The Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1861.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

After the lapse of precisely three months, we have now the pleasure of giving the glad pilings of another glorious victory on the line of the Potomac. This is a most gratifying interruption of the monotony which has prevailed in that region since the memorable 21st of July. Looking at the heavy odds in favor of the enemy, and their signal repolse and loss, the battle of Leesburg takes rank with the most important engagements is which the Southern arms have triumphed. The loss of Baker is as heavy on the Yankees as it is gratifying to the South. Baker was the obsequious toady of the Beast Lincoln, and was the man who proposed to reduce the seconded States to "a territorial conlition." He has met with a proper reward in a lodgment upon Southern territory which he did not bargain for. Baker and Lyons were par nobile fratrum in the work of tyranny, and have incurred the just penalty for their misdeeds. "So mote it be" with all the instruments of despotism.

Lecsburg is the County-seat of the large and wealthy County of Loudoun. It is sitnated on the Alexandria, Hampshire and Loudoun Railroad, 22 miles South East of Harper's Ferry, 36 miles West of Alexandriz, and about 20 miles a little to the Northwest of Manassas. Had the Yankees succeeded in securing a footbold in Loudoun, they would have had fine pickings, as Loudoun is one of the wealthiest counties in the State.

What effect the Yankee defeat at Leesburg will have on McClelland's movements remains to be seen.

Thursday evening brought to us a full and authentic confirmation of our victory at Leesburg. The seene at the recrossing of the Potomae by the Yankees, is represented as terrible beyond description. The shricks of the struggling and drowning men could be beard at a great distance. This defeat will take from the Yankees what little morale their rout at Manassas left them. The ruse of Gen. Evans in evacuating Leesburg in order to entice the enemy across the river worked like a charm.

SEWARD IN A PANIC.

The arch-villain Seward has taken on as big a scare as that which inspired the legs of the Yankee coursers at Bull Run. He has addressed a circular to the Governors of the several Federal States, informing them of the probability that the machinations of the Agents of the Southern Confederacy in Europe, will involve the United States in a war with European Governments, and urging them to place the coasts of the Atlantic and the Lakes in a proper state of defence at once, and to look to the general Government for reimbursement of the costs. Lincoln's Secretary of State has the means of knowing what he is talking about, and when he admits that the relations of his Government with European powers are ticklish, we may expect soon to hear of an outbreak which will give the coup de grace to the Lincoln Despotism.

It was stated in our last paper that a gentleman had arrived at Richmond, who represented himself to be the bearer of dispatches from our agents in Europe giving to the Confederate Government assurances of an immediate recognition by Great Britain. He further stated that he was arrested in Ohio, and that before his escape the despatches were taken from him. Perhaps it was on the faith of these despatches that Seward's circular

Seward's circular caused a great tumbling of Stocks in the New York market. It shall appear in our next.

THE RUMORED FIGHT AT YORK-

The rumor of fighting in the vicinity of Yorktown on Monday last has not been confirmed. It is singular that General Magruder should have sent a despatch to the authorities at Richmond informing them that fighting was going on near Young's Mills, when such was not the case. This dispatch appeared in the Richmond Examiner of Wed-

PLEASANT CHANGE OF WEATHER.

After several days of sultry, rainy, muggy weather, succeeded by chilly east winds, the wind hauled round on Wednesday afternoon to the Northwest, and Thursday morning dawned clear and beautiful, with the first frost of the season in this section of the

The Wilmington Journal learns that Wise's legion has been ordered to North Carolina, and blockade down about Savannah. has good grounds for believing the report.

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1861.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners appointed to Receive Sub-

2. Whether the Government will authorize

romises to be held out of aid to the planters as

Richmond, Oct. 15, 1861.

NORTH CAOLINA IN THE SOUTHERN | CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. We find the following among the proceed-

ings of the Commercial Convention recently

The Convention then listened with marked at tention and interest to a recapitulation of some of the manufacturing enterprises and mineral resour-ces of that good old State, North Carolina, by W. McL. McKay, Esq. The speaker was greeted with storms of applause during its delivery. He exhibited speciments of woolen socks manufacand mineral resourtured for the army at \$1 75 per dozen, a very ladies' dresses, homespuns, and some spool cotton, 600 yards to the spool, at 80 cents per dozen. In urse of his remarks, he stated that the South need no longer rely upon the Clark's, Coate's, Wilson, Seward & Co., for their sewing thread, marked 200 yards when it only run out about 75 yards, not half so far as a Yankee could when a therner was after him.

IMPORTANT TO RECEIVERS.

We have just printed for Major Gaston H. Wilder, Receiver under the Sequestration Act for the Counties of Wake, Cumberland, Orange, &c., a number of Blanks, comprising all necessary questions to garnishees, together with a properly worded certificate, which we can furnish to receivers in any part of the State at \$1.00 per quire, postage paid. Judge Biggs has examined the form used by Major Wilder, and recommends it as the best he has

BEAUFORT AND NEWBERN TO BE AT-

Gov. Clark received a telegraphic dispatch on Tuesday, which informed him that a fleet bad left New York, destined for the attack of Beaufort and Newbern,

CANDIDATES.

All candidates for public offices who insert their cards, communications, appointments, &c., in the Register, must expect to pay for them at the usual rates of advertising. We have, in our time, done quite enough gratuitous work for men anxious to serve their country in office.

THE NEWS, IN BRIEF.

In the Episcopal Convention at Columbia on Saturday last the proposition to change the name of the Church from Protestant Episcopal to Catholic Reformed was voted down by an overwhelmthe clergy voting in favour of the change, while six Bishops, seven of the Clergy and five of the Laity voted against the proposition. On motion of Bishop Elliott, of Ga., it was decided that the name of the Church should be "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States."

The New Orleans True Delta, of the 18th inst. says an engagement took place at noon on the 17th inst, between the Confederate gun-boats Jackson and Ivey, and two Federal steamers, near the head of the Passes. The shot of the Jackson fell short, but the Ivey pursued the Federals down to the Southwest Pass, after which she returned to the head of the Pastes.

The Grenada Motive, of the 9th inst., says We have taken pains to learn the prospects of the otton crop by talking with many intelligent ermers. From their concurrent reports we clearr infer that the cotton crop in this and the adoing counties will be short by one-forth. Acounts from the bottom farms on the Tallahatchie are equally unfavourable.

Lieut. Col. Anderson, of Col. DeSaussure's regiment, died suddenly at the encampment of the regiment, near Columbia, S. C., on Sunday night last. He was on dress parade with his regiment, in his usual health, on the afternoon of the

Capt. J. B. F. Boone (late Quartermaster of the 1st N. C. Regiment) has been appointed Quartermaster of Gen. Hill's division in North Carolina, with the rank of Major. Lieut. Saunders of Company D, succeeds Capt. Boone as Quartermaster of the 1st Regiment.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 19th instant, s truly glad to announce that General Wise's ondition has been much bettered within a few days; and on yesterday (Friday) evening was

The Charleston Mercury says that, among other ecent captures by our privateers, is the brig Grenada, Captain Pettengill, of Portland, Maine. Her marine cargo consists of sugar, molasses, mahoga-

The Wilminton and Weldon Railroad Direcors have declared a dividend of eight per cent. from the profits of the company for the past twelve months.

Nathaniel Macon Knight, of the Edgecombe (N. C.) Guards, died last Saturday. He was taken sick at Yorktown, and died soon after reaching home.

The Charleston Courier announces that an enterprising gentleman who commands the requisite capital has resolved to establish a glass factory in South Carolina, if the proper labor can be procured.

WHERE'S THE BLOCKADE. - Messrs. La Roche & Bell, auctioneers at Savannah, published the following advertisement in the Republican of last

THIS DAY, (Thursday, 17th,) at 11 o'clock, on Messrs. Claghorn & Cunningham's wharf, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, the cargo of the British brig ----, from ----, consisting

150 barrels Gross Herrings, new

Cut " "
Prime Mess Pork B ... Mess Beef 41 casks Bridges' London Porter, pts. and qts 400 sačks Salt

100 bble Irish Potatoes 10 doz. 3.hoops Painted Buckets 10 " 2 hoops " "

in inducement to such further subscriptions. The first inquiry seems to imply a misunder-tanding of the scheme of the subscriptions.— Many persons have supposed that the Govenment was to have some control of the produce itself;

others that the time of sale appointed by the sabcriptions was to be absolute and unconditional. The caption at the head of the lists, when examned, will correct both these errors. The subscription is confined to the proceeds of sales, and contains an order on the commission merchant or factor of the planter to pay over to the Treasurer the amount subscribed, in exchange for Confederate bonds. The transaction is simply an agreement by the planter to lend the Government so much money, and in order to complete the transaction, a time and place are appointed when and where the parties may meet to carry it out. The important point is, that it shall certainly be completed at some time, and that is secured by the engagement of the planter. Whether that time be December or June, is simply a question of convenience, and works no injury to either party.-The Government is sure of the eventual payment, and derives from that certainty so much credit; and it loses nothing, because it gives its bond only

when the money is paid. It is obvious, therefore, that the subscriptions are quite as valuable to the Government during the blockade as after it. The blockade suspends the completion of the engagement. It becomes the interest of both parties to wait for a good price, and the Government will readily consent

to a postponement of the sale. You perceive, therefore, that it is desirable to continue your exertions to increase the subscriptions; and you are authorized to say that the Government will consent to a reasonable extension of the time appointed for sale.

The next inquiry is as to a promise of material aid from the Government to the planters. In answering this inquiry, I am to speak in advance of any action of Congress. What that body may see fit to do, it is not for me to determine. I can express merely the views of this

Department, and these must govern your action, until reversed by a higher authority. It would be sufficient answer to the inquiry to say that the action of the Government is settled by the Constitution. No power is granted to any Department to lend money for the relief of any interest. Even the power of Congress in relation to money is confined to borrowing, and no clause can be found which would sanction so stupendous a scheme as purchasing the entire crop with a view to aid its owners. But it may be said that the Constitution of the Provisional Government may be altered by Congress, and that it is the duty o this Department to prepare the way for such alteration, if, in its judgment, the financial necessi-

ies of the country demand the change. I am not disposed, then, to close the inquiry with the abrupt answer thus made by the Constitution; and will proceed to consider the subject upon its intrinsic merits.

Two plans of relief have been proposed. The one is that the Government should purchase the entire crop of the country; the other that an advance should be made of part of its value. In either case the payment is to be made by the issue of treasury notes, and therefore, if we put aside for the present the many and rious objections to the possession, transportation and management of the crop by the Government, it becomes simply a question of amount. To purchase the whole crop would require its whole value, less the amount of the subscriptions to the Government. If we estimate the wholecrop of cotton at 200,000,000 and the subscriptions at 50,000. 000, the purchase would then require 160,000,000 of treasury notes, and if to this sum be added the amount of values for other agricultural products, which would certainly claim the same benefit; the sum required would probably reach 175,000,-

The amount called for by the other plan of making an advance would depend upon the proportion of that advance. Few of the advocates of this plan have put it lower than five cents per pound on extton, and at the same rate upon other produce. It may, therefore, be very fairly set down at about one hundred millions.

It we consider, first, the least objectionable of these plans, it is certainly that which requires the smaller snm; and if this be found impracticable, the larger must of necessity be rejected. Our inquiry, then, may be narrowed down to a proposal that the Government should issue one hundred millions of Treasury notes, to be distributed among the planting community upon the pledge of the forthcoming crop.

The first remarkable feature in this scheme is

that it proposes that a new Government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all the lessons of experience, and undertake that which no Government, however long-established, has yet suc-ceeded in effecting. The "organization of labor" has called forth many ingenious attempts, both speculative and practical, among well established Governments, but always with disastrous failure. With us, however, the experiment is proposed to a new Government, which is engaged in a gigan-tic war, and which must rely on credit to furnish means to carry on that war. Our enemies are in possession of all the munitions and work shops which have been collected during forty-five years of peace—their fleets have been built up at our joint expense. With all these on hand, they yet are obliged to expend nearly ten millions of doilars per week to carry on the war. Can we expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure? Supposing that it may require \$200,000,000, then the proposal is that at a time when we are called upon to raise this large sum for the support of Government we shall raise the further sum of \$100,000,000 for the benefit of the planting interest.

For it must be observed, first, that the Government receives no benefit whatever from this advance. The money is paid to each individual planter, and in exchange the Government receives only his bond or note-or, if the cotton be purchased, the Government receives only certain bales of cotton. That is to say, the Government pays out money which is needful to its very existence, and receives in exchange planters' notes or produce, which it does not need and cannot in

any way make use of. It must be observed, in the next place, that Treasury notes have now become the currency of the country. They are, therefore, at present the measures of value. In this view it is the duty of the Government to limit their assue, as far as practicable, to that amount which is the limit of its currency. Every person acquainted with this branch of political science is aware that if the currency passes this point, it not only becomes depre-ciated but it disturbs the just relations of society, precisely as though an arbitrary authority should change the weights and measures of the country. If the currency of a country should be suddenly extended from one hundred to two bundred mil lions of dollars, that which was measured by one dollar is now measured by two, and every article must be rated at twice its former price. Of course of Florida, has been promoted to the rank of Ma-all contracts are disturbed. The debt incurred jor General in the Confederate army. Col. Geo. 10 des. Brooms.

10 des. Brooms.

This looks as though some craft had run the blockade down about Savannah.

In dest incurred an unstance. The dest incurred before the increase is discharged by paying one-base the forces at Leesburg, was recently promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

The Government, from the necessities of war, the largest of all-purchasers, and thus, by a kind of suicidal act, compels itself to pay two dollars for what one would have formerly purchased. And, at this rate of advance, two hundred millions of dollars can effect no more than one hundred millions of dollars would have effected before; or, Inquiries have been made from various quarters I. Whether, during the continuance of the blockade, efforts should be made to procure further in other words, one hundred millions of dollars are

ctually sunk in the operation. Such a condition of the currency the Government has anxiously endeavored to guard against.
The war tax was laid for the purpose of creating a demand for Treasury notes, and a security for their redemption. Their redundancy has been esrefully guarded against by allowing them to be funded in eight per cent bonds. If necessity shall compel the Government to issue for the defence theofcountry, and to keep out two hundred millions, it is plain that every accession must impair and may defeat all these precautions.

If the Government should undertake, for the

sake of private interests, so large an increase of issues, it may hazard its entire credit and stability. The experiment is too dangerous, for the planters must be sought in some other differ the planters must be sought in some other differ the planters must be found? The experiment is too dangerous, and relief And may not that remedy be found? In the first place, let the planters immediately take measures for winter crops, to relieve the demend for grain and provisions. Let them proeed to divert part of their labor from cotton and make their own clothing and supplies. Then let them apply to the great resources presented by the money capital in banks and in private hands. Let this capital come forward and assist the agricultural interest. Heretofore the banks have employed a large part of their capital in the purchase of Northern exchange. Let them apply his portion to factors' acceptances of planters, drafts secured by pledge of the produce in the planters' hands. An extension of the time usually allow-

probable time of sale of the crops, inasmuch as the suspension of specie payments throughout the entire Confederacy relieves each bank from calls for coin. The banks are accustomed to manage loans of this character, and will conduct the operation with such skill, as will make them mutually advantageous. The amount of advance asked from the banks would be greatly less than if advances were offered by the Government, and all the abuses incident to government agencies would be avoided.

ed on these drafts would overcome most of the diffi-

This extension could safely reach the

It seems to me, therefore, that it is neither neessary nor expedient that the Government should embark upon this dangerous expedient. It is far better that each class of the community should endeavor to secure its own existence by its own exertions, and if an effort be at once made by so intelligent a class as the planters, it will result in Delay in these efforts, occasioned by vague expectations of relief from Government which cannot be realized, may defeat that which is yet practicable. Respectfully, your obedient servant, C. G. MEMMINGER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CAPTURE OF MAJOR VODGES. A correspondent of the Pensacola Observer, of

the 12th, gives following account of the capture of Major Vodges, of Fort Pickens, by our forces, in 9th inst:

On the morning of the 9th inst., while Captain James Hallonquist, together with his command, were retreating in obedience to a recall sounded for the purpose of calling the forces of Gen. Ander's command from the scene of action, he, Capt. Hallonquist, was confronted by two companies of the Federal forces, commanded by Major Vodges in person, who had succeded in cutting the entire command off from the retreat. Captain H. hailed the opposing forces, and re-

ceived in answer the correct countersign-he then marched up to the head of the column, and was there informed by an officer at the head of the enemy's columns that himself and all of his men were prisoners. Captain H. there, in the midst of one hundred and twenty armed men, disputed the fact, bringing about an argument with the enemy to give his gallant little band time to rally around him, which they did with the promptness of veterans. In the meantime Major Vogdes, thinking his victory complete, rode forward, and seeing acting Orderly Sergeant W. R. Browne, of the State Artillery, standing out to one side of the column, and mistaking him for an officer in charge of the company, rode up to him and said, you are all prisoners, I have 120 men behind me. The Sergeant seized his mule by the bridle, at the same time pointing his revolver at his head, remarked, "I have four hundred men behind me, sir; you are a prisoner—dismount or I blow your brains to h-," Suffice it to say, the Ma-jor dismounted without further argument, and was immediately taken possession of by the officers commanding the little band of spikers and

The fight then became general, and the detachment under Captain Hallonquist, armed only with bowie knives and pistols, stood their ground cutting the enemy to pieces in a fearful manner, until Col. Jackson's command came up, when the thieves fled from the field in perfect confusion .-Major Vodges compliments Mr. Browne very

highly as a brave and honorable man. I am sorry that my acquaintance with Mr Browne is so limited as not to be able to say to what State he belongs. Long may he live to serve his country in the hour of need.

THE ENEMY IN THE VIRGINIA MOUN-TAINS.

The campaign in the Virginia mountains has been one of great discomfort and suffering to both armies. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times gives a terrible picture of the suffering in the Northern camp, particularly on the night of the 26th of September, when a terrible rain storm burst upon the army. Two regiments were exposed to it without any shelter. "The stoutest nien fell completely exhausted by the rains and blasting winds. Hundreds were struck down by the chills. The fort and all the reliable places of shelter were filled with the sick. The horses suffered fully as badly as themen.

"The weather grew colder during the night. "A number of stragglers were found unable to walk, and were brought into camp.

"I wished that the whole country could look down upon that scene last night, and feel the piercing winds as they shivered the half-clothed, almost dying troops. Scores perish here, not by the bullets of the enemy, but by the mismanagement of the War Department, and-excuse the truth—the negligence of those at home.

"Only one death is known. "Some ten or fifteen horses were found dead this morning, and others in a dying condition. "The road down the mountain is badly cut by the torrents, and the telegraph is prostra-

"The sick-and there are many of them-are immediately attended to. "Day before yesterday, the 12th Indiana and 6th Ohio marched towards Lee's camp for the purpose of making a reconnoissance, but after they had left, the storm I have described set in, and as

the 6th Ohio was without overcoats, and many with ragged breeches, I lear they have suffered

PROMOTIONS .- Brigadier Gen'l E. Kirby Smith,

FROM RICHMOND. We take the following items from the Richmond Dispatch of Thursday :

FROM THE PENINSULA .- A member of the hird company of Howitzers arrived in Richmond astevening. All was quiet on the Peninsula when he left Yorktown late Tuesday night. He saw a gentleman who left yesterday morning, at five o'clock, who said nothing of importance had oc-

FROM FAIRFAX .- Our latest advices from Fairfax Court-House are up to Tuesday last. The enmy had not then advanced upon the town.

THE INJURY TO THE PAWNEE -A dispatch from Washington says that during the recent engagement on the Potomac, bewteen our batteries and the Federal fleet, the steamer Pawnee |Pawnee was struck six or seven times, and narrowly escaped utter destruction.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. FELLOW-CITIZENS :- An election will be held on the 6th of November next for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent your interest in the next Confederate Congress. As the time is so short, I find it will be impossible for me to see and address the voters in person. I therefore beg leave, through the medium of this paper, to make my position known on the leading topics which engross at this time the public mind, as I am a candidate for your suffrages.

1st. I am in favor of furnishing the Government with all the necessary means that is at our command, to prosecute the present war to a speedy and successful termination, there being only two alternatives left us-freedom, independence and liberty, or forever slavery. We therefore must put forth all our energies to maintain our rights as freemen. Of the ultimate necess of our arms, I have no doubt.

After victory, the first thing to be done is to take such steps as will forever protect us against the aggression of all outsiders, let them come from whatever country they may. Unless something be done our dear-bought victories will agail us but little. Laws should be immediately passed forever prohibiting the emigrating of any man from North of Mason & Dixon's line, now a resident of the North, settling on Southern soil, or trading with our people. Foreigners emigrating from other countries should not be allowed to vote as citizens until they have remained amongst us a sufficient time to become interested in and acquainted with our form of Government. The pay (\$11 per month) of our brave and patriotic sons who have left their homes, and everything near and dear to them, and are now in their country's service, defending our firesides against the Northern Hessians, should be raised to \$15. Should I be vested with the power, I will do all I can to have added \$4 additional to the present pay of all privates in service either as State troops or volunteers. Should my position receive your approval, and I be chosen your representato and protect and defend your interest. Whatever may be your decision, I will bow in humble submission

Your obedient servant, J. H. GOOCH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHN-STON County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-sions, August Term, A. D., 1861. Joanna Rhodes es. John Evans and wife Caroline,

Joseph E. Rhodes, and others. Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Evans and wife Caroline, and Bridgers Price and William H. Webb, defendants in this cause, reside beyoud the limits of this State, it is, therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the Raleigh Register, notifying the above named defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Johnston, at Court House in Smithfield, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not

e granted. Witness, Thomas D. Snead, Clerk of the said Court at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1861. oct 9—w6w THOS. D. SNEAD, C. C. C. oct 9-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHN-STON County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-sions, August Term, A. D., 1861. A. J. K. Rhodes, Joseph E. Rhodes, and others, vs.

John Evans and wife Caroline. Petition for Partition of Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Evans and wife Caroline, defendants in the above entitled cause, reside beyond the limits of this

State, it is, therefore, on motion, ordered that publica-tion be made in the Raleigh Register, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to show cause, f any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners shall not be granted.
Witness, Thomas D. Snead, Clerk of our said Court. at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1861. oct 9—w6w THOS. D. SNEAD, C. C. C.

WIVES AND CHILDREN OF THE tion of the General Assembly, it is made my duty to pay the wives of the officers and men captured at Hatteras, one-half of their pay, and when there is no wife, then to the guardian of the children. It will be necessary for the respective wives to procure a certificate from the Clerk of the County or Superior Court as to their identity as such, upon the production of which to Maj. A. M. Lewis, Paymaster, either in

person or through an agent, authorized in writing, the money will be paid. It will be an act of kindness if their friends in the different counties in the east will aid these good ladies in fixing up their certificates and having them pre-By order of J. G. MARTIN.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. I, 1861—oct 5—wlm

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE HONorable Asa Biggs, Judge of the District Court of North Carolina, the Receiver for the Counties of North Carolina, the Receiver for the Counties of Northampton, Hertferd, Gates and Chowan in said State, I hereby notify every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or controlling, within said Counties, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render to me an account thereof, and, so far as practicable, to pay over the same to me or to place the same in my hands. Any such person wilfully failing to do so shall be guilty of a high mis-demeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not longer than six months, and shall further be liable to be sued by said Confederate States, and subjected to pay double the value of the estate, property or effects of the alien enemy held by him or subject to his control.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confed erate States speedily to give information to me (as is required by law to do) of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the said counties, and of every right and interest therein held, owned and possessed or enyed by or for any such alien enemy.

My Office is at Jackson, Northampton county, N. C.
W. W. PEEBLES, Receiver
oc 23—w6w for the Counties aforesaid. MOR SALE .-- A FEW CONFEDERATE

with the Louis sum of the

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BE

TWEEN GENERAL BUCKNER AND THE HON, J. R. UNDERWOOD. The subjoined correspondence, says the Louis-ville (Bowling Green) Courser, of the 14th, which we have been permitted to publish, will be read with interest. We regard General Buckner's reply to Mr. Underwood as one of the very best documents the campaign has yet brought forth It shows that, so far from being the intelerant man the tory sheets in Kentucky wickedly represent him, General Buckner is disposed to be more tolerant, forbearing, and indulgent than many would

think either proper or prudent: Hon. J. R. Underwood's Letter. FRANKFORT, KY. ,29th Sept., 1861.

GEN. S. B. BUCKNER:
Sir.—I am desirous to return to my family and home as soon as the Legislature adjourns. It has been suggested that, in consequence of my position as representative of the people of Warren county, political motives might induce my arrest by your orders, in case I return home and place myself within your power. I trust you will not consider it improper in me to ask whether, upon my return, you will permit me to remain unmolested with my family to attend to my usual business in Warren and the adjoining counties as an attorney, and then to re-assemble here with the members of the Legislature. It these privileges are conceded and guaranteed to me, I will strictly adhere to and comply with whatever conditions you may prescribe, unless I regard them too onerous. In that event I should not accept your terms, and

hould expect no favor. I hope for a favorable answer, giving me the assurance I desire, and that you will place it in the hands of my wife to be forwarded.

I am, respectfully, your obd't serv't, J. R. UNDERWOOD.

Brigadier General Buckner's Reply. Bowling GREEN, Oct. 4, 1861

To Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD: Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th of September, ult. You write me that, "It has been suggested in consequence of (your) position as representative of the people of Warren county, political motives might induce (your) arrest by (my) orders, in case you return home, and place (yourself) in (my) power." And you ask me "whether upon (your) return (I) will permit (you) to remain unmolested with (your) family, &c., and then to reassemble (at Frankfort) with the members of the Legisla-

If your suggestion in reference to your arrest on political grounds refers to any contemplated. action of mine, it is not justified by anything I have said. I have never yet made a political ar-rest, nor contemplated making one. I regard the practice of such arrests as exercised by the United States authorities, and by some of the authorized armed bands of Kentucky, as at war with every principle of justice, of the Constitution, and of humanity. It is against the unlawful claim of the tive, I pledge myself to do all in my power to attend right to imprison citizens at will that has been with me a chief cause of resisting the tyranny of he Government. In the proclamation published by me at the time of occupying this place, I announced the principles which would guide my conduct. I have adhered implicity to those prin ciples, and have endeavored by my own action to soften, as far as possible, the asperities of the war. I have extended this so far as even to place spies in our midst upon their parole, instead of proceeding against them according to the strict rules of

> If, however, your suggested question refers my proposed future action as a just retaliation for the oppressive and unconstitutional action of the Legislature, there is some reason in your inquiry. On the principle of retaliation, I would before this time I have been justified in adopting the most stringent course in reference to those who, at the cost of civil liberty, have attempted to make Kentucky the instrument of subjugating her own citizens. But I have considered that the holy cause which, in common, I believe, with a large majority of the people of Kentucky, I advocate, does not require for its support the destruction of individual liberty, much less, sir, does it require that a citizen who, like yourself, has been a distinguished servant of the public, should be torn from your friends and your family, and buried in a political dungeon. I do not propose to imitate the impotent cruelties contemplated by the Legislature in support of their unjust and unconstitutional

> As for yourself, sir, you are free to enter, or to leave my lines at your pleasure. I have had no purpose of molesting you, but will cheerfully accord you every protection which I would give to any citizen. The terms on which you can remain leave entirely to your own sense of bonor.

I am sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, S. B. BUCKNER, Brig. Gen'l.

STEEL CANNON .- We saw at the Central Railroad depot, yesterday evening, two admirably constucted steel 12-pounder rifle cannon; made after the manner of Blakely's patent. Each one bere the following inscription: "Fawceit, Preston, & Co., makers, Liverpool, 1861," by which we presume they are domesticated foreign allies .-They are not likely to be half so welcome to the Yankees as they are to us, judging from their looks and the parties who are to handle them. Richmond Examiner.

(FORMERLY HYDE & GOODRICH.)

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LERY and FANCY GOODS. The subscribers, WM. M. GOODRICH, HENRY THOMAS, Jr., and A. B. GRISWOLD, call attention to the change in the style of their firm, which is still conducted by the same partners who have managed its affairs for the last fifteen years, with the same Capital and business facilities as formerly. We shall have always on hand for the inspection of our friends and the public the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line, in the Confederate States.

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wherein ten years experience enables him to guarantee perfect satisfaction. All communications addressed to him at Warrenton will receive prompt attention Refers to Rev. Aldert Smedes and Prof. G. F. Hansen, of St. Mary's College, and Mr. W. J. Palmer Principal of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute, Raleigh; E. E. Parham, J. Wiloox and Professor C. H. Kehr, Warrenton; J. H. Mills, Oxford, N. C.

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