THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

Rumors.

From present indications it would appear that the Federal fleet has already or is about collecting off our bars. Pickets who left Camp Wyatt this morning at 2 o'clock, report heavy cannonading in the direction of Fort Caswell, previous to their departure. Similar reports are said to have been heard in town about the same hour, by some of our citizens. It may be that the blockading Steamers were after another corn cracker, or the firing heard may have been signal guns for the concentration of the fleet. One thing is quite evident, that nothing definite has yet been received from our fortifications, and we would suggest to our citizens the propriety of keeping cool on the subject—but at the same time to be prepared for any emergency—as there is no telling at what moment we may all be called upon to assist in the defence of our homes, wives, children and property, from the ravages of an invading force of hessians. We hardly think the enemy have yet shown themselves, or that an attempt will be made to land or force our works to-day. Not a word, so far as we can learn, has been received from any of the fortifications on the coast since early this morning. If any thing of a serious nature had taken place it would have been officially reported at Headquarters by this time, 12 M.

P. S. A gentleman just up from Col. Clingman's Camp reports no vessels in sight at 9 o'clock this morning. He confirms the reports of the firing in the direction of Fort Caswell last night.

Daily Jouvnal, 1st inst.

The heavy cannonading reported to have been heard in the direction of Fort Caswell on Thursday night, turns out to be nothing more than the trial of a new gun which had been mounted the previous day, or something of that sort. We must confess that we are somewhat surprised to learn that such indiscreetness should be allowed by the commander of any Fort, particularly at a time when everybody was momentarily expecting an attack from the enemy. Some arrangement should be entered into between the different fortiffications, by which commanders of each station will understand the meaning of any firing, so as to prevent undue excitement. Our community, and we presume all others, are tired of false alarms, and do hope some method will be adopted to prevent a repetition.

JUDGE OF THE SIXTH CIRCUIT.—We learn from the State *Journal* that "the Governor and Council of State have appointed Thomas Ruffin, Jr., of Alamance, Judge of the Superior Court for the Sixth Circuit, vice Hon. J. M. Dick, deceased. In this appointment the Governor and Council have met the expectations of the people who know Mr. Ruffin. He is a gentleman of undoubted ability and high legal attainments, and if he accepts the appointment, will bring to the discharge of the duties of his high office, in addition to his learning and legal attainments, the essential requisites of honesty and fidelity."

WE MENTIONED yesterday that Capt. Howard's Cavalry Company had returned from Swansboro', Onslow County. We are gratified in being able to state, on the authority of Capt. Howard and also of his troop generally, that their reception and treatment from the citizens on the route and at Swansboro', was of the most hospitable nature. Every comfort that could be desired was freely extended to the troop by the citizens of Swansboro'. This kind attention will long be remembered by the troop and their relatives and friends.

Daily Journal, 1st inst.

THE BIG FLEET.—The Newbern *Progress* of the 31st ult., says that "Commodore Lynche sent one of his naval vessels down to Hatteras recently to look out for the big fleet of which we have heard so much of late.—There was one vessel inside and too or three out, but no trace of the great expedition could be seen. The guns at the Fort and the vessel inside both opened fire on our vessel, firing some 20 or 25 shots, to which our vessel responded ten or a dozen times—"nobody hurt" on either side. The steamer left there Tuesday at 1 o'clock and arrived here early yesterday morning.

"The above facts were furnished us by the politeness of one of the officers who says, that if the great expedition has sailed it must have gone on further South."

The steamer Keystone State arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 25ih ult. When off Cape Hatterass on Monday she encountered a severe gale, lasting until Tuesday, during which the Keystone State separated from her prize in charge of Lieut. Donaldson.—The prize drifted to the westward and the steamer to the eastward, separating them 167 miles before the steamer could go in search of her. When found she was steering on the direct course.

They Keystone State left Philadelphia on the 19th of July, and has since travelled fifteen thousand miles in search of the privateer Sumter. She arrived at Port-au-Prince five days after the Sumter left the last place. She heard of the Sumter at Surinam, where she was from the 19th of August to the 1st of September.—The Keystone State arrived at Surinam on the 19th of September.

She spoke the United States steamer Flag off Charleston on last Saturday—all well.

WE ARE requested to state that the note which appeared in this paper last week from "An Invincible" of the 28th regiment, did not originate from "Head Quarters" of said regiment. We make the statement as requested, still we are unable to discover the point amied at. The writer no doubt stated facts, as he knew them to exist, and it matters but very little whether they came from a private or from "head quarters," provided they are facts, and the author desired to so express himself.

THE ROMNEY FIGHT!—A dispatch to the Richmond papers under date of Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 31st, says that the editor of the Lynchburg *Republican* has just received a letter from a member of Colonel McDonell's Cavalry, fully confirming the defeat of the Confederates at Romney.

"Our forces were attacked in two directions by an overwhelming force of Federals, and after a fight of two hours were forced to make a precipitate retreat, leaving behind baggage of every description, commissary and quartermaster's stores and papers and three pieces of cannon.

"Our whole force was between five and six hundred, of which two hundred and fifty were cavalry and the balance militia.

"The enemy had five thousand men, and their cavalry equalled our whole force. It was impossible for us to get reinforcements from any point, as our men everywhere were fighting more than ten times their number. It is impossible to arrive at our loss, but many are missing, and it is believed a considerable portion were killed, wounded and taken prisoners."

RETURNED.—Just as we go to press Capt. Howard's Company of Cavelry have arrived from Swansboro', Onslow County. They have been off on duty about eleven days.

WHAT CAN BE DONE!—Thos. C. Craft, Esq., grocer, Market street, slaughtered, a few days since, two pigs raised on his lot in town, 8½ months old, one of which weighed 187 and the other 186 pounds.

Wednesday Next

Electors are chosen by general ticket. Members of Congress by districts. We cannot state precisely the candidates in the different districts, but we may fairly take it for granted that these candidates or their friends will take care to enlighten the soldiers upon the fact of their candidacy and peculiar fitness for office, not, of course, that any of them want the office for themselves, but are willing to suffer under the burden of public station for a while—all because of their desire to serve their country.

In the first district we notice the name of W. N. H. Smith, Esq., former representative and present delegate to the Congress at Richmond. In the second district R. R. Bridgers, Esq., of Edgecombe, appears to have no opposition. In the third district, Owen R. Kenan, Thomas I. Faison, F. D. Koonce, E. A. Thompson and —— Thomas, Eqs., are candidates. In the fourth we have heard no name spoken of in opposition to T. D. McDowell, Esq., present delegate to the Provisional Congress. We presume there will be none. In the Raleigh district, the fifth, there are any number of candidates, but really we have not been able to keep the run of them. There are in the field, we believe, Hon. A. H. Arrington, of Nash; Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville; Mr. Josiah Turner, of Orange; Mr. J. H. Gooch, former Sheriff of —————; in the Greensborough district, the sixth, we understand that the contest is mainly between Mr. McLean and Mr. Dick. Mr. McLean is a Southern Rights man to the core. We hardly see how Mr. Dick can be assigned any place in Southern politics. In the Chatham district, the seventh, there are several candidates. Among others, Hon. Hugh Waddell, Mr. Christian, of Montgomery, and Mr. Headen, of Chatham. In the Salisbury district, the eighth, there may be several candidates, but the indications are that Mr. Lander, of Lincoln is generally looked upon as the man. In the mountain district, the tenth, we notice the names of Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, Mr. Carder, probably of Buncombe, Mr. A. T. Davidson, of Cherokee, whose autograph signature we have possessed for some time. It is written at the bottom of a five dollar note of the Miners and Planters Bank, and is a very respectable "fist."—It is No. 1086, letter B. We have to *let her be*, at present, for no body will take her off our hands.

There is another district, the ninth, we think, but we are not able just now to say who are the candidates, if any, with the exception of Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke. As we said before, however, no doubt these gentlemen, if they desire the soldiers' votes, will keep them posted. We do not, in all cases, know the christian name of the candidates.—*Daily Journal, 31st ult.*

The Fleet.

We take the following interesting account of the sailing of the Federal fleet from the Norfolk *Day Book* of the 30th ultimo. We may look out for their appearance at any time or at any point. Their progress will probably be slow, as the transports may have to be towed, the wind which is northerly, will, however, bring them along pretty fast:—

From the Norfolk Day Book, Oct. 30th.

SAILING OF THE FEDERAL FLEET.—We learn from a gentleman who reached this city yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, from the beach, that the Federal fleet began leaving the Roads between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and that when he left, nearly if not all, of two thirds of it, had reached the Capes.

He represents the sailing of this fleet as the grandest spectacle of the kind he ever witnessed, and says that the Flag Ship Minnesota led off, followed by the steam gunboats, and these again by the transports. The latter being towed by the steamers—the Great Republic was towed out by the same steamer that brought her in.

He also states that many of the vessels were filled to completion with men—that he saw them distinctly upon the decks, and heard their cheering as they left.

We have been informed since writing the above, that the Confederate Signal Boat which left her point of observation about three o'clock in the afternoon, reports that all the Federal vessels have gone with the exception of two, viz: The Hunters and Baltimore steamer.

We also learn from the same source, that an immense white signal was displayed from Fortress Monroe, after the sailing of the fleet, and remained there for over an hour.

Where this fleet has gone, we, of course, do not as yet know; but the announcement of their defeat will soon end all speculations upon the subject.

THE THEATRE was decidedly full last night on the occasion of the presentation of the juvenile cantata, entitled the Palace of Industry or the Poetry of Labor. We hazard nothing in saying that all present were highly gratified, and, as we overheard many remark, "wouldn't have missed it for any thing."

The amount of labor which it cost to drill so many children so thoroughly, and to get up all the details of music and costume, must have been immense, and its complete success is the highest encomium, as it is no doubt the most gratifying reward which could be bestowed upon Mrs. Cushing and the other ladies to whose tasteful and patriotic efforts we are indebted for the arrangement of the affair.

The *tableaux*, the concerted pieces, the soldiers' drilling, all and singular, were good, each by itself; when combined they were strikingly beautiful, rising, as it were, with the occasion, and producing an effect at the close, which was perfectly magical.

The workers, the sewing girls, the flower girls, the gypsies, the little hay makers, the fairies, the soldiers, the Young Republic, the Fairy Queen, the orchestra, all did their parts well, contributing to a general result so completely successful as a whole that it would perhaps be invidious to select particular parts for special mention.

We conclude by stating that we have heard enquiries as to whether the representation could be repeated. We are unable to say. We can only remark that the ladies are patriotic, and if possible, and a request should be made, we feel assured that it will be complied with.

P. S. We have the pleasure of stating that by particular request the representation of the Palace of Industry will be repeated on to-morrow, Friday night.

We would suggest that tickets be offered for sale at the Book Stores to-morrow, so as to avoid the crush and detention arising from the necessity of purchasing at the door.—*Daily Journal, 31st ult.*

POLITICAL MATTERS.—We have declined entering into any discussion or controversy in reference to the election for Congress from this or any other district, for reasons which have frequently been given in this paper.

The limits imposed upon ourselves we have also required to be respected by our correspondents, as a matter of course. Even as advertisements we would rather that newspaper discussion, amounting to a canvass, should be avoided; but we do not feel at liberty to close our advertising columns where our rules are not violated by any reflection upon private character.

We make these remarks in order that our position in reference to such things may be understood, as we trust it will be. In cities of other States, North and South this matter is so usual and so well understood that no explanation would be necessary.

OUR telegraphic reports announce the arrival off Charleston harbor of a French war vessel. The *Courier* of yesterday says that about 9 A. M., (Thursday) we noticed a French flag flying from Fort Sumter, which gave notice of the arrival of the stranger, and during the day the Emperor's Consul took the steamer Aid and proceeded down the Bay, a boat from the war vessel meeting the Aid inside the harbor. A second boat from the Frenchman in the meantime reached the city, in charge of an officer, and having on board W. E. Molyneaux, the British Consul at Savannah, and lady, who were passengers from New York. The man-of-war is the Steam Corvette Prony, commanded by Captain De Fontanges. She sailed from New York October 26th, and has touched off this bar to communicate with the Consul. She is armed with six guns.

THE DESTINATION OF THE FEDERAL FLEET.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 1st inst., learns from the returned North Carolinians, who have been released by the Federal government from imprisonment, and who had been detained for a couple of weeks at the Rip Raps, that "they heard the matter discussed pretty freely as to the destination of the federal fleet, which recently sailed; that it is to be divided, and one portion sent to Beaufort and Wilmington, one portion to Mobile, and another to Charleston, and if they meet with such success as they anticipate at these points, they will continue their operations at other points on the Southern coast, and after it gets a little colder, they intend to pay Norfolk a visit."

Of course the above information is given by the passengers as they heard it, but it is not probable that it can be considered as being in any way official. We give it for what it may be worth.

The *Day Book* learns from a gentleman from Currituck Beach, that thirty-seven of the fleet were observed to pass that place Wednesday.

Nothing has been heard of the fleet since it passed Currituck. If the squadron is destined for our coast it is time it had made its appearance. Last night would have been a glorious time for them to have been close in to the shore. Some of their forces could certainly have been landed without an effort on their part, and received their quota of Southern soil—2 by 6 feet—or been buried in the ocean and eaten up by Sharks. The wind was from the right quarter if they had only availed themselves of its favors. We fear they kept off, and our people will not have the pleasure of burying any of them.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

CAMP WYATT, N. C., Oct. 28th, 1861.

At a meeting of the Wilmington Light Infantry, held as above, Capt Savage was called to the Chair, and Sergt. James appointed Secretary.

A committee, consisting of Sergt. Moore, Private H. Lloyd and H. W. Gardner, was appointed, who offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep regret of the untimely death of our companion in arms, W. Robinson, therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing with deep humility to the decree of an All-wise Providence, we can but lament the death of one, who, by his gentleness of disposition and kindness of heart, had endeared himself to all.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathies to the family of the deceased assuring them that, although he did not meet his fate amidst the storm of battle, still his was the death of the patriot soldier.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Wilmington Journal, with a request to publish.

HENRY SAVAGE, Chairman.

T. C. JAMES, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3d INFANTRY N. C. S. TROOPS, CAMP FOWE, Oct. 29, 1861.

At a meeting of Capt. Redd's Company E, 3d Regiment N. C. S. T., Sergt. J. P. Oates was requested to act as Chairman and Corp. Jenkins was requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, on motion of Sergt. Stokley, a Committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Company, relative to the death of private F. Green, of Company E.

The chair appointed on said Committee W. S. Everitt, J. R. King and Jacob Horn, and on motion of Corp. Mills, the Chairman was added, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, The startling news of the death of our beloved fellow soldier in arms, F. Green, Company E, 3d Regiment N. C. S. T having reached us, who was at the hospital in Fredericksburg—

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the loss of our much esteemed friend and companion in arms, we can but submit to the all-wise providence of his maker, who knows best.

Resolved, That in as much as he has been cut off in the prime of life, and while he was defending his country, by the all-wise God, we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a testimonial of respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal, with the request that it publish the same.

On motion of Sergt. King, the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Corp. Sidbury, the meeting adjourned.

J. P. OATES, Chairman.

JOSEPH JENKINS, Secretary.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto, in their conflict with their enemies, and to be unto them a shield:

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him belongeth the victory, and in humble Dependence upon His Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies and put them to confusion and shame:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, in view of the impending conflict, do hereby set apart FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the Reverend Clergy and the people of these Confederate States, to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms, that He may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

SEAL. Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Secretary of State.

THE BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.—Our batteries on the Lower Potomac are reported to be doing excellent service in maintaining a strict blockade of the water avenue to Washington. This communication has been hitherto of the utmost importance to the enemy; and it is estimated that five millions of army supplies came up the Potomac this season, prior to the unmasking of our batteries. Late Northern accounts mention that there was only ten days forage on hand in Washington, some days ago, and that an immense stock had been intercepted in the river by the Confederate batteries.—*Richmond Examiner, 1st.*

The Affair at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

The Federal account of Commodore Hollin's exploit at the Southwest Pass represent that it was the war steamer Richmond which was struck by the "ram" and that "the hole, five inches in diameter, in her hull, did not sink her, as alleged." The Federals deny that they lost a man, either killed, wounded, or missing. The haste with which the vessels endeavored to get over the bar and out to sea is alluded to, and the same authority informs us that ships were sent from Fort Pickens to their relief. Thus it appears if the Yankee mariners were not hurt, they were very badly frightened.

Richmond Dispatch.

ASHORE.—The Brig Seraphim, Captain Ramsey, of Baltimore, went ashore on Currituck Beach last Saturday night.

The Seraphim was bound to Baltimore from Rio de Janeiro. She had eight souls aboard—all of whom were saved, as was also the cargo, with the exception of a few articles which were thrown overboard.—*Norfolk Day Book, 30th.*

DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.—In view of the especial malignity exhibited by the North towards the Palmetto State in general, and towards Charleston in particular, we are happy to announce that all our defences are now in perfect order, and that Gen. Ripley is ready, if not anxious, to give the invaders a warm reception. Yesterday the families on Sullivan's Island received notice to remove. In the event of an attack, they might have greatly embarrassed our forces. We also hear, on good authority, that a series of obstructions, of a somewhat unusual character, have been placed across the harbor entrance. We don't envy the occupants of any hostile vessel, that, entangled in these obstructions, may be subjected to the cross fire of the big Columbiads, Dahlgrens and rifled guns of the batteries of Forts Moultrie and Sumter.—*Mercury.*

A SHORT SERMON ON MANLINESS.—Learn from the earliest days to inure your principles against the peril of ridicule; you can no more exercise your reason if you live in constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you are in the constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals, do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it not for insolence, but seriously and grandly—as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.—*Sidney Smith.*

A Pithy Speech.

We commend to the attention of our soldiers and our people the following short and eminently sensible address, delivered by Col. Thomas, of the 15th Regiment Georgia Volunteers, on the morning of the 17th October, at the Camp, near Centreville, Va:

SOLDIERS: The appearances surrounding us indicate we will have a fight in a few days—perhaps in one day. We have been mistaken so often, however, that I will not venture to prophesy with perfect certainty.

I, like yourselves, have never been in battle. It will be as novel a sensation to me as to you. But by inquiry among those who have seen and felt it, I have learned something that perhaps would be useful and interesting to you. The great object our enemies seem to have in view, is to invent some means or to find some plan, by which they can kill us without being hurt themselves. If we adopt some method to circumvent this single feature of their tactics, they are helpless, and we have them at our mercy. The sole thing, therefore necessary, is to go up and see. We are told some of the rifles in your hands will kill a man half a mile. Don't you believe it; it is all stuff. No gun will kill a man that far, and if they could, no one can hit a man three hundred yards with any certainty. You go up within a hundred yards or less, and then your marksmanship will tell. Get close to them, stand firm, aim well, and not a single regiment they have will stand before you five minutes.

But their artillery—their terrible big guns—we hear they have two hundred of the finest pieces of artillery in the world. Well, I hope it is true—we want the guns—we are entitled to them—we know how to use them, and they don't—and Providence never intended that fine cannon, nor any thing else, should be held by those who understand not their use. After diligent inquiry, I can hear of but one single man on our side killed by their cannon at the battle of Manassas Plains. Providence fought with us at Manassas. He will fight with us again if we are brave. He loves valor, and he loves a valiant soldier. He will help us, but He will not drop cannon down to us out of the skies. He expects to help us by putting it into the hearts of our enemies to bring the cannon in our reach, and there He expects us to take them.

Another marked feature of the fight, if we get into one, you will find to be the whistling of the shells.—Our enemies have succeeded admirably in constructing a harmless instrument, which makes a curious and unpleasant noise, and it has this wonderful peculiarity: it seems to be coming straight at every man who hears it. Now, we know it can't be coming at but one man, or, at most, two; and the truth is, it is coming at nobody. You have nothing to do but pay close attention to your hind sight, and the whistling of the shells will, after a little, become rather a small matter in the grand drama you are acting. The man who hears thunder is never struck by the lightning. The great implement of war you hold in your hands—the musket and the bayonet—and your enemies have none better or more terrible.

Another feature of the fight will be the falling of the killed and wounded. It is a trying thing to a man to see his friends fall side by side, and our first impulse is to carry them to the rear. But remember, the best way to save your wounded friend is not four or five to have the ranks, and thus weaken and break your line. This will insure his destruction and your own by the trampling and bayonets of your enemies. Your wounded friends ought to be in the rear, and you ought to be between them and the foe. Now, the plainest and most effectual way to do this is to close up your ranks and advance on the enemy.

Soldiers, you fight for your liberty, your country, your wives and your children. You cannot afford to be defeated. Your fate would be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to an enemy you abhor. Your enemies are bought with a price—fifty dollars per head bounty and large pay induce them to enter the ranks to destroy your rights. Can you yield to such a foe?—With one powerful blow let us crush them, and return home to our families and friends.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM OLD POINT.—The Federal fleet having sailed from Old Point, Gen. Wool sent up a flag of truce steamer yesterday afternoon, to convey to this city two ladies, Mrs. L. Hutchinson, of this city, who has been North to settle up some of her business with the Lincoln Government, and Mrs. Magraw, of New Orleans, together with the following Southern soldiers, made prisoners at the surrender of Hatteras, and who were released on taking an oath not to take up arms against the United States, until properly exchanged:

Smith Mercer, Jonesboro' Guards.
Logan Matts, Lenoir Braves.
James A. Hines, " "
Benjamin Brown, Hamilton Guards.
D. J. Willford, Hertford Light Infantry.
Miles Jones, N. C. Defenders.
Mathias Sawyer, " "
W. R. Berton, Lenoir Braves.
J. M. Whitehurst, Jonesboro' Guards.
Joseph A. Barnes, Hertford Light Infantry.
Albert Coburn, Hamilton Guards.
Wm. Hassell, Morris Guards.
John Berry, N. C. Defenders.
Wm Bland, Hamilton Guards.
Wm. A. Brady, Independent Greys.
Wm. F. Clark, Tar River Boys.
John H. Jenkins, Lenoir Braves.
Thomas J. Ferrall, Jonesboro' Guards.
Wm. A. Overton, Hertford Light Infantry.
Wilson D. Williams, Jonesboro' Guards.

These paroled prisoners have been at the Rip Raps for the last two weeks, waiting to get an opportunity to come up to this city, but owing to the presence of the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads, General Wool has refused to permit flags of truce, either going or coming, fearing, we presume, that it might be instrumental in our getting possession of information in regard to its destination, armament, &c. So, you perceive the General is considerable more selfish in this respect than what our authorities are, for we, (that is, the authorities at Richmond) go some considerable out of their way to drum up recruits to carry information to the enemy of what is going on in Secessia. We don't intend to give instances; they are too numerous. These returned North Carolians are very glad to get back to the South, and many of them are in very bad keeping as to wearing apparel. They will leave here this morning in the Seaboard train for their homes in North Carolina.

Norfolk Day Book, 1st inst.

ANOTHER YANKEE GIRL ANXIOUS TO MARRY.—The following letter, found on the body of a Yankee soldier, who fell at the battle of Manassas Plains, is published in one of our Southern exchanges:

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, July 9, 1861.

DEAR GEORGE:—Yours of the 3d instant, came to hand to-day, which found me enjoying health, and at once revived and raised for you my heartfelt passion to a considerable extent. And glad I am to hear that your regiment have got to the land of the rebels and are well and ready to drive them from the soil of liberty and love. Mrs. Rabbura received a letter from her husband, the Captain of the Rhode Island Artillery, that he would play Yankee Doodle on the rebels at Bull Run on the 21st of this month, and I am told that on the 28th of the same month you are to have a grand ball at Richmond, with Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, assisted by many of the Southern girls, as waiters.

Dear George, I wait in anxiousness for your return, that our bargain may be closed; as for living single, I am tired of it. Mother is very willing for the match; for she says if you live, President Lincoln will give all the soldiers a farm and negroes to work it, for that is just what we want; for neither of us have got much, and therefore you are not to disappoint me; and if you want Mary Clark—which I understand you asked her to have you—I hope you will be taken prisoner and kept there forever. I am thinking of you all the time and dreaming at night; but dream do go by contraries. Sometimes I dream of being at fishing frolicks, but, alas! awake disappointed—though in hope it will not always be so. "Disappointment sinks the heart of mankind, but a renewal of hope gives consolation." The above transposition is taken from one of your letters that you wrote to Jane White in 1856, when John Smith cut you out and married her at old Billy Pott's, which made you as mad as a hen that wanted to go setting on her own eggs and was ducked in a tub of water for it. But stick to me and I won't deceive you. Nothing further, dear George, but your real admirer. EMMA WILSON.

TO GEORGE LUCAS, at Fairfax, Va.

COL. RANSOM'S REGIMENT.—We step aside from our rule of not noticing the passage of troops to the seat of war, says the Fredericksburg *Recorder*, in order to express the general opinion of this community in regard to Col. Ransom's regiment of Cavalry from North Carolina, which went through this place on Sunday morning en route for the scene of war, when we say that it is the best looking set of men and horses that we ever witnessed. Their equipments were complete in every respect, and reflected the highest credit on the Old North State. Their presence brought an immense concourse of people to see them, and the ladies seemed to be "perfectly carried away" with the regiment. They number about 850 men, all told, and have some 45 wagons conveying their camp equippage. Some few of them were left sick in our hospital here. One prominent circumstance connected with the regiment was the large number of "*colored gemmen*" who accompanied them, and who seemed to be as intent upon the war as their masters. This, regiment, we predict, will give a good account of itself in this war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

Sailing of the Confederate Commissioners from Havana—No news from the Camps in Virginia—Trial of the Crew of the Privateer Savannah—Seizure of the Ship Matapan—Supposed destination of the Federal fleet—New York Papers complaining—The Blockade of the Potomac.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 30, 1861.

Official intelligence has been received of the arrival at Mobile of a Spanish brig, loaded with coffee and other valuables, having successfully run the blockade. She brings intelligence of the departure of ministers Slidell and Mason from Havana on the 23d for Liverpool.

There is not a particle of news of any interest from the camps.

Late New York papers report the trial as progressing against the crew of the privateer Savannah. Mr Larangue defended the prisoners. Among the grounds of defence urged by the prisoners was, that they were in the service of what they considered a *de facto* government. Mr. L. objected to the jurisdiction of the present court; contending that when the prisoners were taken by the Union men in Hampton Roads, they were within the jurisdiction of Virginia, and that was the only place where they could be legally tried. The case would be resumed the following day.

The ship Matapan, from Glasgow, has been seized at New York, because a portion of the vessel was owned in New Orleans.

The Baltimore *South*, of last Friday, says that the force on board the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads, is estimated at from thirty to forty thousand, and says that its probable destination is not for South.

Several of the New York papers are complaining about the suppression of the truth in regard to the Federal losses in the battle at Leesburg.

Advices from Wheeling, Va., on the 24th, state that the elections in Western Virginia favor a division of the State.

Advices from Washington City, on Friday, 25th, state that the blockade of the Potomac is complete, which renders the transportation of army stores by railroad necessary.

From the South and West.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 30th, 1861.

The Legislature of Alabama met on Monday the 28th inst.

Mr Patton of Lauderdale was chosen President of the Senate; Mr. Crenshaw of Butler, Speaker of the House.

The Governor, in his message, says that if the General Assembly can devise a plan to pay the war tax without collecting from the people at present, he would recommend it to be done, not otherwise. He says the State has in the twenty seven thousand men in the service of the confederacy and efficiently organizing, and that the State is patriotically united.

NORFOLK, Oct. 30th, 1861.

Eleven Lincoln mend-of-war and one transport steamer are at the mouth of the Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 29th, 1861.

The latest Louisville papers report seventeen regiments of Infantry, three companies of Cavalry, and one company of Artillery from Indiana as being now in Kentucky, numbering eighteen thousand one hundred and seventy eight men.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated Oct. 24th, says that Col. Morgan, with two hundred men, routed the rebels in Carroll county on the 19th killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners, and putting the remainder to flight. Morgan had fourteen wounded two mortally.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat, dated Jefferson City, Oct. 24th, says that C. B. Wagner had arrived that day from Tipton, and reports that it was rumored and believed that Lane and Montgomery had intercepted McCulloch, under some assumed name, whilst he was attempting to join Price, and cut off his army from Price's.

It is reported at St. Louis that five hundred rebels had concentrated at Fulton, with the design of crossing the river to Rush Osage bridge on the Pacific rail road.

A dispatch from New York on the 24th, says that the brig Cassilda, from Nuevitas for New York, was captured on the 8th by the privateer Jeffie from Charleston.

President Lincoln and the Federal Administration much troubled. The Cabinet met on the 23d some favored depriving him of his command immediately, and ordering him to Washington to be tried by court-martial. It was left to the President to decide, who finds the question difficult to settle, favoring, as it does, not only great pecuniary interest to the government, but perhaps immediate and important military results.

Advices from Cairo on the 24th, state that the Federal steamer Match Cook was fired upon last night by three hundred Confederate cavalry. About one hundred shots were fired into her, wounding one man; the fire was returned, and one rebel "crippled." The "rebels" followed the boat several miles, but she escaped.

The Memphis Appeal says that reliable advices report Gen. Price at Pocahontas on the 18th, and that his army was in good fighting condition. McCulloch's army was in close proximity, and was receiving large accessions. Their combined forces will outnumber any force Fremont can bring.

The opinion prevails that Fremont is making a desperate effort to retrieve his failing fortunes.

Price's retrograde movement was strategical. He is newly supplied with ammunition, and is determined to make a stand.

Jeff. Thompson has arrived at Nashville. He left his command safe.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30, 1861.

Reports have been received here to-day from Bowling Green, that the Federals had crossed Green River at Greensburg and Morganton.*

H. G. Scovile was arrested here to day on the charge of encouraging insurrection and rebellion.

*Morgantown is on the main stem of the Green River and is about 80 miles North of Bowling Green which is on the Southern fork of the Green River, known as Barren River. Greensburg is about 60 miles East from Morgantown and somewhat farther North-East from Bowling Green—JOURNAL.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 31st, 1861.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says that the Hon. R. K. Meade, of Virginia, late U. S. Minister to Brazil, has arrived safely, and is on his way to Virginia.

Capt S. S. Short, of the British Navy, has resigned his commission, and arrived in the South, and will tender his services to President Davis.

Several South Carolinians have arrived from Europe lately, and report the feeling in England and France as warming up towards the South.

A valuable cargo consisting of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur, and small arms, has arrived in the Confederacy.

A Confederate vessel in Havana has been presented with a flag, and her officers and passengers with a dinner, by the citizens of that place.

From Europe.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 29th, 1861.

The steamship City of Washington has arrived here with Liverpool dates to the 19 inst. She brings no Cotton news. Breadstuffs were buoyant. Provisions dull. Cons. is 92¼ a 92¾.

Earl Russell in a speech at Newcastle defended his course in regard to the state of affairs in America. He said that England had no reason to interfere, but should solve the course of affairs, and, if able, improve, in the cause of freedom and humanity. He said that he could see no prospect of harmony, either by the surrender or conquestion of the South.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 31st, 1861.

One hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners left here to-day for Columbia, South Carolina.

Eight prisoners arrived here this afternoon—four from Leesburg and four from Fairfax.

Gen. Lee has arrived here from Jackson river, and reports all quiet.

The Baltimore Clipper of Saturday last publishes a partial list of the Federal wounded at the Leesburg battle, as follows: 15th Massachusetts, 44; 20th do 3; Tammany regiment, 8; California regiment, 14; 3d Rhode Island, 6; 1st Federal Artillery, 2. Cavalry, one killed; Tammany regiment, 10 do. The Clipper omits the forty wounded Yankees now at Leesburg.

A dispatch in the Clipper says that Lincoln has appointed a Commissioner to proceed to St. Louis and examine Fremont's accounts.

Nothing of interest from the Camps up to 6 o'clock this afternoon.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct 31st, 1861—P. M.

President Davis has issued his proclamation appointing the 15th day of November as a day of fasting and prayer.

Humphrey Marshal, of Kentucky, has been appointed Brigadier General.

From Zollicoffer's Command—Collision between Union Men and Alabama Soldiers.

RICHMOND, Nov. 1st, 1861.

The Knoxville Register, of Oct. 29th, says that the only information from Zollicoffer's command is that he has returned to Cumberland Ford, and that the Lincolnites on this side of Rock Castle, (Ky.,) have received large reinforcements. Reinforcements are expected for Zollicoffer in a few days, both from the East and West.

There was a collision in Knoxville on Monday between some Union men and soldiers of the fifteenth Alabama regiment. Two of the soldiers were badly hurt, and one of them is in a dying condition. The Union men escaped.

Gen. Floyd's force repulses the Federals.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Nov. 1st, 1861.

One of Gen. Floyd's staff, directly from his camp, says that on Monday, 21st Oct., a portion of Floyd's command attacked the Federals at a ford near Cotton Hill, repulsing them with a loss of twenty-three killed and many wounded. The loss on our side was one killed and a few wounded.

Our forces and those of the enemy are in sound of each other's drums, and there is sharp skirmishing every day.

Gen. Floyd is well posted on and near Cotton Hill, but having to guard five important Ferries his forces are too much divided to make an effective attack upon the enemy.

The rumor of an important battle fought recently between Floyd and Rosecranz is believed to be unfounded.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 31st, 1861.

The Charleston Mercury of to-day gives an interesting account of the departure of the Confederate Ministers and the return of the steamer Theodora.

The party left Charleston, Oct. 11th, consisting of Hons. John M. Mason and John Slidell; Mr. McFarland, secretary to Mr Mason; Mrs. Slidell; Miss Mathilde Slidell; Miss Rosine Slidell; Mr. Eustis, secretary to Mr. Slidell; Mrs. Eustis, the daughter of Banker Corcoran now in Fort Lafayette; Col. Lasset, and others. They arrived at Nassau that night; at Cardenas on 16th October, and at Havana on the 17th, where her passengers were enthusiastically received.

The ladies of Havana presented the steamer with a flag; and the ladies of Matanzas sent a flag to Hampton's Legion.

The Theodora returned to the Confederacy with a valuable cargo, and reports that the steamer Keystone State had captured, and was gone to New York with, a Southern steamer, loaded with arms and ammunition.

Confederate Battery attacked by Federal Barges.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 1st, 1861.

One of the blockading vessels approached the bar at Warsaw on yesterday, when the Confederate battery opened fire on her. She returned to the frigate, which sent back barges with men and a howitzer, who threw shells at the battery. Nobody was hurt on the Confederate side, but it is supposed that the enemy suffered a heavy loss.

French Corvette off Charleston Bar.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1st, 1861.

The French Steam Corvette Prony arrived off the bar yesterday.

Richmond Shinplasters—From Manassas.

RICHMOND VA., Nov. 1st, 1861.

The grand jury to-day found true bills against the city of Richmond, several Savings Banks and private individuals, for issuing shinplasters.

It was rumored at Manassas this morning that the Federals had retired to Munson's Hill.

Affairs at Manassas are quiet, and there is no prospect of an engagement at present, though matters may change in a few hours.

Nothing of interest from the other camps.

Departure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell—Their Arrival in Havana—How they Reached Cuba, &c.

For some time past, the papers of the interior have been indulging in sly hints as to the whereabouts of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. We have hitherto made no allusion to their movements; but, the causes which induced our reticence being removed, we may now, without indiscretion