THE FIGHT AT CROSS LANES.

on Tuesday evening a detachment of one hun-

ant, and one negro, taken at the battle of

Cross Lanes, arrived in that city. Eighty

or a hundred more are on the way. The

Whig learns from one of the guard, who was

yond Gauley, three miles West of the point

at which Meadow river empties into Gauley.

. The force on our side numbered about fif-

of General Floyd, and was composed of troops

from South western Virginia, with the ex-

ception of a company from Amberst, under

Captain Speed, and a detachment of artillery

(three guns) belonging to Captain Hart's

(late Kirby's) company from Richmond. The

enemy's force was one thousand, the 7th

Ohio Regiment, under Colonel Tyler. The

fight lasted but little over half an bour, the

enemy breaking and running like sheep-

loss on our side was five killed and twenty-

three wounded, nearly all from Taswell coun-

ty. Of the enemy, thirty-three were found

believed that many more of the dispersed and

panie stricken fugitives would be taken by our

scouts. A considerable amount of arms,

commissary stores, &c., were secured. This

inaugurates Gen. Floyd's military career

very important events on the Kanawha .-

The Examiner in commenting on this bril-

The victory of General Floyd is in some re-

nects the most brilliant and cheering of the war.

battle impossible; but it is a perfect affair of its

kind, and breaks the spell of our misfortunes in

Western Virginia. Up to this moment we have

heard nothing but evil from the other side of you

even to believe, that the first news from Floyd's

command are the first notes in a long strain of

triumph from the West. For once the Northern

early rumours from our own side. They admit-

ted, on the moment, a loss of two hundred and a

disastrous retrest, and their accounts were correct.

One hundred prisoners from that combat at

Sixty others are on the way. Seventy corpses were counted on the field, and the retreat of the

enemy was a disorderly rout, in which they out-

ran everything, their arms and baggage included.

GENERAL GWYNN.

this accomplished officer and skillful engineer

It is natural that inquiry should be made to

find who is to blame for the disaster at Hatteras

Inlet. I have no disposition to lay the blame

where the facts will make the lodgment, but I

have a desire to repel the censure from points

which it cannot justly touch.

The coast defences of North Carolina were in

the charge and control of the authorities of that

State, until the troops were transferred to the Con-

federate Government, on the 20th of August, the

day on which the services of Gen. Gwynn in that

Department, ceased by operation of the Ordinance

of the Convention of that State. No troops or

munitions of war were withdrawn from that coast

by the Confederate Government, after the trans-

Hatteras Inlet. No requisition for larger sup-

erate Government in the time from 20th of Au-

plies is known to have been made on the Confed

gust, when the transfer was made, to the 26th

when the garrison surrendered. Before the 20th

of August there was no authority vested in Gene-

ral Gwynn to make any requisition on the Con-tederate Government. This Government, then,

is not in fault. No man ever addressed himself

charge of his duty than did that meritorious citi-

zen and skillful officer, Walter Gwynn, from the

25th of May to the 20th of August. To his other

virtues he did not fail to add sobriety. The for-

tifications he projected and was prosecuting vig-

prously in Norfolk, and which have been erected

constructed under his direction on the coast of

North Carolina, to the extent it was supported as

he designed it, repel the imputation that has been

ascribed of incompetency from want of sobriety. It is not without indignation that I repel the re-

oach on myself the imputation on him implies

that I have been four months associated in the ser-

one that Hatteras Inlet will be worth nothing to

the enemy. He will soon abandon it, unless be

extends his conquest. It was only intended to be

one of the obstacles in the way of the enemy's

INVASION BY MEXICO.

We are not in the slightest degree appre-

hensive of the invasion of Texas by Mexico.

The domestic troubles of Mexico give her

employment enough at home. Torn by con-

flicts between rival partizan chiefs and mili-

tary leaders, she has not a man or a dollar to

throw away upon an invasion of her neigh-

bors. So this precious scheme of Tom Cor-

MEETING OF BANK DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Banks

the City of Richmond, held at the Bank of Vir-

Resolved, That the Banks of this city will re-

ceive and pay out at their counters the Notes of

Among the other Banks included in the

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear and Branches. Bank of North Carolina and Branches.

Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

list are the following :

Bank of Wilmington.

Late Aid-de-Camp to General GWYNN.

R. R. COLLIER,

ing that disqualified him. It is not true.

defence of the more important points.

vice with a man in the habit of excessive drink-

A knowledge of the coast would satisfy any

s he designed them, and the system of defence

with more steadiness and assiduity to the dis-

er, and before the surrender of the garrison at

in the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday

We find the following letter in defence of

RICHMOND, Sept. 3, 1861.

Cross Lanes reached Richmond on vesterday .-

press gave us statements more reliable than the

Praise be to the Giver of Victory."

liant victory, says:

dead on the field and in the woods. It was

The Raleigh Register.

VME & HALL, Editors and Proprietors, SEMI-WEEKLY, (single copy.) \$4.00 WEEKLY, Payable invariably in advance.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ATURDAY MORNING, SEPT 7, 1861 THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CON-

We take the following article from the

harlotte Whig

THE LEGISLATURE AND CONVENTION .- The teen hundred, under the immediate command egislature of North Carolina is now engaged in a disgraceful proceeding. The bill which lately assed the house of Commons, to annul the Conention of the people, was conceived and brought orth in a spirit of faction, which richly deserves, it will surely receive, the unqualified condemation of an overwhelming majority of the honest enters of North Carolina, unless the Senate, less afatuated than the House, shall kill it before it eaches the people. What right has a Legislaure, elected twelve months ago, to annul a sovreign convention elected only four months since, and that too under a combination of circumstances which did not exist when the Legislature was The only legitimate province of a Legslature is to legislate within the sphere and in enformity to the spirit of the constitution, which s prescribed, ordained and established by a Conntion. The Constitution declares "that all poatical power is vested in and derived from the copie only," and "that the people of this State sting the internal government and police there

How then can a Legislature, whose authory the election of the Convention virtually recaled, arrogate to itself the power to sit in judgent upon the life and death of the sovereign lonstitution making power of the State? The nost sensible thing that the Legislature could now no would be to resign their seats, and leave the Convention unmolested to supply what legislation very handsomely, and is the precursor of the exigencies of the times may demand. We act no reflections upon the members of the Legisstore personally, many of whom are entirely worthy of the people's confidence. But we do think the bill in question is uncalled for, ill-timed and conceived in a wantonly factious spirit, which well execulated to increase largely our present obtical troubles. We hope therefore that the and sense of the Senate will intervene to save or people from such mischievous results.

With the exception of the State Journal, edited by Mr. Spelman, and the Winston Sentinel, edited by Mr. Alspaugh, the Clerk of the Senate, not a paper in the State approves of the bill that has passed the Com-

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE ENEMY AT HATTERAS.

On this subject the Newbern Progress makes the following sensible remarks

We understand that it is the opinion of Captain rossan that it will be impossible, at present, to spossess them of the ground, and we heartily ur with him in opinion; but that they can be id to their present position, or at least, preventd from making any decisive inland demonstraon wears equally confident, if the amount of enrgy is manifested that North Carolinians are capable of, when fully aroused. The only possible way to accomplish this desirable object now, is by rufying our inland waters, which, of course must be done at an enormous expense, but it must e done. For if it should cost \$50,000,000, and every cent of it had to be paid by the population or own State, it would be immensely cheaner than permit the polluted hoofs of the invaders to te over our country to pillage, burn, and deastate our houses and farms and steal our ne-

Meantime, while our rivers are being fortified thands be set to work building gun boats or tating batteries at this place of sufficient strength to move down the river and drive the Federal det into the Atlantic, where it belongs. This, we believe, is a practicable thing, and if the government will not engage in it, individuals who have siew hundred thousand at command, by taking the matter in hand may embalm their tombstone with a wreath of same as durable as the annals of

DEFECTIVE TENTS.

We hear great complaint concerning the character of the Tents furnished to portions of our troops. The encampment at Kittrell's Springs is said to be especially cursed in this particular. The cloth of the Tents, we hear, is of a miserable sleazy quality, and as there are no flies to them they furnish little or no protection against rain. We hope that those having this matter in charge will institute a reform. Camps are at best subret enough to desease, without any temptation being offered for its appearance. In the case of measles, to which the troops have been in great numbers subjected, prolection against rain is indispensable to a

EXCITEMENT IN NORFOLK. We learn from a gentleman just from Nor-

lolk that there is a great deal of excitement in that city, caused by the capture of Hatteras the Yankees. It is apprehended in Norfolk that an expedition will be sent against that city and the Navy Yard from Hatteras. We do not think the apprehension well founded, as the Yankees know full well that the water would be drawn from the Canals, and that if they approached Norfolk or Gosport they would have to do it afoot, and that it would be impossible for them to transport artillery through that swampy country.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

The 26th Regiment of North Carolina Volunwas organized in Raleigh last week by electn. Z.B. Vance, Colon Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Carmichael, Vajor .- State Journal.

This Regiment left for Newbern on Monday last. We had the pleasure of seeing Col. Vance in this ciry on Tuesday. He took his the following Banks, and none others, till further departure on Wednesday to join his Regi-

26TH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, we learn, has been stationed at Bogne Island, forty miles below NewRALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861.

LEGISLATURE. The following Acts and Resolutions have been

-We learn from the Richmond Whig that passed by this body. An Act to authorize the Governor to pay the dred prisoners, including a Captain, Lieuten-

officers and privates of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. Resolution concerning the Militia Law. In

structs the Committee on the Militia to procure the aid of Adjutant General Martin in the rerision and construction of the Milita Law. Resolution instructing the Quartermaster

also in the fight, that the battle occurred General to furnish Hospital Tents to the armies. Resolution authoring the tender of forces from Monday morning, the 26th, beginning behis State to the Confederate States. tween 5 and 6 e'clock. The scene of the Resolution concerning special messengers. combat was about two and a half miles be-An Act to authorize the increase of five com-

anies commanded by Col. S. Spruill to ten Resolution to provide Surgeon's and Hospital Stores for North Carolina.

An Act to encourage the manufacture of Gun An Act to divide the State in Ten Congresional Districts. An Act to amend the county lines of Mitchell

An Act to provide hands to work the public An Act to enlarge the powers of the County ourts for raisin revenue for County purposes.

The Richmond Whig is mistaken as to the distance of Hatteras from Beaufort or Fort Macon. So far from being in sight, Hatteras is all of eighty miles distant from Colonel Tyler setting the example. The these points.

> For the Register. SHAMEFUL NEGLECT-WHO IS TO

BLAME : Mr. Editor :- We have a right, for the sake of our friends, to make public and special inquiry into the neglect which has followed some of our troops into Virginia. The condition of the noble 6th Regiment State Troops, which fought at Manassas and has suffered much since, is matter of the deepest solicitude to those of its friends who know the facts. A gentleman direct from Manassas states that some of those noble fellows are there barefooted-not a shoe to wear. Their uniforms are either worn out or wearing out, and there seems to be no source to which they can all look with any chance to be supplied. The winter is pressing upon them, and in a little while they The force under his command rendered a great will be shivering with nakedness, unless their wants are speedily remedied. Whose business is it to attend to these matters? The plain truth is, the abominable unworthiness and inefficiency are doing the cause of the South more injury than the Yankees themselves. By their wretched and unmerciful conduct they are getting up such feelings as are calculated to keep men of reflection from exposing themselves to such imposition. It will keep men from volunteering. It will dishearten and kill those who have volunteered .-It will engender a disaffection that it will be ditficult to prevent from interfering with our prospects for success. These "big men" with their fat offices, will be justly chargeable with the misery and death of many a soldier who suffers and bleeds, while they fatten on his sorrows, boast of his bravery and treat with contempt every applieation for redress for his wrongs. Such men a re as mean as Yankees, and in proportion to number

> do more harm. Is there not humanity enough in North Carolina, or in the Southern Confederacy, to remedy such a curse? Will you tell the friends of that Regi-

ment what to do? Very Respectfully.

Sept. 2nd, 1861. Our correspondent will perceive, from the communication of Surgeon General Johnson. n another column, that measures have already been set on foot to extend aid to our soldiers in the field, and to provide for their wants during the approaching winter. We trust and believe that the philanthropic efforts set on foot under the direction of Surgeon General Johnson will be successful to a great extent in relieving the wants of our troops. But we would remind our readers of the fact that cold weather will soon be upon us, and whatever is to be done should be done quickly.

FOR THE REGISTER. GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The object in establishing a General Hospital in counded soldiers of the North Carolina troops in Virginia, which may be found not sufficiently

ment of the Confederate States.' This Institution will be under the control of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, and the necessary officers for its judicious management.-Through it will be established and kept up direct communication between the citizens of North Carolina and the Regiments of North Carolina murch to points in themselves important. His reduction of that battery will induce an adequate troops that are in the field. From this point it is may suffer any loss or injury under the act proposed to distribute all contributions to the sick and wounded. The Officers of the Institution will keep open a direct and constant correspondence with the Regimental Surgeons and the Colonels commanding, so that, at all times, it will be known where our wants are greatest, and also, what paricular things are most needed. This will save much confusion and needless trouble and expense, as will be shown presently, and give efficiency to all charitable efforts by insuring the reception of every benefit conferred. Many hundreds, nay thousands, of dollars have been lost to the donors. and 'what is far worse than that, to the deserving and needy objects of such donations, for win to distract the military movement of the the want of a system like this. It is not doubted Confederate States will prove utterly aborfor a moment but that the kind and generous peo- held or owned by an alien enemy, or to any debt, ple of our State will contribute most liberally of money and hospital stores in such a noble cause. And provided, also, That the provisions of this With many it will not be convenient to contri-tribute hospital stores. All such can contribute residents of either of the States of Delaware, money, with a perfect assurance that it will be properly employed, for the management of this Arizons, or the Indian Territory south of Kansas, ginia, on the 2d September, it was unanimously Institution will be in the hands of gentlemen of high standing and unquestioned integrity.

> In regard to getting up aid or relief societies in this State to further the great and beneficent objects contemplated by the establishment of this General Hospital and system for the distribution of charities, it is respectfully suggested, that it

in our country. They certainly work more harmo- a term not less than six months, and of being niously than other plans, particularly those associations which are formed of whole towns, villages and neighborhoods. In any regulated Congregagation, individual relationship and comparative merit are all pretty well established by intimate personal associations of long standing. Such cannot be the case in associations hastily formed of the members of different congregations, from the very nature of things. Much, therefore, of the dissonance and even heart-burnings which might result from assembling several congregations, together in one society will be avoided by adopting the plan proposed, besides obviating the inconvenience attending upon an unwieldy organization.

For the same reasons, it will be best, when there

are two or more congregations of the same denomi-

nation in the same place, for each to organize sepa-

In this way, much more will be accomplished for the cause of the sick and suffering soldiers than there can be by those spasmodic efforts we sometimes see convulsing whole communities, but which are always speedily followed by corresponding depression. In associations such as I have recommended, no one will feel slighted or urged to do more than he ought, either by the conduct, entreaties, or examples of others; and these, it will be admitted, are the fruitful sources of failure with all charitable undertakings. But when every one knows the ability and willingness of others to do what is right, all will feel called upon to do what they can; and thus from a mutual knowledge of, and reliance upon each other, will result even handed justice, and from this, again, a proper charity abounding in good works, for our people are both able and willing to give.

I will conclude by stating that the proper De partment of the Confederate States will give transportation for Hospital Stores, sent to this Institution for its own use, or, through it, for the use of the sick of the Regiments in the field .-This will save much individual expense.

The chief of this Department will also take great pleasure in furnishing at all times whatever information may be needed upon this subject and he will receive all money contributed towards this great charity, and give a proper acknowledg-

The articles most needed at present by our sick soldiers, are Blankets, Quilts, Shirts, Drawers, Mattress and Pillow-cases, Sheets, and Socks, Rice Flour, Sago, and some Money, to buy such articles as cannot be sent from a distance.

Surgeon General of N. C. All papers friendly to the cause will please copy,

and urge upon the people the importance of this matter, and the necessity of promptly attending

FOR THE REGISTER. THE EARTHQUAKE

WILKESBORO' N. C.,

MESSES. EDITORS :- A very heavy shock of an earthquake was felt here on Saturday morning last, at a few minutes past 5 o'clock, lasting several seconds. Bricks were shaken from the tops of Chimneys; doors jarred open; clocks stopped, and many heard a rumbling noise coming from the South and going Northward. Several persons felt a similar, though much lighter shock in the early part of the night before. My own doors and one other were jarred open at that time .-

What's in the wind? Yours Respectfully.

RETALIATORY LAW OF THE CONFED-

ERATE STATES OF AMERICA. The Examiner, gives the following abstract of a very important bill passed by Congress shortly before the adjournment, for the sequestration of all Yankee property found in the South

Bill to be entitled on Act for the sequestration of the estate, property and effects of alien enemies and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States.

The bill recites, in the nature of a preamble. the departure of the Government and the people of the United States from the usages of civilized warfare, and the necessity of our only protection against such wrongs in measures of retaliation The following is the principal legislative clause

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confeder ate States, That all and every, the lands, tene-Richmond, or some suitable place in Virginia, is ments, goods and chattels, rights and credite to relieve the wants and sufferings of the sick and within these Confederate States, and every right and interes, therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy, since the twenty first day of May, 1861, except such debts due to provided for under the rules of the War Depart- an ation enemy as may have been paid into the Treasury of any one of the Confederate States prior to the passage of this law, be and the same are hereby sequestrated by the Confederate States of America and shall be held for the full indemnity of any true and loyal citizen, a resident of these Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States in the prosecution of the present war between said Confederate States and the United States of America, and for which he listory, or under any other act of the United States, or of any State thereof, authorizing the seizure or confiscation of the property of citizens or residents of the Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States, and the me shall be seized and disposed of as provided for in this act : Provided, however, when the estate, property or rights to be affected by this act were or are within some State of this Confederacy, which has become such since said twentyfirst day of May, then this act shall operate upon and as to such estate, property or rights, and all persons claiming the same from and after the day such State became a member of this Confederacy, and not before: Provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to the stocks or other public securities of the Confederate Government, or of any of the States of this Confederacy, obligation, or sum due from the Confederate Government, or any of the States to such alien enemy: Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, or of the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico. except such of said citizens or residents as shall commit actual hostilies against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States. Sec. 2 makes it the duty of every citizen of the Confederate States to give information of the property of alien enemies.

but at the same time organized Christian efforts of adjuged guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by lithographers in New Orleans.

this kind have been found most efficient elsewhere | fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment for sued in addition for double the value of the pro-

> Sec. 4 charges the Grand Juries in the Confedrate Courts to inquire and make presentments of the property of alien enemies affected by the provisions of the act.

Sec. 5 provides for the appointment of a receiver, by each Confederate Judge, for each section of the State for which he holds a court, and in occasion of necessity, for sub-districts, said receier to give bond, and to make oath to discharge

Sec. 6. The duties of the Receiver are to take possession and control of the property of alien enemies : for accomplishing the purposes of the act he may sue for and recover such property in the name of the Confederate States, by the form of petition to the Court for a sequestration. All orders of seizure necessary to secure the subject matter of the suit from danger of loss, miury, destruction, or waste, may be made by the Court : but when such necessity does not exist in the opinion of the Court, the property or credits may remain in the hands of the party in possession, except that bank and corporation stocks, dividends, and rents on real estate shall be delivered up, and on further condition as to other property or credits, that the party in possesion shall pay all interests and net profits accound since the 21st of May, 1861. into the bands of the Receiver and at annual periods thereafter, on pain, in case of failure, for adgement against principal and security, for which execution shall be issued in the name of the

Sec. 7 allows any claimant or party interested he subject matter of the suit to intervene and deend to the extent of his interest on affidavit that no alien enemy has any interest in the right which

Sec. 8 authorizes the issue of writs of garnishment to attach credits due alien enemies; and the courts shall have power to condemn the property or effects according to the answer; and to make orders for the bringing in of third persons claiming, or disclosed by the answer, to have an interest in the litigation.

Sec. 9. The District Attorney of the Confederate States is required to prosecute all causes instituted inder this act; his compensation to be two per cent, upon the fruits of the litigation.

Sec. 10. The Receiver is required at least every ix months, and as much oftener as he may be remired by the Court, to render an account of all matters in his hands or under his control, stating eparately, so that the transaction in respect to and California vessels. dien enemy's property may be kept recorded and preserved separately.

Sec. 11. Notice of settlements to be published or four weeks. The interlocutory settlements may be impeached at the final settlement, which latter shall be conclusive, unless reversed or impeached, within two years, for fraud.

Sec. 12. The Court having jurisdiction of the matter shall, whenever sufficient cause is shown therefor, direct the sale of any personal property, other than slaves, sequestered under this act, on such terms as it shall seem best; and such sale shall pass the title of the person as whose property the same has been sequestered

Sec. 13. Settlements of accounts for sequestered roperty to be recorded, and copies forwarded to he Treasurer of the Confederate States. Any embezzlement of money under this act shall be liable to indictment, the guilty party to be confined at hard labor for not less than six months, nor more than five years, and fined in double the amount embezzied.

Sec. 14. The President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of Congress, to appoint three Commissioners, with salaries of two thousand five hundred dollars each per annum, who shall hold at the seat of Government two terms each year. It is made the duty of these lommissioners to hear and adjudge such claims as may be brought before them by any one aiding the Confederacy in the present war, who has been put to loss by the United States or by any State thereof. The finding of the Commissioners in favorof any such claim is to be taken as prime facie evidence of the correctness of the demand and whenever Congress shall pass the same, it shall be paid from any money in the Treasury derived from sequestration under this act. The Board of Commissioners is designed only to continue until the organization of the Court of Claims provided for by the Constitution, which shall take

he place of the Commissioners Sec. 15. All expenses jucurred under the proeedings of this act are required to be paid from he sequestration fund ; the Receivers to be allowed compensation of two and a half per cent on receipts and the same amount on expenditures : Provided. That the same do not realize more than

\$5,000 in one year. Sec. 16 provides that the Attorney General shall prescribe uniform rules of proceeding under this aw not otherwise provided for. Sec. 17 allows appeals to be taken from any final.

legisions of the district courts under this law, as n ordinary cases. Sec. 18. The word "person," as used in the law include all private corporations.

Sec. 19. The courts are vested with jurisdiction settle all partnerships between citizens of the onfederate States and alien enemies; to separate he interest of the alieu enemy and to sequestrate ; and to sever all joint rights where an alien memy is concerned, for the purposes of sequestra-

Sec. 20. In all cases of administration of any matter or thing under this act the court having inrisdiction may make such orders touching the preservation of the property or effects under the direc-tion or control of the receiver, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, as it shall deem

Sec. 21. Treasury notes are made receivable in payment of all purchases of property or effects sold inder this act.

Sec. 22. Nothing in this act is to be construed to destroy or impair the lieu or other right of any creditor, a citizen or resident of the Confederacy or of friendly States or Territories; in all such cases the court to determine, by making parties and by the proper proceeding, the respective rights

A HERO IN THE BATTLE OF CROSS

A young soldier, writing from Floyd's command says that they are strongly posted on the Gauley. His letter is dated the 26th ult., the day of the battle of Cross Lanes. He thus speaks of one of the participants in that battle :

"While I-write, there is a young man, who is he hero of the day. His clothes are perfectly riddleg. He got surrounded by the enemy; but, getting behind a tree, he dared them to take him. fired at him, cutting his cartride bex off, and almost instantly another one shot the lock off of his musket; when, drawing his revolvers-two sixshooters-be killed both and wounded several others. He is a surgeon by profession, and says that he was in the thickest of the fight. He pitched in, and after finding that he had fought himself out of his scrape, he thought it time to commence his professional duties, and took two arms ff besides dressing a good many cutting out some four or five balls."

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS. - We learn from the Petersburg Express that the circulators of the counterfeit Confederates. State Bonds, noticed in that paper a few days ago, have been arrested and taken to Richmond for trial. Two of the parties were Express messengers on the Southside | A of charities, it is respectfully suggested, that it Sec. 3. Attorneys, agents, former partners, Railroad. The Bonds were genuine, but the sig-will be found, in all probability, to be best for trustees, or persons holding or controlling any de-natures were counterfeit. They were abstracted each congregation of worshipping Christians to scription of property or interest of alien enemies, from a package of the Bonds which were being each congregation of worshipping Christians to are required to give information and render acform itself into one of these societies. Separate, count of the same to receiver, on pain of being sent through the Express to Richmond from the

LATEST NEWS

FROM WASHINGTON-HEAVY FIRING WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Heavy firing heard on the Virginia side to-day. Reports vague concer-[SECOND DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- The Confederates are concentrating a large force south of Alexandria. They are erecting batteries near the mouth Occordan river Heavy firing heard in the direction of the Fed-

eral lines this morning, but no report of a battle has been received. Some skirmishing has occurred in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge over the Potomac, but it was

not believed to have been serious. MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN MIS Sr. Louis, Aug. 31 .- Gen. Fremont has pro claimed that the State of Missouri is under mar-

tial law. Persons found with arms in their hands will be court-martialed and shot. The property, personal and real, of persons who take up arms against the Federal Gevernment will be confiscaed, and their staves declared freemen. The people are warned to return to their homes, and heir absence without sufficient cause will be considered presumptive evidence against the absentees. The Provost Marshal, Mr. McKausley, forbids all persons from passing out of the country with-

"At Rolls askirmish is reported to have occurred between Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety, and

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3 .- A letter from Key West ave that the U. S. steamer Powhatan had captured a prize. A letter bag was found containing letter to President Davis. It describes the movements of the Confederate steamer Sumter .-The Powhatan has gone in seach of her. MACON CITY, Mo., Aug. 31 .- The Secessionists

ave taken St. Joseph and Shebina. Louisville, Sept. 4.-They are fighting all

over Missouri, and both parties are capturing | Hart, Yeargin PENSACOLA, Sept. 4. - About noon yesterday the Dry Dock, aground between Fort Pickens and

the Navy Yard, was burned. It is not known whether it was the act of the Confederates or Lin-NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- The Sumter was seen off the Venezuela coast on the 15th, steering west. Her Captain, when at Trinidad, expressed an in-

accounts and making settlemenss of all matters tention of going to Brazil, to cruise for East India CINCINNATI, Sept. 4 .- Lincoln's Marshal yesterday seized the interest of all citizens in the rebel

States in merchandize now for sale here on commission, amounting to \$50,000. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1 .- A brig, laden with coffee, ran the blockade to-day. She was Myers & Bro., chased by a Federal steamer, but arrived safe in Another vessel, with fruit, has arrived in- Mayberry, James

CAIRO, Sept. 3.-Col. Wallace, of the Yankee army, and Gen. Pillow, of the Confederate forces, have exchanged prisoners. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steampship Northern | McKetham, J W .

light has arrived. She brings \$750,000 in gold. NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- The prisoners captured at Fort Hatteras have been confined on board the hull of the U.S. frigate Brandywine. NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- John C. Rahming, a

merchant and native of the West Indies, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafavette. NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- The editor of the Watchan, published at Green Point, Long Island, has Parks, Marshall een arrested and sent to Fort Lafavette.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4 .- The Legislature has not yet organized. There is a difficulty regarding the ew districts, as there are several extra Senators. New York, Sept 3 .- A special despatch to the the Times, says there was no Cabinet meeting today. It is supposed that the villains are prepar-

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- The Herald reports olot to blow up the Croton Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- Middling Uplands 22 .-Market very firm. No sales.

DIED:

Departed this life at his residence, in the county of canville, North Carolina, on 1st September, 1861. SASPER HICKS, Esq., in the 80th year of his age .-His high intelligence, sterling integrity of character, his devoted patriotism and unselfish spirit, placed him in the highest position of influence in the commu nity, where his long and useful life was spent. There was not a duty in life which he left undischarged; there was not a virtue, which in his daily life he did not illustrate. Most faithfully, most nobly, did he ful fill his mission on earth. He left a large family of sons and daughters, who, while they shed natural tears over his grave, will by the wise teachings of his precepts and example, learn submission to the dispensa tions of Providence, with the fortitude and Christain resignation that formed so eminent a trait in hi

Standard please copy.

FORMERLY HYDE & GOODRICH.)

Corner Canal and Royal Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, TANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY.

SILVER-WARE, SWORDS, and MILITA-ACCOUTREMENTS; and importers of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, POCELAINE, PLATED-WARE, GUNS, CUT-LERY and FANCY GOODS.

The subscribers, WM. M. GOODRICH, HENRY HOMAS, JR., and A. B. GRISWOLD, call attention to the change in the style of their firm, which is still conducted by the same partners who have managed its affairs for the last fifteen years, with the same apital and business facilities as formerly. We shall have always on hand for the inspection of our friends and the public the largest and best selected stock o THOMAS, GRISWOLD & Co.

E XECUTORS NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, having qualified at August term of the County Court of Wake, as executors of W. Crenshaw deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. Al persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their re-covery. MICHAEL THOMPSON, Executors.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 3, 1861. FFICE OF M. W. GRAND MASTER. F. A. M .-- All persons having business with the W. G. Master, during his absence from the State will address all communications and applications o whatsoever kind, to the Dept. Grand Master, E. W. WARD, Jacksonville, Onslow county, who will assume the duties of the G. Master's Office.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Standard copy 3 times.

TAIR NOTICE .-- THE SUBSCRIBER having this day sold out his entire Clothing Establishment, finds himself under the necessity of call-ing 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

HACKNEY POOL. FINE LOT OF SPONGE. Salad Oil, Bakers Bitters,

Black Tea, English Mustard,
Alarge stock of Fancy Soaps,
Received at P. F. PESCUD'S

an 17—tf

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN

Allen, Rufus II

Bradshaw, Mary

Bouldin, Lt Eph

Burney, William

lower, Eli

Bishop, G W

Bowen, T S

Braucle, J H

Hatzler, Isaac

Hanson, John

McCaan, John

ember 1st, 1861. Agnew, R S Anderson, Wm M Alexander, Syd B dams, Rev L L Adams, Edward

Boone, JBF Brown, Jno H Barney, John H Bird, Samuel Bailey, S C Barron, Miss Anna Burt, R Q

Collins, John A Cherry, Jr., Jos B Campbell, Mrs L E Conner; J F Carr, Sam'l M Clayton, Jefferson Christian, Mrs Hellen E 2 Caldwell, J V Clegg, H M Chambley, Miss Martha V Carmal, Dr R H Cox, Joseph M Cobb, Frederic Cooke, Miss Ann Cherry, Noah Cranfield, Littleton

Dongleton, J H Dowd, A S Deaton, Mr Nosh Dade, Miss Martha Dell. Miss Gertrude

Duvall, Augustus Eley, Miss Fannie R.

Quion, H W Goold, Benjamin Goodwin, Miss Irena M Hawkins, Jas F

Hight, J B Haughton, J H Headen, Lt Joseph Houston, Major Houston, H M Hight, Miss L A M Hall, Miss Eliza J Herring, Mrs Delilal Harrell, Mr E R Hanson, Geo Clark Hook, Skinner & Co, Hill. Miss Mary Ant Howard, Miles B

London, H A Ligon, E L Lawson, J J

Landreth, J W Makepeace, George Mann, Mr McLean, Miss Mary Mayberry, Sam'l

Pigott, Dr A Snowder Porter, James Philyaw, Gideor Powell, Geo L

Rosenstock Miss Rogers, Weston Ringgold, James

Sartain, Ellis E Smith, Henry H Thempson, H W

Williams, William Waddill, W R Ward, W W

Whitford, John D Wheeler, O C Walker, James White, John

Please call for Advertised Letters. sep 7 GEO. T. COOK P. M

RICHMOND

ON SOUTHERN SOIL SOUTH OF BALTIMORE,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

TEN--CYLINDER PRESS. Type and Printing Material from any Foundry North rnished when desired.
We can and will manufacture in Richmond as good. an article, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.
HENRY L. PELOUZE & CO. We refer you to every Printer in this city. We also

H. L. P. & CO. A FIRST RATE CARPENTER-

A VERY FINE YOUNG MARE. Apply to E. BURKE HAYWOOD.

s large lot of Colts Navy and Pocket Pistols. ALSG, 75 more of those Beautiful MILITARY BASHES.

WANTED. 22 Buglers for the 3d Cavalry Regiment.

Apply to Commanding Officer by letter or in person. S. B. SPRUILL, Col. 2d C. Regiment, Camp Clark, Kittrell Springs

au 31-3t W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S

Denton, Miss Jane

Fittsburg, Johnson

Johnson, Mrs M W Jones, Mrs Tabitha

Kerr, James E Ketchum, John W

> McCaudle, Thomas Myers, J L Meddling, Mrs Cynthis Mosely, Lt R A McDowell, Mrs James Martin, E A McClintock, Sam'l N

> > Mason, Calvin

Moore, John S Overton, W R Oneal, C G

> Parish, Mordecai J Pate, William Palmer, Dr J H Pereons, T J Parker, Rev W

> > Roberson, W C Ruffin, Thomas Rogers, Jasper Sherrill, J A

Siler, T P Smith, Mrs Rachael Tucker, Peter G

Upchurch, R C Windley, Dr S Wollard, William J Wheeler, Gen Jno H

Two cents is charged for advertised Letters.

MANUFACTORY OF TYPE

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE FOUN-Printer's Furnishing Warehouse.

FROM A BODKIN TO A

desire every News paper in the South to copy this ad-vertisement for one month, sending us one copy of the paper, and receive their pay for such advertisenent upon purchasing five times the amount of their

LUST RECEIVED AT

TUST RECEIVED AT FRANKLIN'S. Also, a Large lot of Every conceivable article known

Come one, come all, to FRANKLIN'S Call.

A TTENTION OFFICERS!
ATTENTION CAVALRY.
Just received a large lot of COLTS DRAGOON
PISTOLS and Sashes.
At

WANTED TO HIRE
You the remainder of the year, a SMALL
NEGRO GIRL, to act as Nurse. Apply at this

an 17-tf Drug Store. NEG!