RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

Raleigh Register.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

TURDAY MORNING, AUG'T 31, 1861.

NORS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CAPE HATTERAS.

Raleigh was filled with rumors on yestery and the day before in relation to the mbardment and silencing of our battery at pe Hatteras, by the Federal Fleet on dnesday last. We have reasons, most ectantly to believe that these rumors are e and that the batteries at Cape Hatteras ve been captured by the Yankees. We indebted to a friend for the following in-

Capt. Gates of the schooner Isabella Ellis sched Newbern on Thursday last, having Hatteras on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, M. d reports that when he left the Federals bombarding Fort Hatteras, the Fort not sponding after the expiration of about ten nutes. Capt. G. further stated that he ard from a Pilot who was moving his family to the Island that on the previous night, (uesday) the enemy had handed a large re between Cape Hatteras and the Fort. The following is the number of the Fede Fleet seen off the Cape: 8 steamships of ar; 1 sailing frigate; 3 steam gun boats; barks, supposed to be transports; 9 long

unches or surf-boats. Inder this state of affairs we feel war inted in entertaining the most serious apchensions for the safety of Newbern, Washgton, and in fact, the entire coast. Col ampbell's Regiment, recently stationed at raham, and originally destined for Virginia, sas sent to Newbern on Wednesday. The harlotte Artillery left their camp here on hursday for the same destination. The Wilhington Artillery, now at Camp Boylan, and en detained here until it can be ascertained their services are needed on the coast.

Had the earnest and repeated advice of en. Gwynn, Capt. Crossan and other offiers been fieeded, there would now be 5,000

Since the above was written, we have arned that Commodore Barron, Captain and Autenant Sinclair, with the steamer Winsw, and Capt. Bradford have been captured the Federals.

STILL LATER.

FRIDAY, 11 o'clock A. M. A dispatch to Governor Clarke has just been ad in the House of Commons, conveying the eras to the Federals. Among those surrendered was Col. Martin, brother of the Adjutant Gen-Martin. For the sake of the credit of State, we forbear to describe the effect which his despatch produced on the House. And yet this is the body that has arraigned the Convenion!! "A little civit, good spothecary."

THE ANTI CONVENTION BILL PASS-ED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The following Bill passed its third readags in the House of Commons on Wednes-

A BILL TO TAKE THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE IN REFERENCE TO THE RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE STATE CON-

He it enacted by the General Assembly of North rolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authoriof the same, That at the time appointed by w to hold the election for members to the Conerate Congress, polls shall be opened by the heriffs in the several counties of the State, and he voice of the people had whether or not they are any further use for the Convention. They all vote with a written or printed ticket, and all who are in favor of the Convention re-assembling ball have on their tickets "Convention" and ose who are opposed to it shall have on their bekets "No Convention" and all who are entitled vote for members of the House of Commons hall be entitled to vote for or against the Convenon, and the election shall be conducted under he same rules and restriction, fines and penalties that of holding elections for Governor and

embers of the State Legislature. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of he several counties shall make a return of the the so polled in their respective counties to the overnor of the State within ten days thereafter. Be it further enacted, That the Governor, ested by the Secretary of State, Comptroller and ablic Treasurer shall open and compare the polls morediately on the receipt of the same, and the verpor shall issue his proclamation announcing

Thus as far as the House of Commons is acerned has been, matured as mischievous measure as the brain of the veriest mischiefmaker could conceive. It is a measure conceived in a spirit of selfish factiousness, and will be so regarded by the people, to whose wisdom the authors of it profess so profoundly to defer. It is a measure not called for, or reamed of by the people, but a measure purely the offspring of poor, petty, piddling, politicians striving for their own miserably little political existence. When has there been made any manifestation of popular opinto requiring such a movement? When, and where has any public meeting been held at which resolutions advising such a movement were adopted? With the exception of the State has advocated this movement? A State has advocated this movement? A truthful answer to these questions will show that without he intermission until his decease—a period of more than 40 years. During this long time he was seldom if ever absent from his post—discharging, fearless—by and faithfully, the duties devolving upon him, nor did he at all relax his efforts until forced to do so by the feebleness of old age. So faithfully did he labor in the sphere which he had chosen, that without hesitation, it may be said that it was that the movement was originated in the alone through his care and supervision that the Capitol here, and by members of a Legislature elected in August, 1860, with no reference whatever to the condition in which the
State and country are now placed. Four
months ago, when a bloody sectional war had

with subjugation, the people of the different counties of North Carolina selected one hundred and twenty of their most trust-worthy citizens to represent their sovereignty in a State Convention. This Convention met, and after transacting such business as in its judgment the emergency required, adjourned to meet again on the 15th of November, subject to a recall at an earlier day by the President. This course was pursued, and we believe very properly, because neither the Convention, nor any body else knew then or of North Carolina. Under these circumstances, a Legislature, an ordinary Legislature, and a very ordinary Legislature at that, elected thirteen months ago in ordinary times, and whose present existence is held at the sufferance of the Convention, re-assembles at the Capitel by the direction of the Convention, and among its first proceedings is a proposition to arraign (for that is in substance the proposition) the Convention before the people and procure its abolition ! !! Looking at the time which this proposition is made-(a time at which the energies of all men should be unitedly bent on the work of protecting their State from invasion and their liberties from destruction,) and the source whence it emanates, we do not exagerate when we say, that a proposition of more mingled impudence, and folly, never came from any men, or set of men under heaven, and were the subject not so grave a one, it might excite as much laughter as is evoked by Jerrymy Diddler's exploits in the farce of "Raising the Wind."

But the subject is a grave one, and must be treated as such. The bill having passed the Commons, it is to the Senate that we mus look for the strangling of this wretched offspring of pettifogging, piddling, politicians We hope, and have good reasons for believing, that the Senate will rise to the dignity measure fraught with so much mischief, not only to the State, but the entire South.

Every motive of State pride, and State interest conspires to forbid an internecine strife in North Carolina at this time of all others. Short as this war has been, the Old North State has earned through her gallant sons undying honor. In the first battle fought, the only heart drained of its life's blood, was one, that before the deed of daring which caused its pulsations to cease, beat in the bosom of one of her sons. In that same battle, HILL and BRIDGERS and their gallant companions in arms, by their deeds roused cheers upon cheers for the Old stelligence of the surrender of our troops at Hat- North State throughout the broad South .-On the bloody field of Mannassas, the lamented FISHER gave up his life in an effort to save for his beloved State and country, a battle which was trembling in the balance; while young MANGUM and other gallant men freely offered up their lives on the sacrificial altar. The thousands and thousands of North Carolina's sons who have poured, and are pouring, into the front ranks in defence of the South, with their fine equipments and soldierly bearing, have been the themes of ennumerable tongues, and pens, and the "Old North State Forever" is now a consecrated

"glorious strife for liberty."

"battle cry" in this

Pride, then, laudable, and glorious State pride forbids an inglorious and disgraceful personal and partizan strife, in the midst of the war that is raging around and in the State. From the laurals just added to the wreath which hitherto incircled the brow of the old North State, not a leaf must be plucked by mousing politicians with their selfish schemes. But the Senate must look at this matter in another, but kindred point of view. Our material interests, our lives and our dollar and cent's concerns, not less than our State pride, and reputation, are at stake. Unless we would be conquered, and subjected to the treatment of the conquered, we must permit nothing to divert the eye of the State from the momentous struggle pending at this time-pending too on our own soil of North

In conclusion, we again invoke the Senate arrest the mischievous bill sent to it by

DEATH OF THOS. G. BROUGHTON, SR., Esq.-We find the following sad announcement in the Norfolk Day Book of Saturday evening :

The melancholy duty devolves upon us thi norning to announce the death of that venerable man, Thomas G. Broughton, Sr. He died at his esidence on Bank street, this morning about 9 o'clock, of an ailment superinduced by old age. Mr. Broughton was born in Princess Anne ounty, Va., during the year 1786, and was therefore 75 years of age at the time of his death

In the year 1821, he assumed the position of senior editor of the Herald, published in this city,

been commenced, and the South threatened | Health. In all the positions of honor or trust to which he was called by his fellow-citizens, his highest ambition was to prove himself worthy of their consideration. Of nothing that he undertook can it be said that it was half done. His whole soul was enlisted in all his undertakings; and, as a consequence, faithfulness and prompti-

tude were the characteristics of all his trans In all the relations of life, Mr. Broughton was affectionate, courteous and devoted. As a citizen he was much loved and respected, and his death is universally deplored. The young, especially, will miss his fatherly advice and counsel, which was always sought and faithfully regarded; while the old will miss his hearty greetings and instructive conversation

The venerable subject of the above obituary notice, was an old and intimate friend of can know now, what emergency might or may the Senior Editor of this paper, and we therearise, for a representation of the sovereignty fore cordially, but mournfully join in the tribute to the memory of as worthy a man as ever lived. "The light of other days" shows many friendly "quips and quiddities," which we have had with the old "Commodore," as his Juniors of the Press were in the habit of calling Mr. Broughton, and his numerous and genial retorts are as fresh in our memory as if we had read them yesterday. But the good "old Commodore's" cruise of life is up, and he is now safely anchored in the harbor of the blessed, never more to be tossed by storms and tempests.

> ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The militia of the State is now being organized by division into Companies, and the election of officers. The following is a list of the commissioned and non commissioned officers of the Raleigh Districts:

DISTRICT NO. 1. Company A .- Wm E, Anderson, Captain ; Frank Dewey, 1st Lieutenant; W. R. Andrews, 2nd Lieutenant; and W. J. Freeman, 3rd Lieutenant.

Company B .- W. W. Holden, Captain; D. C. Murray, 1st Lieutenant; James A. Moore, 2d Lieutenant; John Nichols, 3rd Lieutenant, C. T. Iredell, Orderly Sergeant; E. L. Harding, 2d Sergeant; Arthur McKimmon, 3d Sergeant; Adolphus Karrer, 4th Sergeant. S. M. Parish, 1st Corporal J. B. Neathery, 2d Corporal; T. B. Macon, 3d Corporal; John T. High, 4th Corporal.

Company C .- W. R. Richardson, Captain; Wiley J. Palmer, 1st Lieutenant; J. Q. Williams, 2d Lieutenant; E. A. Whitaker, 3d Lieutenant. Walter Scott, Orderly Sergeant; John G. Williams, 3d Sergeant; Jordan Womble, 3d Sergeant; A. Royster, 4th Sergeant, R. S. Pullen, 1st Corporal Thomas Roles, 2d Corporal; W. G. Wheless 3d Corporal; Thomas Steele, 4th Corporal-DISTRICT NO. 2.

Company A .- J. C. S. Lumsden, Captain James D. Hollister, 1st Lieutenant : John N. Bunting. 2d Lieutenant: Joseph J. Betts, 3d Lieutenant,

Company B .- Wm. T. Womble, Captain C. B. Harrison, 1st Lieutenant; R. K. Ferrell. 2d Lieutenant; Peter Fleming, 3d Lieutenant. B. W. Stark, Orderly Sergeant; S. F. Johnston 2d Sergeant: S. H. Parish, 3d Sergeant; Hackney Poole, 4th Sergeant; R.W. Taylor, 1st Corporal; Leonidas Green, 2d Corporal ; Alexander Hardie. 3d Corporal: Wm. Yearby, 4th Corporal.

We trust that the militia on the footing on which it has now been placed will not be associated in the public mind with the "corn stalk" militia of the olden time. That old concern was a fit subject for jibe and jeer their musters serving only the purpose of fun, frolie and fights among the men. The militia upon the system just set in operation may have grave matters to deal with. A bloody sectional war is now raging, the fair fields of our State are threatened with invasion and our liberties with destruction. The militia must, therefore, be as well drilled and disciplined as under the circumstances they can be, and be ready at any moment to unite with the regulars and volunteers in the repulse of the foe.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CON-

We are glad to see that the Press of the State is speaking out in opposition to the course which a portion of the Legislature proposes to pursue towards the Convention. In our last issue we copied an excellent article on the subject, from the Goldsboro' "Tribune" and to-day we give one from the Newbern "Progress." The Charlotte "Bulitin" also copies with commendation an article on the subject written by us some days

PROPITIOUS WEATHER. The growing weather of the last ten days has put the finishing touch to the most abundant corn erop ever made in this section o Country. The effect of this is already manifested in the price of flour, and corn meal .-Flour which some two months since, sold in this place at \$8, a \$9 per bbl, can now be bought for \$5, and will fall lower. Meal which three weeks since, brought a dollar We consider the example directly in point. The able in quarterly instalments—say fifty millions bushel, can now be bought for 60 cents,

four pair of Socks, one Flanel Vest, and a

Miss Emma Hunter, of Raleigh, three

We are requested to call the attention of the ladies of Raleigh, to a Society which has been recently organized for the purpose of supplying the North Carolina Hospital with such articles as may contribute to the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers of this State.

Though inaugurated by the ladies belonging to Christ Church, this Society is by no means intended to be exclusive in its character, and we are authorized to say that the cordial co-operations of all the ladies of the City is most earnestly solicited and will be most thankfully received.

We heartily commend this subject to the benevolent and charitable ladies of Raleigh.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATILE. The St. Louis papers give the following inci-

dents of the battle : Twice during the exhausting struggle, by seem ing mutual consent, the hostile armies rested for nearly half an hour, after which, the battle in-

At 11 c'clock the ambulances having been fill-

creased, with enraged vigor.

ed with our wounded, were moved toward the city. The body of Gen. Lyon had been placed in one of them, but without being uncovered no one knew that the remains of the gallant hero of Booneville and Camp Jackson, were lying beneath that martial cloak, and it was unfortunately removed to give place to those who were wounded It was afterwards obtained, and after being laid out and dressed in a new uniform befitting his rank, I looked upon the pale face of the dead. An expression of painful embarrassment was plainly depicted upon his countenance-such an expression as I had noticed he had worn for seve-

Captain Burke received no less than three bulets through his clothes. One, a spent ball, struck his leg, another passed through his blouve, and a third passed in and out of the leg of his pants without touching his body. Capt. Cole fought brayely and had his left lower

aw shattared. Captain Gratz, the lamented officer, who alone of all the captains in the Missouri First, fell dead upon the field, was in the thickest of the fight .-He fell within a few feet of where General Lyon's horse was killed and Colonel Andrews was

A large number of wagons were at once sent out from Springfield to the field of battle to bring in our wounded, and were kept busy until long after midnight, at which time the hospital had received about 120. The Baily house had been turned into a receptacle for our wounded, and the Methodist church had also been filled, the two lathave been killed at Springfield, and Col. Albert, of the same regiment, is missing.

MENACING HOSTILITY OF THE ENG-LISH GOVERNMENT AND PRESS TO-

The New York "Herald" of Friday last, has an editorial with the above caption, of which the fol-

We learn by this arrival that Kingston, in Canada is to be made a naval as well as a military station, and that a naval force is to be stationed on the lakes. Does This look like neutrality ?-We further learn that the English Government has sent out reinforcements to her already immensa fleet upon our coast, numbering some thirty ships-two of them ships of the line, 90 guns; several of them frigates, and most of them armed with the powerful Armstrong cannon. The whole number of guns is now about 500-a force, considering the quality of the ships and armament, more than sufficient to break the blockade in evry port, and sink our whole fleet. Thanks to the

mbecility of the Navy Department at Washington. Then there is the powerful French squadron here, which we are assured will co-operate with the English, because the exports of France in wine and other articles have fallen off more than onehalf, in consequence of the interruption of the American trade by the war, and because, without the tobacco which French agents are now buying up in Virginia, the whole financial system of the French Government would be deranged—a vast proportion of its income being derived from the duty on that article. We are informed by Lord Palmerston's organ that a perfect understanding on the subject has been arrived at as to the combined action of the two Governments towards that of America, and that "this co-operation is to be prosecuted on both sea and land." Yet we do not believe the Emperor of the French will take any step hostile or injurious to us, unless the English Government leads the way. Should England enter upon such a dangerous career, she will rue the day that her rulers have committed her to a deadly struggle with this young giant Re-

A BRIGHT GENIUS.

Mr. John Bright has been, of late illuminating his friends at Manchester upon the subject of cotton, the American war, and other matters too tedious to mention. He tells them to recollect what "breaking the blockade means." "It means," says he, "war with the United States; and I don't think myself it would be cheap to break the blockade, at the cost of war with the United States. I think that the cost of a war with the United States would be, probably, half wages, for a very considerable time, to those persons in Lancashire who would be out of work if there were no cotton," &c. Now, there is an old proverb which teaches

that a half loaf is better than no bread, and we presume that when a man's bread depends upon his work halfwork is better than no work at all. Here, then, is the dilemma, the horns of which Mr. B. presents to his constituents for their choice of the one or the other. Either they must starve outright, if the blockade be not broken, or they must half starve if it be. Neither alternative is very pleasant, we admit; but we know nothing of mankind, if there was any hesitation on the part of dear as a war with the United States may be, it is cheaper than wholesale starvation. Mr. Bright denounces all interference with the

it in that light. Necessity is superior to all law. Let us suppose that there was but one country in the world in which articles of food were produced. and that all the human race were supplied from that source. Let us suppose that some other country should undertake to blockade that country. Can it be supposed that any nation, merely out of respect for the law of the nations, would respect such a blockade? Certainly not. The whole outside world would conspire to break it .- Philadelphia, and New York, the same being paywelfare of England and France—their commer-cial safety—the food of millions of their subjects they taking Treasury notes as security at the rate and will soon drop to 50 cents, or even lower. -are all dependent upon this blockade. The saw of seven and three-tenths. Our Southern Exchanges without an exception, give us most favorable accounts of appeared to be in each individual instance of its appeared to be in each individual instance of its appeared to them in deposits before the second is application, only a chain to restrain such nations due, and this arrangement is an indication that the crops in all parts of the Southern Confederacy.

Southern Confederacy.

The soldiers of blankets, Mrs. Mary Shepard, one pair of blankets, four pair of Socks, one Flanel Vest, and a splication, only a chain to restrain such nations application, only a chain to restrain such nations due, and this arrangement is as indication that they look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than probable between the look upon peace as more than the look upon pea bread by violence, from respect for the municipal law? Just as soon as England and France willbread by violence, from respect for the municipal law? Just as soon as England and France will decided indications of peace, and that it is utterly abstain from forcing their way to our marts, when their people are starving, because they have not our cotton,—Richmond Dipatch.

defeat at Manassas and in Missouri; that there are decided indications of peace, and that it is utterly it was reported that Gen. Hardee's forces had withdrawn from Greenville to Reeves' Ferry.—Other movements indicate that Hardee's column they can even defend Washington.

STATE ITEMS.

SEWING COTTON .- George Makepeace. Esq. f Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., is manu facturing an excellent article of sewing cotton .-Mr. M. is at present making only the lower Nos., but hopes to be able to produce, in a short time, any quantity desired.

THE SALE OF PRIZE VESSELS .- Schooners Herbert Manton and Transit, took place at Newbern on the 26th inst., under decree of Judge Biggs, of the Confederate Court. Thos. J. Hughes was the purchaser. The Herbert Manton brought \$5,000 and the Transit \$2,960. One Chronometer brought \$75 50 and one \$92 50 .-The Progress thinks the prices paid for the ves-

We are pleased to learn that Gen. Gatlin, in command of the coast defences of this part of the State has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate army. The General's former appointment was under the State .- Wilmington

THE TROUBLE IN WESTERN N. C .- It is all a nistake. We learn from a gentleman of Catawa county that the reported invasion of Eastennessee is false. The rumor had the good effect of proving the metal of our mountainerrs who in some localities, brought out their rifles and declared themselves ready to meet old Abe's friends, let them come from where they would. Salisbury Wutchman.

THE ALLEGED BEARER OF DISPATCH-ES OF THE SOUTAERN CONFEDERACY. The New York Post says:

Mr. Robert Muir, who was arrested as a suspec ted bearer of Southern dispatches on board the Persia, and who is now at Fort Layfayette, left the police detectives a considerable quantity of baggage, which has been examined, and some interesting matter has been brought to light.

A letter written by James S. M. Carter, a Charleston, July 31, and addressed to Chas. Cavendish Chifford, M. P., London says that the writer attended the convention of banks at Richmond and discloses the following financial scheme.

"It was agreed that all the banks should receive on deposit and in payment of debts the treasury notes which the Government are about to issue, say the amount of \$100,000,000, and to pay out those notes to their customers. This will them universal currency throughout the Confederate States; and as our ports are blockaded, and we must in consequence do without foreign importations, we can use this Government credi among ourselves, so long as the war lasts; and when the war is over these notes will have to be funded into a permanent debt.

"The planters are every where subscribing the half of their entire crops to the Government loan, and it is proposed, though not yet determined upon. ter buildings holding probably 250 or 300. it is proposed, though not yet determined upon, Captain Mayman, of Siegel's regiment, is said that the Government aid the planters to the extent of the whole crop, either by its bonds or by Treasury notes, the larger denominations of which are to bear an interest of over seven per cent. which would induce many persons to hold them as an investment. To an English financier such a plan might seem very ruinous; but we have made up our minds that the Government must be supported in the war at all hazards and at any cost, and should these Treasury notes depreciate or become worthless, we had better suffer than return to such a Government as now rules at Wash-

> Another letter from Charleston places the character of W. H. Russell, LL. D., in a pleasing

"Mr. B. showed me confidentially Mr. Russell's letter about the battle. His letter beats all I have yet seen in print about the Yankees' running. He says we could have had Washington by mere-

"He says Lord Lyons had an inclination to ask Mr. Seward 'if the Confederate States of America had not the belligerent rights. According to his notion, he would certainly admit that they had the belligerent power.' On oath of secreey he communicated to me also that the first step of recognition was takens He and Mr. Bulligny together sent Mr. Trescott to Richmond vesterday to ask Jeff Davis, President, to accept the treaty of commerce; to accept the neutral flag carrying neutral goods. This is the first step of direct treating with our Government.

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

It will be seen by reference to the letter of our Raleigh correspondent that there are mischief makers in the Legislature, and that the capacity for endurance of one half of our people, is fully tested. This war, which carries off from us nized: The Minnesota, the Wabash, Cumber our bro hers, sons, husbands, and fathers, to a distant field to be exhausted by days and nights of toil and suffering, ending perhaps in death; which is taxing all our energies at home, and filling every heart with anxiety, is not enough, it seems, in itself, to try the patience and powers of endurance of our people. Heartless, selfish poli-ticians in the Legislature seem to think that this is the very nick of time to lay upon them other trials, and to crush into the very earth those who in former days opposed their party schemes. It is a painful sign of the times that whilst in this virtuous old State the people are unanimous on the war for constitutional liberty, there are men in the Legislature willing to trample our State constitution under their feet. This would seem to indicate that when, if ever, we shall have made peace with the North, the end is not yet. Shall e then, (or even before,) fight amongst ourselves for constitutional rights?

These indications weaken the hands, excite the indignation, and burden the hearts of the people. Inless God shall take care of us and save us from the tender mercies of wicked politicians, we are hopelessly ruined.

If the programme of the State Journal is carried out by this Legislature, we believe the most rancorous democrats in the Army will curse the men who did it .- Salisbury Watchman.

conversed with a highly intelligent and reliable gentleman who left Baltimore on Thursday last. How he got here we do not intend to say. says Maryland islike a train of powder just waiting to be touched off-that the Confederate army is hourly expected with ill-repressed impatience .his audience. We are convinced there was not Our informant says he heard soldiers of the Northa man among them all who did not think that, ern army who had been in the battle of Manassas. make statements respecting the South and Beau-regard's army such as he dared not utter. To their credit be it said they are telling the truth blockade as a manifest in justice. We do not regard and exercising a salutary influence. were made in public places in Baltimore by returned soldiers such as the following: Southerners are better armed, better equipped, better officered and animated with better sentiments than we are-they are unconquerable.' We learn from the same source Lincoln has

succeeded in getting one hundred and fifty millions of his loan taken, or rather proposals have been to that extent, by the Banks of Boston,

The Banks expect to have the first payment

MESSRS. EDITORS :- At the request of many ersons, I send for publication the mode of executing a very simple movement which I have practiced for some time. The mere accident of numbers ought not to keep the same men constantly

FOR THE REGISTER.

in the front rank. By this movement the two ranks are made to swap places, in a few moments long a line of any extent, and on any ground where a line can be found. It does not alter or amper with any movement now in use, but is simply additional, and may be used when more convenient instead of movements by inversion,

A Batallion being in line, the Colonel wishing that the front and rear ranks should change places will command 1. Prepare to change. 2. About face. 3. March.

At the second command the Battallion will face to the rear and files double-odd numbers moving to the right in front of even numbers. At the third command each group will counter march to the left, and undouble files.

When desired the ranks will resume their original places by the same commands and in the same G. B. SINGELTARY, Late Col. 9th Reg't N. C. Vol's. Raleigh, Aug. 26th, 1861.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body which assembled on the 15th bas as et matured nothing-not a single measure we believe of public importance. From the loving manner however in which certain members of both house speak of the "poor volunteers" we shall expect to see large accessions to the army from that body immediately after its adjourn-

One very foolish project has been started by ag-

itators and partizan intriguers in the Legislature and it is no less than the abolition of the State Convention. This, if there be enough fools in the Legislature and among the people to carry it out, will show that we here in the staid sober old State of North Carolina are not far behind the fanatics of the North in revolutionary shirit and agrarian tendency. It is proposed by the friends of this mad project to order an election for the people to say whether the Convention shall assemble again or not, putting in the demagogue's catch, that they are not afraid to trust the people. We tell those men who would get up a useless contest in the State at a time when her patriotic citizens are fighting for their homes and property, that the 'dear people" whom they affect to love so dearly but whose interest they so contemptuously disregard do not want to vote on any such absurd proposition. Whether it was good policy for the Convention to adjourn to meet again we do not under ake to say, but the body having adjourned to meet in November we deny the right of the Legislature to interfere with it; and if the Lagislature will seriously set to work and finish the important work before it and then strangle its own throat by an

adjournment sine die. the people will rejoice. This whole project of killing the Convention been originated and mainly supported by designing politicians, for the advancement no doubt of individual ends, and we advise the people to have nothing to do with it, but to frown upon all who would array one portion of the State against the other, at this time for base purposes. There is important business to be transacted by the Legislature; let them do it and adjourn, for no short-comings of the Convention will justify them in a useless expenditure of the people's money by a prolonged session .- Newberne Progress.

NAVAL MOVEMENT.

We were shown a telegram from Raleigh last night to the effect that Gov Clark had been teleraphed by Gen Huger that 2 Frigates and 8 teamers passed Cape Henry on Monday evening coming South, with men and small boats, suppos ed to be for a demonstration on our coast. We also learned that Capt.Oliver, Q. M. at this

lace, received orders last night to prepare to breakfast a regiment that would be sent down from Goldsboro' this morning and also to secure conveyance to send them immediately to Hatteras. The fleet may be intended for some other point, but the general impression seems to be that it is for the Coast of North Carolina-hence the promptness in hurrying troops forward to give them a proper reception

P. S. Since the above was written the Albemarle arrived at 10 o'clock last night and reports ' Federal vessels lying off at Hatteras,-Newbern

Progress 28th. WHAT DOES IT MEAN?-Reliable intelligence from Hampton Roads states that a very formidable fleet of vessels are afloat there, with h, connected with the fact that General Wool has just assumed control at Fortress Monroe, is thought by some to be ominous of a forward and aggressive movement. The following Federal vessels were recogland, Quaker City, Harriet Lane, Angcosta and Penguin. Also the following transports: The Philadelphia, Express, Adelaide and Georgianna, and fifteen sail vessels. The Spanish steam frigate Petronella, was also discovered in this very bad company .- Chas. Mer.

This is the fleet noticed by us in our last issue as baving sailed from Fortress Monroe on Monday last-Ed's Reg.

NEW OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE MIS-

The Louisville "Courier" of August 21 says: It will be seen by our especial despatches that the steamer Hannibal City, a Lincoln transport, has been sunk in the Mississippi, some thirty miles above Cairo, at Commerce by a masked battery. That, in strategetic point of view, is a masterly location for the Confederates, as it completely commands the river, cutting off communi-cation between St. Louis and Cairo. Gen. Pillow is more than a match for Freemont & Co., with Jesse" thrown in.

The Hannibal City was a large fine boat worth some \$40,000, formerly a Keokuk packet, and left St. Louis Sunday morning with Major McDonald's Zouaves, ostensibly for Cape Girardean.— She probable was extending her trip to Cairo and Bird's Point, when she ran foul of that "Pillow-case.

The following is the special despatch above re-

PADUCAB, August., 20. The Confederates under Major General Pillow Tennessee, have erected a battery at Commerce Mo., on the Mississippi, some ten miles below Cape Girardeau, having complete command of the river, cutting off all communications with Cairo and Bird's Point. The Steamer Hannibal City, a large Keckuk packet, was fired into and sunk, having between three and four hundred troops on board for Bird's Point. All the people on the boat were cantured.

The Cincinnati "Enquirer" of yesterday has the following special despatch confirmatory of the

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 19.

The Mississippi river is blocksded at Com-merce, Mo., by the rebels. This is reported by

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Col. Tyler's forces in the Kanawha have been badly defeated by the Confederates. No particulars have been received. Washington, Aug. 24.—It is rumored that the New York Daily News, and the Day Book will be suppressed by order of the govern-

LOUISVILLE, Aug, 27 .- At Ironton, Missouri,

MOVEMENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE. General Zollicoffer has issued the following: OFFICIAL ORDER,)

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS. Knoxville, Aug. 18, 1861. The General in command, gratified at the preservation of peace and the rapidly increasing evidences-of confidence and good will among the people of East Tennessee, strictly enjoins upon those under his command the most scrupulous regard for the personal and property rights of all the inhabitants. No act or word will be tolerated calculated to slarm or irritate those who, though

heretofore advocating the Federal Union, now ac-

quiesce in the decision of the State and submit to

he authority of the Government of the Confede rate States. Such of the people as have fied from their homes, under an apprehension of danger, will be encouraged to return, with an assurance of entire security to all who wish to pursue their respective avocations peacefully at home. The Confederate Government seeks not to enter into questions of difference of political opinions heretofore existing, but to maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens. Colonels of regiments and captains of companies will be held responsible for strict observance of this injunction within their respective commands, and each officer commanding a separate detachment or post will have this order read to his com-

By order of Brigadier General, F. K. ZOLLICOFFER. POLLOK C. LEE, Ass't Adj't Gen.

LATEST NEWS!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The foreign corresondence received at the Departments does not lisguise the fact that the United States Government has suffered severely, in the estimation of foreign Governments, by the disastrous defeat at Bu Run. They consider that that battle has closed the doors to any reconciliation between the sec

The special correspondent to the Herald says that ashington city is much excited by the report that martial law will soon be declared. A committee from Boston has been here to in

duce President Lincoln to change his advisors .-The committee represent a body of capitalists who will not risk their money unless certain changes WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- Among the arrests here have been several women. Four naval offi-

ders who had resigned have been arrested and sent to Fort Hamilton. Their names have been stricken from the rolls. The special correspondent of the New York Herald says that the entire blame of the recent Lexington, Ky., affairs belongs to Senator Breck-

The special to the Tribune says that the Gova detective police, and organizing a net-work of surveillance by their detectives. The force at Washington has been increased by recruits from

New York and Philadelphia. A woman from Gen. Beauregard's head-quarters has been arrested, and letters found on person implicating prominent parties. All the mutineers, including those of the 2d

Maine, and the 13th and 21st, of New York have been sent to Tortugas. Mr. W. Greenhow, the widow of the former Liberian and Translator, has been arrested.

Mrs. Senator Gwyn's trunk has been examined.

and traces of the Washington fortifications were Dr. Manning was arrested to-day. The special correspondent of the Times says that Mrs. Philips, wife of Philip Philips, the well known counsellor, has been arrested. Mrs. Philips pre-pared to illuminate her house on the result of the Bull's Run battle, but was dissuaded from doing

so by some of her discreet friends. Orders have been sent to West point to arres Mrs. Gwyn. Lieut. Krimwell, who was in the battle at Bull's Run, has gone to join the Confederates

in Missouri WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-Com. Porter is said have submitted documents, proving a forgery n relation to his disloyalty.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 26 .- Bogus Gov. Samble, of Missouri, bas called for an army of 42,000 Missourians. The civil authorities are unable to cope with the present condition of affairs in Missouri, unless aided by a strong military force. Where volunteers fail to raise the quota of force from their county, the citizens will be drafted for a term of six mounths, unless peace occurs sooner. He says arms will be furished as soon as they can be obtained.

Louisville, Aug. 26 .- The correspondent of he St. Louis Democrat says that the Springfield prisoners were sent to town naked, and every man had had his pockets picked.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The steamship Hibernian has arrived. The Great Eastern and Gasgow arrived out on the 17th inst.

Sales of cotton at Liverpool for four days 26 000 bales, and closed quiet but unchanged. The sales of the week were 46,000 bales at a decime of d. Speculators took 5,500 bales and exporter 8,500 bales. On Friday the sale were 10,000 bales, and the market closed with a firmer Fair Orleans 91, and middling Orleans

At London cousois closed at 90%. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £287,000.—
The bank rate had reduced to 4%.

New Orleans, Aug. 27.—Col. Baylor pro-aims that he has taken possession of Arizona in claims that he has taken possess behalf of the Confederate States, and de that all civil and military officers are vacant. and provides for a government for the Territory until such time as the Confederate Congress otherwise provides.

A. S. Johnson and party arrived at Macella on

the 31st of July. He took command. The Con-federates are preparing to meet the Federals un-der Liutenant Moore, and is advancing from It is stated that Johnson undoubtedly capture

those troops. Johnson will be at San Antonic on the 15th of September. The Federal officers taken at Fort Fillmore have been paroled. NEW YORK, August 27 .- The American Ex-

press has been searched, and a large number of inerdicted letters have been found. The bank statement shows an increse of loans, doubtless including those to Government of \$28,000,000. The decrease in specie is \$2,500,000.

The New York Post says that large quantities of provisions, including 9,000 barrels of flour, were

cleared to day fer Curracos, and bints that the sargo is intended for some Southern port. The Marshall, to-day, arrested William M. Fiske, said to be from Louisians, charged with uttering seditious centiments at Newport Rhode

ANTED TO RIRE .-- FOR THE

A TTENTION OFFICERS!

ATTENTION GAVALRY.

Just received a large lot of COLTS DRAGOON

PISTOLS and Sashes.

At

au 31-3t

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S

FAIR NOTICE. -- THE "SUBSCRIBER having this day sold out his entire Cleshing Establishment, finds himself under the necessity of calling upon all those endebted to him, either by note account to come forward and settle up without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those having claims against me will please present them at once for adjustment.

HACKNEY POOL