

County Recession.

Our contemporaries who have hastily understood us as asserting the doctrine of county secession, have wholly misunderstood us. We neither assert nor believe any such thing. That, indeed, would be rebellion against the sovereignty which would be the last either to advocate or sanction.

In our article of yesterday, we referred to the constitutional obstacles in the way of carrying out the transfer of territory from one State to another. We now quote the provision as we find it in the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. Art. III. Section iii., Paragraph 1.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The provisions of the Confederate Constitution upon this point, are almost identical with those of the old Federal Constitution, and evidently assert the principle of the sovereignty of a State over all its territory, which would be, of course, inconsistent with the idea of the secession or separate action of subordinate parts. Any change could only be accomplished by voluntary cession on the part of another, added to all which, the consent of Congress would have to be obtained. Accomplished in this way, the change would be perfectly consistent with the extreme notions of State Sovereignty, nay, of State nationality. We do not now recollect whether any such change or transfer has ever been made, but we would remind the editor of the Raleigh Register, that the idea is not a new one by any means, as he will recollect in the case of Norfolk and Portsmouth, at a time when he was a citizen of the State of Virginia.

The cities of the Elizabeths, situated as they are—on the south side of Hampton Roads, having most of their trade with North Carolina, and looking for more, thinking themselves cut off from the internal improvement system of their own State, and believing that if a part of North Carolina, they would be made the focus of ours, did seriously agitate the question, not of secession, but of requesting the Legislature of Virginia to cede them to North Carolina, and the Legislature of North Carolina to receive them. That idea, however, has long ago been abandoned in Norfolk and Portsmouth. These cities are now united to their State in feeling, if indeed they ever were at heart otherwise, which we do much doubt. We only allude to this matter as a practical illustration of an idea, not because it resulted in anything, nor because outside of that idea there is any great similarity in the circumstances.

The interests of this town, of this county, of this section, are identical with North Carolina—so are their feelings and their history, and so, no doubt, will be their history, but there is no disguising the fact that at sundry times they have been irritated and goaded to such a feeling of exasperation that, for the time being, they would be willing to give expression and emphasis to such feelings in the most decided and unmistakable manner. They would certainly be willing to secede from the systematic depreciation of their interests and ignorance of their wants which marked too strongly the course of action of which they know they have had a right to complain, and that bitterly. And who shall blame them for that?

But things are mending a little—perhaps all will come right after much tribulation. Things may come to be understood a little better, and the confidence to which such understanding will give rise will be something better than the blind confidence that we fear our contemporary of the Register would have us to indulge. Acts alone can insure confidence, and true kindness of spirit can alone ensure a return in kind—sincerely success or misrepresentation will do neither, while only we may neutralize much of the good effect which every action itself might produce.—Daily Journal, 3d inst.

ONE OF THE CHARLESTON PAPERS, the Courier, makes a sensible suggestion, even if it be only in reference to a matter of names or rather the handles thereof. It is, that having cut loose from the old Union, we of the Confederacy should drop many of its foolish forms and titles, as many of them as possible, say we. Why, for instance, should we multiply and perpetuate "honorable" simply because this, that or the other man may have once sat in Congress, even in the better atmosphere which we think will pervade that of the Confederacy? It is at best but a form, and may turn out to be a ridiculous one, should an "honorable" in the future course of his life prove himself to be anything else. We do not say that any will; but then who shall assure us that some may not. Call no man happy before death. If there must be handles, let them really represent something, and let them cease when they no longer serve that purpose.

From the very necessity of the case, the number of military titles must be multiplied, and if there be any titles that deserve perpetuation after the offices to which they pertain have lapsed, certainly those acquired in the military service of the country at this crisis are among the first to which this distinction should be accorded.—But may not the very number of these titles militate against their value, while, with all due respect to officers, may not hundreds and thousands of privates who have never held nor sought office or gained official designation, still have earned and established as high a claim for consideration and as just a title to the gratitude of their country as any of their commanding officers. How then shall the scale be adjusted, if not, after service is over, by all who have done their duty standing upon the same platform, with only the title and distinction which personal merit will assert and ought to receive.

Perhaps it is foolish to be over-sensitive to the criticisms of foreign travelers, no matter how intelligent, but might it not sometimes be worth while to enquire whether there may not be something that might be improved upon—some benefit that might be derived from these criticisms, even admitting their general tone to be unjust and ill-natured. Among the things universally ridiculed in this abundance of titles, so queerly at variance with democratic profession and usage. Is this ridicule wholly gratuitous? How many gentlemen in this State are addressed or referred to as "Governor"? How many as "Judge," and so on? How many men of any prominence at all, simply by their names? Let us think. And we in North Carolina are far behind most of our sister States. Why not, all through the Confederacy establish a new era—turn a fresh leaf—no longer preface the names of our Congressmen and Judges by appellations derived from England, where they belong to sprigs of nobility, or members of the Privy Council only?

We heard a rumor this morning of a collision in Pamlico Sound, between some Confederate gun-boats and some of the enemy, resulting in the sinking of two of the latter. We cannot vouch for its accuracy, as we have not seen the gentleman who is said to have brought the news.—Daily Journal, 3d inst.

We publish in another column a card from Mr. Sinclair, in reference to a communication from Lt. Col. Jones, of the Fifth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops. By doing so we do not wish to be understood as taking part in the discussion or controversy pending between these two gentlemen, both of whom we respect as men and regard as friends.

We have mislaid the paper (State Journal) containing the communication to which Mr. Sinclair refers, otherwise we should have published Col. Jones' communication simultaneously with his. Will some friend be so kind as to send us the article?

Rich!

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday or the day before, publishes solemnly and without comment, the following ridiculous effusion, which we must suppose was intended for a burlesque.

Really, we wonder how any paper as intelligently conducted as the Enquirer could have been so far taken in as to publish such a burlesque. We give the thing a place because of its perfect absurdity. The last paragraph is not richer than the rest or more lying, but it touches upon facts known to everybody about these regions. Dr. McBryde may be "one of the children of genius," but he has evidently been disinterested by his cruel "patient," who has not placed her stamp upon him much.—No! We know not whether "melancholy" has "marked him for her own," but if she has, they can settle that between them. The last we knew of the Doctor, if he be a Doctor, was his announcing in an advertisement (still unpaid) through our paper, his intention of visiting Europe, for the purpose, we think, of exploring the Pyrenees. In truth, Mr. McBryde may be a little cracked, and we think he is;—evidently he must be, and that is his best excuse, but we doubt if anybody will believe him to be a partner in the "Observer" or that either he, or either of the editors of the "Observer" are natives of New England. On the contrary, they are all natives of the section of North Carolina in which they now reside. Mr. McBryde is evidently an odd-minded person, ambitious of notoriety and rather fancying himself "a child of genius." That, we suppose, is about the worst thing about him, save his imagination.

From the Richmond Enquirer. Dr. McBryde, the Jesuit—His Dispositions. To the Editors of the Enquirer. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 24, 1861. GENTLEMEN:—The trial of Dr. Archibald A. McBryde, lately apprehended for treason, has been concluded in a neighboring county. (Robeson) The results are of a startling character. Dr. McBryde, the "Literary Apostle" of the South, as he styles himself, has ended a brief career of intrigue with the enemy by voluntarily making interesting confessions and taking the Confederate oath. He states that he has heretofore belonged to the secret order of Jesuits, which, in his position in the order was that of lay member, or socius of the second degree—the highest position being that held by the Holy Fathers and Priests, and next of an aspirant similar to that of a novice, but more despotic, in which their religion could be applied to the State and have full sway, unretarded by republican institutions; that the first step towards this end will be the disarming of the people of the North, under plausible pretences, of course; that the aims of the Republican party, at least of its leaders, are leveled as much against the masses at the North as the rights of the Southern nation; that President Lincoln, Seward, Greeley and other chiefs of the Black Republican faction are all Jesuits of the short robe; and that the whole machinery of the Lincoln Government is at this moment carried on by the Jesuits, who have the Southern last winter and Spring, was mainly owing to Dr. McBryde's late political activities. B. F. G.

We regret to learn that about four o'clock on yesterday (Wednesday) morning, a fire broke out in a large stable on the premises of Daniel L. Russell, Esq., in Brunswick county, about thirteen miles from town. From the stable the fire spread to four adjacent barns, which, with their contents, were totally destroyed. In the stable, which was burned to the ground, were fifty-five head of horses and mules, every one of which perished. Among these were three pair of valuable carriage and buggy horses and two fine saddle horses. Some live hogs were also burned up. The live stock perished from the impossibility of getting to them to take them out, as they crowded against the doors, preventing their being opened. Before they could be broken open, it was too late, so rapid was the progress of the fire.

Luckily, owing to the season of the year, the contents of the barns were not of much value. The whole loss will probably be from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, and will occasion Mr. Russell serious inconvenience, as his large crop is yet to harvest, and his whole draught stock has been swept off.

The time when the fire broke out—the fact that it broke out simultaneously in two separate places, and where no light had been used since early the night before, leads to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. It would be well, at any rate, for our farmers and planters, to say nothing of our citizens in town, to keep a watchful guard in these times. There are certain suspicious circumstances occurring which justify and demand the utmost circumspection.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

MUSIC.—We have from Mr. Whitaker, Market St., two pieces of new sheet music just issued:—"The Beauregard Minstrel Quick-Step, by A. Noir;" and "Carolina's Sons," written and dedicated to the Gallant Sons of the Carolinas, by H. W., music by T. S. Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C.

They are very neatly got up and will no doubt please upon trial.

We understand, that at a convention representing the counties of the Third Congressional District, held at Goldsboro' on the 1st inst., Owen R. Kennan, Esq., of Duplin county, was nominated for Congress and Col. Lott W. Humphrey, of Onslow, for Elector.

The Richmond Examiner, among other rumors, mentions one to which it seems to give some credence, to the effect that many of the soldiers at the Railroad Station, had told them "if they handled their guns, well, by next Saturday night they would be in Baltimore."

More than doubtful.

WE HEAR OF LITTLE from Camp Wyatt. The sea has been breaking heavily upon the beach, owing to the late and pretty long continued Easterly winds.

We learn that at the proper point, arrangements are going on nicely to give "our Northern brethren" that warm and comfortable reception, that Tom Corwin wanted the Mexicans to give our soldiers.

A steam ship of about eight hundred tons passed the camp yesterday, heading to the South.

There were no signals of any vessel in sight this morning. A large ship, full of men, was off the bar yesterday evening. Daily Journal, 4th inst.

Our Sick Soldiers. Within the last few days some three regiments have arrived here. As a matter of course there must be more or less of these men on the sick list. Such being the case, as it is well known to be, we would suggest to the ladies of town to form a general society and appoint committees to visit the sick rooms for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of the sick, and making provision for their comfort. Much good can be accomplished by a society of this sort. We know that something of the kind is much needed, and we have reason to believe that our ladies will not be backward in acting, when they are made aware of the necessity.

Individual and isolated efforts have already displayed the willingness of the ladies to give relief and assistance, but organization is necessary to render this assistance uniform and systematic.

CAMP HOWE, Sept. 30th, 1861.

Masses. FULTON & PRICE: I was in hopes that by this time I could have some news to write you, but we are as quiet as ever here.

A few days ago another masked battery opened on some of the enemies' steamers, up the river near Evansport, and succeeded in crippling three of them. One has since sunk, and the others were towed off up the river. They generally hug the Maryland shore pretty close while passing here.

It is cold here at night, and we want warm clothing and blankets badly. The State gave us a blanket apiece, but they are not much thicker or warmer than a piece of homespun. We cannot get overcoats. Our friends at home must not forget us. If blankets cannot be bought, every family ought to send one of their own to some poor shivering soldier. It is not very pleasant to lie down on the cold ground, with only one poor apology for a blanket to lie on and cover with too.

We have had frost two mornings, and am sure we will see plenty in the morning.

I hope you will be well-prepared to defend yourselves about the coast when Old Ab's crew comes on. Give them a warm reception.

By the way, everybody in our regiment was very much pleased at your editorial in the Journal that came today, and the general remark was, "I think as Fulton do." The Journal is a great institution.

Truly yours, WILMINGTON.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent must assured that we have things prepared—all nearly completed—to give the Hessians the warmest sort of reception, should they show their faces upon our soil, or come near enough to our batteries.

We would here call the attention of the ladies of Wilmington, and everywhere within the range of our circulation, to the importance of providing immediately warm clothing and blankets for our soldiers in Virginia.—Much, we are aware, has already been done, and much more can be accomplished. Let every family furnish all the blankets possible, and substitute for their own household, comfortable made of cotton. Every man's wife can make up bed clothing sufficient to keep them comfortable, and spare the blankets for the use of the brave men in camp. Who will be first? The cold nights are upon our men, and they must be provided for—both in Virginia and at home. Every woman in the county and State should, and we have no doubt will, do all in their power to furnish clothing.

EXTORTION.—Go into a dry-goods store and ask for a pair of negro blankets and if you can get them at all you will probably be informed that the price is six dollars for a pair of blankets that probably cost one dollar and thirty-three cents. We give this as an example—an instance.

It may be said that anything is worth what it will bring in open market. So it is. But do negro blankets or other goods bring the prices now demanded for them in "open" market. Can the present state of things be endured open market? Surely not. The people of the whole Confederate States are making sacrifices cheerfully for the cause. We are daily making appeal to our people for blankets for the soldiers, and people are giving from their own households articles usually deemed of indispensable necessity; yet while this is going on, something else also is going on. Prices have been put up three to four hundred per cent. Monopoly and speculation stand between the people and the soldiers and become the masters of, and dictators to, both. Is this right?

Why, if a company is destined for Fort Caswell, must it be transported to Raleigh, and then transported back again at an expense of time, money and railroad? Such is the case, but why it should be so, we don't know.

For the Journal. Within the last few weeks, I have had numerous solicitations from the different counties of this District, to announce myself a candidate for the next Congress of the Confederate States.

I have refrained from pursuing this course, in the hope, that the people of the District would take some public action in the matter. The election is near at hand and it is time that something should be done.

I do not desire to have the appearance of forcing myself upon the District, but I have been induced to believe by representations made to me by gentlemen from every county in the District, that a portion of the people desire to vote for me at the ensuing election.

I have not sought the position, for while I am aware of the honor it confers, I am equally convinced of the responsibilities appertaining to it.

At a critical period of our country's history, like the present, it is the duty of every person to accept of whatever post may be assigned him.

If a majority of the people should think proper to assign me to this distinguished position, I should feel flattered by the manifestation of their partiality and should feel it my duty to serve them as far as my humble ability would admit.

It was to me a source of great regret that I was prevented, by severe illness, from discharging my duty to the District in the Provisional Congress; but I had the consolation to know that the interests of our people were ably represented by my distinguished colleague, Hon. Gen. Davis.

In regard to a canvass of the District, I do not believe that the people desire anything of the kind, as divisions might result therefrom.

Too much speech making was one of the greatest evils under the Old Government, and one of the principal causes of its downfall.

At the present time nothing is to be more deprecated than useless divisions, for the public interests demand a perfect union of our people, and the application of all their energies to the prosecution of the unjust and illegitimate war now waged against us.

Very respectfully, T. D. McDOWELL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. W. T. J. Vann acknowledges the receipt of blankets and socks as donations for state Troops, from the following persons: viz. Mrs. O. L. Fihay, Mrs. W. E. Freeman, Mrs. M. Y. Davis, A. C. Smith, Mrs. Alfred Martin, Mrs. Edward Taylor, Miss A. E. Burns, Mrs. Woolven, Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Mrs. Dr. W. H. Moore, Miss Flora Potter, Mrs. John Banks.

From the Raleigh Standard. Hon. Warren Winslow. This gentleman, who seems to regard himself as the embodiment of all authority in North Carolina, has thought proper, in order to shift the responsibility of the unfortunate affair at "Hatteras" from where it belongs, to misrepresent and slander the brave spirits who are now prisoners of war, and, consequently, unable to appear and refute the vile calumny which this man would heap upon them.

But, Mr. Editor, "though Hatteras be lost, all is not lost." Many from that command were, from sickness and other causes, "on furlough" and therefore could not participate in that fierce conflict where their comrades were sacrificed—through whose fault it is not for us to say. But when it is sought to be charged to the "laziness," the "cowardness," and the "but we will not defend by writing the word"—of our comrades, our feelings burn with indignation, and in a meeting of those who were not in "Hatteras" from where not in the fight at Hatteras, we were deputed a committee to deny in behalf of the absent, and rebel with full force, the imputation sought to be cast upon them and us. We refer to his conversation with gentlemen from Gates and Franklin counties, which took place in the case on the 10th of September. P. JORDAN, RICH'D T. BARNES, G. W. WORTHINGTON, Com. Murfreesboro', September, 1861.

For the Journal.

The ladies of the "Columbus Aid Society" are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

Mr. D. Batten, 1 blanket; Mrs. M. G. Baldwin, 5 yards cloth; R. M. M. Backcloth, R. M. M. Backcloth, Mrs. J. R. Kelly, 3 shirts and 7 pairs drawers; Miss C. Smith, 1 pr. socks; Miss Annie Toon, 100 yds cloth and 1 pr. socks; Miss C. Wiggins, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. M. R. Morrison, 3 yds. cloth, 2 prs. socks, 1 blanket; J. H. McKenzie, 5 in goods; T. Suggs, \$1.60 in goods; J. W. Ellis, 5 in goods; Mrs. J. W. Ellis, 6 yards cloth, 2 prs. socks; J. Wyatt House, 63 yds of cloth; A. J. Troy, 50 yds. cloth, 1 pr. socks; 1 pair wool. Miss M. Byrne, 4 yds. cloth; 1 pr. socks; Mrs. E. A. Duncanson, 3 yds. cloth; Miss F. Powell, 5 yards cloth, 4 pounds cotton; Mrs. Winnifred Smith, 6 yds. cloth; T. S. Memory, 816 in goods; Mrs. T. S. Memory, 2 blankets, 2 prs. socks; Alfred Smith, 37 yds. drilling; Miss M. J. Yates, 4 pr. socks; Mrs. A. T. Memory, 1 pr. socks, 1 bible; Mrs. David Smith, 5 yds. twining; Mrs. Nancy Sumner, 1 quilt, 1 pr. socks; Samuel Bright, 3 pounds wool; Mrs. E. A. Sumner, 2 prs. socks; Miss S. E. Prigden, 3 yds. cloth; S. C. Watkins, 11 yds cloth; N. McPherson, 3 prs. socks; 3 yards twine; 4 prs. socks; E. D. Williams, 18 prs. socks; S. E. Hughes, 1 bolt cloth; N. M. Thompson, 1 pr. socks; A. G. Brown, 2 pr. socks; Mrs. P. George, 101 yds. cloth; Miss Lucie Smith, 15 in goods; Miss Amanda Smith, 45 in goods; M. Howell, 12 prs. socks; U. Ward, 1 blanket; Mrs. J. Gore, 1 blanket, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. D. Gore, 1 quilt, 1 sheet; H. C. Rockwell, 4 shirts, 1 gross buttons, 6 prs. socks; Mrs. A. Ward, 1 blanket, 1 towel; A. Ward, 2 blankets, 1 quilt; T. Ward, 1 blanket, 1 pr. socks; Miss J. A. Duncanson, 2 yards cloth; Mrs. O. Hobbs, 1 blanket, 3 prs. socks; Mrs. C. Powell, 1 blanket; 1 pr. socks; Mrs. H. Wooten 1 pair pillow, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. Wright, 1 blanket; M. Kellam, 5 yds. cloth; G. L. Brown, 3 yards cloth, 1 pr. socks, 1 pillow; Mrs. Rhody Porter, 1 pillow, 1 bible; Mrs. C. Porter, 1 pillow; 1 bible; Mrs. Lippie Griffin, 2 pillows, 1 blanket, 1 quilt; J. A. Meares, \$2.00 in goods; J. Bamberger, 1 bolt cloth.

Cash Received.—Miss S. V. Crier, \$1.00; T. V. Chinis, \$1.00; T. J. Gattis, \$1.00; P. L. Peacock, \$5.00; L. Peacock, \$10.00; D. Smith, 50 cts; D. E. Sims, \$1.00; T. J. Batt's 50 cts; R. D. Sessions, 40 cts; S. Chaney, 50 cts; M. Curry, 40 cts; T. W. Barton, \$1.00; W. H. Lane, \$1.00; D. Meares, \$1.00; J. W. Owen, \$1.00; R. Wooten, \$5.00; H. Lennon, \$5.00; F. Lennon, \$1.00; 100 yd. Williamson, \$2.00; S. Sumner, \$1.00; A. J. Taylor, 50 cts; J. E. Powell, 50 cts; J. M. Gore, \$1.00; W. J. Wiggins, \$1.00; J. Meares, \$1.00; Mr. Forman, 50 cts; J. H. Harris, 50 cts; Mrs. Frik, 50 cts; J. R. Obery, \$1.00; J. A. Evans, 13 cts; B. Rowell, 50 cts; Billy Baldwin, 50 cts; W. G. Smith, 50 cts; C. G. Wyche, \$2.00; H. P. Young, 50 cts; T. J. Hobbs, 50 cts; Mrs. U. Z. Wood, \$1.00; Bettie, 50 cts; Nellie, 50 cts; E. C. Watkins, 10 cts; Alex. Powell, 25 cts; Luke J. Yates, \$1.00; H. J. Smith, 25 cts; J. J. Everitt, \$1.00; J. Stansell, 25 cts; H. Williamson, 25 cts; Mrs. Rebecca Rhiddick, 50 cts; Mrs. Abolom Powell, \$1.40 cts; J. M. McGowan, \$2.00; D. P. Shaw, \$1.00; D. Canan, \$1.00; W. M. Holmes, \$1.00; U. F. Boswell, \$1.00; Mr. James, \$2.00; C. Barber, \$1.00; M. Holton, \$1.00; A. F. Warr, \$1.00; James Ward, \$1.00; Joseph Gore, \$1.00; J. H. Gore, \$1.00; L. Bryant, \$1.00; John Arnold, \$1.00; J. A. Stephens, 45 cts; E. T. G. Collier, \$1.00; W. Williamson, Jr., \$1.00; Colonel J. Gore, 25 cts; D. Shaw, 25 cts; M. Kellam, 50 cts; C. McCaskey, 10 cts; J. M. Sumner, 50 cts; J. P. Perry, 50 cts; M. Campbell, 50 cts; D. Council, 25 cts; C. K. Baldwin, 50 cts; (R. Spaulding, 50 cts; H. Spaulding, 50 cts; W. White, 50 cts, 50 cts, 50 cts).

Our Society has been organized just one month, and so far we are progressing finely with our work, having now on hand over 250 garments ready made, 300 pairs socks, 500 blankets and quilts. We have ordered one thousand yards of cloth from Raleigh and are waiting to have our Soldiers comfortably clothed for the winter.

By order of the President, MISS AMANDA SMITH, Secretary.

Any paper copying this report will confer a favor on the "Columbus Aid Society."

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal, CAMP 28TH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS, Oct. 4th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: Being one of low esteem—yet occupying an honorable position (private) in the regiment, I have concluded to pen a few lines for your notice, and, if you meet your approbation, please give them a place in your Journal. There are nearly one thousand men in this regiment; we have come out as "Soldiers of the South," and I hope will do well in that cause, which, at the present time, seems to be the leading theme. Now, I think there should be two objects in view at the present time, first, to offer divine writ; second, to serve our country; but I perceive that many have neglected the first, and some few, the latter. Now we are not going to select either of these parties, yet while we are having officers set over us, why not have both kinds.

When the children of Israel went forth to war against their enemies, the officers of God were the first to lead the host, and the civil officers followed—but we have no officer of God set apart for us. Though I believe there are many soldiers of the cross, they are left without a leader, and this is a trying place upon the little flock; and would suggest that they have an officer to drill them.

Messrs. Editors: "When the host goeth forth against these enemies, then keep thee from every evil thing." (T. xxii. 3). Now there are many in our camps that have never thought of the necessity of obeying such commandments, because they have not been taught to reflect upon God's laws.

"The word of the Lord which came unto Jeremiah the prophet—at what instant I shall speak concerning a nation—to build and to plant it, if it do evil in my sight, that it obey not my voice, then will I regret of the good wherewith I said I would benefit them; and destruction will be their portion. Hence this thing should be attended to at once, and such rules made in the camps would insure a hearing of these necessary points.

Let us have a Chaplain, friend the ministry, that "all things may be done to the honor and glory of God."

For the Journal. MELVILLE, ALAMANCE COUNTY, Oct. 1st, 1861.

We must confess, Mr. Editor, that in these turbulent times—the great cry of the people is, "give us facts: news concerning the war." A communication from this section of our State, which from its geographical situation, affords but few facilities for satisfying that cry, seems somewhat out of place; and, but for one consideration, which is that we should desire to know, as accurately as possible, how the work is going on in every part of North Carolina, we would not be so bold. How goes the work in Alamance? Let us answer this question by asking another: How went it nearly a century ago, when among her own hills and forests the war-cry was heard, and her sons upon their native soil contended with an enemy more honorable than the present one?

Mr. Editor, in the youth, in the year of '61, we beheld again the heroes of '75. The same instincts, the same anything that savors in the least of tyranny; the same hearty determination to regulate whatever interferes with the enjoyment of freedom; in a word, the same glorious old North Carolina spirit shines forth as brightly as ever, and from man, woman and child, we hear the universal sentiment—a supreme contempt for Abraham the stupid, and sincere affection for George Jeff. Davis. When the blast of War sounded in April last, instantly the young men of the county obeyed its call. Four companies, most of them containing between eighty and a hundred men, are now in Virginia, one situated in the rear part of our own State, and a gentleman here in our raising sixth, which no doubt, will soon be ready for the field. But should the necessity become more urgent, and a hundred thousand men be found in the ranks, for the sturdy old farmers of Alamance, not content with consoling their boys to the service of their country, will themselves, when they feel their duty, exchange the plow for the rifle, and stand side by side, father and son will struggle for their rights.

But let us not forget the ladies. The spinning wheel, the knitting needle and loom—things which were about to appear and retire the vile calumny which this man would heap upon them.

But, Mr. Editor, "though Hatteras be lost, all is not lost." Many from that command were, from sickness and other causes, "on furlough" and therefore could not participate in that fierce conflict where their comrades were sacrificed—through whose fault it is not for us to say. But when it is sought to be charged to the "laziness," the "cowardness," and the "but we will not defend by writing the word"—of our comrades, our feelings burn with indignation, and in a meeting of those who were not in "Hatteras" from where not in the fight at Hatteras, we were deputed a committee to deny in behalf of the absent, and rebel with full force, the imputation sought to be cast upon them and us. We refer to his conversation with gentlemen from Gates and Franklin counties, which took place in the case on the 10th of September.

P. JORDAN, RICH'D T. BARNES, G. W. WORTHINGTON, Com. Murfreesboro', September, 1861.

Secretary Meminger, of the Federal Government, Oct. 4th, 1861.

act of the last session of Congress, has delivered at Nashville, Tenn., a report on goods, wares, and merchandise imported or exported.

The Examiner of this morning indicates a strong movement on the part of the Federal Government, to seize upon the coast of Virginia, and to capture the batteries of the rebels, but it is believed that the Federal Government has been informed, as they do not know the precise location of our batteries.

By the Southern and Western Lines. Everything is quiet. THOMAS, Va., Oct. 2d, 1861, P. M. report the burning of Fall's Church by the Federal troops advanced to that point after the Confederates had fallen back. With this exception there is no news, nothing from Western Virginia.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1st, 1861. The Chicago Tribune of the 25th acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the report of the Federal Government, which was furnished to the Memphis Avalanche by the Memphis Tribune. The report is a long and detailed one, and contains a great deal of interesting information. It is believed that the Federal Government has been informed, as they do not know the precise location of our batteries.

Finally the Federalists held a council of war and decided to send out a detachment of Federal troops to capture the batteries of the rebels, but it is believed that the Federal Government has been informed, as they do not know the precise location of our batteries.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 28th, 1861. The Memphis Avalanche has a special dispatch from Lexington, Va., which says that the Federal troops have been driven back to the Potomac. The report is a long and detailed one, and contains a great deal of interesting information. It is believed that the Federal Government has been informed, as they do not know the precise location of our batteries.

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