

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

The Daily Journal can be had by the volume in any part of the month.

No. 1000 Backwards.

The following Electoral Ticket has been commended to our attention by gentlemen who assure us that while it is not a party ticket in any political sense, being equally divided between the members of the former political parties, it is yet made up, without exception, of gentlemen who are for a full and thorough prosecution of the war, and opposed to a reconstruction or reunion with the North under any pretext, under any circumstances, or at any time. Every man on the ticket whom we know personally, and we know nearly all, takes this ground, and this being our own ground, we will give this ticket our support, feeling that it alone goes into the field as the distinctive exponent of this decided position, the only position for the South at this time. As for the men to be voted for—the real candidates, they will no doubt be Davis and Stephens, but the moral effect of endorsing, as the medium of this voting, men who are willing to take positions like Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, will be as great as was the triumph of that noble patriot and fearless magistrate. We do not say that there are not plenty of men in the State as good as those on this ticket, but it alone appears as the representative of the motto "No step backwards!"

It is also proper to remark, that several of these names are on other tickets—perhaps a majority of them. We would also take occasion to state here distinctly, that we do not wish to be understood as even thinking, much less saying, that there is any party in North Carolina looking to reconstruction, or that any prominent man of character in the State sufficient to be spoken of in this connection, could for a moment allow himself to occupy even tacitly the position of a sympathizer with such an idea; but, it cannot be denied, that there are some whose antecedents, in this respect, are not so unexceptionable as we could have liked them to be, or as we are bound to believe their present positions to be, and we think it would be wrong policy to push them forward now as the visible organs of an advanced movement. It might and would be represented at the North as a Union reaction, and so forth.

For these reasons thus plainly set forth, we intend to support the ticket approved, without waging war upon others or being either provoked or seduced into a newspaper controversy.

STATE AT LARGE.
Wm. B. Rodman, of Guilford,
Haywood W. Logan, of Lincoln.

MEMBERS.
1. John Pool, of Pasquotank,
2. H. F. Bond, of Lenoir,
3. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow,
4. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland,
5. Holden N. Edwards, of Warren,
6. Ben. B. Bell, of Rockingham,
7. A. G. Foster, of Randolph,
8. J. M. Long, of Cabarrus,
9. Anderson Mitchell, of Irwell,
10. A. W. Woodfin, of Bladen.

How long the present war will last is a question that admits of only a conjectural solution; still, as it is a question that is often asked, we may attempt to give such solution as may seem to us most probable, and we are strengthened in our belief that we can come near the truth, by finding that events, so far, have shown that our conjectures in the beginning did not go far wide of the mark. The greatest effort of the Lincoln government will be made this winter along the most widely extended line of operations. The grand uprisings at the North have already fixed out and men begin to think more than they admit to their own souls. The West has now to pull the laboring oar and will do so during the winter and spring. Let summer hosts again come round without the "on to Richmond" or "on to New Orleans" having resulted in success, the thing will be dead in all sections of the North. There may be talking, but the thing will be over to all real intents and purposes. We must wrestle through this winter the best way we can. Our Fall trade is gone—so will be our Spring. The Fall of 1862 will see things brightening up and the winter will be different from this, we think.

Without something wholly unforeseen occurs, this war will not close in our hands if any less than twelve months nor will it in our humble opinion last much over a year from this date. What a day or an hour may bring forth is impossible to say. There may be an advance of McClellan's forces very soon, and an encounter between the main bodies of the Federal and Confederate armies, which, when it does occur, will be more decisive than that of the 21st of July, which battle resulted in the most decided and least decisive victory that could have been attained. Whether the reported movements along the front of our lines, which appear to indicate early operations, will so eventuate, or whether they will result as all such things have done since July, remains yet to be seen. We have confidence that no matter how or when the Federals advance, our generals and troops are ready to receive them, and should they indeed be on the advance, as there seems some reason to believe, the battle that will ensue will be incomparably more bloody and hotly contested than the encounter of July 21st, and may very materially affect the duration of the war as well as the prospects of the parties to it.

A great success on our part, well improved, will do much to relieve Missouri and Kentucky—to strengthen the hands of the patriots in Western Virginia—to over-see the traitors and confirm the wavering. It will also compel the Lincolnites to draw in their horns and cease talking of attempting expeditions against our sea coast, or against the Cotton States of the Lower Mississippi or the Gulf. Hatteras will be very much forgotten or altogether abandoned. This in the event of a great battle and a great Southern success. If on the contrary, no great battle can be got, or if, still worse, and still more difficult to believe, the battle when joined should result disastrously to our arms, we need say how for the same would be changed and the figures require alteration.

It is evident that there are to be included in the calculation all the contingencies of life and all the chances of war; but yet, making due allowance for these, we cannot see how the war can be ended more than three months under the time we have set, nor how it can well be protracted through a second winter without producing a domestic revolution at the North.

We are requested to state that the "Coast Guard Cavalry," a company raised for the protection of the coast, in accordance with the provisions of the recent act of the Confederate Congress, will be mustered into service at Scott's Hill, New Hanover County, twice a day from Wilmington, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, Oct. 18th.

The company, at present, numbers already about 75 men, under the command of Captain A. F. Newkirk. Their term of service is twelve months, and if they get a chance, they will do good service.

SAVE IN Western Virginia, where, less from the climate than from the terrible state of the roads, there must, perhaps, be a comparative cessation of active operations, there will hardly be such a thing as winter quarters in the sense in which that expression used to be employed. Going into cantonments and staying there is an obsolete idea hardly dreamed of since the days of old Tilly and Wallenstein, who in the thirty years war, and died leaving orders to finish it. No wonder that we lasted thirty years. It might have lasted forever, if there had been anybody left to fight or any produce or wealth remaining to be eaten up or plundered.

Napoleon fought some of his hardest battles during seasons of frost and snow. General Washington crossed the Delaware and struck the first successful blow of the revolution, in the dead of winter. The battle of Princeton was fought on the 31st day of January. Unnumbered examples might be given in illustration of the fact, that winter quarters now mean little more than additional means to guard against the season, and do not mean hibernating, after the medieval system.

Since the setting in of cooler weather, the health of our soldiers in camp is much improved. On General Holmes' line, we understand that the men are quite as healthy and more robust than they were at home.

The hospitals at Richmond are beginning to be less densely populated, and the efficient force of the army approaches more nearly the number on the muster rolls, than at any former period. The measles and mumps have run their course with all the older regiments, and no great amount of sickness has as yet resulted from wet or cold.

Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company.
As will be seen by the notice of the Treasurer, in another column, the Directors of the above Company have declared a dividend of nine per cent. upon its capital stock, payable on and after the first day of November, of which six per cent. is due to the present year and three per cent. to the preceding year.

We may well congratulate the holders of this stock upon their prosperity, especially as this dividend is, to our knowledge, truly and fairly made out of the actual earnings of the road, after providing for all liabilities and laying aside a sum to be applied to the sinking fund. The receipts of the road this year have slightly exceeded those of the year before, say some two or three thousand dollars, but at the same time, from causes easily understood, the cost of operating has also been greater.

Had the war not occurred it is more than likely that the business of the road would have increased in a much greater degree than it has. Indeed last year the net earnings of the road fully justified a dividend, but it was deemed best to defer it for the purpose of extinguishing a sufficient amount of debt to place the credit of the Company beyond the reach of contingencies.

We think that this pleasing point, which, after long waiting, has at length been reached in the history of the W. & M. R. R., proves more conclusively than any thing else that Southern railroads will in the end pay better than those of any other section, and that their stockholders are willing to postpone their immediate dividends to sustain intact their credit and resources longer than the stockholders of any other railroad.

The President, Directors, Superintendent, and other officers of the Road require no higher encomium than this result of their labors under the trying circumstances of these war times.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM ROANOKE.—The "Scotts Greys," Captain McNaair, a company just raised in Roanoke county, N. C., arrived here yesterday evening. The company numbers 84 men, who have yet to receive their arms.

THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS to England and France, Messrs. Mason and Slidell late sailed from Charleston, have passed the blockading fleet and are "all right," but the steamship Nashville has not sailed! So much for a "reliable source" from which so many of our exchanges have received positive information of the Commissioners going in the Nashville. If Mr. "Reliable Individual" and Mr. "Reliable Source" were both hung, or suspended at least, the news could be better depended on.

WE fear that portions of the public overrate the ignorance of editors in some matters at least. We give it as our opinion, founded upon some little acquaintance with the unfortunates, that nearly all of them can read, especially printed matter. We suppose that those gentlemen who sit in an editor's sanctum and read his exchanges aloud to him, accompanied by a running fire of comments and interrogatories, are ignorant of the fact that he can read them for himself. We can.

WE find the following in the Charleston Mercury's list of the delegates to the Macon Convention:
NORTH CAROLINA.
D. C. Worth, W. A. Berry, Limona B. Rhamwellier, John D. Williams, Duncan McLaughlin, W. McL. McKay.

What is fame when the newspapers make such wild work with a man's name. D. C. Worth is not so bad, but to spell Simon B. Kahweiler after the manner above, exceeds the "liberty of the press" and ought to be indictable.

THE Marion, S. C., Star has a specimen of Salt made at Little River, S. C., out of ocean brine. The Salt is of good quality. The making of it ought to pay well at half the present rates.

We learn that the Salt made on our Sounds is selling at \$3 per bushel. We suppose the makers are entitled to all they can get, and other merchants who have foreign Salt are also entitled to the same advantages of the market, and they no doubt avail themselves of the same—that is, take every advantage to "pile on the agony." This may be all right and fair, but really we are unable to discover where their philanthropy or patriotism lies, except in the almighty dollar.

Acknowledgments.
HEADQUARTERS HOWARD CAVALRY.
Wilmington, N. C., 17th Oct., 1861.

ME-SER. FULLER & PRICE.—Permit me through your Journal to acknowledge the compliment of a fine Cavalry Saddle, Bridle, &c., from the members of my old troop, the "Citizens Horse Guards," to express to them my high appreciation of this token of the esteem of my fellow soldiers. Though I have ceased to command them, I shall ever cease to remember with pleasure my connection with that gallant troop, or to feel a deep interest in their future prosperity, and the success of any enterprise in which the safety of our town may require them to embark.

Very respectfully,
W. C. HOWARD.

Messrs. Fuller & Price.—Permit me to acknowledge through your columns, the receipt of \$500 worth of stocks from Mrs. Jane Gillespie, of Duplin county, for the use of our company. Our sincere thanks are due this estimable lady.

JOHN BROWN,
1st Lieut. Co. B. 3d N. C. R. T.
Game Point Battery, Aquia Creek, Va., Oct. 14, '61.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Fort Johnson, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1861.

ENTRONS JOURNAL, Dear Sir:—Allow me to acknowledge through the medium of your Journal, the receipt of an elegant lot of hose, blankets, shirts, etc., the joint contribution of Mrs. Medway and friends, to whom the soldiers at this post are gratefully obliged for many kindnesses—too many to enumerate.

R. S. BARBER,
Quartermaster 10th Reg't N. C. V.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 17th, 1861.
Messrs. Fuller & Price:—The following are some soap receipts, which may be valuable to the public at this time. One of the receipts has been patented at the North.
E. T. B.
TO MAKE FAMILY SOAP.
Take six quarts of soft water, six pounds of bar soap, one quarter of a pound of soda, three teaspoonfuls of saltpetre, one and a half teaspoonfuls of borax, one teaspoonful of camphor, two teaspoonfuls of salt. Cut the soap up fine, boil the water and add all the ingredients, and boil 30 minutes, take off and pour into shallow vessels to cool and harden.

ANOTHER.
5 pounds bar soap, 4 pounds sal soda, 1 oz. wax, and 1 lb. borax. Dissolve in 21 quarts of soft water and boil 15 or 20 minutes.

TO MAKE JELLY SOAP.
After pouring out of the vessel the above soaps, pour in water enough to wash off the sides and bottom and boil 20 minutes. Then pour off to cool, and you have an elegant jelly soap for washing clothes, etc.

TO MAKE SOFT SOAP.
Take 16 lbs. potash well pulverized, 15 lbs. grease, and three buckets boiling water. Mix and stir potash and water together until dissolved. Then add the grease, stirring well; put all into a barrel, and every morning add two buckets cold water, stirring it well each time, until the barrel is nearly full or mixed to the consistency of soft soap.

Imports from Roanoke Island,
Federal Vessels chartered out of Pamlico Sound by Confederate Steamers—Confederate Expedition for Hatteras.
The steamer Roanoke, Captain Hobbs, arrived here last evening, about 8 o'clock, from Roanoke Island.
The Roanoke left the Island 6 o'clock Monday afternoon and her captain reports that the Confederate steamers Corley, Fanny, Raleigh, Winslow and Edwards, left Sunday afternoon under the command of Com. Lynch for Hatteras. Very heavy fog was heard on the Monday following in the direction of Hatteras, which began at daylight and continued until 8 o'clock; but no reports from the expedition had reached the island when the Roanoke left.

The captain further states that it was reported that two Federal war steamers were cruising in Pamlico Sound previous to the departure of the expedition, but that they were chased out by our steamers.—*Norfolk Day Book*, 16th inst.

Correspondence Between Bragg and Brown.
The following very important and interesting correspondence we copy from the Mobile "Advertiser & Register" of the 12th, last Sunday.

COL. BROWN TO GEN. BRAGG.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA,
FORT PICKENS, Oct. 9th, 1861.
Sir: I observe this morning, for the first time, a yellow flag, hoisted over a large building, directly in front of my batteries. I also understand that officers' wives and children are in the adjoining buildings. I do not make war on the sick, women, or children.

The buildings will necessarily be exposed to my fire, should there be a bombardment, and they are besides subject under this flag to be used as a protection to any of your troops, that may be sheltered behind or before them.

I therefore give you this notice, that the sick, the women, and the children, may be removed, so that if fired on, the responsibility may rest where it belongs.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) HARVEY BROWN,
Colonel Commanding.
Brigadier General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Troops near Pensacola.

GEN. BRAGG TO COL. BROWN.
HEAD QUARTERS TROOPS C. S.,
Near Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 10, 1861.
Sir: I received, late last evening, your communication of that date, with profound astonishment. The building on which you had for the first time observed a yellow flag has been well known to you and to all your command, as well as to the U. S. Navy, as the military hospital of this station, and now used for that purpose.

Dealing with one who had been an old brother soldier of high reputation, I had hoped that our intercourse and conduct in the hostile attitude in which we are placed, would be marked by all the courtesies and amenities of civilized warfare. But it seems from your communication that you claim the right to violate the Hospital Flag, because it may be abused. Admit this principle and we revert to a state of barbarism. The sick, the women and children, and prisoners, must become objects of vengeance; the white flag must be abolished; "Beauty and Booty," "Rape and Rapine," must follow in the track of a victorious commander. I decline your invitation to make these the objects of war. Your Hospital Flag has been and shall be respected.

In the affair of Tuesday night, your Hospital, with its inmates, was in our possession for at least one hour, and as far as I can learn, my orders to scrupulously respect both were rigidly enforced.

Our Hospital, and the two adjacent buildings, occupied by medical officers, will continue to be used for legitimate purposes. Nothing has been, or will be done, to attract your fire. If, under these circumstances, you should put your threat into execution, which would only be in accordance with the acts of some of your brother commanders, of little experience in the custom of war, I shall take care that the fact shall be made known, that it may receive, as it will deserve, the execration of the civilized world.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General Commanding.
Col. Harvey Brown, Commanding U. S. forces in the State of Florida, Fort Pickens.

DISHONEST SPECULATION.—The practice of buying up articles of prime importance, such as woolen goods, provisions, coffee, sugar, salt, medicines, &c., &c., for the purpose of selling again at immensely enhanced prices, has, we observe, recalled forth energetic remonstrances from the highest authorities in many of our States. The Governors of North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee have considered the subject worthy of official attention, and expressed, accordingly, their indignation in public messages.

Unfortunately, this evil is not open to legal correction, especially in the South, where a jealous guard against any infringement of our legal or constitutional rights offers a happy contrast to the state of things North. The only recourse in the case of these speculators of their country's necessities seems to rest with individual patriotism. Let no goods of the character designated be sold in large quantities, except to regular agents of the Confederate and State authorities.—Our citizens can display their patriotism by such sacrifices, by abrogation of self-interest and personal convenience, as well as on the tented field and amid the roar of battle.—*Richmond Examiner*.

A WHITE MAN MURDERED BY A FREE NEGRO—THE MURDERER HUNG.—We learn by a private letter from Wilkesboro, that on the 1st instant a number of men in Wilkes county attempted to press a free negro by the name of Fletcher into the army as a servant. The negro fled, was pursued and caught. He then drew a pistol and shot his capturer. A Mr. Carrender, through killing him instantly. He was then carried to Wilkesboro and lodged in jail. On the following Thursday, the 3d, an excited crowd gathered at the jail, and took the negro out and hung him until he was dead.

Raleigh Register.

Served him right.—JOHN.
AN INCIDENT OF GILHAM'S RETREAT.—We learn that a fatal casualty attended the retreat of Col. Gilham's command from Valley Mountain to Edra. A wagon, containing five sick soldiers belonging to a North Carolina regiment, was swept away, while attempting to ford a swollen stream, and all five of the soldiers together with the driver, were drowned.—*Richmond Dispatch*, 16th inst.

THE INFANTRY.—A young married woman whose husband has gone to the war, heard in conversation the remark that the Government wanted more cavalry and more infantry. She replied that she knew nothing about the cavalry but added with a sigh, that if more infantry were needed the Government had better send some of the volunteers home again.

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From the Charleston Mercury, 15th inst.
COTTON OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Hon. A. G. Magrath, presiding—MONDAY, October 14.—The argument of the interesting question of the legality of the writ of garnishment, to which Messrs. James L. Pettigrew, William Whaley and Nelson Mitchell had deputed, had been set for this day.

Mr. Whaley opened the argument. After some allusions to the feelings of respect and emotion with which he approached the subject, he said that he stood there as one who had been served with a process which he believed to be wrong, according to the dictates of his own conscience and according to the laws of the land. He would, in the first place, briefly examine the nature and character of the Act of Sequestration, and of the writ. The act was clearly an act of retaliation, for indemnity. The writ was an injunction, which no human power had the right to place upon the citizen. It was an injunction, because it broke off those judicious ever since which might be said to have been respected ever since the opening of the Christian era. He would next consider the effect of the Act and Writ upon those called upon to give information to the Receiver. This was the part of the subject in which he was mostly concerned. It called upon him, as an attorney, to violate the confidence of his client. He claimed his privilege, as an attorney, and contended that, by the law of the land, he was entitled to keep the secrets that were entrusted to him (*Greenleaf on Evidence*, Vol. 1, 328). This was the law of South Carolina; a law which he had sanctioned by his oath, when he came into that court to qualify as an attorney. In like manner the writ called upon trustees, administrators and agents to violate their several trusts, and this, too, without affording them any protection from responsibility. With regard to merchants, who were called upon to discover debts due alien enemies, he denied that it was possible for the merchant to state to whom he was now indebted for goods obtained from alien enemies, inasmuch as mercantile paper floats all over the commercial world, and the debtor has no means of knowing whether his notes will, at maturity, turn up in London, Richmond or New Orleans. He hoped that he might live to see the day when the Sequestration Act would be held a bad plea against a bona fide debt due any where. The writ, besides, was not issued in conformity with the terms of the Sequestration Act. It was not issued upon any proceeding before a Grand Jury, but was, itself, a primary proceeding, and could not, under the terms of the Act, be, as it purported to be, retroactive in its character. Lastly, he agreed that the whole proceeding was contrary to the law of the land, and void according to the law of nations. He explained the hardships which the operation subjected the merchants, compelling them to pay cash, which they had never received, or suffer an execution upon their property. This, he said, was worse than war; it was starvation and peccol ruin. He hoped that the Act might be construed in accordance with the law, and that the citizen might be relieved from these distresses, which must, inevitably, follow an arbitrary enforcement of its provisions.

Mr. Mitchell followed on the same side. He proposed, first, to impeach the Sequestration Law,—so that, though it stood upon the Statute Book, it was no law,—that it stood the truth and reality of a law, and that it wanted the authority on which it might be enforced. It wanted this authority was granted by the Constitution, it did not exist. He would ask, then, where is the character in which this extraordinary right is granted? It must be derived from the war making power, or it existed nowhere. If the war making power included all other powers which might advance the objects of the war, the question would be solved. But no objection so monstrous had ever yet been held. He then proceeded to argue that the power could not be claimed under the right to make captures by land or by water.

He admitted that Sequestration was an attribute of sovereignty, but he denied that it was necessarily or usually a war power. South Carolina had always regarded this as one of the attributes of her sovereignty not delegated to the Federal Government. He reviewed Mr. BENJAMIN'S construction of the Act, in interpreting it as a general writ of attachment, a thing unknown to the law. There was a wide difference between the writ and the informer. The Court might summon all, except professional men, to the witness stand, but could not go out into the streets and call upon every man to turn informer. Society could ask from the citizen his fortune and his life; but it could not ask him for his personal honor. The general might order his men to the forerby; but, when he wants a spy, he must go to volunteers.

Mr. MILLS replied in behalf of the Government in an able speech of considerable length. He quoted copiously from WHEATON, KENT, and other authorities, to prove the existence of the right to sequester, claiming it as an incident to the war-making power residing in the Legislative Department of the Confederacy.

The argument will be continued to-day by Mr. PERRY against the law, and Mr. HAYES in its favor.

We will give Mr. Pettigrew's argument as reported by the Mercury in to-morrow's issue.—JOHN.

From the intelligence lately received respecting the triple intervention of England, France and Spain, in the affairs of Mexico, we may safely anticipate a check to the meditated schemes of the Lincoln Administration in that country. Although the ostensible object of the European tripartite alliance is to collect long standing debts due to subjects of the three allied powers, it may be safely concluded that their action will considerably modify the policy, domestic and foreign, of our sister Republic. That they would suffer the United States to land an army in Mexico is, at least, doubtful.

Should this blockade become "an fait accompli," we may look forward, in all likelihood, to a bribe trade, through Mexico, to our Southwestern territories. If England—in the face of the strong remonstrances of the United States Minister—winked at the departure of an armed steamer from her ports, destined for the Confederate States, we may look forward to a spirit of like friendliness to assure us that we need expect no complication with her in connection with our intercourse with Mexico.—*Richmond Examiner*.

THE STEAMER BERMUDA.—Now that the Southern Press has been enlightened by the N. Y. Herald on the subject of the arrival of the Bermuda, her cargo, etc., we venture to transfer to these columns the following description of her appearance, which we find in one of the papers of the interior:

She has the rig of a full rigged brig, and coming into port under sail, with a light head of steam, and her smoke stack down, her appearance, at a short distance, indicated nothing more than an ordinary brig. She has no sign of port holes from the outside, and the only indication on the decks that she is designed for a war vessel, is the presence of four ring bolts firmly fixed in the decks. She is designed to carry four guns on deck, and although there are no gun carriages to be seen, yet there are four ten inch rifle cannon slung in a way that they could be brought into action, had there been occasion, in very short notice. Her bulwarks, instead of being solid, as usual, were constructed of fancy wire netting. She presents a beautiful appearance externally, and when she is fully fitted for action she will, no doubt, prove an ugly customer for the enemy to cope with.

WARREN STONE an eminent physician of New Orleans, who has been in attendance on the army of the Potomac long enough to ascertain its wants in the way of food, says the corn meal and beans, or cow peas, which are in great abundance in the Southern Confederacy, are wholesome, nutritious and palatable. What flour cannot well be cooked in camp, and ought not to be sent there, except in moderate quantities, until it is cooked in the shape of hard bread.

KNAPSACKS at WILSON'S.
SWORDS AND PISTOLS at WILSON'S.
MILITARY GLOVES at WILSON'S.
SWORD AND BODY BELTS at WILSON'S.
SHOE PEGS at WILSON'S.
SPIERS AND BITS at WILSON'S.
ALL KINDS OF LEATHER at WILSON'S.
Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishments, No. 5 Market St., Oct. 17, 1861.

Raphael and Michael Angelo.
The family Ferraro had built a splendid and costly villa on the banks of the Tiber, and Cardinal Ferraro, on succeeding to its possession, requested Raphael to decorate the fresco-painting on the walls of the saloon. The great artist for a long time refused the task, but his Eminence having won the intervention of the Fororians, Raphael consented, and promised to employ all his talents to the work, under the condition, however, that the villa should be allowed to look at it before its completion.

It is well known that the rivalry existing between Raphael and Angelo had degenerated into actual jealousy, and that there were at that time not a few among the connoisseurs at Rome who preferred the grace and beauty of Raphael's paintings to the powerful production of the gigantic genius of his rival. Michael Angelo was aware of the fact, and his excitable and haughty temper often betrayed him into malicious tricks against Raphael. When the villa paintings were in course of rapid progress, nothing else was then talked of at Rome. Some spoke with enthusiasm of the "Banquet of the Gods and the Union of Pasche;" others were inexhaustible in praise of the beautiful "Galatea;" while each and all expressed a desire and curiosity to know what Angola would say of them.

All these rumors and praises of a work that nobody had as yet seen, and few only knew by name, having reached the ears of the jealous Angelo, he swore by Dante's "Inferno" to see all the menses in his power, fair and foul, to obtain a glimpse of the work in the villa, and to injure it beyond redemption. As that period Raphael was so enamored of his Fornarina, that he spent whole days in her company, and never dreamt of taking up his professional brush, while he hardly ever made his appearance at the villa before noon-time.—One morning Michael Angelo rose early, disguised himself as an acquia vitario, (spirit hawker), took a basket filled with biscuits and liquors to the villa, where his cry, "Liquors, liquors!" soon brought down from the ladders within, all the maons and laborers who were still employed in the interior of the structure. They opened the front door and invited the seller to bring in his wares. Leaving his basket in their hands, Angelo made his way to the saloons, and passing from room to room he took a rapid survey of the various paintings, but remained fixed with admiration before the yet unfinished "Galatea." Observing an empty spot in the centre of the picture, he took up a piece of charcoal, mounted the scaffold, and drew in the vacant space a colossal head of Jupiter. He then left the villa by one of the side doors, forgetting his basket and wares in the fulness of his mischievous joy. At night, Raphael appeared, and no sooner had he caught sight of the magnificent head of Jupiter in the centre of his "Galatea," than he exclaimed: "Michael Angelo! Michael Angelo!" and left the villa never to re-enter it. The work remained unfinished by him, and the mischievous head is still preserved under a glass, and excites the admiration of artists and connoisseurs.

DEED.
On the morning of the 13th instant, at the residence of Thos. L. Jarman, in the County of New Hanover, JEFFERSON DAVIS, infant son of Edmund C. and C. A. E. Sandlin, aged 1 month and 25 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
REMPIE & ALLEN.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
HAVE removed their office from Front to Princess street, JOURNAL BUILDINGS, formerly occupied by H. L. Holmes, Esq.
October 17th, 1861. 35-4f

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HAS removed to the centre office of JOURNAL BUILDINGS, next door West of his former location.
October 17th, 1861. 36-1f

CLOSING UP! CLOSING UP!
A LARGE assortment of Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Buckets, &c., and the balance of stock on hand, at No. 7, North Water St.
A. W. FULLER.
Oct. 17, 1861. 36-2f

NOTICE.
THE partnership theretofore existing, for a short time, under the name of FULLER & LAWRENCE, in the District of Tarrentine, was dissolved on the first day of August last. Any person having claims against said parties jointly, are requested to present them to G. W. LAWRENCE, Esq., for payment, instead of the undersigned.
G. W. FULLER.
Oct. 17, 1861. 36-6f

LEELAND'S BOOK STORE
JAMES great pleasure in furnishing the Daily Papers of the Richmond, Petersburg and other cities, by the month to those persons wishing to subscribe. Now is your time to subscribe before the next great Battle, which is not far off. P. S.—All Papers for subscribers by the day or month marked and carefully laid away until called for.
Oct. 17.

WEST OFFICE, first floor, Journal Buildings—formerly occupied by Dr. J. E. Walker. This is a very pleasant office, conveniently located for any kind of business—would suit a physician or lawyer—would make a desirable stand for the Tailoring business, on a small scale. Also, a portion of the basement of same building. This is the best basement story in Wilmington. The pitch is about 8 feet, well aired—and the room is waded by a basement can be made—the floor being constructed—and stone on top, with wood floor over all; side walls furred and plastered—great, large room.

The above room will be rented at a great sacrifice on former terms.
Oct. 17.

WE are now manufacturing from two to three thousand ENVELOPES daily. Can supply from one to one hundred thousand in the course of two weeks. Orders sent to WHITAKER'S New Book Store, will be promptly filled.
Oct. 17.

WE are now buying up from down South a large supply of all sizes Letter, Note and Foolscap Paper.
Oct. 17. WHITAKER'S New Book Store.

THESE five Sword Belts and Sabres are daily expected, at WHITAKER'S New Book Store.
Oct. 17.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 16th, 1861.

General Order,
No. 19.
1. All accounts against the State of North Carolina, incurred for military purposes, must be presented at this office within thirty days after they have been rendered. If longer withheld no assurance can be given of their favorable consideration or prompt payment.

2. Accounts should always be accompanied by a certificate of some officer or authorized agent of the State, that the property has been delivered, that the price charged was according to agreement or contract, and that the receiver will account for the same to the State. Otherwise accounts cannot be paid.

By order of the Governor,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
56-304-9-10-11.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 9th, 1861.

General Order,
No. 18.
All companies of N. C. Troops, are allowed four Servants for which they receive rations. Free transport can be taken with their consent, but not without it, except on the order of the Chairman of the County Court, or of three Justices of the County.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
56-311.

FOR SUGAR.
50 BARRELS extra C. Sugar,
50 bales 4-8 Rockfish Siding.
BROSBET, BROWN & CO.
Oct. 17. 37-3f

NEW MUSIC—NEW MUSIC.
RECEIVED direct from New Orleans, this morning, a beautiful assortment of late Southern Songs and instrumental Pieces, at WHITAKER'S New Book Store.
Oct. 17.

THE CAMP SONGSTER
IS NOW IN PRESS, and will be ready by 30th inst.—Price 12 1/2 cts. single copy or \$2 per hundred. Published by WHITAKER'S New Book Store.
Oct. 17.

SOUTHERN STEAM PRIVATEERS COMPANY.
PERSONS desirous of promoting this branch of our National Defense against our enemies, can now avail themselves of the most promising opportunity yet offered.

An Steamship has been bought, and two-thirds of the stock already taken. The shares in this enterprise are \$100 each, affording a magnificent opportunity for investment, and also a proportionate assistance to the Naval branch of our public service.

Parties desiring any further information, can obtain it by enquiry at the office of the CITY HOTEL.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 17th, 1861. 38-1f

IS HALL'S REEFLES,
PAIR COLT'S PISTOLS, BY A. NORTON,
FETTERWAY & MURPHY,
Oct. 17th, 1861. 39-1f