THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT'R 6, 1862.

THE news from the late battles near Manassas Junction comes in slowly. It is evident however that the fighting there has been at least as hard as any that has taken place during the war. We copy to-day from the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, sundry details reported and surmised we presume, but mostly reliable.

We have lost immensely, although we have undoubtedly routed the enemy. The loss of Ewell alone, is a very heavy one, for he was not only one of the bravest and best fighting generals in our army, but he was one of the most modest. We could hear of what he did, and he was always at work, but we never heard any of this from himself. If he ever made reports, which we suppose he did, we do not recollect to have seen any of them published. He was Jackson's right-hand man and probably his equal in many respects and in some his superior. By the way, we find ourselves speaking of Ewell in the past tense as though he were dead, while he is only wounded, but his wound is of such a character as must deprive the country of his services during the war.

Among the Yankee Generals reported killed or mortally wounded are Pope and Sickles or Sigel, the two latter names being mixed up, also Banks. We should almost regret to learn that Pope or Sickles had met a soldier's death on the battle-field. They only deserve a felon's doom.

Somehow we cannot help thinking that the enemy must have partially succeeded in their preliminary attack upon the right wing of our army commanded by General Longstreet. We think the object of Longstreet was, if possible, to prevent a junction between the forces of Pope and McClellan. That junction did take place however, for General Lee announces a victory on Saturday over the combined forces of Generals McClellan and Pope.

From Manassas Junction to Gordonsville is 61 miles; all that distance is without telegraph or railroad communication, the wires having been torn down and the bridges ruined by the retreating enemy.

All the rumours go to show that our victory on Saturday was full and complete, but all after that is vague. Where the enemy is, or where our army is now to be found, can only be surmised at.

The news from the West is *good*. How Kirby Smith, who was, when last heard from, besieging Federal Morgan's force at Cumberland Gap, got to be fighting Bull Nelson's force at Richmond, Kentucky, something like a hundred miles from the Gap, is more than we can understand. He whipped Nelson pretty badly. Bragg is on the move, and he will keep moving. Now is our time.

DID it ever strike anybody that if a steamer with an "assorted cargo" of Yankee goods, taken in at Nassau, attempts to run the blockade, she generally does it; and if the same steamer takes out cotton to Nassau, to be immediately taken thence to New York or Boston, she somehow slips out without the blockaders seeing her.

But let a vessel have a cargo on board that does not come from Yankee land, and the blockaders are wide-awake, and she is gone for certain; or let her try to run out with cotton not intended for the Yankee market, and she is bound to be picked up. Just keep your eyes open and see if this thing is not about so. It is time that this knowledge should be realized and acted upon. We do not accuse our citizens of any complicity with Lincolndom—we know that generally they are incapable of such a thing—but we do think that the Yankee agents do connive at this sort of thing. By means of their consuls they know precisely what cargo a vessel takes on board, and they act accordingly.

APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that Capt. W. S. NORMENT, formerly of the 18th regiment, has been appointed to the command of Co. D, 51st regiment N. C. T., *vice* Capt. WATERS, resigned. Captain NORMENT is an officer of experience as a soldier, and personally is a very clever gentleman; so that, upon the whole, we must take it for granted that the appointment is one every way "fit to be made."

GENERAL BEAUREGARD has been assigned to the Department of Georgia and South Carolina. We wish he would come over this way sometimes, or if not, we do wish the powers that be would make General Whiting a Major General, which he deserves to be, and put him in charge of the Department of North Carolina. We say this from no feeling of disparagement to General Clingman or any other officer. But however brave and talented we know these gentlemen to be, we also know that they are neither educated military engineers nor experienced soldiers like Beauregard or Whiting.

UPON the events of the next few weeks will depend very much of good or ill for the future of the Confederacy. Let us but occupy Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri for two months and we will then be able to hold them permanently. These States are, if in our hands, good for fifty thousand soldiers from each, in addition to all they have already sent, and they are also the greatest food-producing States in the Confederacy. With these States and Western Virginia in our hands the military power of the Confederacy would be nearly doubled, not only in men but in the means of supporting an army, in food and in transportation.

It is not at all improbable that before the enemy can get his new levies into service we may have accomplished all this and be able to bring the forces and resources of these great Western regions into the field on the side of the Confederacy. Such is evidently the programme. Whether in truth a majority of the popular vote in Kentucky or in Maryland would even now be given for the Confederacy, is in our opinion somewhat doubtful, but taking it for granted that they are hostile to us, we surely have every right to use their resources and deprive the ememy of them.

IT is something of a coincidence, that on the very same day on which General Lee was scattering the combined forces of Pope, McClellan and Burnside, Kirby Smith should have been cutting to pieces the army of General Bull Nelson, near Richmond, Ky., and within twenty-five miles of Lexington, in that State. The route of Nelson's army was at least as complete as that of the Federal army of Virginia, and from all we can hear, *that* was almost as complete as it well could be. Strangely enough at this second battle of Mannassas the relative position of the armies was completely changed from that at the battle of the 21st July, 1861. Our army having intercepted that of Pope and McClellan and got between them and Washington City occupied the position that the enemy did last year, while they advanced upon us from the South, trying to force their way through and re-establish their communications with Washington City. They failed to do this and are said to be trying to get the remnants of their army off to the valley in the direction of Luray, but as Robinson is up that way with Ashby's cavalry, this line of retreat, or rather of flight, will not prove an easy road to travel.

It would seem that part of Burnside's force was in the battle of Saturday last under General Reno, his second in command. We take it that the balance has been ordered up from Fredericksburg for the defence of Washington City.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We learn that the office of the Southern telegraph has been re-opened at Culpepper Court House, and that the line is being rapidly extended towards Fairfax. Culpepper is the distributing postoffice for all army mails.

For the above information we are indebted to Mr. Dugnin, telegraphic manager at this point.

The War.

Still the details of the recent great battles at Manassas come in slowly, and neither from the Richmond nor Lynchburg papers can we obtain anything satisfactory. The loss on both sides must have been heavy and the slaughter of the enemy fearful. There are reports that Sigel and Sickles were killed, and Pope and McClellan mortally wounded, and that Burnside and all his staff had been captured. There may be something in all this, but it must be taken with many grains of allowance. It is certain that the enemy after claiming the victory on Thursday and Friday admit a terrrible defeat on Saturday. They are said to be attempting a retreat in the direction of Leesburg on the Potomac, the point near which General Evans inflicted such a terrible disaster upon them last year. They cannot retreat either to Washington City or their gunboats as our forces are completely in their rear. Our telegraphic column contains some extracts purporting to come from Northern papers going to confirm the impression of the completeness of the overthrow of the combined Federal army.

We regret that we are totally unable to obtain any information in reference to the casualties among the troops from this State. Not a word. The Virginia papers contain some few details, but wholly from their own regiments.

The fight and victory of Kirby Smith in Kentucky is hardly less glorious and important than the transaction in Northern Virginia. Indeed if there be any truth in the dispatch that represents the whole of Nelson's force as having eventually been captured, it would be difficult to estimate the importance of this victory, opening to us, as it does, the route to Lexington, to Frankfort, to Louisville and to Cincinnati.

The vague givings out of the presence of a Confederate fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi seem to assume some form and pressure. Whether there are twelve vessels there or not, or whether the fleet has taken the forts or not, it is evident that there is something the matter with the Federals at New Orleans. There is something paralyzing their energies there and on the river. That we could have gathered together a fleet sufficient to drive off the Federal flotilla and take Fort Jackson, looks like being too good to be true. We will see after a while.

President Davis has, by proclamation, set apart Thursday, the 18th day of September, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great mercies vouchsafed to our people, and more especially for the triumph of our arms at Richmond and Manassas. We have indeed much reason to be thankful.

THE 59TH REGIMENT N. C. T. was organized here yesterday by the election of the following field officers:

James D. Radcliffe, *Colonel*.
Wm. S. Devane, *Lt. Colonel*.
Henry Harding, *Major*.

The following Companies compose this regiment:—

Co. A,	from Sampson,	Capt.	W. S. Devane.
" B,	" Beaufort,	"	Henry Harding.
" C,	" Craven,	"	—— Mallett.
" D,	" Chatham,	"	N. A. Ramsay.
" E,	" Greene,	"	A. Croom.
" F,	" Pitt, Greene and Wilson,	Capt.	A. J. Moore.
" G,	" New Hanover,	Capt.	J. F. Moore.
" H,	" Martin,	"	W. B. Lanier.
" I,	" Alleghany,	"	A. B. Cox.
" K,	" Onslow,	"	F. D. Koonce.

Col. Radcliffe and Lt. Col. Devane are very well-known here, and will make most excellent officers, as no doubt Major Harding will also, although we have not the pleasure of knowing him, and therefore cannot speak with certainty.

"The Soldier's Endowment Fund."

We would call attention to the appeal to the citizens and patriots of North Carolina, in behalf of the proposed fund for the erection of a Female Seminary, with a view to furnish the daughters of our deceased and disabled soldiers with a gratuitous education, including board and clothing, if necessary.

The object is one which commends itself to the regards of all, and we think the plan proposed is a good one for the accomplishment of the object in view.

DIVIDEND.—The Director of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road have declared a dividend of five per cent. See notice.

As Mr. Clown springs into the sawdust arena with a whoop and a shout, and the announcement "Here I am," so did General Pope spring into the military arena in Virginia with a big proclamation and a loud boast. As Mr. Clown jumps round and contorts to get out of the way of the ring master, so does Pope fly from before the forces of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet. His entering announcement was not much more dignified than that of the professional clown, and his subsequent "skedaddleing" was hardly less contemptible.—What the enemy will do with Pope remains to be seen. His time has nearly come.

THE Knoxville Register of Tuesday says that letters were received in that city on the day before, stating that Col. John H. Morgan had taken possession of Lexington, Ky.

THE number of arrests of Northern men of prominence which the Lincoln government is daily making is highly significant of a state of feeling in that section, which Lincoln fears and would crush out at all hazards. Such men as Elson B. Olds of Ohio, Charles Jared Ingersoll of Philadelphia, and others who have recently been arrested for speaking against the Government at Washington, evidently do not stand alone, nor have their denunciations been mere *brutum fulmen*—mere sound and fury signifying nothing. If they had been, the Lincoln authorities would not have been so sensitive on the subject, nor so prompt in applying their repressive measures.

JOHN ROSS, the celebrated Chief of the Cherokee Nation has been arrested by the Yankee troops. The Cherokees are in alliance with the Confederacy.

IT is said that General Jos. E. Johnston, having recovered from his wound, has reported for duty and been assigned to the command-in-chief West of the Mississippi. He will be supported by Generals Holmes, Price, Hindman and others.

The Conscription Bill.

The following is a copy of the Conscription Bill as it passed the Senate on the 4th inst. The bill has yet to be acted upon by the House of Representatives:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE," APPROVED 16TH APRIL, 1862.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *And provided further*, That those called out under this act and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments in the service for the respective States, at the time the "Act further to provide for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations or disposed of as now provided by law: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act or the acts to which this is an amendment, or any special provision of said acts, in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest.

OBITUARIES AND TRIBUTES OF RESPECT, will be inserted for one cent per word, *cash invariably in advance*.

The Banks of Savannah.

We learn that the Banks of this city are now taking on deposit the genuine Confederate notes engraved by Hoyee & Ludwig, which notes have been temporarily rejected, owing to the number of counterfeits of that engraving. None of these, however, are issued by either of the banks.

Since the above was in type we received the following proceedings of a meeting of the Presidents of the Banks of the city, held yesterday.

Savannah Republican.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the Banks in Savannah, held at the Bank of Commerce on Tuesday, 2d September, the following action took place:

WHEREAS, John Boston, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, has appealed to the Banks to receive the genuine notes of $100, $50 and $20, of the plate of Hoyer & Ludwig, with a view to immediate redemption by him, either with other notes, or with six per cent. certificates, as indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury: Be it

Resolved, That the Banks will so receive the aforesaid notes, and present them from day to day to the Assistant Treasurer for redemption.

Resolved, That this action of the Banks does not contemplate Mr. Boston's declining to redeem directly from the people, but is intended to give greater facility to the people by presenting several points of redemption instead of one. The Marine Bank and the Bank of Savannah dissenting.

WHEREAS, It is believed that there are individuals in the community who are passing counterfeit notes, and it is considered the duty of the Banks to bring all offenders to justice—

Resolved, That a reward of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) is hereby offered by the Banks to be paid the prosecutor in every case in which there shall be conviction for said offence.

Passed unanimously.

G. B. LAMAR, Chairman.

How is it that most of the Banks in Wilmington refuse the above discribed notes; one of the banks even going so far as to refuse them in payment of debts due the bank, although the notes are known to be *genuine*, and one grain dealer refuses to take them in the way of trade?

For the Journal.

BELOW KINSTON, Sept. 3d, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Having seen nothing in the Journal from this section of the country, and thinking that perhaps an occasional line from here might not prove uninteresting to you and your numerous readers, I thought I would drop you a line. This section of a once prosperous and beautiful region is in a most heart-rending condition; farms with growing crops good for thousands of barrels of corn, besides pork, bacon and other produce, have been abandoned, and the owners fled for safety from the Vandal scamps that are invading our country. It is saddening to look upon so much devastation and ruin. And I am sorry to say that in many instances our own soldiers have conducted themselves not much, if any, better than we might expect of our invaders, by breaking open houses, abusing and desecrating the fine residences, killing stock, robbing fields, &c. Now all this is wrong, decidedly wrong, and it is a great pity but what our men were so officered as to prevent all such conduct. Some act as though they thought being in the service licensed them to do any and everything mean. Mr. Editor, would you believe that this devastation and state of ruin reached to within five miles of Kinston. The question naturally arises, Why this state of affairs exists or what brought it about. So far from the enemy, as they are not nor never have been except the few on the Boats that came up the River, nearer than eighteen miles of Kinston, and then only marauding parties. Then you ask why this panic, why the citizens leave home. I answer, simply because the conduct of the military officers and men has been and continues to be such, as to forfeit our confidence in them as a means of defence. Then you say what have they done. I answer about nothing at all. Since General Ransom's Brigade left its position five miles below Kinston there has been no troops worth naming below Kinston. Our troops are stationed, well it is no use to say how far *above* Kins on. Our lowest Pickets a few days ago were all of *eight miles* from the enemy's out-post. Our Guerrillas and Partizan Rangers are doing nothing, keeping themselves far away from the enemy. There has never been anything of a daring or dashing nature done by our forces below here. If what forces we have would go below here close to the enemy, (where we, the citizens, think they should be,) we would feel safe, but no,—somebody might see a Yankee or get hurt. I see from a card by *our* (I say our as it seems no other community is to be *blessed* with him, and it is a matter of necessity with us and not of choice) *daring, fearless* and gallant Major W. Beverhout Thompson in the Raleigh Standard, has literally annihilated you and poor old father Syme of the Register; old father Syme, poor old man, he is getting in a bad way. He has been on the fence, over the fence, and on both sides of the fence, and now Major Thompson is about putting him under the fence;—poor old man.

I want no part nor lot in your and the gallant Major's fight, as I know you to be fully able to take care of yourself, and if Major Thompson was to go to Duplin County (where every man, woman and child reads the Wilmington Journal, and believes it too next to their Bible, and I don't know but some of them place the Journal first) and say that you were so contemptible, they would pull out the balance of what hair he has left. Yet I think it right and just that you should be informed of the facts, and some of his acts around here, which I propose to give in brief.—Thompson has been around here ever since the fall of Newberne, as the head of the engineering staff, with from one to three or four assistants. They have had all the hands they wanted, (I presume,) as they pressed hands for some time, and what have they done! Thompson says in his card, "I erected the stone blockade in Neuse River below Kinston and the battery commanding it, which," he says, "prevented the Yankee gun boats from getting to Kinston." He says that "if they could have passed them they could have gone to Goldsboro', as the river was very full."

Now, let us examine this matter a little. I have all the time understood that Mr. Hawks planned the *great* stone blockade; at least he (Hawks) said so, and two gentlemen, the Messrs. Brown, superintended its erection, with the battery. Did the Yankee boats start with the intent on of going to Kinston or Goldsboro', as the Major intimates? Let us see. It is presumed that they had forces and gun boats both at Newbern; then if they wanted to go to Kinston or Goldsboro', why not take their gun boats and troops along! The fact is are, they came up in one entire, with, it is said, one gun, and two river or ferry steamboats with no guns, a few white men and lots of negroes. Did they come up to the great blockade? They did not. Did our battery fire a gun? I think not. These facts are from persons who saw them. I won't say (for prudence sake) how deep the water was over the blockade at that time. I hardly think an examining board of Engineers would pronounce them very formidable. Admitting that all the Major assumes in regard to their intention of going to Kinston and Goldsboro' is true, does that justify the burning of the costly Rail Road Bridges. The Rail Road Bridge across Neuse river was an obstruction to the boats of itself, as Mr. Whitford, President of the A. & N. C. R. Road had had the draw let down so as to render it almost immovable. Where the necessity for burning it? The bridge on the Rail Road across South West, some three or four miles below Kinston, could have been of no service to the enemy if they had advanced. Why burn it then? The Rail Road track was torn up for six miles below, one bridge below burnt, and the ties all along the track burnt. Where were the enemy that frightened the gallant Major so much as to cause him to have the two Rail Road bridges burned and order the costly bridge just below Kinston across Neuse river burned also? but to the praise of the man in command at the bridge he it said, he refused to obey the Major's orders, and saved the bridge. The facts are that about the time the bridges were being burnt, the Yankees were nearly back to Newbern, (I mean the land forces) *skedaddling* for dear life from an imaginary foe. The boats only remained at a respectable distance below the blockade a short time and went leisurely down the river. I should have said that Col. Sol. Williams was sick, but countermanded the order for burning the county bridge as soon as he was aware of its existence. These are the facts, Mr. Editor, as near as they can be gathered, and if they are of any service to you, you can use them as you may think proper, and perhaps you may hear from me again.

COUSIN.

Consolation in History.

In view of the parallel so often drawn between the Confederate States and Prussia under the reign of Frederick the Great, it might prove of interest to many, and of great hope to all, in this unequal struggle, to know what was accomplished by a great leader and a willing people, against the most tremendous odds.—Without going into historical particulars or the various combinations of French, Russians, Austrians and Swedes against Frederick, a glance at one campaign, that of 1757, is sufficient to show the transcendant abilities of the man, and the determination of his people.—It is estimated that at the commencement of this campaign the various combinations against him amounted to 800,000 men, whilst he had a force to oppose them of only 260,000! Yet he, with numbers greatly inferior to his enemies, defeated them in nearly every battle.

On May 6th, 1757, was fought the battle of Prague. The Austrians, numbering 75,000, commanded by Prince Charles, were defeated by Frederick with 68,000 men, they losing 17,000 killed and wounded, and Frederick losing 12,500 killed and wounded. The battle of Kolin, fought 17th June, was a defeat to the Prussians. They lost 11,000, and the Austrians 9,000 killed and wounded. The Austrians had 60,000, commanded by Count Daun, whilst Frederick had only 32,000. The battle of Jaegendorff, fought August 30th, was a complete victory for Frederick. The Russians 120,000, commanded by General Apraxin, were routed by Marshal Lehwald with only 22,000 men. The Russians lost 6,000 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 5,700. Frederick gained another great victory at Rosbach on the 5th November. With only 20,000 he defeated the allies under the Prince of Soubise, numbering 70,000 men. Whilst his loss was only 500 killed and wounded, the allies lost 3,500 killed and wounded and 6,220 prisoners! Frederick was not so fortunate at Breslau, November 22d. He was defeated by the allies under Prince Charles, the allies having 90,000, and he very little over one-fourth of their numbers—23,000. The allies lost 1,600 killed, 4,600 wounded; the Prussians lost 1,200 killed, 5,000 wounded, and 3,600 prisoners. For this disaster he was amply repaid by the recapture of Breslau, which surrendered on the 19th December, when the Austrians lost 13 generals, 700 officers, and 17,536 prisoners. At the battle of Lissa, fought on the 5th December, the Austrians, under Prince Charles, numbered 90,000, whilst Frederick had to contend with this immense host with only one-third of their number—30,000. The Austrians lost 7,400 killed and wounded, and 2,300 prisoners; the Prussians 5,000 killed and wounded. This great victory of Frederick ended the campaign of 1757.

This is enough to show what generalship and a good cause can accomplish. With a united people and able leaders subjugation is impossible; and in view of McClellan's frequent "change of base," and Pope's fleetness of foot, the same remark will apply to them that was made of the Swedes when they invaded the dominions of Frederick, and were chased out, they "crept in like foxes, but ran out like hares."

Proclamation by the President.

To the People of the Confederate States:

Once more upon the Plains of Manassas have our armies been blessed by the Lord of Hosts with a triumph over our enemies. It is my privilege to invite you once more to His footstool, not now in the garb of fasting and sorrow, but with joy and gladness, to render thanks for the great mercies received at His hand. A few months since, and our enemies poured forth their legions upon our soil. They laid waste our fields, polluted our altars and violated the sanctity of our homes. Around our Capital they gathered their forces, and, with boastful threats, claimed it as already their prize. The brave troops which rallied to its defence have extinguished these vain hopes, and, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, have scattered our enemies and driven them back in dismay. Uniting these defeated forces and the various armies which had been ravaging our coasts with the army of invasion in Northern Virginia, our enemies have renewed their attempt to subjugate us at the very place where their first effort was defeated, and the vengeance of retributive justice has overtaken the entire host in a second and complete overthrow.

To this signal success accorded to our arms in the East has been graciously added another equally brilliant in the West. On the very day on which our forces were led to victory on the Plains of Manassas, in Virginia, the same Almighty arm assisted us to overcome our enemies at Richmond, in Kentucky. Thus, at once and the same time, have two great hostile armies been stricken down and the wicked designs of our enemies set at naught.

In such circumstances it is meet and right, that as a people we should bow down in adoring thankfulness to that Gracious God, who has been our bulwark and defence, and to offer unto Him the tribute of thanksgiving and praise.—In His hand is the issue of all events, and to Him should we in an especial manner ascribe the honor of this great deliverance.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 18th day of September instant, as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the great mercies vouchsafed to our people, and more especially for the triumph of our arms at Richmond and at Manassas; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to meet on that day at their respective places of public worship, and to unite in rendering Thanks and Praise to God for these great mercies, and to implore Him to conduct our country safely through the perils which surround us to the final attainment of the blessings of peace and security.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this fourth day of September, A. D. 1862

(SEAL.)

By the President:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

From the Savannah Republican.

[COMMUNICATED.]

How to Make the Sea-Coast Salt Meat-Saving.

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent, "Westphalia," furnishes the public with excellent directions for curing meat, but leaves them with a very discouraging impression about our sea-coast salt.

After reading his article, the public will be apt to think that the different kinds of Salts he mentions (as Liverpool, Turk's Island, sea-coast,) are essentially so, while they are *one and the same salt, only more or less impure*. Chemistry has furnished us with an exact analysis of sea water, (in 1000 lbs. of it, 27 lbs. Chloride of Sodium or common salt, 3½ lbs. of Chloride of Magnesia or Bittern, 2 lbs. of Sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom Salts, 1½ lbs. Sulphate of Lime or Plaster of Paris, and traces of other substances that need not be mentioned,) and pointed out that the presence of the highly hygroscopic (or water attractors) Chloride of Magnesium (Bittern) in the salt manufactured from sea-water is the impurity so injurious in curing meat. The Chloride of Magnesium attracts constantly the moisture from the atmosphere, and imparts it to the meat, and thus eventually spoils it. It would not be of much use to take double the quantity of the pure salt, because, at the same time, double the quantity of the hygroscopic substance would be added. The only way to succeed, is to take only the purest salt, and if you have not got that, to purify it.

The following process is at once simple and effective: It is apparent that, if there was a fluid that would *not touch the pure salt, but readily dissolve the Chloride of Magnesium*, it would be the easiest thing in the world to wash and cleanse the salt. Now there is such a fluid—and it scarcely costs anything—it is a *hot saturated solution of the very salt* that has to be purified.

Let us suppose that 100 lbs. of salt had to be purified. To do this 9 lbs. of the salt have to be dissolved in 25 lbs. or 2½ gallons of boiling water, (making thus a saturated solution, i. e., one that cannot dissolve any more salt,) and this hot solution has to be poured upon the 100 lbs. of salt. The salt to be purified may remain in the sack, or better yet, in a conical filtering bag of some coarse stuff, but the bag must be put into a funnel shaped box, that may easily be made from old boards nailed together. It is better to pour on the hot solution gradually, or in several instalments, and not to move or disturb the salt until the whole of the solution has completely dripped off. It is also well not to consider the lowest layer of salt (i. e., that nearest to the point of the funnel,) as perfectly pure, and act accordingly. Afterwards the salt has to be dried in the sun or in an oven.

The longer a sample of salt, exposed to the air, keeps dry, the purer it is; and such samples (as were on your round table) that dissolve completely during damp weather, need purifying badly indeed.

Yours, NATRIUM

Counterfeit Confederate Notes.

Considerable agitation has been produced in this and other cities by the discovery in circulation of a large amount of Confederate notes supposed to be counterfeit. Many good judges doubt whether they are not genuine, and the treasury department at Richmond has been appealed to, to decide the question—though we doubt if the officials in that department would be competent judges in the case. Some of the supposed counterfeits having, we learn, been paid out by them. Until their decision is had, it would be better to refrain from receiving or passing the suspected notes, and to put our readers on their guard we append the marks of those considered doubtful:

All the spurious bills are imitations of the genuine imprint of Hoyer & Ludwig, are on much better paper than the genuine, and of a better style of engraving, and dated September 2, 1861. In the $100's genuine, the mule near the cotton press in the vignette is very indistinct, and stands with its head *from* the spectator—the spokes in the wagon wheels are more plainly engraved than in the genuine. In the counterfeit the mule is plainly engraved, and stands with his head *towards* the spectator; there are two small rocks in the genuine, near the sailor's right foot, in the left hand lower corner, while there are *three* in the counterfeit.—There is a slight circular hair stroke across the right leg and left foot of the sailor in the genuine, which is omitted in the counterfeit. [This last mark is doubtful, as it is said it does not exist in some of the genuine]—The ink of the counterfeit is darker.

In the $50's the hair on the right side of the mechanic's head stands off in the counterfeit as if blown off by the wind, in the genuine it lies smooth; the sledge hammer in his hand has a streak of light upon it in the counterfeit, which gives it more the appearance of a churn-dasher; there is no lock on the chest in the vignette of the spurious, while it is to be distinguished in the genuine; there is a wide space in the counterfeit between the P and the T in the "except" in the words "receivable for all dues except export dues."

In the genuine $20's there are two ships in the vignette—in the counterfeit the smaller and most distant is omitted, (this mark is doubted.) in the counterfeit the two hearts between the two X's, in the lower right hand corner, join, and the letters L. G. on the cotton bale in the lower left hand corner are distinctly legible—in the genuine there is some space between the hearts, and only the letter L is indistinctly visible on the cotton bale.

BATON ROUGE—RUMORS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis *Appeal* says: "A private letter from Clinton, La., dated August 25th, says: 'A. M. Seloon, a planter of this neighborhood, just arrived from Baton Rouge, reports that the forts below New Orleans have surrendered to our fleet, consisting of thirteen vessels. The Yankees evacuated Baton Rouge in great haste several days ago, on Friday or rather on Thursday night. They took away all the machinery in the penitentiary, and after setting loose all the convicts, received them into their army.'

We publish this statement as to the operations at the mouth of the river, as received, without vouching for its correctness. We have no reason to contradict it; on the contrary, the frequently reported presence of a Confederate fleet in the Gulf, of which mention has been made for several weeks in various quarters, is beginning to assume a shape of truth. The unexplained and unexpected abandonment of Baton Rouge, by the enemy, and the concentration of his forces at New Orleans, looks as if Butler had become aware of some new and threatening danger—perhaps the approach of the naval force alluded to."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 3d, 1862.

In the Senate, Mr. Henry, of Tenessee, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the Sequestration act to citizens who refuse allegiance to the Confederate Government.

The House bill to discharge minors from the army was indefinitely postponed.

The House resolution of thanks to Commodore Raphael Semmes and command, was concurred in.

The Senate bill to make provision for coins of the Confederacy was passed.

In the House the Conscript bill was taken up, according to order. Various amendments were submitted and discussed, and pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.)

JACKSON, MISS., Sept., 2d, 1862.

Our Yankee prisoners were delivered over yesterday at Vicksburg. Our own are hourly expected. Seventy-one Yankee prisoners arrived here to day from Bolivia, Tennessee.

One gunboat and transport are opposite Natchez, and there are chances for a fight.

FROM GEN. KIRBY SMITH'S COMMAND—HE GAINS A COMPLETE VICTORY, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 3d.

The following despatch from Gen. E. Kirby Smith, dated Richmond, Kentucky, has just been communicated:

"We had three fights on the 30th August, near this place. The enemy was completely routed. Gen. Bull Nelson was wounded in the thigh; General Miller was killed; three thousand prisoners captured, including Gen. Manson and staff, together with all their artillery, small arms, wagons, &c. Our loss was small.

GEN. KIRBY SMITH'S FIGHT—CAPTURE OF YANKEES, MUNITIONS, &c.

(Special to Mobile Advertiser & Register.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 3d, 1862.

On Saturday morning, Aug. 30th, Gen. Kirby Smith's forces engaged the enemy under Gen. Manson, seven miles South of Richmond, Kentucky.

Preston Smith's Tennessee, and Gen. Clairborne's Arkansas brigade gallantly opened the fight at two o'clock, P. M. The enemy were reinforced by Bull Nelson, from Lexington, Ky.

Our troops fought with desperate courage. Gen. Kirby Smith led the last charge in person, cap in hand.

After three severe engagements the enemy were totally routed, with the loss of all their guns but one. Three thousand prisoners were captured, including Gen. Manson and staff.

The Kentuckians threw down their arms and deserted to our lines.

Bull Nelson was wounded in the thigh. He was hotly pursued by our troops, and is doubtless captured.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Gen. Miller was among the killed. Our loss is light.

Our troops were marching on Lexington, which is taken ere this.

Large quantities of stores, wagons, arms and munitions were captured. The enemy's force was 10,000.

THE YANKEES SHELL NATCHEZ—THREE CHILDREN KILLED.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 3d, 1862.

An official dispatch received here dated Natchez, Mis., Sept. 2d, states that fourteen Yankees landed and commenced pillaging under the hill. About thirty men went down and attacked them. The Yankees were nearly all killed or wounded, as only three of them were seen to return to their boats.

They fired shell, grape and canister at us as we came up the hill. None of our men were killed. Three children were killed and one wounded by shell from the gunboats.

Both boats have gone up the river, it is supposed to get a better range. They shelled the town for two hours, without giving time to move the women and children. The officers expressed their determination to join the upper fleet.

The Essex hoisted the black flag as she went down.

THE YANKEE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.)

TUPELO, MISS., Sept. 3d, 1862.

Intelligence from the front of our lines says that the enemy's report confirms the defeat of the Federal armies, and announces a Yankee loss of three thousand prisoners.

The same information states that the defeated armies were falling back on Arlington Heigh's, where a stand was to be made.

The great victory in Virginia will soon be received in the West.

LATER FROM GEN. SMITH'S ARMY—GEN. NELSON'S WHOLE FORCE CAPTURED—OUR LOSS ONLY TWO HUNDRED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4th, 1862.

A letter from Capt. McBlrath, Quarter Master of General Smith's army, has just been received from Richmond, Kentucky, dated August 30th, 1862, says:

Col. John Scott's Louisiana Cavalry have just returned. Nelson's whole army has been captured, numbering over ten thousand men. Our loss in killed and wounded is two hundred. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is from four hunded to five hundred.

There is none of the enemy between this point and Lexington. God be praised.

REPORTS FROM THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 4th, 1862.

No official despatches from Northern Virginia to-day.—Reports by passengers all indicate a complete victory over the Yankees, and pursuit of the routed army.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 4th, 1862.

In the Senate to-day, the consideration of the military exemption bill was resumed. A motion to amend by excluding justices of the peace from exemption, was discussed until the hour arrived for the consideration of the order of the day.

The bill extending the provisions of the Conscript Act to persons between 35 and 45 years, was then taken up.—Mr. Yancey submitted a substitute, providing for a requisition upon the Executive authorities of the several States for their quota of troops to be raised from citizens between said ages. After a lengthy debate the substitute was rejected, and the bill finally passed—yeas 20, nays 2.

In the House, the session was occupied with the discussion of the Conscription bill.

THE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept 4th, 1862.

The following despatch has been received, dated Manassas, August 30th, via Rapidan, Sept. 4th.:

The Second Battle of Manassas has been fought precisely on the same spot as the 21st July 1861, with the exception that our troops occupied many positions of the enemy at that time, and the Federals fought upon the ground which had been held by us. Several of our regiments entered the field where they did one year ago.

The fight commenced near Groveton, on the Warrenton Turnpike, about 3 o'clock, Gen. Longstreet on the right, and Gen. Jackson on the left—their line being in the form of a broad V; the enemy between. The Federals made the first advance, endeavoring to turn Jackson's flank, but were repulsed in great confusion—a battery of 20 pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. S. D. Lee, of S. C., mowing them down by scores.

General Longstreet at once threw forward Hood's Division, and advanced his whole line, which was in a short time desperately engaged.

Jackson now gave battle, and the enemy were attacked on every side. The fight was fiercely contested until after dark, when the Federals were driven three miles.

Their force consisted of McDowell's, Reigle's, Banks', Morell's, Sickles' Milroy's, McClellan's and Pope's Divisions. The loss of the enemy exceeds the Confederates by five to one. Their dead cover the field. Our men captured a number of batteries, numerous colors, thousands of prisoners, and from 6 to 10,000 stand of arms. We could have taken more of the latter, but the men would not be troubled with them.

One Yankee Brigadier General is now lying dead at negro Robinson's house, where Yankees are so thick that we have to step over their bodies.

Generals Ewell, Jenkins, Mahone and Trimble were wounded. Cols. Means, Marshall and Gadsbury, of S. C., were killed; Burbon, Moore, and McGowan were wounded. Maj. Del. Kemper, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Capt. Tabb and Capt. Mitchell, of the 1st Va., were wounded. W. Cameron, Adj't of the 24th Va., and Adj't Tompkins, of Hampton's Legion, were both wounded.

Fifty citizens of Washington came out to witness the show, and we have bagged the whole lot.

FROM THE WEST.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 4th, 1862.

Arrivals from Winchester, Tenn., confirm the rumor of the Federal evacuation of Huntsville. They were passing Winchester in rapid retreat, desolating the entire country in their line of march.

The Nashville Dispatch of the 30th Aug., contains a telegram dated Alexandria, Aug. 29th, which says that McClellan has visited Washington and accepted the command of the army of Virginia. Pope is beyond Manassas, cut off from Washington and Burnside. It is understood that a large force of Confederates is at Leesburg, and it is thought that they intended crossing to Maryland by Walker's Ford.

The Yankees report having three fights with Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, at Crab Orchard and Mount Vernon, Tenn., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Of course they whipped him.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 5, 1862.

In the *Senate*, the House Bill to authorize the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties was passed, with amendments; also, the Senate Bill to organize divisions of the Army into Army Corps, to be commanded by Lieutenant Generals, to be appointed by the President, and to receive pay as a Brigadier General.

The report of the committee on the Flag and Seal,