From the State Journal. CAPTIONS OF LAWS.

sed by the General Assembly of North Caro-line at its second extra session, 1861. act to provide ways and means for the de-nce of the State. Authorizes the issue of \$300,000 in Treasury notes of the donomina-tion of five, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hun-dred and two hundred cents.]

An act to amend the chapter of the Revised Code entitled Wills and Testaments. [Makes one witness sufficient in certain cases, to admit to

probate wills, &c., in common form.] essury notes. [\$1,900,000 of such notes may issued on or after the 18th February, 1862, the denominations of five, teo, twenty, fifty

and one hundred dollars.]

An act to legalize and confirm certain acts of the county courts. [The acts herein legalized re-late to the provisioning, equipping of troops, &c. Power is also granted to lay taxes for these purposes,] An act to divide the State into twelve Electors

n act to raise a force for the defence of the State. [Authorizes the Governor to accept volunteers for this purpose, in companies or otherwise, and provides for their equipment, payment, &c.] An act to provide additional defences for the coa

of North Carolina. [Governor authorized to purchase vessels, gun boats, &c., to appoint na-val officers, to establish marine batteries, &c.— \$150,000 appropriated.]
An act to amend the Revised Code and other laws.
[Substitutes "Confederate States" for "United

States," where necessary.]
An act for the defence of North Carolina. [Gov ernor authorized to organize all volunteers of end the chapter of the Revised Cod An act to am entitled Oaths. [All persons in this State required to take an oath of office, to take an oath

support the Constitution of the Confederat An act to amend the 50th section, 107th chapter Revised Code. [When a jury finds that a testator has died intestate as to slaves they shall be distributed according to the provisions of the 64th chapter Revised Code, entitled "legacies,

distributive shares, &c."]
An act to prevent the collection of debts by alien enemies. | Evidence that an alien has transferred his interest to another shall be a bar to recovery in an action on such interest. Plaintif may be sworn as to the alien's interest. An act to authorize the banks of the State to dea in the stocks and bonds of the State." An act to smend the charter of the Bank of Rox

boro. [Repeals 8th, 19th and 20th sections and enacts a substitute therefor,] An act to incorporate the Charlotte and South
Western Railroad Company. [Incorporates a
road from the town of Yorkville, S. C. to the town of Charlotte, N. C., with a capital stock

of \$300,000 in shares of 50 each. An act to authorize the County Court of Cas-well to increase the jailors fees of that county. An act to extend the time for subscription of stock to the Milton, Yanceyville, and Junction Rail-road Company. [The time extended three years from passage of this act—Sept. 19th, 1861. An act authorizing the Wardens of the Poor of Hertford to sell land attached to the Poor

An act to prevent the felling of timber in stream draining swamp lands in Bladen. An act to authorize a special company of Cavalry. An act to change the line between Jackson and

An act concerning runaway slaves in Bertie, Hertford and Tyrrell. and Henry's Fork in Catawba.

An act empowering the Justices of Duplin to sell town common in Serects. An act to amend the charter of the town of Morganton, Burke county. [Empowering commissioners to collect arrears due town, and to sue for sums due by defaulting officers. The Militia Act.

The Revenue Act.

RESOLUTIONS. Concerning the mileage of members. [Pays those who left home to attend the session of the Assembly prorogued by the Convention.
In favor of enlisted soldiers. [Pays men were refused by mustering officers from the time of enrolment to time of discharge.

Concerning alien enemies. [Governor to recall all male citizens in enemy's country within thirty days after issuing proclamation. Those not returning to be declared alien enemies and be subject to the penalties and forfeitures of such, under certain provisions.

To provide for the payment of officers and men captured at Hatteras. [State to pay them up to date of capture—the Confederate Government during imprisonment.] To provide winter clothing for the troops of the

In favor of officers and soldiers. [Pays freight on donations of stores, &c., and fare for those on furlough, honorably discharged, &c.] Authorizing the Governor to form a military camp on the North fork of New River. In favor of R. C. Duval, T. M. Crossan and David Coleman. [To be commissioned as Cap-

tains of Artillery.

In favor of the Doorkeepers of the Assembly. In regard to the inspection of troops. [Recruits (volunteers) not to be stripped for medical ex-

Concerning public printing and binding. Authorizing a clerk for the Comptroiler. In favor of Marenda Curlees. In favor of W. J. Lougee.

In favor of Wm Thompson. In favor of Achilles Knight. In favor of H. H. Holden. In favor of Dillard Love.

CONFISCATION IN NEW YORK A LOS ING GAME.

The New York Herald, of September 25, in money article, makes this significant statement:
"It would be well for the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury to have an occasional interchange of views, as the recent proceedings of the one are seriously interfering with the policy of the other. Within the past lew days the agents of the Secretary of State have been constantly running up and down Wall street in chase of Southern money. They have seized \$10,000 in one place, \$5000 in another, \$50,000 in a third, a box of papers in one bank, a roll of notes in another, a trunk of valuables in a fourth—the snother, a trunk of valuables in a fourth—the whole belonging or supposed to belong to citizens of the States now controlled by the rebels. The consequences of these confiscations are a gain to the United States of perhaps \$50,000 or \$60,-000, and a loss of several millions to the city of New York; for the moment it became known that Mr. Seward's agents were on the track of Southern money, every bank and banker made haste to remit all he had to Europe for asfety—rightly desmine his duty to his client paramount haste to remit all he had to Europe for safetyrightly deeming his duty to his client paramount
to every other consideration. The cosequence of
this sudden transmission of moneys to Europe has
been a considerable reduction of the bank deposits
here—a rise in exchange to within a per cent of
the specie rate—and a general disturbance of the
money market which, with other causes, has reduced the popular subscriptions to the national
loan fifty per cent. It may be very right and
proper, perhaps, to despoil the Southerners who,
relying upon our honor, sent us their money to
keep, when they could not trust the rebel governments which had usurped authority over them: ments which had usurped authority over them; but surely it is a fatal error to gratify patriotic zeal in this way, when the effort convulses our money market, disturbs the foreign exchanges and checks subscriptions to the popular loan.

WHEAT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE. Clarksville, that she had found an excellent sub-Clarksville, that she had found an excellent substitute for that very popular and indispensable article called "coffee." It consists in wheat parched, ground, and prepared in the same manner you do coffee. Experienced and devoted lovers of coffee have tried the wheat and report it equally as good as the genuine article. The grains being of different sizes, they should be parched separately, and after wards ground together, when the coffee imparts to the wheat its genuine aromatic, properties. Two-thirds wheat and the remainder coffee make a most excellent drink.

Truly "necessity is the mother of invention."

Truly "necessity is the mother of invention."

Let these who disbelieve but make the experiment. We have plenty of wheat; who cares for the blockade?

PRO BONO PUBLICO. Charlotte co., Va., Sept. 28, 1861.

From the Petersburg Express. FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

PATES MOUNTED BANGERS AND CAS-KIES RICHMOND SHARP SHOOTERS DOING GOOD SERVICE IN THE WEST -AN ENTIRE UNION CAMP CAPTUR-ED, ECT.

CAMP FAIR GROUND, NEAR LEWIS-BURG, VA., Sept. 28, 1861.

I have returned here after a three weeks' cruiswith prisoners we took on the Pond Fork of Little Coal, who were forwarded from here on yesterday to Richmond, in charge of Captain Kirby and Lieut, Smith, of the Richmond Artille-Kirby and Lieut. Smith, of the Richmond Arthory, Wise Legion. There prisoners, thirteen in number, were captured by Captain Pate's company. But before I give you an account of our expedition to Boone and Wyoming, I will put in some particulars of the Big Coal fight, or the Battle of Tony's Branch. Captain Pate, who was in front in the charge, had but 30 men with him, whose names, as they are familiar with your readers, I will furnish, viz :

Captain H. Clay Pate, Commanding. Orderly Sergeant John W. Bullock. Third Sergeant C. F. Smith. Corporal A. Deloyd.

Thomas Lewis. Bugler Henry Kissell. Privates, J. M. Crowder, W. C. Chaplain, R. I Corlin, Z. Dowdy, F. A. Farly, S. Katzentien, W. A. Loregrove, S. J. Mann, Jno. A. Norris, Jno. Simpson, S. H. Walthall, Jno. McGovern, Jno. Simpson, S. H. Walthall, Jno. McGovern, Jno. McGinnis, Alfred Turner, W. S. Mings, Jess Simmons, J. M. Adkins, John J. Adkins, E. W. Rhodes, S. P. Crum, Joel Noff, W. Franklin, P. H. Snyder, Jno. A. McCrawder, M. O. Blackwell, W. P. Turner and S. L. Hutchison. All acted galantly and deserve especial praise for the unflinching manner in which they charged on the Yankees, and went into the fight.

Capt. Rosser's Company who were next in th harge, acted well, not one man did otherwise but of Capt. Pate's company, it can besaid that they took the first prisoners and fired the first gun. John McGovern captured the first two prisoners together with a new saddle, wagon and two horses. W. H. Loregrove fired the first

One of Capt. Rosser's men, whose name I did not learn, whipped three Yankees, all well armed killing one and taking the other two prisoners. Serg't J. W. Bullock, of Pate's company, captured Capt. Cox, one lieutenant, and one private, by himself—that is, he had three men with him

out they were not in sight. W. S. Minge, private, took a prisoner, seized is gun, and throwing his own flint lock away, left Dutchy behind, to be cared for by some one else, and gallopped on, fighting the rescals with their own gun—a Mississippi rifle.

Private John A. Norris captured a drum, and

nearly every member present of Pate's, got an improved arm of some kind. We marchad 76 miles through a heavy rain and went into the fight without feeding our horses

or ourselves, or inspecting our guns.

Double barrel guns did the most of the work.learn by a gentleman who left Coal river sevral days after the fight, that the enemy were three days burying their dead, and that when he came away, they had buried 38, and had found 12 more who were awaiting burial. We did not find many dead before we marched from the place but the secret lies in the double barrel and other guns loaded with buck shot and ball. We took hem on the wing, and they invariably ran some distance before falling. The dead were discovered in the woods, in fence corners, in the brush, and

After burying their dead, I learn that the enemy destroyed Tony's property, dwellings, stables, &c. The fight occurred on Thursday. That night we camped at Park's and the next at Pety's, on the Marsh fork of Big Coal. Saturday, Lieut. Col. Clarkson despatched Capts. Pate and Caskie to the Pond Ford of Little Coal, to break up a Union settlement and take certain prisoners which was done by Monday morning. The Union men were encamped and entreuched 50 or 60 strong, at the mouth of Skin Creek, but they would not stand fire, and the most of them eswould not stand fire, and the most of them escaped. However, Capt. Pate captured the worst of their leaders, and the Union man, by name Wm. Workman, who gave the Yankees at Tony's Branch notice of our coming. The charge of treason against him is clear. The other pris oners, sent on yesterday, before referred to, were taken in arms; they had a Captain, and possibly other officers. They all professed to be "hunting cattle" as an excuse for being in camp.

They took prisoners and swore them to support the United States and to opposed the Southern Confederacy. One of the 13,by name, Floyd Cook, a regular justice, of Boone county, administered the Union oaths. From all I can learn, he is a very bad man. Capt. Pate has all the evidence against them. They took some of Gen. Floyd's command, who were going home, on furlough, swore them and gave them the fol-

lowing pass:
"let thesee men 9 in numbear pass to their
"JAMES WORKMAN" "CAPL"

The hand-writing is worse than the spelling The prisoners denied that they had any or-ganization, until they were confronted with this pass, and the evidence of those who had been taken and sworn by them. They then began to plead ignorance, and complain of having been misled by designing persons, and begged terribly hard to be let off. One of them offered Capt Pate property and money to the amount of five or ten thousand dollars to release him. One offered a horse, and another some land—all to no purpose. I have no doubt that the young men of the crowd had been misled, and deserve some sym-

For the last 48 hours we have had a dreadful storm of wind and rain. It is now as cold as December, and we are now suffering for the lack of

Gen. Loring passed through here, yesterday and to day, with five regiments of brave looking soldiers. They went through town yesterday, in the midst of the storm, singing and cheering. Gen. Lee, at Sewell, will soon bave a large force, with which to drive the enemy back towards Kanawha. Gen. Wiseleft yesterday, and will arrive in Rich-

nond to-day. OAK HILL. ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELI The London Times of the 13th of September, publishes another long letter from Mr. Russell, dated at Washington, on the 29th of August. Mr. Russell is impressed with the belief that the socalled "peace party" in the loyal States is not only in a hopeless minority, but that a false peace is

impossible. We quote a passage from this part of "Peace is no longer a panacea for the evils which afflict the United States, and war has produced some of its usual results in the necessity which some of its usual results in the necessity which has arisen for the beaten party to regain their prestige. Of all the parties in the United States, that which desires peace, quoud peace, is at present the most hopeless; because peace could only now be obtained by the submission and cession of everything for which the north is fighting, and by the loss to the North of all, or nearly all, its advan-tages. But still it works on, and the end would justify the means, indeed, if an absolute peace could be the fruits of its labours. There is no chance of such a settlement, so far as I can see. There are, in the North itself, the materials of trouble in the anger of the great parties, which accuse each other of the offences that brought on the greater war; and en the whole, there is, in wheat as a substitute for coffee.

Wheat as a substitute for coffee.

Editors Disputch:—Being on a visit to the county of Mecklenburg a short time since, I was cold by one of my female acquaintances, near Clarksville, that she had found an excellent sub-

rding to a list kept by Col. J. B. Jones, he Passport Office, the follow contributions for the soldiers were brought to the city yesterday by he gentlemen whose names are attached, on be half of the people of their respective localities: C. Blocker and F. B. Love, of North Carolin \$1,000 worth of clothing and stores, and \$971 in cash, for the 14th North Carolina regi-Col. Byrd, for the 8th Virginia regiment, \$5000 worth of clothing and stores.

Dr. F. A. Bates, of Alabama, \$500 worth clothing and stores for Alabama regiments.

B. Clarke and J. W. Gaylord, of North Car-olina, \$400 worth of clothing, &c., for the 3d North Carelina regiment. Mr. Campbell, of Georgia, \$10,000 worth of clothing, &c., for various Georgia regiments.

Mr. Galt, in behalf of the people of his section,
for Georgia regiments, \$20,000 worth of cloth-

W. Hull. \$300 worth of clothing, &c., for 5th and 1th Alabama regiments.

M. A. Maulsby, \$894 worth of clothing, &c., the 8th Georgia regiment.

Dr. J. H. Montgomery, \$100 worth of clothing &c., to the 13th North Carolina regiment. Mr. McKinzie and his party, \$2,000 worth of clothing, &c., to the 4th regiment North Carolina State troops. Sev. Mr. Purifoy, \$150 worth medical and other

stores for the 1st regiment North Carolina L. Steele, \$300 worth stores, and \$536 in money, for the 13th North Carelina regiment George Stewart, \$200 worth clothing and stores for the 4th Georgia regiment.

L. Waddle, \$1,500 worth clething for the 11th

Alabama regiment. . H. White, and others, \$3,500 worth clothing for the 6th N. Carolina regiment. Waddle, and o.hers, \$5,000 worth clothing for the the 20th Georgia regiment.
S. Wood, \$600 worth clothing for the 4th N Carolina State troops.

Making an agregate of \$48,051, as the amount of one day's contributions; and this, we are inormed, is no more than the usual average for the past thirty days. It is a most interesting statement, as showing what the people of the South are doing for the defenders of the country. Richmond Dispatch.

RECEIVERS UNDER THE SEQUESTRA-TION ACT.

We clip from an advertisement which appear n the Goldsboro Tribune of 24th inst., the following appointments as ordered by the Court of the Confederate States for the District of Pamlico, in the District of North Carolina:

Ordered that the following persons be appointed Receivers under the Sequestration Act, who upon giving bond and qualifying according to law, are authorized to act in their several Dis-1. F. A. Carson, of Polk county, for the counties of Cleaveland and Burke, and the counties

lying west of said counties. 2. David Schenck, of Lincoln, for the counties of Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Mecklenburg and 3. John W. Cunningham, of Person county,

for the counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Rockingham and Guilford. 4. J. L. Holmes, of New Hanover county, for the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Brunswick nd Columbus.

5. A. A. McCoy, of Sampson county, for the counties of Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and John-6. Edward Conningland, of Halifax couny, for the counties of Halifax, Danville, Warren and 7. B. B. Barron, of Edgecombe county, for the counties of Edgecombe, Greene, Wilson and

8. Henry B. Short of Washington county, for the counties of Martin, Washington, Bertie and

9. B. M. Selby of Beaufort county, for the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt and Lenoir. 10. B. V. White, of Cabarrus county, for the counties of Cabarrus, Union, Anson and Stanly. 11. W. W. Peebles, of Northampton county, for the counties of Northampton, Hertford, Gates

12. H. C. Jones of Craven county, for the coun ties of Craven, Carteret, Onslow and Jones. 13. John Manning, Jr. of Chatham county, for the counties of Chatham, Moore, Randolph and

BENS. JOHNSTON AND BEAUREGARD. A correspondent records his impressions of Genrals Johnston and Beauregard, as follows : I have had the pleasure of seeing Gen. Johnston

He looks like a General. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height, good form, very erect, handsome face, thick mustache, and beard omewhat sprinkled with white. His hair is slightly gray. His organs of benevolence and veneration are extremely large and his eye very full and large. He should talk well and speak fluently. He has the Jecided advantage over Gen. Besuregard, as far as appearance goes. Of the two, at first sight, I would prefer General Johnston. The differences between the two are, I imagine, these: Beauregard is merely a military man and looks chiefly at military results. John-ston looks at political as well as military results. Beauregard has most cautiousness, and, I think, most determination; that is, Beauregard would never give up, but would fight even against hope. Johnston, on the contrary, with his large benevolence, would look beyond mere resistance, and would not sacrifice life where there was no hope in fighting. Politically, the other consider-erations would govern him. But Beauregard would fight on and fight forever. Johnston, having less cautiousness, I think would make the most daring moves and the most rash charges, and we all know that in even apparent rashness soften the extreme of prudence. Beauregard would probably be the safest commander in defence. ohnson would create the greatest enthusiasm, and in a desperate charge would succeed best.

SUPPLICIENCY OF PORK IN THE SOUTH .- Speclistors [says an exchange] in bacon will find that as winter approaches their chances for making large profits from that source will become precarious and that they will be obliged to betake themselves to some more honest calling if they wish to "save their bacon." For some reason unknown, the general run of people, speculators included, imagine that everything of real necessity is only to be found and only to be had in the North, and specially is this true in regard to meatstuffs. Heretofere a farmer in Tennessee, or Missouri, or Kentucky, would sell his beeves or fat hogs to the Northern speculators, who would have them slaughtered and dressed, and then sent to New York or Philadelphia; and in due course of time the meatstuff thus procured would find its way to Charleston, Savannah, &c., under name of "prime Northern." The blockade has put a stop to this kind of traffic, and hereafter the extreme South will be supplied through the means of railways but recently completed, with meatstuffs direct from fountain sources. It will no doubt surprise many of our readers to learn that, according to the statistics of the "hog crop" of the United States, as given in the census re-port of 1850, the Southern States, including Kentucky and Missouri, raised upwards of twenty millions of hogs against ten millions in the Yan-

VICTORY OF OUR ARMS IN THE WEST.

On yesterday evening an official dispatch was a content of the contest in a moral Bull Run."

On yesterday evening an official dispatch was a content of the Secretary of War, giving a brief telegraphic account of a victory gained by Gen. Information was obtained yesterday through official dispatches, that the enemy had crossed the bear of the States that the enemy and crossed the state of the state of the states a company of Infantry for the way. I am also assured that such company of Infantry for the way. I am also assured that such company of Infantry for the way. I am also assured that such company of Infantry for the way. I am also possible take the position of defence in behalf of the States that remain in the Union; also, in doctor, the state of the states that remain in the Union; also, in deferral Government, and not in those some of our river batteries, slighting the state of the states that remain in the Union; also, in deferral Government, and not in those some of our river batteries, slighting the state of the states that remain in the Union; also, in deferral Government, and not in those some of our river better explaint to company of Infantry for the way. I am alter the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as possible take the position of deferred in the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as possible take the position of deferred in the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as possible take the position of deferred in the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as possible take the position of deferred in the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as possible take the position of deferred in the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as possible take the position of deferred in the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as possible take the position of deferred in the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as possible take the position of deferred the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as the whole machinery of war shall as quickly as the whole VICTORY OF OUR ARMS IN THE WEST.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH OF COL. WASHINGTON. We take the following from a letter to the Cin

> innati Commercial: On Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, small scouting party was sent out to reconnoitre on the right branch of Elkwater, which flows ome miles upon our right. They had not lef the outer picket post fifteen minutes, when a party of seven rebel horsemen approached them.—
> The commander of the rebels rode leisurely a few paces in front of his escort, and seemed totally unaware of any danger. Our scouts waited until the party came within short range, when, from some inexplicable reason, the coming party took the alarm, and suddenly turned their horses heads to retreat. As they did so, however, the Federal party fired, and the officer, who in the etreat was in the rear, fell from his saddle. His escort fled, leaving their commander wounded and dying upon the roadside. The Federal party ran up to the wounded man, and found him partially raised upon one hand, attempting to grasp his pistol. As they approached, the dying man smiled faintly and said, "How are you boys? give me some water." One of the place his canteen to the soldier's lips, but they were already cold

A litter was made, and the body carried to headquarters, when an examination of his person was made. Judge, if you can, of the surprise excited when upon his clothing was found the name of John A. Washington! Four balls had passed through his body, two entering either lung, and any one inflicting a mortal wound. A flag o truce was sent the next morning to the rebels, of fering to return the body and all the Colonel's effects. It was met by Lieutenant-Colonel Stark. of Louisians, who was coming to our camp to demand the body. When told that Colonel Washington was dead, Col. Stark was very deeply afeted, and for some moments was unable to speak at all. He finally said, "Col. Washington's temerity killed him; he was advised not to go where he did, but was on his first expedition, and ex tremely anxious to distinguish himself." Washington was attached to the staff of Gen' Lee, ss engineer, from which it is judged Gen. Lee in person commands the forces in our front

As confiscation and robbery are now the ope purposes of the Lincoln despotism, and as the Negroes and the Cotton of the South are the objects nearest the black heart of the brigands and rob bers, they will come down upon our coasts with the early frosts and attempt inroads upon our sea board. This is the programme of their operations as published in their own papers. They will be upon us, Mobile may be one of the points of attack, or they may land their forces on some important point and attempt to march inland to plantations and enrich themselves with the spoils of Southern wealth. Knowing, as we do, that

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

they are now fitting up formidable arrangements for a descent upon our Southern coasts this winter it is the part of wisdom to prepare for the coming of the marauders. We suppose our principal harbors are sufficient y fortified and have forces enough to repel any attack that will be made against them from th sea side. We apprehended no danger from Lin-

coln's fleet upon our defences, the danger arises

from another source-from attacks on the land There are, no doubt, hundreds of places on our coasts where, by aid of serf boats an army could be landed in a few hours. It is impracticable either to fortify or keep armed forces at all places where troops could be landed, we must therefore adopt another mode of defence against the inland expeditions that may be attempted upon us. cops organized and ready to move to any point should be in reserve for this service. Have we got such troops now ready and which could be spared from other service? We have not. Then we should without delay organize a force and have it ready to defend the South at any point from which it may be assailed from the Federal ships. This force can soon be formed by raising coast guards in every county, companies could be formed and drilled for this service alone. It might be wise for our Legislature to authorize the organization, and the calling into service (for say, three months,) a certain number of Volunteers Each county would, no doubt, raise one or more such companies as soon as called on to do so. Let the State uniform, arm and drill these coast guards

and reserve them for this special service. We make these remarks for the purpose of calling attention to the subject. If the Federal forces were led by skillful officers, they might land an army and come, even to Montgomery, in a week or ten days, if not resisted by organized forces. Safety requires that we should be ready to defend our plantations against any inroad of the enemy. We hope this subject will receive the attention its importance entitles it to, and no time is to be lost. We have no doubt several companies could be formed in Montgomery as "coast guards" if they could be outfitted by the Government, or by the State. - Montgomery Mail.

THE SITUATION OF THE WAR. Unlike the Herald, the Pittsburg Post of Monday last contends that the Confederates have completely closed the navigation of the Potomac.

There appears to be a probability of a serious agagement between the Union and rebel forces n the vicinity of Washington before many days. The rebels have unmasked their batteries along the Virginia side of the Potomac, presenting a powerful front so as completely to have closed the navigation of that highway to the capital. These batteries are said to be placed at intervals of a little over two miles, all along the shore from Oc-coquan creek to Mathias Point, and military men clare the river to be blockaded and rendered useless. Every vessel that passes is fired on, and it is said that at least ten thousand troops are located along the rebel shores, with a powerful force within a striking distance. It is also believed that an attempt will be made by the rebels to cross the river at two points—viz: from Acquis Creek and opposite to Gen. Bank's column. Whether the reels are ready for an open field fight is not actually cnown, but, judging from the refusal to take up the glove thrown down by Gen. Smith on Wednesday, it would appear they are not.

DEATHS FEOM DISEASES IN WAR .- An intelligent British writer, referring to the fact that in all armies more men perish from disease than war, observes that what was so powerfully said in the ast century has remained in a great degree true

"The life of a modern soldier is ill-represented by heroic fiction. War has means of destruction nore formidable than the cannon and the sword. Of the thousands and ten thousands that perished in our late contests with France and Spain, very small part ever felt the stroke of an enemy; the rest languished in tents and ships, amidst damps and putrefaction; pale, torpid, spiritless, and helpless; gasping and groaning, unpitied among men, made obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery; and were at last whelmed in pits or heaved into the ocean, without notice or renembrance. By incommodious encampments and unwholesome stations, where courage is useless and enterprise impracticable, fleets are silently dispeopled, and armies sluggishly melted away." PAPER SUPPRESSED IN CINCINNATI.-The fol

owing is from the Cincinnati Press: The Rev. Sabin Hough, of this city, a clergyman of Swedenborgian persuasion, was arrested yesterday upon a charge of treason, and an edition of the Banner of Reunion, a journal in the publication of which he is engaged, seized and

"There is no need of this war, nor any reason day of September, A. D. 1861. bring back the States that have withdrawn, but

FROM MISSOURI. JEYPERSON CITY, Sept 28.—Capt. Walter, of Col. Marshall's regiment, has arrived from Lexington, having left on Tuesday noon. He says that the main body of Price's forces was at Lex-

ington when he left, and that all the Federal officers had been released on parole except Mulligan who refused to give his, for alleged private rea-Price probably has a force of 35,000 men. He

confidently expected the arrival of Hardee. on Thursday, with eight thousand or nine thousand Ten thousand Sontherners were sont across th Missouri from Lexington, on Thursday, with th

avowed attention of attacking Lane. The Lincolnites, at the time of their surrender had no cartridges, grape, or other shot, and no shell, but lost two or three hundred kegs of pow-

The Confederates are greatly encouraged, an leclare that St. Louis will shortly be in their pos General Price's official report of the battle of Lexington has been received. The following i

he closing paragraph: "Our entire loss in this series of engagement mounts to twenty-five killed and seventy-two younded. The enemy's loss was much greater The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victor are great. About thirty-five hundred prisoner were taken, among whom are Cols. Mulligan, Marshall, Reding, White, Grover, Major Van-Horn, and one hundred and eighteen other com missioned officers. Also, five pieces of artillery and two mortars, together with over three thous and stand of infantry arms, and a large number of sabres; about seven hundred and fifty horses many cavalry equipments, teams, ammunition more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of commisary stores, and a large amount of othe roperty. In addition to all this, we obtained the restoration of the great Seal of State, and the Public Records, which had been stolen from their proper custody, and about nine hundred thousand dollars in money of which the banks of this place had been robbed, and which I caused to be returned.

A United States officer just from Lexington says the Jackson Legislature had assembled in that town and passed the Ordinance of Secession When my informant left, they were disscussing the act of confiscation of the property of person opposed to the Southern Confederacy. LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 27.—Scouts this morning eport a strong column of rebels marching north

ward from Lexington. It is supposed that their lestination is St. Josephs. FROM THE POTOMAC.

HE ADVANCE OF THE FEDERALS -- THEIR TROOF FIRE INTO EACH OTHER. The Baltimore Sun, of the 30th, in andding t he "advance" of the Federal army upon Mun-

sons and Mason's hills, says : The advance of Gen. Smith of Falls Church from the Chain Bridge was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderkin's and Vanderberg's houses on their way to the former place and when about a hal mile from it, by some unaccountable blunde Col. Owens's Irish regiment, of Philadelphia, in the darkness of the night, mistaking, for rebels, Capt. Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by Col. Baker's California regiment, Baxter's Philadelphia Zouaves, and Col. Freeman' cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California regiment, not knowing from whom the firing came, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of

Lieut. Bryant, having command of the first secion, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range to rake the upposed enemy, when word was sent to him that was in the company of friends. All was excitement, and a long time elapsed

sefore the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established. Many confused stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest, but Gen Smith immediately ordered Col. Owens's regiment back to camp. THE DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The Sun's account continues: The conduct of the Federal troops to-day, while ccupying the grounds recently vacated by the rebels, resulted in the burning of property to the amount of from thirty to forty thousand dollars

including houses with their contents, but which which were unoccupied, no distinction being made as to the political character of their owners. The wanton acts will doubtless undergo investigation by the military authorities as they were strongly condemned by Gen. McClellan, who went over to the Virginia side at an early hour today, visiting the various localities recently vacated by the rebels. A private was summarily shot by his superior officer for insubordination in refusing to perform duty.

THE PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HARRIS TO THE TENNESSEEANS.

It has already been announced that the Governr of Tennessee has made a call for thirty thousand more troops. The following is his stirring and patriotic proclamation:
Whereas, the Government of the Confederate

States having called upon me, through Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, for thirty thousand troops, for immediate service, in addition those already in the field, it becomes my duty to proclaim to the gallant citizens of Tennessee that their country demands their services. Camps of rendezvous will be established at

Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Jackson, Trenton, and at such other points as may be necessary for the accommodation of the troops, where they will be mustered into the service of the Confeder ate States by companies, battalions, and regiments, as they may present themselves, except cavalry, which will be received by companies or battalions.

The troops having the right to elect their own company, battalion, and regimental officers, except surgeons, quartermasters, and commissaries, which will be appointed by the President. Volunteers for the war are greatly preferred, but will be accepted for the term of twelve months.

It is earnestly urged upon all who may be able to do so, to supply themselves with the most effeetive arms the country affords—such as the Ten-nessee rifle, the double and single-barrel shot-gun. These arms will be replaced by furnishing the troops with the regular army gun at the earliest

practical period. Judging from the past, I know that it is only necessary to notify the gallant sons of Tennessee that their services are necessary to the common defence, and they will promptly and nobly respond to the call, thus perpetuating our ciaim to the proud title of "The Volunteer State." "To arms! fellow-countrymen, to arms! Let there be no delay. The insolent mercenaries of

the Federal Government are threatening an invasion of our homes from every exposed point on our border Let our gallant citizen soldiery assemble in such numbers, and press forward with such spirit upon the hireling invaders, as will hurl them back pon those who sent them! Let us call together. n army sufficient, not only to repel invasion, but to punish the aggressor.

To fill this requisition of the Government of the Confederate States, I, Isham G. Harris, Gov-

ernor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim, that I will accept for the service of the Confederate States, as above specified, thirty thousand volun-[] In testimony whereof, I, Isham G. The following is said to be the incendiary article that appeared in the paper. It told the naked truth, and it had to go under:

"There is no need to go under:

"There is no need to go under:

"There is no need to go under:

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

PROCLAMATION. N PURSUANCE AND BY VIRTUE OF A resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex-officio of said State, do hereby notify and require all male citizens of the country of the United State, do hereby notify and require all male citizens of this State, now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina, where their allegiance is justly due, within 30 days from the date hereof, and I do hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirement of this Proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison, or detained by force.

HENRY T. CLARK,

Executive DEPARTMENT, oct 2-tlnov.

PROCLAMATION, BY HIS EXCEL-A LENCY, HENRY T. CLARK, Governor

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Raleigh, Oct 3, 1861. In pursuance of the power vested in me by the 19th In pursuance of the power vested in me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State of all Bacon, Pork, Beef, Leather, Men's Shoes, Woolen Goods, Jeans, Linseys and Blankets, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State government. The order of the 13th ult. on this subject is hereb evoked. The Adjutant General is directed to emplo Done at the City of Raleigh, this 3rd October, 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK, ill necessary means to carry into full effect this or

HEAD QUARTERS N. C. TROOPS,) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, Sept. 26th, 1861. General Orders,)

Governor ex officio.

No. 16. I. All companies of twelve months volunteers offer ng their services after the 1st of October, are required o furnish their own arms, for which the State will pay. II. Officers raising the companies are hereby au-horised to collect all the public arms in the counties n which they reside for the use of their companies. III. Should the above modes fail to furnish arm enough for any company, the Captain will receive au-thority to purchase, on application to this Office. By order of the Commander in Chief,

J. G. MARTIN. Adjt. General. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,]

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1861. GENERAL ORDERS,

I. All military officers or agents having in their pos session property belonging to the State, particularly Quartermasters, Commissaries and Ordnance Stores, including clothing, are required to make a full and complete return to the Adjutant General of all on hand on the 30th instant, the end of the third quarter.—
Their special attention is and to the annexed extracts from the law.

II. Any officer authorized to make bills on account of the State, will report, at the end of each month, al

that may remain unpaid. By order of the Commander in Chief, JAMES G. MARTIN, Extracts from the Militia Bill, approved Sept. 20, 1861

"Sec. 78. All military officers having the charge of noney or property belonging to the State shall make quarterly return of the same to the Adjutant General in such form as he may prescribe, and also any other returns or reports which he may require * All said returns shall be made within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter, and any officer failing to make the same in one month after the expiration of suc quarter, or to settle up his accounts when required to lo so, and pay any balance due by him or account fo any property for which he ought to account, shall be dismissed by the Governor, unless sufficient excuse is rendered for such failure and default." "Sec. 80. All former disbursing officers who shall

prior to the 20th of August, 1861, shall make settlement of the same with the Adjutant General: * and all officers having public property of every kind and description which shall be in his hands, who shall go out of effice on the 20th of August, or before or after that time, shall account for and deliver such property to the Adjutant General, and failing to do so, shall be liable to be sued in the name of the State; and all suit at law which it may be necessary to presecut under this act for the State, may be brought in the Superior Court of Wake county." BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. S. A. REID HAS NOW FOUR ROOMS vacant, and would be pleased to accommodate a number of gentlemen with BOARD and LODGING.

She would also be glad to accommodate a number of additional DAY BOARDERS.

Her Boarding House is situated on Martin Street, one door from the corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, and directly opposite the site of the old Lawrence Hotel. It will thus be seen that there is no Boarding House in the city more convenient to the usiness parts of the city than hers. best the market affords, while her TERMS are so moderate as to be perfectly unexceptionable.

Persons visiting the city are carnestly invited to give Mrs. Reid's Boarding House a trial, as she flat ters herself that she can please the most fastidious both as to Board and Lodging. oct 5—3t HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE

conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year, 5th Class.—Arithmetic, Algebra, French, History United States, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography.

Second Year, 4th Class—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Compo-

Third Year, 3rd Class-Descriptive Geometry Third Year, 3rd Class—Descriptive Geometry. Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elocution.

Fourth Year, 2nd Class—Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution.

Fifth Year, 1st Class—Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of ACADEMIC YEAR--BARRACKS The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building, is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building 190 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

TERMS.

The charges for the scademic year are \$315, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and clothing. For circulars containing full information address COL. C. C. TEW,

TEW CLOTHING STORE !!

t the corner of Favetteville St. and Market \$20,000 worth of MEN'S and BOYS' Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and many other articles. I wish it distinctly understood that these Goods were bought in times of peace, and consequently at much lower prices than they could be bought for now. They will be sold again at the

OLD RETAIL PRICES. have no particular fancy for saying much. All ask of the public is to give me a call. They will certainly not be disappointed in the quantity, quality or in the prices of my

Remember, corner of Fayettevitle Street and Mar-Square, (formerly occupied by Mr. Pool.)

Respectfully,

au 31—tf ISAAC OETTINGER.

By the Governor:

J. E. R. RAY, Sec'y of State.

A GOOD JOKE ON FREMONT.—A gentleman who had returned to Arkansas from a visit to St.

Louis, communicates to an Arkansas paper a good joke on General Fremont, who, it seems got up and the pay will range from \$11 to \$21 per month.

TYNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA....THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October, and end the eneming 4th of July. The exercises in the Academic, Law, and Medical Schools will be continued as heretofore. The extensive Military Hospital near the University, of which two of the Professors are attending Surgeons, will afford unusual advantages for Clinical instruction to

Treasury rotes and the notes of all banks receivable y the Richmond banks, will be received in paymen University charges. For catalogues, address S. MAUPIN.

Chairman of the Faculty: MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA. RICHMOND. Session 1861-'62.

The next annual courses of Lectures will commence on the first MONDAY in November, 1861, and continue until the 1st of March ensuing.
CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor Surgery, DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Theor and Practice of Medicine.

BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Therapeuties.

B. PETICOLAS, M. D., Professor of Atlatomy. S. JOYNES, M. D. Professor of Institutes of AMES H. CONWAY, M. D., Professor of Ohear rics, &c. JAMES B. McCAW, M. D., Professor of Chemist and Pharmecy.

MARION HOWARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Ana

Under a liberal appropriation of the Legislature of Virginia, the facilities for instruction have been much mproved. Numerous and valuable additions have een made to the Chemical Apparatus and Anatomical Museum; new illustrations have been added to the former stock in every department; and a new Hospital, constructed on the best plan, has been for some time in successful operation. The Clinical advantages offered by Richmond during the continuance of he present war will be invaluable. Two prizes of Fifty Dollars each are offered to can lidates for graduation; First for the best Essay on any subject pertaining to the Theory or Practice of Medi-cine; Secondly for the best Essay on any subject in

Surgery and Obstetrics. FEES: -To each Professor \$15; Dissecting Ticket \$10; Matriculation \$5; Graduation \$25. For further information, or a copy of the Catalogue L. S. JOYNES, M. D. Dean of the Faculty TOTICE .-- ON AND AFTER THE IS day of October, 1861, I shall sell no goods except

or cash on delicery. I am compelled to do this, be cause I can buy no goods now except at from two to two hundred and fifty per cent. higher than I bought months ago, and I can get no time on them, but must lank down the cash or go without the goods; I therefore advise all my customers, and the public generally, who will favor me with their calls, that they must oring the change hereafter, as I shall certainly refuse my best friends.

my best friends.

I size earnestly request all parties owing me accounts
due 1st July or previous thereto, to come forward and
settle the same either by each or note. Parties failing to comply with this notice by the 1st of October nert. will be charged 10 per cent. on the whole amount due from the 1st of July last, so long as their accounts tomain unsettled. sep 28-twlnov

WORTH OF BOOTS AND JUST RECEIVED AT

FOR GENTS. J. MILES & SON'S PUMP BOOTS. STITCHED BOOTS. DOUBLE SOLED BOOTS. CALF & KID CONGRESS

GAITERS. CLOTH CONGRESS GAL-GENT'S BROGANS. NEGRO FOR THE LADIES.

J. MILES & SON'S CONGRESS GAITERS PLAIN GAITERS. KID AND MOROCUO CALF BOOTEES. KID AND MOROCCO BUSKINS, KID AND MOROCCO

SLIPPERS, WHITE KID AND SAT COMMON AND FINE PEG BOOTEES, TEAVY DUTCH BOOTEES FOR SERVANTS FOR MISSES. J. MILES & SON'S PLAIN & CONGRESS

GAITERS, KID AND MOROCCO BOOTEES, KID AND MOROCCO CALF AND MOROCCO PEG BOTTOMS FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN

A very large Assortment too numerous to mention. Come one and all, and supply yourselves for the WINTER. Sold on as reasonable terms as can be afforded FOR CASH! Don't forget the last sentence.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS RALEIGH, N. C. S. BURNS & F. BATES CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STEAM EN-

GINES, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows, Iron Railing, and every description of Iron and Brass Castings.

Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery.

TERMS: Cash on delivery,

P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one 18 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with Saw Mill, which we will sell low. jan 12-waswly

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

OF RICHMOND.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT FOR THE above Company, for Raleigh and vicinity, invites applications for insurance.

J. BROWN, Agt. sep 28 -wasw4ti DeCARTERET & ARMSTRONG, BOOK BINDERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS RALEIGH, N. C. NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION.
FOR THE DEAD AND DUMB
AND THE BLIND.

The next Session of this Institution will commence
on Monday, the 2ad day of September, and continue
ten months. Pupils should be sent in PUNCTUALLY at the commencement of the session. Having a full corps of teachers in the different departments, it is to be hoped that the parents and friends of
the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will send them here
to receive the benefits of an education. Any information as to the method of admitting Pupils, &c., will
be given upon application to me by letter, or otherwise.

WILLIE J. PALMER.

Principal.

JOHN W. COSBY.

NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the Washington and New TELEGRAPH COMPANY in this city and vicinity, will receive their dividends for July, by applying to me at the Telegraph Office, Raleigh, N.C.

au 10-tf ATOTICE .- A GENERAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company will be held at Halifax Court House, Virginia, on Wednesday, the 16th of October next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

se 25—t4 C. H. CABANISS, Sec't'y.

TUST RECEIVED AT FRANKLIN'S. Strong Fresh and Salty Snuff, and all to be had a the SOUTEERN CONFEDERACY. Also, a Large lot of Every conceiveable article known to the trade. Come one, come all, to FRANKLIN'S Call.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy.

PAVE A NO. 1 TAILORS WANTED....
None but the very best warkenen need apply.
sep 28—if M. GRAUSMAN.