THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

We are forced to the conclusion that our Raleigh cotemporaries are wasting their ink by keeping up their squabbles over the Convention and the Legislature.—The people, like Mercutio in the play, will soon be ready to exclaim "a plague on both your houses!"—for houses please read bodies.

The sooner they all get through with the duties expected of them the better. With all due respect to individuals, we question if the action or spirit of either body will be permanently regarded in the future as quite coming up to the requirements of the present occasion.—The short session of the Legislature in May last was at least prompt and efficient. So was the course of the Convention for a day or two, after which there was little of the same sort of thing exhibited, and a too evident disposition was manifested, first, it seemed to us to treat the Legislature with disrespect; and second, to set corks and fix pins for personal and partizan objects; and, although elected under peculiar circumstances, and for a peculiar object, to seize upon the occasion to carry out measures neither discussed nor even thought of at the time of the election of the delegates to that body.—There was an evident desire to tear things up by the roots, as we said at the time, and plant them on their heads. While the Convention lasted, people felt in danger, and we may say that the most popular thing that was done by it in the last half of its session was its adjournment.

The Legislature, in whose face the Convention had been shaking its fist for some time, threatening it, if not with decapitation, at least with a black eye and bloody nose, met again on the 20th August, in not the best humour in the world with the Convention, and with sundry persons therein and there-around. That the Legislature should desire to put an end to the Convention is no more than *tit for tat*, and we must say that the existence of any body of men, claiming to exercise unlimited powers, and *not* sworn to maintain the Constitution of the State, is an anomaly that can only receive its sanction from the absolute necessity of the case, and if prolonged beyond such necessity, becomes dangerous and tyrannical. We see no reason in the necessity of the case for the re-assembling of the Convention. For the purposes of ordinary legislation let us look to the ordinary channels, not to a body claiming to proceed upon a higher law than the Constitution, not required to bend their legislation to conform to that instrument, but claiming and not always unwilling to exercise the power to alter, *amend* or do away with portions coming in conflict with their views of policy.

The Convention sent delegates to the provisional congress at Richmond. So far as these delegates are concerned, their term of service will expire with the ex piracy of the provisional government which will be about the last of February, when the permanent constitution and government of the Confederate States will go into operation. The choice of ten members of the House of Representatives will devolve upon the ten districts into which the State has been divided, the voters choosing one member from each district as formerly, the districts being, however, somewhat smaller, ours, for instance, being reduced by the excision of Duplin and Sampson, thus securing the largely preponderant power to upper section of the district. The election will take place in November, as will also the election for Presidential electors.

In choosing delegates, the convention selected two delegates from the State at large, answering to senators, although the Provisional Congress consisted of only one body. The gentlemen sent were no doubt a compromise, but were essentially the choice of the distinctive, though not ultra States Rights men in the convention. One was from the East, and the other from the West. One had been, according to former classification, a Democrat, the other had been a Whig. One had been an original Secessionists, the other had been a member of the Union Party until his experience in the so-called Peace Congress showed him the worse than weakness of the reed upon which he had been trying to lean. Both of these gentlemen acted in Congress with honesty, ability and good faith, we have no doubt. So, no doubt would other gentlemen have done, for we trust that the time will never come when the State will have but one or two men of sense and honesty.

However, the selections made gave satisfaction, here at least, and to the members of both the former parties. It is possible that the not pleasant feelings existing between the Legislature and the Convention may rather influence the former body to look with less than favor upon elections made by the latter.

As to the politics of the Senators and Representatives to be chosen, we have no doubt but that parties will at some time arise in the new Confederacy, as they did in the old Federation, nor that some of the political and party elements of the one organization will be transferred to the other, but they will be greatly modified by the transition. Principles are eternal, but the mode of applying them is dictated by circumstances. Out of these circumstances may arise parties divided in opinion, but let us not anticipate the course of events by suffering ourselves to be prematurely arrayed into parties or cliques to subserve the purposes of "great men!" who want prominent and lucrative offices.

The Legislature will adjourn on Monday next at 6 o'clock, P. M. No choice as yet for Senators.

The German Volunteers, of Charleston, S. C., under command of Captain Wm. K. Bachman, son of Rev. Doctor Bachman, arrived here this morning, numbering 107 men. The officers are—Captain, Wm. K. Bachman; First Lieutenant, James Simmons, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, R. Seigling; Third Lieutenant, Henry Wagener.

The volunteers are a very fine-looking body of men, enlisted for the war and on their way to Virginia.—There are still left seven German Companies under arms in Charleston.—*Daily Journal, 11th.*

General Butler has gone to Boston, been gone some time. He made a glorification speech in Faneuil Hall. He has gone and done it. He has captured Hatteras, that great work, constructed by Major Beverhout Thompson, the hero of Deep River. We are not certain whether he took Thompson or not. We have no hard feelings against anybody, but as a matter of economy, we confess we think the State could, without loss, yea, verily, with profit, have spared Mr. Thompson and some others before the Deep River affair; and this being the case we think that Mr. Thompson, being a patriot, owed it to himself and to his country to be promptly taken at Hatteras. But human nature is weak, and perhaps even duty failed to assert its power, and capturation may be still unsought, nay, avoided, by that great slack-water engineer.

But returning to our muttons, we may breathe a little more freely, since Benjamin Franklin Butler is no longer off our coasts, for B. F. has the eye of an engineer, yea, two eyes so twisted that he can see around corners, and can shape his line of vision into a parabolic curve, like the flight of a bomb-shell, so as to see what is doing behind stone walls and mud entrenchments.

New Hanover County Court convened at the Court House this forenoon, Jas. T. Miller, Esq., Chairman, presiding.

Amputating Instruments.—Any medical gentleman having a case of amputating instruments to dispose of, will confer a favor by communicating with Dr. J. A. Miller, Surgeon Eight Regiment N. C. Volunteers, now at Camp Wyatt, near Wilmington.

We are working up to them gradually, steadily, slowly, yet surely. Our troops are not making any Bull Run parade of it, but every foot gained is held and made the means of still further gains.

Newspaper warriors, special correspondents, able editors, and so forth, are able to find serious fault with everything that is done. With all due reverence we may be permitted to add that poor, weak man, finds much to rail about in the orderings of an Allwise Providence; and, without meaning to institute any comparison where no parity exists, we may from this instance learn that the mere indulgence of a spirit of censure does not necessarily imply the possession of superior knowledge or wisdom.

According to *Dr.* Russell, General Beauregard ought to have advanced immediately upon *Drs.* Scott and Lincoln, for Scott and Lincoln are also both of them Doctors. According to sundry papers in Richmond and elsewhere, the Confederate commanders and the members of the Confederate Government are timid, lazy or unfaithful. They have not pushed on to Washington in a manner to suit them.

Now, we may be excused for supposing in the absence of any real information, for mere theorizing is not information, that perhaps the leaders, Davis, Lee, the Johnstons, Beauregard, and other eminent soldiers know *something*. That it is quite possible that they have acted upon careful consideration and have had good grounds for their conclusions. A mere rush into Washington City might have been a most disastrous movement without the arrangements necessary to sustain the movement and hold the place, without the rear being safe and the communications commanded, without ability to close the Potomac or permanently to protect and encourage Maryland in the effort to free herself. Day by day the circle narrows around the Lincolnites; day by day the coils are drawn closer, and they are now drawn firmly. As Washington demands a great force for its protection, so is Missouri enabled to gather her strength against the legions of Lincoln. Now, when Washington falls, a great and permanent military and political *fact* will have been accomplished, and Washington is pretty certain to fall. The old serpent Scott, finds himself entangled in the meshes of the net that he wove to entrap his native State, and he will be under the painful necessity of "taking the oath" frequently.

When means are evidently inadequate to ends, and when the plainest of common sense can see it, then, when a misfortune comes, the evident result of a carelessness that would take no warning and a contemptuous indifference that too plainly indicated the total absence of all care or concern, *then* indeed the thing speaks for itself and the public feeling *will* find expression. But surely this does not supply either a parallel or an excuse for those amateur warriors who are nothing if not critical, and who talk most learnedly where they are really most ignorant. The North has felt the great *advantage* to be derived from following the advice of these closet strategists and will probably feel it again. Let us take warning, and, while watchful and vigilant, try also to know enough to distinguish between independence and self-conceit, between just censure and ill-natured fault-finding.

Off Fort Macon.—Official information received here states that four of the enemy's fleet had anchored off Fort Macon by seven o'clock on last Saturday evening. Nothing later has been heard from that point.

It is evident that the Federal Navy keeps hovering along our coast, and we can hardly say where it may attempt to make a descent. Our people in this section had better be on the alert. Ten hours steaming would put them off our immediate shores or in front of our batteries and forts. It is true that probably their four vessels off Macon have not a sufficient number of troops on board, if they have any, to attempt a landing, but who knows but others may soon join them?

The *New York Herald* has an advertising head of "Personal" which is rather too barefaced for any decent community to tolerate, but which is in full swing during these war times, and indicates a state of things at the present time in the latitude of New York hardly compatible with sound morals, by means of which the advertising columns of the immaculate *Herald* are made the medium of assignations and all initiative wickedness. We doubt if any other paper, making the slightest claim to decency, contains such a department, or if a paper containing it could be sustained in any other city; not that New York is much worse than other Northern cities, it is only more shameless, that's all.

Surely Mr. Senator Thomas must have had a very extended and miscellaneous list of debtors in New York and elsewhere North—in New York, at any rate, as he is sending out duns for Northern houses to all parts of the State, stating that such and such persons in Yankeeland owed him (Mr. Thomas) money, and that he took said claims in payment. Sundry of these little favours have been sent down here—some correct, some not. Decidedly Mr. Thomas plays a pretty bold game, but his speculation will not pay.

We copy the following from the Charlotte Bulletin in reference to J. W. Thomas, of Thomasville. The thing on the face of it looks bad, and we really fear that the spirit of it is even worse. This going to, residing in, and trading with the enemy's country in time of war is a ticklish business. Mr. Thomas is the gentleman of whom report says that he bragged of having doubled his money on a shoe contract with the State, and it was among his Yankee shoemakers near Thomasville that the abolition difficulties in Davidson county some weeks since, most probably originated:

J. W. Thomas.

We were called upon by some of the merchants of Charlotte, on Wednesday night to learn from them that J. W. Thomas, the Principal of the Glenn Anna Female institute, located at Thomasville, N. C., and also a member of the Senate of North Carolina, who has just returned from a hurried visit in the Northern States, had brought with him, notes and accounts against our merchants, which he has purchased or taken as agent, to collect, in violation of both our State and Confederate laws, and that he is now engaged in dunning and gathering up funds from our people to both give aid and comfort to our enemies and put money in his pocket.

One of the letters has been sent to our Senator, Mr. Walker, in order that he may bring the affair before the Senate, and we hope that that conservative and dignified branch of our Legislature will take the matter in hand and deal with Mr. Thomas in the most rigid manner, for if men who sit in high places are allowed to violate law, themselves being members of the body who make laws, we should not condemn those more humble in life who set law at defiance and aid the invaders of our soil.

[THE EVIDENCE.]

THOMASVILLE, N. C., Sept. 3d, 1861.

Messrs. Drucker & Heilbrun,

Gents:—I had a claim against a house in New York, who could not pay, and to secure myself, took paper on Southern men. I received an account on you for $374 71 in part payment. If convenient, please remit. If done soon, N. C. money at par will be received in payment. Yours, truly,

J. W. THOMAS.

1860. *A statement of W. Lee & Co.*

To M'd'ze. Mo's.

Sept. 18.		
March 18, '61		$363 18
6 mo's. less 17 days,		17 53
Am't due Sept. 1st, '61,		$374 71

We hereby empower and authorize J. W. Thomas, Esq., to collect the above account and receipt from him will be in settlement of the same.

W. H. LEE & CO.

With the above evidence of the complicity of Mr. J. W. Thomas with our enemies, acting as their agent, the public as well as the Legislature ought to deal with him as a secret and most dangerous enemy.

It is proper to remark that, as Mr. Thomas claims to be collecting to indemnify himself, *many* Northern houses must have been indebted to him, for he is sending out heavy duns, similar to the above, which makes him a general agent.—*Charlotte Bulletin, 6th inst.*

Fort Macon.—A gentleman who left the fort on Monday (yesterday) about 11 o'clock A. M., assures us that there had been but one federal ship off that place up to that time. She was a side-wheel steamer, said to be the Susquehannah. All was quiet at Beaufort when our informant left there (Beaufort.)

The report that four of the federal fleet was in the offing on Saturday last, was sent to Gen. Gatlin, who was at Newbern, by Express. It however proved to be erroneous.—*Daily Journal, 10th inst.*

The Newbern Progress says that the crew of a British War Vessel which was off Hatteras during the Federal bombardment, state that in addition to the Harriet Lane's fuel and guns, the Federalists lost two surf boats and sixty men drowned. Fort Macon is well prepared for an attack and is ready to give an enemy a warm reception.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 7th instant, learns from parties who had left Roanoke Island the day before, that batteries are being erected on Roanoke Island, and that the Island is being placed in a complete state of defence. Roanoke Island commands the narrow strip of water between Pamlico and Albermale Sounds. The channel is between Roanoke Island and the main land, and is known as Croatan Sound. By the way, our cotemporary of the Charleston *Mercury* speaks of Albemarle Sound as being fresh and without tides. This applies to Currituck Sound, not to Albemarle. Currituck is the small sound at the extreme north of the N. C. coast, and extending some distance above the State line, the old inlet to it having been about the line between Virginia and North Carolina, the famous thirty-six, thirty. The inlet is now closed, and the sound is so fresh that the oysters have been all killed long ago.

We have, for the present, at least, said about all we intend to say in reference to the conduct of the authorities charged with the defence of our coast. We have no desire to hunt anybody down, even if we supposed that we possessed the power to do so, and this power we are far from arrogating to ourselves. There is little or no doubt, we suppose, that in regard to appointments, all the members of the Military Board ought to be held equally responsible. In regard to other matters, there is as little doubt that the Military Secretary was, towards the close of Governor Ellis' life, virtually Governor and Commander-in-chief. What errors of judgment may have been committed, from causes likely to mislead any person or persons, we hardly know. We recollect one thing, however, that we dwelt on with considerable pertinacity, and that was the protection of New Inlet, where for weeks a single company, averaging not more than 35 to 40 men on duty, was placed behind the breastworks of Bowles' Battery without a single cannon wherewith to defend themselves or the inlet, and this company was the only one stationed on the coast north of the Cape Fear River between New Inlet and Old Topsail Inlet, which is the entrance to Beaufort Harbor. A good deal of feeling was got up in certain circles against us on account of our pertinacity then—we were alarmists—panic-stricken and we know not what. Will anybody say that that defence was sufficient? The military authorities knew all about it, at least they were told of it, and they got angry.

Again, of the cannon sent from Gosport to this State, not one in eight was sent to this section of the coast, and of the few sent, still fewer were any account. It will not do to charge that to the Confederate authorities, for the disposal of the guns then was certainly with the State authorities.

But we are nearly through. The thing will soon be wrapped up like a mummy in swathings of words, and we will be lucky if we escape proscription—and punishment for our audacity. There is an *esprit du corps* among professional politicians of all parties, and they are apt, sooner or later, to join forces against any of the unanointed who may happen to intrude their unhallowed curiosity; or, who, in the words of the great poet, rush like confounded fools, where well bred and broken angels fear to tread.

For the Wilmington Journal.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—Old Robeson is doing pretty well. Another company raised by Capt. Condary Godwin, has just been completed, consisting of 86 men. Captain Godwin will no doubt make a good officer, and will lead his men where the danger is greatest.

And yet another company is about made up by Captain Malcom McNair, from the upper part of the county, who will, no doubt, do good service. I do hope these companies will be ordered to the defence of our coast, for it is certainly time to guard well our own soil, and drive the invaders from our coast.

This makes five companies from Robeson, to wit: Capt. R. M. Norment's, at Norfolk; Capt. Wm. S. Norment's Robeson Rifle Guards, at Camp Wyatt; Capt. D. T. Love's company in Western Virginia.

What a great pity the urgent appeals made by yourselves, the Observer and the Standard, were unheeded. But we must now go to work to retrieve what we have lost by bad management. I wish every man who thinks more of office than the country, could be dismissed from the places they have occupied, and put in the ranks.

Some of our citizens have taken their hands from the fields of ripe fodder to assist in fortifying your River and coast, which I hope may be well done. *

For the Journal.

Headquarters, 3d Infantry, N. C. S. T.,
Camp "Howe," Acquia Creek, Va., Sept. 4th, 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price,

Gentlemen:—It has been suggested that the Committees for the "Soldiers' Aid Societies" propose to put up and direct boxes of such articles as they may deem most necessary for the comfort of the soldiers, as for instance, flannel shirts, socks, &c., &c., to the companies from their respective counties. You will please publish the following list of Companies of the 3d Regiment and the counties they are from:

Capt. Drysdale,	Green County.
" Thruston,	Duplin "
" Mallett,	Cumberland County.
" Savage,	New Hanover "
" Parsley,	" " "
" Williams,	" " "
" Redd,	Onslow "
" Rhodes,	" "
" Sikes,	Bladen "
" Carmer,	Beaufort "

Direct to "Brook's Station," R., F. & P. R. R., care of Gen. Holmes, with designation of the Company and Regiment.

Yours, &c.,

W. A. CUMMING,
Adj't 3d Reg't, N. C. S. T.

Camp Wyatt, N. C., 10th Sept., 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—*Gents:*—On behalf of the Bladen Light Infantry, I beg to return thanks to Isaac Wright, Esq., of Bladen, for a liberal donation of Sixty-Seven Dollars, placed at my disposal by Mr. Wright, for the benefit of the company.

ROBERT TAIT,
Capt. Company B, 8th Reg't, N. C. V.

Death of Hon. Willie P. Mangum.—Hon. Willie P. Mangum died at his residence in Orange on Saturday last. Another of North Carolina's ablest sons is gone. The Legislature paid a fit tribute to the distinguished head on Monday last. To some abler pen we leave the task of doing justice to his memory.

Raleigh State Journal.

The Conspirators of the Jeff. Davis Arrested.—Deputy Marshal James J. Beasley, of the Confederate Court of Charleston District, desires to return his thanks to Captain Goodwin, of the Savannah police, for his courtesy and prompt assistance in the arrest of the four conspirators of the crew of the privateer Jeff. Davis, in this city on Saturday night last.

We learn from Mr. Beasley, that a conspiracy existed among the passengers and a portion of the crew of the privateer to kill the Captain and officers of the Jeff. Davis, and to take the vessel into the port of New York. This conspiracy has been disclosed since the return of Capt. Coxetter and crew to Charleston, and proof of the designs of the conspirators established by the affidavit of one of the crew.

It is thought that the conspiracy had some agency in the stranding of the Jeff. Davis on the St. Augustine bar.—*Savannah News.*

A young lady enquired the other day of a sailor why a ship was always called she. "Because," replied the sailor, "the rigging always costs more than the hull."

Several Sisters of Charity have recently arrived in Richmond from the vicinity of Washington, and are now engaged in attending the sick. We learn that they solicited permission to come from old Abe and were refused passports, when finally, having determined to persevere in their mission of mercy, they escaped by stealth from the Babboon's dominions.

"You see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig."—"True, sir," replied the servant; "an empty barn requires no thatch!"

The Sequestration Act.

The news of the passage of the sequestration law by the Confederate Congress, has fallen like a bomb-shell in the midst of the Yankees. It has produced a panic second only to that which hurried their heroic soldiery from Bull Run.—For a few days terror, perhaps, will completely paralyze their energies, but they will soon bring the whole battery of their cunning and ingenuity to bear upon the act for the purpose of defeating it. All sorts of attempts to evade the stringency of the law will be made by that nation of slippery eels with which we are at war. Already we hear of attempts at fraudulent transfers of stocks and other species of property. Fraudulent conveyances, false in date and in fact, will be attempted by our enemies.

Fortunately, the sequestration law is full and complete in its provisions against these attempts. It imposes such penalties that few, if any, of such attempts can prove successful. But we nevertheless caution the public against the thousand and one efforts which will be made to protect the property of our enemies. We admonish all clerks, bank officers, railroad officials and others, who are cognizant of the existence of any and every species of Yankee property, real or personal, in Virginia, to hold on to it until the Courts issue their sequestrating processes. Concealment of the knowledge of the existence of such property is now a crime which the law most severely punishes. All the Yankee property at the South is now a vast fund, out of which the losses of our people from Yankee rapine and pillage must be paid; and he who aids in the withdrawal of any portion of this fund by helping the Yankees to evade the provisions of the sequestration act, is a traitor to the South.

No clerk or other official should now record any transfer of Yankee real or personal property; for every transfer which is attempted since the passage of the sequestration act wears the badges of fraud, whatever date the transfer may bear. Fraudulent dates will not save any portion of the sequestration fund, and the parties to all such attempts should be arrested and prosecuted as criminals. The burdens of taxation upon the Southern people will depend very much upon the extent of the funds which may be accumulated by an honest and faithful enforcement of the sequestration law.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Nothing additional is reported as to movements on the Potomac. Our troops are steadily fortifying their advanced positions, and extending their lines in every direction. Regiments go down daily as reliefs to those on duty in the advance, so as to distribute the hardships of the forward positions. Meanwhile, the whole army is on the alert. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the troops or their anxiety for battle.

A few days since the balloon came over in the direction of Munson's Hill, where Capt. Rosser, of the Louisiana Artillery, had several rifled pieces. When about a miles off, he fired at it, without disturbing its occupants. Sighting another of his pieces with more care, he repeated the experiment with a better result. This time the balloon disappeared earthward with startling rapidity, and has not been seen since.

Life in the advance forces is full of stirring incidents. The men have no tents, bivouacing nightly and sleeping on their arms. Few camp-fires are permitted. The long roll is beat sometimes four or five times during the night in preparation for an attack, while the sharp, quick crack of the rifle and musket is heard at intervals through both night and day.

Passengers by the Danville road yesterday report that intelligence reached Newberne Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at eleven o'clock night before last, that an engagement had occurred in the vicinity of Gauley river, on Tuesday last, between Gen. Cox's command and the combined forces of Gens. Floyd and Wise, resulting in the complete destruction of Cox's army. The Confederate loss is set down at eight hundred, killed and wounded. The authority for this statement is a Mr. Hansburger, who came from the Red Sulphur Springs over to Newberne depot Thursday night, and reported that information of the battle had been brought to the springs by parties who had participated in the engagement.

It is proper to add that the news is discredited here by the officers in this city, connected with Gen. Floyd's command, who very recently left his camp, in charge of the prisoners captured at Cross Lanes. One of his regimental Commissaries also left camp on Monday, and reports all quiet at that time, and no immediate action anticipated.

The monotony of the Western news remain unbroken. The last intelligence from General Lee's camp represents him as still in position at Valley Mountain, waiting for better roads.

Rumour has it that the Hon. John Slidell has been appointed special Envoy to France under the late act of Congress, empowering the President to increase our diplomatic representations abroad. Mr. Slidell speaks French with fluency, and for years has been mentioned in connection with this position from the old Government.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A True Patriot.—Derry, a valuable slave belonging to Dr. I. W. Hughes of this place, arrived here yesterday morning from Portsmouth and Ocracoke with a large lot of bedding and other valuable camp equippage, together with a considerable number of small arms which had been abandoned by the soldiers in their early flight from these defenceless places. Derry, it seems, procured a lighter by some means, and, with the assistance of one other colored boy, went and got the goods left by Capt. Sparrow's company at Portsmouth when they went over to assist the garrison at Hatteras, then proceeding to Beacon Island Battery they stowed away everything valuable that they could move, and after burning the gun carriages, hoisted sail and made a successful voyage to this place.

It has been suggested that Derry should be presented with a full suit of Confederate uniform. For the accomplishment of which, we heard two men say they were good for a V. each. Who else will come in for a share of the honors?—*Newbern Progress, 7th inst.*

Another Regiment from Tennessee.—Good old Tennessee is doing her duty nobly. The Nashville *American*, of the 4th inst., says:

We learn that Col. B. J. Hill, of McMinnville, and others, have within three weeks succeeded in raising a regiment of ten companies in the counties of Warren, Grundy, DeKalb and Van Buren. These men are all expert in the use of the rifle, and they will be armed with that trusty weapon. They may not be able to shoot as often with the common rifle as with the Minnie, but at one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards they will bring down their man at every pop. The common rifle, as handled by our bold mountaineers, is one of the most effective small arms that can be used.

This regiment has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and will be mustered into service at Camp Smartt, near McMinnville, on Friday.

Col. Fremont of the Confederate Army.—The reader will take care not to confound this gentleman with that tool of despotism, the commander of the Lincoln forces in Missouri.

Col. S. L. Fremont, now in command of the coast defences of Wilmington, is an officer and a gentleman whom his native State need not be ashamed to own.

Col. Fremont, after a most honorable service in the Army of the United States, having distinguished himself by his gallantry during the Mexican war, resigned his commission and accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Wilmington and Weldon road, where he has remained for the past seven or eight years. He is every inch an officer, a good disciplinarian, and, if the opportunity presents itself, will prove that he can handle the heavy artillery as well as he did the light artillery on the battle field of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Typos Enlisting for the War.—The typos of Savannah are desirous of organizing a company of 80 men, composed entirely of printers, to serve during the War. Those "Knights of the Stick" in other sections, who wish to join, will address "Franklin," Republican office, Savannah, Geo. No "rats" need apply.

☞ We are glad to see this, and hope that each man will come forth with his *shooting stick*, prepared to form the *headline* of a *solid column*, which will make a good *stand, press* forward on the enemy, giving them plenty of *leads*, join in the *Chase*, knock Washington City into *pi*, take all old Abe's *furniture, lock up his form*, together with his *Cabinet*, in a tight *box*, play the *devil* with abolitionists generally, and *stick* firmly to the right cause till Jeff Davis is brought to *rule* our destinies. In which *case* all will *register* correctly.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

The stock of salt now on hand in New Orleans is sufficient to cure *eight millions of hogs*. What's the use of any more?"

☞ The Rev. Mr. Grier, formerly of Wilmington, N. C., who returned to Pennsylvania, his native State, on the breaking out of the war, is said to be a chaplain in one of the Northern Regiments.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Save your Peas and Beans.—An Alabama paper urges the farmers of the South to save their peas and beans as food for soldiers.

We learn that Gov. Bragg, on account of continued ill health, has resigned his place as one of the Aids of Gov. Clark.—*Standard.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From the North & West, via Louisville and Mobile.

Cairo, Ill., Sept. 6, 1861.

Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah, Ky., to-day, and seized the telegraph office. He has issued a proclamation urging the citizens to attend to their business, and concludes as follows:

"Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves and maintain the authority of the government to protect loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command."

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1861.

The War Department has sent word to hold Cape Hatteras permanently.

Brig. Gen. Barr, of California, has arrived, and will be assigned a command.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept., 6, 1861.

The steamers Hannibal, Champion, and Meteor, and other property, was seized to-day as the property of rebels.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8th, 1861.

Commissioners are to visit both the Confederate and Federal forces on Kentucky soil to see by what authority and for what purpose they are there.

A stampede of the Southerners here on business occurred this morning, occasioned by an unauthorized statement that the Railroad was to be stopped. Up to three o'clock to-day nothing has been received from the War Department, and authoritative assurances have been again given that ample notice will be given of the stoppage of the trains.

Parties writing North for ladies and children make an unfortunate mistake in advising them to get passes. None are granted and none are required. The fear of venturing on the journey without them is keeping many North, who, but for the misapprehension, would have been home long ago.

Commissioners from the Kentucky Senate are here on their way to Southern Kentucky. The precise object of their mission is unknown.

Green's men have captured a Kansas regiment at Shelbina, Missouri, who, although mustered out of service, volunteered to escort the train of cars to St. Joseph's.

Many arrests are reported at various points in Missouri.—The prisoners will be held for retaliation, in case Fremont carries his murderous proclamation into effect.

Nothing from Paducah, Ky., though fighting is reported there.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1861.

Reports from various points on the other side of the Potomac represent everything as being quiet last night.

This morning the Confederate Steamer Yorktown is twelve miles above Newport News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade.

The Confederates are within five miles of the President's House and three from Arlington Heights.

At daylight the relief guard of the Federalists was fired on near Hunter's Chapel. At sunrise two Federal Companies were sent out to reconnoitre, and discovered that the Confederates had taken possession of Ball's Cross Roads, having thrown forward two regiments during the night.—Three regiments are posted along Little Creek, near Hunter's Chapel, with four brass howitzers drawn by men.—They have no other artillery but are digging rifle pits west of Hunters Chapel.

The Confederates are engaged in drilling on Munson's Hill, and are occasionally firing at the Federal pickets.

From Fortress Monroe.

The Roanoke is here, having been relieved off Charleston by the Wabash.

The Steamer Quaker City is here, coaling for a cruise.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8th, 1861.

Gen. McCulloch is reported at Mount Vernon recruiting briskly for a bold movement North.

It is stated that Gens. Price and Rains have captured Fort Scott, and that Kansas *Montgomery* and most of his command are prisoners. Another report says that Kansas Laws' brigade defeated Gen. Rains, capturing his command.

It is reported that Magoffin, prisoner at Georgetown, has been sentenced to be hung.

The *Times* says that a court martial at Alexandria has sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot for various offences.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1861.

The War Department has advices from Rosencranz to the 6th, which say that they are well.

Gen. McClellan has issued a general order against Sunday labor or unnecessary movements.

Careful and extended observation on the Virginia side, show the discovery of a new and formidable battery, commanding the Leesburg turnpike, seven miles from the chain Bridge. The felling of timber by the Confederates exposed the battery to view.

At daybreak the Federal pickets advanced a mile into Virginia, the Confederates retreating before them towards Arlington Heights.

On Wednesday the Confederates fired from an eminence at Great Falls at a body of Federalists in Maryland, and wounded four. They attempted to ford the river, but were repulsed by sharp shooters, who killed a number.

Gen. M'Clellan ascended with Lowe in his balloon, and remained up two hours.

Fremont's proclamation on his own responsibility at first struck the Cabinet and President with utter amazement, but after discussion it was unanimously decided that the proalamation was issued just at the right time, in the right manner, and by the right man.

LATER.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9, 1861.

A train of cars, with a detachment of Federal cavalry, ran off the track, and killed four, and mortally wounding three, and seriously wounding many.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1861.

G. S. Browne, of Key West, has been arrested.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1861.

The Steamer Harriet Lane is at the Navy Yard repairing.

New York, Sept. 9, 1861.

The U. S. Marshal has instructed the transfer agents to transfer no more stock owned by Southerners, nor pay any dividends on Southern owned stock.

Cotton is dull at 21½ cents.

Mr. Serrill has been released.

The Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial says that heavy cannonading has been heard in the vicinity of the lines, and it is rumored that the contest has commenced. There is nothing reliable."

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1861.

The *Post* says that the Government attorney at Baltimore is under suspicion of disloyalty, he having taken no steps to confiscate the property of Marylanders who are in the Confederate army.

The Government has prohibited the wearing of secession costumes in Baltimore.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 9, 1861.

The Steamship Africa has arrived from Liverpool, with dates via Queenstown to the 1st inst.

Cotton—Sales of 70,000 bales—the market closing calm, at an advance.

The Globe says that the army in Canada is to be increased by an addition of two thousand during the month.

The London Times calls editorially upon the Government to strain every nerve to develope the Cotton culture elsewhere than in the South.

West India advices received in England, state that the privateer steamer Sumter had taken and sunk forty vessels.

Washington, Sept. 9th, 1861.

The Postmaster General has ordered the renewal of the mails to Paducah, Kentucky, that place being now in possession of the Federals.

Advices from Montgomery County, Maryland, to the 7th inst, say that the Confederates fire continually at our men (Federals) and at the ferries, making occasional demonstrations of an intention to cross.

The fortifications of Munson's Hill [held by the Confederates] appear to be completed. Everything was quiet on Sunday. On Monday morning the Confederates opened a concealed battery, which threw shell into the Federal encampments and at the Federal pickets. The Federal sharpshooters advanced and killed two Confederate pickets.

Cairo, Ill., Sept. 9th, 1861.

It is reported that General Polk's force at Columbus, Mo., has been increased to thirteen regiments, with six field batteries, a seige battery, and three battalions of cavalry. He has a gun boat and three steamers.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson is at Belmont, opposite Columbus.

The gun boat Yankee came within three miles of Cairo yesterday, but returned without making any demonstration.

Commodore Rogers has seized the Steamers Jno. Gault, Jno. Bell and Jefferson at Paducah and Columbus.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 9th, 1861.—P. M.

A party representing the federal government in telegraph matters was here yesterday, but no steps were taken to interrupt communication. It is understood that the agent will recommend the adoption of the censor system. A censor to be placed over the offices as far in the interior of Kentucky as will be safe.

Nothing definite from Frankfort.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1861.

Cotton—Brokers' Circulars report sales for the week of 120,000 bales, of which speculators took 50,000 and exporters 19,000 bales. Prices had advanced one-sixteenth to one-eighth penny per pound. The sales on Friday, August 30th, were 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester advices are favorable. Consols 92¼ to 92¾.

Later by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 10th, 1851.

Gen. Dix has forbidden the Mayor to pay the old police. The Mayor obeys under protest.

Rolla, Mo., Sept. 10th, 1861.

Some prisoners captured in skirmishes were sent to St. Louis this morning. Two captives had McKinstry's passes in their pockets.

Gov. Jackson left Springfield last Sunday night to join the State forces.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1861.

The people's Union Convention is fully attended. Thos. G. Alverd is temporary Chairman.

Washington City, Sept. 10th, 1861.

There is great activity at the Navy Yard.

New York, Sept. 10th, 1861.

An arrival here from Barbadoes, reports the Sumter as being in that port short of coal, and that she finds difficulty in supplying hereself.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 10, 1861.

The States Rights Convention is occupying the time of the lower house. The Senate is not in session.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Sept. 10th, 1861—P. M.

No news worth telegraphing. Many rumors are afloat, some falsely, predicated upon War Department dispatches which the Department has never received, and the others are equally unfounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1861—P. M.

The *Enquirer* of to-morrow will publish a letter from Gen. Wise's camp, detailing a sharp engagement on the 2d inst., near Hawks' Nest, in the Kanawha Valley. The federals were routed and run, leaving their knapsacks, &c.; loss not reported. The Confederates had one slightly wounded.

Rumor here says that there was probably a severe battle about last Sunday between Gens. Wise's, Floyd's and Chapman's Confederate forces, and the Federals under Gen. Cox.

From St. Louis.—*Siegle Dismissed.*—The Louisville Courier prints the following extract from a private letter from St. Louis, dated Aug. 24, 1861:

Things are as bad as ever here. Men are being arrested daily, judged and consigned to the House of Labor, and imprisoned. Christian Pulls was arrested this morning and sentenced to thirty days' labor.

Brownlee is preparing to leave with his family, under the sentence to leave the State in four days.

The New York News is still coming, but it will be stopped. The Louisville Courier is cut off. All the news we get in what is picked up from persons traveling through the country. Gen. Fremont is making formidable arrangements around this city, digging entrenchments and building fortifications around the Fair Grounds and the Lafayette Park, the latter eternally ruined, the grove killed and the trees ruined.

The Democrat of this morning says that Siegel and his staff were mustered out of service on Thursday evening last. I don't understand it. It is generally believed that the run from that fight is confirmatory of the great and signal defeat of Lincoln's army, and Siegel's flight at thirty miles per day made it impossible for his enemy to catch him. If the Confederates had left the field, the wounded would have been left at the mercy of wolves and dogs, and therefore it was necessary to remain to render the duty of Christians to the dead, dying and wounded.

McCulloch took 2,500 stand of arms, ammunition for a year's supply, and sugar and coffee and other provisions.

Dogwood-Bark vs. Quinine.—The Lincoln government has stopped the supply of Quinine for the South, hoping our soldiers will die more rapidly of disease.—The inside bark of the Dogwood root is almost as good a tonic as quinine, and before the latter came into use, "dogwood-bark tea" was a common remedy with Southern people in the country, for the cure of ague-and-fever, chills, &c. *We* were once cured of the old-fashioned "shaking ague" by the use of this tea, in a short time. The dogwood tree is universal at the South, and familiar to all the large white blossoms it bears in spring. Tons of the bark can be obtained in a few weeks and dried for use. Dig up the roots, wash, scrape off the outer bark, then peel the rhind from the wood.

Bone-set, wild cherry, snake-root, &c., are excellent tonics, and all to be obtained in the South in abundance. The woods and fields teem with remedies to cure maladies, and millions of people have been made whole, without tasting one imported drug. Let the Government advertise for these remedies, if the imported kinds have become scarce or cannot