The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY SEMI-WEEKLY, (single copy.) \$4 00 Pavable invariably in advance.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1861.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HATTERAS .. THE STATEMENT OF GENERAL WALTER GWYNN.

As a matter of justice to the country, no ess than to the author of it, whose conduct has been grossly misrepresented, we cheerfully yield a good deal of our space to-day to the clear and matter-of-fact statement by General Gwynn of his transactions in regard to the defence of the Coast of this State .-This statement makes most astounding disclosures of gross negligence on the part of some of the authorities of this State, and most triumphantly exonerates Gen'l Gwynn from any, the slightest blame for the disaster at latteras. According to this statement, scarcely a recommendation or requisition made by General Gwyng was ever complied with by the authorities having jurisdiction in the premises. Had the advice given been followed, and the requisitions made by Gen'l Gwynn complied with, Hatteras would, in all probability, have been now in our possession, instead of that of the enemy. It would almost seem that Hatters was given away.

The reader will be struck with that portion of General Gwynn's statement which relates to the condition of Fort Hatteras. It was carrently reported after the surrender that the Fort was given up because it was not bomb proof, and the Garrison were in momentary New York. A few hours before leaving a vessel apprehension of the explosure of the Magaine. The statement shows that the Fort now stands intact, and that, in fact, it is a of the privateer Sumter. The newspaper was stronger work than any of those erected for the defence of Charleston and seige of Fort

Taking it all together, the loss of Hatteras is one of the most extraordinary events of the times. The disregard of Gen'l Gwynn's repeated, and almost importunate requisitions: the disregard of the plan laid down by him for the reception of the enemy on his attempting to land; the permitting three hundred of the enemy to remain safely on shore all night in the occupancy of the camp designated by General Gwynn for our troops, and also Fort Clarke; and the crowding into Fort Hatteras, against his express injunction of nearly four times as many men as it could usefully hold, are all features of this tarnsaction which mark it as one of 'the most extraordinary of the age.

AN ARTICLE OF A MISCHIEVOUS TENDENCY.

The last State Journal contains an article which, in our opinion, has a mischievous tendency. We allude to the article on the "Election of Senators." For our own part, we hailed the result of the Senatorial election as a sign that all mere sectional strife in the State had been merged, at least for the present, in a united and efficient action against the common fee of all the sections of the State, and of the South, and had two western gentlemen been invested with the Senstorial robes, we should have been equally pleased at the indication, that until our rights and liberties shall be triumphantly vindicated and the vandal foe driven from our soil, North Carolina will know no section but that of a united South. Why, then, should the "State," or any other Journal, use language calculated to promote heartburnings and discord, which otherwise would not exist? In looking over the votes, we see that western men voted for Mr. Dortoh, and as yet we have heard of no complaint on the part of the West, and we earnestly hope that the Journal's article will not find a response from any man in the West.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

Some of our contemporaries of the Press are manifesting great impatience at the delay of our troops before Washington. They have forgot the lesson taught the Yankees by a premature attempt at compliance with the order of "On to Richmond," issued by the Northern Press, and would have Beauregard and Johnson to be guided by the counsels of their editorial sanctums, distant miles away from the contemplated scene of action, instead of their own military education and experience, and the lights of personal observation. For our own part, while as anxious as any one can be, for the capture of the Federal Capital. We have the most abiding confidence that our noble commanders know how to strike the blow at the right time, and to their judgment we are content to leave the colution of the question of when it is expedient to go "On to Washington."

ELECTION OF SPEAKER OF THE

HOUSE OF COM Hon. Wm. T. Dortch, Senator elect to Columbus, 4th day September, 1861. the Confederate Congress, having resigned his seat in the House of Commons, and consequently the Speakership thereof, N. N. Pleming, Esq., was elected as his successor.

GEN BRAGG NOT SUPERSEDED. -The Savsonah Republican publishes a statement from a corres

SEIZURE OF BACON AND LEATHER. We understand that in compliance with the Proclamation of the Governor, a large

quantity of Bacon and Leather, en route for Virginia, and the property of speculators, was seized at the Depot of the North Carolina Rail Road in this city on Wednesday. We hear, also, that a quantity of Bacon bought on speculation, and destined for a point out of the State, has been seized at High

Speaking of speculators, we are constrained to say that glaring attempts at monopolizing the article of Bacon have been made in this quarter. One concern, composed of two individuals not engaged in mercantile business and paying no merchant's license. have bought a large quantity of Bacon at 18 cents or less per pound, and are selling it at 25 cents. Now we are willing to see any man make a reasonable profit on his investments, but we do contend that a profit of 7 cents a pound on Bacon is most unreasonable and extortionate. This is no time for taking selfish advantages of the necessities of the country. Instead of doing so, mea should be content "to live and let live."

WRECK OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER. The following appeared in the second edition of the New York Herald of Thursday last:

Capt. Atkinson, of the bark Venus, from Curacos, arrived this (Thursday) morning, reports:— The Venezuela Consul at Curacoa had received advices from Caracas (Venezuela) to August 22, which stated that the privateer Sumter had gone ashore on the Island of Trinidad-Port of Spain -about the 20th August, and had become a total

The Herald of Friday last publishes the following facts concerning the Sumter :

Captain Atkinson left Curacos on the 29th ult. for New York, in command of the bark Venus, with a cargo of salt, &c., consigned to Messrs. Joseph Foulkes & Sons, No. 25 Beaver street, arrived from Liconsgua, bringing a Carracas paper, dated the 22d ult., and furnishing full and most authentic particulars of the total destruction sent specially to the Venezuelan Consul at Curacos, it was supposed, for this express purpose. It stated that the Sumter was wrecked on the Island coast on a a cruise. The Consul was the first to convey the tidings to Captain Atkinson, and said,

nformation was correct in every particular. In corroboration of the above facts, the Captain nforms us that he brought a young man with him belonging to the crew of the Sumter, who escaped from her at Curacoa by jumping overboard and secreting himself in a private place until ste left that place, when he engaged with Captain Atkinson as a sailor. When the young man came to learn the disastrous intelligence respecting her, he then made known his mind more fully, saying that he thought that would be the end of the privateer, inashuich as when he was aboard of her the crew were in a most diseatisfied state, owing to the treatment they had received. He expressed also his firm belief that the crew bad run her ashore purposely, as they were worn out and tired with her commander and his movements.

From all these facts, Captain Atkinson believes that she is a total wreck, as well as from the gen- Wright-65. eral conclusions come to by the inhabitants of

NAVAL "BRUSH" OFF NEWPORT NEWS.

The Norfolk Day Book has the following account of the naval "brush" that occurred off Newport News on Friday evening last :

Friday afternoon, a couple of hours before dark, the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry, formerly the Yorktown, dropped down to a position near Newport News, for the purpose of using the Federal vessels in that neighborhood as a target to try the range of her guns. The U. S. frigate Savannah and a large sloop-of-war, together with the gunboat Daylight, (a larger steamer than the Patrick Henry,) were lying off that Point when the Patrick Henry hove in sight. The Patrick Henry banged away at the two men of war, and hey replied to her, from the position at which they were anchored, and the Daylight advanced to get a closer engagement. The Pstrick Henry apparently tolled the Daylight along by firing a few shots, which seemed to fall short; with this ncentive, the Daylight continued to advance on her until she got close enough for the Patrick Henry to give her what the fancy term "a sockdologer," and on receipt of this shot the Daylight eft and dropped down below the men-of-war, where she remained for about half an hour or o, and again advanced, this time apparently a little more cautiously. She, however, suffered herself to get near enough to the rebel steamer to eceive another "stunner" from her, with which she retired again in the rear of the two large vessels, and did not again advance.

All of this time the men-of-war were firing a the Patrick Henry, which continued to return their fire with great spirit, though with what effect on either side, we are unable to say, as our informant could not see where the shot struck, owing to the mist of evening. The engagement lasted for two hours, and was only discontinued when too dark to fight longer, by the Patrick Henry drawing off and retiring up James river.

GEN. POLK'S PROCLAMATION. Gen. Polk, of the Confederate States Army, has issued the following proclamation to the people of

"The Federal Government having, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camp depots for their armies, and by organizing military companies within the territory, and by es-tablishing military works on the Missouri shore mmediately opposite and commanding Columous, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States that a Confederate force should occupy Columbus in advance.

"The Major-General commanding has, there-fore, not felt himself at liberty to assume the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In putsuance of this decision he has thrown a sufficient force into the town and ordered them to fortify it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion he assures them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet and the protection of their proporty, with all their personal corporate rights.

LEONIDAS POLK."

GENERAL McCLELLAN TRIED TO GET IN THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE. - The North (Ga.) Times contains the following interesting item in connec-tion with the Yankee General, McUlellan, which

we have never be fore seen published: We learn from a reliable source that two weeks before McClellan was tendered the commission of pendent occupying a high position in the army at Pensacola, contradicting the assertion so generally published that Gen. Bragg has been ordered to a post in the army in Virginia. Gen. Anderson has arrived at Pensacola, but so the successor of General Walker, not of Gen. Bragg. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1861.

ELECTION OF SENATORS. The following are the votes in Assembly for Confederate States Senators on Friday, Sept. 13th,

(The question was on the election of two Senators-each member voting for two candidates :)

IN THE SENATE.

FIRST BALLOT. For Mr. Outlaw, of Bertie.-Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Brown, Blount, Candler, Dockery, Dowd, Eure, Faison, Gaither, Grist, Ramsay, Simpson, Sharpe, Slaughter, Spencer, Stubbs, Whitaker, Walkup and Worth-20. For Mr. Avery, of Burks.-Mr. Speaker, Mesars. Barringer, Copeland, Dobson, Gaither,

Hail, Harriss or Chatham, Humphrey, Lane, Pitchford, Simmons, Street, Stowe and Taylor of Brunswick-14. For Mr. Davis, of New Hanover .- Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Barringer, Copeland, Dickson, Dobson, Hall, Harris of Chatham, Humphrey,

Street, Stowe, Taylor of Granville, Taylor of Brunswick and Waugh-14. For Mr. Clingman, of Buncombe. - Messrs Candler, Dickson, Shaw, Taylor of Granville, Thomas of Jackson, Watson, Waugh and Whit-

For Mr. Brown, of Caswell.-Messrs. Adams, Blount, Eure, Outlaw, Ramsay, Simpson, Stubbs and Walkup-8. For Mr. Dortch of Wayne. - Messrs. Brown, Dowd, Faison, Grist, Harris of Franklin, Lane

and Spencer-7. For Mr. Bragg, of Wake.-Messrs. Bledsoe Pitchford and Simmons-3. For Mr. Mordecai, of Wake .- Messrs. Harris of Franklin and Watson-2. For Mr. Donnell, of Beaufort .- Messrs. Outlaw

For Mr. Morehead, of Guilford .- Mr. Shaw-For Mr. Smith, of Hertoford .- Mr. Slaughter

For Mr. Craige, of Rowan .- Mr. Thomas of

For Mr. Graham, of Orange.—Mr. Worth—1. For Mr. Rogers, of Waks.—Mr. Dockery—1. For Mr. Ried, of Rockingham.—Mr. Bledsoe—1. SECOND BALLOT. The second ballot, in the Senste, resuited as

For Mr. Dortch, of Wayne .- Messrs. Adams, rown, Bledsoe, Blount, Dockery, Dowd, Eure, Faison, Grist, Harris of Franklin, Simpson, Slaughter, Spencer, Thomas of Davidson, Walk-

For Mr. Avery, of Burke,—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Barringer, Dobson, Gaither, Hall, Harriss of Chatham, Humphrey, Lane, Pitchford, Shaw, Simmons, Street, Stowe and Taylor of Brunswick -15 For Mr. Clingman of Buncombe.-Messrs. of Trinidad, and was bound for the Brazilian | Candler, Copeland, Dickson, Taylor of Granville, Thomas of Jackson, Waugh and Whitaker-7.

at the same time, his convictions were that the Sharpe and Stubbs-3. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

up and Worth-16.

For Mr. Davis, of New Hanover .- Messrs. Albritton, Barringer, Barrow, Batchelor, Blue, Bowman, Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, Burgin, Bynum, Canady, Cline, Cowles, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Mecklenburg, Fagg, Faison, Farthing, Fisher, Fleming, Foust, Gaither, Galloway, Gentry, Gorrell, Green of Chatham, Guthrie, Harris, Hays, Hill, Howard, Horton, Jenkins, Jordan, Kelly. Logan, Love, McBee, McMillan, Meares, Mitchener, Mordecai, Newby, Patterson, Pearson, Peebles, Perkins, Person, Pope, Shaw, Small, Speight, Stanford, Tapscott, Watson, White, Wilkerson, Williams of Nash, Williamson, Winslow, Woodard, Woodfin and For Mr. Clingman, of Buncombe. - Messrs.

Barrow, Batchelor, Branch, Bullock, Bynum, Canady, Cline, Crawford, Fagg. Faison, Fisher, Fleming, Galloway, Hall, Hill, Jenkins, Jordan, Judkins, Logan, Love, McMillan, Meares, Mitchener, Mordecai, Poindexter, Polk, Small, Speight, Stanford, Tapscott, Watson, Waugh. White, Wilkerson, Williamson, Woodfin and Wooten-37.

For Mr. Durtch, of Wayne .- Messrs. Albritton, Alfred, Carson, Clark of Davidson, Cowles, Crawford, Davis of Bladen, Davis of Halifax, Farthing, Foust, Foy, Gentry, Gorrell, Green Stanly, Guthrie, Haynes, Harrington, Harris, Hayes, Judkins, Kelly, McCleese, Perkins, Newby, Russ, Shober, Waugh, Williams of Nash and Wooten-29.

For Mr Avery, of Burke .- Messrs, Barringer, Baxter, Biue, Bowman, Bridgers, Burgin, Davis of Mecklenburg, Ewell, Foy, McBee, Padgett, Pearson, Peebles, Person, Williams of Cumberland, Wishart and Wright-17. For Mr. Person, of New Hanover .- Messrs.

Baxter, Davis of Bladen, Ewell, Shaw, Williams. of Cumberland, Wishart, Withers and Woodard For Mr. Graham, of Ocange .- Messrs, Clark

d Craven, Ferebee, Green of Chatham, Green of Stanly, Howard, Mebane, Patterson and Shober For Mr. Outlaw, of Bertie - Messrs. Ferebce. Henry, Horton, McCleese, Poindexter and Wins-

For Mr. Rogers, of Wake.-Messra. Alfred. Carson, Clark of Davidson, Gaither, Haynes and For Mr. Brown, of Caswell .- Mesers. Harring.

ton. Whitehurst and Withers-3. For G. W. Mordcai, of Wake. - Mr. Mebane. For R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort. - Mr. Clark of For Mr. Thompson of Bertie.-Mr. Henry.

For J. W. Allspaugh.—Mr. Padgett. For John A. Gilmer.—Mr. Whitehurst. SECOND BALLOT.

For W. T. Dorch of Wayne .- Mesers. Albritton, Alfred, Barringer, Batchelor, Booth, Bowman, Branch, Bynum, Carson, Clark of Craven, Clark of Davidson, Cowles, Crawford, Davis ot Bladen, Davis of Halifax, Faison, Farthing, Ferebee Foust, Gaither, Galloway, Gentry, Gorrell, Green of Chatham, Green of Stanley, Guthrie, Hanes, Harrington, Harris, Hayes, Henry, Howard, Horton, Jordan, Jonkins, Kelley, McCleese, Mebane, Merrimon, Newby, Patterson, Perkins, Polk, Russ, Shober, Tapscott, Watson, Waugh, Whitehurst, Wilkerson, Williams of Nash, Williamson, Winslow, Withers and Wooten-55. For W. W. Avery of Burke .- Messrs. Baxter, Blue, Burgin, Cannady, Cline, Davis of Mecklenburg, Ewell, Fleming, Hall, McBee, Pearson, Peebles, Person, Shaw, Small, Stanford, Williams of Cumberland, Woodard and Wright-19. For T. L. Clingman, of Buncombe. - Messrs. Barrow, Bridges, Bullock, Fagg, Fisher, Foy, Hill, Jenkins, Logar, Love, McMillan, Meares, Mordecai, Padgett, Poindexter, Speight, White,

Wishar: and Woodfin-19. Norg.—In the foregoing ballot, Messrs. Gaither and Tapscott voted for Mr. Avery, but afterwards changed their votes to Mr. Dortch. And Messrs. Batchelor, Bynum, Galloway and Jordan voted first for Mr. Olingman, but afterwards voted

for Mr. Dortch. RECAPITULATION-JOINT BALLOT. FIRST BALLOT.

| | a choice 68. | 400 |
|----|--------------------------|------|
| | George Davis received,79 | mer |
| | T. L. Clingman,45 | Yes |
| ī | W. T. Dortch | 6 6 |
| į, | W. W. Avery | F |
| Š | David Outlaw,26 | R. t |
| | Bedford Brown11 | stea |
| 4 | W. A. Graham, 9 | thre |
| ğ | S. J. Person 8 | seds |
| i, | S. H. Rogers 7 | eral |
| 6 | G W Gardeni 3 | WAT |

17, 1874 125

R. S. Eonnell. Thomas Bragg. George Davis elected.

SECOND BALLOT Whole number cast 134-necessary to a choice 68. W. W. Avery T. L. Clingman,... Bedford Brown,.... W. T. Dorth elected.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] GEN. FLOYD'S ENGAGEMENT WITH ROSENCRANZ.

Surgeon Clark, of Col. Wharton's Regiment, Gen. Floyd's Brigade, and Adjutant Otey, of the same regiment, reached the city vesterday ing from the camp of Generals Floyd and Wise. at the foot of Sewell Mountain, which they left on Friday noon. They bring dispatches to the Government. The former gentleman relates to us the following particulars of the engagement at

Carnifax Ferry:
Gen. Floyd bad warning of the approach of Rosencranz, and had thrown up a small earth work in the centre of his line, which was formed across a bend in the Gauley just at the Ferry .-Some logs, rails, and brush were also thrown up here and there betore the regiment, forming a and anything in the world but the powerful forification spoken of by Rosencranz. For the centre breast-work there were six smooth-bore guns, possibly ten-pounders, and one rifled cannon .-These had just arrived, under Capt. Guy, of Goochland, and but for them the General would have had none. These seven cannon are magnified in Rosencranz's report to sixteen! Out of five Regiments Gen. Floyd had seventeen hundred

available men : Rosencranz estimates them at five

housand! Rosencranz had cleven thousand men under his mmediate command below Summersville. Five housand of these he ordered to the attack of Floyd's ine at about 3 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Six thousand were held in reserve. The attack was received firmly, and the fire of the enemy was vigorously returned. Three attempts were made to flank our little army, and each was repulsed with severe loss. One bold charge was made to take the battery; but such a "terrific fire" was directed upon the assailants by Capt. Guy, that they were swept back, and did not renew the attempt. The last charge was made on the extreme left by a German Regiment, which was driven back with heavy loss; and this is the Regiment which is said to have been "called off." It was not until after dark that firing ceased and the enemy retired.

General Floyd, ascertaining the number of his adversary, and moreover that four thousand, besides the eleven thousand in front of him, had been sent above Summersville to cross the Gauley at Hughes' Ferry, and to march by way of Meadow Bluff to get behind him, determined to re-cross the river that night, and at once proceeded to do His means of crossing consisted of one small rag r at a time, and small foot bridge, very ingeniously built by Engineer Frostburg, a Swede, attached to Col. Wharton's regiment. Every soldier, well, sick and wounded, was safely taken across before light; but owing to the absence of a large number of wagons, transporting stores from the railroad depots, there were not enough to secure the entire of the baggage, provisions, etc. A portion of these were unavoidably left behind, including some tents, cartridges, etc. A part of General Floyd's private baggage, and also that of some of his officers, was with the abondoned effects. It is proper to notice that to the humanity towards the sick, of whom there were a large number, much of the loss is attributable. Some five horses, and twenty or thirty cattle also fell into the hands of the enemy

General Floyd lost not a single man. This result is extraordinary. The battle lasted four hours, and the enemy's loss way heavy, while on our side there were only six men slightly wounded and not one seriously. Gen. Floyd himself was amongst the wounded. A musket ball, at the first fire of the enemy, inflicted a flesh wound just below the elbow, but it occasioned no inconvenience to the General.

The enemy's loss was certainly heavy. Rosencranz's first report said 15 killed and 70 wounded. His second raised his figures to 20 killed and 100 wounded. Gen. Floyd took six of the enemy prisoners. By their account the killed and wounded were from 300 to 500. One men said that sixty were killed in his regiment alone.

The wounded on our side were Martin and Gross, of Captain Henley's company, Amherst; John Phipps, of Young's company, Grayson ; Adjutant Smith, of Tompkins's regiment; and one man in McCauseland's regiment.

Early on Wednesday morning, the enemy appeared on the river and fired a few shots. Gen. Floyd formed a junction with General Wise, and the combined force returned to Sewell Mountain. A message from Gen. Lee met them there about noon Friday and they went into camp .-What that message was is not known; but

may hope it indicates reinforcements. Thursday, Col. Hownshell, with 700 men, returned to the Gauley river to bring away fifteen of our sick and twenty-five wounded Yankees of the battle of Cross Lanes. This he did; but finding the enemy preparing to cross, he ordered a fire upon them, which was obeyed by his men from the heights with effect, no doubt; for the soldiers of the Southwest are good marksmen.

Floyd's defence was most gallant and his crossing of the ferry under the circumstances deliberate and well directed. His men fought with signal bravery, and their fire was admirably di-

Floyd and Wise together have not six thousand effective men. Rosencranz has eleven thousand with him, while four more thousand are marching by the Meadow Bluff to enter the turnpike beween the Sewell Mountain and Lewisburg .-Cox has five thousand five hundred; in all twenty housand five hundred man against a little more than five thousand! If this estimate of the enemy's forces be correct it is indispensable that reinorcements must be rapidly concentrated beyond Lewisburg, or our army there will be compelled again to fall back at least to that point. pe that General Lee's message to Gen. Floyd indicates the intention of that officer to carry his men where they may find active service.

FROM RICHMOND.

COX SURROUNDED BY WISE, FLOYD AND LORING-REPORT FROM LEES-BURG, ETC.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—The Enquirer will to-morrow morning publish a letter from Lewisburg, stating that Wise, Floyd and Loring had the Yankee General Cox surrounded yesterday. fight was expected to-day.

A reliable gentleman who reached here this evening from Leesburg, Loudoun, Va., states that the Federals threw between sixty and one hundred shells from the other side of the Potomac into Leesburg yesterday. A member of Congress who came from Manassas this evening, says there is no truth in the

shelling of Leesburg. Application has just been made to the Adjutant General's office. The reply was no information about the matter had been received at that Department. Its truth or falsity a few days will decide.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted the bond of the Southern Express Company for Whole number of votes cast 134-necessary to \$100,000 for the faithful performance of i.s duties

collecting agent of the revenue of this depart-

We take the following items from the Richmond Examiner:

RETALIATION UPON THE YANK EE PEISONERS. The obligations of secrecy have been removed from a bill passed by Congress, under authority of which the Executive will proceed to inflict retaliation upon the persons of the Yankee pri-.26 soners in our hands, "in such numbers as he may deem expedient," for the inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war in New York. The act of Congress, which has given the President authority for retaliation in such measures and kind as may seem to him proper and just, recites the fact, by way of preamble, and in vindication of its objects, that "the Government of the United States has placed in irons, and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting un der the authority of letters of marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States, by the President thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and

mane and civilized warfare."

THE COAST DEFENCES We are advised of extensive preparations by the Confederate Government to secure the defences of the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Nearly two hundred thousand dollars will be devoted immediate ly to the work, in conformity to a plan submitted o the Executive Department some weeks ago, and approved in the most decided manner by Congress before the adjournment. The intelligence of these measures is positive; but it would e imprudent at the present time to mention their details. A late act of Congress for 'local defences" of the Confederacy authorizes the President to call for and employ volunteers at exposed points. The provisions of this law will, no doubt, be adequate to garrison all the forts in the South, and purposes of coast guards, without disturbing the Contederate forces in Virginia.

THE CARGO OF THE ALTIANCE. The Government has purchased a large portion the valuable cargo of the British ship Alliance, whose remarkable ingress through the lines of the blockade we noticed some time ago. The fol-

lowing are the articles of the Alliance's cargo, most of which, we believe, were purchased by the Government, before the "army worms" got wind of the prey: 200 tons pig iron; 14 tons bound do : 315 boxes tin plate: 5 tons of block tin: 35 stones; 91 turned do.; 2700 dozen spool cotton; WAR EXPENDITURES BY THE STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the lovernors of each of the Confederate States to orward the claims, for auditing and settlement held by them against the Confederate Government for advances and expenditures, made for the use and benefit of the Confederacy, in preparation for, or in conducting the present war. The settlement of these claims will be made on principles act of Congress being that all claims for advances or expenditures of any kind, made by any State prior to the passage of the Ordinance of Secession shall be shown to have been made in contemplation of the act of Secession afterwards consummated, end of the war that might probably ensue. BREAD AND FRESH PROVISIONS FOR THE ARMY.

It is proposed by the Ware Department to es ablished bakeries at such points as may be necessary, or to make contracts, in order to supply to such of our troops in the field as desire it, whenever practicable, in lieu of the usual ration of flour, an equivalent of well-baked bread. Efforts will also be made to the extent of the power of the Department to furnish a daily ration of fresh regetables to all of our troops.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

The Government Clothing Bureau is already pplying the army with early lots of winter lothing, to the extent of its facilities. Eight thousand overcoats have already been supplied to a single division of the army in Western Vir. ginia. The severities of the weather in the mountains are reported to be extraordinary, there having been several short spells of freezing weather, with appearance of ice in the vicinity of General Lee's encampment.

The same difficulties to which we referred some ime ago, as bampering the operations of the Clothing Bureau, in the competition of unscrupulous traders, still exists, and are likely to be made the subject of stringent measures on the part of the War Department. Where contractors have been induced to abandon their contracts with the Government, by the intermeddling of speculators, the Department has determined not o hesitate to impress the fulfillment of their contracts. Indeed, the policy of impressing the cotton mills and woolen manufactures into the public service is not a remote one, and may, in fact, become a speedy necessity, should the speculations of tradersin soldiers clothing be carried to

further extremities. Instead of the Government supplying the soldiers' clothing it is commuted for so much money. The Clothing Bureau does nothing more than offer facilities to the army for the purchase of its clothing, and it does so at prices below the limits of the six months' commutation. But the soldier is not often in a position to consult this economy, considering the frequent inconveniences of distance from Richmond, and the often urgent needs in which he may be placed. He is thus made the easy prey of traders, who, managing to sell to him at perhaps 100 per cent. ever the Bureau prices, can well afford to speculate against the Government in preferred supplies from the mills and manufacturers of the South.

LATER FROM MISSOURI-REPLY TO THE TYRANT-GEN. JEFF. THOMP-SON'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was furnished the Memphis Appeal of the 12th. As it is an important document, we lay it before our readers

HEADQUARTERS 1ST MILITARY DISTRICT, Missouri State Guard. Camp Hunter, September 2, 1861. To all whom it may Concern:

Whereas, Major-General John C. Fremont. commanding the minions of Abraham Lincoln in the State of Missouri, has seen fit to declare martial law throughout the whole State, and has threatened to shoot any citizen-soldier found in arms within certain limits; also to confiscate the property and free the negroes belonging to mem-

ers of the Missouri State Guard:

Therefore, know ye, that I, M. Jeff. Thompson. Brigadier General of the first military district of Missouri, having not only the military authority of Brigadier General, but certain police powers, granted by acting Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, and confirmed afterwards by Governor Jackson, do most solemnly promise that for every member of the Missouri State Guard, or sollier of our allies, the armies of the Confederate States, who shall be put to death in pursuance of the said order of General Fremont, that I will

hang, draw and quarter" a minion of said Abra-While I am anxious that this unfortunate war should be conducted, as far as possible, upon the most liberal principles of civilized warfare, and the Government of the Confederate States, and every order that I have issued has been with that the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, object, yet, if this rule be abandoned (and it must first be done by our enemies,) I intend to exceed all the Confederate and Tepnescee troops will be General Fremont in his excesses, and will make withdrawn from her soil unconditionally. all tories that come within my power rue the day that a different policy was adopted by their lead-

From the Goldsboro' Tribune. INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter from our townsman, Maj Andrews, is published at our solicitation. thought the friends of that gentleman would pleased to hear from him, and that the public generally would be interested in the manner in which the prisoners taken at Fort Hatterns are

FORT COLUMBUS, Governor's Island, N. Y., Sept. 7th, 1861. DEAR WIFE: I write these few lines in the hope they may be permitted to pass through the lines you, and bring you the first news you will have of my real position. Instead of going to Bedloe's Island as I wrote you before, we came to this place. The soldiers are in Old Castle Williams, which you may know as the circular Fort here, and we are quartered in the barracks at Fort Columbus. Through the kindness of the officers, we receive as good treatment as could be expected where so confined sundry other citizens of the said Confedmany are suddenly quartered without any notice. erate States, in violation of all principles of hu-Our cooks cook for us the rations which are regularly allowed, and we have enough to eat; good rooms and soldiers' beds. Of course we all know how to live the life of soldiers after our late experience. My health is very good, and I have a nice Christian gentleman for a room mate, Col. ord, who has been to see me, some addition to my

Martin. I have clothes enough, some tobacco, and I have ordered from New York through Sanwardrobe, and some little things we needed for our room. We have not been put upon full pa role, but a partial one with limits assigned, extend ing round the west and south side of the Island has been granted; so that we have plenty of room and a full view of the city and the bay. I have spent hours with my glass looking at the various biects of interest in view, and studying the evervarying scenes of busy life. You know I always said New York was my ideal of a beautiful harbor. see but little change in it. None of my acquaintances have visited me yet. One stranger offered me all the money I needed

but I declined. We have have advised our friends not in any way to involve themselves to help us, though there would be no fear, perhaps, for those who are born here and have never been South or had any connection with the South. When we left the Minnesota the officers and men requested Col. Martin to return thanks to Commodore Stringham, his officers and men, for their kind care for our comfort; which was done, and we regret flasks quicksiver; 10 bundles Russia sheet ron; 30 it was all we could do. You may not hear from bundles best English do.; 28 bundles iron wire; 10 | me again for some time, but I pray you do not bbls castor oil; 60 bbls, mackeral; 8 large grind be uneasy about me. I am in the hands of Jesus who has overshadowed my head in the bour of pattle, and my trust in him is unimpaired. Capt. Van Brunt, of the Minnesota has consent

ed to take our letters out to Old Point, and forward them so that our families may know exactly how we are situated. We feel grateful to him for the feelings which moves him while performing his duty strictly to his own government, not to forget the yearning of husbands and fathers towards wives and children. And now, good bye, with my dearest love to all our family and friends. Send word to Lepoir, that Capt. Sutton, his officers and men, are all well and here with us. All the prisoners are here, and all well.

THE MILITARY ARRESTS IN BALTI-

The Baltimore Sun of last Saturday gives the fellowing account of the military arrests in that city, of which notice was made in our last by tel-

The city of Baltimore was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday morning by the announcement of the arrests during the preceding night of ome of the most prominent citizens, including Mayor Brown. The authority came from Wash infton, and special squads of the Federal police were detailed for the work. The first place known to have been entered was the editorial room of the Exchange newspaper, the door of which was forced open and a file of unaccepted letters carried off. The police consisted of Lieutenant Bishop and five of the Federal police of the western district. They then proceeded to the residence of Frank Key Howard, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors, and took him into custody They next went to the editorial room of the South newspaper, on the third floor of the Jarvis building, at the corner of Baltimore and North streets, the correspondence of which was taken away together with a file of the paper. The residence of Thomas W. Hall, Esq., the editor, was next visited, and his father first arrested through mistake, but the policemen went to the room of Mr. Hall, Jr., and

took him into custody. About the same time a party of policemen visited the city residence of George William Brown, Esq., mayor of the city, in Carvert street, near Pleasant. The house of the mayor is occupied at night by hisbrother, who was also arrested through mistake, but he seen convinced them that the mayor was at his country-seat, near the Relay House, on the Northern Central Railway. A carriage was at once procured and, on reaching the country-seat, Mayor Brown was arrested and

brought to the city.

The house of Hon. Henry May, on Charles street, near Edgar, was vis ted by the Federal police, and he was required to leave his home in bedience to the mandate from Washington. He inquired by what authority he was thus arrested and was informed that it was by the authority of the provost marshal of Washington city.

The residence of the following members of the House of Delegates were also visited and those gentlemen arrested : Wm. G. Harris, Lawrence Sangston, S. Teakle Wallis, T. Parkin Scott, Henry M. R. Morfit, Ross Winans, and Henry M. Warfield. The city residence of Mr. J. Hanson Thomas was visited, but he was in the country, and escaped until his return to the city, yesterday morning, when he was taken into custody. Charles H. Pitts Esq., was also in the country, but was arrested yesterday morning, soon after reaching the city. The residence of John C. Brune, Esq., on Cathedral street was visited, but he was absent at the time, and up to late last night had not re-

turned, and thus escaped arrest. Dr. A. A. Lynch, of the Senate, and Leonard 2. Quinlan and Robert M. Denison of the House of Delegates, from Baltimore county, were arrested yesterlay morning. The carriage in which Mr. Quinlan was brought to the city showed marks of rough usage, nearly all the glass having been broken. When he reached the office of the Provost Marshal, he pushed aside the policeman who accompanied him, and walked into the office.

James Collins, a member of the regular police was also arrested. All of those arrested were taken to Fort McHenry, those arrested during the night having been conveyed directly to that post, Rumors were rife during the day that Gen Benj. C. Howard, the nomince of the Peace party for Governor of the State, had been prrested, but they could not be traced to any reliable source. Other parties were also said to be in custody, but nothing could be learned through the police auhorities of the matter.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF RENTUCKY. FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 14 .- The following orger or proclamation has been published by the

Governor of Kentucky: "In obedience to a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky,

B. MAGOPPIN."

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 15.—The steamer S.
R. Spalding has returned from the inlet. The teamer Susquehannah and the Pawnee captured hree or four English flagged vessels, which were educed, by the temporarily lowering of the Fedral flag, to attempt to enter the inlet. They are laden with molasses, olives and clothing.

Already mills, barns, warehouses and other of Hyde county, yesterday evening, who was up with a cargo of corn, and were happy to learn from him that the report we published the other day, that citizens of that County were taking be repeated, I will retaliate ten-fold, so help me of the act. Four Federal steamers are reported inside the beautiful of Hyde county, yesterday evening, who was up with a cargo of corn, and were happy to learn from him that the report we published the other day, that citizens of that County were taking be repeated, I will retaliate ten-fold, so help me of the act. Four Federal steamers are reported inside the beautiful of Hyde county, yesterday evening, who was up with a cargo of corn, and were happy to learn from him that the report we published the other day, that citizens of that County were taking be repeated, I will retaliate ten-fold, so help me of the act. Four Federal steamers are reported inside the beautiful of Hyde county, yesterday evening, who was up with a cargo of corn, and were happy to learn from him that the report we published the other day, that citizens of that County were taking be repeated, I will retaliate ten-fold, so help me of the county yesterday evening, who was up with a cargo of corn, and were happy to learn from him that the report we published the other day, that citizens of that County were taking be repeated.

Brigadier General Commanding.

(Signed,)

LATEST NE VS.

LATEST FROM THE NORTHWEST-RE-PORTED ACHIEVEMENT BY GEN. LEE. Reliable intelligence was received on yesterday from Gen Lee's command, which indicates the prosecution of a brilliant campaign in that quarter on the part of our forces. The news is that General Lee, having cut out a new road for a part of the distance, had marched nine thousand men to the left of Stiper's, which is at the western base of Cheat Mountain, and into the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike road, between Stiper's and Huttonsville, and then onward to the latter place, of which he took possession. He suc ceeded in cutting off, by this movement, the Fed-eral forces, under Gen. Reynolds, from the co-operation of his assistant command, stationed on heat Mountain.

A skirmish had occurred between portion of the Federal and Confederate commands, and Gen. Reynolds himself had been captured. Passengers by the Central Rallroad, on yesterday corroborate this intelligence, and say that in the skirmish alluded to, the Federal loss was one hundred, and the Confederate loss twenty. It was conjectured that the entire force of the enemy on Cheat Mountain, owing to their hopeless situa-tion, would be compelled soon to surrender. [Richmond Dispatch.

EN. FLOYD'S ENGAGEMENT AND RE-TREAT.

The act of recrossing the Gauley during the night by Gen. Floyd, with his whole force, so large part of which was sick, excites no little wonder t must have been accomplished through a great legree of deliberation and asgacity. To prevent the enemy from suspecting the movement, it was necessary to avoid lights. The whole proceeding was under cover of darkness. But while these shielded the retreat from observation, it also pre-vented the discovery of many articles which would have been brought away, and which fell into the nemy's hands.

Gen. Floyd had the skeletons of five regiments in his engagement in which he repulsed Rosen-cranz. They were Heath's, Reynold's, Wharton's Tompkin's and McCauseland's. Each of these regiments, or the small remnants of them, were severely charged, and each stood the charge no-bly. There was not a sign of fear or flinching in any face nor in any act of the whole body or in any

The Georgia and the North Carolina regiments, which left some days since for Floyd's brigade, had not joined it at the time of the battle. They met it at Sewell Mountain. The militia of the region were also mustering, at last dates, and joining General Floyd. The enemy having come down into a country where the people are loyal, he will find it not so easy to make head way. We shall in a few days no doubt receive tidings of sharp work. If Gen. Lee is enabled soon to dispose of his adversary on Chest Mountain, a very different face will be put upon the campaign, and Gen. Ko encranz will have to make move on the chess board to avoid a check himself.-Richmond Dispatch.

EAST TENNESSEE-BROWNLOW. The Nashville (Tent.,) papers, contain a card rom W. G. Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig,

from which we extract the following : "So far as I am individually concerned, I will not be a party to any mad scheme of rebellion, gottor up at this late day, or at any losane attempt to invade this end of the State with Federal troops. And any portion of the Union men in East Tennessee, who may be crazy enough to embark in either enterprise and suffer utter ruin, as they are bound to do shall not, when 'the times of the calamities be overpast,' reflect on me for having advised such course.

The opposition to the Confederate Government in East Tennessee, is substantially at an end.

ATTEMPT BY THE FEDERALS TO BURN THE NAVY-YARD AT PENSACULA-

SIX YANKEES KILLED. PENSACOLA, Sept. 16.—On Saturday night a gun-boat, with afteen Federals and a howitzer, rossed from Fort Pickens to the Navy Yard to set fire to the guard bost, with the intention of burning the Navy Yard. The alarm was giv-en in time to save the Yard. The Federals left, firing grape and cahister, wounding one of our men. The Federals were piloted by four marines who deserted from us four days ago. Our men on the boat fought bravely, killing six of the Federals. Our loss is one missing and three slightly rounded.

Col. John A. Washington.-News from General Lee's camp confirm the Federal raport of the death of this officer, who was an aid to Gen. L. He was shot near the Fort of Cheat Mountain. Col. W. was the owner of Mount

Vernon prior to the sale to the M. V. Association. In this city, on the 18th inst, by M. H. Brown Esq., Mr. Alpheus C. Faison, to Miss Martin L.

RIDROUT, all of Wake county. MESSES. SYME & HALL :- The annexed copy of MESSES. SYME & HALL:—The annexed copy of a letter to Mr. Avery, which I wish you to publish, was deposited in the Raleigh Post Office on the 21st or 22d ult, and has never reached its destination. Its miscarriage is the more remarkable, as the letter mail from Raleigh to Richmond goes under the Brass look, to which the Route Agents have no access. Perhaps, if I cannot get a letter through to Richmond, your manuscripts of the control of t

Respectfully yours, WHITE August 21st, 1861.

To the Hon, W. W. Avery: DRAB SIR :- A few days since I wrote to Mr. Craig. giving him some reasons why I thought I should be appointed Post Master of this city, in preference to Mr. Cooke. I will not repeat those reasons, for I presume you will see Mr. Craig's letter, as you will doubtless both be consulted before any appointment is made but there are some other reasons which I wish you to

And first, I have two sons now in the Confederate Army, one of them a boy not yet 16, and destined to Virginia. The other, Dr. Stuart White, of Mississippi, enlisted in the service some 3 months since, and is now, I suppose, (if alive,) in McCulloch's Division of our Army in Missouri. He did not wait, as some of our very patrioric citizens here have done, until they could get a profitable commission to stay at home; but left a lucrative practice, worth \$4,000 a year, and entered the ranks with his musket as a private soldier.

Now, this boy was my only reliance for a support in my advanced age. I had kept this office for many years, at a time when it was worth nothing, and of course left it extremely poor; and have the satisfiction of knowing it was the best kept office in the whole country; hence the great unantimity of the citizens of Raleigh in asking my appeintment.

Mr. Cooke is a rich man, and has more business outside of the Pest Office than almost any other man in

side of the Pest Office than almost any other man in Raleigh. I have contributed all I have in this world to the Confederate service. If Mr. Cooks has contri-

huted any thing, it is yet to be learned in Raieigh.— Under such direumstances, I cannot believe, if correct ly understood, President Davis will withhold my re-

Again, as an act of justice; I ask for it for if not known to you, it is well known to the citizens of Raieigh, that I was displaced from the Office by a combination of rascality that should disgrace a Hottentot; and justice requires that when honest men get in power, I should be put back again.

I doubt not you will give to the memorials sant from the citizens of Raieigh all the weight to which you may think them entitled. You will readily discover they embrace over three fourths of all the business men in Raieigh, and a large majority of others in Raieigh at this time. Many are now absent in the army.

army.

With the request that you lay this before the Post
Master General, I am, very respectfully.

Your obedient servant,