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The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1861.

THE STATE JOURNAL AND THE CONVENTION.

We desire no controversy with the "State Journal," or any other journal in the State. As we have repeatedly said, this is no time for any other controversy, than the great and vital one in which the South is engaged in defence of its property and its liberty. To conduct that controversy to a successful result, will require all the union and all the energy of which the South is capable. Hence it is that we have deprecated, and do earnestly deprecate, the raising of an issue between the Legislature and the Convention, an issue which will excite strife and discord from one end of the State to the other, to the diversion of the public eye from the great and vital issue now pending between the two sections of the country, and to the encouragement of our vandal enemy by our domestic quarrels. But we feel it to be our duty to correct a series of most unaccountable blunders into which the State Journal has fallen in its anxiety to excite popular odium against the Convention. Speaking of that body, the last "Journal" says:

When they had done this they had done all for which they had been elected, and should have been content to have remained in the quietude of their homes. We are satisfied that we speak the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the people when we say so.

Instead of doing so, however, they commenced and carried out a system of "war-down policy," as it might be called, which was never witnessed in the State, and gave a melancholy but conclusive evidence of their total inability to build up again.

They annulled the law, and after every effort, failed to substitute anything for it, leaving the property of the people of the State at the mercy of unscrupulous money-lenders and creditors. They transferred our troops from the State to the Confederate authorities—taking from our own officers the power to pay the men, and making no provision or proviso for their payment by the Confederate officers. They also transferred our own defenses, our gun-boats, etc., to the Confederate Government, without the slightest regard, so far as they were concerned, to the defence of the coast. They transferred the arsenal at Fayetteville to the same authorities, after an appropriation had been made by the General Assembly to commence forthwith the manufacture of firearms—the consequence of which has been that no arms are now made there, though the machinery, the material and the workmen were available.

It is not a little surprising to find in a paper published on the very spot of the Convention's deliberations, such a display of profound ignorance of its actions. The assertion that the Convention "annulled the State Law," will convey news to every body in the State outside the Journal office, and most particularly to the Justices of the Supreme Court, who, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, though perhaps not to the State Journal, "annulled the State Law" by pronouncing it (the work of the great and wise Legislature of which the "State Journal" is the champion) to be unconstitutional. Will the Journal propose to take the sense of the people on a proposition to disband the Supreme Court?

But the Convention "transferred our troops from the State to the Confederate authorities, &c." This, in the estimation of the Journal, was a grievous offence, and of course it is the opinion of the Journal that North Carolina should have carried on this war, as far as her troops were concerned, on her own account—should have paid and supported them throughout the war, whether its duration was long or short, by funds taken from her own treasury, no matter what might be the amount of taxation required to supply said treasury.

We apprehend that three-fourths, say, ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the State dissent from this opinion of the Journal. But the Journal says that no provision was made for the payment of our troops after the transfer. Here, again, is an error. By the very terms of the transfer, the Confederate States assumed the payment of the troops from the very moment the transfer was consummated.

The other objections of the Journal to the acts of the Convention are utterly untenable. Were it otherwise—were such objections valid, then it would prove that North Carolina should never have joined the Southern Confederacy, but has maintained an isolated existence, with no co-operation of action between herself and her sister States of the South!—Is even the State Journal prepared for such a conclusion? We cannot believe that it is. And yet, to such a conclusion it would be "inevitably" brought by its own logic.

But, says the Journal, the Convention acted in this transfer "without the slightest regard, as far as they were concerned, to the defence of the coast." Here again the Journal is all wrong. The coast defenses were in the hands of the Military Board—the offspring of the Journal's pet Legislature, and remained in its hands until the transfer was consummated on the 20th of August, one week before the surrender of Hatteras. The Confederate Government never interfered with the coast, except to supply it with articles required by the Military Board, until the transfer was consummated, and if the coast defenses were insufficient, whose fault was it?

Did not Governor Ellis, in the most solemn manner, declare in a message that they were such as would defy an attack by the combined fleet of the United States? If he was honestly (and about that we entertain no doubt) misled, was it the fault of the Convention? Again, late in July, Major Beveler Thompson reported Hatteras as being repel an attack. Was this the fault of the Convention? Was the failure of Gen'l Gwynn's repeated applications for additional troops the fault of the Convention? Will the Journal answer these questions, and at the same time tell us why it opposed the seven Regiment Bill while it was pending in the Convention? If the defeat of that Bill was a fault of the Convention, the State Journal participated in it. We think that we have conclusively shown that the charges of the Journal against the Convention are as unfounded as the "baseless fabric of a vision," and might here conclude our remarks. But the Journal charges us with "sneering" at the Legislature. In the discharge of our duty as a public Journalist, we have held up to public reprobation the conduct of one branch of the Legislature. We did so because we honestly believed such conduct was highly mischievous in its tendency, and we have as yet seen nothing to change our opinion, but every thing to confirm it. If this convicts us of "sneering" at the Legislature, so far from complaining of the verdict, we shall, as sure as fate, repeat the offence again and again.

DEATH OF HON. WILLIE P. MANGUM.

As better than any tribute we could pay—however heart-felt it would be—to the memory of one of the most worthy and distinguished sons of North Carolina, a gentleman whom we knew well and sincerely loved and respected, we copy the following obituary notice which we find contributed to the last Hillsboro' Recorder:

DEATH OF HON. W. P. MANGUM.

Died, at his residence near Red Mountain, Orange county, on the 7th instant, the Honorable Willie P. Mangum, aged near seventy years.

The demise of so eminent a citizen demands of us some brief memorial of a life, connected for near a third of the past century, with only occasional interruptions, with the public history of the country. Commencing his career as an advocate at the bar of the 4th circuit, in the period of its highest renown, he was twice a member of the State Legislature, from his native county of Orange—at three different times appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity—twice elected to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States—for three full terms he represented North Carolina in the Senate of the Union, and for the latter half of the term of Mr. Tyler in the Presidency, from 1842 to 1845, he was the President of the Senate, succeeding upon the death of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey, and though in times of high party excitement, acquitted himself to the general approbation of that august assembly. In 1836 he received the vote of South Carolina for the Presidency of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Mangum was a native of the county of Orange, and born, we believe, in 1792. His previous studies, prior to his entrance at the University of the State, were pursued in his own neighborhood, and at a later stage under the Reverend Doctor McPherson in the Raleigh Academy. He was some time, also, an assistant teacher in this Institution, and was perhaps indebted to this employment for that neat penmanship and exact observance of the rules of elegant composition which characterized all his writings. He received his first degree at the University in 1815, studied the Law in the office of the late Honorable Duncan Cameron, then a Judge of the Superior Court, and a neighbor of his father. Upon his admission to the bar, he at once acquired a practice which gave him both respect and reputation, inasmuch that within five years he was elected to the bench. This he quitted the year following, and resumed his practice until 1823, when he was returned to the House of Representatives of the United States. From this time, although he was twice afterwards a Judge, and for two or three years at the bar, his attention was mainly devoted to politics. His powers as a public speaker, his intimate acquaintance with the motives and habits of thought of the people, and an elegant person and address gave him high distinction as an advocate, and general acceptance as a Judge. But it was in the deliberative and popular assembly, the congregations of the masses of men, and above all, in the social intercourse, and conversations of public men, that his talents, his inclinations, his habits and tastes, eminently fitted him to shine. In the House of Representatives, with Clay, Randolph, McLane, McDuffie, Storrs, Buchanan and other leading spirits, in 1823 and 25, he took a conspicuous part in the debate, and well sustained the character of the State, in the public councils. After his election to the Senate which he first entered in 1830, he made few elaborate efforts, but partook in the running debates, and was recognized as one of its distinguished members, when Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Wright, Forsyth, Clayton, Benton, Leigh, and a galaxy of Parliamentary talent, not seen in this country before or since, were members of that body. In popular addresses, such as addressed to the people in their primary assemblies, Mr. Mangum has had but few equals in our country, and it may well be doubted whether Clay, Crittenden, Corwin or Preston would have borne from him the palm in that field of oratory. His tall and commanding figure, always becomingly dressed, his sparkling imagery, often gorgeous and not in the best taste of the rhetorical critic, but apposite, his handling of the law acute, his sympathetic nature, and perfect acquaintance with all the springs and motives of human action, gave him an almost magnetic sway over the multitude.

This influence was equally well kept up in his style of address and conversation, not merely on the hustings, but in assemblages of statesmen and

courtiers. His colloquial powers, his genial and social temper, his spirited and appropriate remarks, often illustrated and adorned by tasteful literary allusion, gave a charm to his familiar discourse, and rendered him an admired and agreeable companion in any society. This, with native genius and sagacity, and a natural command over men, gave him weight in the consultations of his associates, and in the deliberations of the Senate; for his habits were far from studious, and as he advanced in life he seemed to avoid elaborate discussions. In the freest strifes of party, his generous bearing and fine manners preserved to him cordial relations with political opponents, and to Randolph or Clay, Benton or Preston, Webster, King or Wright, he was alike an agreeable talker and listener. For several years past, Mr. Mangum had been prostrated by paralysis, and greatly afflicted by disease, which deprived him of the power of speech. He retained, however, his mental faculties, and took a deep interest in the current events of the struggle in which the country is engaged, until the fall of his only son, a Lieutenant in the North Carolina State Troops (named in honor of the cherished friend of his palm days, William Preston, of South Carolina), from a wound received in the gallant discharge of duty, in the triumphant battle at Manassas plains on the 21st of July. Overwhelmed by this distressing bereavement, he seemed to surrender his hold on the things of this life, and welcome the grave. A widow and three daughters, whose grief is shared by all his neighbors, and a wide circle of friends and admirers throughout the country, survive him.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

The letter of Mr. Venable and the announcements of Messrs. Waddell and Gooch as candidates to represent their respective Districts in Congress, will be found in today's paper. In this connection, we deem it appropriate to suggest that hereafter the machinery of Conventions for the nomination of candidates shall be dispensed with. So far from these Conventions being the exponents of popular opinion, they have been, in nine cases in ten, the mouth-pieces of a few leaders in a County or District. If men desire to be candidates for public stations, let them take the straight-forward, honest and manly course of announcing themselves, and putting themselves on the country. We remember when this was the case in a neighboring State, and we do not believe that the breed of public men in that State has been in the slightest degree improved by the abandonment of the old and the adoption of the new plan of caucuses and Conventions. The people know well enough whom to choose as their Representatives, and do not need the instructions on that point of caucuses and Conventions, managed and led by selfish and aspiring politicians by trade.

ESTABLISHMENT OF POWDER MILLS.

We are glad to see that North Carolina is taking the lead in the manufacture of this indispensable article in the prosecution of the war. A company for the manufacture of powder at Charlotte was chartered at the present extra session of the Legislature. This company has gone to work in earnest. At a meeting of the Stockholders on the 10th inst., the company was fully organized by the election of S. W. Davis, Esq., President, and Messrs. H. B. Williams, S. P. Smith, John H. Caldwell and Jas. M. Hutchinson, Directors. We learn that a powder-manufactory near this city has also been chartered during the present session of the Legislature. This company expects soon to be able to turn out one thousand kegs a day. They are making active preparations, we learn, to commence manufacturing.

STAY LAW.

The Supreme Court having pronounced the "Stay Law" passed by the Legislature at its first extra session unconstitutional, another "Stay law" has been passed at its present session, which we will publish in our next.

FROM THE LEGION.

We have authentic intelligence from Wiese's Legion, (says the Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday,) in a letter dated Hawk's Nest, September 5. On the Sunday previous to an early hour, General Wise marched, in obedience to orders, in the direction of General Floyd's camp, ten miles north of Hawk's Nest. When very near the camp of General F., he was ordered to countermarch, which he promptly obeyed. On Monday morning, the main body of General Wise's command advanced upon the enemy, who were found strongly entrenched in the gorge of a mountain some four miles from Gansley Bridge. General Wise led the advance guard, and, on receiving their fire, charged upon the cowardly mercenaries as they took to their heels and fled from the shots of our gallant boys. Two of our men were slightly wounded. As it was dark we could not tell what the result was on the enemy's side. Our correspondent continues: "The Legion slept upon their arms on Monday night. Early on Tuesday a 12 pound howitzer was sent forward to an eligible position in range of the enemy's advanced post, and opened fire upon it. The enemy responded with a rifled piece, but without effect. The rear of artillery in this mountain was grand beyond conception. We threw some shot or a dozen shells among them, when they ceased to respond and withdrew beyond the hill, to their entrenchments. We are now encamped within two miles of the enemy, and are expecting a warm time of it every day. The men are anxious for the fray, and officers and all hands are in fine spirits. Trusting in the God of battles, we have no fears as to the issue of an engagement."

PERCUSSION CAPS.—Mr. W. W. Johnson, of Knoxville, Tenn., has invented a percussion cap machine, which is capable of turning out about 150,000 caps per day. He has sold one to a company in Memphis, who are going into the manufacture of caps. Mr. Johnson has applied for a patent for his machine.

PATRIOTIC.—Captain David Marks, of New Orleans, has raised and equipped a military company at his own expense, and the day they were sworn in presented each member with twenty half dollars for pocket money. Such instances of patriotism are as rare as they are commendable.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that a court-martial at Alexandria has just sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot for various offences.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mrs. O. D. Lipscomb, of Raleigh, four pairs of drawers, four pairs of socks and four blankets; Mrs. H. L. Evans, two blankets and two pairs of socks; Mrs. L. Marling, one flannel shirt, six pairs of socks and soap; Miss E. Marks Upchurch, four pairs of socks; Mrs. Sarah L. Hogg, two dozen pairs of socks and two blankets; Dr. T. Hogg's children, fourteen pairs of socks and two blankets; Miss Martha T. Haywood, two blankets; Mr. A. M. Gorman, two blankets and three pairs of socks; William H. High, Jr., two blankets; Mrs. H. A. Dopkin, nine pairs of socks; Mrs. John O'Rourke, one blanket, two pairs of socks and soap; Mrs. Sallie Miller, one blanket, a pair of socks and four cotton protectors for the lungs; Miss Jane Ruth, one blanket, a pair of socks and four protectors; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Pool, one blanket, two pairs of socks and four protectors; Mrs. A. J. Foster, of Wakefield, two blankets and twenty nine pounds of soap, twenty pairs of socks; Mrs. Fenton Foster, one pair of socks and fourteen pounds of soap; Mrs. H. H. Wilder, of Wake, four blankets; Mrs. Gilly Jeffreys, four pairs of socks; Miss Pauline Jeffreys, two pairs of socks; Mrs. Robert Jeffreys, three blankets and two pairs of socks; Mrs. Jackson Hopkins, one pair of socks; Mrs. Benjamin Merritt, two blankets, seven pair socks, two flannel shirts and two pairs flannel drawers; Mrs. Isaac Procter, of Wake, two blankets, three pairs socks, two pairs flannel drawers and sixteen cotton protectors for the lungs.

SHERIFF HIGH.

Henry Snoddy, a young Georgian, who was engaged in the fight at Carrick's Ford, when Gen. Garnett fell, died recently in Northwestern Virginia, from wounds received in battle. He leaves a fortune of \$100,000, which has bequeathed his mother, to dispose of just as she may please.

FROM COL. STOKES' (N. C.) REGIMENT.

"CAMP BEE,"
AQUA CREEK, VA., Sept. 6, 1861.
Mr. Editor: By previous permission, I give you a brief account of our Regiment, a detachment of which passed through your city last week.

The detachment arrived at this point on the 30th ult., at which place (Brooke's Station), we had eight companies of the 1st Regiment, N. C. State Troops. At the time of our arrival, there were numerous cases of measles and fever; but, fortunately, the most dangerous season is now nearly over—watermelons, cucumbers, &c.

I give you the order of the Commissioned Staff—
M. S. Stokes, Colonel.
M. W. Hanson, Lieut. Colonel.
John A. McDowell, Major.
J. H. Miller, Adjutant.
N. N. Flemming, Quartermaster.
J. W. Hackett, Commissary.

The regiment is the brigade of Gen. Holmes, and the 1st Regiment, N. C. State Troops, situated five miles from the junction of Aqua Creek with the Potomac, and on the Railroad running from Fredericksburg to Aqua Creek.

The regiment is composed of ten companies, according to the order of Captains:
Company A, Capt. Skinner.
" B, Capt. Brown.
" C, Capt. Hines.
" D, Capt. Scott.
" E, Capt. Smith.
" F, Capt. Harold.
" G, Capt. Lathan.
" H, Capt. Rives.
" I, Capt. Fiole.
" K, Capt. Gooch.

Capt. Frasier, foreman of the Band.
The last few days have been "big" with events, indicating larger ones soon to occur. Both forces are rapidly, but firmly closing upon each other, and it will be only a matter of time, before the next ten days to develop these facts, stubborn and piercing to all Yankeeedom.

I am just going to leave in the detachment to Evans' Point, and will give another account soon, Providence permitting.

Your correspondent, DERRICK.

FROM WISE'S LEGION.

We have authentic intelligence from Wiese's Legion, (says the Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday,) in a letter dated Hawk's Nest, September 5. On the Sunday previous to an early hour, General Wise marched, in obedience to orders, in the direction of General Floyd's camp, ten miles north of Hawk's Nest. When very near the camp of General F., he was ordered to countermarch, which he promptly obeyed. On Monday morning, the main body of General Wise's command advanced upon the enemy, who were found strongly entrenched in the gorge of a mountain some four miles from Gansley Bridge. General Wise led the advance guard, and, on receiving their fire, charged upon the cowardly mercenaries as they took to their heels and fled from the shots of our gallant boys. Two of our men were slightly wounded. As it was dark we could not tell what the result was on the enemy's side. Our correspondent continues: "The Legion slept upon their arms on Monday night. Early on Tuesday a 12 pound howitzer was sent forward to an eligible position in range of the enemy's advanced post, and opened fire upon it. The enemy responded with a rifled piece, but without effect. The rear of artillery in this mountain was grand beyond conception. We threw some shot or a dozen shells among them, when they ceased to respond and withdrew beyond the hill, to their entrenchments. We are now encamped within two miles of the enemy, and are expecting a warm time of it every day. The men are anxious for the fray, and officers and all hands are in fine spirits. Trusting in the God of battles, we have no fears as to the issue of an engagement."

MR. VALLANDIGHAM AND HIS WAL.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham closes a recent letter contradicting certain Black Republican falsehoods about him, with the following emphatic expression:
"But now allow me also to say that I am for peace—speedy and honorable peace—because I am for the Union, and know, or think I know, that every hour of warfare but so much diminishes the hopes and chances of its restoration. I repeat this because, 'War is disaster, War is final, eternal separation' and with Chatham: 'My Lords, you cannot conquer America.'"

MR. VALLANDIGHAM AND HIS WAL.

We attended dress parade at Camp Patton last Saturday afternoon, and were much pleased with what we saw and heard. The Regiment is composed of the very best materials, and the men are making satisfactory progress in drill and discipline. Capt. Hayes' company of Mounted Rangers were also on the field, and elicited much admiration by their proficiency in drill and splendid horsemanship. They seem to drill equally well, standing, sitting or lying on their horses. To pick up a blanket, switch or stone from the ground with the horse at full speed, is a common feat. The men and horses seem to be a parcel of each other. A better looking set of fellows, or a superior lot of horses would be hard to find. Capt. Hayes may well be proud of his boys.—Ash Grove News.

ALBERT OF PRUSSIA IN ST. LOUIS.

We learn, says the Louisville Courier, that the reign of terror and despotism in St. Louis is daily on the increase. The arsenal is converted into a Bastille, in which have already been incarcerated three Saboteur prisoners. Not a word of these outrages appears in the subterfuge and government papers. All the honest, free papers are silenced, and our only sources of information are from travelers who detail the facts.

IT IS STATED THAT GEN. POLK'S FORCE AT COLUMBUS, KY., HAS BEEN INCREASED TO THIRTEEN REGIMENTS, SIX BATTALIONS, SEVEN BATTERIES, THREE COMPANIES OF CAVALRY, &c. He has a gun-boat and three steamers.

AT PADUCAH.—Brigadier General B. H. Anderson, lately appointed to the command of the Confederate force at Paducah, arrived there

CORRESPONDENCE.

His Honor, Chief Justice PEARSON:

Having seen the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, I am desirous of knowing whether I am affected by it, or would be considered a citizen as if a native.

I was born in the State of New York in 1796, and in 1820 removed to North Carolina, where I have resided ever since. I married in North Carolina; all my property is here; and an acting Justice of the Peace in Yadkin, and have been for many years, and have held offices of trust and profit under the State, and have repeatedly sworn allegiance to North Carolina. I settled here to remain permanently, and have never altered my intention of remaining. Am I required to do any act under that proclamation?

An answer will oblige,
Yours truly,
R. DODGE.

Yadkin, N. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

RICHMOND HILL, Aug. 26, 1861.

JAMES R. DODGE, Dear Sir: Upon the facts stated in your note of the 24th inst., my opinion is, that the act of the Congress of the Confederate States promulgated by the President does not apply to your case; for the reason being that you are not a citizen of the State of North Carolina, and have not become a citizen of the State of North Carolina, you became one of our citizens "by election," as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if you had been born in the State of New York—the State of North Carolina was then entitled to your allegiance, as of right.

The facts stated by you—holding offices of trust and profit, being an acting Justice of the Peace, &c., have an important bearing, and furnish unequivocal evidence of the intention to become a citizen of this State.

When the Emperor of France, for instance, removed to the United States, although with an intention of remaining permanently and becoming a citizen, he did not become a citizen until he had taken the oath of allegiance required by law. But when a citizen of the States of the United States removed to another of the States with a like intention, his purpose was, ipso facto, accomplished. There is no need of any oath, or of any proceeding in order to his naturalization, his act of election had the legal effect of making him a citizen of the State to which he had removed. This difference results from the relation of the citizen of the United States to the United States by force of their Union. Such has been the universal understanding, and instances without number could be referred to, where citizens of other States have, by this mode of election, become citizens of the United States, (Chief Justice Rufin, the late Judge Strange, Judge French, Judge Heath, occur to me) and where citizens of our State have ceased to be such, and become citizens of other States, simply by the act of removing and settling there.

It follows that when the State of North Carolina withdrew from the United States, and became one of the Confederate States, you, like all of her other citizens, became a citizen of the Confederate States; so of course, you do not fall back under the description of "an alien."—Indeed, being already a citizen of this State, and as such a citizen of the Confederate States, it is impossible for you to make a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the Confederate States.

The act of Congress was intended to apply to the description of persons, who, being citizens of States adhering to the United States, had been in some of the Confederate States, for a temporary purpose, without an intention of becoming citizens, and with an intention of returning; in respect to whom, it was deemed expedient to require them to take the oath of allegiance, unless the condition of things induced them to change their purpose of returning to the State of which they continued to be citizens, and to become citizens of the Confederate States, which intention they are required to declare "in due form, acknowledging the authority of this government." Persons of this description having come into what is now the State of Kentucky, and being citizens of the Constitution of the United States, art. 4, sec. 2, "To all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," without, in fact, becoming citizens of the State in which they happen to be, and to become citizens of the Confederate States, under existing circumstances, to put them to their election, and require formal evidence of it, if they staid among us. This policy has no more application to you, who have already taken your election and become a citizen of this State, than to any other citizen of any State of the Confederate States.

Yours, &c.,
R. M. PEARSON.

FROM THE STANDARD.

MR. HOLDEN: I wish to ask a couple of questions, and I hope you will answer them, if you can. I am a plain man and I want information.

Has the Legislature any right, under our State Constitution, to appeal to the people against the Convention?

And has the Legislature, in extra session, a right to elect Senators to Congress? and if it has not the right, can an act of the Confederate Congress give it this right?

A CITIZEN.

In reply to the first question of our correspondent, we say, that the Legislature has no Constitutional right to appeal to the people against the Convention. That body may assume the right to pronounce against the Convention, just as legislative bodies and military chieftains in Mexico and South America assume the right to issue proclamations against the other, but so far as our State Constitution is concerned, the Legislature has the same right to rebuke the Convention to the people whether or not they will have a King, as it has to appeal to them to abolish the Convention. Let our correspondent study the Constitution carefully, and see if he can find any such right vested in the Legislature.

In reply to the second question we say, that the Constitution of the Confederate States, under which the Senators proposed to be elected would take their seats, expressly declares that Senators shall be chosen at "regular" sessions of State Legislatures. This State agreed to that when the Convention in May last, adopted the Constitution. The present Legislature is now in its second extra session. Can it, then, elect Senators? Let our correspondent decide for himself. But our correspondent asks us, in substance, if the Confederate Congress can continue or change the Constitution? Most certainly not. No enabling act, like the one recently passed, nor indeed, any enabling act, can confer on the Legislatures of the States the right to do that which the Constitution expressly forbids.

We have, indeed, fallen on evil times, when questions so plain as the foregoing are raised and discussed. The old Republic was destroyed by violations of its Constitution. Our liberties as a people are gathered up and fortified in a Bastille, and the Confederate Constitution. Of all the things which pertain to government, these are the most sacred. We advise our readers to study these questions; to insist on a strict but fair construction of the Constitution; to resist all attempts at unconstitutional, or pervert, or band them to purpose of passion or ambition. Let no doubtful powers be exercised. If you do, fellow-citizens, the exercise of other powers, still more doubtful, will follow, until at last, the infractions of the instrument may be as numerous as their unbroken parts. Sound it again and again, as with the blast of a trumpet, on all the wings of all the winds, that "eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty!"—Standard.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, Sept. 10.—The steamship Africa arrived yesterday, with Liverpool dates via Queenstown, by telegraph, to the 1st of September.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week were 70,000 bales. The market was calm, at a slight advance.

RECORD DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The English newspapers, brought by the Africa, which has arrived at Halifax, contain some points of interest.

The London Globe says that the army in Canada will be increased 22,000 men during the month.

The London Times calls editorially upon the Government to strain every nerve to develop the cotton culture elsewhere than in the Southern Confederate States.

Late advices from the West Indies have been received in England, which announce that the privateer Sumter had taken and sunk forty vessels.

COMMERCIAL.

The Liverpool broker's circular reports the sale of cotton for the week at 120,000 bales, of which speculators took 50,000 and exporters 19,000. Cotton had advanced 1-16 a lb. The sales for the week amounted to 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. Reports from Manchester are favorable.—Consols 92 1/2 a 3/4.

PADUCAH OCCUPIED BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.—A PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL GRANT.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—General Grant, with two regiments of infantry and a company of light art, left the Marine Barracks, took possession of Paducah, Kentucky. He found Secession flags flying in different parts of the town, in expectation of greeting the arrival of the Southern army, which was reported to be 3,000 strong, and only sixteen miles distant.

The loyal citizens tore down the Secession flags on the arrival of our troops. General Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot, and the post office, and placed in his hands all the stores of complete rations, leather, &c., for the Southern army.

The General issued the following proclamation:
"I have come among you, not as an enemy, but as a friend and fellow citizen—not to injure one among you, but to respect, defend and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. The enemy is in rebellion against our common Government. He strives to destroy it, and plant his horrid flag upon the soil of Kentucky, and fired upon our flag, Columbus and Hickman are in his hands, and he is moving upon your city."

I am here to defend you against the enemy. To save the Union, I have adopted the resolution passed by the banks in Charleston, regarding the receipt of the Treasury notes of the Confederate States for dues and on deposit.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Charleston banks, and referred to in the foregoing dispatch:
1. Resolved, That the several banks in Charleston will continue to receive Treasury notes in payment of all dues to themselves, and also on deposit, and will receive payment in the same medium for all paper sent to them for collection; and they hereby decline all collections for which payment in Treasury notes is not satisfactory.

2. Resolved, That in conformity with the spirit and purpose of the foregoing resolution, all credits will be given and be payable in currency, in which term Treasury notes are included.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—An arrival from Barbadoes reports that the privateer Sumter was there, and was short of coal, and found great difficulty in getting a supply.

MOVE TOWARDS CONFISCATING PROPERTY IN MARYLAND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Washington correspondent of the Post says that the Government Attorney at Baltimore is under suspicion of disloyalty, as he has taken no steps to confiscate the property of Marylanders who are known to be in the Confederate Army, or who are warm sympathizers with the rebels.

DISASTER TO A FEDERAL TROOP TRAIN.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—A train of cars with a detachment of cavalry ran off the track on yesterday. Four were instantly killed, three mortally and many seriously wounded. The engine has been arrested.

REPORTED FIGHTING AT PADUCAH.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—We have nothing later from Paducah, although private reports state that fighting is going on there.

LESLIE COOMBS ON COERCION.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—Leslie Coombs has written a strong coercion letter to the Syracuse Convention.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—There is great activity at the Navy-Yard.

WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE HUGH WADDELL, Esq., as a candidate to represent the 9th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the Confederate States of America.

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having qualified as Executors of the County Court of Wake, as executors of W. Greenhaw, deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate will present their duly authenticated within the time prescribed by