BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1861. { NO. 12.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Professional and Business Cards.

COX, KENDALL, & CO.,
W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. He will furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—458&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 1?—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM R. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 1th, 1859.—11-1y.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
ANY PERSON HAVING LOST TWO DRY COWS, bearing the ear marks of Poplar Leaf in the right and Underbit in the left ear, can obtain information of the same by applying to the subscriber on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county. DAVID J. NIXON.
October 30th.—10-3tw*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED at October Term, 1861, of Duplin County Court, as Executrix of Needham Bryan, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MARGARET J. BRYAN, Ex'x.
October 30th.—10-4tw.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ.
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water; and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish:
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted:
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre:
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

The Battle of Leesburg.

The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper thus describes the appearance of the troops when "carried back *from* old Virginia shore:"

All reached here at 4 A. M., and the appearance of some of them was painful indeed. They had stood in line of battle from twelve to fourteen hours, without moving, and without water or food. They had no sleep for two days and nights, and were nearly exhausted.—Some dragged their muskets along by the end, and seemed to sleep as they walked along.

The Minnesota First were the nearest exhausted of any, but we heard no grumbling. All seemed thankful to have got over safe; not a man was injured in the recrossing, nor any baggage lost; everything came over safe. Generals Gorman and Stone personally superintended the crossing, and were the last to leave. Gen. Gorman has been in the saddle for two days and nights.

The appearance of some of our troops was the most distressing sight we ever witnessed. Many of them were nearly naked; some had on nothing but overcoats; some only a pair of pants, and but few with shoes; most of them were without arms and ammunition. Most of the wounded had been sent to Poolesville and to the nearest camps.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states the following in his account of the Leesburg battle:

* * At this juncture Gen. Baker, who had dismounted from his horse, and was advancing at the head of his command, coolly, but resolutely encouraging his men, received a ball through his head, killing him instantly. The General's blood bespattered Capt. Crowningshield, who stood beside him at the moment. He never spoke. His body was immediately taken to the rear by his men, who freely wept at their loss. He was placed on a scow and transported to the island, and thence to the Maryland shore. His remains went to Edward's Ferry, and thence to Poolsville. His horse, which had been left standing, was afterwards shot. A small canvass satchell, containing his papers, I saw in the hands of a young man to whom they were delivered shortly before he fell.

This was the turning point of the battle. The Confederates were five to one of the Union force, and the latter were finally ordered to leave the field. The retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements; the men rolling, sliding, and almost tumbling summersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points. The Confederates were constantly reinforced, screaming like furies at each onset. Before retreating they threw the six pounder down the hill into the river. The howitzers were left on the field, and fell into the enemy's hands.

The Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments suffered very severely, losing a large part of their number in killed and wounded.

The Tammany regiment covered itself with glory.—Capt. O'Meara often rallied his command, throwing defiance into the very teeth of the enemy, and showing the Confederates that he could scream equal to the worst of them. Captain O'Meara took charge of the landing, and refused to let any but wounded men enter the boat, ordering the sound troops to go back and pepper the Confederates. His conduct was very gallant throughout, evincing a true and lofty courage. Lieut. Messer took command of the scow, and continued to ferry over the wounded, who poured down the hill. Several times the Confederates fired upon him as he was crossing with the wounded men. The fourth boat-load was capsized by the men rushing into it in too great numbers, and the whole party, about fifty in number, well and wounded, were precipitated into the stream. Ten of the party, at least, were drowned. A great many tried to swim the river, and sank from exhaustion. One half of those who are missing were drowned in this manner. It is not yet known how many of our men have fallen into their hands. *The destruction of life has been far greater, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than at Bull Run!*

THE SHARPSHOOTERS OF THE BATTLE.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks there were some rebel sharpshooters at the battle of Leesburg, and indulges in the following speculations:

The battle of Edwards' Ferry supplies another proof that sharpshooting is the chief characteristic of this war. Of the California Regiment the Colonel was killed, the Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Adjutant wounded, and five Captains are dead and missing, and two wounded. Of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were wounded, five Captains killed and three wounded.

These two regiments were in the heat of battle, and suffered most severely. The number of killed and wounded officers is far out of proportion to that of the privates. Every man with a sword and shoulder-strap, who could be seen in front or by the side of his command, was, without doubt, the common target of dozens of rebel sharpshooters concealed in woods, underbrush, or rifle pits, at a distance of from two to four hundred yards. Colonel Baker was pierced with six balls; other officers with two or three, and those who escaped unhurt were grazed once or twice. It is said that one officer was hit four times in various parts of his uniform and equipments without personal injury. The killing or maiming of all these officers was equivalent to defeating the two regiments. In the absence of artillery and cavalry, the rebel sharpshooters may claim to have won the battle of Edwards' Ferry. How much havoc our sharpshooters caused among the enemy there is no means of knowing; but it is not unlikely that a large number of their officers too were dropped.

Against these deadly Minnie balls there is no effective precaution that a brave man would wish to adopt.—Nothing but a complete coat of mail from crown to sole could save him from the searching bullets. A ball-proof chain armour, (if one could be made,) or the steel breastplates worn by the Cent Gardes of Napoleon III, would be of no avail. The chest might escape, but presently a ball from some sharpshooter of extraordinary skill might come crashing through the head, killing on the instant, or through the legs, crippling the officer and sending him off the field. Nothing but a wavering aim can prevent the slaughter of officers from being horrible on both sides. If the position of an officer has its honors and privileges, it also has its peculiar dangers, and should not be sought by those who have not the courage fearlessly to meet them.

Iron for War Vessels.

Our railroad iron comes from Wales. Agents have to go over there and dance attendance upon the manufacturers of it, and beg for credit in order to build our railroads. The earnings of the roads, consequently, to the extent of paying for such material, go out of the country, which is made so much the poorer thereby. If there were any necessity for this, any reason for it in the nature of things, the money would be well spent. We cannot do without the roads and without the iron for various other indispensable purposes. We must have it. It is not an open question. But are we obliged to go three thousand miles for it? On the contrary, we can reach as good iron as any in the mountains of Wales by a ride of less than three days. We can retain every dime of the purchase money at home for all the iron we need for railroads, for iron-clad vessels of war, for steam engines, and for all other purposes. Every body knows that the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, not to mention any other Southern States, are full of iron and coal, and various other most valuable minerals. Read the following, which we clip from a Tennessee paper:

Mineral Resources in East Tennessee.—The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 17th, has an article referring to the mineral riches of the Eastern division of our State, in which it is very truthfully observed that the capitalists and men of enterprise in the South scarcely know that East Tennessee is *not* a plateau—that it is *not* a part and parcel of our belt of cotton lands. Nine out of nine hundred perhaps have heard of the towering mountains, which teem with ores of iron of the *best quality* and inexhaustible *quantity*. There, and there only, in all the Southern Confederacy, copper is found in all its invaluable richness. Besides iron and copper, also are found deposits of lead, tin, gypsum, zinc and epsom salts or sulphate of magnesia, in such quantities as to at least convince the geologist or even the man of practical common sense, that there, after all, is the mineral El Dorado of the South, if not of the world.

Could anything exhibit in a clearer light the pennywise and penny-foolish, the suicidal, almost ridiculous policy which we have hitherto pursued of sending to the North or to England, or somewhere else, for such an article of prime necessity in a State as iron?

What do our capitalists with their idle money in view of such facts? What are they waiting for? Do they propose to wait for peace, and then send again to Wales for iron? In view of the necessities that are upon us, we submit that it is time to inaugurate a different policy. It is demanded in any contingency, in peace or war. We hardly know in which it would be the more important.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

More About the Yankee Fleet.

From the Newbern Progress.
FORT MACON, Nov. 4, 1861.

EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS:—*Dear Sir:* Enclosed I send you a Yankee account of the expedition South with a statement of the cargo and shipwreck of the transport Union.

Our forces have been employed all day getting out the valuables from the wreck. She proves to be a prize indeed. It is impossible for me to give a detailed account of the cargo and what we have already recovered. In a general way I may state correctly the cargo will be worth over $100,000 to the Confederates. Two rifled 24-pounders have been got out, sharpes rifles and cartridges, 11 horses were saved, 800 blankets, &c., &c.

The engine is worth $30,000 and will be recovered.

Two of the blockading ships have been off here this afternoon. The wreck lies broadside on, and nearly out of the water at low tide. There is some danger of our being shelled at the work, but some think it will be difficult to discover the wreck from the sea.

Five more prisoners sent forward this morning, making the whole number 81.

Yours, &c., WILL POINT

YANKEE ACCOUNT.

Left Fortress Monroe Tuesday, Oct. 29, on board the U. S. Steam Transport *Union*. Had on board 64 horses, several bales of hay and about 100 bags of oats, 12 gun-carriages, several kegs of powder, 3,000 gallons of water, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 250 tons of coal, also 4 baggage wagons, several sets of harness, 2 rifled cannon, five or six barrels whisky, several saddles, and provisions enough to last 15 days. On leaving Fortress Monroe the ships were formed into three distinct lines. Could not say for certain how many ships were engaged in the expedition—should think there was from 50 to 75. Kept in line through Tuesday; Wednesday afternoon it blew a gale, and we put back to Hatteras Inlet and anchored for the night.—Thursday morning clear and pleasant, hauled anchor and proceeded in a southerly direction; at night was in sight of the whole fleet. Friday morning it blew a gale from the Southeast, lasting about 25 hours, carrying away fore-sail and main-sail. Saturday morning signaled the Pawnee ship leaking and was ordered to put back. Got out of our way and went ashore about 13 miles South of Fort Macon.

(Signed) JOHN R. FISHER.
Wagon Master 5th Regt. Conn. Vol.

LOSS OF THE LINCOLN TRANSPORT OSCEOLA.—Capt. Morrill, of the Yankee transport steam-propeller *Osceola*, arrived here yesterday from Georgetown, S. C., in charge of Captains Pinckney and Mazyck, and was taken to the Guard House, at which place we saw him; when, in answer to questions, he made the following statements: The *Osceola* sailed from New York on Thursday, October 24, for Hampton Roads, with a cargo consisting of 50 head of beef cattle, 500 barrels potatoes and sundries. Arrived at Fortress Monroe October 27, where eleven head of cattle were landed, leaving 30 on vessel. At New York we were ordered to take on board water and provisions for only 15 days, which made it evident we were not to proceed south of the coast of Georgia, as such a supply would not have answered for a trip to the Gulf. Remained in Hampton Roads until Tuesday, Oct. 29, when the entire fleet sailed, consisting of from 50 to 60 sail of vessels of all classes, from the powerful steamships *Vanderbilt, Baltic, Wabash, Minnesota* and *Roanoke*, to the ordinary sized tug boat. On Wednesday it blew heavy from the southwest, lasting twelve hours, when the wind changed to the northwest, and continued stormy; but the smaller vessels were somewhat protected from its force by keeping close under the shore. Early on Friday (Nov. 1st) the wind shifted to southeast, and increased to a most severe gale, in which the squadron got separated. While keeping close in shore, early on Saturday, say between 2 and 3 p. m., the *Oceola* got ashore on the Dry Breaker, off North Island, near Georgetown, and in two hours the steamer bilged, the cattle soon taking to the water, and many of them reaching shore. The vessel having become a wreck, the officers and crew, twenty in number, took to their boats, in which they reached North Island, and were taken prisoners.

Capt. Morrill describes the gale as very severe, and thinks that many of the Fleet must have become disabled or lost, some of them being old and by no means capable of going through such weather. He had no instructions directing him where to proceed, his only orders being to follow the large ships; and other captains, whom he questioned in regard to their destination, had only been directed in the same way. The *Osceola* was owned in New York, and has been engaged in trading from the Coast of Cuba to Honduras. Her tonnage was 177. Capt. M. informs us that some of the large steam transports which left New York, took on board troops at that place, but he was not informed as to their number, and had no correct idea. The wreck of the *Osceola* was boarded on Monday by the boats of a blockading steamer.—*Chas. Mercury, 6th inst.*

MORE FEDERAL REVERSES.—*Destruction of an Infirmary at Washington.*—Information reached this city yesterday, from a reliable source, that the Infirmary for sick soldiers, near the City Hall in Washington, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last. One life was lost—that of one of the nurses. The soldiers in the building at the time were all saved, but there was no other place provided for them, and what will result from their exposure does not as yet appear. They are to be sent to Georgetown.

The building is supposed to have been fired by parties in Washington opposed to the present war.
Norfolk Day ok, 6th inst.

The Mississippi and its Tributaries

The Montgomery *Mail* thus discourses on this subject: The head waters of the Missouri river gush out of the Rocky Mountains 3,096 miles from where it enters the Mississippi, and within one mile of the head waters of the Columbia river, which runs in a contrary direction to the Pacific. It enters the Mississippi eighteen miles above St. Louis, by a mouth much wider than the Upper Mississippi.

The Gates of the Rocky Mountains, as they are called, are 441 miles below the extreme point of navigation on that river. The banks or walls of the river at this point rise perpendicularly nearly a quarter of a mile high, and extend up the river six miles. For the first three miles the water is compressed, and solid walls, into a breadth of 150 yards, and there is but one spot, and that for only a few rods, on which a man can stand between the water and wall.

There are nearly a hundred rivers whose waters flow down the channel of the Mississippi, besides five times as many creeks.

Forty-five rivers and innumerable creeks enter the Mississippi between the St. Anthony Falls and New Orleans. The distance from the Falls to the mouth of the river being 1971 miles.

Thirty-two rivers and eighty formidable creeks enter the Ohio river between Pittsburg and Cairo. The distance between the two points being 1007 miles.

Between the mouth of the Missouri and Cairo the water hardly ever rises over 25 feet, but below the mouth of the Ohio, the Mississippi rises from 50 to 60 feet. About Natchez the water begins to decline. At Baton Rouge it seldom exceeds 30 feet, and at New Orleans 12 feet.

At least 200 rivers (a majority of them as large as the Alabama) and a thousand creeks discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico, through the channel of the Mississippi river.

Six Southern States, to wit: Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, border on the Mississippi, while only four free States do the same to wit: Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Waters flow from eleven Southern States into the Mississippi, to wit: Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri; while only nine of the Northern States contribute anything to the mighty waters, to wit: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Mrs. Gen. Fremont in Camp—A pen-and-ink Sketch of Her.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont is becoming as much an object of newspaper gossip as she was during the famous campaign of '56. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Jefferson City, Mo., says that "Jessie" is tasting the sweets of camp life along with her husband, and gives the following sketch of her.—He writes:

There is one individual in this camp whom neither rain, nor mud, nor cold, nor heat, can suppress, and that is the irrepressible "Jessie." As I stopped before a fire in front of the General's tent, who should I see but the inevitable "Jessie" inside, seated at a table opposite her husband, and in earnest consultation over the affairs of the "Western Department" while by her side sat her daughter, Miss Lillie F., a patient and attentive listener.

Mrs. Fremont strikes one as rather masculine in appearance but this first impression is very soon and entirely dissipated in conversation with her. There is not a classical feature about it, and yet her face becomes interesting from the gentle, benevolent, and pleasing expression which it assumes in conversation. When lighted up, it is full of sprightliness, vivacity and intelligence. Her manner is soft, persuasive and insinuating, and her voice uncommonly musical. But her chief outward attraction is her eyes, and she knows how to use them, as most women do. I said in my last I thought they were gray, but in this I was mistaken.—They are brown. Eyes so expressive of every emotion are rarely met with. They lend a warmth and fervor to and adorn and illustrate, whatever she says. Indeed, the play of her eyes and features, the glow of her ruddy complexion, and the melody of her voice, give the same effect to her conversation that "variations" do to a piece of music; and all this despite her really being a "plain" looking woman when her countenance is in repose.

She has great tact and self-possession, is ready, fluent, and unembarrassed in speech, and, without the least sacrifice of dignity, is perfectly free from any sort of conventionality. The extent of her knowledge upon political and governmental affairs entitles her to be considered a *stateswoman* of no ordinary calibre. She would make a pretty formidable antagonist in a political discussion, and, as a tenant of the White House, could dispense politics and hospitalities, and preside at State dinners, to better advantage, I imagine, than any lady who has figured therein during our day. She enters warmly, earnestly, and unreservedly into an explanation of, and vindication of, her husband against the numerous charges and allegations of which he is the subject. She is a Virginian by birth, and has the Southern brogue, if I may so express it, in greater perfection, and renders it more pleasing than I have ever observed in any one before. She is probably about 40 years of age.

LINCOLN AND "LOYAL" NORTH CAROLINIANS.—A special to the New York *Herald*, dated Oct. 25, says:

Rev. T. W. Conway, chaplain of the 9th regiment of New York volunteers, now at Hatteras Inlet, has been sent to Gen. Wool with information to the Government in reference to the loyal people of Hyde county, N. C. He brings with him a declaration of independence adopted by the leading citizens of that county at Hatteras church, in which they declare themselves free and independent of the Southern Confederacy. It is a part of Mr Conway's mission to solicit arms for these Union men, who only wait for means and opportunity to strike a death-blow to the despotism by which they have been depressed. The President has promised to use his best efforts to protect them and provide them with weapons. Mr. Conway brings the information that these people are actually starving for want of food and suffering for want of clothing.

A RECEIPT FOR PUTTING UP BEEF.—A gentleman who has tried the following recipe warmly recommends it:

Cut the beef into pieces of the proper size for packing, sprinkle them with salt lightly, and let them be 24 hours, after which shake off the salt and pack them in a barrel. In ten gallons of water, put four gallons salt, one pound salt peter, half-pound black pepper, half-pound allspice and a half gallon of sugar. Place the mixture in a vessel over a slow fire, and bring it to a boil; then take it off and when it has cooled pour it on the beef sufficient to cover it and fill the barrel.—After the lapse of three or four days turn the barrel upside down to be sure that the beef is all covered by the brine. If the feef is good, it will make it fit to set before a king. The beef will keep good for a long time.

During the scarcity and exhorbitant price of Bacon, our readers might try the recipe, and test its virtues.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN KENTUCKY.—The fact that the Convention of Kentucky, recently in session at Russellville, had passed an ordinance of secession from the Lincoln Government has already been announced. The following synopsis of its proceedings we copy from the Louisville (Bowling Green) *Courier*, of the 1st inst.:

On Monday last a number of prominent citizens of Southern Kentucky met at Russellville, for the purpose of consulting together relative to the future; feeling that duty to themselves and their posterity, the protection of their constitutional rights, their lives and liberty demanedd that they should resist the oppressive legislation of the State Legislature, and the tyranny of the Lincoln dynasty. They remained in conference for several days, with closed doors. On Wednesday, before their final adjournment, the injunction of secrecy upon their proceeding was removed, and we have had laid before us a very brief synopsis of their action:

About forty counties were represented in the conference. Hon. H. C. Burnett presided, and R. McKee and T. S. Bryan acted as Secretaries. A series of resolutions, reported by Hon. G. W. Johnson, were adopted. They recite the unconstitutional and oppressive act of the Legislature, proclaim revolution, provide for a Sovereignty Convention at Russellville on the 18th of the present month, recommend the organization of county guards, to be placed in the service of and paid by the Confederate States Government, pledge resistance to all Federal and State taxes for the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States, and appoint a committee [heretofore published in this paper] to carry out the resolutions.

From the State Journal.
Confederate War Tax.

As much doubt and uncertainty seems to prevail as to what is required by the act of Congress upon this subject, we have sought the aid of a distinguished legal friend who has examined the act with some care, and will endeavor to simplify the matter.

Subjects of taxation.—The following is taken from instructions issued by the chief tax collector of the State to his deputies in the several counties, and will answer very well as a classification of property to be listed:

1. Real Estate, including all land and estate therein, and all interest growing thereout, including ferries, bridges, mines, &c.
2. Slaves.
3. Merchandise—embracing all goods, wares, and merchandise, held for sale on the 1st of October, 1861, except the agricultural products of the country.
4. Bank stock.
5. Railroad and other corporation stock.
6. Money at interest, including the principal sums of all money belonging to any person other than a Bank, upon which interest is paid or is to be paid by the debtor, as the same stood on the 1st of October, 1861, and all money invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities for money, excepting in all cases, the bonds of the Confederate States.
7. Cash on hand or on deposit in Bank or elsewhere.
8. Cattle, horses and mules raised for sale, not including such as are raised merely for food or work on the plantation.
9. Gold Watches.
10. Gold and Silver Plate.
11. Pianos.
12. Pleasure Carriages.
13. Bank or Corporation stock, not duly returned by the Bank or Corporation.

The property returned must be such as was owned or possessed on the first day of October next.

What persons and property are exempt.—When the taxable property above enumerated "of any head of a family is of less value than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation." It will be seen that the act only gives the exemption in such case to the *head* of a family. Persons not at the head of a family, therefore, who own taxable property, however small in value, are bound to give it in for taxation. The question is often asked whether a person owning more than five hundred dollars in value of taxable property is not entitled to have a deduction made for that amount. It is very plain from the act that he is not, but is bound for the tax upon the whole.

The act exempts all property of colleges, schools, charitable and religious corporations or associations actually used for the purposes for which such institutions were established.

This exemption, it is conceived, not only extends to the necessary buildings occupied for such purposes, but to other property, as bank and other stocks or investments from which a revenue is derived and used for the proper support of all such institutions.

All public lands and property owned by the State for public purposes are expressly exempt; and in this we take it that the bank and railroad stocks belonging to the Literary and Sinking Fund are included and not to be returned by the several corporations in which the stock is held.

Real estate held by any corporation and used in conducting its business as a banking house, a railroad warehouse or shop, is not subject to a separate tax—it is held to be a part of the capital stock of the company pany which is subject to the tax.

Who to list and where.—Every one must return a list of his taxable property in the collection district in which it is situate. If he resides in another district or county he may do it by an agent. Persons having property of others in possession as executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, agents, &c., are bound to make due return, and all corporations are bound to make returns by their officers, of their taxable property and of the Capital stock held by individuals or other corporations in the same.

How and to whom lists are to be given, and how the property is to be assessed.—The list must be in writing and must set forth the quantity of taxable property owned, according to the classification above given, and must be submitted to the assessor for the district and sworn to. It is required to be sworn to by a regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, he being authorized by the act to make all necessary rules and regulations to carry out its purposes.

We suppose that individuals will not give in stocks held in corporate bodies, as the law expressly makes it the duty of all such bodies to make return to the assessor or collector of their capital stock, and pay the tax, and in such case exempts individual stockholders.

The law makes it the duty of the assessors to assess all property for taxation at its actual marketable value on the first day of October last. To aid assessors in doing so, we would suggest that not only the number but the sexes and probable ages of slaves be returned. Again, we do not see how merchandize, a large portion of which has been sold since the first of October last, can be valued by the assessor. In all such cases it would be well for the merchant to return the value of his stock on that day

Open accounts are not money at interest and are not to be returned. Nor, as it is supposed, are notes of insolvent persons. The aggregate amount at interest or used in the manner specified in classification 6, above given, should be returned. State bonds are subject to the tax and must be returned—it is not yet settled whether for the full amount or according to their marketable value. Confederate bonds are excepted.

The act provides that the term "horses, cattle and mules" shall include all such animals as are raised for sale, and not such as are used merely for food and work on the plantation or farm where they are held. All such surplus stock, therefore, of whatever kind, over and above what is to be kept for plantation or home use, is subject to the tax.

We think, also, it would very much aid assessors if the owners in returning gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos and pleasure carriages, would annex a fair value to the same. These articles are subject to State taxation, and in most instances have heretofore been given in at fair values no doubt. It is true the assessors may, if they choose, examine and value them, but we apprehend it will be found very inconvenient in practice.

False and Fraudulent Lists, &c.—Any person rendering a false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the proper enumeration or valuation of his property, is liable to be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and any person who shall fail to render a list of his taxable property to the collector or assessor at the time prescribed by him, is liable to a double tax upon all his taxable property.

Over Valuations and Double Taxes.—The assesments made by the assessors are to be returned to the tax collectors on or before the first of December next; and for twenty-one days next ensuing he may hear and determine all appeals from assessments as well as applications for the reduction of a double tax to a single tax. His determination in all such cases is final.

Two cases of very ordinary occurrance and seemingly of great hardship present themselves:

When A. buys land of B., paying in notes, and perhaps giving mortgage on the land as collateral security, A. is obliged to return the land and B. the notes as taxable property.

And where A. holds B's notes for any amount—for instance, a thousand dollars, and, at the same time, C. holds A's note for a like amount, yet A. is responsible for t