I see it now with reeling brain't The blade is gory red! Each drop stands out, a brother's name, I've numbered with the dead.

Oh! take from me the maddening sight! The glittering hilt I grasp; It stings me with the serpent tooth, Deadly as poisonous asp!

The vision's gone! Again I'm calm Reflecting now with tears, In six short months I've blasted all The hopes of sixty years.

Ambition, with constrictor coil. Did all affection smother, And bade me join the Tyrant cause, To subjugate my Mother

With cold ambition, came the twain This mother tie to sever; Envy and Hatred! sped the shaft, To blast my heart forever.

Its seared and withered; like the tree The lightning bolt has riven. On Earth there is no peace again-Would I could hope for Heaven!

IX. Oh, Lee ! how proud thy soul must feel, Your Mother's heart you cherished: Virginia! prayers ascend for thee! Whilst all my hopes are perished.

And Davis, too, like Washington. Is blessed in every heart-Wives, Mothers, Sisters pray, for him-I took the Traitor's part.

XI: My heart grows sick, or I fould call On many a brilliant name Inscribed in characters of gold. While mine is writ in shame.

XII. Scorn and contempt, and cold neglect, Are the reward my treachery won; With honor, health and power destroyed Virginia! thy revenge is done.

XIII. rginia, to upbraid Could you but look within The heart remorse is gnawing at, You'd pardon e'en my sin.

[From the Southern Field and Fireside.] RHYMES FOR THE TIMES. So you're going, darling, going

Where the bloody Mars is throwing His ensanguined bolts around; Where his victims, dead and dying, Are beside each other lying, On the cold unhallowed ground.

So you're leaving, darling, leaving Me to die with lonely grieving, When my loved one's gone away O! will nothing, nothing keep you? Think, I ne'er again may meet you-On, be mereiful and stay.

Stay! oh stay! and I'll caress you; Here's my bosom, let me press you -What! And dare you disobey? Why, sir, force those tears to glisten? Be you silent, sir, and listen What my throbbing heart would say

Know you then, sir, that I love you Next to Him who rules above you, And my own unspotted fame, With a love as life undying, Ever cheerful, never sighing, And in every fate the same.

Yet, sir, had you seemed to waver, As your country's humble saviour. I should then your love resign ; For I swear no slave can be, Either sweet or dear to me, In the widest range of time

Now, howe'er, before you go, love, On to meet the dastard foe, love, Come enjoy a last embrace-Ah! how sweet to love's enjoyment? Would it were the sole employment Of our woe-begotten race.

But behold you proud invader-Hark! our country calls to aid her Every son upon her soil. Be you first with life to shield her Be you last with life to yield, or Ne'er return to claim the "spoil." Montgomery, April, 1861.

Now is the time for men of energy in the South to devote to themselves to manufactures of the thousand and one things needed in an advanced civilization. We have been a great producing people. Heaven has blessed our country with a teeming soil, and hence industry has naturally directed its efforts to the culture of the cereals, of tobacco, cotton, rice and sugar. With a people lying side by side at the North, abounding in manufactures both from the fostering bounties of Government and the necessities of soil and climate, we fell into the habit of relying upon them for nearly all the ordinary products of manufatures. The arts have dropped into disuse, and, with all our martial prowess and aptitude as a race, we should have been sadly off for the weapons to defend our elves but for the seizure of the

Government arsenals. It is time this state of things should cease .-Energy of purpose and a little forecast can now begin the foundation of large private fortunes by begining manufactures. If they cannot begin on Times, eulogizes the army of the Potomac, and a large scale, let them try on a small one. If says that it will soon justify the expectathey have not experts, let them begin with green | tions of it. He treats the Hatteras Inlet affair bands, and in due season they will have good ar- as unimportant. tisans. Everything must have its beginning, and the very humblest in trade often have their issue in wealth and power. For this work they have great advantages. They have and the success of it far less certain. The South, the complete control of the market. No Yankee, it adds, has demonstrated her ability to resist subto European can enter the lists with them, and if the war should close this winter, the heavy production incident to a revenue duty will remain, profitless strife. and will give them the continued control of the is hardly any more effective mode of sustaining a him to accept it. country during the trials of a war than by giving scope to its unemployed industry and meeting the various demands which are necessary to carry on the great work of human society and progress without interruption and embarrassment.

Richmond Examiner. RATHER SUBLIME.-Under the caption "After the War," Bennett, of the New York Herald. frightens Europe by saying that the United States will have 300,000 veteran soldiers, a naval brigade of 50,000, and 500 ships of war, and, "let on Tuesday last, and was captured by the Confed-European government be careful, then, how they treat us during the continuance of this war for when we have settled our domestic troubles, the Theories and crew of the vessel were made prisoners of war, and sent to this city, yesterday. They represent, we learn, that their vessel, after European government be careful, then, how they erate forces in that neighborhood.

AN EVENTFUL HISTORY-RETURN OF ENGLAND AND THE COTTON QUES NAVAL PRISONERS-INTERESTING DETAILS.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, of Tuesday contains the following interesting narrative:

On Sunday morning last, Capt. Fritzinger, of
the schooner Fanny Lee, of Nassau, New Providence, arrived here, where he resides. With Capt. Fritzinger came Mr. Shapherd, a native of Charleston, S. C., but for many years a resident of this place. Mr. Shepherd shipped on board the brig Sarah Star, and was on board of that vessel when she was captured by the U.S. blockading steamship Wabash. The account he gives of what oc-

curred since he left this port is as follows:

The Sarah Star, loaded principally with naval store by Mesers. G. C. & W. J. Monroe, went to sea over the Cape Fear Bar, on the 28th of July, having cleared for Liverpool. About three o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, she was captured by the Federal steamer Wabash. The Sarah Star saw the steamer for three hours, and steered for her. When captured, the whole crew with the exception of the Captain, cook, and cab in boy, were taken on board the Wabash and carried into Hampton Roads. A prize crew was put on board the brig, which was sent to New York. On the arrival of the Wabash | the 6th of September, 1861 : at Hampton Roads, Mr. Munro was allowed to to proceed to Washington. The balance of the men were retained on board the Wabash for about a month, when that vessel was ordered to go to Hatteras, and her prisoners were sent up to Baltimore, where all the crew of the Sarah Star (six men) took the oath except Mr Shepherd, who refused, and was imprisoned in Fort McHenry for nearly two weeks, when he made an attempt to escape, and was retaken and placed in irons for ten days, at the expiration of which he was turned out destitute of money, clothing or means. In Bultimore he found a vessel bound for Nassau, and got a passage on board of her to that port, where he fell in with Capt. Fritzinger, of this place, who kindly took him on board his vessel and provided for his immediate necessities. Capt.

pert several days since. They both arrived home on Sunday morning, as previously stated. Mr. Shepherd speaks of the treatment of prisoners by the Federals as being extremely hard. They gave them hardly enough food to sustain nature, and of the coarsest. He says that from the time of his capture and transfer to the Wabash until his discharge he enjoyed the luxury of no other bed than the bare planks afforded, and he

Fritzinger and Mr. Shepherd left Nassau in the

latter part of September, and got into a Southern

feels the effects yet. There were other prisoners on board the Wabash besides the crew of the Sarah Star, among them John Marshall, of the privateer Dixie, who had been captured on board the schooner Mary Ellis, a prize of the Dixte. It is believed that Marshall was sent to Fort Lafayette. At Fort McHenry he only recollects to have seen one person, a prisoner, whom he recognized even by sight, and that was Marshal Kare, former head of the police of Baltimore, but deposed by the Lincolnite military authorities and sent to Fort

Mr. Shepherd mentions another matter which is proper to be stated as a warning to our privateers. As already stated, the Yankee schooner Mary Ellis was a prize to the privateer "Dixie." When the prize crew was put on the Mary Ellis, the cook was kept on board to cook for said crew. After the capture, while on board the Wabash, keep a look out for this kind of character.

Such is the statement of Mr. Shepherd, correberated by Captain Fritzinger, so far as the facts came under his cognizance. The captain met him as stated, at Nassau, in a most destitute condition, without shoes, and with no other clothing than a shirt and pants, so far dilapidated as port, he felt it only right to do by Mr. Shepherd as he would have liked others to have done by him had the case been his own. He advanced means for clothes and other necessaries, his course in doing so having subsequently been fully approved by his employers. Mr. Shepherd is staying at the Sailors' Home ; Captain Fritzinger's family live here, and have

done so for years, although the captain will be forced to go South very soon to join his vessel, are one or two matters contained in Mr. Shepherd's mensurate with the risk of loss. statement to which we wou d not give publicity, were it not that we know Mr. S. is willing to us, I do hope that our spinners will at once resort qualify as to their truth.

WHY HAVE WE NO NAVY?

A Florida exchange thus comments upon the above interrogatory: Nearly eight months have elapsed since the Government of the Confederate States was duly organized and assumed a de facto existence. Its strength has been constantly augmented by the addition of new States. Large armies, comprising the best fighting material in the world, have been raised as if by magic, have met the ruffian hordes of the North on ground of their own selection, and sent them panic stricken to their sheltered entrenchments. The illusion of Yankeesuperiority in arms has been happily dissipated, their prestige gone, and Southern valor stands unparalleled by that of any nation.

Yet, it seems, that our successes on the varioubattle-fields have tended to enervate, or at least render us neglectful of the employment of other means of warfare, such as our situation demands and circumstances justify. In our opinion, we should have had at least two or three iron pisted war propellers months ago, with which the scattered navy of the United States, engaged in the blockade, could, one by one, have been captured or sunk. With the immense iron factories in the South, and the railroad and water facilities for transporting iron plating, we do not see why such vessels had not been made and fitted out at New Orleans. Two such vessels starting from that point could easily capture the blockaders off the Mississipp first, then visit and bag these off Mobile, Galveston, Apalachicola, Fernandina, Savannah, and Charleston. And by having a large surplus torce of men on board, and adding the captured vessels to their force, manaed by these men, by the time they would be ready to leave Charleston, where they might refit and repair damages in a short time, the fleet would be strong enough to cope with any that old Abe might send out. Besides breaking the blockade, it would forever stop the marauding expeditions which now threaten our coast. If iron clad steamers are impregnable, starting with two such vessels, under competent officers, (and we certainly have such,) who will deny that we will capture or destroy the whole Lincoln navy in less than three months.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. the South. The news is not important, but the the former year. following will be found interesting: Dr. Russell, in his latest letter to the London

The Times, in an editoral, does not build on the

The Times also says that the invitation to Gari-An official despatch, received at Paris, says that Garibaldi will certainly decline the offer of

the Federal Government, mainly on account of the unsatisfactory state of his health. The London Post says that a new phase in the American quarrel is raised by the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, which renders all hope of con-

ciliation and compromise impossible. U. S. SCHOONER CAPTURED .- A United States schooner, bound to Hatterse with stone for the batteries there, ran ashore on Cape Henry Beach,

alightest word of insult or provocation may let loose upon Canada or Cuba this terrible force, and sweep the last vestige of monarchical rule from this continent."

They represent, we learn, that shell vester, and discharging her load at Hatteras, was to be suck in the channel. They also report three other vesters ashore on the beach farther South.—Norfolk Day Book.



published there. It is not stated who is to be the Editor We give some extracts from the English jour-

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON ON HAND AND ITS CON-SUMPTION-"SHORT TIME" IN THE MILLS AS

[From the London Times, September 10.] Subjoined is another communication, from a distinguished source, on the expediency of a prompt and general resort to short time on the part of the Lancaster manufacturers:

SEPTEMBER 7, 1861 As every fact regarding our supply of cotton is now of surpassing interest, I beg to hand you the following figures, extracted from he "Liverpool General Brokers' Association Prices Current" of

Stock of American cotton, September 5, 1861.

Consumption of American cotton and export from January 1, to present time, has been, per week, The present stock of American cotton, if all consumed by the 31st of December, 1861, would only allow of a weekly

consumption and export of The present stock of American cotton is less than it was last year, at present The import of American cotton from the 5th of September to the 31st of Decem-

ber, 1860, was upwards of The consumption and export from the 5th of September to the 31st December, 1860, was about

The export this year may be very much larger han is expected, as the wants hitherto supplied direct from America will, in all probability, be drawn from here. In ordinary years France and Spain are the earliest buyers in the American market, and for some time past there have been large orders from the latter country in the Liverpool market.

There is also another very important fact which must not be lost sight of, namely : that the last crop of American cotton was 1,100,000 bales less than the previous one; consequently a vacuum exists somewhere. From the preceding remarks the inference

uite unavoidable that very soon the supply of Imerican cotton will be exhausted, and the spinners must either close their millsor adapt their machinery to the use of East India cotton. But there is no use disguising the fact that they will not do so until compelled by the direst necessity-a necessity, however, which is not far distant. Supposing, then, that we are not to receive any

American cotton, what are our prospects? I am afraid very sad indeed. For the last few years East India cotton has been shipped to the continent only in very small quantities; but next year, if the American crop s withheld, there will be an active competition for the staple in Bombay. In 1857 high prices this cook, a colored fellow, made his brag that if drew large supplies from India-the accumulation the Mary Ellis had not been taken by the Wa- of years; but before prices gave way shipments bash he would have had her whole crew poisoned fell off considerably, as the country had been well within an hour. It will be always advisable to drained. The question, therefore, appears to be this: Can India supply England after the late while nobly encouraging his men, had his leg drain with more cotton in 1862; and at the same | carried away by a round shot. Our loss was small, time supply the rest of Europe? I think no one

will venture to answer in the affirmative. ment that shipments are resumed from the secedhardly to meet the requirements of modesty. As ing States, their cotton will be used, to the almost a townsman and a prother sailor from a Southern entire exclusion of other kinds, so that what inducement is there for prudent merchants to compete with our continental neighbors for cotton at excessive prices in Bombay, knowing, as we do, that it is a six months' operation, and that the spinners whom they are serving will be the first to laugh at them should they make the frightful losses which would be incurred on the resumption of business with America. No; if the cotion is to be imported, it must either be done by restless speculators, or by the spinners which got into a port a good way down. There | themselves, as the possible profits are not at all com-

Now, with this plain statement of tacts before to short time, as from the latest accounts received from America there is little or no chance of a set-

tlement for many months to come. I, in common with all others who are deeply interested in the prosperity of Lancashire, am deligh ed at the great efforts now being made by the British Government and the Times to increase by every possible means, the cultivation of cotton throughout our colonies; but I am neither sanguine nor foolish enough to believe that the laudable efforts will be crowned with success in time to avert the sad calamity which will very shortly overtake us if the manufacturers of this country do not act more prudently.

MEASURES OF MANCHESTER SPINNERS. In contemplation of the apprehended failure of the cotton supply from America, one of the great-est spinning and manufacturing firms in the city of Manchester is circulating a notice announcing that it is probable the cotton mills will be compelled to work very short time, and many of them may have to close during the approaching winter, and exhorting the work people to economize. THE EAST INDIA COTTON WON'T ANSWER-ITS IN-

FERIOR QUALITY. A correspondent, well versed in cotton statis-

ties, writes : The quantity of cotton from India, Egypt, &c., is of a harsh, hairy nature, and can only be spun into a thick, hard, twisted yarn for heavy goods, and is not adapted to a fifth part of the trade of

England, any more than so much straw. The British cotton interest, with Government aid, is engaged in an earnest effort to obtain supplies of cotton from India, Syria, Egypt, Africa, and the West Indies In order to show the amount of the deficiency that is to be supplied from new sources, I give the following accurate returns of consumption and supply from 1842 to 1860, as made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce: Total consumption for 1843 was 1,682,982 bales of 400 pounds each, of which the United States supplied 1,436,846, and all other countries 246,135. The total consumption of 1852 was 2,324,461 bales, of which the United States supplied 1,914,076 bales, and all other countries 410,385. The total consumption in 1860 was 3. 477,458 bales, of which the United States supplied 2,797,726, and all other countries 687,732. The increased consumption of cotton in Great Britain from 1840 to 1860, was 1,794,476 bales, or Liverpool dates to September 22d have reached over 100 per cent. of the whole consumption on

The way that two men were caught in Randolph County, was thus:-A volunteer company was passing along the road, bound for High Point, where their regiment was to be organized. Hatteras Inlet affair, but regards the expedition | the company hailed the young men and asked why Hatteras Inlet affair, but regards the expedition down the Mississippi river as far more important, and the success of it far less certain. The South, ing there to "come along." The young men said it adds, has demonstrated her ability to resist sub- they would, just as soon as they got through with jugation, and it is to be lamented that so plain a fact should not have suggested a suspension of profitless strife.

they would, just as soon as they got through with that field. As by one impulse, the company, to the chagrin of the fodder-pullers, jumped the fence, to the number of a hundred, and went to work, and in an inconceivably short time, the field market. We do not deem it necessary to appeal to any patriotic motives. It is obvious that there enament, and it thinks that it would be a pity for friends had now no excuse for not going, but must go. Finally, they didn't go, but sent John in the cour forces within the lines of this military octupation, will bear the honored name of his brave cupation. The company decided that the John Commander in Chief, so justly celebrated for a aforesaid had more spirits in him than the two young men of fodder. - Wilmington Journal.

LOOK TO THE DEPARTMENTS. - The New York Herald, of the 20th, contains a complete list of every brigade, regiment, company, and commissioned officer, together with the number of men in each company, of our army in Virginia. This information can only be obtained from the War. Department in Richmond, and it is evident that some official connected therewith is a spy and the bribed agent of that infamous sheet. We are informed that numerous old officers from the Departments at Washington have been instroduced into the various beaureus at Richmond on account of their experience and facility in the dispatch of business, and in this way the traitor doubtless insiquated himself into our camp. Let the Cabinet look well to the matter.—Savannah Republican. Herald, of the 20th, contains a complete list of

BATTLE OF GREENBRIER RIVER. NTERESTING AND AUTHENTIC PAR-

October 5, 1861. A great battle was fought here on the 3d instant, etween our forces, under Gen. Jackson, and the eneny. As soon as it was known that theenemy intended to attack us in force we were ordered to take our positions on our line of defence. The whole were under the command of Gen. Jackson; Col. Johnston, of Virginia, commanding the 12th Georgia regiment, commanded the right wing; Col. Wm. R. Taliaferro, of the 23d regiment, the centre; Col. Rust, of the 3d Arkansas regiment, the left wing, and Col. Wm. L. Jackson, of the 35th regiment, was posted on the hill to the left of the centre.

Col. Johnston's command consisted of the 1st and 12th Georgia, (Col. Ramsey's regiment;) Col. Taliaferro's command consisted of the 23d, 25th, and 44th (Col. Scott's) Virginia regiments, and Rice's batteries. Col. Rust's command consisted of the 3d Arkansas regiment and a battalion from the 5th brigade and Anderson's battery. Col. Jackson's command consisted of the 35th

Virginia regiment, with Hansborough's battalien with a piece of Anderson's battery under Capt. Deshler, C. S. A., and Lieut. Massie. Our pickets, under Col. Johnston, offered a gal lant resistance to the overwhelming force of the enemy. Their troops, amounting to about ten thousand, formed across the river flat and the bills on the right of the road, and poured incessantly

shot and shell for four hours and a quarter on our

forces. It was soon evident that the shot from our batteries produced a telling effect on their men and guns. The infantry of the enemy made an effort to turn our left flank, but was driven back by Col. Rust's command with considerable loss. They then formed on the slope of the hills, wooded, and immediately in front of the 44th regiment, and made an effort to attack our front and centre, and turn our right flank, without success. Preparatory to making this assault they marched to the meadow and opened a fire upon us with their long range muskets; but we opened upon them with such terrible effect that they were thrown into great confusion and could not be reformed, though their officers used every effort to get them to de so and to make the assault, and being unable further to stand our fire, left the field and fled to the woods, leaving many of their dead upon the field. one stand of colors, any quantity of knapsacks,

&c., and many dead horses. All our officers and men behaved admirably. There is no complaint from any quarter. I can speak from my own knowledge of the command of Col. Taliaferro. By his skill and judgment and great presence of mind, he has won not only the confidence of his brigade but the reputation with all portions of the army here of being a splendid officer.

The 44th regiment, (Col. Scott's,) except Company A and a portion of Company B, detached from the regiment and under the command of Major Jones, was directly in front of the batteries of the enemy, and stood the brunt of the constant and heavy fire to which they were subjected without flinching, and with anxiety to meet the enemy Col. Scott, his staff officers, and men, behaved with extraordinary coolness and gallantry, as did Lieut. Col. A. G. Taliaferro, commanding the 23d regiment, his officers and men. We predict for Cols. Scott and Taliaferro a brilliant military career. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capts. Shumaker, Rice, Deshler, Anderson, Lieut. Wooding, Seargeant Jones, and private Brooks, of Capt. Rice's company. Captain Rice,

and that of the enemy was very great.

GREENBRIER RIVER. ENGAGEMENT ON CAPE HENRY BEACH.

(From the Norfolk Day Book.)

Information was brought to the city yesterday morning that a large United States transport ship had run ashore on Cape Henry beach. The commanding officer at this point immediately proceeded to the beach. Rifle guns were mounted in a little while, and operations begunthe result of which we have not as yet learned but will, doubtless, before we go to press. LATER. - We are indebted to a gentleman this city, who witnessed the engagement between our forces and the vessel above alluded to, for the

following additional particulars: The forces engaged on our side were the Huger Artillery, Louisiana Guard Artillery, and Chesapeake Light Artillery; the whole under command of Major Saunders. Firing was commenced on our side about 4 o'clock, and continued until night set in. It was not returned by the vessel; but, in a short while after we began operations, the steamer Monticello hove in sight and opened her fire upon us. At first, her shot did not reach us; but, changing five millions of this loan not taken, and for which, her position, she threw her shot immediately among us.

The vessel is full rigged, and is riding at anchor about two miles from the shore. None of our guns took effect upon the vessel, nor did any of he shot from the Monticelle do us injury. Three ment first began; but they afterward went below, and nothing further was seen of them.

The Monticello remained until nightfall, when she left for Old Point to procure assistance, as is supposed, for the purpose of towing the vessel

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. A gentleman who was at the Old Pleasure House on Cape Henry beach, informs us that the transport ship was right abreast of the place he was, about two miles out. She was riding a. anchor in a rough sea-way, unable to move from her position for fear ot being driven ashore. He witdecks. He was in a much better position to see the effect of our firing than persons at our own batteries. The Monticello was cruising out towards Cape Henry, when our batteries first opened on the ship, and thinks she was attracted more by the flash than by the report of our guns, as the wind bore off the sound. | She immediately moved up into a convenient position, and opened fire

upon our batteries, firing about ten times. After this (about 5 o'clock,) she bore towards Old Point. The transport fired no gun during the time. One shell from the Monticello bursted within about one hundred yards of the place where our informant was standing. Nobody hurt on North Carolina; shooner G. W. Hyndon, North within about one hundred yards of the place where our side.

Here, then, we have another instance in which heavy siege pieces mounted on carryalis would schooner J. H. Burnett, North Carolina; schoonhave been of immense service to our cause. The er Alliance, North Carolina; schooner Burrowes, capture of this vessel, which one or two of these heavy 32-pounders of rifled cannon would have Eastern Virginia; brig Herald, cargo of schooner effected, would have amply repaid the construc-tion of a hundred such guns. How long will we adhere to old notions?

Eastern Virginis; brig Herald, cargo of schooner Amelia, schooner Albion and cargo, schooner George G. Baker.

YOUNG RECRUIT.

Another deserter, says the Pennsacola Observer of the 5th, came over from Fort Pickens last antine. One-sixteenth of this vessel is owned by night, and was taken to the yard this morning .- James Phillips, of New Orleans. He says on the night of the burning of the "Juand saw two young men in a pretty large dah" we killed four and wounded nine of the field, pulling fodder. Some of the members of Federal party. He reports seventeen hundred men on the Island, and two hundred and fifty on the sick list. We did not learn how he effected his escape. A correspondent of the Observer records an in-

teresting event as follows: "There was born in Pensacola, on the evening of the 3d inst., a son to Maj. McDonnell, of the of the 1st Regiment of Florida Volunteers.

"This young recruit being the first male born

blushing honors cluster?" IMPORTANT. -The New Orleans Crescent, of

Tuesday, says: Capt. Andrew O. Murphy, of the Confederates States schooner Antonio, in the State service of Louisians, arrived in this city yesterday from a cruise in the Gulf on the southwest coast. We learn by a gentleman who came up with the Captain from Barataria that the Antonio succeeded a few days ago in making a very important capture within a mile and a half of the steam frigate Powhatan, and that documents have been seized

seriously implicating persons in this city.

HOW TO MAIL LETTERS TO BUROPE. The complete shutting off of all communication with the Northern States renders it is impossible to send letters by the usual channel. But there is a mode of mailing them not yet interrupted, and which can be employed with security. The CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BICHMOND DISPATCH. English steamers touch at Tampico, which about three hundred miles from Matamoras in

Mexico. The New Orleans Picayune, of the

Mr. Auguste de Mesgring v, appointed by the postmaster of this city as special mail carrier for the New Orleans and Mexican mail, connecting at Tampico with the English steamers for the West Indies and Europe, has just completed the necessary arrangements at Tampico, and will start from this city with the first mail on the 10th inst, when the double daily stage line of four horse post coaches between New Iberia and Niblett's Bluff will be running to carry passengers to and from the Texan frontier. The office for the reception of letters, No. 16 Customhouse street, will be open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon, and the first mail

will close on the 9th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. THE ARREST OF L. L. D. RUSSELL, OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The arrest of this notorious individual in Illi nois, has been already announced. The Washington Republican thus chronicles his arrival in

that city: W. H. Russell, special correspondent of the London Times, has returned to this city from his sporting trip to Illinois. On Sunday week, at Wilmington, Will county, Mr. Russell went out for a day's shooting—a diversion slightly in con-flict with the laws of Illinois, which prohibit shooting on the Sabbath. Mr. Russell was conequently brought to the presence of an Illinois justice, fined thirty dollars for the offence and paid it. This is esteemed not on only a good joke. but the financial part is a valuable contribution to the School Fund, which enjoys the benefit of one-half of all fines from this source.

The authorities of Illinois are open to severe ondemnation for non-enforcement of the statutes this being the first instance in which a fine for that offence has ever been collected. The conservators of the public peace of Illinois have long been on the watch for a Doctor of Laws on whom to vindicate the majesty of this Sunday statute, as well as for some sportsman possessed of sufficient essets so pay the shot in correct funds. Illinois bonds not received.

On approaching Racine, Wisconsin, on his sport ing tour, while surrounded by his sportsman's traps, Mr. Russell was welcomed by an old farmer of the vicinity with "We are glad to see you Mr Russell. Hope you will find lots of game You can have all the game you want, but you must not make game of the American eagle here.' This address elicited the enthusiastic applause of the bystanders.

A GOOD THING FOR OUR NEGROES. It cannot be denied that a number of diseases must result from the wearing of leather shoes by our negroes, when engaged in out door operations during cold weather, or in wet situations. In gress of the Confederate States of America. Germany, Belgium and France, in order to prevent these evils, at least to some extent, the use of wooden shoes has long since been introduced, and laboring population.

The Governments of Europe have very much encouraged the manufacture of the same, and their preference over leather shoes is much recommended by all Boards of Agriculture and of Health. There is hardly an operation on the farm and America. about the farm houses, the garden, &c., in which they could not be most profitably used. They are perfectly secure against the penetration of water. and being always dry, will keep the feet warmand thereby prevent many diseases. They are light and easy to wear, of a pleasant appearance, may be blackened or varnished. They

can be worn with or without stockings, and, with many other advantages, they combine such durability as to last almost a life time, at a cost of from twenty five to thirty seven cents. They are certainly entitled to the attention of the farming and laboring population of the South. The wood for their manufacture is to be had, in

great abundance, in most of our Southern States. Farmer and Planter. THE GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The Richmond Examiner says:

The Confederate States Government, in the early part of the year, authorized a loan of \$15,-000,000. Some \$8,000,000 of it were promptly subscribed for, and it had been generally supposed that by this time the whole loan had been taken. This, we understand, is a mistake. There is still we understand, the Government has still open its books for subscription.

The produce loan has been a success from the beginning. At the time of the surrender of Fort Sumter, when war was shown to be inevitable, the Secretary of the Treasury called upon the planters of the Confederate States for a subscription of 1.000,000 bales of cotton -worth, say \$500,-000,-to be paid for in 8 per cent, bonds. Since the war has been thoroughly inaugurated, it has been found necessary to enlarge the cotton lean to 2,000,000 bales, or about half the usual crop. This amount would give the Government \$100 000,000, making an 8 per cent. funded debt, the interest payable semi-annually. To secure the payment of these bonds the provisions of Congress are ample, in its system of internal taxation, and that of the export duty on cotton.

It is, we learn, considered not unlikely that the position for fear of being driven ashore. He witnessed the shot from our battery on shore, and is a fair price by the Government, and treasury confident that she was struck twice by them; notes be given therefor, so as to relieve the plantbesides, he saw several shell burst right over her ers of any embarrassment, and, at the same time, give the people a circulating medium.

FROM PHILADELPHIA-SEIZURE OF MORE SOUTHERN VESSELS.

A correspondent at Philadelphia, writing on Tuesday last, says:
In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Cadwalader ordered the condemnation of fourteen vessets, owned in whole or in part by citizens of the rebellious States. The list is as follows: Bark Benjamin Hallett, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of North Carolina; Carolina; schooner John S. Lee, North Carolina; schooner A. M. Shindler, North Carolina;

The bark Fanny Ealer, arrived yesterday, was seized this morning while lying in the stream .-FROM PENSACOLA-A DESERTER-A The vessel is entirely owned in half-shares by two residents of New Orleans. The ship Jacob A. Stamler, arrived this morning from London, laden with a general cargo, and was seized at quar-

RUN HERE, EVERBODY

Retail Druggist, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, Gilt Buttons by the gross. N. C, would announce to the public that he is now Gold Braids by the pair. receiving from the South a splendid assortment of Haversacks by the hundred. Perfumery, consisting of a superior article of Cologne | 200 Pair Drill Gaiters. Water, the very choicest variety of Extracts for the Heavy Socks by the dozen. Handkerchief, namely: Victoria, Jockey Club. West Gloves and Gauntletts.
End, Forget-Me-Not, Geranium, Violet, Musk, New Pants, Vests and Dress Mown Hay, Ess. Bouquet, Spring Flowers, Patchouly, Moss Rose, Sweet Briar, &c. He is also receiving a to our forces within the lines of this military occupation, will bear the honored name of his brave Commander inChief, so justly celebrated for a little more grape.

"We hail with pleasure the advent of this juvenile warrior, and bespeak for him a long life of usefulness to his country, and acquisitions of fresh laurels to adorn the name around which so many

Pomades, Cigars, et cetera.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above, and various other articles, which will be sold on terms to suit the times. Heal, wash, perfume, comb and brush thyself; take bottle of Rose Cordial, light a Segar, and GA LANG! Baleigh, Oct. 16, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. DROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS effice for furnishing the North Carolina Troops with HATS. Proposals must be accompanied by a sample of the Hat, and must state the price and number which can be delivered per week, and also at what time the delivery will commence.

oct 9—tf J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M. MAIL ARRANGEMENT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail arrives daily, Southern Mail " " at 5, p. m at 5, p. m. Bastern Mail at 5, p. m Western Mail at 7:5, a. m. Northern Mail closes daily, Southern Mail at 4 p. m. Western Mail Eastern Mail GEORGE T. COOKE, P. M.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

October 2, 1861.

To the Voters of the First Congressional District, composed of the counties of Tyrrel, Washington, Martin, Bertie, Northampton, Hertford, Gates, Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Camden and Cur-

The permanent Constitution for the Government of

the Confederate States supercedes the present Provi-sional Government in February next Preparatory to organisation under it, elections are appointed by law to be held for members of the Electoral College, and for Representatives to the permanent Congress from the several Districts into which the State is divided, on the first Thursday of November preceding. There are no movements in progress of which I am advised, indicating a disposition to resort to the instrumentality of conventions for the purpose of making nominations for the latter office. These agencies, Lowever appropriate or even necessary, during the heated party strifes of the past, to secure concert of popular opinion and action, seem to have disappeared efore the generous and patriotic impulses which the presence of a common danger has inspired. The day of election is near at hand, and I do not consider that I am overstepping the proprieties of my position in an-nouncing myself a candidate to represent the District ni the first permanent Congress of the Confederate States. Unwilling to revive controversies calculated only to disturb the entire harmony of sentiment and feeling which now prevails in maintaining, with undivided strength and loyal hearts, the action of the State in separating from the old and entering into the new Confederacy, for the security of her constitutional rights and the defence of the imperilled liberties of her people, I avail myself of this mode of communicating with you, and shall content myself with declaring my purpose to yield a cordial support, in public and pri vate station, to such measures of war and finance as promise to make the impending struggle, on our part, rigorous, short and decisive. To this end, mutual conidence and a sealous co-operation, unimpaired by former differences of opinion, alene are wanting. W. N. H. SMITH.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Sept. 24, 1861-td WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-NOUNCE the How. A. H. ARRINGTON as s candidate to represent the 5th Congressional Dis-

trict in the next Congress of the Confederate States oct 5-td of America. WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO Annnounce JOS. H. GOOCH, Esq., as a candidate to represent this, the 5th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the Confederate States of America.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-NOUNCE S. H. CHRISTIAN as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in the Conoct 2-td

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-NOUNCE R. R. BRIDGERS as a candidate are extensively worn by the whole farming and | to represent the 2d Congressional District in the next Confederate Congress. oct 2-td WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-NOUNCE J. H. HEADEN, as a candidate to

> Carolina, in the Congress of the Confederate States of sep 28-td WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-Hertford, as a candidate to represent the First Distrio; in the regular Congress of the Confederate States

represent the 7th Congressional District of North

WE ARE REQUESTED TO AN-NOUNCE COL. B. S. GAITHER, as a can-didate to represent the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina, (consisting of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Caldwell, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry, Davie, Iredell and Burke,) in the first regular Congress of the Confederate States. Election the first Wednesday in November.

WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO announce HUGH WADDELL, Esq., as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the Confederate States of Amer-

PROCLAMATION, BY HIS EXCEL.

A PROCLAMATION, BY HIS EACELorth Carolina: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,) Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1861. In pursuance of the power vested in me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State of all Ba-con, Pork, Beef, Leather, Men's Shoes, Woolen Goods, Jeans, Linseys and Blankets, except through the

orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State government.

The order of the 13th ult. on this subject is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 3rd October, 1861. HENRY T. CLARK,

Governor ex officio NOTICE TO THE SHERIFFS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH A may be received by you can be sent directly to the several companies which went from your county and when your own companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the company and the tegiment plainly marked on them; and you will have he contents of each box marked on it. Whenever the companies are on duty in your neigh-borhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to

them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVERBUX, A. Q. M.

QUARTERWASTER'S OFFICE, October 3d, 1861. A NY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY BE desirous of taking contracts for making Clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office. Goods will be issued to any responsible parties, in quantities sufficient to clothe single companies—which can be made up in their own neighbohoods, and the money will be paid o the parties receiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured article. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will paid for by the State. J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

MILITARY GOODS! 50 SUP. GREY AND DRAB MILITARY Overcoats with large capes, price 16, 18, 20 and 22 dollars, all home made. 500 Merino Shirts, Grey and White, for camp life. 500 Pairs Merino and Shaker Drawers, all sizes, Grey and White, just to hand.

50 Pair Grey, Blue, Drab and Mixed colored Cloth

and Cassimeres, made to measure or sold by the pair or single pattern to suit purchasers. Overcoatings in Beaver, Pilot and Petersham. 40 Dosen sup. White Shirts. 70 Dozen Cassimere, Gingham and Calico fatigue

Shirts. Blankets and Shawls for Soldier's use. P. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND Oil Cloth Overcoats, Leggins and Cap Covers.

> Petersburg, Va. NEW CLOTHING STORE !! JUST OPENED BY OETTINGER,

oct 9

Pants, Vests and Dress Clothing; a complete assort-ment at T. W. ROYSTON & CO.'S.

at the corner of Fayetteville St. and Market Square \$20,000 worth of MEN'S and BOYS' Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and many other articles. I wish it distinctly understood that these Goods were bought in times of peace, and consequent

ly at much lower prices than they could be bought for now. They will be sold again at the OLD RETAIL PRICES. I have no particular fancy for saying much. All ask of the public is to give me a call. They will certainly not be disappointed in the quantity, quality or in the prices of my

in the prices or my
GOODS.

Rem ember, corner of Fayettevitle Street and MarSquare, (formerly occupied by Mr. Pool.)
Respectfully,
ISAAC OETTINGER.

LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTH. ING AT HARDING'S. HAVING PURCHASED (FOR CASIS) OF Messrs. Scott & Harrison, Petersburg, Va., their entire stock of

Superior Ready-Made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods, I shall have ready and opened for sale, in a few day, the most desirable, and probably the largest assoment of Ready-Made Goods in the State. shall offer my goods at reasonable prices for Cash shall offer my goods at reactive and it to their in and Cash enly. Those in want will find it to their in E. L. HARDING. oet 12-1m

MASONIC. THE OFFICERS, MEM.
BERS and Representatives of the Grand Lodge
of North Carolina are hereby informed that the All. nual Convocation of this MASONIC BODY will held in this City on Monday evening the 2nd of cember next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of bu ness. The officers of the Subordinate Ledges are to quested to attend in person, or cause proper delegate be appointed in conformity with the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. WILLIAM T. BAIN. Grand Secretary

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 12, 1861-td TNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA....THE next session of this Institution will country n the 1st of October, and end the ensuing 4th The exercises in the Academic, Law, and y Schools will be continued as heretofore. The rive Military Hospital near the University, of wh two of the Professors are attending Surgeons, afford unusual advantages for Clinical instruc-

Medical Students. Treasury potes and the notes of all banks receivals by the Richmond banks, will be received in paymen University charges.

For catalogues, address

Chairman of the Facul-TOTICE .-- ON AND AFTER THE !. day of October, 1861, I shall sell no goods rice or cash on delivery. I am compelled to do the cause I can buy no goods now except at from two two hundred and fifty per cent. higher than I benga months ago, and I can get no time on them, but muplank down the cash or go without the goods; I ther fore advise all my customers, and the public general who will favor me with their calls) that they me bring the change hereafter, as I shall certainly refa

S. MAUPIN.

my best friends. I also earnestly request all parties owing me are due 1st July or previous thereto, to come forward: settle the same either by cash or note. Parties fall to comply with this notice by the 1st of October her will be charged 10 per cent. on the whole amount in from the 1st of July last, so long as their accounts main unsettled. sep 28-twlnov

WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED AT FOR GENTS. J. MILES & SON'S PUMP BOOTS. STITCHED BOOTS

DOUBLE SOLED BOOTS HEAVY CHEAP BOOK CALF & KID CUNGRES GAITERS. CLOTH CONGRESS WAL TERS. GENT'S BROGANS,

NEGRO

FOR THE LADIES J. MILES & SON'S CONGRESS GAITERS. KID AND MOROCE BOOTEES. CALF BOOTEES. KID AND MOROCC BUSKINS, KID AND MOROCO

SLIPPERS. WHITE KID AND SET IN SLIPPERS. COMMON AND FINE PEG BOOTEES. HEAVY DUTCH BOOTEES FOR SERVA FOR MISSES.

GAITERS, KID AND MOROCO. BOOTEES. KID AND MOROCCO SLIPPERS CALF AND MOROCCO PEG BOTTOMS.

J. MILES & SON'S PLAIN & CONGRESS

FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN. A very large Assortment too numerous to mention. Come one and all, and supply yourselves WINTER.

Sold on as reasonable terms as can be afforded FOR CASH! Don't forget the last sentence.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS

RALEIGH, N. C. S. BURNS & F. BATES PROPRIETORS. CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STEAM ES GINES, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows, Iron Raise ing, and every description of Iron and Brass Casting.
Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery.

TERMS: Cash on delivery, P. S. We have on hand a large and well assette Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one ! Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, will Saw Mill, which we will sell low. jan 12-waswly DeCARTERET & ARMSTRONG,

BOOK BINDERS, -AND-BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE BS RALEIGH, N. C.

TORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION. FOR THE DEAF AND DUNB AND THE BLIND. The next Session of this Institution will commend on Monday, the 2nd day of September, and continue en months. Pupils should be sent in PUNCTU-ALLY at the commencement of the session. Haring 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, Ac. " be given upon application to me by letter, or other wise.

WILLIE J. PALMER.

> JOHN W. COSBY. architect. RALEIGH N. C.

NOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY !-A While on my recent visit to the Old Dominion had the good fortune to procure from an old riend demijohn of Rose Cordial of the most delectable fiavor-a splendid and invigorating article for the sick Call, by all means, and get some before it is gone price 25 cents a bottle. Among the choice variety other things too tedious to mention, to which the altention of the public is respectfully called, I have fine lot of the best Hair Brushes. If you want to fee good and poetical in these gloomy times, just call around, procure a brush and a bottle of cordial, and will guarantee a fine flow of the most high/audit pheelins.

P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

COLDIERS WANTED .--- I AM Al THORIZED by the Confederate Government raise a company of Infantry for the war. I am assured that such company will be retained in North-Carolina as long as the foot print of an enemy pollutes our soil. Each soldier will receive \$15 bounty money. and the pay will range from \$11 to \$21 per month with a liberal allowance for clothing. I promise never to give the command of "Men, go!" but I will say "Men, follow!" I shall ask no one to go where I not lead.

Names may be left with the editors of the Regist Standard, and State Journal, or with myself when sep 28-5t

TOTICE. -- A GENERAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company will be held at Halifax Court House, Virginia, on Wednesday, the 16th of October next. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. H. CABANISS, Sect'S. TUST RECEIVED AT FRANKLIN'S. in the SOUTEERN CONFEDERACY. Also, a Large lot of Every conceiveable article knows to the trade. Come one, come all, to

FRANKLIN'S Call. Standard and Spirit of the Age copy. TRIVE A NO. 1 TAILORS WANTED .-None but the very best workmen need apply-sep 28—if M. GRAUSMAN