul, Mr. Martin, used his best efforts to prevent the entry of the vessel at the Custom House. He also wanted the vessel to haul down the Confederate flag and substitute in its place the U. S flag.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a circular to the commandants at the different ports to the effect that all vessels from the Confederate States shall be allowed to enter and clear at the Custom House, as American vessels, without regard to flag. All such vessels at any of the ports are to be considered as under the protection of the Spanish flag, not to be annoyed or disturbed by any of the foreign Consuls.

Our friend says there was but one American vessel at Matanzas. Our informant also states that there are very few American vessels at Havana, and those found it impossible to obtain freight—the merchants of Havana refusing to make contracts with them for fear of the cargo being taken by privateers. —*Charleston Courier.*

Money Claims against the Government.

While the Government has been providing means, at once ingenious and conservative, for raising a revenue and meeting the exigencies of the war, equal care has been exercised to harbor its resources during the continuance of the war. This caution has been manifested on fixing the period of the redemption of the Government's paper issues subsequent to the termination of the war and the establishment of peace.

In addition to this wise care of its resources during the progress of the war, we learn that Congress, in its last session, passed a bill on its secret calendar restraining the payment of all money claims against the Government, not provided for by existing laws, until the close of the present war.

As the bill is one of great and very important interest, and has never been published, or its passage noticed, we have been at pains to obtain a copy of it, which is presented below.

An Act to provide a mode of authenticating claims for money against the Confederate States not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all parties having claims for money against the Government of the Confederate States for the proof and payment of which there is no mode provided by existing laws, before receiving payment of the same, shall file them in the office of the Attorney General; and shall produce before said officer, at such time and in such manner as he shall appoint, their testimony proving, or tending to prove, such claims. And at the next succeeding session of Congress after the hearing of proof, or at any session of Congress during which a hearing of proof upon any claim is had by the Attorney General, he shall report to the Congress such claims as he has allowed, and recommend their payment; and he shall also report such claims as he has refused to allow.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all citizens of the Confederate States holding demands against the Government of the United States, may file the same in the office of the Attorney General; and the Attorney General shall hear proof of such claims, and cause such proof to be taken down in writing and filed in his office, or he may, in his discretion, permit written testimony taken by deposition or in answer to interrogatories filed, to be placed on file in his office as evidence of such claim; he shall not pass upon the sufficiency of such evidence, but make a report to Congress upon such claims, until the close of the existing war.

We may add, in explanation, that by a special law of Congress, claims for Yankee pillage are to be filed in the State Departments, instead of with the Attorney General, and to await there the future disposition of the Government.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12.—The news market is dull, the rumors have all exploded, and War matters have suspended operations.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, attorney General, publishes a law to-morrow, which was not approved by the President, but became a law by not being returned by the President to Congress within 10 days.

The law provides that all mailable matter addressed to the officers of the several State governments, for the payment of postage on which the said government is responsible in the adjustment of accounts of parties mailing the same may will be transmitted without prepayment of postage; provided, persons mailing the same shall endorse the official title and the nature of the matter mailed, and the postage be collected of said government at the office of delivery.

THE FLORIDA BLOCKADE.—Mr. Richards, the Light Keeper, arrived at this place on Saturday last, bringing the intelligence that the blockading steamer took her departure from our waters on Thursday of last week. The Lincolnites, before they left were driven to the necessity of burning the cutter Appleton, tender to the steamer, she having been blown high and dry on Egmont Key by the late blow. It is more than probable that the absence of the steamer is only temporary—her object, doubtless, being to procure another tender.

APPROACH.—On receipt of the above intelligence, detachments of the Sumpter Guards, Coast Guards and a number of our citizens, proceeded to Egmont Key and removed the Lamps, Oil, &c., from the Light House, and brought them to Tampa. These lamps will never again give light to the blockadical followers of King Abe.—*Tampa Peninsular.*

By Telegraph.

☞ M. W. HARE, at Louisville, Ky., is the special and recognized agent of the Southern Associated Press, at that point, the New York Associated Press having ceased to have any control of matter telegraphed to newspapers south of Louisville.

No telegraph operator or agent is permitted to make up such reports. The Telegraph Company has no agency whatever in the preparation of dispatches for the press, nor is it in any manner responsible for the character or truth of this kind of news.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—Ruins is reported forty miles from Lexington, with 15 000 men.

Tom Harris captured the Government Agent in Boone county, and took a number of horses.

HERMAN, Sept. 13.—Martin Green crossed the Missouri at Glasgow, with 3,500 mounted men, and seized the steamer Sunshine, and used her for the transportation of troops. He also captured a guard of fourteen Federals and released a number of Secession prisoners. The Sunshine was laden with Bacon, Sugar, &c. and 600 stand of arms.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—Price's advance guard is at Warrensburg. Price claims to have 16,000 men. His main body is approaching Lexington. The same man says he brings Price's official account of the battle at Fort Scott on the fourth of September. The forces under Lane, Montgomery and Jameson retreated after a skirmish of an hour and a half. Price's loss was 3 killed and 27 wounded. The Kansans abandoned Fort Scott, and continued their retreat towards Kansas.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 14.—The Union men from Greenville, report that Hardee has returned, and threatens immediately to attack this point.

From Virginia.

CLARKSBURG, Va., Sept. 13.—The Confederates commenced advancing yesterday morning on both Pike's towards Elk Water and Cheat Mountain summit. They surrounded the fort on the summit and cut off the Telegraph wires. They continued their advance on Elk Water until within two miles, when shells from Loomis's battery checked them. Skirmishing was kept up all night. Two Confederate officers spying around the Federal camp were surprised by the pickets and shot, one of whom is said to be John A. Washington of Mount Lebanon.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14, via New Orleans.—The Richmond Examiner's Bulletin board has the following, post marked at Lewisburg and written to the Postmaster at Richmond, as follows:

"Gen. Floyd had another engagement with the enemy on the 10th, and routed them, killing 600, wounding 1 000 and taking some prisoners. Ten hours after the engagement Floyd heard that the other wing of the enemy had crossed the river a few miles above him, in order to surround him on this side the river. Floyd then fell back."

This is reliable, being brought by an officer who was in the engagement. The Confederate loss was one killed and 8 wounded.

From Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 14.—In obedience to the subjoined Joint Resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States and State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed, that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

(Signed) B. MAGOFFIN.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14—Reliable advices say that Fremont is superseded.

Floyd left about $10,000 worth of stuff behind. Fears are entertained that he may concentrate with Wise and attack Cox.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Intelligence tonight is that the Confederates are moving in large bodies from Fairfax Court House to Fall's Church. Heavy picket skirmishing is reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Several petitions have been received from New York and Philadelphia demanding the expulsion of the London Times' correspondent, Russell.

Several thousand Confederates marched on the pickets near Hall's house and Mount Olive Church, driving them on the lines. They also shelled Ball's Cross Roads, a mile beyond which point they carried. McClellan will doubtless attempt to drive them back to-day. The pickets thrown out from Fort Corcoran were driven in. Lieutenant and two soldiers being killed.

The Confederates fire signal rockets along the whole line.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Post says yesterday skirmishes are greatly exaggerated.

The militia of the District of Columbia are preparing for active service.

The leading editor of the Baltimore Exchange has been arrested.

Heavy firing was heard at Chain Bridge to day, supposed to be artillery practice.

The Post says at 10 this morning the Confederates moved in force to Ball's Cross Road. Four pickets were captured and two wounded.

Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 14.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding has returned from Hatteras Inlet. The Susquehannah and Pawnee were there. Four English flagged vessels seduced by the temporary lowering of the Federal flag, off its inlet and other facilities to enter the inlet were captured. They were laden with molasses, shoes and clothing.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Columbia has arrived with Havana dates of the 10th.

Two vessels arrived from New Orleans, having run the blockade.

A British schooner arrived from Newbern, N. C., with rice and naval stores.

Confederate flagged vessels are admitted to Cuban ports, and treated as those of other civilized nations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer Columbia, mostly owned at the South, was seized to day; also $7,000 gold destined for the South.

New Advertisements.

GRAND BALL.

FOR the Benefit and Relief of the Soldiers, on Thursday, Sept. 19th, at Masonic Hall.

MANAGERS.

R. B. CHEARHAN, G. W. STAINBACK,
A. S. CAMP, MATT BROWN.

Tickets $1—admitting Gentleman and two Ladies. sept15—4t.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

WALTER KEEBLE, Sole Lessee & Manager.

Will open on

Monday Evening, 23d Sept, 1861.

With a

Southern Star Company.

ADMISSION TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Parquette and Dress Circle 50 cts. Gallery 25 cts. Colored Gallery 25 cts. Colored Boxes 50 cts.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

☞ No extra charge for reserve seats. sept15—2w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH McCREA and W. HOOPER HARRIS, under the firm style of Hugh McCrea & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. Hooper Harris having sold his entire interest in stock, notes and accounts to Hugh McCrea, who will continue the business at the old stand under the firm name of Hugh McCrea & Co., who has assumed the liabilities of the old firm, and is alone authorized to settle the old books.

HUGH McCREA.
W. HOOPER HARRIS.

Notice.

HAVING entered the Army of Tennessee, I have disposed of my entire interest in the firm of Hugh McCrea & Co., to Mr. Hugh McCrea, and would ask my friends a continuance of the patronage to the new firm that they have so generously extended to the old. W. HOOPER HARRIS.

sept 14.

Wanted.

BOARD and a Furnished Room wanted for a Gentleman and Lady in a strictly private family, in a central part of the city. None but a strictly private family need apply.

Inquire at this Office. aug18-tf.

Committed to Jail.

COMMITTED to Jail of Davidson County, as a runaway, Sept. 9th, 1861, a NEGRO BOY, who says his name is George, and belongs to Dr. Amos White, of Pinehill, Tenn. Said boy is about 2 years old, 5 feet 10 in hes high weighs 150 or 160 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges as the law directs

WM. H. FUNSTON,
sept11-3t Jailor at Nashville, Tenn.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John H. Harris, deceased, are required to make payment, and those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will not be paid.

MARTHA E. HARRIS,
sep 8 3t. Administratrix.

Map of the Seat of War in the East and West.

For sale by JOHN YORK & CO.
Sept