

**MISCHIEVOUS PERSONS.**

There are some mischievous persons in North Carolina, who, excited by party feelings and prejudices, have made several attempts to disgrace military men now in the field faithfully performing their duties. Lieut. Col. Leach is one of the gentlemen pursued by these enemies of the public peace. They put in circulation a report that he acted cowardly on the plains of Manassas. It had a successful run for a few days. We heard it from the lips of several persons in the community. A similar report was circulated in regard to Capt. Richard W. York; and also of Capt. Miller, of Thomasville. It was said of the latter gentleman, that at Manassas, he *could not* go in to the fight; when the fact is, Capt. Miller was with his company—where, do you suppose? He was not within an hundred miles of Manassas—he was at Suffolk, where he had been posted from the first. And now, we perceive, the rascals have started a lie about Dr. R. K. Speed. They say he went down about Norfolk and talked strongly in favor of Lincoln's government to the soldier's in camp! Dr. S. has denounced it as an unqualified falsehood, and says the matter shall be investigated.—Lt. Col. Leach and the officers of his Regiment, all unite in denouncing the falsehood against him. Capt. Miller will be excused from any trouble to stop the lie against himself. And Capt. Dick York has, we believe, broke all the legs of the story impugning his courage. Lt. Col. Leach publishes a letter in the Standard of the 21st August, in which occurs this remark: "It is regarded here as singular, that I should have been singled out to be thus made the subject of such *hellish persecution*." It is all plain enough, we think: Col. Leach, Capt. York, and Dr. Speed, were all *Union men* until Lincoln's proclamation came out. Does any one want a better solution?

The paymasters of the Lincoln army keep back the pay of the volunteers upon false statements, in regard to public funds. The men become pinched for money, and borrow from certain persons about the camps known to have cash, at the rate of 25 per cent. for 15 days.—It is a beautiful operation for the yankee rogues, who thus, with the soldiers' money in their pockets, lie and cheat them out of their hard earned pay.

There appears to be a profound calm in military movements in Virginia. No one seems to know what is going on, either at Manassas, Yorktown, Norfolk or Winchester; and no one knows what is to be done next. And, yet, it is very certain that something is on hand; that our Generals are not idle, and that they are studying the game of war with all the devotion that patriotism, justice, interest and future renown can inspire. May they be guided aright!

**BRIGHAM YOUNG**, the rascal leader of the Mormons, it is reported, has thrown off his allegiance to the Lincoln Government. His people are preparing to maintain their independence at all hazards. We suppose they are going upon their own hook, and for a separate and distinct government.

**SECOND N. C. REGIMENT.**—A Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express, Aug. 19, says—

"A large number of the 2d Regiment of N. Carolina Volunteers stationed here, are down with the measles, and I learn from a reliable source, that they have to lay on their blankets with only blocks for pillows. Not one of them has a shuck bed to lay on. The ladies of this city have been engaged for a long time in making things of that sort for the soldiers. What has become of the things they have made? It should be looked to."

Gen. Scott has been, in effect, superseded in the command of the Northern army, and McClellan, who never commanded a battalion on a battle field, entrusted with the great task of subjugating the South. We shall see what we shall see.

Gen. Wool has taken command at Fortress Monroe. He will doubtless soon show a desire to make himself felt. Magruder and Hill will await him.

The disaster to Gen. Lyon's command in Missouri, in the Springfield fight, is represented by late accounts to have been complete. One account says 3,000 were killed, and no prisoners taken.

The Leesburg affair, in which 1400 prisoners were said to be taken, turns out to be false. Nothing of it at all.

**A RAIL ROAD DISASTER**, near Columbus, Ga., resulted in the death of Douglas O. Moore, of Columbus volunteers, and a negro boy. Several others were more or less injured. This accident occurred by the breaking down of a culvert.

**LATEST NEWS.**

From the Bulletin, Aug. 22. St. Louis, Aug. 14.—Gov. Morton.—Gen. Grant, at Ironton, was attacked last night by Hardee. The Railroad at Flat River Bridge is in the possession of the Confederates.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The Privateer *Sumner* captured the *Maswell* on the 27th July.

The office of the *Sentinel*, at Easton, (Penn.) was being gutted at 10 o'clock to-night. The *Sentinel* advocated Peace or Compromise.

Col. Phillip Johnson, member of Congress elect, in Easton, (Penn.) is being libeled in effect. The riot is progressing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Commander Hickley, of the Royal Navy, on board the *Gladstone*, informs Com. Stringham that a half dozen North Carolina ports are not blockaded.

All Naval and Merchant vessels have been ordered home.

The Potomac flotilla is being largely reinforced—a fleet lying out of range of the Confederate batteries, but commands the River from Aquia Creek to Potomac Creek.

WAR CHESTERS, Penn., Aug. 20.—The Jeffersonian office here has been gutted by a mob, because of its Southern proclivities.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.

Great numbers are leaving here for the Southern army.

Col. S. L. Beards is concentrating 3000 to aid the movement against the invaders.

Three thousand Federals are here.

Amos L. Kimball, Editor of the *Sumner Democrat*, has been forcibly taken from his house, tarred and feathered and made to ride a Rail. After suffering a long time, Kimball, on his knees, was forced to take the following Oath: "I am sorry I have published what I have and I promise never again to publish articles against the North or in favor of Secession. So help me God."

WASHINGTON, August 16.

Ex-Mayor Barrett refuses to take the Oath of allegiance to Lincoln and his Government.

The question as to exchanging prisoners has been again discussed by the Cabinet but no decision has been reached.

Lincoln is opposed to every proposition which would involve the recognition of the Confederate Government.

St. Louis, Mo., August 20.

At Commerce, situate between St. Louis and Cairo, the Steamer *Hannibal* was sunk by Pillow's Gun and 400 prisoners were captured.

The circulation of the Louisville Courier has been forbidden in St. Louis, Mo.

Lincoln's ammunition stopped in Harrison Co., Kentucky, passed through here to-day.

The News of the sinking of the *Hannibal* came via Paduca, whence a Boat runs daily to Cairo. Commerce is 30 miles above Cairo.

New York, Aug. 20.—Louis DeBolin, a French citizen, and merchant resident in Wilmington, N. C., has been arrested here, and sent as a prisoner to Fort Lafayette.

From the Charlotte Bulletin Aug. 20

**FROM RICHMOND.**

RICHMOND Aug. 16.

The President has approved to-day, an act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes and providing a war tax for their redemption.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under specified conditions, is authorized to issue not exceeding one hundred millions in Treasury Notes.

The act provides for a tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars worth of Real Estate, slaves, merchandise, Bank and other Stock; money at interest, excepting Confederate Bonds. Also, taxes at the same rate upon cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pleasure carriages, etc.

Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation.

Colleges, schools and Charitable Institutions are also exempt.

The Act passed unanimously.

A few war rumors are floating about, but unfounded.

**FROM THE BEAT OF WAR.**

St. Louis, (via Mobile) Aug. 17. A messenger from Seigle reports him fifteen miles this side of Rolla; he had not been molested.

It is reported that Fremont's loss of a quarter of a million was a forced one. Depositors are quietly withdrawing the money from the banks.

Yesterday's Democrat expresses the assurance that Seigle is safe. Another report says that only 500 men are with him, the rest being cut off.

The following extract of a letter from St. Louis is significant. It is dated 16th, and said to be from perfectly reliable sources: It is stated that Fremont is fortifying the environs of the city. All information is suppressed. An employee of the railroad told a reliable gentleman that he heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Rolla, but would say nothing more, nor tell how far he had come on the road, being sworn to communicate nothing on such subjects. There is scarcely a doubt but that Rolla is in Harde's hands—nothing certain.

**THE NEWS.**

St. Louis, August 17.

A detachment of troops has seized \$58,000 at St. Genevieve, belonging to the Bank, by order of Gen. Fremont.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

The Confederate forces have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court House, separating their distance between the hostile forces, and their pickets occupy their former positions.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.

The Federal troops are at New Creek Bridge, where they have captured three bridge burners. 1,000 Confederates, near Bombay, are momentarily expected to attack them.

A true flag has been conveyed by the Nicaraguan Minister, Wheeler, beyond the lines.

A true flag from Norfolk conveyed prisoners released at Richmond. They give accounts of various good actions.—Several others, including Chaplains, are coming to Washington.

A new Confederate Battery has been erected two miles below Aquia Creek, which was unexpectedly opened on the *Pochontas*, inflicting no serious damage. This is the fourth new Battery in that neighborhood, and unless immediate action is taken Officers think the navigation of the Potomac will cease.

Union men prophesy that a great Federal Victory will be gained in Virginia when the next Battle occurs, which will extinguish the Rebellion in that State.

The Confederates continue their barbarous practice of firing shot and ball on our pickets.

From Kansas I learn that 600 well armed and mounted men will soon leave Howard county to join Jackson.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.

We have received nothing from St. Louis to-day. The anxiety is intense because the impression is that Seigle has been cut off, and it is gaining ground.—The lack of pointed information as to his position and condition of his force and command, confirms the supposition that the dispatches received relative to his progress were fiction.

A Committee of citizens of Harrison county, Ky., have called upon the President of the Covington & Lexington Rail Road, protesting against the transportation of Lincoln Guns, and they declare that if continued the citizens will clear the track. Three Cannon and several car loads of guns and ammunition, en route, have returned to Covington.

**FROM MISSOURI.**

St. Louis, Aug. 18.

A train containing soldiers, when near Palmyra, was fired into; one was killed and several were wounded.

Gen. Pope has issued orders to levy on mules, horses and provisions, 10,000 from the country and 5,000 from Palmyra, sufficient for the soldiers to control the country, who are to be quartered on the citizens.

Maj. Sturgess has assumed the command of the army, 30 miles east of Springfield, where it has arrived and camped eight miles South of Rolla.

No News of Seigle's whereabouts. The First Iowa Regiment is being paid off and discharged. Their loss was 13 killed and 134 wounded; 5 missing.

The first Missouri Regiment lost 77 killed, 219 wounded and 17 missing.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

It is proposed to burn the woods on the banks of the Potomac, to prevent constant disastrous firing upon the federalists from concealed Confederates.

Another proclamation has been issued by Lincoln, declaring all commercial intercourse with the seceded States unlawful. All goods going to or coming from said States, by water or land, without a special permit from Chase, will be forfeited, as will be the vehicle or vessel carrying the same or carrying persons to or from said States; further, that from and after fifteen days

from the date of the proclamation all vessels or ships belonging in whole or in part to citizens or inhabitants of said States, found at sea or in any part of the United States, shall be forfeited.

Books of subscriptions to the loan will be opened in all the Northern towns.

A letter from Martinsburg reports that the Confederates cavalry are constantly killing the federal pickets.

It is now said that Faulkner was arrested to be held as hostage for Ely, McGraw, and other noncombatants.

Quartermaster Meigs has gone to New York to investigate the contracts for clothing. The contract committee had made some astounding discoveries.

**REPORTS FROM NEW YORK.**

The Tribune says that there is dissatisfaction among various regiments in consequence, it is supposed, of the three months' volunteers, who openly mutinied against going to Tortuga.

The Herald says that numberless incidents go to show that the Confederates are on the eve of attacking the lines.

The Baltimore Secessionist, it is stated, has received intelligence that the Confederates are marching on Washington. Gen. Scott, it is stated, doubts this, but McClellan, who pretends to know Beauregard's mode of combination, anticipates an early attack on some point of the Potomac.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**

New York, August 19.

The Steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool, has arrived off Father Point.

**COMMERCIAL NEWS.**

*Cotton*.—Sales during the week foot up 63,000 bales at an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The market closed easier and advance barely maintained. Speculators took 10,000 and Exporters 10,000 bales.

Consols.—90  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 90  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**POLITICAL NEWS.**

The London Times is bitterly sarcastic on the Bull Run Battle. It says the Southern nut is very hard to crack, and fears the question of blockade will involve England in difficult complications.

Lord Palmerston says the entrance of a duty-paying vessel into any blockaded port, wipes out the blockade. Belligerents may seal all ports, but when it lets a single vessel in the right is gone.

The London Herald says on receipt of the news, Napoleon resolved to recognize the Confederacy.

Ten Brock won the Brighton stake.

**MATTERS IN NEW YORK.**

New York, August 17.

A Catholic Priest was taken to the police station, to-day by a Dutch party, who said he was a secessionist. He was put in jail.

Thomas S. Sevrill, a native of New Orleans, was arrested to-day on the arrival of the *Perin*. He had £40,000 in Bank of England notes in his possession, and a number of important papers and letters were found on his person.

**THE JEFF. DAVIS.**

This vessel had arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, for provisions.

Martial Law has been proclaimed at Venezuela.

**Washington Can be Shelled from Arlington.**

The N. Y. Post's Washington correspondent, writing on the 1st, says: "The moment Beauregard can plant a battery on Arlington Heights, Washington is doomed, for he can utterly destroy it from that point."

**Important from Washington.**

Despatches from Washington, dated August 16, say:

Gen. Sumner is authorized to raise from five to ten thousand Californians and march them into Texas and Arkansas. The order will be sent by telegraph to Fort Kearney, thence by Pony Express.

An order has gone to Europe for 150,000 more guns.

It is rumored that the Southerners are moving from Moorfield to the Great Savage mountain to reinforce Wise.

The Herald says Gen. Butler has leave of absence.

It is reported by Harper's Ferry travelers that Rosecrantz is in a precarious place in the neighborhood of Big Spring. The Confederates had cut off his water.

Evidence of an advance on our lines are daily multiplying.

Gen. Tilghman, who was deposed of the militia command by Hicks, has been restored by the lower counties.

There 2,000 armed Confederates in the upper end of Accomac county, Va., whom Tilghman proposes to join.

The World says Kentucky and Tennessee have been constituted a separate department; to be called the department of Cumberland, Sumter Anderson commanding.

From Washington.—Telegram from Washington, dated August 14, say:

It is understood that Seward intends informing Lord Lyons that British subjects furnishing aid to the Confederates is a violation of the Queen's proclamation.

Maynard, of Tennessee, arrived here safely.

The *Star* has a despatch denying McCulloch's death.

Passes are required on all roads approaching Washington.

Muir, bearer of despatches, is at Fort Lafayette.

Faulkner demands an interview with Cameron. He is still deprived of communication with his friends.

It is reported that General Lee crossed Chest river in two bodies, 5,000 by the Staunton road, and 5,000 by the Leesburg road, and is within fifteen miles of Rosecrantz's position.

**The Release of T. A. R. Nelson.**

The following telegram was received by Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, from President Davis:

RICHMOND, Va., August 18.

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Knoxville:

Yours received. Mr. Nelson has acknowledged his obligation, as a citizen of the State of Tennessee, to submit to her late decision; and upon his promise to act hereafter in accordance therewith, I have ordered his release.

**JEFFERSON DAVIS.**

This will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. Nelson in East Tennessee, says the Knoxville "Register," and we are satisfied with the result.

The Southern Confederacy has no feelings of revenge to gratify. All they ask and require is "submission to the late decision" of the State of Tennessee, and citizens to "act hereafter in accordance therewith." Had this "obligation" been acknowledged, and acted upon by Mr. Nelson, he would never have been arrested. The supremacy of the Constitution and laws have been vindicated and Mr. Nelson has honored himself in accepting the terms on which his release was granted. We hope this will serve as a salutary lesson.

**GREAT RISE OF SOUTHERN STOCKS.**

—On the 10th inst North Carolina bonds sold in New York at 70. Not long since they were down to 42.

Georgia bonds sold at 75 to 77; Tennessee 45 to 47; Virginia 54 to 54  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Louisiana 62; Missouri 44  $\frac{1}{2}$ . United States 6s sold at 88 to 89  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

What does this mean? Certainly it means nothing less than that people in New York have become convinced that the *Southern Confederacy is a fixed fact.*

*Fayetteville Observer*

**MARRIED.**

In this county, on the 30th instant, by Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JACOB C. FINK to Miss MARY J. CROSSBY.

**Leather! Leather!!**

A fine lot of SOLE, UPPER and HARNESSE LEATHER for sale. Also, Sheep Skins and Lining Leather. Prices low, and terms cash or acceptable barter.

T. J. & P. P. MERONEY.

Aug. 25, 1861. 502

**CAVALRY.**

I am authorized to raise a Troop of 100 picked Men and Horses to serve in the Army of the Confederate States during the war. I will take men from any county, and shall require the trooper to be a man of good size, good appearance, good moral character, and of intelligence.

Each trooper is desired to furnish his own horse if possible, for which he will be paid forty cents per day, and the horse will be issued by the Government against all accidents and against casualties from disease.

If a trooper cannot furnish his own horse, he will have one given to him, together with everything else that is necessary.

The troop is intended for "Special Service," and will be attached to no regiment of cavalry or Infantry.

B. B. MOORE.

W. J. MILLS is in charge of the Recruiting Office in Salisbury.

Salisbury, Aug. 15, 1861. 1022

**50,000**

**Pair Woolen Socks Wanted,**

**For the North Carolina Soldiers.**

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER OF THE N. C. ARMY, Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1861.

THE highest price in Cash will be paid for WOOLEN SOCKS. I appeal to the patriotic Ladies of North Carolina to furnish them, and am satisfied the call will not be in vain.

I would prefer them thick and made long in the leg.

A. MYERS.

Assistant Q. M. & P. M.

Aug. 15, 1861. 1021

**Attention! Military Companies.**

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish to Companies the Military Fatigue Cap of Home Manufacture and material, well made, and of latest military style at low price. Address, JAS. H. ENNIS, Salisbury, N. C. May 17, 1861

200,000 SPRUCE SHINGLES, for sale by JOHN F. FOARD, Newbern, Aug. 12, 1861. 2030