

The Daily Journal can hereafter be had by the volume in camp at 50 cents per month.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, and other citizens of the Town of Wilmington, will be held in the Court House on Monday evening, the 7th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention to be held in the city of Macon, Ga., on the 14th instant.

A full attendance is solicited.

Take Notice!

Owing to the presence of a large number of troops at the forts and elsewhere in this section, we would call the attention of the Farmers and others throughout the State, to the fact that a large demand exists here for produce, and that they can find a ready market here for good Beef, Bacon, and other things in the way of provisions.

We would direct attention to the "Sequestration Notice" issued by John L. Holmes, Esq., Receiver under the Sequestration Act, for the district composed of the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus and Bladen.

The notice is an important one, and should be conscientiously responded to by all whom it may concern. It is right that the law should be carried out in the spirit and in the letter, and to do this the more effectually and satisfactorily the hearty co-operation of the public is essential.

We witnessed yesterday afternoon, company drill and dress parade at the parade ground of the camps of the 28th and 30th Regiments, as also the evolutions of the field battery under the command of Captain Moore. The regiments will make a very fine appearance when fully armed and equipped. They are composed of excellent material, as was apparent when drawn up in line on dress parade.

The Artillery movements, by their accuracy and rapidity attracted much attention. We understand that competent judges have spoken of their drill in the highest terms of commendation. We could wish that some of the horses looked better than they do.

Capt. Howard's Cavalry company was also out, and after performing various manoeuvres on the parade, took a position where they could accustom their horses to the reports of the guns. The Independent Guard added to the display, which might almost have passed for a general review, although no general officer was present that we know of.

We received this morning a communication signed "Cumberland," and written by a friend resident in that county, expressive of a preference for Mr. McDowell, of Bladen, as a candidate for Congress, should that gentleman take the field. He will see by Mr. McDowell's card, in to-day's Journal, that he has consented to be considered a candidate.

Yesterday we republished from the Norfolk Day Book extra, the report of a fight said to have taken place at Sewell Mountain in Western Virginia, between Generals Lee and Rosecrans, with an account of a great victory said to have been gained by General Lee. In publishing this account, we expressly stated that it was more than doubtful. It turns out to be no longer doubtful, however. A fight may occur at any moment, but none occurred at the time spoken of in the report, nor had any occurred at the latest dates. We think that when anything does occur on that line we know how we can and will receive a perfectly reliable account.

MISSRS. WILKINSON AND MORSE are making salt on Wrightville Sound on an average of about 12 bushels every twenty-four hours. They work only four hands—2 in the day and 2 at night. They sent us about a peck this morning, and it looks to be equal to the Liverpool ground, and we learn from Mr. Wilkinson, that he has tried it in salting down beef, and that it is equal to any salt brought from foreign ports. They are selling their salt at the market price, which is \$1.50 per bushel.

WE LIKE General Beauregard as much as anybody, but we must confess that we fear the growing up of a feeling of jealousy between the cotton States and the Virginians, from causes such as are to be found in the exaltation of Beauregard, if not at the expense, at least to the neglect and exclusion of his senior officer, and equally able and patriotic compeer, General Johnston, to whose noble self denial at the battle of Manassas, even more credit is due than to his bravery or ability, so conspicuously displayed then and before. By virtue of seniority of commission, he could have assumed the command, but he magnanimously waived it, refusing to interfere with the arrangements or detract from the glory of his gifted brother soldier, with whom he co-operated on the field and has continued to act since, in harmony and without assertion of superior rank. We may cry "vive la Beauregard!" but why not also "Hurrah for Johnston?" There is no just reason, and yet we see that ten references are made to Beauregard, where one is made to Johnston—that the face of the Creole General meets us at every turn—looks out upon us from between the covers of a magazine, or stares us full from the sheets of a Beauregard March or Quickstep. We have companies named after Beauregard—the "Beauregards," the "Beauregard Invincibles," "Beauregard Rifles," &c., &c., but "nary" Johnston. This is not fair, is it?

The people in Virginia rather think that the members of the present cabinet, being nearly all from the Cotton States, as the President and Secretary of War certainly were and are, they give a better chance to the generals from the extreme South, than to those from the more Northern Confederate States, especially those from Virginia, the seat of the war, the largest State and the one with the most men in the field. It is said or hinted that Generals Wise and Floyd, especially Wise, were not favorites with Judge Walker, and therefore were unable to get supplies or the filling of requisitions in other respects.

WE ARE pleased to learn from the Richmond papers that President Davis is now very much recovered from his recent severe indisposition and that nothing stands in the way of his perfect restoration to health but his unceasing attention to public business.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Johnston recently met with a startling accident by the rearing away of the horses attached to the Carriage in which they were taking an airing in the vicinity of Richmond; none of the occupants of the carriage were seriously hurt.

For the Journal.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District. Within the last few weeks, I have had numerous solicitations from the different counties of this District, to announce myself a candidate for the next Congress of the Confederate States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully,

T. D. McDOWELL.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

CAMP 28TH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS. Oct. 4th, 1861.

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

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

Moses said: "When the host goeth forth against thine enemies, then keep these from every evil thing." Dut. xxvii, 9. Now there are many in our camps that have never thought of the necessity of obeying such commandments, because they have not been taught to reflect upon God's laws.

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

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

SENTINEL.

For the Journal.

MELVILLE, ALABAMA COUNTY, Oct. 1st, 1861. We must confess, Mr. Editor, that in these turbulent times, when the great cry of the people is, "give us facts: news concerning the war," a communication from this section of our State, (which, from its geographical situation, affords but few facilities for satisfying that cry) seems somewhat out of place; and, but for one consideration, which is that we should desire to know, as accurately as possible, how the work is going on in every part of North Carolina, we would not be so bold. How goes the work in Alabama? Let us answer this question by asking another: How went it nearly a century ago, when among her own hills and forests the war-cry was heard, and her sons upon their native soil contended with an enemy more honorable than the present one?

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

But let us not forget the ladies. The spinning wheel, the knitting needles and loom—things which were about to fall into disuse, are now diligently employed, and through the long hours of the day, and by candle light, these blessed mothers, wives and sisters bend over their tedious work that they may abide, as much as possible, from the rigors of the coming winter the dear ones whom they love to think of, sometimes perhaps with a tinge of sadness, yet always with peace.

We are glad to learn that a move has already been made towards furnishing school books, written or edited by Southern men, for the use of our schools and colleges. Dr. Alex. Wilson, of this county, is at present engaged in writing a "Latin Grammar," which, from his long experience and thoroughness as a classical scholar, must meet with universal favor throughout the South. No one we can think of is more admirably qualified to produce such a work than the Doctor. We hope that his example will be generally followed in all the departments of literature, and that in the course of time the "Yankee" may be supplanted in our schools and colleges and libraries by the productions of Southern men.

As it would be something quite out of order, both in newspaper communications and in conversing with a young lady in whose company we happen to be for the first time, not to say something of "the weather," we close with the observation that the mornings and evenings here are decidedly cold, and that at any hour of the day the sunshine is pleasant.

W. J. R.

PREPARE TO SAVE HAY BY THE BALE.—The hay crop of the Confederate States must not be lost sight of. Let the tall grass of our fields be gathered and packed into bales this fall. Our Government will buy it, and may not be able to get it elsewhere. Hay is almost indispensable to any army, and should be neatly baled.

Rifle Cannon for Cavalry Service.

The necessity of the times are producing a number of warlike inventions, and developing the genius of the South in new channels of usefulness. Many of these, already noticed in our columns, have been of a very interesting description. We were shown yesterday, in this city, a new arm of service that has attracted the attention of the Government, and that promises the most effective service in the field. It is a rifle cannon, 4-pounder, invented by Mr. John Mullane, late of Louisville, Kentucky. It is said to be the most powerful gun of its weight and calibre in the world. The gun weighs only 280 pounds, and shoots a conical ball, weighing six pounds, from 2 1/2 to 3 miles. The barrel is made on the stub and twist principle, of wrought iron, using longitudinal bars to form a tube, with two series of iron banding welded solidly to this tube and to one another. By this means the gun is forged hollow, which is said to accord for its wonderful combination of strength and lightness. This formidable arm can be manoeuvred in the field by two men, adapting it to the rapid movements of light cavalry. The Government, we understand, has ordered the manufacture of a number of these guns. The tests, as to the quality and strength, have been very satisfactory, 248 rounds of ball cartridge having been shot out of one of these guns with a satisfactory result.—Richmond Examiner.

We believe some of these wrought-iron rifle cannon will probably be made here—perhaps a few kept here.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac.

A friend just from Jefferson county gives me minute information respecting the late stirring events which occurred at Shepherdstown, in that county.

The public are aware that Shepherdstown is immediately on the Potomac, about 7 miles above Harper's Ferry. A Federal regiment had for some time been stationed at opposite, on Maryland side, professedly for the purpose of protecting the canal, but really to molest and annoy their neighbors on the opposite shore.

It seems that on Tuesday, the 17th instant, about seventy-five of the vandals ventured over the river, crossing it at the ford about a mile below the town, and succeeded in penetrating almost to the centre of the town before any one knew it. As soon as their presence was known, and amid the great consternation of the inhabitants, all the citizens capable of bearing arms were busily getting ready such weapons as they could muster to give the invaders a spirited resistance. Just at this moment, about a dozen of Ashby's Cavalry, who had been scouting, galloped into the town, and led by Daniel H. Morgan, (brother of Captain Morgan, of Stuart's Cavalry) dashed the enemy's street up which the enemy were coming, and dispersed them in every direction, sending them in double-quick across the river. This charge deserves more than a passing notice. Those gallant twelve charged the enemy against the entreaties and protestations of the citizens; yet supposing it was madness for so small a number to encounter a force so much superior. They deserve great credit for their gallantry.

But one of the most outrageous and atrocious acts of the whole war remains yet to be told. On the Friday following at half past nine o'clock at night, the report of cannon, followed by the noise of four-pounders and pieces of iron, told too plainly that the vengeance of the vandals could only be appeased by a regular bombardment of the town, and that, too, without giving a moment's warning to the helpless women and children who were sleeping within its precincts. The firing was kept up at intervals for about two hours, and only ceased, we are informed, because their cannon burst (another interpolation of the editor) and presented further mischief. They succeeded, however, in driving nearly all the women and children from the place, many of whom had to encamp out all night. Several bales and pieces of old iron fired by the savages were picked up by the citizens. Most of the latter struck near the centre of the town, and the market is now the only salient escaped, for, strange to say, no one was injured. Col. Ashby, with his whole command, is now encamped near Shepherdstown, and, with the aid of several hundred militia, will be able to protect the border from future depredations.

[Richmond Dispatch lit.]

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Among the arrivals at the Exchange last night, was Sir James Ferguson, a member of the British Parliament, who brought with him important official communications—so at least it was announced—from our Commissioners in Europe, to President Davis, Ex-President John Tyler, Gen. Wise and others. The arrival of this distinguished nobleman is regarded as full of significance, and creates quite a stir in official and outside circles. His Lordship and suite reached here via Memphis.

Richmond Enquirer, 3d.

DEERTION TO THE ENEMY.—We learn, says the Frederickburg "Recorder," of the 1st inst., that a member of Capt. Morgan's Company, from Arkansas, and a Northern man by birth, deserted while on picket duty, on Friday last, and went over to the enemy. He did this in open day, by signaling one of the tugs which was plying along the river shore some distance above Aquia Creek.

THE MOUNTED RANGERS IN THE WEST.—On Sunday morning, the 17th ult., Captain Pate's company of Mounted Rangers assailed an entrenched camp of Unionists, over fifty strong, at a place called Pond Fork, on Little Coal River, in Boone county, Va. The Unionists made no resistance with the exception of firing one gun, and took to their heels for safety. The Rangers captured seventeen of the number, three of whom were subsequently released, and the remaining fourteen are now in Richmond. These fellows are said to be the party who burned the Boone courthouse, and have been committing various depredations in the country. On the same day Capt. Cassie's Rangers captured forty-seven head of cattle in the vicinity of Pond Ford.—The health of the Rangers was good when our informant left.—Richmond Dispatch 3d.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN IN ENGLAND.—We have some interesting statements of a gentleman, a resident of Charleston, lately arrived direct from Liverpool via Montreal, indicative of British sentiment. The gentleman was in Liverpool when the news reached there of the victory at Manassas, and describes the astonishment and enthusiasm of John Bull as scarcely second in degree of feeling to the elation of the few Southern citizens visiting abroad. Several personal altercations had occurred in the mercantile reading-rooms and other commercial resorts between Englishmen and Yankees, the latter objecting to the displays of the British recognition of our victory. Our informant crossed the Atlantic, on his homeward passage, in company with a number of Yankee skippers, who had sold their vessels in England for about one-fourth of their value.

Richmond Examiner, 3d.

WANTED TO GO NORTH.—A week or more since a Rev. P. A. Johnson, an Episcopal clergyman, who had been exercising the functions of a minister, somewhere in North Carolina, applied at the passport office, in this city, for a permit to join his charge, for whose spiritual welfare he had always professed the utmost interest. After his permit had been made out, he learned that, under the ruling of the authorities, on declaring himself an alien enemy he would be furnished with a passport to proceed to Fortress Monroe via Norfolk, whereupon he concluded that he was an alien enemy, and wanted a passport for the latter place. He got it. Rev. Mr. Johnson is a native of New York State, and when he gets back, will, no doubt, entertain his people with many narratives of his experience with the "rebels" of the Old North State.

Richmond Examiner, 2nd inst.

THE CRISIS GATHERING ON THE POTOMAC.—We have been careful in our statements of the movements of the army on the Potomac, not to risk the truth of the merely popular and vague reports that reach us. Yesterday, however, we obtained information that puts beyond all reasonable doubt or speculation, the imminence of an early general action on the line of the Potomac. Our readers may rely upon the absolute truth of the statement that the enemy has crossed the Potomac with the bulk of his forces, and that there are, at present, by an estimate which puts the matter out of doubt, one hundred thousand Federal troops on the Virginia side of the river.—Rich. Examiner, 4th inst.

The War Department has received no dispatches or advices whatever confirmatory of "General Lee's" victory in Western Virginia. A letter written at Salem, on the 1st instant, to Gov. LETCHER, was communicated by him to the Department, giving accounts of continued skirmishing on our lines, but making no mention whatever of the occurrence of any general engagement. The brilliant news brought by "Mr. CROCKETT" to Norfolk, and picked up at a railroad station, in the State of Ohio, some time last week, of a terrible battle, said to have occurred "last Thursday," at the Big Sewell Mountain, are generally discredited, except on the street corners.—Richmond Examiner, 4th inst.

THE YANKEE GOVERNMENT SUBBERD.—The Northern papers state that England and France, and even Russia, have scornfully rejected Seward's proposition to make privateering piracy, which the U. S. Government had refused to do till it found that the Confederate Government was about to engage in the business, and their own ox was about to be gored.

Be Not Wasteful.

Save the fragments, do not waste them. How much could be gained, were only every fragment saved! Think kind reader profoundly upon this. You may indeed imagine it a very trivial matter to spend a few "leisure hours" weekly as "recreation," at some place of pastime, expending a few surplus dimes, to add to your festive frolic; but I kindly beseech you to halt. Will it all this likely add to your material benefit? Life is short; and would you ever achieve anything, whether in accumulating wealth or storing your mind with useful knowledge, that you may ameliorate the condition of those who surround you, and build up and fortify the reputation of your country, abroad, you must be sure to save the fragments. Where, properly considered, men have no leisure hours. True, the relaxation from certain business pursuits may to the casual observer, present such, but when rightly considered, in accordance with the social, moral and divine laws of our nature, this merely opens an aperture through which other developments can be made, from other resources, such as reading some interesting book, that a chance hitherto has not permitted, or acquiring new ideas some way.

Young men, especially the ornaments of society, the bright, confident hope of their country, should always let something useful pervade their minds, together with the cultivation of virtue, economy, indefatigable perseverance to fully develop their intellectual, moral and physical condition. With a strict regard to this, most any will gradually, but surely, rise to the brightest acme of their susceptibility.

Save the fragments. And to young men who are just entering the theatre of life, may I be permitted kindly to enjoy this necessity; you cannot well conceive what you may accomplish thereby. Take for instance Dr. Franklin and other illustrious men, whose exemplary lives and brilliantly wrought achievements, so beautifully embellish the pages of our country's history, and whose names will continue to project to remote posterity as the brightest monuments of fame. What was characteristic of their rise and progress? To what were they indebted for the high position attained in life? Simply frugality, perseverance and saving the fragments! Should I lack beef and pork, your business not yield you a sufficient remunerative reward, dark clouds of misfortune thickly gather over your heads with heavy forebodings, stand firm and unyielding—let coxcombs and "wits" say what they may—breathe the torrent, defying, with a firm reliance in God, and a greater victory will await you if you only persevere, and in the language of our subject, save the fragments.

LOUISVILLE COURIER.—It has been announced that this paper has been revived, its proprietors agreeing to succumb to the dictation of the abolition censors. The following announcement, made through the Louisville press, explains the position of the Courier under the new arrangement:

The Courier.—The interdiction against the publication of the Courier having been modified, I deem it proper to make the following statement:

As my readers are generally aware, the Courier is a joint stock concern, and has been working under an act of incorporation granted by the Kentucky Legislature. I am an owner of stock equal to that of all the other stockholders, and since December last, have been exclusively the business manager of the office, and have devoted all my time unremittingly and assiduously to the duties of that position. Hereafter the responsibility of the entire editorial management of the paper will devolve upon myself, and while I have control of the Courier it will entirely ignore politics and be devoted exclusively to the publication of local and general news and miscellany.

Of course I shall studiously avoid the publication of any matter that will directly be prejudicial to the Federal Government, or the interests which are placed in General Anderson's keeping here; and as long as Kentucky is a member of the Federal Union I will be loyal to her and to the Union.

In the publication of the paper I will have the assistance of several gentlemen, in whose discretion and prudence I have every confidence. Indeed, until I succeed in perfecting all the arrangements necessary, I will have to entrust the conduct of the paper mainly to them.

W. N. HALDEMAN.

THE INDIAN TRIBES IN THE SOUTH WEST.—Intelligence from the Southwest, received yesterday in this city, confirms the reported success of General Pike and Major Rector in negotiating treaties of amity and alliance with numerous powerful Indian tribes in the Southwest. These two celebrated Indian Plenipotentiaries had everything to contend with in making their negotiations, but succeeded beyond their highest hopes. The result of these treaties will be put at the disposal of the Confederate States from 3,000 to 5,000 armed warriors for service in the Southwest.

Major Rector, who conceived the idea of conciliating the Indian tribes, which, with General Pike, he has so successfully consummated, has been for many years the agent of the Federal Government in Arkansas, and has exercised a vast influence over the Western tribes. It was through his instrumentality that BILLY BOWERS was induced to abandon Florida, and make his home in the West. He is a native of Prince Edward county, Virginia, and emigrated to Arkansas at an early age.

THE POSITION OF OUR FORCES IN THE WEST.—We have intelligence from the Sewell Mountain as late as Saturday last.

Our forces occupied the Northeast, South and Northwest spur of the mountain ranges. Rosecrans was on the main top of the mountain. His force was estimated about 9,000 strong—very little superior to our own.

The camp of the enemy was within a mile and a half of our lines.

Gen. Loring, with his division of the forces in the West, about 4,000 men, had joined Lee on the Big Sewell.

Skirmishing continued daily on our lines, but without serious loss on either side. Our own loss, during the entire continuation of the skirmishing, had not exceeded two men killed and a few wounded.

There was a considerable fall of snow in the encampments on Friday night last.—Rich. Dispatch, 4th.

INDICATIONS OF THE POTOMAC.—All the indications point to another battle, in a short time, on the line of the Potomac. It was believed, day before yesterday, that our Generals at Fairfax had information, on which they relied, of a purpose, on the part of General McClellan, to make an advance on their lines. Accordingly, the most extraordinary activity prevails in the army, and everything betokens a speedy engagement.—The Federal force at and around Washington is variously estimated at from 75 to 150,000 men. The Confederate numbers it would not be prudent to give, but they are believed to be ample to cope with the hosts of McClellan.

Accounts as late as yesterday, direct from Fairfax Station, contradict the report that our lines had fallen back so far, and confirm the statement that our advance still occupied Annapolis.

President Davis was at Fairfax Court-House. His arrival at the railroad station was greeted with immense cheers.

The Post Office Department has given instructions that five dollar treasury notes are not to be received in payment of postage, until stamps and stamped envelopes can be procured. The act of Congress is construed as making these notes receivable only for stamps and stamped envelopes, and not directly in payment for postage.—Rich. Examiner, 2d.

Stay Law Unconstitutional.—The Superior Court for the county of Davidson is in session this week, his Hon. Judge Bailey presiding. On Tuesday morning the Judge announced that he should take up the civil docket as usual, without any regard to the stay law and that unless defendants had some good cause of continuance, they would be required to try their cases, the stay-law notwithstanding. Defendants on this circuit will therefore do well to take notice of this and be ready for trial. We learn that Judge Howard also holds the same views in regard to the stay-law.

Greenboro' Patriot, 3d inst.

HEAD QUARTERS HOWARD CAVALRY, October 8th, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 2.

THE MEMBERS OF HOWARD CAVALRY are hereby ordered to meet on Prince street, (opposite Journal Office), at 10 o'clock, A. M., with Horses, Horse Equipments and Arms, so that they can be valued, and the Company mustered into service.

W. C. HOWARD, Captain.

POPULAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PATRIOT ARMY.

As an evidence, at once of the zeal and the patriotic liberality of the Southern people, we append the following correct list of the contributions for our army, which yesterday reached this city from the various sources indicated in the residences of the donors. From Col. J. B. Jones, the capable and urbane Chief of the Passport office, we learn that the contributions recorded below, is a fair average of similar donations received daily for the past thirty days.

- Rev. Mr. Parry, \$250 worth medical and other stores for the 1st Regiment North Carolina State troops.
B. L. Waddle, \$90 worth stores, and \$300 in money for the 13th North Carolina troops.
George Stewart, \$200 worth of clothing and stores for the 4th Georgia regiment.
B. L. Waddle, \$1500 worth of clothing for the 11th Alabama regiment.
J. H. White and others, \$3,500 worth of clothing for the 6th North Carolina regiment.
Capt. Waddle and others, \$5,000 worth of clothing for the 20th Georgia regiment.
T. S. Wood, \$500 worth of clothing for the 7th North Carolina State troops—Total value of contributions \$45,051.
J. C. Blocker and T. B. Love, of North Carolina, \$1,000 worth of clothing, stores, and \$771 in cash, for the 14th North Carolina regiment.
Col. Byrd, for the 5th Virginia regiment, \$500 worth of clothing and stores.
Dr. F. A. Bates, of Alabama, \$500 worth of clothing and stores for the Alabama regiments.
J. B. Clark and J. W. Gaylord, of North Carolina, \$400 worth of clothing, &c., for the 33rd North Carolina regiment.
Mr. Campbell, of Georgia, \$10,000 worth of clothing, &c., for the 10th Georgia regiment.
Mr. Galt, in behalf of the people of his section for Georgia regiments, \$ 6,000 worth of clothing, &c.
J. W. Hull, \$300 worth of clothing, &c., for the 5th and 11th Alabama Regiments.
M. A. Manly, \$ 94 worth of clothing, &c., for the 8th Georgia Regiment.
Dr. J. H. Montgomery, \$100 worth of clothing, &c., for the 13th North Carolina Regiment.
Mr. McKeezie, and his party, \$2,000 worth of clothing, &c., for the 4th Regiment North Carolina State troops.
Richmond Examiner.

COL. LANE.—We had no time on Monday, when, just as we were going to press, we heard of the retirement of Lieut. Col. Lane from the 1st Regiment, in consequence of his election to the Colony of the 28th, to say even a word in addition to what our correspondent F. said of him. But it is proper to add, that in our many letters from the Camp, Col. Lane has often been mentioned, and always with the greatest respect as well as affection. The Regiment parts from him with sincere regret. It is felt, however, that he ought to go as he desires to continue in the service after the time of the 1st Regiment expires. Some months ago he declined promotion offered by another Regiment, for he was proud of the 1st and the 1st of him. But now, its time being so nearly out, all feel that he ought not to miss the opportunity thus presented.—Fayetteville Observer.

DIRECT FROM YANKEEDOM.—Two semen of this place just arrived from New York City, under circumstances and through channels both funny and interesting, but which it won't do to tell, report that great activity is manifested at the Navy Yard in that city in fitting out the new gun-boats intended for our inland waters. They report that they were in the Yard about two or three weeks ago and saw some 50 or 60 boats which were then launched and would be ready for action in a short time, and were told by the workmen that they were for the expedition to North Carolina. The boats are so constructed as to carry about 300 or 350 men and when fully loaded and equipped will draw from 6 to 7 feet of water. They are heavily corked from the waters edge up and covered with heavy iron to the top of the railing.

That those boats are being constructed admits of no doubt, but whether they are to come into our waters or not, of course we don't know. But when we consider that they are of the right draught and that the Naval officers there are anxious to employ, immediately, pilots acquainted with our sounds and rivers at salaries as high as \$150 per month, it may not be unwise in us to prepare for an early visit from that quarter.

Norfolk Progress, 4th inst.

DEATH OF A CAPTIVE.—Norman Porter, a member of the First Michigan Regiment, died at Castle Pinckney, near this city, at 2 P. M., yesterday of typhoid fever. The deceased was one of the prisoners who lately arrived here from Richmond, Virginia. The other prisoners are generally doing well.—Charleston Courier.

COMMERCIAL.

PAFFETTERIE, Oct. 3.—Four—An advance of 25 cents per bush. Sales to-day at \$5.85 to \$6 for super. Spirits Turpentine advanced 1/4 to 1/2 cents. Cotton—Feady sales at 1/4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE. By the Receiver of the District Embracing the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus and Bladen, of North Carolina.

TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN. I HEREBY NOTIFY every Attorney, Agent, former Partner, Trustee, or other person, holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the aforesaid district of North Carolina, so far as any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, specially to inform me, as Receiver for the said District of the same; and to refer to me an account thereof, and so far as is practicable, to place the same in my hands. Any such person who fails to do so, will be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined and imprisoned, as provided by law. I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States specially to give information to me, as he is required by law to do, of any and every lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the said district of North Carolina, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by or for any such alien enemy. My office is on Front street, next door to the Bank of Cape Fear. JOHN L. HOLMES, Receiver for the District of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus and Bladen Counties. Oct. 5. 26tf-7d.

STOLEN. FROM MY HOUSE, on the night of Thursday last, a Silver Patent Lever WATCH, (hunting case).—Maker, John Harrison, Liverpool, No. 20, 861. On the inside of the back case the name of the undersigned is engraved. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery to the subscriber. GEORGE T. CURTIS. Oct. 5. 26-2*

BEEF NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a partnership for carrying on the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, and would respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish soldiers and the citizens generally with BEEF,