The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXII — RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862. — NO 35

The Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace
Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1862.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

We take the following very sensible article from the Petersburg *Express*. It is a very significant fact, that while we rarely hear of a vessel running into our ports with a cargo of merchandize being captured, we very frequently hear of the capture of vessels running out with cargoes of cotton. In this manner, the injury of the blockade to the North is very much mitigated, while it is felt in all its rigor by the South. As long as the Yankees, through the medium of Nassau, can exchange their merchandize at enormous prices for Southern cotton, they will be very well content to maintain the blockade. What has become of that spirit of patriotism which would destroy the cotton rather than see it fall into Yankee hands? If it has fallen to sleep, we hope legislative steps will be taken to awaken it:

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

That the importation of guns, ammunition and army stores into Southern ports is beneficial to us, cannot be denied. We owe much of the efficiency of our military forces to supplies of the above indispensable articles which have been received from abroad by numerous arrivals of steamers in our harbors which have "run the blockade," as the phrase is. By this means we have, to a considerable extent, been enabled to operate in the field with the brilliancy of success that has marked all the pitched battles we have been engaged in.

But this business of running the blockade, which during the first year of the war was so conducted as to be of the greatest profit to the Confederate cause, and of the least gain to the Yankees, has assumed of late a somewhat opposite character, and, as it is now pursued, promises to be more advantageous to our enemy than to ourselves, unless it can be kept in its proper limits.—We have been frequently struck in the last few months with the fact, that a large majority of captures by the blockading vessels have been of *outward* bound steamers, with cargoes of cotton, whilst it has been very rarely that an *inward* bound one was seized.

Nassau is now one of the busiest commercial towns on the South Atlantic waters, and has been made so by the circumstance of its extremely advantageous position, as a neutral port, being equally convenient to New York, Savannah, Charleston and Liverpool. It has become, therefore, the centre of a vast contraband trade not only between Europe and the South, but between the latter and the *North*. The Yankees want cotton just as much as we want arms, munitions, &c., with which vessels that run into Southern harbors are nearly all loaded. The blockaders know this, and they know also that a cargo of cotton in New York or Boston is worth at least five times more than a cargo of foreign goods. Hence it is, we believe, that *inward* bound vessels are suffered to run the blockade in numerous instances in order that they may load with cotton and then be captured when they come out. This seems to us to be an almost irresistible inference from the fact we have stated, that most of the captures lately have been of steamers attempting to return to Europe freighted with cotton. Moreover, there is strong reason to believe that many articles are shipped regularly from New York and Boston to Nassau for reshipment to Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, and Mobile, there to be auctioned off on Nassau account, *sub rosa*, at the enormous prices now paid for almost every description of goods, payable in Confederate money, which is instantly invested in cotton that is pretty sure to find its way through the blockading fleet to *Nassau*, whence it goes in a Yankee bottom to New York or Boston, where it brings nearly as enormous prices as the goods auctioned off in Charleston.—Thus the Northern adventurer, if he succeeds in getting his goods safely to Charleston and his cotton to Nassau, realizes two immense profits from his enterprise—enough to tempt the cupidity of such Mammon worshippers as Yankee capitalists into the wholesale contraband operations which are evidently going on on their account in the Bahama waters. Whoever will examine the auction catalogues of goods publicly sold in Charleston or Wilmington, will discover many articles of obviously Northern manufacture, and which were evidently shipped from a Northern port.

Now, if this be the true state of things, it is plain that the South is more injured than benefited by the safe arrival in her ports of these cargoes from Nassau, and we think that the Government ought to do something to remedy the evil. As long as the Yankees can get our cotton, the war will continue; and, therefore, every avenue through which they can collusively procure it from our coast should be sealed up. We are sorry to think that there are men in the South—yes, even in Charleston—who will sell their cotton to the agents of speculators, although they may know that it will find its way to Boston via Nassau.—We have no objection to steamers direct from *Europe*, loaded with what our army and people absolutely need, running the blockade—nor have we any objection to such steamers doing the same thing upon their *return to Europe* with whatever cargoes they may be filled with. It is this trade through *Nassau* between the South and *New York* that we take exception to, and having expressed our views of it, we hope that something will be done to put a stop to it.

A RICH CORPORATION.

We take the following from the Petersburg *Express*:

THE CITY'S SHARE.—The President of the Petersburg Railroad Company invites the stockholders to call upon the Treasurer and receive "a dividend." This dividend, we presume, is about 10 cent. for the last three months. As the city owns between fifty-five hundred and six thousand shares of stock in this company, we imagine the Treasurer will have the pleasure of filling a check for a pretty large amount. We understand that, when this dividend shall be paid into the public treasury, the city will have received, this year, upwards of $172,000 as its share of the profits of this railroad. Verily, when our financial affairs are in such prime order, our city taxes should be proportionably reduced. And next year, if this condition of prosperity lasts, we should be relieved from city taxes altogether.

But for the exertions of an individual, who, on this occasion, shall be nameless, and the late Francis E. Rives, no such dividends as are now pouring into the treasury of the Cockade would have been received, as the Journals of the Virginia Legislature for the Session of '49–'50 will show.

The check of the Chamberlain of the City for $10,000, payable to the order of the aforesaid individual, who, on the present occasion, shall, as aforesaid, be nameless, would not give any offence to the individual aforesaid, who, rather than create any difficulty in the premises, would, on application, give up his name, and thus enable the Chamberlain to "put the right name in the right place."

THE SIZE OF OUR ARMY.

We find in the Richmond *Enquirer* the following communication on this subject, which we admit contains some sensible suggestions, but from the writer's defensive policy we dissent in *toto*. Nor do we believe that Lincoln's draft will have the effect he anticipates. At least, it will be infinitely better for us to prepare for them now, in the belief that the public sentiment of the North will sustain the Lincoln Government, than to wait until the 600,000 men are organized, drilled, and ready to be hurled upon us, before we begin to prepare. We are afraid that the views of this writer are those of the President, in which case we may look forward next year to a repetition of the disasters of the past year. Doubtless what the writer says in reference to our inability to maintain large armies in the field may be true, but he should remember that we now have not only to maintain our own armies, but that our invaded country has to maintain the armies of the enemy, and it is for the purpose of stopping this one-sided operation that we advocate a war of invasion. Let our armies march into the enemy's country, and force him to maintain them as well as his own.—He has set us the example of subsisting his armies upon the people invaded, and the people of the North would have no right to complain should we follow the example set by their own authorities:

For the Enquirer.

STATE OF THE WAR.

Messrs. Editors:—Until recently the signs of the times were indicative of no great advantage gained by the Confederates, and the eye was turned in search of some ray of light betokening peace in prospect. And it would seem that nothing more in favor of the South could have happened than Lincoln's call for conscripts. It may be considered the breaking of the back bone of the war at the North. Nothing better could have happened, unless it were the call for 1,000,000 instead of 600,000 men. So long as foreigners carried on the war, and the native population in the New England States were left at home, it was all very well. Now all alike have to enlist, and the muttering thunder already begins to roll. Lincoln's defeats have excited him to hasty action and he cannot recover from its effects on the Northern population. President Davis has little left him to do but to maintain the defensive and let the corrosive work among the Federals. The fall elections will reveal the virus hews. And in connection herewith, it is with regret we see the "Dispatch" and "Express" raising the cry for more Conscripts, increasing the army to so weighty a mass as to break down the Government. For it will be found the number of rangers we expect to organize will insure more success than double their number of ordinary troops. Hence, by properly massing the army already in the field, and picketing our coast well, everything will work well enough.

Where small armies will do, it cannot be prudent to attempt large ones, especially situated as the South is, with a scarcity of the necessaries of life, and totally unable to redress the grievance of a famine by drawing supplies from abroad. We must *support* the army as well as *raise* it; and if the wild dreaming of the "Dispatch" is followed, calling from labor all from 35 to 50 or 55, with a constant reduction of the slave labor, we shall find, before January, corn $10 per barrel, flour $30 and bacon $1 per lb.—and no Confederacy can stand such prices. The complaining we hear occasionally now would, in that event, break out in thunder, and blight the prospect before our President with his plan of concentration of force and defensive action.

And if the seaboard is approached more inwardly, the militia can be called out to defend our property. And this will be the only kind of warfare waged hereafter by Lincoln, seeking the weakening of the South by reducing its slave labor; and bear in mind no large army can so well prevent this as rangers, properly active.

There are two ways to break down a Government—too large an army and too small an army.—We cannot support a larger one without danger at home. The late Conscript act was unpopular, and a new one will increase the disaffection, and it will be more prudent to let well enough alone. Let it be hoped that nothing rash may be done by Congress, when we are getting on so well.

G.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

We publish to-day the Governor's Proclamation, announcing the election as Governor of North Carolina of Zebulon B. Vance. We also publish the official vote of all the counties, with the exception of some ten or twelve, which have not been heard from. It will be seen that the vote is a very thin one, but little more than one half of the usual vote having been cast.

SALT SPRING DISCOVERED.

The Iredell Express States that Col. T. C. Land, of Wilkes county, has discovered a Salt Spring, which flows from a fissure in a rock, about 20 miles west of Wilkesboro', in a stream the size of a man's finger, and is never-failing. Col. Land thinks the fountain a tributary of the Salt Springs in Virginia. He has made salt from the water.—We call the attention of our State authorities to the matter, and hope that steps will be taken to test the value of this discovery.

THE LADIES' GUNBOAT.—In compliance with the wishes of the ladies of South Carolina, the Secretary of the Navy has consented that the iron-clad Confederate gunboat, recently launched at Charleston, shall be called "*The Palmetto State*."

GENERAL HUGER.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the correspondence between Generals Lee, Johnson, Huger and the Secretary of War, in reference to the evacuation of Norfolk, from which it appears that General Huger was opposed to the evacuation of that place. In a letter to General Lee, dated Norfolk, May 3rd, he says: "My idea is, that abandoning this place is abandoning Virginia, and it would be better to sacrifice every man of us than to give it up." General Huger also publishes a card in the *Enquirer* in reference to his conduct in the battle of the Seven Pines, from which it appears that the reason he failed to engage the enemy in that fight was, he did not receive orders to do so. We think the General makes a rather lame apology for his inaction in that memorable fight, but as we do not wish to do him injustice, we will publish his card, and let that speak for itself:

For the Enquirer.

A CARD.

RICHMOND, Aug. 23, 1862.

In General Johnston's official report of the battle of "Seven Pines," I am censured for not having my division in position at an earlier hour. This was impossible. That there was a delay I admit and regret, but it was caused by the sudden rise of a stream upon which the troops were encamped, and the stream had to be bridged. Gen. Longstreet's troops got the road at the crossing first, and my troops had to wait until his got over. After that there was no delay beyond the time required for so many troops to cross. I met General Longstreet at the headquarters of Gen. D. H. Hill; I asked him which of us was the senior, as I did not know; he replied that he was. I told him if he knew it, that was sufficient.—From the records in the Adjutant General's office, I find he was mistaken. I was the senior.—He directed me to proceed down the Charles City road to a designated position, and sent three brigades of his division (Wilcox's, Colston's and Pryor's) with the three of my division, and there await his orders. We all marched together, and arrived at the point designated before 4 o'clock, and could have moved to any part of the field that afternoon had I had orders to do so. Soon after getting into position Gen. Longstreet sent for the three brigades of his division, and a short time afterwards sent for General Armistead's brigade of my division. These troops were engaged on Saturday afternoon. If these troops could be engaged, the rest of my division could have been engaged also had I received orders. Late that evening I was directed by General Longstreet to send General Mahone's brigade early the next morning to report to General D. H. Hill. The next morning I was directed to conduct General Blanchard's brigade to a position left of the Williamsburg road, and about 3 o'clock I was ordered to conduct it to the front and report it to Major General D. H. Hill. Thus by General Longstreet's orders were these three brigades of my command taken from me one by one. I can only hope such treatment was required by the exigency of the service. On the 12th of June, two days after the date of General Longstreet's reports, he published a general order in which he states: "At the publication of general order No. 18, from these headquarters, dated June 2d, the extent of the service of Major General Huger's division was not understood. That division is entitled, to its share of the honors of the day." He also ordered that "Seven Pines" be inscribed upon the standards of the 12th, 14th and 41st Regiments Virginia Volunteers and the 3d Regiment Alabama Volunteers. I applied to the War Department on the 26th of July for Gen. Longstreet's report. I only received it on the 19th of August. To this official report I have asked for a proper enquiry, to which I am entitled. The regulations of the army very properly prohibit the publication of official correspondence. This is the reason why I have not refuted, through the press, the various reports it has pleased Madam Rumor to circulate.

It could be clearly shown how mistaken rumors generally are; and, while my hands, are thus tied, is it fair, by incorrect reports to destroy the reputation of a fellow-citizen?

BENJ. HUGER,
Major General.

While the General has his hand in, we hope he will also give the public his reason, if he has any, for failing to assist our forces on Roanoke Island, and also state why it was he suffered McClellan to escape from him in the late battles near Richmond. It is currently reported and generally believed that had Gen. Huger done his duty in this last instance, McClellan's whole army would have been annihilated.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. POPE—HIS FORMER ORDER QUALIFIED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Mountain, Va.,
August 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 19.

The Major General commanding discovers with great dissatisfaction that General Order, No. 5, requiring that the troops in this command be subsisted on the country in which their operations are conducted, has either been entirely misinterpreted or grossly abused by many of the officers and soldiers of this command. It is to be distinctly understood that neither officer nor soldier has any right whatever, under the provisions of that order, to enter the house, molest the persons or disturb the property of any citizen whatsoever.

Whenever it is necessary or convenient for the subsistence of the troops, provisions, forage, and such other articles as may be required, will be taken possession of and used, but every seizure must be made solely by the order of the commanding officer of the troops then present, and by the officer of the department through which the issues are made. Any officer or soldier who shall be found to have entered the house or molested the property of any citizen, will be severely punished. Such acts of pillage and outrage are disgraceful to the army, and have neither been contemplated nor authorized by any orders whatsoever.—The perpetrators of them, whether officers or soldiers, will be visited with a punishment which they will have reason to remember; and any officer or soldier absent from the limits of his camp, found in any camp whatever, without a written pass from his division or brigade commander, will be considered a pillager and treated accordingly.

Army corps commanders will immediately establish mounted patrols, under charge of commissioned officers, which shall scour the whole country for five miles around their camps at least once a day, and at different hours, to bring into their respective commands all persons absent without proper authority, or who are engaged in any interruption of citizens living in the country and commanding officers of regiments or smaller separate commands will be held responsible that neither officers nor men shall be absent from camp without proper authority.

By command of Maj. Gen. Pope.

R. O. SELFRIDGE, A. A. G.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Z. B. Vance.	Wm. Johnston
Alleghany,	227	12
Alamance,	970	173
Alexander,	749	115
Anson,	826	108
Ashe,	648	15
Beaufort,	534	102
Bertie,	525	105
Bladen,	332	344
Brunswick,	316	204
Buncombe,	1323	274
Burke,	886	239
Cabarrus,	537	504
Caldwell,	838	40
Camden,	127	13
Caswell,	540	270
Catawba,	605	555
Chatham,	1518	127
Clay,	279	38
Cleaveland,	523	575
Columbus,	297	496
Craven,	117	113
Cumberland,	1015	364
Currituck,	31	14
Davidson,	1368	162
Davie,	736	132
Duplin,	100	961
Edgecombe,	113	508
Forsythe,	1371	244
Franklin,	525	378
Gaston,	379	427
Granville,	942	445
Greene,	330	144
Guilford,	1977	74
Halifax,	451	538
Harnett,	414	204
Henderson,	1208	82
Hertford,	190	51
Hyde,	287	15
Iredell,	1544	161
Jackson,	604	117
Johnston,	1000	194
Jones,	63	29
Lenoir,	267	140
Lincoln,	605	367
McDowell,	728	104
Madison,	619	185
Martin,	282	230
Mecklenburg,	425	1335
Moore,	1060	120
Montgomery,	727	18
Nash,	317	282
New Hanover,	287	1237
Northampton,	385	299
Onslow,	342	293
Orange,	1451	372
Pasquotank,	163	20
Perquimons,	85	13
Person,	559	191
Pitt,	649	229
Randolph,	1357	55
Richmond,	634	97
Robeson,	931	320
Rockingham,	569	273
Rowan,	1345	407
Rutherford,	1147	257
Sampson,	463	704
Stanly,	943	10
Stokes,	653	82
Surry,	658	204
Union,	556	417
Wake,	2269	489
Warren,	174	464
Watauga,	423	62
Wayne,	706	466
Wilkes,	1615	76
Wilson,	188	466
Yadkin,	1172	58
Yancey,	714	186
	52,833	20,174

NOTE.—No returns have been received from the Counties of Carteret, Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Haywood, Macon, Mitchell, Polk, Tyrrell and Washington. From several other counties within the enemy's lines we have only the returns of the vote of the volunteers from those counties who are in the army.—The vote of Transylvania is included with that of Henderson.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The *Europa* has arrived with London and Liverpool dates of the 9th. Mr. Slidell had an interview with M. Thouvenel subsequent to his audence with the Emperor, and M. Thouvenel is asserted to have alleged that the unwillingness of England was the principal reason why France did not act at once in American matters. The recognition of the South was regarded as pretty certain.

A grand barquet was given at Sheffield to Lord Palmerston, who in his speech regretted the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts; but he thought all would admit the wisdom of the government in not attempting to relieve that distress by interference in the American war. He considered interference would only make matters worse, and the government would, therefore, maintain strict neutrality. He hoped that the evils now existing would soon have an end; that a charitable feeling would yet prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, and that another year would not see a continuance of the present deluge of blood.

Mr. Roebuck made a long speech. He said he had no doubt America would be divided in two, and he thought ultimately into five parts, and forever cease to be the United States. He denounced the conduct of the North as an immoral proceeding, totally incapable of success. Thus they could never be re-united. The war was a mere waste of blood. It was no war against slavery. He said he would entreat the noble lord to weigh all the consequences of what he called perfect neutrality. There has not yet been perfectly neutrality. We were at present supporting the North with every means of offence and injury to the South. He, therefore, begged the noble lord deeply to consider whether the time had not come for him to be the first in Europe to ask the Great Powers to recognize the Southern Confederacy.—["No, no," and cheers.] Six months would not pass over before that was done. The Northerners would never be our friends. The Southerners we could make friends. They were not the scum and refuse of Europe, but Englishmen.

The rebel steamers *Merrimac* and No. 290 had succeeded in escaping from the Yankee war steamer *Tuscarora*.

The sales of cotton on the 9th in the Liverpool market were five thousand bales, prices closing firm and unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters were 3,000 bales. Consols closed at 93½@93½ for money.

A NEW ORLEANSS ITEM.—Lieut. D'Apreumont, a Southern officer from New Orleans, having been taken prisoner by the Yankees, was being conveyed through the streets of that city to the Parish Prison. He was marching along barefooted, under guard, when two of his civilian friends procured a pair of shoes and handed them to him. For this mercy they were arrested and the Beast sent one of them to the Parish Prison for three months, and the other for six months.—"Go on," Butler, "go on!" Your time will come.

FOR SAVING BACON.—Make a solution of salt in hot water, (heat raised as high as fire can make it,) put the pork in the hot brine with as much animal heat as possible. Let the hams and shoulders be kept in three minutes and a half, and then hang them up immediately and smoke them, and you have a choice article of bacon in a very short time to what you will by the usual process, as well as saving four-fifths of your salt.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A new weekly journal, to be styled "*The Southern Illustrated News*," is to be issued in Richmond about the 1st of September. The first number will contain a likeness of "Stonewall Jackson."

The Yankees, in revenge for the burning of their gunboat which got aground near Bayou Sara, La., some days ago, have utterly destroyed that place.

Baton Rouge was to have been occupied by our troops, under Gen. Ruggles, on the 24th. Much damage was done to the lower portion of the city by the Yankees before evacuating.

Advices from Norfolk say that the Federal authorities are enrolling the citizens of that place between the ages of 18 and 45, for the operation of the draft.

Letters from West Point, Ga., state that a destructive worm, similar to the "army worm," had appeared in that vicinity, and was eating up the fodder, pea vines, and grass; was covering the face of the land, getting into the houses, among the clothes, beds, &c.

W. H. Spence, the wealthy banker of Murfreesboro', Tenn., who betrayed the movements of Morgan and Forrest, has been hung by the citizens of Murfreesboro'.

A special despatch to the New York *Herald* from Washington reports the marriage of the Count de Paris to the Duchess of Parma, which fuses the two royal branches of Bourbon and Orleans, and makes him the legitimate representative of both houses.

Scotland, according according to her last census, contains a population of 3,062,204. This includes all the natives who are in the military, navy and merchant service, and the increase in ten years has been only six per cent.

The Chicago *Times* states that eight hundred companies have already been tendered to the Adjutant General of that State under the recent call of the President, an aggregate of sixty seven thousand and two hundred men.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The British steamer *Alice*, formerly the *Matagorda*, arrived at a Confederate port last Thursday morning from Havana. She brought 50,000 pounds of powder, 20,000 pounds saltpetre, and an assorted cargo. She passed the blockaders without the slightest difficulty.

Governor Andrew's instructions to the assessors of Massachusetts makes it their duty to include colored citizens in the enrollment subject to draft.

The editor of the Vicksburg *Citizen* is preparing to publish a complete history of the seige of the city, containing a daily record of events from the 19th of May to the 26th of July.

Hollow metallic canes, filled with condensed gas, are becoming the rage in some of the European cities. The bearer has only to turn a small nipple and apply his match, when he will instantly find himself furnished with a torch which will light him for several hours.

A dispatch from Baton Rouge states that Commodore Raphael Semmes, C. S. N., is off the mouth of the Mississippi, with a steel clad fleet, intended to operate against the Yankees. No particulars given.

The Federals liberated and carried away three hundred convicts from the penitentiary at Baton Rouge. Doubtless they were Yankees.

Col. Morgan, while at Hartsville, Tenn., issued a proclamation declaring his intention of putting the law of retaliation in force, since the Yankees will not permit his parolee to be recognized.—He says he will in future imitate the Federals by retaliating upon them the cruelties and oppressions with which his friends have been visited, and will continue this course until our enemies consent to conduct this war according to the law of nations.

A dispatch dated Chattanooga, Aug. 26, says it is now certain that Buell's forces are falling from or down the Tennessee, having evacuated Battle Creek, Bridgeport and Stevenson's landing, leaving but the picket guard at each place.

Memphis papers of the 23rd publish an intercepted letter from Gen. Hindman to Gen. Bragg, in which the former states that he has 30,000 men, Arkansians, Texans and Mississippians, and only 3,000 stand of arms.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.—The President, Gen. D. F. Jamison, has summoned the South Carolina State Convention to convene at Columbia at 12 m, on Tuesday, the 9th of September proximo.

General Tilghman was serenaded at Jackson, Miss., a few nights ago, and in his response denounced Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, as a childish traitor to the South.

A lady of the highest repectability, and whose high character precludes a doubt of her veracity, informs the Richmond Dispatch that McClellan told her a few days before he commenced evacuating his position on James river, that he had lost by battle and disease 100,000 men, and that his present effective force did not exceed 40,000.—The whole country lately in the occupancy of the enemy is said to be one huge Golgotha, and the air is impregnated for miles with the nauseating effluvia arising from the decaying half buried corpses.

The Federal troops while in Swansboro', carried on at a high rate, breaking into houses, robbing citizens, taking meat, stealing cattle, bragging that they will pay Wilmington a visit in two weeks. *That* party of hen-thieves won't, although we by no means promise ourselves a complete immunity from attack.

They run off such of the few negroes left as they could lay their hands upon or induce to go with them. The fact is that Foster makes these *raids* to keep the Northern people satisfied that he is "doing something." *Captain* Foster used to pass for a gentleman but no gentleman, would order or sanction the acts which are done by his troops from Newbern. Since he has become a *General*, his morals have deteriorated.—*Wilmington Journal, 26th.*

CAPTURED.—The Wilmington *Journal*, of Monday, says:

We learn that early yesterday morning the blockaders captured a small schooner loaded with salt, and endeavoring to make her way into the Cape Fear river. The crew escaped and have arrived here. The schooner was from Nassau. We have heard a rumor that a second schooner was taken, but if so we can learn no particulars.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MOORE, OF LOUISIANA.

The Franklin (La.) Banner, of July 5th, contains the message of Governor Moore to the people of Louisiana in reference to the occupation of New Orleans by the enemy.

The Governor refers to the anomalous condition of affairs established between the citizens of New Orleans and all other towns between the occupation of the enemy, and those of country Parishes, and says the only safe rule for their guidance is absolute non-intercourse—the entire suspension of communication by visit or for trade.

In relation to the hanging of Mumford the Governor says:

The noble heroism of the patriot Mumford has placed his name high on the list of martyred sons. When the Federal navy reached New Orleans a squad of marines was sent on shore who hoisted their flag on the Mint. The city was not occupied by the United States troops, nor had they reached there. The place was not in their possession. Wm. B. Mumford pulled down the detested symbol with his own hands, and for that was condemned to be hung by Gen. Butler after his arrival. Brought in full view of the scaffold, his murderers hoped to appal his heroic soul by the exhibition of the implements of ignominious death. With the evidence of their determination to consummate their brutal purpose before his eyes, they offered him life on the condition that he would abjure his country, and swear allegiance to her foe. He spurned the offer. Scorning to stain his soul with such foul dishonor, he he met his fate courageously, and has transmitted to his countrymen a fresh example of what men will do and dare when under the inspiration of fervid patriotism. I shall not forget the outrage of his murder, nor shall it pass unatoned.

The Governor concludes his message as follows:

I am not introducing any new regulations for the conduct of our citizens, but am only placing before them those that every nation at war recognizes as necessary and proper to be enforced. It is needless, therefore, to say that they will not be relaxed. On the contrary, I am but awaiting the assistance and presence of the General appointed to the Department to inaugurate the most effectual method for their enforcement. It is well to repeat them:

Trading with the enemy is prohibited under all circumstances.

Traveling to and from New Orleans, and other places occupied by the enemy, is forbidden. All passengers will be arrested.

Citizens going to these places, and returning with the enemy's usual passport, will be arrested.

Conscripts or militiamen, having in their possession such passports, and seeking to shun duty under the pretext of a parole, shall be treated as public enemies. No such papers will be held sufficient excuse for inaction by any citizen.

The utmost vigilance must be used by the officers and citizens in the detection of spies and salaried informers, and their apprehension promptly effected.

OUR ARMY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From the numerous strong assurances which we daily find in our exchanges, we are forced to the conviction that we may hourly look for some important movements to be made by the forces under Gen. Bragg. These movements, it is hoped, will annihilate the Yankee army in Tennessee, and free that State and Kentucky from Yankee rule. Speaking on this subject, the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says:

It would be improper for us to give any details of contemplated army movements; but there can be no impropriety in stating that there is every reason to believe that Cumberland Gap is now completely invested, and that its fall and capture by our troops will soon be announced; and that the defeat of Buell by Bragg will also take place at an early day. With these important facts accomplished, and Rosencranz defeated at Corinth, Tennessee would be almost entirely cleared of our enemies, and the evacuation of Memphis would soon follow. Our victorious armies would then have no impediment to their march through Kentucky, to the very borders of the Ohio.

Again, the Knoxville correspondent of the Mobile Register says:

"The enemy's forces in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee are distributed as follows, which may be considered reliable as to numbers: Gen. Rosencranz is at Tuscumbia with 20,000. Buell at Huntsville with 20,000. Rousseau at Decatur with 5,000. At Bridgeport 3,000; at Nashville 1,500; at Murfreesboro' 1,500; and Bull Nelson at McMinnville with 7,000, making in all fifty eight thousand men. "This army has to be disposed of. How, a few days after this reaches you, will probably determine. It is in a critical situation, and a decisive blow struck at this moment must prove its ruin. With the homes of North Alabama and Middle Tennessee restored to our people, we cross the Cumberland at Nashville, and then Ho, for Louisville!

And again, we find in the Knoxville (Tenn.,) Register of Saturday last, the following:

A passenger informs us that Gen. Bragg is at the right place, and busily engaged in arranging his command for good service.

There is a good work for him to perform, and no one doubts his capacity and willingness to do it.

The enemy must get out of the way or be dealt with in a severe manner, such as Southern soldiers dare to do. The ground which has been run over so long by the invaders must soon be ours again, and the troops of Gen. Bragg's command can, in a short time, dispossess the enemy, and render the homes and firesides of our scattered citizens peaceful and happy. Such an achievement is now in the mind of every patriot son and daughter of Tennessee, and it is no less fixed in the purpose of the Army of the West.

WELL MERITED.—Captain Frank Buchanan has been made *Admiral* in the Confederate Navy—the highest office in the service—for his distinguished services in the great engagement with the Merrimac, in Hampton roads.

DIED:

Near Louisburg, at the residence of Dr. A. S. Perry, on the 30th ultimo, ELIJAH B. HILLIARD, Esq., of Hilliardston, Nash county, N. C., in the 48th year of his age. The deceased has left a large and interesting family of orphan children to mourn their sudden and irreparable loss. Mr. Hilliard was a prominent and useful citizen, of the strictest integrity, and his death is deeply deplored by all who knew him.

A FRIEND.

Richmond Christian Advocate please copy.

DIED, at his residence near Columbia, Ark., in July last, LEONARD H. ROYSTER, son of David and Susan Royster, of this city, aged 47 years, leaving a devoted wife and three children to mourn his loss.—He had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church 13 years.

Camp 14th Regiment N. C. Troops,
August 25th, 1862.

ALL MEMBERS OF COMPANY "E" who went home from Hospitals on sick or wounded furloughs, are ordered to return to the company or send in their Surgeon's certificate of disability immediately. This must be obeyed, or you will be published as a deserter, and treated as such.

J. L. MITCHELL,
Lieut. Com'g Co. E, N. C. Troops.

au 30—1t