I do not know, said the speaker, whether Mr Lincoln can raise his required amount of men and money; but if he does, we must be ready to meet him, with men and money, and drive back his myrmidons from our soil. We have, at least, upon a reasonable estimate, 700,000 fighting men, and, if necessary, every man must go to the battle field. Mr. Lincoln should remember, and we, too, should reverentially remember, that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but that it is God who gives the victory to the right.

Six hundred thousand Persians, led by Darius against the Confederate States of Greece, furnish an example of freemen fighting against greater odds than in our case. When this vast host invaded Greece, those small States could raise but 11,000 men; these meta large portion of the enemy upon the field of battle and put them to fight-60,000 Persians being left dead upon the field.

Men of the South! let this war assume its most gigantic proportions, let us remember that we are lighting for everything that is dear -let u , like our fathers, appeal to the God of Battles for the justice of our cause, and nerve ourselves for the conflict-remembering that "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."

This is really and in truth the second war independence. The fundamental principle of American Constitutional Liberty is that announced on the 4th of July, 1776, by the deputies of all the thirteen Colonies, which, from that day, censtituted the original thirteen States-that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and all the other Northern States, united with Georgia and all the other Southern States in proclaiming this great principle to the world, on that ever mem rable day; and for its maintenance they pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," and yet, strange to say, Massachusetts and all the other Northern States are to-day putting forth their utmost energies to ceerce, subjugate, and govern eleven States against their consent and will. We stand where our fathers stood, battling for the same principles, and prepared to risk; as they did, everything for their maintenance.

Whatever number of men shall be required they must be raised, equipped, and sent forth to battle; and whatever amount of money will be necessar to support them in the field must be raised; whether it be fifty millions, or a hundred millions, or two hundred millions per annum. The resources of the country are ample. The taxable property of the eleven Confedererate States, upon a reasonable estimate, cannot be less than four thousand millions of dollars. The taxable property of Georgia alone last year was six hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The requisite amount might not be easily or readily raised by taxation. The wealth and resources of our county do not consist in money; they consist chiefly in productive capital. The ability of a people to maintain wars, depends greatly upon the annual yield of its productive capital. In this particular, perhaps, no people, of the same number in population in

the world, are superior to us. Our wealth consists mostly in agriculture. Our products command money. We grow staples of is especially true of cotton-it is the greatest momillions of capital in Europeato say nothing of waged upon us,) in operation by it in the North

This staple must be had by other nations, by England and France, especially, or the greatest distress will be felt by the millions of their people who are dependent upon it for their daily bread. The plan of the Government for raising the means to carry on the war, which is submitted to you today, is to take a loan from the planters of the ne.t proceeds of such portion of their crops as they can spare. In other sections, loans on the proceeds if grain and breadstuffs will be taken. Here, we produce cotton-our surplus is cotton.

Should the crop amount in value to the estimate of two hundred millions of dollars, and one-half be loaned in this way, the sum of one hundred millions of dollars may be put within the control of the Government, which, upon the basis of present estimates, would support an army of two hundred thousand in the field. This process could he kept up for years, if our enemies are so dispos- of all, to an extent that makes it a pleasure for ed, without serious injuries to our resources; and should Heaven favor us, as heretofore, with seasons-with the early and the latter rain-we should have to resort to taxation only to pay the interes s on the bonds, and maintain the public credit: The interests will have to be paid by taxes ; and if the plan proposed by the Government is not sustained by the planters, the money willhouse can be made availiable, a tax of fifteen millione, to meet necessary wants may have to be levied.

It is believed that the planters could do this without any serious inconvenience. For the proceeds of that portion of their crops so contributed, they will receive Government bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. This they will receive instead of bank bills. The subscription is in the following words: [Here Mr. Stephens read the form of subscription to the

In answer to numerous inquiries, it might be proper to state that these bonds were intended to to answer the purposes of currency. They are not present war. Reverge is sometimes stronger than intended to pass as money. Upon their face they are transferable as notes made payable to bearer. but they are unsuited, in form and size, for a currency or a circulating medium. That is not their object. Thay are only intended to be given for in mind that we are fighting against tyranny and the surplus of the crop-that portion which the usurpation; not for the privilege of being tyranplanter can spare over and above his immediate | ized over. This fact is as well known to the solwants-that which he is able to tay up instead of dier as to the officer, and hence, the necessity of vesting in other property.

Whether they will pay debts or not, will depend very much upon the nature of the debts. All who hold notes upon money lent-looking to annual interest, will doubtless take Confederate bonds in payment of such debts, and be glad to get them. For the bonds will bear eight per cent. interest, instead of seven-and the interest will be paid every six months. Those, however, who are in On this point it is important that no one should be mistaken; the bonds are not suited or intended And yet, there can be but little doubt that if any of the money on private loan in the country will

stocks, which will cause a great demand for them. board, but he persisted in his determination, and

bears sway it is usdees for reason to attempt even bing, however, he thought he could affirm with confidence, and that was, that the war would last until the enemy was whipped and driven our soll-and the best way to whip end the struggle, was to send men enough to do it at once, and subscribe money enough to sustain

those men in the field." He concluded with a compliment to the ladies rather to the action of men, yet women could exthem; but even in war their influence held sway over the hearts and spirits of those engaged in battle. Many a soldier upon the battle-field would feel encouraged in the hour of conflict, when he thought that a mother's prayers and the thoughts and hopes of some fair one were followng him to the scenes of his trials and his dangers. He was proud to say that the men of his native State (Georgia) had done their duty and were still willing to do more; and the women, atoo, have done their part, arduous as it is. In several of the counties the ladies had done nobly a the way of providing garments and comforts for the volunteers. And Old Richmond, too, had acted nobly; ten companies in the field-nearly one-half her voting population-and others still ready to go-while the women had done their duty as nobly as the men. This, he felt, was no small compliment to them. But there was still one way more in which they might aid the cause. Perhaps some of them had been promised a new set of furniture, or some other luxury. Let them say to their husbauds, "I can do without this

cause of your country." He felt sure they would not hesitate to do this. To the men he would say, that he did not want them to subscribe now-go home, think over the matter, think of their homes, and their firesidesthink of subjugation-and then do your duty. now leave the subject, said the speaker, with you with your country, and God.

Mr. Stephens then sat down amidst the most en thusiastic applause.

MILITARY TYRANNY.

[From the Danville Register, July 4.] There is no fact which has been more fully verified and more despondingly acknowledged in the war annals of the past, than that the commander who tyranizes over his own troops in the camp is the vanquished party on the field of battle. Strict, but at the same time humane, military discipline is the sine qua non of an efficient soldiery He who has more than a limited knowledge of human nature, and a heart that can feel as well as a brain that can think, can enforce the most rigid rules known to the code of modern warfare, without forfeiting the confidence, while he wins upon the esteem and affection of the soldier under his command. Such a commander on the field of battle can achieve a victory over three times the forces opposed to him, if the commander of those forces is his antipodes in the confidence, esteem and affection of his men.

Some men when prematurely raised to a position which is pleasing to their pride and gratify ing to vanity and self-esteem, imagine that they bave spontaneously grown famous, and can scarcely realize the giddy height of such a "mountain elevation." They are conscious, however, of one fact: "that they are not the same individual! idea that they have suddenly undergone a transimmense value, both intrinsic and extrinsic. This | mutation, similar to that which attends the change of the caterpillar into the butterfly, becomes a rutor of commerce. Its money value, upon an average ling mania. In their bewildered judgments, all estimate, is about two hundred millions of dollars of what the French call hauteur must be instantly per annum. But it exerts a power far above its assumed. The former companion, who has been money value. It puts into operation thousands of less accidentally fortunate, is instantly forgotten, and the new-made officer struts about the camp the large amounts lately (and until this war was | with all the vanity of the peacock, all the assumed gravity of the horned owl, and simply all of the military skill and genius he had be

> Not so, however, with the man of true military skill and genius. He knows too well, that in the hour of battle the soldier's arm is the one on which he alone can rely for the preservation of laurels won, and the future laurels which grace the conqueror's brow. Consequently he is not only, in the hours of repose, as well as action, anxiously solicitious for the protection, preservation, comfort and encouragement of those entrusted to his care. There is ever a golden chord of sympathy in his bosom, sensitively alive to that cordial response which should ever be given to the calls of suffering humanity within the pale of his authority. Ever strict in military discipline; ever affable in bearing towards his inferiors in rank; ever careful of the comforts, feelings and wishes of his soldiers, he wins upon the affections them even to offer up their lives as a sacrifice in their country's cause, when led to battle by such

When, however, even Northern hirelings, who like the Spaniel expects to be alternately caressed and kicked, are placed under the command of a man like the dastardly tyrant at Fortress Monroe, who appears to live and breathe alone in an to be raised by taxation. Even before this loan atmosphere engendered by the commission he holds under a would-be despot, nothing more can be expected from them in the hours of inactivity, but disgust, discontent and loathing. These feelings are taken from the tent to the battle-field, and there unnerve the arm, dampen the military ardor, and too often produce humiliating defeat, when, under different auspices, victory would have been certain.

> "If I love a man I will die with him; if I hate a man he may die by himself," was the language of a soldier who had fought in one half of the battles of the French empire. As it was with him, so it is with thousands now engaged in the patriotism; and the soldier may be tempted to forfeit the battle in the hope of crushing the commander. Those who have large bodies or even companies of men under their control, should bear mutual respect, and confidence and esteem.

From the Baltimore Sun. CAPTURE OF COLONEL RICHARD

THOMAS. On Sunday, from information received of the whereabouts of several parties charged with having participated in the riot of the 19th of April, debt, had better first see their creditors, and know | another, left on a tug boat for Fairhaven, and sucwhether they will receive the bonds in payment. | ceeded in the arrest of Cornelius Green and another. Col. Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's, who is alleged to have been engaged in the capture of as a currency, to meet the ordinary current ex- the St. Nicholas and the three schooners laden penses and debts of the family "and plantation. with coal, ice and coffee, got on board the steamer Washington at Millstone landing on the Patuxone should sell his whole crop for bonds, and ent river, for the purpose of coming to this city. should want the money for them, he could easily When the boat reached Fairhaven the officers got and readily dispose of them to some person, who on board with their prisoners, and among the will have the money to lend. The entire amount | passengers already on board were the crew of the St. Nicholas and those of the captured schooners soon seek these bonds as an investment. The At this point the friends of Col. Thomas remon-Legislature, will, doubtless, at an early day, strated against his coming to Baltimore, though authorize all trust funds to be vested in these they were ignorant of the presence of officers on Should the war be a short one, the bonds at no against all treaty that could be used he declared distant day will very certainly command a premi- that he would come up. Shortly after the boat um-that is, if we succeed in the war and estab- left, the pilot of the schooner which was laden lish our independence. In that alternative, they with coffe informed the officers of the presence of will be the very best security and the very best Colonel Thomas, and they at once arrested him. investment. The other alternative he did not take They then drew their pistols and took their posianto the account—that is, the contingency of our tions on the quarter deck to prevent the possibility bring beaten in the contest. Should such a culam- of escape by the small boats. Col. T., at once the name of Scott for that of the Roman statesbefall us, candor required him to say that the determined to leave the boat if possible, but no man and soldier, and mark the singular justness nds would be worth nothing. But even then opportunity was afforded him. Capt. Weems was of the description: they would be worth as much as anything else we then ordered to stop at Fort McHenry, and on The position of Pompey, as an old invalid, from

A NAVAL BRUSH AT SHIP ISLAND. From the New Orleans Picayune of the 11th. ve find the following of the affair at Ship Island, which has been briefly noticed in our paper:

On Thursday last, the 4th inst., Captain Hig-gins, formerly of the United States Navy, and now of the Confederate Army, and aid de-camp to Major General Twiggs, fitted out the steamer Oregon, by Captain A. L. Myers, and also the -though the topics he had disscussed related steamer Swaim, Lieut. Warley, C. S. N., commanding, for the purpose of driving the enemy ert great influence in carrying out the objects of the out of the Mississippi Sound. The steamers sailclovernment in its policy—the influence of woman was great in any department of life, though | and proceeded as far as Bay St. Louis where they wars were not the proper sphere or theatre for had provided themselves with said. They left at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, for the cruising ground of the enemy, the Swaim taking the main land or passage, and the Oregon the outside, and

proceeded to Ship Islan Pass. Finding no enemy in sight. The Oregon proeeded to sea from Ship Island, and soon saw two essels, and gave chase. They proved to be two fishing smacks of our own. The Oregon then returned to Ship Island, and Capt. Higgins, who was in command of the expedition, deemed it auvisable to take possession of Ship Island. Accordingly he signalized the Swaim to come to and go alongside the Swaim, and both proceeded to disembark the men and munitions of war, provisions &c., which was done in very short time considering they had no derricks for hoisting out the guns.

After the disembarkation, the guns on the boats were put in battery, protected by sand-bags. The waim was left at the island while the Oregon proceeded t New Orleans via Pass Christian, for the purpose of sending a dispatch to Gen. Twiggs to send forward reinforcements of ammunition and men. The Oregon then proceeded to New Orleans, where she arrived on Sunday morning, now; give its value-give all you can-to the and was immediately ordered to take on board guns, gun-carriages and munitions to reinforce Ship Island, Maj r-General Twiggs and Captain Higgins and Major Smith using every possible fort to get everything in readiness. The steamer Gray Cloud was also taken into requisition, and was loaded and got under way on Monday mornng at 11 o'clock, also well armed. The Oregon followed the same night at 11 o'clock, with provis-

ons, and proceeded directly to Ship Island. At 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when within eight miles of the fort on Ship Island, Capt. Myers saw a large U. S. steamer and a tender lying ff about two miles ontside the island. At this moment our troops at the sand batteries opened fire on the stoamer, which was immediately returned, and the battle commenced in good earnest .--The Gray Cloud coming up slowly the Oregon took off her summinition and proceeded at once to the ceneol action, Major Smith directing the Gray Cloud to follow at a safe distance.

Having strived at the island Capt. Myers proeeded at once in his yawl, with Major Smith, with a load of shell and powder, being received with cheers by Capt Thom, of the C. S. marines and the sailors and soldiers, who at once carried the supplies to the batteries. The enemy had fired seme thirty-odd rounds of shell and round shot which sank in the s nd, and were used by our gallant sailors in returing fire. The explosion of the enemy's shells did no other damage than slightly

to injure one man in the leg. The steamers immediately commenced landing their guns and provisions, during which time the enemy again opened fire, the shot falling short bu being returned with great effect. I is supposed that the attacking steamer the Massachu-etis, was hulled three times, and a shell was seen to explode over her decks, which it is presumed, did great amage, as she immediately bauled off and put fo the Chandeleur Islands, a distance of twelve miles from our batteries.

Great credit is due to Maj. Gen. Twiggs and Capt. Higgins for the expeditions and prompt manner in which the island has been fortified and

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

For the information of those who may desire to invest in the securities of the Confederate States, we publish the law under which the loan advertised in the Register is authorized together with the provision for securing the prompt payment of inter est and the final extinguishment of the whole debt: AN ACT.

To raise money for the support of the Government and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America.

States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby authorized, at any time within twelve months after millions of dotlars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the public service may require to be applied to the payment of appropriment and for the defences of the Confederate

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is here y authorized, by the consent of the Confederate States, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock or bonds in such sums as are hereinafter mentioned for the amount to be borrowed as aforesaid, to be signed by the Register of the Treasury, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury; and the said certificates of stock or bonds, shall be made payable at the expiration of ten years from the first day of September next; and the interest thereon shall be paid semi-annually at the rate of eight per cent, per annum, at the Treasury, and such other place as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. And to the bonds which shall be issued as aforesaid, shall be attached coupons for the semi-annual interest which may accrue, which coupons may be signed by officers to be appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the faith of the Confederate States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the principal and interest of the said

stock and bonds. SEC. 3. At the expiration of five years from the first day of September next, the Confederate States may pay up any portion of the bonds or stocks, upon giving three months previous public notice, at the seat of government of the particular stocks or bonds to be paid, and the time and place of payment; and from and after the time so appointed, no turther interest shall be paid on said stock or

SEC. 4. The certificates of stock and bonds shall be issued in such form and for such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be assigned or delivered under such regulations as he may establish. But none of them shall be for a less sum than fifty dollars; and he shall report to Congress at its next session, Lieut. Carmichael, of Col. Kenly's police, with statement in detail of his proceedings and the rate at which the loans may have been made, and all expenses attending the same.

SEC. 5. From and after the first day of August, 1861, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one-eighth of one cent | er pound, on all cotton in the state exported from the Confederate States : which duty is hereby specially pledged to the payment of interest and principal of the loan provided for in this act, and the Secretary of the Pressury is hereby authorized and required to establish a sinking fund to carry into effect the provissions of this section : Provided, however, That the interest coupons issued under the second section of this act, when due, shall be receivable in payment of the export duty on cotton: Provided also that when the debt and interests thereon, herein authorized to be contracted, shall be extinguished. or the sinking fund provided for that purpose shall be adequate to that end, the said export duty

shall cease and determine. APPROVED, 28th February, 1861.

D Quincey thus speaks of Pompey. Substitute

have. In that event lands would be worth noth- reaching that point all the prisoners and witnesses | whom his party exacted the services of youth, is ing plantations would be worth nothing, cotton would be worth nothing. So that if we suc- but Col. T. was not to be found, and the order was a more pitiable situation than that of a veteran ceed, the bonds will be a good investment; and given to push off, after the boat had been thor- reposing upon his past laurels, who is summoned if we fail, they will be just as good as anything oughly searched in every part; just as the boat left from beds of down, and from the elaborate system the wharf, however, he was found in a bureau in of comforts engrafted upon a princely establish-As to the duration of the war, we could not the ladies' cabin, where some of the lady passen- ment, suddenly to reassume his armor -to pregive them even a probable conjecture. In every gers had concealed bim, and he too was landed at view of the subject, it was a most irrational and the Fort. Col. T., as soon as he was arrested, new his vouthful anxieties, without support from unnatural war. Those who were waging it would handed his commission to Dr. Edward Johnston, upon all reasonable principles, be the greater; who was on board, and he too was arrested but at sufferers from it. They lived by their trade, their once discharged upon explanation. Col. Forbes commerce, their navigation, their manufactories and a man name; James Tongue were arrested abeyance, all his own prizes and palms of every all of which they enjoyed chiefly with us. The but there was nothing upon which to hold them kind—to reopen every decision or award by which Northern States sold to the Southern not less, per- and Tongue showed that he had just received an he had ever benefitted—and to view his own na- dred to be raised in East Eennessee. haps, than two hundred and fifty millions of their appointment as light house keeper from the adtional distictions of name, trophy, laurel crown, products annually. The market is cut off; with ministration. Col. Thomas is a son of the late as a! but so many stakes provisionally resumed, been earned.

HOW GUNPOWDER IS MADE.

The first knowledge of gunpowder, among Europeau nations, was in the 14th century, a German monk named Swartz bing regarded as the inventor; but that gunpowder was known thousands of years ago by the Hindoos and Arabs certain. Ancient writers speak of a people iving near the Ganges that attacked their enemies "with thunderbolts shot from their walls; and "with storms of lightnings and thunderbolts hurled from above." These were as far back as Alexander the Great, 300 B. C. Bindoo snnals as far back as the time of Moses speak of it.

Gunpowder is composed of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal; and its operation is founded on the rapid combination and consequent expansion of gasses, se. free by combustion of its parts. The propotion of the ingredients used differs according to the use to which the powder is put. The United States Government formula 75 pas salpetre, 12 5 sulphur, and 12 5 charcoal. We give some

of the various receipts in a table. Saltpetre. Sulphur. Charcoal. Eng. Artillery 75 · Musket......76 145 Sporting78

Blasting Powder 65 Charcoal for gunpowder should be made willow or alder trees. Dogwood is also very good It should be charred at a temperature of 500 deg. The English cylinder gunpowder derives its name from charcoal made in cylindrical iron retorts,

heated to a red heat.

The manufacture of guppowder is an operation equiring skill. The saltpetre and sulphur are first retined, the former by solving in water and the latter by fusing. Each of the ingredients are then ground to powder and bolted. They are then earefully weighed and mixed in a trough made for the purpose. The compound is then put into the mill, 50 lbs. at a time, which is made of two revolving castiron rollers of three tons weight, revolving on a cast-iron plate, and ground three hours. It is kept moistened all the time with water, to prevent its forming dust. It is then taken out of the mill, and in drying, forms cakes called mill cakes. These are then broken up between grooved wooden rollers, and introduced into a hydraulic press, of 120 tons to the equare foot. The mixture comes out this pressure in flat sheets half an inch thick. It is then broken up and sifted. It is then glazed by being placed in a barrel, 200 lbs at a time, and revolved forty times a minute. By this operation the edges of the grains and the loose particless on them are taken off by friction.

The quality of powder may be judged of by its firmness and uniformity, and by its not being easily crushed by the fingers, nor readily soiling them. A sample flashed on white paper should blacken it but little, and not inflame it.

Powder being wet, and dried again, deteriorates in strength, though it still may be used. A very powerful gunpowder is made by mixing two parts of chlorate of potassa with one of white sugar, and one ferrocyiade of potassium. This, deliver themselves up. Our menthink they were when granulated, is white. It will not absorb moisture, and may be readily made. Care should unlikely is the true solution of the matter. One be taken that no charcoal or sulphur be introduced. It is not fit for iron guns, because it oxydizes them Bethel for a number of years, and who has been rapidly; but for brass guns, or bomb-shell, it in the habit lately of giving the enemy informaserves an equally good, if not better purpose, than | tion of the movements of our troops, their number. ordinary gunpowder.

GENERALS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES SERVICE.

The following is a list of the Generals appointed in the Provisional and Regular armies of the Con- ton's Arrillery, (said to be a native of North Coro-

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY. Samuel Cooper, Va., Adj't General U. S. A. 2. Joseph E. Johnston, Va., Q. M. Gen. U. S. A. 3. Robt. E. Lee, Va., Col. of Cavalry U. S. A. MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY. 1. David E. Twiggs, Ga., Brigadier Gen. U. S. A. 2. Leonidas Polk, La., Episcopal Bishop of La. BRIGADIERGENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY. . P. G. T. Beauregard, La, Capt. Eugs. U. S. A. 2. Braxton Bragg, La., Captain Artilery U. S. A. 3. M. L. Binham, S. C., Congressman from S. C. 4. John B. Floyd, Va., U. S. Secretary of War. 5. Ben. McCullough, Texas, Maj Texas Rangers. 6. Wm. H. T. Walker, Ga, Lt. Col. Intt. U. S.

8. H. R. Jackson, Ga, late Minister to Austria SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate 9. Barnard E. Bee, S. C., Captain Inft. U. S. A. 10. Nathan G. Evans, S. C., Major Intt. U. S. A. 11. John B. Magruder, Va , Major Art. U. S. A. 12. Wm. J. Hardee, Ga., Lt. Col. Cav. U.S. A. the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of | 13. Benj. Huger, S. C., Major Ordnance U. S. A. the Confederate States, a sum not exceeding fifteen | 14 Robert S. Garnett, Va., Major Inft. U. S. A. There have been other appointments made, but they are not known outside of the War Office .-General Fauntleroy, Winder, Cocke, Ruggles and ations made by law for the support of the govern- Holmes are in the Provissional Army of Virginis. General Theopholis H. Holmes, Gwynn and Gatlin are the Provisional Army of North Carolina. Generals Pillow and Anderson have appointments as Major Generals in Tennessee. Major General Jere. Clemens commands in Alabama.

7. Henry A. Wise, Va., late Governor of Va.

COL. GREGG'S REGIMENT.

Speaking of Col. Gregg and his command the Richmond Dispatch of Monday last says: "Since writing our notice of this regiment,

easure of an interview with its veteran comof abondoning the war. It is the purpose of Col. G. to remain in Richmond for a few weeks and perhaps hanging on oneword, and that promptly await the return of his command, who are in the meantime to enjoy a brief visit to their homes. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Col. Gregg and the chivalrous, self-sacrificing spirits he has the honor to lead. They have always been the first to take the field in their country's cause-and they delight to be in the thickest of the fight. Col. Gregg himself returned from the Mexican war with a high reputation as a com-

State with imperishable renewn. "We have heard it said, and have no reason to Col. Gregg has been looked upon as one of the most efficient and competent commanding officers in the department of the Potomac, and his men brush with the enemy-that at Vienna. For their own sakes, we almost wish a cessation of hostilities in that quarter until they resume their position as a part of the advanced column of General Beuregard's army.

"In these remarks we do not desire to disparage the other regiments from the same State, or those from any other part of the Confederacy. The proficiency we commend is due, in a great measure, to the advantages the "First have possessed from a more lengthened preparation and

THE NORTHERN REBELLION.

Under this caption the Harrisburg (Pa.) Union ouches upon a new danger which is beginning to

Are our readers aware that a rebellion against the authority of the Government is organizing at the North-that treason is rearing its ugly head most determination in putting down the rebellion at the South? It is even so. Daily attempts are now being made to array the army against the Government, and so set the military above civil

Daily threats are made that if the war is not pushed forward with more vigor, the army will t upon its own responsibility and that if a com. promise is effected three hundred thousand men in arms will not disband without administering law according to the code of Judge Lynch. After all the beautiful prattle about the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, coming from those who have spent years in trampling upon the Constitution, deriding the Union and violating the laws, the old, law-defying instincts have once more gained the mastery and revolution is now the watchword. Then Gov. ernment must blunge headlong into the vortex of civil war or be trodden under the iron heel of military depotism.

Jos. A. Mabry, Esq has offered to furnish a hundred horses to a cavalry company of one hun-

for the sick soldierss

FROM EUROPE. The New York Herald editorially sums up tl. recent news from Europe as follows:

The news from Europe by the Persia brings us some very important information with respect to the progress and prospects of the Eureopean coalition- f France, England and Spain-against the integrity of the Union. This is embraced in the letters of our correspondents in Paris and London and the extracts from our foreign files pub lished this morning.

We give the exact text of the artacle lately published in the Moniteur, in which Na; oleon foreshadows the recognition of the rebel Confederacy as an independent Power. It is interpreted by | made. our Paris correspondent exactly in the sense in which we read the translation received by the Etna, and the writer adds that it would have been embodied in a diplomatic circular addressed by M. Thouvenel to the French Ministers at Foreign Courts, as illustrating to them the exact position of his Majesty the Emperor towards Italy and America.

Messrs. Mann, Yancey and Rost, the rebel Commissioners, were in Paris. They reported that Great Britian would soon recognized the rebel Government, but the statement was not very generally credited, although it was believed both in Paris and London that the British Cabinet were very anxious to do so, if its chief members had a plausible excuse.

Captain Russell, who was commissioned by Napoleon to report to him on the performance of the Great Eastern during her late trip to and from New York, was also in Paris, and volunteered, it would seem, the opinion that two separate republies would, of necessity, have to exist here. Russell also added that, in his opinion, the armies would not engage in any serious conflict. It is added that Napolean will act with 'cau-

tion 'in the matter, corresponding only for the time with the Capinet in Washington. Secession was advocated openly in London by

many emissaries of the rebels. The public mind of England was becoming very much excited on the question of an interruption of the cotion supply. Considerable distress existed in Lancashire, and much apprehension, as to the consequences likely to result from empty cotton warch uses and idle mills, is expressed in the pa-

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Lieut. J. C. Schermerhorn, of the Alabama Regiment, and Corporal Collins, of the Orleans Cadets, toge her with a squad of six privates, arived in Richmond vesterday, via York River Railroad, in charge of a number of prisoners lately captured in the vicinity of Yorktown. On their arrival they carried the Hessians before the Adstant General, who ordered them to be confined the depot on Main street. Eleven of the prisners were taken in the fight near Be hel last Friday; two are members of an Abolition regiment formed of the seum of Baltimore, who were taken by our scouts, just as they were coming over to out foraging and got in a tight place, which is not of the prisoners is a man who has been living near &c. He would som stimes resort to the artifice of coming into the camp and selling a few ginger cakes, and taking a few observations depart for the congenial companionship of his Abolition allies. One of the prisoners is a member of Pey-The lifteen prisoners and their guard were sent on by Gen. Hill, and started from Yorktown at five clock Sunday evening, got to West Point at 10 clock the same night, having been detained at at Gloucester Point awaiting for the memb r of the Peyton Artillery. The cortege started from West Point yesterday morning with their prison. ers .- Richmond Dispatch.

A GOOD MOVE-MILITARY TELE-GRAPHY.

The Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, srys:

While the Lincoln Administration is assiduousv studying military eronauties under Professor Lowe, and the Professor is conducing to his own amusement and pecuriosity by humbugging Lincoln. Seward and Scott with his serial romances, the Confederate Government is engaged to much more practical purpose in organizing a system of military telegraphy, with the assistance of an experienced and energetic telegraphist, Mr. J T. Colwell, late of Washington and now Telegraphc Superintendent for Eastern Virginia and North Carolins. Mr. Colwell is now having the wire made for this purpose in Richmond; and when this is finished it is purposed to furnish a portion of it to every important division of the army, together with a field apparatus and operators to work them. This kind of telegraph requires no posts. The wire, which is insulated can be unwound from a sort of reel, and taken as fast as a horse can trot, trailing on the ground, through bushes or through water, to any point along his lines with which a General may wish to communicate. The apparatus is placed on small tables which can be readily conveyed by hand. The advantages of this system are as obvious as they are great. Should a great battle take place. which appeared on Friday last, we have had the for instance, between Mannassas Junction and Washington, it would rage a'o'g an extent of mander, Col. Gregg, and are happy to learn that perhaps eight or ten miles. The power of instant neither he nor his officers nor men have any idea | communication of orders, or instant receipt of intelligence, over such a field, when the day was

HESSIAN VILLAINY. A Yankee, named Stephens, Adjutant of one of

the Vermont Regiments, thus speaks of his exploits

given, is beyond all estimation.

while on the road to Great Bethel On reaching the bend of the road I observed a horseman coming at full speed towards me. On reaching the house he turned in, which induced mander, and the deeds of valor performed by the me to think him a Secessionist. I ordered him to South Carolina troops in that war covered the dismount and surrender. He cried out ."Who Whitford. are you?" answer, "Vermont!" "Then raise your piece, Vermont; I am Col. Duryea, of the doubt that it proceeded from high authority, that Zouaves;" and so it was. His gay looking red boys just appeared turning the corner of the road coming towards us. He asked me the cause of firas the most thoroughly disciplined and effective I told him he knew the first as well as I did, but ing in the rear, and whose premises we were on. body of men on the field. They have had but one as to the last could give full information; that the house belonged to one Adjutant Whiting, who just before, had sent a bullet whizzing by me, and shot one of my boys, and that my greatest pleasure would be to burn the rascal'shouse in payment "Your wish will be gratified at once," said the Col onel. "I am ordered by Gen. Butler to burn every house whose occupant or owner fires upon our roops. Burn it." He leaped from his horse, and I upon the steps, and by that time three Zouaves were with me. I ordered them to try the door with the butts of their guns; down went the door, and in we went. A well-packed travelling-bag lay upon a mahogany table. I tore it open, with the hopes of finding a revolver, but did not. The first thing I took out was a white linen cost; I and Patriot, hitherto a strong war journal, thus laid it on the table, and Col. Duryea put a lighted match to it. Other Clothing was added to the pile. and soon we had a rousing fire. Before leaving, I went into the large parlor in the left wing of the house; it was perfectly splendid. A large room with a tapestry carpet, a nice piano, a fine library in the midst of the very party that professes the of miscellaneous books, rich sofas, elegant chairs with superior needle work wrought bottoms, what nots in the corners, loaded with articles of luxury, table lay a Bible and a lady's portrait. The last two article: I took, and have them now in my possession. I also took a decaster of most excellent unteers and State Troops, except in the mode of apold brandy from the sideboard, and left the burn-pointing the officers.

THE WAR CRY .- Beauty and Booty Inscribed on their Banners - We have heretofore informed our readers that the war cry of the Northern Vandals, the would be subjugators of a free people, was "Beauty and Booty," the same used by the British when marching upon New Orleans. The submissionists hereabouts, the apologists for the Lincoln invaders, have been swift to dony the fact and have even gone so far in toryism as to abuse Southern people for denouncing the atrocity .-Now, we have never doubted that such was the war cry, and another indisputable fact we have, and that is, that a regiment paraded the streets of New York with the identical war cry inscribed on their banners. Citizens of Louisville saw the banner, and plainly read the motto-BEAUTY AND BOOTY. This was the banner they marched un-Three or four ladies of Mecklenburg County, N. der, and its appearance on the streets of New York line, at Raleigh, instead of the Bank of the Republic, that, the resources of their wealth and prosperity are cut off. How long they can stand this, is be yound human ken to divine. When fanaticism

Three or four ladies of Mecklenb irg County, N. der, and its appearance on the streets of New York was repturously received and welcomed with he difficult than these by which originally they had been earned.

Three or four ladies of Mecklenb irg County, N. der, and its appearance on the streets of New York was repturously received and welcomed with he difficult than these by which originally they had been earned. C. have provided themselves with hospital stores, was rapturously received and welcomed with he New York. rier.

OAN FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

by a communication from the Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confedera.e States, the undersigned have been requested to act as "the Central Board of Commissioners for the State of North Carolina," to present to the attention of the sitisens of this State the Loan authorized by the act of Congress of the Confederate States, approved February 28th, 1861, and to solieit subscriptions to the same, and we are turther requested to appoint Local Commissioners at such places as we may deem advisale, to act for the purpose indicated.

The gross amount of this loan can not exceed \$15,-000,000, of which sum \$5,000,000 was called for in March last, and a second call for the remainder is now

Bonds with coupons for accruing interest in sums from \$1,000 to \$50, or stock certificates, in the usual torm (if preferred) will be issued. The interest is eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at all of our principal cities.

The principal money is payable ten years after Sep tember 1st next, the Government reserving the right upon giving three months public notice) of paying any portion of this Loan at the expiration of five years after-September 1st. Subscriptions will be received in current Bank notes

at par, or certificates of deposit of any one of the Banks of this State in good credit at the Capital, and the subscriber will then receive a receipt furnished by the Treasury Department, which entitles him to its exchange for Bonds or Stock to bear interest from date This Loan is authorized for the support of the Government, and to provide for the defence of the Confed erate States of America, and it certainly cannot be be necessary that we should make an extended appeal

to North Carolinians to induce them promptly to

come to the aid of their Government in the crisis now North Carolina has severed her connection with the iovernment of the United States, and become an integral part of the Government of the Confederate States of America. Her people, through a Convention regularly constituted, representing the sovereignty the supreme power in our State, have unanimously de clared and ordained this to be so, and no loyal citizen

of North Carolina will ever be unmindful of his faith his duty and his honor thus plighted. This new political relation of our State is not how ever recognized, and in common with the others of the Confederate States, she is menaced with subjugation by the Government of the United Stater. That Gov eroment, in its madness, has determined that the per ple of the Confederate States shall be compelled, by military force, to submit to her dominion, and already large armies have been mustered to conquer and sub due us. Already Virginia, our sister State and nearest neighbor on the North, is invaded, and a war thus exists, which on our part is strictly one of defence. To the Government of the Confederate States we have granted the power, and on that Government have imposed the duty of providing for our defence. To de this successfully, and to bring this war to a speedy and triumphant issue, it is indispensable that the Sovern ment should be promptly supplied with the necessary means, and from its very recent organization, it canno be supposed to have these at its command from its ordinary sources of revenue. They must be supplied, and the alternative is, that they must be raised on the

credit of the Government. The loan now offered, bears eight per cent. interes per annum, payable semi-annually-a profit which should satisfy any who may invest in it.

The security-the value of this investment, depend upon the same basis, on which depends the security and the value of the lands, slaves and all other pro perty of every citizen of our State. On the successful operation and stability of the Government under which we live, depend alike our rights of property and the value of the securities issued directly on the faith of the Government.

In addition, however, to the security for the payment of the principal and interest of this debt guaranteed by the pledged faith of the Confederate States, a duty of one eight of one per cent. per pound on all to receive other subscriptions and to give further incotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate formation, if necessary, H. K. BÜRGWYN, states (about 62 cents per bale) is specially provided and the continuance of this duty until the extinguishment of this debt, or until a sinking fund adequate to that end is provided, is guaranteed in the act authorizing the loan. For the defence of the Confederate States, the young

men of North Carolina from all portions of our State have volunteered in numbers beyond the demands of our ctate authorities, and this has been done with such promptness and zeal as to have excited the admiration of all. Money, however, is as indiscensable as men. Together they constitute the great sinews of war. Will those of our citizens, who have not offered their parsons for the common defence altogether fail in sustaining the cause of their country in this her hour of trial? There are certainly but few whose means are so limited as to justify them in witholding a subscription for the small amount of \$50, while there are thousands who should not hesitate to invest largey of their more ample means.

Let every citizen of North Carolina consider and decide as to the extent of his investment in this loan, as

though on his particular action depended the ability of the Confederate States to preserve their existence as a nation, and their ability to defend and protect his property, his home and his family. It commenus itself to the favorable consideration and united co-op eration of our people, whether of large or of smal means, by every incentive, as well of interest as of patriotism, and we feel thoroughly assured they will respond to this call with such spirit as will satisfy our sister States of our fixed confidence in the integrity and s'ability of the Government with which we have linked our destiny. Let us then prove our faith by our sets Subscribers will designate the particular security

lesired, (whether Bonds or Stocks,) and will at the ime of subscribing pay in full the amount taken. The following persons have been requested to act s Local Commissioners at the different places against heir respective names, and for all subscriptions paid to them, their signatures to the receipts furnished by the Treasury Department will be as valid as our Raleigh .- G. W. Mordecai, Dan'l M. Barringer and

M. A Bledsoe. McDiarmil. Wadesboro'.- H. B. Stephen Cole Charlotte.-Jno. Walker, J. A. Young, Wm. R. Myers. Asheville .- N. W. Woodfin, J. F. E Hardy, A. 1 Merrimon. Salem .- Francis Fries, J. G. Lash, Rufus L. Pat terson.

Greensboro' .- C. P. Mendenhall, J. H. Lindsey, Jno. A. Gilmer. Yanceyrille .- Bedford Brown, Montfort McGehee, Calvin Graves. Tarboro'.- Rob't R. Bridgers, H. T. Clark, Rob't Norfleet. Newbern .- A. T. Jerkins, George Green, and J. D.

Elizabeth City .- W. F. Martin, John Poole, and

Josiah T. Granterry. P. K. DICKINSON. O. G. PARSLEY, State Commissioners. WM. A. WRIGHT, WRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS. REPRINTED AT RALEIGH. NORTH CAROLINA, "A voice from Heaven," 4 pages. "Don't put it Off."
"All-sufficiency of Christ." "Self-Dedication to God." "Private Devotion.

"The Act of Faith.

"The Sentinel." "Motives to Early Piety." "Come to Jesus," (formerly 64 pages,) now 32, and in 8 four page tracts. APPROVED BY ALL THE PASTORS OF THIS CITY. A large edition of the above should be printed be fore the type is distributed, as it will cost \$40 to reset toem. The number and variety will be increased as funds are given. \$100 pays for 150,000 pages; \$20 pays for 50,000 pages, and \$1 pays for 1500. Donations to be sent to the Agent, which be will ac knowledge by letter and report to each of the Pastors of this City. More than 40,000 pages of new tracts

have been sent to our soldiers in Virginia.

TTENTION VOLUNTEERS, President Davis has agreed to receive a Regiment of Volunteers for the War from this State, to contaste and refinement, and upon a mahogany centre sist of twelve Companies, with power to elect all their officers, and to fill all vacancies that may hereafter occur. There is now no difference between the Vol-

All who desire to join the above named corps please report at Newbern to the undersigned. G. B. SINGELTARY, Col. 9th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers.

2000 DUSHELS FOR SALE. WILL DELIVER FOR \$3.00 PER BAR. REL at Union Mills, a point on the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road, three miles below Kinston, 2000 bushels

of CORN. Persons desiring to purchase will address at Kinston, Lenoir county, N. C. ju 6-8w2w E. B. COX. TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C., May 27, 1861.

THE interest falling due on the debt of the State o North Carolina will be paid during the present difficulties of the country at the Bank of North Caro-

D. W. COURTS. PUBLIC TREASURER.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANfor the office of Clerk of the County Court of Wake county at the ensuing August election.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK. We are authorized to announce J. J. FERRELL as a Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk.

Election the first Thursday in August.

june 29-tt nounce WILLIAM H. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Wake County.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN. nounce J. H. PUOL, as a candidate for the iu 3-td

office of Clerk of the County Court of Wake county. nounce T. JEFF. UTLEY, as a Candidate for

election to the office o. County Court Clerk, for Wake county MANTED .-- OLD BRASS, COPPER

Lead and Pewter, for which the highest Cast rice will be paid.

Petersburg, Va., JUNE 27TH. 1861.1861.NEW CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED. 50 PAIRS FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS

OO PAIRS PLAIN CASSIMERE PANTS

100 PAIRS BLACK DOESKIN CASSI

MERE PANTS, of best quality, PAIRS BLACK DRAB D'ETE PANTS 50 PAIRS DOESKIN CASSIMERE PANTS made in Broad fall style. WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS. Plain and figured.

BLACK (silk warp.) ALPACA SACKS AND FROCKS, FATIGUE SHIRTS For Military Companies are received daily

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS,

BY EXPRESS. Treasury Bonds of the "Confederate States" taken at par for goods. Also, from those who are indebted to us by note or

open account E. L. HARDING

FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CON. The undersigned is appointed an Agent for the reeption of subscriptions, of such portions of their crops, as the patriotic citizens of North Carolina may be able to invest in the bonds of the Confederate

States. These bonds have twenty years to run, and bear eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Among the advantages to the country from this arrangement may be stated the following: 1st. It offers the best investment in public securities either North or South.

2nd. It obviates any necessity that may arise for a War Tax. 3rd. It will prove to Europe and the world, not only our determination to support the Government of the Confederate States, but our ability to do so, &c., &c. The undersigned earnestly requests those to whom he has distributed subscription papers to use every exertion to get them filled as soon as possible and returned to him at Raleigh, N. C., where he will be glad

Papers thoughtout the State will perform duty of patriotism by copying the above, or its sub-TIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL.

HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA The Fall Session will begin on the 5th of August and close December 20th, 1861. RATES PER SESSION. Board, including washing and fuel \$40.00; Tuition,

including Latin, French and Singing \$10.00, \$12.50 \$15.00; Piano or Guitar, \$20.00; Wax fruitor Embroidery, \$5.00. No Incidental Tax. TERMS, Twenty five dollars in advance, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils are not allowed to make

The Music Department will be under the control of Miss A. M. Hagen, whose long connection with Greens. boro' Female College, and whose superiority as a music-teacher, are well and widely known. All the teachers are Southererns by birth and education, and are entirely competent to their respectve duties. The Institution is more worthy of patronage now than give

before. For further information, address S. LANDER, A. M., Principal. N. B. The "S Lander," who has an appointment in the State Troops, is not the Principal, but his nephew

ju 3—1m HEALING SPRINGS. BATH COUNTY, VA.

accounts.

This Celebrated Watering place is now open for the eception of Visitors. The established reputation of the Water in the following diseases is too well known to need any thing more than a simple notice of and our being prepared to receive Boarders, viz : Dyspen sia, Chronic Diarrhon and Dysentery, Rheumatism Enlarged Prostrate, Bronchial Affections, Aphths Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Paralysis, Ozrena, Loss of Voice, Female Diseases, Diseases of the Eyes and all Nervous Affections, &c.

To persons desiring retirement and fine bracing atmosphere, the HEALING SPRINGS offers peculiar attractions. They are situated 8 miles from the Warm and 3 miles from the Hot Springs, and 23 miles from Millboro' Depot of the Virginia Central Railroad, from which there is a daily mail and a fine line of coaches, which passes on to the White Sulphur and Sweet Springs. For further particulars address. june 8 - 4w PORTER & ERVIN, Proprietors.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS OF the County and Superior Courts will address their fellow citizens of Wake county at the following times and places, viz Busbee's. Thursday, July 11th.

Bank's. Friday, Saturday, " 12tb Franklin's. 13th Dunnsville. Monday, 15th Tuesday. 16th Rolesville, Wednesday. 17tb Thursday, Horton's, " 18th Rosenburg, Friday, 19th Hood's. Saturday, 20th Monday, Barney Jones', 22d. Lashley's X Roads, 23d. Tuesday, Green Level, 24th Vednesday, Hayes', Store Thursday, Rogers' Store. 26tb Friday, Willie Lynn's Saturday, 4 27th Laws', Monday, 29th. Thompson's Tuesday, " 30th. 31st. Spikes'. Wednesday,

Magistrates will attend at the same times and places to take the list of taxable property.

Collectors will also attend for the purpose of collect ing the taxes, when we shall expect all to come prepared to settle without fail, as indulgence cannot be given.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS MONTGOMEBY COUNTY, VIRGINIA THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE will be opened for the reception of visitors on the st day of June. Located 31/2 miles from the Virginia and Tennesses

Railroad, they are easy of acress, and afford the liesecurity for families. Each department is supervised by the proprietors who will attend personally to the wants of their guests.

The proprietors flatter themselves they were never sq well prepared as the present season. A full supply of Ice has been secured.

Passengers leave the R. R. at Shawsville, and will be carried in 4 horse Omnibusses over a fine road to the Springs. These waters stand unrivalled for the cure of Dys BOOTH, COLHOUN & CO.

june 22-4w WAYANTED. At the Kinston Shoe Factory, 25 or 30 go SHOE MAKERS. Apply early.
ju 10-1m J. A. HARTSFIELD, Ag't. City papers copy 1 month and forward bill t

JUST RECEIVED AT W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S a large lot of Colts Navy and Pocket Pistols.

ALSO, 75 more of those Beautiful MILITARY SASHES

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA. June 11th, 1861. 50 Boxes Candles, 50 "Candy, 10 Barrels Muliets,

Mackerel, Sugar, asserted, Smeking Tobacco Just received at the INDISPENSABLE WHITAKERS'S.