Yankee Doodle went to war What did he go fighting for?
Everlasting money!
Yankee Doodle was a chap Who bragged and swore tarnation : He stuck a feather in his cap, And called it Federation ! Yankee Doodle, &c

Yankee Doodle, he went forth To conquer the Seceders : All the journals of the North. In most ferocious leaders,
Breathing slaughter, fire and smoke,
Especially the latter, And vanity to flatter. Yankee Doodle, &c. His rage and fury to provoke,

Yankee Doodle, having floored His separated brothers, He reckoned his victorious sword Would turn against us others. Secession first he would put down, Wholly and forever

And afterwards, from Britain's crown He Canada would sever. Yankee Doodle, &c. England offering neutral sauce To goose as well as gander, Was what made Yankee Doodle cross. And did inflame his dander. As though with choler drunk, he fumed, And threatened vengeance martial Because Old England had presumed

To steer a course impartial. Yankee Doodle, &c Yankee Doodle bore in mind, When warfare England harrassed, How he, unfriendly and unkind, Beset her, and embarassed; He put himself in England's place,

And thought this intrepid nation Must view his troubles with a base, Vindictive exultation. Yankee Doodle, &c. We for the North and South, alike,

Entertain affection; These for negro slavery strike; Those for forced protection. Tankee Doodle is the pot; Southerner the kettle; Equal morally, if not Men of equal mettle.

Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle, near Bull's Run, Met his adversary; First he thought the fight he'd won; Fact proved quite contrary. Panic struck he fled, with speed Of lighting glib with unction Of slippery grease, in full stampede, From framed Manassas Junction. Yankee Doodle, &c.

As he bolted, no ways slow, Yankee Doodle halloed. "We are whipped!" and fled, although No pursues followed. Sword and gun right slick he threw

In his cap, to public view, Showing the white feather. Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle, Doodle, Do. Whither are you flying, "A cocked hat we've been licked into. And knocked to Hades," crying, Well, to Canada, sir-ree, Now that, by secession

To seize that there possession.

I am driven up a tree,

Yankee Doodle, &c. Yankee Doodle, becontent, You've had a lenjent whipping: Court not further punishment

By enterprise of stripping Those heighbors, whom if you assail They'll surely whip you hollow; Moreover, when you've turned your tail, Won't hesitate to follow. Yankee Doodle, &c.

From the London Times, August 30. Absolute Necessity of a Cotton Supply in England.

The supply and the consumption of the last two years have been unexampled. All the markets are glutted with cotton goods. We are expecting an immense increase from India, and the extraordinary step of the detention of next year's cotton crop in the United States need have no other effect than to reduce our consumption for one year to two-thirds of the late average. With one year's notice, it is considered we may easily make ourselves safe for the future.

The great fact we have to deal with is one independent of tariffs, or blookades, of combination among merchants or manufacturers, and of every artifice for stending or meeting the tide of calamity. It is the great stact of the war itself That war must employ, on both sides together, at least half a million men. There is not far from that number already under arms. and the cry is continually for more men. The apology for every reverse is the want of reserves to relieve the long engaged, to protect the guns, to save the position from being outflanked, and to keep up the numbers to the programme. Battles to decide the future of a whole continent, and to figure, as New York papers vainly boasted among the decisive victories of the world, are not to be fought with a division of 20,000 men. Dominion is not so easy; glory is not so cheap. The Americans have to screw up their scale of ideas much higher than this. How they are to raise the men and the money is another question, but the men must be raised, and if the eloquence of the New York journals is worth the villainous paper upon whichlit is printed, the men will be raised, and we shall see every man capable of bearing arms responding to the call. But all that will be so much strength and so many hands taken away from all the reproductive industries of America, from cotton, sugar and tobacco, among the rest. Where the disrangement of labor will stop it is not easy to say. England and the neighboring countries of Europe have seen trades and manufactures rise and fall; fly off to more tolerant shores, or better. affected populations; flourish and disappear. 'Who shall say whether the United States we used to admire, and even envy, may not before long be a page of his-

It is not our province to appeal much to the enferprise of manufacturers and the cupidity of capitalists. Were, we to advise our moneyed or mercantile readers to "hold" cotton, loud indeed would be the complaints and dark the insinuations, if cotton were to fall. We can appeal, however, as the Manchester Cotton Company hus appealed, to the recognized duties of the State. and to the public spirit which inspires and assists it. The State has accepted the office of collecting information for commerce, of smoothing its way, and rendering more substantial assistance where none other is to | Making it the duty of the Governer to issue bonds to be expected. Now is the time for straining every nerve to develope the cotton cultivation in India and other soils pronounced favorable. So long as this duty In favor of Lieut. R. C. Duval. seemed to depend on the problematical and unfriendly | In favor of Wm. Clark, of Beaufort assumption that America might one day keep her cotton to herself, in order to destroy our manufactures, Government might be excused from interfering in the matter. We are now called on to act, not on a hare possibility or unwarrantable suspicion, but on a plain matter of fact. At this moment the export of cotton | In favor of L. H. Lawrence, sheriff of Lincoln. from the United States is actually prevented and effectually hindered by the presence of cruisers, as well as by measures taken by the belligerents directly for the purpose. Both sides believe it to be necessary to prevent the sale and export of cotton in order to starve out | In favor of Chas. Byrd, late sheriff of Yancev. the fee. Into the wisdom and practical character of this proceeding it is useless to inquire. It is at least a notice to us to take care of ourselves, and, if the Goveruments of North America are taking measures to keep all their cotton at home, the British Government surely has an equal obligation to procure it elsewhere. In concert with the Manchester Cotton Company, it is arranging for the immediate completion of reads, the For the pay of soldiers. [Requires the Governor to construction of landing and shipping piers, the erection of cotton gin factories, pressing houses, offices and stores, the scientific investigation of the cotton districts, the opening up of the Godavery, and, by the way, an increase of the cultivation in Egypt. The Manchester people are strong in hope that India only wants a little attention to supply every possible gap in the American supplies. In behalf of the State, we think we may sey that all the scruples against interference in mercantile affairs will be waived when the prosperity of the coun- In favor of Valentine and Daniel. try and the subsistence of millions are at stake. If the In favor of Chas. G. Mitchell, of Person. merchants and manufacturers only know and say what To collect and repair firearms. ought to be done, there will be no lack of will to lit! Concerning Camps of Instruction. [Establishes a camp on the part of government.

Marcus Cicero Stanley was arrested in New York on the 10th inst by the order of Secretary Seward, on a charge of treason. He was sent to For Lafayette.

Mr. Scott Jones, a member of Sol. Ashby's cavalry was shot on Monday week, sa s the Charlestown (Va) Free Press, by one of the deral plunderers at Harper's Ferry, He will recover.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS

Passed at the Second Extra Session of the General Assembly of 1861. An act to provide for the coast and frontier defences of the State. [Appropriates \$2,000,000.] An act concerning costs in caveated wills and testaments. [Leaves the question of costs to the court.] An act to repeal the 16th section, 65th chapter Re-

vised Code. An act to enlarge the powers of County Courts raising revenue for county purposes. [Gives power to tax all subjects taxed by revenue law.] An act to provide hands to work the public roads .-Strikes out of Rovised Code the exemption of Jus

tices. Wardens of the poor, Constables, Teachers and Papils of schools.] An act to divide the State into ten Congressional districts. [We have heretofore published the districts so laid off.]

An act to encourage the manufacture of gunpowder. An act to empower the Board of Claims to take evi-An act to pay the first regiment N. C. Volunteers one month's pay.

An act to increase Col. Spruil's legion of Cavalry to ten companies, An act providing for the issuing of bonds by the county courts.

An act to repeal the Stay Law of May 11, 1861. An act concerning the future requisitions of troops by the Confederate Government. [In all future requisitions of troops on this State, the numbers then in service from the respective counties and captain's districts shall be credited to them, and the new levies are to be taken from counties and captain's districts not having their proportion. In case of a failure of

any county or captain's district to furnish the requisite number voluntarily, the Governor shall proceed to raise them by draft. An act to punish trading with the enemy. [Penalty, a fine of not less than \$2,000 and imprisoment not less than six months. Purchasers of bonds, notes or accounts against citizens of the State and belonging to the enemy, shall forfeit them. And any one who shall purchase or act as agent or attorney for the collection of such bonds, &c., shall be subject to

fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.] An act to alter the rules of evidence as to Indians .-[Makes Indians competent witnesses.] An act to amend the county lines of Mitchell county. An act amendatory of an act to incorporate the town

An act to incorporate the N. C. Powder manufacturing company in the county of Mecklenburg. An act to pay the cadets of the Charlotte military in-An act to provide arms for an independent N. C. Reg-

of Franklin.

[Appropriates the necessary sum.] iment. An act to amend the charter of the Madiscn Savings An act to amend the charter of the Farmer's bank. An act to amend the charters of sundry banks.

An act for the relief of certain banks east of Raleigh. [Permits them to remove their place of business during the war.] An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors near

Lenoir Institute. An act to incorporate the Ludependent Guards, Wil-An act to authorize S. R. Jernigan to discontinue a fer-

ry over the Chowan river. An act to establish a ferry bu Hewassee river. An act to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Washington. [Authorizes them to erect fortifications and levy taxes therefor, An act to alter the pay-of witnesses in Columbus coun-

ty. [\$1 per day and mileage affthorized.]

An act concerning the sheriff of Watauga. An act to authorize the county courts of Edgecombe and Richmond to lay taxes for the benefit of volunteers. [For equipping, &c.]
An act to amend the charter of the Cape Fear and O can steam navigation company

An act to prevent the felling of timber in the waters of Lints creek, Catawba county. An act to incorporate the town of Smithfield, Johnston

An act to amend the charter of the N. C. Fibre com-

An act concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad company. Anjact in favor of A. B Long, late sheriff of Ruther-

ford, and others. An act to incorporate the Melville Hill mining com-

An act to authorize the sureties of J. S. Willis, late sheriff of Bladen, to collect arrears of taxes. An act to authorize a special company of cavalry. An act giving a superior court to the counties of Transylvania, Mitchell. &c.

An act relative to school district No. 40, in the coun-Au act to revise and keep in force the act chartering Cheraw and Coalfields railroad. An act to incorporate the Rich Fork mining company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Suspending portions of the Ordinance of the Convention providing for the disposition of State Troops and Volunteers. Providing for copies of the Ordinances of the Conven-

To continue the Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant-General's Departments. In favor of certain Naval Officers, [recommends Lieuts. David Coleman, Thomas Crossan and R. C. Duvall to the Confederate Government for Commissions.

in favor of Thomas Settle. Authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to avail themselves of the services of Adjutant-General Martin in framis g a militia law.

Instructing the Quartermaster-General to furnish hospital tents to the army. In favor of the Western N. C. Railroad Company,

[Authorizes the issue to the company of coupon bonds to the amount of \$200,000.] Authorizing the tender of forces to the Confederate Authorizing special messengers for the Governor.

To provide surgeons and hospital stores for our troops. In favor of Jarvis Buxton, of Buncombe. In favor of Daniel Willis and David Lewis and others, of Greene county.

In regard to the Volunteer service. [Authorizes the pay of such volunteers and State troops as have not yet been received into the Confederate service, to the first day of August. 1 In favor of the State Printer.

Providing for additional engrossing clerks. the amount of \$229,000 in tayor of the Western N. C. railroad company.

Concerning the census of 1860. [Authorizes the Secretary of State to deliver the duplicate returns in his office to the Confederate authorities for publica-

In favor of J. G. Crawford, sheriff of Macon. In favor of H. H. Davidson sheriff of Cherokee, Directing how the several regiments of troops of the State shall be numbered.

In favor of Benj. Justice, of Cleaveland, To pay bounty money to soldiers. [Authorize the

payment of bounty to such soldiers as were detained by sickness after the departure of their regiments, provided they belonged to their respective regiments at the time they were mustered into the service.] In favor of Hiram Gunter. In favor of H. J. Brown.

pay all our troops, officers and men, now in the State, or in Virginia, if not paid by the Confederate Government. T. provisions of the resolution to extend to troops which may hereafter be raised .-The Governor immediately thereafter to make a requisition on the Government of the Confederate States for refunding the money.]

To pay Speaker Clark the salary of Governor from the time be entered upon the duties of Governor.

at Laurenburg, Richmond co., and continues that at Asheville till 1st December. Then leaves the .matter to discretion of Governor.] In favor of sundry persons and corporations. [Authorizes the payment of sums allowed by the Board

of Claims.7 Giving the Governor additional clerical force. In favor of officers and soldiers captured on our coast. [Authorizes the payment of sums due to their wives or children, and provides for the appointment

of guardians for children whose fathers were cap-

For the appointment of two commissioners to Richmond to confer with the Government on the defences of our coast, and the enlistment, equipment and pay of our troops. For the payment of certain claims allowed by the Board of Claims.

The Topography around Washington--Position of the Confederate Forces.

We are indebted to the Richmond Examiner for the following description of the position of the Confederate forces, at Munson's Hill and other prominent points in the vicinity, copied by that paper from the New York Post:

MUNSON'S HILL.

Munson's Hill is naturally a strong position, and is especially so for the rebels, who are at that point, only four miles distant from the railway leading straight to Manassas Junction and Richmond. Munson's Hill is about three and a half miles, as the crow flies, from Fort Corcoran and Arlington House. It is four and a tack upon our fortifications is concerned, the occupation of Munson's Hill is of no importance. It is utterly impossible for them to bombard Forts Corcoran or Albany from Munson's Hill with any effect. So far, out two guns are mounted on the hill, and the fortifications are simple breastworks thr. wn up on the top of the hill. The guns ore not heavy, and the works upon the hill do not yet indicate anything more serious than the entrenchments which were dug at Fairfax Court-House and Centreville, previous to the advance of the Federal army at Stone Bridge. Future movements may quickly change the aspect of affairs, but at present there is certainly no good evidence that Beauregard intends to attack our lines of fortifications. Several rebel regiments occupied Hunter's chapel night before last, and are still along the creek of that name, but this of itself is not a threatening movement.

THE CHAIN BRIDGE AND THE UPPER POTOMAC. The country along the Potomac from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge is not near so favorable for the rebels as that around Centreville, Bull Run aud Manassas. The Chain Bridge is about five miles nortwest of Washington, and the Virginia shore of the river there s hilly, forming a kind of rocky bluff all the way down to Washington and for a distance above the bridge The hills can be easily held by good troops against an approaching enemy. The same is true all the way down to and below Arlington. The ground is high, and the chain of bills forms a natural line of defence. As the forests have been cut down, our artillery can have a full sweep at any attacking columns. The country is full of ravines just back of the river; but there are no places of the kind not commanded by our guns. On the other hand, there is a deep ravine back of Munson's Hill by which our troops, if they see fit, might attack it in the rear.

THE COUNTRY BEYOND ARLINGTON.

very doubtful, that they are entrenching themselves structed, it is soft and soothing where applied to the permanently and with their whole force within a few inflamed surface, while its orter portion being firmer.

THE POSITON OF ALEXANDRIA.

The position of Alexandria is such that the rebels can have little hope of taking it. Hunting Creek pro tects the lower portion of the town, so that no tlank movement can be made upon it. The hills back of Alexandria are high, and can easily be held in protection of the town, and even if they were not held, our vessels of war in the river could at once make Alexandria untenable.

OTHER PLACES IN VIRGINIA.

Arlington Heights are directly opposite Georgetown, nearly two miles back from the Potomae. Roach's Spring is about two miles distant, southwest of the Long Bridge, a little of from the road to Fairfax Court House, Arlington House is about five miles north or northeast of Alexandria. Falls Church is a little village six miles straight west of Georgetown. Bailey's Cross Roads is a point five miles due west of the Long Bridge, and the road fr m the bridge which Washington and fourteen from Alexandria.

THE WEST SIDE OF THE POTOMAC. This side of the river we have the heights of Georgetown, which command Arlington itself, and which, in the event of disaster, might be occupied to worry the enemy across the river. North and northeast of the city there are hills which command all the roads leading into Washington. These hills are distant two or three mile, some of them four and five miles, and make it comparatively easy to surround the capital with a net-work of fortifications. The eastern branch of the Potomac flows down on the east from Bladensburg. and forms a sort of protection on that side.

The capital is an amphitheatre—it is surrounded by a chain of hills which are from three to five miles distant from the capital buildings. THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

Very little is known here of the Confederace encar pments. The main force at Munson's Hill is supposed to be behind it, as not more than a regiment, or at the utmost two regiments, have been seen on parade. Gen. Bonham is at Vienna with a brigade of South Carolina regiments, and sends out a force daily to watch the operations of the Federal forces near Chain Bridge, but so far remains on the defensive.

A Spanish General's View of the Union Army---Interesting Letter of Gen. Lana, Written after a Visit to our Army of the Potomac. Translated from the Diaro de la Marina, of Havana, for

the New York Herald.] Washington, July, 31, 1861.

You will be surprised on seeing my letter dated from this city, since, perhaps, you supposed I was already in Madrid. It would have been so had it not happened that I found, on my arrival at New York, that the famous steamship Great Eastern was expected, a circumstance which created in me a hope of maing my trip to Liverpool in that colossus. In the meantime, in order to make the most of my time, I visited Saratoga, where I learned the news of the battle of Bull Run, and since the Great Eastern does not sail from Quebec till the 6th of August, I felt a curiosity to see what was going on, now that these people appear to be fighting in earnest; and at one bound I anted myself in the capital of the old Union.

Her Catholic Majesty's Minister, Sr. Tassara received me very well, and did everything in his power Fert to post me as fully as possible in regard to the military and political state of this country, from which information I believe I have formed a sufficiently accurate idea of the actual situation, although hereabouts they are as silent as the dead on certain matters and have very little news of what is taking place on

the other side of the Potomac. It is necessary to see this place to be convinced of wnat is occurring and to form an idea of what kind of affair an army is composed of; men without any military habits, and led by officers-chiefs and generals—who are for the most part devoid of the knowledge necessary. Excepting the war material in the transportation department, such as wagons, gun-carriages, ambulances, &c., &c., which is magnificent, all else is a confusion of ill-clad men without any military instruction, and what is worse, without trying to acquire it, according to appearances, since during the time I remained there I have seen them pass days and nights in the camps without doing anything with the exception of battalion drill for a short while in the morning and again in the evening. As far as I have been able to observe, they have no large fields for manœuvring or target exercies, which surprises me, since I know the fondness they have for it in this country. Nothing impresses you that there are seventy thousand men in the neighborhood preparing for war. Silence and tranquility reign in the city | that he was untrue to the South-he is a northern

were in a normal state. For all I have searched, I have not succeeded in the former they have never had except in compara- at Favetteville when the State seceded, and willingly tively insignificant number. What they have is surrendered that establishment to the State. He had draught cattle such as I have never seen anywhere; the harness and gun-carriages are magnificent, all bran new, since they lost those they previously had in the battle, and that too, in great numbers, as every a short time before it was surrendered .- Char. Demone says.

. To day I saw more than a thousand most beautiful mules, as good as the best which are bred in the pastures of La Mancha (New Castile.) All of them were destined for draught service in the army; they had just come from Kentucky. Certainly all that money can procure is had here in abundance, but there are things which cannot be improvised. Hence it is that according to my opinion, these gentry will be beaten as often as they go into battle, at least for the present.

Nothing of all that is said by the Southern papers on the result of the battle is exaggerated. Here it is known perfectly well that the federalists, besides having runaway helter skelter, lost about 19,000 muskets seventy odd cannon (!), all their wagons and provisions, field trains, tents and a greater part of their knapsacks It is only necessary to take a peep at an encampment to notice that not one of these latter is to be seen. The soldiers use no more clothing nor uniform than what we understand by barrack dress, and their clothes are so clumsily worn, dirty and motly that it is necessary to see to believe. Beards and long hair are also very much in fashion. I wonder if they imagine the enemy will be frightened by showing them dishevelled heads and dirty, hairy faces. I would require to write many pages to relate some of half miles from the Long Bridge-due west-and not | the much which is seen about here in these days of more than three from Fort Albany. So far as an at- the remarkable and strange. But I can neither spare sufficient time for that, nor would you have patience to read it.

By the time you receive this letter it is very probable the scene may have been transferred more to the northward. I believe if the Southerners avail themselves duly of the time and circumstances they will very soon oblige their enemies to evacuate Harper's Ferry, offer battle to the corps of Federal troops marching through Western Virginia, and also present themselves at Baltimore, threatening the forces in possession there. In that case the army which is here encamped will have to retreat to Philadelphia, and then Virginia and Maryland will remain in the power of the Southern Confederates. I am thoroughly convinced that this must happen very soon.

I endeavored in vain to get a glimpse of the Southern troops, and convinced myself that it was useless to attempt it. Their pickets allow no one to pass, not even the country people in which case to penetrate the country it would be necessary to take a great round, for which I have not sufficient time.

To-morrow I start for New York, and after resting there a day will make an excursion to Niagara to see the bridge which the English have built over the river St. Lawrence (?), proceeding on the 5th to Quebec to embark for Europe on the 6th.

[From the Richmond Examiner.

The Natural Philosophy of Foultices. Slippery-elm bark is needed in large quantity for poultices. Let it be provided in advance and contributed for the service of our camps by those who find the tree in their neighborhood. We subjoin a good receipe for its preparation as a poultice: Take of the bark, ground into flour, three-fourths; of ground flaxseed, one-fourth : knead into a moderacely stiff poultice with hot milk and water; let the vessel in which it is mixed stand in hot water half an hour, to prevent Such is the topography of the country back of Ar- its lumping. Spread this upon a cloth, about half an lington, that if the entire rebel army should entrench | inch thick; then keep adding water, little by little, itself in front of our lines it would be much easier to and working it in, until the surface is quite soft. If take them by storm-to conquer them-here than at | it is to be applied over a bruised surface, drop on it a Bull Run or Manassas. We have nothing to fear, then, little arnica oil; if over a suppurating surface, use at this moment from the rebels if it be true, which is marigold water in mixing the poultice. Thus conmiles of Washington. They are by no means in prevents the poultice from slipping down to the most so strong a position here as they would be further dependent part, as it will do if it is all made thin, of away. so thinly covered that it soon becomes dry. It also remains of a more uniform thickness, and thus we have a more even temperature at d moisture, and a complete shield from the action of the air. Proper support to the affected part is rendered the more neessary by the weight of a poultice. When practicable, it is well to interpose a bit of open lace between the poulttce and the wound. Otherwise, so much the more care is needed not to keep it on too long. In removing poultices, loosen one end, then avert and draw carefully backwards. When suppuration necesitates frequent removal, pour, from time to time, the medicated fiquid, adopted for dressing, under one

edge of the poultice. Another plant very common with us, and which makes a good poultice, is the althea. The green root bruised and boiled in milk has been recommended as a preventive of gangrene. The bark, leaf and flower are all mucilaginous.

Whether the althea or the elms poultice be employleads directly past Bailey's is the road to Fairfax Court | ed, if gangrene be imminent, or the surface be foul House. The last named place is eighteen miles from and sloughly, this, and the poultice as well, may be powdered with einchona bark alternately with charcoal, (animal charcoal is most esteemed,) which absorbs the sulphuretted hydrog n. Another valuable untiseptic is pyroligneous acid, to be add d to the water of the poultice. Akin to this are kreosote. which the soot of any chimney yields to boiling water, and tar, which only needs a convenient vehicle in order to be generally employed. Mr. Demeaux recommends infusion of saponaria; but as this South American plant is scarce here at present, we may try his coal-tar soap, made by mixing equal parts of coaltar soap, and rectified spirits, and heated on a water bath to complete solution. On cooling, a soap is ob-

tained perfectly soluble in warm or cold water. Among the best known disinfectants is Labarraque's solution, or the chloride of soda. Chlorine ranks next to ozone as a principle of parification; but neither are applicable directly in the sick room, though our knowledge of their natures is a guide to the employment of kindred compounds. Finally, the sesquicarbonate of potash and chloride of zinc both consume dead tissues; the latter is caustic also to the living tissues, which the former only stimulates.

The following table of distances will be found convenient for reference if cut out of the paper and posted up in some convenient place :

n some conve	mei	in prace.	MILES.
n Norfolk	to	Fort Monroe (air line)	11
do		Newports News,	103
· · do		Sewell's Point	7
do		Ocean View	71
do		Sandy Point	43
do		Pig Point	81
do		Boush's Bluff	43
do		Craney Island	- 4
do .		Lambert's Point	24
do		Naval Hospital Point	03
do		Hampton.	. 121
do.		Rip Raps	10
do		Willoughby Point	81
y Island		Newport News	-6
do		Fort Monroe	8
do		Rip Raps	7 3
do -		Pig Point	4
do	do	Sewell's Point	41
do		Boush's Bluff	2
do		Naval Hospital Point	81
Monroe	to	Mill Creek Bridge	01
do		Rip Raps	1
do		Hampton	21
do		Willoughby Point	24
do		Sewell's Point	41
do		Newport News	61
do		Saudy Point	63
do		Crany Island	8
do		Pig Point	91
ell's Point		Willoughby Point	2
do .		Boush's Bluff	21
do		Rip Raps	3
do (battery)	do	do	31
do	do	Newport News	5
do	do	Hampton	51
	to	Hampton	51
do	do	Boush's Bluff	6
do	do	Willoughby Point	61
oughby Point	to	Rip Raps	11
do		Fort Monroe	21
do		Hampton	5

Col. J. A. J. Bradford.—This officer was among the prisoners captured at Fort Hatteras. We regret to learn that an impression prevails in some quarters and camps, neither more nor less than if everything | man, &c. We are sure that no one who knows Co l. Bradford entertains any such ideas. We have known him long and well and we would as soon trust him as finding either cavalry or artillery. True, the latter any man in the south. He is a southern man by birth they abandoned on the Bull Run field of battle, and and principle. He was in command of the Arsenal nothing to do with managing the fortificatious on the coast. As soon as he learned that Hatteras was threatened, he started to aid the Fort and arrived there only

Naval Hospital Point to Boush's Bluff

Sandy Point to Camp Talbot

DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER. - Died, in Richmond, Va., at the residence of Charles Bates, Esq., of Typhoid Fever, Capt. John H. Boyd, of the 11th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers. Capt. B. was a son of George D. Boyd, Esq., of Rockingham, and was a young lawyer of fine talents and great promise. - Salisbury Banner.

Laws of the Confederate States. (BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT TO AID THE STATE OF MISSOURI IN RE-PELLING INVASION BY THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE ADMISSION OF SAID STATE AS A MEMBER OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, AND FOR OTHER PUR-

Whereas, the people of the State of Missouri have been prevented, by the unconstitutional interference of the Government of the United States, from expressing their wil through their legally constituted authorities, in regard to a union with the Confederate States of America, and are now engaged in repelling a lawless invasion of their territory by armed forces; and whereas, it is the right and duty of the Confederate States to aid the people and Government of the said State in resisting such invasion, and in securing the means and the opportunity of expressing their will upon all questions affecting their rights and liberties; The Congress of the Confederate States f America do

enact, That the President of the Confederate States of America be, and he is hereby authorized to co-operate through the military power of this Government with the authorities and the people of the State of Missouri in de-fending that State against a lawles invasion by the United States, and in maintaining the liberty and independence of her people; and that he be authorized and empowered, at his discretion, to receive and muster into the service of the Confederate States, in the State of Missouri, such troops of that State as may volunteer to serve in the army of the Confederate States, subject to the rules and regulations of said army, and in accordance with the laws of Congress; and said troops may be received into service by companies, battalions or regiments, with their officers elected by the troops, and the officers so elected shall be commissioned by the President; and when mustered into service said companies, battalions or regiments, may be attached to such brigades or divisions as the President may determine; and the President shall have power to appoint field officers for all battalions and regiments organized out of separate companies mustered into service, and to add to battalions a sufficient number of separate companies to complete their organization into regiments, and to appoint the additional field officers necessary for the complete organization of the regiments so formed; and all vacancies that may occur amongst the commissioned officers of troops mustered into service under this act shall be filled in the manner provided in the act entitled "An act for the establishment and organization of the army of the Confederate States of America," approved sixth March, eighteen hundred and

Sec. 2. That the State of Missouri shall be admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, upon an equal footing with the other States under the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, upon the condition that the said Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States shall be adopted and ratified by the properly and legally constituted authorities of said State, and the Governor of the said State shall transmit to the President of the Confederate States an authentic copy of the proceedings touching said adoption and ratification by said State of said Provisional Constitution; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceedings upon the part of Congress, the admission of said State of Missouri into this Confederacy under said Constitution for the Provisio al Government of the Confederat States, shall be considered as complete; and the laws of this Confederacy shall be thereby extended over said State of Missouri as fully and completely as over

other States now composing the same. Sec. 3. That the Congress of the Confederate States ecognize the government of which Claiborne F. Jackson is the chief magistrate to bothe legally elected and regularly constituted Government of the people and State of Missouri; and that the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby empowered, at his discretion, at any time prior to the adorission of the said State as a member of this Confederacy, to perfect and proclaim an alliance, off-nsive and defensive, with the said Government, limited to the period of the existing war between this Confederacy and the United States; the said treaty or alliance to be in force from the date thereof, and until the same shall bedisaffirmed or rejected by this Congress.

Approved August 20, 1861. sept. 21-law4w.

AN ACT TO EMPOWER THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES TO APPOINT ADDI-TIONAL COMMISSIONERS TO FOREIGN NA-Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of Imerica do enact, That the Presi lent of the Confederate

States be, and he is hereby empowered to determine and designate to what nations the Commissioners of the Confederate States, now in Europe, shall be accredited, either separately or unitedly; and to prescribe the duties he may think proper to assign to each of them. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby empowered, to appoint two other Commissioners to represent the Confederate States, either sep-

parately or unitedly, to such foreign nations as he may seem expedient. SEC. 3. And be it fuither enacted, That the additional Commissioners authorized by this act, shall receive the same pay and emolument as the Commissioners now in Europe receive; and the President shall appoint the Secre-

taries or Clerks, required by said missions, and determine Approved Aug. 20, 1861. sept. 21-law4w.

Best Old Apple and Peach Brandy. FOR SALE by the Barrel or Half Bar-rel, five years old, at \$2 per gallon. Also, COWS and YOUNG CALVES of the best breed-North Devon and Durham Shorthorn. Also, 2 or 3 young bulls and several heifers of the same breed, from one to three years old. For terms apply to

SETH JONES. Pomona, 14 miles N. E. of Raleigh, N. C. Aug. 28, 1861.

78-4tw &sw.

NOTICE. DEIT KNOWN THAT I, HENRY T. CLARK, GOV-D ernor, ex-olicio, of the State of North Carolina, de hereby forbid the exportation beyond the limits of this State of all cacon, leather, and shoes except by and through the orders of the proper officers or agents of the Confederate States. The Adjutant General of the State has been directed to take all proper measures to secure, by force, if necessary, the faithful execution of this notice, which shall continue in operation till the further order of this Department. Done at the city of Raleigh, this 13th of September,

HENRY T. CLARK. Charlotte Bulletin and Charlotte Democrat copy.

For Congress.

WE ARE requested to announce HON, A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash, as a candidate for the Confederate Congress, for this the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Warren, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash. Election on the first Wednesday in

For Congress.

WADDELL, as a candidate for the Confederate Congress, for the Seventh District, composed of the counties of Chatham, Davidson, Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

Sept. 14th, 1861.

For Congress. WE are requested to announce J. H. GOOCH, as a candidate for the Confederate Congress for this,

Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash. August 11th, 1861. For Congress.

WE are requested to announce E. A. THOMP-SON, of Wayne, as a candidate for the Confederate Congress from the Third District, consisting of the coun-

ties of Carteret Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne,

Johnston and Sampson, subject to the action of a Coavention, should any be called. September 11th, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE. JUST OPENED BY ISAAC OETTINGER,

AT THE CORNER OF PAYETTEVILLE ST., & MARKET SQUARE.

20.000 Dollars worth of Men's and Boys READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and a great many other I wish it distinctly understood that these goods were bought in times of peace, consequently at much lower prices than they could be bought for now, they will be sold again at the old retail prices.

I have no particular fancy for saying so much, all I ask is, to give me a call, they will certainly not be disappointed in the quantity and quality, as well as in the prices of my Remember, corner of Fayetteville street and Market square, formerly occupied by Mr. Pool.

Aug. 30.

ISAAC OETTINGER.

79-1mw&sw.

PRINTING MATERIAL. LARGE and well arranged newspaper office A is offered for sale. The establishment consists two of new Printing Presses, Newspaper and Job Type in great variety, and stands, cases &c., &c., in extra abundance.

If the office cannot be sold to some one wishing to me ploy his editorial talents and make a name, if not a fortune, the material will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms. Apply at this office. August 3, 1861.

The war stopped the paper, which was in its infancy, but the location is one of the best in the State for a daily

Through Tariff of Freight between Rich. mond, Petersburg, and Points South. via Raleigh.

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Be itenacted, &c., That for the more effectual defence of the State, the Governor be authorized to receive a Company of Cavalry volunteers (now being raised in this State by R. S. Tucker, Wiley G. Reddick, Win. M. Boyan, Fabius Perry, J. Robert Jeffreys, T. J. Utley, J. B. Grimes, and others,) for 12 months. To wit: The said company to furnish their own horses, arms and equipments, and receive in compensation, for the use of their horses forty cents a day, whilst in service.

Sec. 2. The said company shall be entitled to receive the same pay, rations, forage, camp equipage, and supplied for horses lost in the service, as is now provided by law for Cavalry Companies in the service of the Confederate Sec. 3. The said Company shall have the right to elect their own officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and said Company shall be under the direction of the Governor, and may be assigned to such duties as the interest of the State may require, or attached to any Regiment or Regiments of N. C. Troops, in or out of the State,

as the Governor may deem exp dient. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately after its ratification. Fellow countrymen: Your soil is invaded by the Northern hirelings. You have now an opportunity of joining one of the best companies which will be in the service. Act

promptly and quickly. Send in your names to either of the above named men in the act. None need apply but correct, reliable men. All the officers are to be elected. Kind of arms, double barrel guns, pistols and sabrea, it to R. S. TUCKER W. G. REDDICK.

82-3tw &=w. Map of North Carolina and Virginia. FEW COPIES OF PEARCE'S NEW MAP OF

A North Carolina and Virginia, embracing Virginia as as ar Richmond, Yorktown, Bethel, Fortress Montoe, &c. The Coast Defences of North Carolina. Fort Macon, Hat-Send soon if you want a copy. Worth \$10. Sold SAMUEL PEARCE,

Hillsboro' N. C. September 14.

August 14th, 1861.

Proposals for Wood. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Sept. 10th, 1861. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th instant; to furnish a sufficient quantity of wood for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it. The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State RUFUS H. PAGE.

The wood to be sound oak and hickery, to be celivered

Secretary of State. 82-td.w&sw. August 11th, 1861.

Administrator's Aotice. THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING Qualified at May Term of Wake County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator of Isaac Proctor, dec'd, hereb gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased that he finds a great many accounts not settled; and therefore takes this mode of informing all persons in-debted by account, that the books must be closed by note or cash. I shall be at Pullin's Hotel the three first days of the coming Superior Court for Wake county, and the coming November Term of the County Court, at which times and place the books and papers will be present, and ready for settlement. Persons indebted by note will find the same at that time. Strict attention to the above notice

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH, Adm'r. Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1861.

zegister copy and send bill to this office. NORTH CAROLINAINSTITUTE

For the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind

THEnext session of this Institute will commence on Monday, the 2nd of September, and con tinue ten months. Pupils should be sent in punctually at the commencement of the session Having a full corps of teachers in the different departments it is to be hoped that the parents and friends of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will send them here to receive the benefits of an

education. Any information as to the method of admitting pupils &c., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise. WILIE J. PALMER, Principal. Aug. 17.

A NEW WORK. INIFORM AND DRESS OF THE ARMY OF THE Confederate States. A limited edition. Only copies of this work, the authorized standard, will shortly be issued. The distinctions between the various grades are shown by plates, of which there will be fifteen, and consisting of all the different departments of the service, and comprising about fifty figures. This edition will be plain black, and will be followed by another edition in full colors—a magnificent work. It will contain plates, and also full directions for the guidance of tailors.

Liberal terms will be extended to booksellers COL. BEANTON DUNCAN, Apply to 79-wasa 6w.