The Paris correspondent of the N. O. Pica vune communicates the following important intelligence, under date of July 81st:

Judge Rost continues at his post, and exerts all his energies to push forward the grave in-terests confided to him. I have already mentioned the favorable impression he makes on all classes of people. I am not at liberty to repeat all I know, having been expresly desired to be most guarded in my language; nevertheless, I may quote to you what the Paris correspondent of the London Times said in a recent letter: The recognition of the Confederate States in looming up here," and I assure you it is the truth. The most influential men connected with the Government are strongly in favor of it. The Emperor himself said to a well known American gentleman a few weeks ago: "I regret to see civil war waged in the United States, espe-cially as a policy of conciliation would have averted it, had Mr. Lincoln resorted to it; but it is the interest of France that the Union should be dissolved, and I cannot deplore that." A pamphlet has been published here; its author. I suspect, is Mons. Esparbie, one of the editors of La Patrie, which is a semi-official paper, and the Belgian newspapers say it was written to prepare the public mind here for a recognition of the Confederate States. It is entitled, "The American Revolution Revealed." Here is its

"The struggle has begun. If the South triumphs, its victory will forever free it from a system of commercial vassalage which militated against its production; but if the fate of arms should replace it under a political economical yoke, against which it is determined to struggle to the very last extremity, and which it, is re-solved never to bear again: its defeat would be the signal for the annihilation of its production; its defeat would superinduce the ruin of the South, and its ruin would be felt in Europe in a most disastrous manner, for it would dry the sources whence Europe draws the raw materials which have become one of the most necessary elements of its labor, for they are the indispensable bases of the manufacture of articles of the first necessity. Can England and France allow themselves to be suddenly deprived of the cotton which supplies their manufactories? We ask the question, for such will be the terrible problem which will rise before them the moment the North is victor. Providence will not allow this victory, and the clear far reach of foresight of Napoleon III. cannot be deceived about the importance of a question which interests the prosperity of France in so high a degree, and which we hold can receive no practicable nor equitable solution except in the independence of the Confederate States of America.

Here is an article which appeared in Friday's La Patrie, and which I commend to your attention, for it shows the change taking place in, public opinion here: "Public opinion is forming daily in France

upon the true character of American events, and as event after event takes place, a change gradually occurs in the best minds-a change which so thoroughly corroborates the policy we have adopted, we must not neglect it. What were our assertions? We asserted in the first place: The Southern States had a right to separate: the Constitution was silent touching the chances of secession, and an amendment to the Constitution had provided that all powers not expressly delegated to the Constitution are reserved to the several States or to the people. In the second place: That the right of secession being had a check on a New York firm for about \$10,admitted, it is the evident interest of Europe to favor, or at the least not to throw obstacles in the way of a revolution which obliterates from European politics a great State whose action might become embarrassing to European powers at any moment; a revolution which simplified by separation the commercial relations of Europe with the several States of North America. Nobody now contests the right of separation possessed by the Southern States, un!ess t be by those men who are voluntarily blind, who have obstinately formed their opinions .-We find this right inscribed on their frontice piece of the Constitution, which mentions that when the thirteen American Colonies were acknowledged by George III, to be free, sovereign and independent States, they united together to form a more perfect Union." And im-pelled by the fear of giving themselves a new master by instituting a General Government without any check upon it, the resolutions called "the Virginia resolutions of '88, which were adopted by Congress on the 28th June 1788, declared 'the several States of the United State of America have not and do not unite together to enter upon a blind and unlimited submission to the Federal Government; but by the compact known as the Constitution of the United States (which is made open toamendment) they constitute and form a General Government for a cercertain well defined powers, reserving at the same time to each and every State all the other rights of sovereignty not delegated to the Con-

"The same resolutions declare that whenever the Federal Government arrogates to itself the possession of any powers other than those specified, its acts shall be null and void. We have it in our power to support these solemn declara-tions by numerous articles of the Federal Con-part of the firm to meet it, they were wholly unastitution, by the deliberate opinions of the illus- | ble to do so. Their trade having been chiefly, trious founder of American Democracy, and by not entirely with the Confederate States, it had other important documents, all of which prove beyond a question that the several States of the and the house was trembling on the verge of Union have a right to secode. La Presse now suspension. After proposing and rejecting muunderstands this question as we do. It says, in | tually several modes of paying the debt, the gena very remarkable article: 'There is now be- tlemen composing the firm finally offered to place tween the South and the North no longer any in the hands of Mr. Thomas such Southern paper question of right, it is a question of fact-that is as they had or could procure in the city, out of revolution. It is with the revolution the which the cheek or debt could be paid, and the North must now reckon. Can you reduce it? balance, if any, be accounted for to them as soon This is the only and the true point of the deago in discussing this question with L'Opinion transferred to Mr. Thomas, with the authority to Nationale. As for the interest Europe has to collect the same and carry out the above agreeestablish direct relations with Southern consu- ment. He admits that the letters hereto attachmers of her goods, without being obliged to pay ed, refer to claims on citizens so assigned to him. at New York duties, transportation and com- He declares his innocence of any purpose to violate missions to New York bankers, La Presse says any known law in this transaction. He never with us: In fine, the question, as far as the Union is concerned, is not a question of life or death, as deprived of the eleven Confederate States; it will still be a great maritime power and its liberty will be in no wise menaced.' "It is evident that public opinion in Europe

great many prejudices fostered by interested tial conduct of Northern men in the exciting sons in New York, except in the single instance question of slavery, their stooping to admit into and in the manner here set forth. the Union slave States from whose products they reckoned to make money, while in their newspapers and books they hold themselves out to Europe with all the advantages of an easy but hypocritical humanity, are things which do not tend to conclude the sympathies of nations to them. What will the world say, if, with its with indignation.

As to the rumor that he had made Union speeches, delivered last winter, with him on his late trip, he protests that it is utterly untrue, and as far as any such allegation is meant as an imputation upon his loyalty to the Confederate States, he repels it with indignation. mind filled with these thoughts, it receives such telegrams as that we received yesterday? What! the whole world is astonished at the example to discover in the purposes of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpose of the Senare unable to discover in the purpo orbitant demands of men and money made by the President; and it next hears the Senate, excited by some strange ardor, bids more men and more money! It is not \$400,000,000 but \$500, 000,000 given! It is not 400,000 defenders accorded the Union, but 500,000! Of a truth, isn't this a comedy! What impressions can these rhodomontades make on Europe, when we read in the same telegram that 4,000 Federal troops attacked 1,200 Confederate men and fell back before the latter? Was it fight such battles, announced so long beforehand, the Senate felt it their duty to augment Mr. Lincoln's camp

There are a great many pamphlets constantly appearing here on the American question, as it s called. All of them (silly Mon. de Gasparins ir our side and advocate a recog nition of our independence.

MAJOR MORDECAI AND THE CONFEDERATES,-We learn from Philadelphia that Major Mordecei, late in command of the Watervleit Arsenal, publishes a card denying any complicity in furnishing the Confederates with drawings of a machine for expanding rifle bullets, as charged. He acknowledges having allowed Abraham Snyder, the inventor of the machine, to have copies made, but shows by letter, dated in January last, that he communicated to Col. Craig, of the Ordnance Department, saying that it was not too late to retract the PROCEEDINGS

Of the Senate of North Carolina, honorably acpuitting JOHN W. THOMAS, the Senator from vidson of certain charges preferred against

The following is a statement of the charges brought against John W. Thomas, Senator from Davidson county, in the Senate of North Carolina, relative to his recent trip to New York, gether with the action of the Senate thereon.: WHEREAS, J. W. Thomas, a member of the Senate of North Carolina, has lately paid a visit to the city of New York, and whereas, it is currently reported that the said Thomas repeatedly

told, while on his way there, that he had in his possession Union speeches made by himself, which would greatly facilitate his movements; and whereas, it is further currently reported that the aid Thomas, while in the city of New York, purchased claims upon divers good citizens of North Carolina, and is now endeavoring to collect the same, which reports, if they be true, are giving id and comfort to our enemies : Therefore, Be it Resolved. That a committee of three Sena

tors be appointed to investigate the truth of said reports and make report thereof to the Senate, that the Senate may take such steps as to the Senators may seem meet. Be it further Resolved, That the said commit-

tee shall inquire into the fact as to whether the said J. W. Thomas is now or has been since his return, acting as agent for the collection or securing debts for may of the citizens of New York.

Be it further Resolved, That the said committee shall have full power to send for persons and papers to facilitate their investigations and have power to examine persons on oath. On this resolution, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Barringer, Eure and Dobson to constitute

the committee, who after full investigation, made the tollowing.

REPORT.

"Immediately upon the apointment of the com-mittee, Mr. Thomas proffered and has afforded us every facility for the prosecution of the inquiry y furnishing letters, private memoranda and ther papers, which show the character and object of his late visit to New York. From these sources the committeec submit to the Senste the following statement of tacts, which must be regarded as coming from the Senator himself: On the 23d of July last, Mr. Thomas left North Carolina for New York city, by the way of Louisville, Ky. Neither the time nor the occasion of his visit was concealed. His original design was, in connection with Messrs. M. L. Holmes and R J. Holmes, of Rowan county, to establish a commercial house in Louisville, for the purpose of furnishing such supplies to the Confederate States, by that route, as their reople might need during

doned, upon reaching Louisville, and he proceed ed immediately to New York. It is proper to remark here, before going further with this statement, that Mr. Thomas started on his trip with but \$245 in cash, which was intended to bear his traveling and personal expenses .-He also took with him several thousand dollars of bank stock held by various citizens of this State in the banks of New York. These stocks were incrusted to him by the holders, with directions to sell them and account for the proceeds on his

the present war. This design was, however, aban-

It was further understood that he might use the cash realized from such sale, with a view to accomplish his general object of supplying the Confederate States with such articles he could purchase and introduce in violation of the blockade .-Besides the cash and stocks above referred to, he 000. The cehck was drawn by his partners in the present adventure (the Messrs. Holmes of Rowan county) for the proceeds of a sale of cotton made by the firm for them, and shipped to New York just before the declaration of war. The Messrs. Holmes had put the amount of check in the copartnership stock of the firm between them and Mr. Thomas and they were very anxious to get the fund out of the hands of the New York house. Mr. Thomas repeats that the above named cash, bank-stock and check, constituted all the money

or source of money which he had on his visit to New York. On arriving in New York he executed his di rections in reference to the sale of the bank stocks held by our citizens, so far as he could do so with advantage. Meanwhile an opportune chance presented itself to him inconnection with another worthy citizen of this State, to purchase a vessel and cargo, with a view of running the blockade on our coast. Mr. Thomas embarked in this enterprise with high hopes of success, the particulars of which the committee do not deem necessary to relate. But he denies that he put any money in the purchase of the vessel and cargo other than what he had realized from the sale of bank stock due and held by our citizens, as above stated .-The scheme ultimately failed, and was utterly abandoned by him. The contract for the vessel and tain specified object, to which they delegate cargo, so far as he was concerned, was cancelled. In consequence, owing to the extreme hazard of bringing it home, the money derived from the stocks, as well those owned by himself as by others, was deposited in certain banks of New York, as appears by certificate of deposit exhibited to the committee by Mr. Thomas.

With regard to the check on the New New York firm above alluded to, it was presented been for several months almost completely cut off, These are the very words used fifteen days notes and accounts on citizens of this State was intended, and does not now intend to harrass or oppress the debtors referred to. He sought only to secure a just debt due from the New York house to himself and the Messrs. Holmes. He will cheerfully abide the decision of our Courts, under the law of the land, on the liabilities of the parties. is changing upon a great many ideas, upon a He denies emphatically that he is now, nor has been at any time acting as agent to collect or se-The anti-humane, inconsequen- cure any debts due from our citizens to any per-

As to the rumor that he had made Union

ator from Davidson, in making his late visit to the enemy's country, or in his conduct while there, anything which calls for censure or other action of the Senate; and the committee respectfully ask to be discharged from the jurther consideration of the subject.

(Signed (VICTOR C. BARRINGER, Ch'm. M. L. EURE,

JOSEPH DOBSON, Committee." On motion of Mr. Ramsay, the report was unamimously adopted. On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the report was now recommitted to the committee, with a view to drawing upsuitable resolutions exhonerating all censure from the Senator for the action had in his recent trip to the Northern States.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the committee in the case of John W. Thomas reported the following resolution, to wit: "The committee to whom was recommitted the

report on a resolution of inquiry concerning John W. Thomsas, beg leave to submit the tollowing resolution: Resolved, That the Senate is unable to discover any ground for imputing disloyal or censurable conduct to John W. Themas, the Senator, from

Davidson, in connection with his late trip to the enemy's country." And the resolution was unanimously adopted.

HOW THE FEMALE PRISONERS AT WASHINGTON ARE TREATED. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimere | the Cincinnati Commercial :

Exchange writes:

The "Grand Army of the North," no longer running from Richmond, is now warring against women, and the public appetite which must be fed accepts this food. A constant reader of your paper, I notice your moderate notice of these "female rebels," and for the sake of truth send you the enclosed, leaving to your discretion to do with it what your judgement suggests—for mine, awed by the surrounding bayonets, cares not venture beyond the truth, and even trembles at this; but to facts. Imagine a listener rather than an actor. relating her experience. On Saturday at 11 A. M., Mrs. — entertaining her visitor, a lady friend, was surprised to see two men enter and announce to her that she was under arrest, as well as her family. Immediately, armed men stationed themselves in her parlors, at all the doors and around the house; while four proceeded up stairs, throwing open the sacred doors of her apartments, forcing open desks, wardrobes, drawers, boxes, tearing the bedding from the beds. earching the pockets of dresses with an activity which threatened destruction to everything, Remonstrance was in vain, for they were told to hush, else they should have a guard placed over each of them. Their hands were violently seized because a pocket book was detained, and the unfortunate female pushed into a room with a soldier over her. Their soiled clothes were insulted, bringing the tears in their woman's eyes. Every insult in act and speech was shown to them: and when their desks and pockets had been robbed of their contents, they were all huddled into one com with armed men to guard them.

The regulars of the United States Army been gentlemanly in their deportment. I have ong wished for some term to define a mass of vulgarity, ruffianly conduct, insults to unprotected women, and have found it in a New York detective policeman. The prisoners have four over them; they have turned them out of their parlors, sleep and smoke on their sofus, answer the bell when their friends call. Their cards and notes are all examined. They illuminate the house, seated at the front window with their legs over the chairs; thrust themselves wherever the ladies meet together, (the family being large,) to hear their remarks; have examined and threatened the servants if they did not tell. The prisoners cannot get a pitcher of water without a guard being sent with their servants; their mail is taken possession of, and their privacy intruded upon in every way. Now, as there is a God in Heaven, have I stated exactly what this 19th century has allowed. Isolated from all their friends, thus are they left to the vengeance of this Govern-

The charge of treasonable correspondence canot be sustained. No letter has ever been written to any Confederate leader; nor can proof be found to sustain this arrest. They are entirely ignorant into whose hands they have fallen, and are as much guarded as if they were the veriest convicts

on record. They cannot consistently ask any favors of this Government, neither do they wish to. Their bones would rather rot in prison-forgive this trong expression -but my blood boils with an indignant strength. No one knows of my having vritten this letter. I do so on my own responsi-

How long these persecutions are to be continued. we cannot imagine; but the public shall know what Lincoln has inaugurated.

CONDITION OF THE NORTH. The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin gives the following result of a conversation with a from whom, and at what awful discount, I do not citizen of Texas, who left New York a few days even undertake to guess. They are sanguine as ago, and has recently visited various important

He confirms the accounts which have been received herein respect to the diminished zeal for enlisting in the war in the North, and says that it is almost certain that drafting will there have to be resorted to in order to obtain solgrowing conviction that the struggle for the ubjugation of the South cannot succeed and must finally fail, and that therefore it is useless to keep it up. Our informant thinks that every of confidence in the Government, which the failure of all its plans hitherto, and the well known corruptions which have existed and are still believed to exist, have brought about. Large feed the poor, particularly the families of volunteers, causing a heavy drain upon the purses of those who are well to do in the world, and the winter is looked forward to with dread and

Our informant says that there are, or were, two hundred peace papers in the North, and that the Lincoln despotism has come to the conclusion that it cannot succeed unless these can be silenced; and hence the recent ferocity upon every thing like the freedom of the press-a ferocity which has scarcely ever been

surpassed by any despotism in the world. The conspirators are playing a desperate game, and may find the ground suddenly give way beneath them; But notwithstanding these manifestations in the North of opposition to the war, it behooves us not to be lulled into inactivity by them-not to place any reliance upon the active sympathy of any portion of the Northern people—but to strain every nerve to prosecute the war to the bitter end. We are strong enough to beat back the ruthless invaders of our soil, and, if need be, carry the war into the enemy's country-and as sure as there is a God of Justice in Heaven, we will by His aid, and with our own strong arms, soon establish our claim, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, to be recognized all over the world as a free and independent people.

A TURFITE ON THE BATTLE FIELD. it had been our impression that "the subject of well known on all the Southern fields where horse-

flesh is put to the test of bottom and speed James Jackson, of North Alabama, well known New Orleans, particularly to the turfites thereabouts, volunteered as a private, and joined the Fourth Alabama regiment which suffered so severely on the 21st. On the charge of that gallant regiment, Jackson was shot through the lungs and when the regiment was pressed back he was left among the killed and wounded. Shortly after, a Yankee approached him and said: "Friend, you appear to be badly wounded; what can I do for you? Jackson replied, "some water, for God's sake."-The Yankee, in giving him the water, noticed a fine fob chain hooked in his vest, and said, young man, I see you cannot survive, give me your watch and I will send it to your mother."-Jam looked at him askant and said: "Horse, that game is played out; I know you will take the watch from me, and I want to make a trade with you. If you will place me in the shade, and fill my canteen with water, I will give you the watch." The trade was struck in a minute, and placing Jim in the shade, and filling his canteen until it gurgled over, Jim told him to "unhook her and draw her out," and before he left said to him, "that if ever he should make a match race, and wished to know the speed of his horse, to time him with that watch, for he had given \$285 for it at Liverpool, and there never was a better one turned out from the manufactory." Jim is getting well, having laid until Monday, about 10 o'clock, before he was found, and declares that his watch trade was the best he ever had made since he arrived at man's estate

CANADA FAVORS THE SOUTH .- The sentiment of well informed people of Canada is strongly in favor of Southern independence, and a growing feeling of contempt and animosity is entertained for their Northern neighbors. A case in point and the water avenue to Washington put under we will here recite. It occurred in the city of Quebec, at the great theatre, which was crowd- able force sufficient to protect our works, which ed, and the orchestra, between one of the acts would be likely to encounter such a formidable of the play, struck up "Yankee Doodle." It was promptly checked by hisses. The band then played "Dixie," which was received with

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN. The following is a leading editorial article in

For the first time the rebels are at a loss as to where they are to be struck. The circulation of female spies and traitorous Northern newspapers being greatly circumscribed, and the disloyal clerks in the various departments of the Government being closely watched, and the publication of army movements being so far restricted as to embarrass the inquirers after truth, and the arrest of spies and other agents of the conspirators in the North rendering more circumspection in in their movements advisable, our "Southern brethren" are really beginning to be plagued to know what we are about. More than all this, the mo, and was sllowed to supply herself with coal Adams' Express has stopped carrying letters to the South, and telegraphic dispatches are not to be forwarded from Louisville any more, while increased vigilance is to be exercised all along the Ohio, to prevent smuggling and stop the movements of the conspirators. This will really embarrass our "Southern brethren." They will not know where to look for the blow. The next they know, a mighty fleet, with ten thousand men aboard, will open one of their cotton ports and let a streak of daylight into the benighted regions of the original Secessia. Yellow Jack is not guarding their coast this year. The New England skippers know the Southern coast far better than the Southerners themselves know it 'Things is workin'." The reverses which the people at the North have met have not changed the order of things, or reversed the march of empire. This is followed up by another editorial para-

graph as follows: There is reason to believe that the profound epose which the Southern coast, and the nests of the conspirators in the Cotton States, have been permitted to enjoy, will hereafter be seriously disturbed. Gen. Butler's expedition is not the only one that will be launched. There is nothing to prevent the embarkation of ten thousand men at Baltimore any day, to strike a blow somewhere on the Southern coast. It would not surprise us o learn that Gen. McClellan, having securely fortified Washington, had made a forward movement by way of Charleston, Savannah or New

Now, says the Richmond Dispatch, it may be that all this is a part of a concerted plan to endeavor to induce us to withdraw troops from Virginia and Missouri, to defend the Southern coast. On the other hand, there may be some such purpose entertained as is here foreshadowed, and expeditions, similar to Buter's late expedition into North Carolina, may e fitting out for a more Southern destination. In either event, it can do no harm to be prepared. Although it may be a feint, it becomes

us to prepare ourselves at every point. THE SOUTHERN AGENTS IN ENG-LAND.

The London correspondent of the New York Times writes (August 24th) as follows: The news of the battle at Bull Run fell like spark on gunpowder among the Secession agents bere, and startled them into a supernatural activity. While our credit sinks like lead, these busy hands are writing money articles for the Times, and pumping their ideas into the brain of that journal's city oracle. They are in the market all over the country, bidding furiously against our Government for arms, and as it seems to be thought, not without success. They have got money-ready money-of that there can be no doubt reasons for being so. Nor is all this the worst. Within the last few days it is rumored that they

have succeeded in equipping and sending off an armed steamer with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Southern States, which has been for some time past quietly receiving its stores, under the direction of a Liverpool firm in the American diers, if they are obtained at all! The peace trade. Of the particulars of this affair I am party is steadily gaining strength. There is a not informed; but it is said, still further, that the British Government when called upon to prevent the departure of the vessel, declined o interfere-on what grounds I have not heard. If these stories are true, and whether they are outrage committed by the Government only so or not must soon be known, all talk of the good tends to strengthen and deepen the reaction will of this Government towards us, and all the that is going on. There is also a growing want talk of the English press about our ingratitude. will receive a quietus.

But even if the story were not true, it must soon become so, for there is more than one armed vesamounts of money are spent in New York to sel fitting out in British ports, and intended to be run under the British flag till they have escaped the blockade and landed their cargoes.

Then they will become ships of war, no doubt,
and cruise as the Southern national fleet. The English Government, true to its neutral ground, will not interfere to prevent the fitting out of these vessels until its own interests begin to suffer.

> MEETING OF THE CHRROKEE NATION -THEY DETERMINE TO JOIN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A general meeting of the Cherokee people was held at Tahlequah on Wednesday, the 21st instant, by invitation from the Executive of the Nation. The attendance, we are infermed, was the largest known among this people for many years, there being present about four thousand men, according to the best estimate that could be made. The object of the meeting was stated by John Ross, Principal Chief, in an address which announced the policy heretofore pursued in regard to the conflict between the United States and the Confederate States, declared his own position, and that the time had now arrived when they should take their stand, and advised them to form an alliance with the Confederate States.

A series of resolutions were submitted, setting forth the sentiments of the Cherokee people upon various subjects of general interest, and expressed their approval for a treaty of alliance with the Southern Confederacy, upon just and honorable Until we read the subjoined extract from the Richmond correspondence of the N. O. Delta, mination of the people to sustain them to the last. this notice" was killed in the battle. Jackson is In view of this action and to be ready for any emergency that it may bring upon them, we learn from Capt. Benge that the Executive Department of the Nation have taken steps for immediately organizing a regiment of mounted men, who will be in readiness for action, whenever it may be required, at a moment's warning. In the meantime, steps will be taken to consummate an alliance with the Confederate Government. The Cherokee are with us. Let them be justly

and magnanimously treated.

A DISMAL FOREBODING. The New York Times advocates a combined effort to get rid of the unemployed and starving population of that city by sending them to the West. It owns up to the condition of affairs thus Our citizens may as well now take into serious consideration the social burdens they will be obliged to carry during the approaching winter. The unemployed poor are increasing upon our hands at an alarming rate. Already we are in-formed that thousands of able bodied women are under charge of the Commissioners of Charity, and supported at public expense women who ask for no charity, but only work. Many families of volunteers have not been relieved by the liberal sums expended, and will be forced soon to become burdens on the city. The swarm of unfortunate children—the offspring of people impoverished by the business prostration, or of fathers who have abandoned everything for the war-increases in the streets. The agents of such societies as the enlisted in Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo and Children's Aid Soc destitute and orphan little ones beset their office or from five teet four and a half to five feet three their schools and seek shelter and employment. has not had the effect which it was expected to All signs forbode a severe and gloomy autumn and winter for the poor.

Before many hours have elapsed, the Potomac will be effectually closed by powerful batteries, strict blockade. The reason for not doing this at

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER AT TRIN-IDAD.

Trinidad, dated August 7th, by which it appears that on the 30th of July the privateer Sumter sailed boldly into the harber, and reported herself to the authorities of that island as being on a cruise. She was last from Puerto Cabello, and since she succeeded in getting out of the Missis-sippi river she had already captured no less than eleven American vessels. The Sumter landed eight prisoners in a destitute condition. Contributions were made for supplying their immediate wants, and care would be taken of them unti they could be shipped to the United States. The Sumter remained there until the 5th ulti-

and other necessary outfits.

The British flag was hoisted on the Governmen flag-staff for her arrival, and the officers of the British vessel Cadmus appeared to be on the most amicable terms with those of the Sumter. The merchant who supplied the coals did it with the consent and approval of the Attorney General. There had been no American Consul at Trinidad for many months.

PRIVATEERS FITTING OUT. Captain Welch, of the schooner Mary Alice recently captured by a Southern privateer, and taken into a Southern port, from whence he has made his way to New York by way of Richmond makes a statement of the number of privateers now fitting out at Charleston, and those already gone from there. They consist of the Beauregard, Captain Sibley, with forty men; the steam-er South Carolina, alias, Bull Run, Captain Coxsetter, with eighty men; and a light ship moved from the Rattlesnake Shoals, with forty men.

Most of the crew of the latter, however, were in prison, as they had refused to leave after hearing of the fate of the Petrel. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF COL. ADLER The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Brigade of Gen. Wise gives information concerning Col. Adler, known to some of our citizens as a soi-disant Garibaldian officer, who officiated for a time as engineer in Gen. Wise's

column, where he was looked upon with distrust, returned to Richmond and again made an effort to attach himself to our Western forces: "A person calling himself Col. Adler, and who had represented himself as having been an Hungarian officer, came in the full uniform of a Coloonel in the Confederate service, into the camp of the infantry and artillery of the Wise Legion commanded by Col. Henningsen, at Dogwood sap. He claimed to have been sent by President Davis to Gen. Floyd. As it had been recently ascertained that he was an arrantimpostor, being really an illiterate German lew, and as he was strongly suspected of being a spy, he was asked or his pass pass or commission. Having none to show, he was sent in custody to Gen. Wise's headquarters. Gen. Wise having examined his papers sent him back under guard to the camp, with orders to forward him a prisoner to Richmond. Whilst waiting the arrival of the stage on Saturday morning, the 31st, the unfortunate man cut his throat with a razor, and now lies in a dangerous condition. He seemed possessed with the idea that he would be shot on reaching Richmond, and this, taken in connection with great previous assurance, led to the inference that the suspicions entertained regarding him were well founded and that he committed the attempt at suicide in

would be, discovered on investigation.' RETURNING CITIZENS,-We are indebted to ir friend, Mr. F. E. Davis, of the firm of Davis Roper & Co., for late Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis and Nashville papers. Mr. D. has just returned from a tour, in which all the aforementioned cities were embraced, and gives a very flattering account of the patrictic spirit which animates our countrymen in the South and Southwest. All sections teem with soldiers, and notwithstanding they have sent thousands and thousands to battle in defence of our glorious Southern Confederacy, the demand has only to be made, and thousands and thousands more stand ready to

the belief that the proofs of his guilt had been, or

We are also under obligations to our townsman, Mr. T. W. Bradbury, for New York, Louisville and Nashville papers. Mr. Bradbury returns to his dear Southern home, after a somewhat protracted absence, dating back as far as March last, disgusted no doubt with New York, and the entire, universal Yankee nation. He now more than ever realizes the truth of the sentiment, "There's no place like home."-Petersburg Express.

MINERALS IN THE SOUTH .- There was left at our office a few days since a very fine specimen of copper ore found near Greensborough, N. C. The richness of this specimen would indicate very valuable mine in that vicinity. It would be well if some capitalist would examine it and see what could be made out of it. Copper will be wanted by us in course of time, and the location of this in North Carolina will prove advantageous for the commerce with the sea-coast. We see by the Mobile Register that a rich lead mine exists on the Warrior River above Tusca-

loosa, in Alabama. These are newly discovered or newly announced mines. Both Virginia and Tennessee are rich in copper and lead ores long known. The lead mines in Southwestern Virginia are rich and extend over a surface of 50 miles in length. Both States have copper enough for all the wants of the South .- Richmond Dispatch.

BRUTAL MURDER.—The citizens of Swift Creek Craven county, N. C., were startled on Sunday last by the announcement that John Chapman, a highly respectable citizen of the county, hadbeen murdered by a band of runaway negroes, headed by a black villain calling himself Ben Soon, the property of Mr. Wm. Grimes, of Pitt county Ben Soon is supposed to be the negro that shot and killed Mr. Chapman. This band of runs way negroes, with Ben at their head, is the terror of that region of country, and the citizen of that county, with a commendable spirit of liberality, have raised a subscription of \$400 for the appre bension of Ben, and placed it in the hands of F P. Latham, Esq., of Craven County.

The deceased was a young man of irreproachable character and universally esteemed. His loss will be greatly felt.

THE SOUTH ACKNOWLEDGED A BELLIGERENT Power.-Though the Lincoln Government still refuses to officially accord to the Confederate States their acknowledgment as a belligerent power, various millitary officers in the Federal service are continually doing so without being reprimanded in the slightest from headquarters at Washing-

The Memphis Appeal thus sums up the instan-

Butler, when at Fortress Monroe, exchanged prisoners with Gen. Magruder. Col. Wallace, the bolition commander at Cape Girardeau, has within the past few days exchanged prisoners under a recognized flag of truce with Gen. Pillow, and Commodore Stringham accepted the capitulation of Fort Hatters under the express stipulation to treat Capt. Barron and his garrison as prisoners of war, and as such award them all the usual courtesies appertaining to belligerents. Such a paitry dodge as this is unworthy even of the gorilla concern over which Abe Lincoln pre-

RECEUITING FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY .- The Northern papers report great duliness in the re-cruiting business. The New York Herald says not more than ten men were booked in New York last week for general service, and the regimental officers were scarcely more successful. A few men report that numbers of Boston. The reduction of the army standard have of increasing the number of recruits .-

Every expedient and incentive have been in

SALT. - We are happy to state this article is now being manufactured among us, and large supplies will soon be placed in the markets. We have examined specimens of this bome-made salt, and find it exceeds in strength the arti-

use a Yankee phrase, has "played out."

Department, saying that it was not too late to retract the permission if he thought necessary.—

Major Mordecal since his resignation has been residing in Philadelphia, supported by a daughter who is a school teacher.

Ex. Minister Faulkner still remains in custody at Washington, and is allowed no personal comter who is a school teacher.

Ex. Minister Faulkner still remains in custody at Washington, and is allowed no personal comter the audience calling for Dixie, Dixie, all the munication with his friends.

Ithen played "Dixie," which was received with repulse on the part of our people, as they indicate the residue of our people, as they indicate required to be sunk the audience calling for Dixie, Dixie, all the signed to make us a free and independent people.

Norfolk Day Book. cle heretofore used by us.

We are always glad to record instances of en-

MILITARY BOOKS for CASH ONLY. HARDEES' TACTICS, Complete Edition Revised by and published under the personal super-vision of the Author in 2 Volumes. Price \$2.50 When sent by mail.

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ary treatise on Advanced Guard, out post and Detachment Service of Troops, and the manner of posting and handling them in presence of an Enery. Price \$1.0 When sent by mail, GILHAM'S MANUAL for the Volunteers and Militia of the Confederate States.

Price \$2.5 W. L. POMEROY. Raleigh, N. C. CIPECIAL CAVALRY COMPANY.

On the 11th of September both Houses of th Legislature passed the following act: Be it enacted, &c., That for the more effectual defence of the State, the Governor be authorized to receive a Company of Cavalry volunteers (now being raised in this State by R. S. Tucker, Wiley G. Reddick, Wm. M. Boylan, Fabius Perry, J. Robert Jeffreys, T. J. Utley, J. G. B. Grimes, and others,) for 12

horses, arms and equipments, and receive in compensation for the use of the horses forty cents a day, whilst SEC 2. The said company shall be entitled to re ceive the same pay, rations, forage, camp equipage, and supplies for horses lost in the service, as is now

To wit: The said company to furnish their own

provided by law for Cavalry Companies in the serrice of the Confederate States. SEC. 3. The said Company shall have the right to elect their own officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and said Company shall be under the direction of the Governor, and may be assigned to such duties as the interest of the State may require, or attached to any Regiment or Regiments of North Carolina Troops, in or out of the State, as the Governor

may deem expedient. Be it further enacted. That this act shall take effect immediately after its ratification. Fellow country men: Your soil is invaded by the

Northern hirelings. You have now an opportunity of joining one of the best companies which will be in the service. Act promptly and quickly. Send in your names to either of the above named men in the act. None need apply but correct, reliable men. Al the officers are to be elected. Kind of arms, double barrel guns, pistols and sabres, if to be had. R. S. TUCKER W. G. REDDICK,

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ed, &c., &c. ARRANGEMENTS FOR FALL AND WINTER. We shall be prepared to exhibit as desirable a stock FALL AND WINTER CASSIMERES. as we have ever shown in this city.

Also, VESTING, OVER COATINGS, BUS-INESS COATINGS &c., O. S. BALDWIN. N. B. Measures left with E. L. HARDING, Raleigh will receive prompt attention.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 3, 1861. OFFICE OF M. W. GRAND MASTER F. A. M. -- All persons having business with the W. G. Master, during his absence from the State, will address all communications and applications of whatsoever kind, to the Dept. Grand Master, E. W. WARD, Jacksonville, Onslow county, who will assume the duties of the G. Master's Office.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, se 7-3t Standard copy 3 times.

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Medicine, &c.

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

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