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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MOHNING, NOV. 2, 1861.

THE STATE CONVENTION. In a fortnight from this time, (on the 15th inst.,) the State Convention will re-assemble at the Capitol. Since its recess was taken, most momentous events have transpired .--Since then, the battles of Bull Run, Manassas, Oak Hill, Lexington, Carnefax's Ferry, Cheat Mountain and Leesburg, have been fought, and the result of each conflict has been the crowning of the Southern arms with the laurels of a splendid vietory. As an offset to those signal and repeated successes of our arms, the Yankees can only point to the capture of Hatteras, and the trifling affair of Rich Mountain. When the Convention left here we were but beginning the experiment of maintaining our independence as a Nation. When it returns it will almost find it an accomplished fact.

Since the recess was taken, too, Governor John W. Ellis has paid the debt of Nature, and been called from the scene of his patriotic labors to a better world, leaving the dutics of his office to be discharged by the Honorable Speaker of the Senate:

These events, we hope and presume, will call the attention of the Convention to that anomaly in our State Constitution which countenances and, in fact, provides that in a certain contingency there may be a combination of executive and legislative powers-that the Speaker of the Senate shall be, at one and the same time, Governor of the State. This provision of the Constitution we apprehend to be in direct conflict with the principles of republican representative government, and should be substituted by a clause providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor, without salary, until the contingency shall arise which will impose upon him the disduties of the Gubercharge of the natorial office. We believe that public opinion in the State demands this, or some equivalent remedy for the defect in the present Constitution.

THE TRUE POLICY. The following views of the Hon. J. Perkins, Jr., a member of Congress from Louisiana, in a letter to a friend, which has found its way to the press, indicates the true policy of the South in its intercourse with the North when peace shall be restored. The South must never resume with the North that trade which made the Yankees strong, arrogant and boastful. There is scarcely anything which the South has heretofore purchased from the North that cannot be obtained on bet'er terms, both as to price and quality, from

European markets. European dealers are in the main honest, and commercial honor in Europe is highly valued and sedulously cherished. With the Yankees the precise reverse is the case. If a Yankee can impose a spurious article upon a customer, he congratulates himself on his "cuteness," and retires to rest with the consciousness of having done a good day's work. As to "commercial honor," such words are not to be found in the Yankee vocabulary. The policy, then, is to leave them to themselves; to have, if we can help it, no dealings with them, and let them practice their thieving arts upon each other "Political independence, without commercial independence, will be an abstraction. For some minds it is difficult to realize the fact, that in st-

taining an independent nationality, we are to establish, at the same time, a distinct individuality. Our domestic and foreign policy must not and cannot be, in the nature of circumstances, a mere imitation of that of the old Government, Our true interest requires a closer alliance, through commercial treaties, with European nations than with a rival nation at our side. For me, I desire in the future none but the most restricted and necessary intercourse with the people of the Northern States. We will differ from them in the character of our institutions, in our moral orde, in the habits and feeling of our people, and instead of assimilation, I would encourage not an antagonistic, but an entirely distinct and different de velopment of national character. To this end, should England and France recognize our independence, I would think it wise to discrimminate for a limited period, after the termination of the come. war, in favor of their vessels and manufactured articles. I would not surrender the right, under a commercial treaty, to impose such duties as we please upon foreign importations; but should consider it no loss of self-respect to agree with England or France, in consideration of their exposing themselves to a war with the United States by raising the present blockade, to tax, for a limited period after the termination of the war, articles of Northern manufacture or imports in Northern vessels, 10 or even 20 per cent. bigher than ilar goods of European manufacture. For the last twenty years the Northern States have lived upon the resources of the South. We have paid an annual tribute of millions in support of their fisheries, thus building up for them the marine which now infests our coasts. By a system of navigation laws, we have permitted them to beggar our own maritime ports in building up the great cities of the North. Added to this, under a sentiment of national pride, we have fostered their manufactures at the expense of all other nations. "Under these circumstances, a discrimination against them to the extent of 10 or 20 per cent. would be, in effect, only placing them on an equality with other nations. They live immediately along our border; they understand the character of our wants; our people are in the habit of purchasing from them; our merchants have Mways had credit with them ; our foreign importations have always been made through them, and by agencies in their midst they have credit abroad which we have not yet secured. "Should peace be established to-morrow, without the creation of some such legislative barriers as I have indicated, old channels of trade would revive, agents of Northern manufacturers would infest our cities, a cheap and inferior article of Northern manufacture would preclude the introduction of the superior, substantial European article, and at once and forever prostrate those incipient manufactures, which are now, under the mpulse of patriotism and the public want, springing up in every part of the South. Not can we be properly charged with vindictive feeling in the legislation I propose. Our first action in the pended. Montgomery Congress was to send Commissioners to treat with the Northern States in the most liberal and friendly spirit. Our Commissioners were contemptuously refused an audience. Our next action was to send similar Commissioners to European nations. Should the politeness with which these representatives have been listened to ripen into cordial sympathy and then into actual recognition of our existence as an independent nation, I do not think it would be unwise in us to respond to their friendly disposition by the rmation of treaties of the character 1 have indi-

HUNG. In comformity with the sentence passed upon him at the late term of the Superior CourFof this County, Isham, the slave of Thomas Ferrell, was hung on vesterday at the Rock Quarry, near this City, his offence being the burning of Hayes Store in this County. While under the gallows he made a full confession of his crime, stating that he alons was guilty of the arson. About 2000 persons, we hear, er joyed the luxury of seeing a human being choked to death, and among them we are sorry to say, was no inconsiderable number of white women.

DISTRICT CONVENTION. At a meeting of the delegates of the Ninth

Congressional District, held in the town of Wilkesborough, N. C., on the 22d of October, 1861, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the citizens of said of prisoners at Columbus, the other day .-District in the Congress of the Confederate States of America, and also to nominate a candidate for District Elector for President and Vice President, and candidates for Electors for the State at large, Hon. Burgess S. Gaither was nominated as the candidate for Congress, and Tod R. Caldwell, Esq., as the Presidential Elector for the District.

We are sincerely glad to find the following paragraph in the Petersburg Express of Wednesday:

ABRIVAL OF THE HON. R. K. MEADE .- It gives us great pleasure to announce, upon unquesionable authority, that the Hon. R. K. Meade, ate U.S. Minister to Brazil, has arrived safely in a Southern port. He will no doubt be amongst us in a few days. Where's Lincoln's blockade ?

"ON THE EVB OF STARTLING

EVENTS." Richmond has been for some time "on the

eve of startling events." We should say that it was about time that next day had

THE NEWS, IN BRIEF.

North Carolina has expended for war purposes the sum of \$2,044,522 96.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives publishes a letter in the Lynchburg Virginian, declining any further use of his name as a candidate for a seat in the Con-

federate Congress.

When Gen. Lovell arrived in New Orleans, by

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

The Memphis Appeal, of the 24th instant, has the following :

We learn by passengers from Columbus, that an xchange of prisoners took place at that point on Wednesday lass. A Federal boat, under a flag of truce, came down from Cairo, and after anchoring in the middle of the river, was visitby the Confederate officers, when an exchange was proposed by the Federalists, which was acceded to by Generals Polk and Pillow, upon the apparently unequal terms of permitting the unconditional release of sixteen Federal prisoners for the extension of a like favor to three Confederate soldiers, who had been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy. The interview is said to have been an agreeable one, the Federal bost having been courteously (?) escorted without our lines by one of our own ves-

A HAPPY REPLY. .

From the Memphis Appeal, of the 25th, we copy the following:

An incident is related as having occurred beween the officials engaged in the exchang Aft r the preliminaries were arranged, a repast was partaken of, during which one of the Federal officers, rising, proposed "The memory of George Washington." The company instantly rose, when Gen. Polk responded," "The memory of George Washington, the first rebel." The toast, our in formant says, was drunk in ominous silence by the Federal officers who were present. The story is too good not to be true, or to be lost.

AN ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

We copy the following from the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, of the 25th :

We have announced that an attempt was made to burn the railroad bridge, a short distance this side of Clarksville, last week. The Jeffersonian gives information of another outrage, by which on Saturday night last, a train of twenty-five cars, containing soldiers, was thrown off the track near Budd's Creek, and a short time since a large log was placed on the track. The villains who commitsuch outrages adthis should be ferretted out and brought to summary punishment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian, says that read with interest : an accident occurred in that place, a few days since, at the funeral of Capt. Beaumont, which for a short time produced some confusion and no little alarm. A musket, in the hands of Mr. Joshua Rice, bursted, and without doing any serious injury, inflicted some quite painful wounds about the head of Dr. Acree. Mr. Rice's hands were also somewhat inju red.

HON. W. A. LAKE.

This gentleman, lately killed in a duel a few days ago, had more than twenty years been a member of Christ Church, Episcopalian, in Vicksburg. The vestry passed resolutions expressive of regret at his loss. One of them reads as follows: "That deploring the death of Mr. Lake," and regarding it as a personal calamity that has befallen each one of us, we deem the occasion an

appropriate one to express our solemn condemion of that code of honor to whose false teachings our lamented friend fall a sacrifice. COMMENDABLE PURPOSE & CONFEDERATE GENE-

the position toward us that our Government now takes toward the Southern rebels-refusing to exchange prisoners-but soon abandoned it; and upon committed into military custody at Fort exchanges afterward became frequent. But did not England all the while, with true British pertinacity and valour, continue her endeavours to subdue us ? Had she succeeded and crushed us this prisoner, after due inquiry, was released from n our national infancy, our Michigan friends inquire, 'would the fuct of having exchanged prisoners with us have altered the fact of England's success, or made us a nation despite of that success? If we crush out the rebels, as we mean to do, 'the exchange of prisoners will not make the rebels Confederacy a nation ; and, it we do not crush them, they will become a nation whether we exchange prisoners or not.""

We deem it due, alike to the subject and to the estimable citizens who have addressed themselves to us, that their complaints and their hopes shall have, as we now give them, free uttarance.

The Boston Courier says the following petition is being circulated and signed in that State :

"To the President and Cabinet of the United States : We, the undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully pray that the Government take some immediate measures to procure the exchange or release from imprisonment of those soldiers of the Federal army now held as prisoners of war by the rebels."

The Yankees will be compelled to knock under on the prisoner question. It would have been better for them to start right; but experience is teaching them properly.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE BE-LORD LYONS.

The following correspondence between Lord Lyons, representing the Government of Her Britanic Majesty near the Government of the United States, and Mr. Secretary Seward, representing Lincoln's Kingdom, touching the military arrests of two British subjects on the ground of their alleged complicity in the existing rebellion of the Southern States against the Constitution and authority of the Federal Government, as unjustly administered by Abe Lincoln, cannot fail to be

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

Sir : Her Majesty's Government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Mr. Patrick and Mr. Rahming, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest; and although they had learnt from a telegraphic dispatch from me that Mr. Patrick had been released, they could not but regard the matter as one requiring their very serius consideration.

Her Majesty's Government perceive that when British subjects, as well as American citizens, are arrested, they are immediately transferred to a military prison, and that the military authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ of habeas corpus. Her Majesty's Government conceive that this practice is directly opposed to the maxim of the Constitution of the United States, "that no person halt be deprived of life, liberty, or property with-

"England, in the war of the Revolution, took | cannon to Wilmington, in North Carolina, for the use of the rebels, and inquired what he should do with the prisoner. J. C. Rahming was there-Lafavette, under a mandate from the Secretary of State. This commitment was made on the 2d day of September. On the 17th of that month custody on his executing a bond in the penalty of \$2,500, with a condition that he should thereafter bear true allegiance to the United Sta'es, and do no act hostile or injurious to them while remain. ing under their protection.

I have to regret that, after so long an official intercourse between the Governments of the United States and Great Britsin, it should be necessary now to inform her Msjesty's Ministers that all executive proceedings, whether of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of State, are, unless disavowed or revoked by the President, proceedngs of the President of the United States.

Certainly it is not necessary to announce to the British Government now that an insurrection, attended by civil and even social war, was existing in the United States when the proceedings which I have thus related took place. But it does seem necessary to state for the information of that Government that Congress is by the Con-stitution invested with no executive power or responsibility whatever, and, on the contrary, that he President of the United States is, by the Constitution and laws, invested with the whole executive power of the Government, and charged with the supreme direction of all municipal or ministerial civil agents, as well as of the whole land and naval forces of the Union, and that, invested with those ample powers, he is charged by the Constitution and laws with the absolute duty TWEEN SECRETARY SEWARD AND of suppressing insurrection as well as of preventing and repelling invasion; and that for these purposes he constitutionally exercises the right of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, whenever

and wheresoever and in whatseever extent the public safety, endangered by treason or invasion in arms, in his judgment requires.

The proceedings of which the British Government complain were taken upon information conveyed to the President by legal police authorities of the country, and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of freedom in just the extent that in view of the perils of the State he deemed necessary. For the exercise of that discretion he, as well as his advisers, among whom are the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, is responsible by law before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable also to the judgment of his countrymen, and

the enlightened opinion of the civilized world. A candid admission contained in your letter reieves me of any necessity for showing that the two persons named therein were neither known nor supposed to be British subjects when the proceedings occurred, and that in every case subjects of her Majesty residing in the United States, and under their protection, are treated during the present troubles in the same manner, and with no reater or less rigor, than American citizens.

The military prison which was used for the emporary detention of the suspected parties is a fort constructed and garrisoned for the public defence. The military officer charged with their custody has declined to pay obedience to the writ of habeas corpus, but the refusal was made in dience to an express direction in the exercise of his functions as Commander-in-Chief of all the land and naval forces of the United States. Although it is not very important, it certainly is not entirely irrelevant to add. that, so far as I am informed, no writ of habeas corpus was attempted to be served, or was even sued out or applied for in behalf of either of the persons named ; although in a case not dissimilar the writ of habeas corpus was issued out in favor of another British subject, and was disobeyed by direction of the President. The British Government have candidly conceded, in the remonstrance before me, that even in this country, so remarkable for so long an enjoyment by its people of the highest immunities of personal freedom, war, and especially civil war, cannot be conducted exclusively in the forms and with the dilatory remedies provided by municipal laws, which are adequate to the preservation of public order in a time of peace. Treason always operates, if possible, by surprise, and prudence and humanity, therefore, equally require that violence concocted in secret shall be prevented, if practicable, by unusual and vigorous precaution. am fully aware of the inconveniences which result from the practice of such precaution, em-barrassing communities in social life, and affectng, perhaps, trade and intercourse with foreign nations But the American people, after having tried in every way to avert civil war, have accepted it at last as a stern necessity. The chief interest, while it lasts, is not the enjoyments of society, or the profits of trade, but the saving of national life. That life saved, all the other blessings which attend it will speedily return, with greater assu-rance of continuance than ever before. The safety of the whole people has become, in the present emergency, the supreme law, and so long as the danger shall exist, all classes of society equally, the denizen and the citizen, cheerfully acuiesce in the measures which that law prescribes. This Government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown or justice of the deference which her Majesty pays to them. Nevertheless the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanations of the Consti-tution of the United States, espcially when the Constitution, thus expounded, would leave upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the existing insurrection, while it would transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable power to be employed for that purpose. Moreover, these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the spirit, of the Constitution itself. He must be allowed, therefore, to prefer and be governed by the view of our organic national law which, while it will enable him to execute his great trust with complete success, re-ceives the sanction of the highest authorities of our own country, and is sustained by the general consent of the people, for whom alone that Con-stitution was established. I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your lordship a renewed assurance of my very

What other subjects will occupy the attention of the Convention, we do not presume to surmise. It is in the main composed of as able and patriotic men as can be found in any State, and we trust with confidence to its wisdom for the proper disposition of any question pertaining to North Carolina's welfare and honor which may arise.

THE MILITIA OF NEW HANOVER & BRUNSWICK COUNTIES.

We are requested by Gen. Anderson, comman der of Coast Defences, to state that he has called on the civil authorities of the above counties for the assembling of the militis of Brunswick county at Smithville; and of New Hanover at Wilmington, without delay. Every man is requested to bring such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and come quick .- Wilmington Jour-

Speculating on the contingency of an attack upon Wilmington by the Yankees, the Journal makes some sensible remarks on the policy to be pursued in relation to the Railroad. It says the effect of destroying the Railroad would be to isolate all that section of the State, and out it off from succor, while the Yankees would have an outlet by the sea. It therefore advises that as little of the rolling stock as possible should be kept at Wilmington, and that arrangements be made to take up such portions of the track as may be deemed necessary to arrest the progress of the Yankees, and deposit the rails in some convenient place in the interior, so that they may be relaid, and thus keep the Road under the control of its managers.

MORE YANKEE PRISONERS SENT TO THE SOUTH.

Two hundred and ten of the Yankee prisoners taken at the battle of Leesburg were carried through this place yesterday morning on their way to winter quarters in Columbia Among them were two boys, greatly under the age at which they should have been exposed to the rigors of a campaign, or the hazards of the battle field. There are some five hundred more of the Yankees taken at Leesburg still in Richmond. And yet, the Yankee accounts represent their total loss at the battle, of killed and prisoners, at six hundred !! If the Yankees were as expert at fighting as they are at lying, they could conquer the world in arms,

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Information has reached this city that at the election in the 2nd Regiment N. C. Volunteers, stationed near Norfolk, Arrington received a heavy majority over Mesars. Venable and Turner. The vote for Mr. Gooch is not given.

"We owe, Sergeant, a duty to our country ; and we serve God and our country both, when we strengthen the hands of its defenders."

"That's a valliant speech, young lady, and it's a noble speech," said Horse Shoe, with an ear-nest emphasis. "I have often told the Major that the women of this country had as honest thoughts about this here war, and was as warm for our cause as the men ; and some of them, perhaps, a little warmer. They could be pitted against the women of any part of the squeous globe, in bear-ing and forbearing both, when it is for the good of the country."-Horse Shoe Robinson.

cated."

The compliment paid by honest and brave Horse Shoe to the women of '76 is eminently applicable to their Southern female descendants of the present day. In the struggle now raging for liberty, the women of the South are most nobly holding up the hands of its defenders. Although their sex forbids their appearance in battle, they in innumerable ways provide for the health and comfort of our soldiers on the battle field, and many a Yankee is made to stagger or bite the dust by a blow from an arm nerved with the consciousness that woman's smiles will welcome the return of the victor from the battle field. or her tears bewail his death upon it.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS. Messrs. Arrington, Gooch and Turner, candidates for Congress in this District, addressed the people of Raleigh, at the Court House, on Wednesday evening.

James G. Burr has been chosen Cashier of the Gan. Bragg, commander of the Confederate Bank of Cape Fear, at Wilmington, to fill the vaned by the death of Henry R. Sav-

his own request, he was not saluted. He said : Gentlemen, keep your powder dry and spend it on the enemy."

Samuel H. Boyd, Esq., of Rockingham, has seen elected to the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt Thomas Slade, now in the army.

Gen. Van-Dorn has been made the recipient of superb war-steed, magnificently caparisoned, as

an evidence of the admiration and gratitude of the people of Texas. Miss Florence Nightingale, the soldiers friend

so seriously ill as to preclude all hope of her ecovery.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin reports seven failures and suspensions in Boston, five in New York, four in Philadelphia, and twenty-five in other places-a total of forty-one for the past

A duel occurred in New Orleans, on Wednes lay last, between two white women, in which one of the combatants was severely injured .-They fought with bowie-knives.

St. John's College, located at Annapolis, Md., venerable institution of learning, has been sus-

We see that the Governors of Obio and Indina have issued addresses to the women of their States, appealing to them to furnish blankets and clothing for the volunteers. The Federal Government has advised them of their inability to furnish any more blankets, the supply at the North being entirely exhausted.

THE DEPARTURE OF OUR MINISTERS. MESSRS, SLIDELL AND MASON.

The New Orleans Delta has the following in relation to the departure of Mesars. Slidell and Mason, Confederate States Ministers to France and England:

Our Ministers, John Slidell and James M. Mason, with their secretaries and families, started from Charleston on last Friday for Europe, having experienced no difficulty in evading the blockaders in a fast steamer. Several statements have been made in regard to the departure of these gentlemen, which were not exactly correct, and some doubt has been expressed as to the fact .--They did not go in the Nashville, as stated in a Petersburg paper, and it is not a matter of much interest how they got off; but that they did depart, and that they were not pursued by the enemy's ships, and that they are now far beyond their reach, may be surmised by our readers as certain-

The C.S. Minister to France (Hon. John Slidell) is en route for his port, and will, without doubt, arrive at Paris by the end of October. N. O. Bee.

MR. YANCEY .- Hon. W. L. Yancey has written a letter from London to the editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, saying that if elected letter concludes as follows :

If I cannot finish my mission here, or shall not be honorably recalled before the 1st January, 1 shall ask the President to recall me. I came here reluctantly, at his request-at great personal and pecuniary sacrifice-which I cannot continue longer than then, as long as the country has so many able men who can supply the vacancy to be made by my retirement.

PROMOTIOMS .- We learn that Col. Louis T. Wigfall, of Texas, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of the Provisional Army, and will command a Texas brigade.

A woman residing in Memphis, whose husband is a volunteer in Gen. Pillow's command, recently wrote him that she had not received any assistance from the city authorities, and added that she did know how herself and children could get along. The contents of the letter having reached

Gen. Pillow, he addressed a letter to the Memphis press in which he states that unless the families of the volunteers under him are property taken care of, he will release all such as have families dependent upon them.

COTTON LEAVING THE COAST.

The Montgomery Mail is informed that four steamers are running from Columbus, Ga., to Apalachicola, bringing all the cotton from that point to the interior landings. There are about 8,000 bales at Apalachicola.

HON. C. J. FAULKNER.

The Berryville (Va.) Conservator says : We learn that Hon. A. R. Boteler has been en deavoring to secure the release of Hon. C. J Faulkner from his incarceration at Fort Lafavette and that negotiations are now being made that are likely to result in his restoration to his family and friends.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Northern press continue to urge an exchange of prisoners. The New York World puts the subject in the following forcible manner :

On no subject connected with the rebellion is public sentiment more decided than in urging the Government to take immediate measures for an exchange of prisoners. We are receiving evidence of general concurrence in our positions from private sources, as well as through the public press, to an extent which indicates extreme disappointment at the non-accomplishment of the object. The tardiness of the Administration in this matter, however it may be justified, is incomprehensible to the multitudes who are either rush-

ing to arms or sustaining those who are in arms for the national defence. One of the latest manifestations of the public sentiment reaches us from prominent men in

Michigan, including some of the most honored names of the Peninsula. Such an expression from such estimable sources deserves more than ordinary consideration. The general sense of right is quickened in these remonstrances by particular sympathy for the gallant Col. Wilcox and other Michigan volunteers, yet groaning in the comfort-less prisons of the South. "When will this question be settled ?" they emphatically inquire "Three hundred thousand volunteers now in the field desire to know, as their friends desire to know, what shall be their fate in case of capture by the enemy ? whether indefinite imprisonment in rebel dungeons, or honorable exchange, affording opportunity for future service to their

While repudiating the idea that such exchange would be an "implied recognition of the rebel Confederacy," they assert that even granting this position, which they do not, the Government has slready sanctioned other acts of equal significance. They refer, for examples out of many such acts, to the terms of capitulation at Fort Sumter-to the sending and receiving flags of truce-to the by the Legislature as Confederate Senator from exchange of prisoners by the opposing Generals gust last. Alabama, he would serve in that capacity. His in Missouri-to the course of General Butler in Represe receiving, and that of the Government in treating. the Hatteras garrison as prisoners of war-and

federacy. "Will it be practicable," they ask, "to hang as traitors the two thousand prisoners we now have, with all the multitudes we shall have ?" "Will it be expedient to retain all we capture? Or shall we adopt the battle cry of 'no prisoners,' and thus settle the question, leaving the rebels to retaliate by hanging or shooting our volunteers like dogs?" If not this, then let us have a fair

out due process of law."

Her Majesty's Government are willing, however, to make every allowance for the hard necessities of a time of internal trouble; and they would not have been surprised if the ordinary securities of personal liberty had been temporarily suspended, nor would they have complained if British subjects falling under suspicion had suffered from the consequences of that suspicion.

But it does not appear that Congrees has sanctioned in this respect any departure from the due course of law; and it is in these circumstances that the Law Officers of the Crown have advised her Majesty's Government that the arbitrary arrests of British subjects are illegal.

So far as appears to her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State of the United States exercises, upon the upon the reports of spice and informers, the power of depriving British subjects of their liberty, of retaining them in prison, or liberating them, by his own will and pleasure.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but regard this despotic and arbitrary power as inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, at variance with the treaties of amity subsisting between the two nations, and as tending to prevent the resort of British subjects to the United States for

purposes of trade and industry. Her Majesty's Government have therefore felt bound to instruct me to remonstrate against such irregular proceedings, and to say that, in their opinion, the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient humble servant. LYONS.

To the Hon. William H. Seward, &c.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, Oct. 14, 1861. My Lord :- I have the honor to acknowlede

your lordship's note of the present date. [Here follows a minute recapitulation of the po-

sitions assumed by Lord Lyons which being almost word for wordt he letter of the British Minister.

we deem it unnecessary to publish it.] The facts in regard to the two persons named

in your note are as follows: Communications from the regular police of the country to the Executive at Washington showed that disloyal persons in the State of Alabama were conducting treasonable correspondence with Con-federates, British subjects, and American citizens, in Europe, aimed at the overthrow of the Federal Union by armed forces actually in the field and besieging the Capital of the United States. A portion of this correspondence, which was intercepted, was addressed to the firm of Smith & Patrick, brokers, long established and doing business in the city of New York. It appeared that this firm had a branch at Mobile, that the partner, Smith, is a disloyal citizen of the United States, and that he was in Europe when the treasonable papers were sent from Mobile, addressed through the house of Smith & Patrick, in New York. On receiving

this information Wm. Patrick was arrested and committed into custody at Fort Lafayette by an order of the Secretary of War of the United States, addressed to the police of the city of New York. These proceedings took place on the 28th of Au-

Representations were thereupon made to the Secretary of State by friends on the part of Mr. Patrick to the effect that notwithstanding his associations he was personally loyal to this Government, and that he was ignorant of the treasonable nature of the correspondence which was being carried on through the mercantile house of which he was a member. Directions were thereupon given by the Secretary of S ate to a proper agent to inquire into the correctness of the facts thus presented, and this inquiry resulted in the estab-lishment of their truth. Mr. William Patrick was thereupon promptly released from custody by direction of the Secretary of State. This release

occurred on the 13th day of September last. On the second day of September the Superinten-dent of Police in the city of New York informed South Carolina forces in the Army of the Poto-mac, has been promoted to the rank of Major General, and it is stated that Col. Kershaw will be made a Brigadiar General

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. The Right Hon. Lord Lyons, &c.

THE LATE GEN. GRAYSON .-- Gen. Grayson , who died in Tallahasse, on the 21st of October, had but recently been appointed to the command of the Confederate forces in Florida. His remains were sent to New Orleans for interment.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR .- Two brothers, one living in Portsmouth, N. H., the other in New Orleans, owned four ships. The Southern brother isted on two of the ships the Confederate flag, and the vessels were captured by the United States Navy. The Northern brother hoisted on two of the ships the Stars and Stripes, and those vessels were captured by the Southern privateers.

JOHN MAUNDER'S MARBLE WORKS, RALEIGH, N. C.

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones,

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country

to the recognition of Kentucky "neutrality" be-tween our Government and the Southern Con-

and prompt exchange. Let the great evil no longer continue. "In the name of heaven," they exclaim, "let us promptly have a rule of action-Brigadier General Bonham, commanding the an open, known rule-by which our volunteering

