

NO. 34.

THE NORTHWEST AND WEST.

The condition of affairs in the Northwest reains with no material alternation since our Generals Lee and Loring are with eight miles of a division of the enemy, which has been withlrawing till within a few miles of Huttonsvilla The other part of the forces under Gen. Lee is somewhere beyond Monterey. We suppose from the state of the moves on the chess-board at last dates, we shall hear in a short time of some de cisive action in that part of the State. Retreats and disasters are no longer for us, we imagine, in

that quarter. It is the enemy's turn now. From the Kanawha Valley we learn that Geo. eral Floyd, who leads in the advance movement was on Sunday on Big Sewell mountain, som thirty miles beyond Lewisburg, and the General Wise was close behind him. The scouts of the any had ventured as far as the foot of Sewell and a detachment of cavalry, under Col. Davis, had a brush with them on Friday, in which some of the Ohio swine, supposed to be nine in number were killed. After this rencontre, the enemy fled rapidly. It was supposed that he would retreat

across the Gauley, and probably attempt to bold some of the most defensible positions beyond it. Gen. Henningsen passed by the White Salphur on Sunday morning, and proceeded, without de-lay, to join the Wise Legion where he takes command of the regiment beretofore under Colonel Frank Anderson, a gallant officer, who was with Walker and General H. in Nicaragua .-Colonel A. resigned his commission is favor of the General, and accepted the office of Lieutenant-Colonel under him. General H. is an important acquisition to the Army of the Kanawha, and will, no doubt, acquit himself in a manner worthy of his high reputation.

The reader will see that we have not been very explicit, but quite enough to show that the enemy is now on the defensive in the West and Northwest and that we may in good time hear of stirring events.-Richmond Dispatch of 21st inst.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

espondent of the World says that no authentic nformation of Southern movements in that viciniy can be obtained until the scouts bring more ecisive reports. There need be no fear of any lirect attack on Washington.

suming formidable proportions. If the Southerners success in closing up the Potomac, it will be hard to prevent them from crossing into Maryland

Ion, C. J. Faulkner will be taken to Fort Hamilton. New York is full of Secession rumore, and of he rapid and near approach of the Confederates Washington. Military men here, however, o not seem alarmed.

Forty-eight skeleton regiments (probably 15, 000 men) will be sent forward to Washington in a few days. From Philadelphia 34 skeleton regiments (probably 10,000 men) will soon leave, also

The Raleigh Register. nay to these questions. Why then should

tion, which if acted upon, would put us at HE LEGISLATURE-THE TWELVE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS -- AND THE NAVAL OFFICERS OF NORTH CARwar among ourselves, when we should be unitedly at war against a common and barbarous enemy ? If the course suggested-The Legislature has passed bills suspend-

ing the ordinance of the Convention in relation to disbanding the twelve months voluncers on the 20th inst., and for continuing n office, the commissary and other officers for their subsistence and equipment. It has also passed a resolution earnestly recommending to the Confederate Congress the commissioning in its naval service as Licutepants, David Coleman, Thomas M. Crossan and R. h. Duval, in consideration of the able and ficient services readered by them in acting under their Commissions as Lieutonants in the navy of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGT 24, 1861.

VOL. LXI

OLINA.

The House of Commons was hammering away on Thursday on the resolution to take the sense of the people on the disbanding the State Convention, to the total neglect of the consideration of the expediency of a speedy lisbandment of the Legislature, of which they ite a component part.

Since the above was written the bill has passed its 2nd reading in the House, by a vote of 59 ayes to 28 noes.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CON-ENTION

In our last paper we mentioned the fact that a proposition was pending in the House of Commons, to take the sense of the people, ipon the disbandment of the State Convention. This proposition was accompanied by remarks from several members which were iny thing but e-mplimentary to the Con- ri, and the attachment of that State to the vention. manifestation of any such feeling at this time. victory achieved by Southern arms, and will The people of North Carolina, and most es- | confirm the impression made abroad by the

known respectively as Whigs and Democrats, standing shoulder to shoulder now, in contributing men and money to a common cause! No man we devoutly hope, can truthfully answer respectable Journal, seriously make a sugges-

whether seriously or incularly by the "Jour-

nal"-should be pursued by the Legislature, there is no telling the amount of barm which will ensue from it. It will be regarded, and most properly too, as a gross fraud and injury by a large portion of the people of the State. The circumstances under which the present Legislature was elected have entirely changed. It was elected in high party times, and on issues under the old Federal Government which all parties in North Carolina unanimously by their late and last action bave swept away into the irretrievable past. How

monstrous then, would it be, for a legislature thus elected, and under such oircumstances to place a ban of proscription upon nearly one half of the citizens of the State, because of issues which it must admit have expired with dians Colonel of the name of Sullivan : the Government under which they arose.

The Convention, whose conduct the Legislature is now revising, and whose existence it is proposing to terminate, set an example in this matter worthy of the emulation of their supreme and freshly (! !) elected Revisors.

THE EFFECT OF THE VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

It is hard to overate the effects of th splendid victory achieved by the Southern Troops in Missouri on the 10th inst. It ensures the overthrow of Lincolnism in Missou-We cannot help deprecating the Southern Confederacy. It is a fourth great pecially the representative men of the State, victory of Manassas of the power of the South istend of wrangling with each other at pre- to maintain its independence as a Nation. The effect on Kentucky will be most ben-

DR. RUFUS K. SPEED. As we extracted from the "State Journal" the charge to which the following letter | night with cold, keen winds from these mounrefers, it is due to Dr. Speed that he should have a hearing in our columns. We did not know until a day after we published the artiele from the "State Journal" that Dr. Speed was the member of the State Convention to whom the treasonable language was impu-

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug. 15, 1861. To the Editor of the Standard :

SIR : I have no doubt from information which have received, that I am the party to whom allusion is made in the article in the State Journal copied into the Register of the 14th instant, and headed "Strange, if True" and noticed in your paper of the same date, headed "A Grave Charge," ting that "a citizen of North Carolina recently visited Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, and in his intercourse with the volunteers, was heard on several casions to utter sentiments hostile to the South and friendly to the rump government of Lincoln, 1 state emphatically, distinctly, and unequivo-

cally, that the whole charge is false and unfounded from beginning to end ; and request the public to suspend their judgement until the matter can RUFUS K. SPEFD. e investigated.

SWORD FOUND AT RICH MOUNTAIN. Among the things the Federals picked up at Rich Mountain was a sword bearing the following inscription. It is in the possession of an In-

The blade is inscribed as follows : "In testimoy of the intrepidity and valor of Midshinman William Taylor, in two successive actions of the United States frigate Constitution, in which were captured the British frigate Guerriere, on the 14th of August, 1812, and the British frigate Java, on the 29th of December, 1812, the State of Virginia bestows this sword."-Exchange Paper.

This sword is an old acquaintance of ours, as we have seen it many a time in our boyhood, at the residence of the late Captain John Hinton, of Petersburg, who was the uncle of the gallant Officer to whom it was presented. This Officer whom we knew very well, first as Lieutenant, and afterwards as Captain Taylor, died about the year 1835. He was a native of the county of Lunenburg, and as those were Lunenburg soldiers engaged in the battle of Rich Mountain, we have no doubt the sword was taken to the

climate and yours. Here we have been drenched day after day with heavy rains, and pierced by tains, while you sit basking in the genial rays of a summer's sun. At home, our situation does not seem to be understood, or rather, cur wants. Let me state them, and see if my statement will not the awaken at least in the hearts of North Carolina's in the Baltimore Exchange. We make some exdaughters, a sympathy, which will bring relief. tracts: When the organization of this Regiment was an-

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1861.

nounced, the month of April had not ended ; from that period until July, companies were entering; They were all comfortably clad, but in

summer garments. September is now at hand .--We have already had a foretaste of its rigors, and how are we prepared to bear the brunt of them? Why ladies, we who now talk to you from this distance, who are here to fight, perhaps to die for you, have nothing to protect us from the winter's blasts but that same summer uniform. You ask what do we require. We answer, overcoats, blankets, socks, shoes, flannel shints, drawers. Look with me at that sentinel, who is now passing

steadily along, while the clouds pour their fury upon him. What is thrown over his shoulders? His blanket. When his rounds are over what what has he to cover him-that same wet blanket,

And the nice socks and shoes with which you were at first provided, where are they? I hear this gentle voice continue. Gone, worn out, tramped out in marching and counter-marching, is our response; and to add to our anxieties, we now feel for the first time, the heavy hand of

sickness in our camp. I say, for the first time, because at the Camp Wi: slow, our position was so pleasant, and we were so well cared for, that diseases of a severe Kind touched us but lightlyindeed the 5th was the healthicst Regiment in the Stats. These rains and the want of sufficiently

thick clothing have brought pneumonia upon us bad'y. Oh! could you hear the hollow coughs reverberating round you as I now hear them, the death-knell of many a brave and gallant though humble soldier, you would snatch the covers from your beds, the rugs from your luxurious firesides to protect and shelter them. Let your fair fingers then leave for a time the keys of the piano and the delicate tracery of flowers on which they love to linger. Scorn not the homely knitting needle and the somewhat rougher yarn, which under your hands may grow into the useful sock. Look carefully into our necessities and when you are convinced of them, as you must be, act, and act speedily. These comforts will do more for us than a thousand doctors The darkest cloud has its silver lining, Messrs. Editors, and the dreatiest epic, its episodes. I have sometimes at midnight tossed wearily on the ground as we lay at Centreville, and given myself up a prey to gloomy forebodings, when suddenly the full band of a neighboring regiment would pour upon the air a rich melody that seemed to thrill every fibre of your fame-gently the delicious music would float along the valleys, and anon fiercely would the sharper chords be echoed We call attention to the communica- from the hills, till your soul gave itself up to the tion of an "officer" of the 26th Regiment of intoxicating influence and the shadows were chased away. One feature in these scenes, I omitted to mention; it strikes those who come here at once .-know him to be well worthy of all that "an The females have all vanished, fied to mountain fastnesses and solitary glens far from the haunts

FACTS AND INCIDENTS-WAR MAT- HOW THE NEWS FROM EUROPE IS RE-TERS-CHOICE EXTRACTS FROM NOR-THERN JOURNALS, &C., &C.

The Rev. H. R. Scott has addresed a letter to Dr. Tyng, dated St. Paul's Rectory, Va., August 12th, giving some facts in connection with battle of Manassas, which is published

Never has any army been more deluded than that "grand army" which retreate so hastily from Manassas. In trying to minister to the spiritual of the many wounded that have been left behind. I have had frequent opportunities of hearing, from their own lips, an account of the gross de-ception which had been practiced upon them. They were told that the great body of the people in the South were Union men, ready to rally around the "Stars and Stripes" as soon as they could do it with safety. While, on the contrary, there never has, in the bistory of the world, been seen a greater determination in any people to struggle, even unto death, for what they regard as their constitutional rights. They were told by their leaders that we could not bring into the field no force to stand against the "grand army" of the North; while now the whole North attempts to explain the shameful defeat at Manassas, on the ground of our superior numbers and general-

And, in this connection, you will pardon sir, for referring to another false impression which you, perhaps unintentionally, have assisted in producing. I need hardly say that I refer to your recent speech before the Bible Society, in which you, in a sneering manner, express the opinion that not five hundred Bibles could be found in the whole Southern army; while at the same time you speak in the most glowing terms of the

religious character of those you have sent forth to This, therefore, plainly shows the real sentibjugate us. In most fervid language you exments of the British Government towards this laim, "Has the world ever seen such an army? country. When we warned the American pub How their names will glisten in glory!" And in lic of the secret hostility of England to the Unithe ardor of your deep feeling, you even suggest that "the rare birds of Billy Wilson's flock" may ted States, and of her desire to promote the cause of the rebels, and even elevate the insurgent States secure their salvation by the consecration they are to the dignity of an independent nationality, we now making of themselves to the cause of their were assailed by nearly the whole press of England for what was said to be our wilful misrapre country.

sentation of a friendly Government. Does not this one act alone show that we are right in our speech, that the contrast between the two armies must be most discreditable to the South. He estimate of the character of the British Cabinet might natorally expect to see a horde of barbari-Even the newspapers that formerly veiled their ans contending with the most enlightened Chrisown and the Government hostility to us now come tian army that ever went into a field of battle. out boldly and proclaim it. Not the slightest en-But what do we see, when this vaunted army couragement, we are told by one London journal, should be given to the negotiation of an American loan in that market, and although endeavours may be made to raise the money, it is not believed Already, horrors enough have been committed they will be successful. We trust that the British to degrade any civilized people on the face of the public will offer no encouragement, even to the most speculative money broker, to embark in such an enterprise, says another journal, and the

Christian character of the great army, and of the most decided ill will is manifested in the matter. many thousand copies of the Bible that had been If this is friendship, what is hostility ? Hitherto distributed among the soldiers, 1 naturally ex- the London money market has been open to all n their afflictions from its blessed teachings; but I have no recollection of having seen among them proceeded without restriction. But now when a single corv of the Bible, and I certainly conversed with no one who seemed to have clear views of the Gospel. I would not be understood to intimate that I think there are no plous men in the Northern army. There are, doubtless, many sincere Christians to be found among the many thousands who have been drawn into this vile war; but, certainly, the facts which I have mentioned powers teach us this. Every week onr affairs clearly show that the army, generally, is very far from being controlled by Christian principles. And now, in conclusion, sir, I will take the liberty of of saying to yon, that it is impossible for the South to be subdued by any army you can bring against us. The world has never before seen such an army as that which has been raised here to resist this unjust and unholy invasion. Every class and every profession, from the highest to the lowest, is represented in this army. And a very large proportion of the men not only pay their own expenses, but contribute very large don : sums towards the prosecution of the war. It matters not what force you may bring against us-we can easily raise man for man; and the experience of the past few weeks clearly shows that a larger number will not be required to drive the invaders and inefficient. from our soil. We will be, with God's blessing, a free and in dependent people, and when separated from the poisonous influences of Northern abolitionism, poisonous we hope and expect to do more than we have ever done for the temporal and spiritual elevation of the race over whom God, in His all wise providence, has placed us.

CRIVED IN NEW YORK. The news from Europe is badly received in New York from its favourable aspect toward the

South. The Northern papers think they see in it "a desire on the part of England to promote the

There is a prospect of renewed complications with Great Britain. In the House of Common on the 29th of July, Mr. Gregory, who may be considered the sgent of the rebels in the Britist Parliament, asked whether the Government had received any information to the effect that goods contraband of war, including a battery of artillery had been conveyed from Liverpool to New York in the steamer Kangaroo, and that a loan for the United States Government, had been opened upon the Stock Exchange? I! so, was

this in accordance with British principles of nonintervention? The reply of Lord Palmerston was distinguished by a studied ambiguity, which, however, h capable of a somewhat definite interpretation .--He said that he was not personally cognizant of the matters referred to, but that, should they arise they would of course be dealt with by the Government. There would be less doubt of the exac neaning of the words of Lord Palmerston's reply

ment would intefere to prevent its negotistion, as

not so, the reply would have been couched very different terms.

A stranger might infer from this remarkable

treads upon the soil of the Old Dominion? bery, house-burning, rape, desecration of churches and even graveyards have followed in its train.

From what I had seen in the papers. of the

cause of the rebels and even elevate the insurgent States to the dignity of an independent nationality." The New York "Herald" says :

f the goods contraband of war had not been asso ciated with the loan in the question asked by Mr. Gregory. But, notwithstanding, it is obvious that he meant that as soon as the loan was opened on the London Sfock Exchange, the Govern-

an infringement of British neutrality. Were it

NEW YORK, Ang. 19 .- The Washington cor-

The Southern batteries down the river are as-

The correspondent of the Times says that the

sent, should be united as one man in the great cause of Southern Rights. The Conven- eficial. With Missouri and Tennesseo in non taken as a whole is as able and patriotic a the Southern Confederacy, how can Kenbody of men as ever assembled in this State, tneky remain out of it ! The Southern men and no doubt were actuated by the purest mo- in that State will be inspired with new zeal, ives in all their proceedings. The idea of such | energy and confidence, and we look forward body of men contemplating a permanent en- with certainty to see Kentucky join her stence as a political body, or making any oth- sisters of the West and South, and take her r assault upon the public liberty, is to our stand under the glorious and triumphant nind extremely preposterous. This is no standard of the Confederate States of Amerime to be calling the people to the polls ica at an early day. for the purpose of procuring from them a vote The Patriots of Maryland are ready to f censure upon the Convention. Should this bill pass the Legislature, we may look of an accursed tyranny at the earliest opportufor a warm and perhaps angry canvass on nity, which may be presented for striking the his subject, as the members of the Convenion, and their friends will not tamely subuit to this attempt to cast a censure upon this opportupity, and soon, we shall see the them. Such a contest in this State at this ime, would have a very bad effect. It would contribute to strengthen the delusion at the North that the People of the South are not every element of wealth and greatness, preunited in their purposes, while it would ditert the attention of the people of the State com that care of our gallant defenders now a the field, which is so essential to their calth and efficiency and our own safety and liberty. This legislature is the very last body o complain of a protracted session. It has cen in session off and on for four months,

and contingent expenses. This movement against the Convention es not originate with the people, but with ome politicians in the Legislature. The egislature, instead of wasting time in assailig the Convention, should transact the busness entrusted to it as soon as possible and ljourn sine die.

and we should be glad to know what equiva-

ent it has given for its per diem, milesge

This is what the people expect and what bey are entitled to receive at the hands of their servants.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE. We trust the Legislature in laying off the tate into Congressional Districts, will shut heir eyes to the old party issues, and be verned in their action solely by considerations of public justice and public convenience. his is not the time, nor is there any necesity, for that operation known as "gerrymanlering." We therefore, cannot refrain from apressing our surprise at language in the ast number of the "State Journal" which aggests that unfair mode of proceeding. The "Journal" says: "We confess we are a favour of having ten Democratic Districts

to be represented by ten Democratic Represutatives : but if we can't get that, we'll do the next best thing possible-take all we can

der, Esq., of Lincolnton, subscribed \$20,000-\$5, FEDERAL TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINVA.- 000 for himself, \$5,000 for V. A. McBee, \$5000 and we learn from him that hiscompany will was in a jocular vein when it used the lan-But we who have to go through the tramp. The Cincinnati Enquirer, of Wednesday, says that considerable apprehension is felt for the safe-for W. H. Motz, \$2,5000 for Caleb Motz, \$3,000 be assigned a place in the Regiment soon to tramp, night and day; and hot or cold, wet or gaage we have quoted, as we should deeply dry, never flag or fail in the monotonous drill, see ty of the Federal troops under Gen. Rosencranz regret to believe that any public Journal in which will wipe out all the disasters at Manasaas, can save Lincoln from ultimate impeachment for be formed at the Camp at Crabtree for Ambrose Costner, and \$2,000 for Cephas Quick only the bard realities of war. Since our advent in Western Virginia. The Enquirer remarks: to Virginia, Col. McRae is indefatigable in his There seems to be no doubt that Gen. Lee, with county will subscribe twenty or thirty thousand the Southern Confederacy, would seriously THE LETTER FROM PLAIN DEALER. The London Globe and the Shipping Gazette atto virginia, Col. McRae is indetatigable in his exertions to perfect us in our duties, as well as to is on his way from Staunton to Huntersville.-We call attention to the letter of "Plain attempt at this juncture to revive old party tack the details of the Blocksde. more. This is showing the right spirit. Mr. The Post says that if England drifts into the issues, and their inevitable sequences, party Dealer" in to day's paper. His appeal for give us all the comforts and advantages which The defeat of the Federal troops at Manasass en-Lander is exerting himself to get subsciptions to under the circumstances he can possibly devise or demand. From 4 o'clock in the morning till 12 at night be labors uncessingly. We drill at an American quarrel, the fault will be with Lincoln has attempted a blockade which he cannot render suitable clothing for our Soldiers is one that parsions. Indeed, we do not see how party the Loan, and has been and no doubt will be sucting shock, from which it ou sickness and death ensued. agering rickness and us sympathy a gents were soothed by the sympathy faith and was sustained by faith mnst not pass unbeeded. It is an appeal as demand. From 4 o'clock in the morning till 12 cessful in greatly aiding the cause. The investince can be drawn now. What issue is before complete, st night he labors unceasingly. We drill at an early hour before breakfast, again after that meal then comes officers' drill, officers recitation, anoth-drill, and lastly dress parade, which fills up the day. You cannot realize the difference between this touching as it is sensible. the people of the Southern Confederacy ? and his mind was su Sentle youth ! perhaps often horrid necessities of thy spirit might not be teo awful scenes. DRATH OF AN EDITOR .-- We regret to learn Ate we not all thoroughly united in the great JOHN W. THOMAS, ESQ. that the Rev. George McNeill, senior editor of the purpose of defending our soil from the as-This gentleman who was reported to have North Carolina Presbyterian at Payetteville, and saults of the invader, and achieving our in- | been emprisoned in New York, is now in this who has had the management of it from the be-The "Spirit of the Age," and us I ginning, died on Sunday evening last. will please copy. dependence as a Nation ? Are not if ose, once | City.

spring to arms, and throw off the shackles blow. Full arrangements are in progress on the South bank of the Potomac, for giving remnant of Lincolnism in the South entirely obliterated, and the spectacle of a glorious Confederacy of thirteen States, possessing sented to the gaze of the word in most enviable contrast with poor emageulated and desolated Yankeedom.

A BATCH OF LIES.

Our kind friend, Mr. Black has placed in our hands the New York "Tribune" of the 10th inst. In it we find a letter from "a special correspondent," dated "Salisbury, N. C., August 1, 1861." This letter gives most conclusive proof of the mode in which the "Tribune" and its confreres manufacture public opinion in the North and lead on their leluded adherents to their destruction. A-

mong the statements in the letter is one, that such is the apprehension of a slave insurrection in the State, that the Governor had recalled the State troops sent to Virginia-that Ex-Senator Clingman bitterly regrets that he is an Ex-Senator, and would gladly see

the Union reconstructed and get back into his old place-and that Messre. Gilmer. Leach and Vance, are very much disgruntled

in their retirement. The contradiction of this string of atrocious falsehoods will never reach the circle for which they were designed, and many a reader of the "Tribune" rose from his breakfast table on the 10th of Angust with a firm conviction that the cause of secession had gone to "Davy Jones' Locker" in the old North State, and that of the Union had culminated in a glorious triumph.

NEUSE RIVER GUARDS.

This Company, numbering 90 men, from the neighborhood of New Light and Barton's Creek in Wake county and Brassfields in Granville, arrived in this city on Tuesday

field by a relative of the late Captain Taylor

and on his fall was taken possession of by the "Indiana Colonel." Sorry are we that this well-earned testimonial to as gallant a man as ever trod the quarter deck of a ship, should have fallen into such polluted hands. We have no doubt the sword did good service in the cause of the South, until it fell from the nerveless grasp of its dying owner.

North Carolina troops. We have known the Rev. Mr. McRae from our school days, and

officer" says in commendation of him.

SUCCESS OF THE COTTON LOAN .- The Confed erate Government, it believed, will have in its possession by the first of September certificates of transfer to the amount of 1,000,000 of bales of cotton of the growing crops, for which Confederate bonds are to be exchanged. The price regulating the exchange is to be the minimum value of cotton during the last three years. On these certificates of transfer it is said offers have been made by British capitalists to advance 80 per cent. in sterling exchange, taking as a basis of the purchase the average price of cotton during the past

> FOR THE REGISTER. HEADQUARTERS 5TH REGIMENT

few years.

N. C. State Troops, Camp Wigfall. MESSRS. EDITORS :- The scenes amid which w are passing, these eventful days are so novel, F full of interest and so different from what most of us have hitherto experienced, that I would fain "make a note on't," and let our friends in the good old North State view them through our specs. The first impression of the stranger on reaching this country, which he naturally expected to find waving with fields of vellow grain and rich in nature's treasures, is one of sadness-grief. To find all around you bearing the marks of devastations ; houses descried, tenantless ; gardens a

wild ; fields trampled and cut through with roads upon which heavily laden forage wagons lumber along; no smiling honest faces peering on yo. from the windows of the country dwellings that you pass; but in the place of all this, ranks of armed men, rows of tents, groups of wagons, stern visages shadowing forth sterner deeds .and this is but the note of preparation-the speck on the horizon, which presages the coming cloud

And who accupy these camps, now stretched over hill and dale? is the stranger's self interroestion. My reply is, lat, the 5th Regiment N. C. State troops, Col. McRae, then 24th Virginia Volunteers, Col. Hairston, 13th N. C. Volunteers, Col. Hoke; the splendid Hampton Legion, S. C. commanded by Col. Wade Hampton, and finally the Prince William Cavalry, Capt. Thornton .-

I name our Colonel first, because he is the senior Colonel ranking the others. This fine and choice

of men. Oh ! those poor women, when will their deserted homes be re-peopled, and safe from the spoilers' touch. I have already trespassed enough on your time. It was however with an honest purpose and I have spoken frankly-you will al-PLAIN DEALER. ways find me a August 13th, 1861.

> FOR THE REGISTER. WARRENTON, North Carolina,) August 20th, 1861.

MESSES. EDITORS :- Allow me through the columns of your paper, to suggest a proper and suitable person for the position of Colonel, to my brother officers of the 26th Regiment of North

At a time like this, we should put sside all personal feelings, and elect the best Military men to be had in the State, and as such. I recommend the Rev. Cameron F. McRae. He is in every sence of the word, a high toned gentleman, ca'm and started on foot when a strippling of eighteen, to dignified, a man of judgement and discretion, a man perfectly matured, and in his prime, and above all, a regular graduate of that fine old Military School, West Point. As a Colonel, he

North Carolina from the Richmond Dis-

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION .- The May number of the "North Carolina Journal of Education contains a digest of the laws in force in relation to common schools in that State prepared under the authority of an act of Assembly, by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent's of the State and the Superintendant's ninth annual letter of instructions and suggestions to the committees appointed to examine and decide on the qualifications of those wishing to teach common schools.

The remarks on the subject of Northern books are of great interest. The writer expresses the opinion, which will no doubt turn out to be true that in market will soon be glutted with books claiming public favor by the popular prefix of "South-ern" to their title, and we may expect to find under this name old works of an inferior kind. written, muny of them, by Northern authors and nublished with Northern capital. The Superintendent therefore recommends the committee fore they act in the adoption of school books, to ascertain the views of his office in regard to any Colonel ranking the others. This fine and choice work which professes peculiar claims to Southern brigade is under the command of General Early, favor. This is a sensible suggestion, and worthy

GEN. MCCULLOGH

The hero of the late victorious battle in Misouri, General McCulloch, is not unknown to fame. He has but done what the public confidently expected from him and has only confirmed the already well established popular estimate put on his merits and poculiar qualification for Generalship. The "Richmond Examiner" of yesterday has the following brief reference to him

A native of Tennessee, General McCalloch aid Texas in her struggles for independence, and arrived there just in time to participate in the glorious battle of San Jacinto, where he commanded gallantly through the day a piece of artillery. The night before the engagement he reported himself at the headquarters of Gen. Houston, who was struck with his manners and bearing, and assigned him a gun, which he served with fearful efficiency through that bloody fight.

Some few years after, he was chosen a member of the Texan Congress, in which he served several sesions.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war, he raised his famous company of Rangers, with which he won immense reputation as an intrepid soldier and a daring scout. In the latter capacity he endered most signal service throughout the war, and was frequently mentioned in the official reports of Gen. Taylor. In one of his scouting exeditions a day or two prior to the battle of Buena Vista, he penetrated into the Mexican lines in lisguise, counted their exact numbers and effected his escape. Communicating to Gen. Taylor, then at Aqua Nueva, the first intelligence he had reeived of Santa Anna's approach. General Tay-or, on learning this valuable information, at once retreated from his exposed position to the hills of Buena Vista. But so rapid had been the advance of Santa Anna, that as Taylor's rear guard reached Buena Vista, the advanced forces of the enemy hove in sight. It is believed by many that the information furnished by McCulloch saved our army from destruction. During the battle, he distinguished himself by gallant conduct on the

For the last eight years he has been the United States Marshal of Texas. His appointment as General was one eminently fit to be made.

and constitutes Beauregard's 1st Corps d' Armie of a State which, it seems to us, is eminently wise THE CONFEDERATE LOAN. - We are gratified retreat ended in a cowardly rout-a miserable, causeless panic. Such scandalous conduct on the part of soldiers I considered impossible. I have and practical in everything she undertakes. last and are now stationed at the Camp of to know, says the Charlotte Democrat, that our of the Potomac. We know not which most to admire,-the genu-The aspect of war is, though often terrible, in the main impossing and brilliant, to those who neople and doing their duty in regard to the Con-Instruction at Crabtree. The Neuse River This young man was estoemed by all who know his a thoroughly conscioned on Christian, he was be never seen the tike even amongst camp followers. The North must put her best men in battle, or she will irrevocably fail before the energy and supe-rior fighting power of her antagonist." The London Times says that only a victory federate Loan. Last week, we learn, Wm. Lan-Guards are commanded by Dr. E. Grissom, We cannot but hope that the "Journal" know nothing of its hardships and drudgery .--

the world-to es shish alike with revolutionary Governments-and the negotiation of loans bas the great Republic of the New World steps in the doors are insultingly shut in our faces. Thus it is that every link in the chain of events connected with this war demonstrates the necessity there is for the Government subduing this rebellion with a strong arm, and restoring the country to peace as soon as possible. Not only do the re-sults of our battles, but our relations with foreign

abroad are becoming more complicated and critical and unless we see more energy and determination on the part of the Administration, matters will soon arrive at such a crisis that we shall not only have to fight the rebels, but the allied fleets England and France. The New York "Journal of Commerce" pub

ishes the following extract from a letter to New York merchant from a leading firm in Lon-"London, August 2.

"Osborne (Donegal, N. 101) is ordered to the North American station. We are preparing enormous reinforcements to protect British com merce against a blockade which is both illegal

"There are only ten week's consumption of cot ton in the country. "Even if you should whip Gen. Beauregaed, h

has only to retire and await events. There is no possibility of getting a loan bere so Mr. Chase must depend on what he can get a

CONGRESS-IMPORTANT LAW. A bill passed by Congress, entitled, "An act to uthorize the issue of Treasury notes and to pro-

vide a war tax for their redemption," was, on yes terday, approved and signed by the President. The bill authorizes the issue of one hundred nillions of dollars in Treasury notes. To pay

the principal and interest on the debt thus created, there is imposed a tax of fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars owned in real estate, slaves, merchandise, bank and other stocks (except Conederate bonds) cash in hand, and loaned out at interest, cattle of every description, gold watches, gold and silver plate, planos, pleasure carriages, tc, where the amount of such property owned by the head of a family exceeds in value the sum of five hundred dollars. The property of col-leges, schools, charitable and religious corporations is exempted. The bill provides for districting the States into

Confederate districts; and for assessing and col-lecting the tax, officers are especially provided the chief of whom has a salary of two thousand dollars a year, and is appointed by the President. The compensation of the collectors is fixed at five per cent on the first ten thousand dollars collected,

and two per cent on all additional sums. The bill further makes provision against the forging of Confederate Treasury notes and bonds mposing the death penalty for the first, and for the latter, imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ten years, and a fine of five thou and dollars.-Richmond Enquirer.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK. July 20.-The steamship Canada has arrived at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to Saturday Aug. 10th, being two days later than hose by the Bohemian. The sales of cotton at Liverpool on Saturday

were 8,000 bales, with a quiet but firm market. At London, Consols closed at 90 a 90 a. The political news from Europe is not of gener

Russell's letter to the London Times, about the hattle of Bull Run, on the 21st of July, says that "the Federal repulse was decided. The repulse might not have had any very serious effect, bu

for the disgraceful conduct of the troops. The

The Evening Post says that 7,000 trops might be sent to Washington this week, if there was any pressing necessity for it-8,000 militia might also be sent.

Serrill, the State prisoner, has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS IN EU. ROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. -Th . London Times edtorially says that the Southerners obtained a complets victory over the Union (Lincoln) army at he battle of Manassas Plains. The Federals have lost all their former military honor. All promi-nent and experienced Generals express the dpinion that the battle of Manassas has closed the door to all compromises.

A Paris letter states that the victory of the Southerners at Manassas has operated powerfully in France in favor of the Secessionists.

The Queen in her speech says that all her for-eign relations are friendly, and she trusts that there is no danger to be apprehended for the genennection with other Powers, on observing a strict neutrality in the war waging between the Northern and Southern States

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

RICHMOPD, Aug. 21 .- Advices from Santa Fe o the 8th have been received.

Major Lynd, with 500 federal troops, had surendered to the Texans, 3000 strong. He abanloned Fort Fillmore on the 26th ult. The commanding officers were having Fort

Union strengthened

Col. Loring, formerly in the federal army, is in command of the Texas Rangers.

CAIRO, Aug. 20 .- There was a small battle last night in which the Confederates are reported to haze been worsted. They were 600 strong, under ol. Hunter, and lost 40 killed and 17 wounded

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 .- The Washington coraspondent of the Tribunc, says that all the woman, xcept two hospital nurses, have been ordered rom the camp across the Potomac.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 21.-Commerce has again fallen into the hands of the federals, the Confeder-ates having retired without a fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-Sumter Anderson left for Kentucky yesterday, intending at once to assume the command of his department.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Louis de Babian, a French citizen residing at Wilmington, N. C., has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE LATE BATTLE IS MISSOURI. - The people in the North are beginning to open their eyes. The New York Post has the following :

Bat a victory which costs such a man and such General as Lyon, and is followed by a retreat, and then a second retreat, belongs decidedly to that class of which a renowned General said that "a few more such victories would ruin him."

DIED:

In this City, on the 3d inst., Mr. Eleazar Colouro, in the 66th year of his age. Mr. C. was a native of Massachusetts, and removed in early mathcod to Virginia, where he married and re-mained until 1830, when he took up his residence in this City. He was a good man, and had the respect and confidence of all who he him. He ras an elder in the Presbyterian Curch, a true and faithful Son of Temperance, and an exemplary man in all the walks of life. A pattern of humility aud piety he has gone to the reward of the jun at God's righthand in heaven .-... Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

At Yorktown, Virginia, on the 7th of August, Has-BY HARRISON AVERY, youngest son of James Avery, Esq., of Burke county, North Carolina, a private of the Burke Rifles, First Regiment North Carolina Vol-

as a thoroughly consciencious Christian, he was be-loved by his friends, for his amiable deportment.— Dutiful to his Parents, and kind and obliging to others, his disposition and turn of mind was apparent-ly as much averse to war accompaniments, as they could be in any one. Yet obeying the call to go forth control be in any one. Yet obeying the call to go forth as a soldier, he was realous to take his place, and per form his part at the post of danger. When too unwel-for exertion, he prevailed by earnest solicitations is be permitted to accompany his Regiment in the rapis march to Bethel, where he participated in the fatigues and perils of the condict, and returned with his vieto-rious companions. But his constitution had receive

would be the right man in the right place. Yours, &c., &c., AN OFFICER. We take the following compliment

Carolina Volunteers