

This is an extremely hard time on newspaper publishers. The advertising, on which they largely depend for support, has been almost entirely cut off. Job printing has also been greatly diminished, leaving the printer nothing but the subscription money for his paper with which to carry on his business and support his family. This is entirely inadequate, an every man acquainted with the subject knows. A large number of newspapers have stopped altogether; and a larger number still have been reduced in the size of their sheets. At the beginning of our troubles, the first of May, situated by a laudable desire to give our patrons the news as fast as we could, we reduced our paper to half its former dimensions and issued it twice a week. We had hoped to keep it up to this arrangement, notwithstanding it cost us much additional labor and expense. But new and unanticipated difficulties have sprung up since which compel us to reduce our publications. The scarcity and high price of printing paper have driven us to choose between stopping altogether or issuing but one sheet a week. We choose the latter, and will hereafter issue only on Mondays, as formerly. We regret this necessity especially on account of those who were so well pleased with our semi-weekly issue; but to many of our patrons who have to pay 25 cents a year postage on a semi-weekly, it will not be regarded as a deprivation much to be regretted.

Agitation.—The Raleigh papers continue to harp on the Senatorial election, insisting that the selection of two Eastern men will produce dissatisfaction in the West. It is doubtless disgruntled Clingman and Avery, who probably thought they were better entitled to be Senators than any other live men, East or West North or South; but we insist there is no time now for stirring up discontent. Who cares for either or both of these gentlemen—for Dortch, Davis, or any body else as Senators, while the enemy hangs undisturbed upon our borders. The fortunes of neither thing nor setting Senatorial stars are worthy to distract a people whose peace and safety are menaced with destruction by a relentless foe.

Dr. R. K. Saxon.—This gentleman was some weeks ago covertly snatched in the State Journal, which brought in question his fidelity to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. He published a Card at the time asking the suspension of public opinion until the matter should be investigated. In the last Standard he presents the facts in the case, which, as we anticipated, is a complete vindication from each and all the charges made against him.

Nothing Done!—Some of the Eastern papers say that neither the State nor Confederate Governments have done anything for the protection of our coast since the Hatteras affair. And yet they speak piously of driving off the enemy should he make his appearance. Certain points along the coast have been fortified by private parties, counties or neighborhoods; but we suppose these are certain other points yet completely exposed.

Gen. WALTER GWYN is out in a long statement, the object of which is to exculpate himself from all blame as regards the condition of our coast defenses and the disaster at Hatteras Inlet. He makes out a pretty strong case against our State authorities. But we hope no public functionary will take time now to settle the question of responsibility touching the questions treated upon by Gen. Gwyn. There is too much at stake to waste time on such questions. If any thing remains to be done to perfect our defenses that is far more important.

They are Coming.—It is announced in our Virginia papers that a very large fleet of vessels are collecting at Fortress Monroe; and from all the indications, extensive preparations are being made there for another descent upon the coast of North Carolina or some other Southern State. Look out for them.

The "Staff of Life" for the Federal Army—Quantity of Bread Baked at and near Washington.—The supplying of the "staff of life" to the army in and about Washington is a very formidable matter. A correspondent in that city writes to the New York Express:

The operation has engaged my attention. Beginning at the capitol, I found there fourteen ovens, in the basement and vaults attached thereto, baking, from the hands of one hundred and fifty-two men, fifty-five thousand loaves. This is the number daily turned out of those ovens. Two hundred and forty bbls. of flour and twenty-five bushels of potatoes compose these loaves. The flour used is ordinarily the finest and best. When there is an exception, it is because of seized and confiscated flour being put upon the bakers, in respect to which, neither procurers nor they have any choice to exercise. A remainder of 9,000 bbls. of such flour is now in course of being worked up. The labor is performed by civilians exclusively, the soldiers by whom Government baking was here begun having been called to the field. The bread made is most excellent. The whole establishment is superintended by Lt. S. C. Green, of the subsistence department, by whose genius, industry and effort it has been brought into its present state of order and efficiency.

In addition to what is thus done for the supply of bread, at the capitol, there is a smaller bakery in operation in the basement of the Treasury building, which turns out daily from three thousand to five thousand loaves, while several private bakeries in the city, worked upon the government account turn out (in all) some ten thousand loaves a day. There are also private bakeries and one large public bakery worked for the government in Georgetown, by which are baked about twelve thousand loaves a day; and in the camp of the Second Rhode Island Regiment is a bakery which turns out about two thousand loaves a day. This daily aggregate of between eighty and ninety thousand loaves of bread is for that or those portions of the army which are on this side of the Potomac. Nearly an equal number of loaves are baked in private and government ovens in Alexandria and opposite Georgetown, and in regimental camps. The army in and about Washington is thus daily supplied with about one hundred and fifty thousand loaves of soft, sweet bread, and all of beautiful quality, besides crackers and hard bread in considerable amount. The entire consumption of flour each day, in bread and crackers is about nine hundred barrels. To this extent is the army here drawing from the producers of wheat.

GEN. POLK'S PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Polk, of the Confederate States Army, has issued the following proclamation to the people of Kentucky:

"The Federal Government having, in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camp depots for their armies, and by organizing military companies within the territory, and by establishing military works on the Missouri shore immediately opposite and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the defence of the territory of the Confederate States that a Confederate force should occupy Columbus in advance.

"The Major General commanding has, therefore, not felt himself at liberty to assume the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision he has thrown a sufficient force into the town and ordered them to fortify it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion he assures them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet and the protection of their property, with all their personal corporate rights.

LEONIDAS POLK.  
"Columbus Sept. 4th, 1861."

AN ARTICLE OF A MISCHIEVOUS TENDENCY.

The last State Journal contains an article which, in our opinion, has a mischievous tendency. We allude to the article on the "Election of Senators." For our own part, we hailed the result of the Senatorial election as a sign that all mere sectional strife in the State had been merged, at least for the present, in a united and efficient action against the common foe of all the sections of the State, and of the South, and had two western gentlemen been invested with the Senatorial robes, we should have been equally pleased at the indication, that until our rights and liberties shall be triumphantly vindicated and the vandal foe driven from our soil, North Carolina will know no section but that of a united South. Why, then, should the "State," or any other Journal, use language calculated to promote heartburnings and discord, which otherwise would not exist? In looking over the votes, we see that western men voted for Mr. Dortch, and as yet we have heard of no complaint on the part of the West, and we earnestly hope that the Journal's article will not find a response from any man in the West.

Ral. Register.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST—CAPTURE OF GEN. REYNOLDS—4,000 OF THE ENEMY CUT OFF.

Dispatches were received by Gov. Letcher yesterday, and forwarded through him to the Confederate States Government, giving information of the capture of Gen. Reynolds, and probably his escort also, by detachment of the forces of Gen. Lee. The capture is reported to have taken place on the advance movement of Gen. Lee, the Federal General being taken at a point designated as Shippen's House, on the road from Hatterasville, in the direction of the Cheat mountains. It was supposed that he was reconnoitering when he fell into our hands.

The despatch which conveys this information is understood to have originated in the following rather remote and curious circumstances. An overseer, of the name of Wallace, while hunting stray cattle, had come within the lines of Gen. Lee's camp, and had seen a prisoner there who, he was told, was General Reynolds, and whose name he had written as such on a slip of paper, in order to assure his remembrance of it. It happens that Gov. Letcher knows the man Wallace, with whom the information of the despatch originated, and is persuaded that his testimony is intelligent and reliable. In addition to this circumstance of confirmation, whatever it may be worth, we may add that an officer of a Georgia regiment, in Gen. Lee's command, arrived in this city yesterday with similar news, that Gen. Reynolds was now held by us as a prisoner of war.

It will be recollected that Gen. Reynolds was left in command of the enemy's forces at Cheat Mountain.

Information of the most important character has also been obtained of the disposition of our forces, with reference to the enemy's position at Cheat Mountain. The enemy's force on the mountain is about 4,000, strongly fortified, with two out-posts between it and Gen. Lee's present position, one said to be occupied by 400 and the other by 1,200 of the enemy.

At last accounts, Gen. Lee had advanced on the road which he had cut through the forest, on the line of an old track from Valley Mountain, in the direction of Huttonsville, so as to intercept the Western approach to the enemy's position on the Cheat Mountain. On the other side of the Greenbrier, at what is called East Cheat Mountain, Gen. Jackson was posted, so as to cut off the enemy in that direction. This disposition of our forces had intercepted the enemy in all directions; and information received by the Government, yesterday, states that Gen. Lee had captured a Federal courier, on his way to Rosecrans's lines, with the information that the troops on the Cheat Mountain frontier had only one day's provisions left, and would be compelled to surrender, if surrounded. If this information is correct, the enemy at Cheat Mountain has been completely cut off, and has, probably, by this time been forced to capitulate.

The possession by our force of the Cheat Mountain will constitute one of the most important movements of the Western campaign, as it invests one of the most commanding points on the frontier of the Valley. The character of the country is terrifying between Gen. Lee's position at present, and that of Rosecrans towards the Gauley, will prevent, it is said, any possible movement to outflank our army, the approaches being only on the direct line of the pike.

Information was also reported of a sharp skirmish between a detachment of Lee's command and one of the outposts of the enemy, in which the latter are said to have had 100 killed, with but an inconsiderable loss on our side. We have nothing, however, confirmatory of this portion of the reports brought yesterday by passengers from the West, and circulated, of course, with great zeal, throughout the city.

Richmond Examiner.

We fear that Gen. McClellan "takes the oath" almost as loudly as old Scott, if the Northern papers are correct in reporting him to have addressed a part of his troops on Tuesday of last week in the following words:

"Soldiers—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts."

Pride goes before a fall. General McClellan has been puffed up until he is really led to think himself all that is said of him. When he does fall, he will fall heavily—flat—dead—done for. When promising victory, the General might have remembered that man proposes but God disposes.—Wil. Journal.

Wouldn't stay whipped.—The brave Northern troops who were at the battle of Manassas; but who failed to see the fight which came off there, became very brave on their return home. We hear of them destroying printing offices, mobbing editors, tarring and feathering them and riding them on the rail, all because they opposed and condemned a war in which these brave soldier boys volunteered to fight, but did not do it. They are like the chap out West, who, getting badly whipped in town, swore he wouldn't stay whipped and went home and lammed his wife. Brave boys, them Yankess!—True Delta.

(1861), and if yes, at what time, any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed or enjoyed for or by an Alien Enemy; or in or to which any Alien Enemy had, and when, since that time, any right, title or interest, either directly or indirectly!

2. If you answer any part of the foregoing interrogatory in the affirmative, then set forth specifically and particularly a description of such property, right, title, credit or interest, any if you have disposed of it in whole or in part, or of the profit or rent or interest accruing therefrom, then state when you made such disposition, and to whom, and where such property now is and by whom held!

3. Were you, since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, and if yes, at what time, indebted, either directly or indirectly, to any Alien Enemy or Alien Enemies? If yes, state the amount of such indebtedness, if one, and of each indebtedness, if more than one; Give the name or names of the creditor or creditors, and the place or places of residence, and state whether, and to what extent, such debt or debts have been discharged, and also the time and manner of the discharge.

4. Do you know of any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, or any right or interest held, owned, possessed or enjoyed directly or indirectly by or for one or more Alien Enemies since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, or in or to which any one or more Alien Enemies had since that time any claim, title, or interest, direct or indirect? If yes, set forth specifically and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and residence of the holder, debtor, trustee or agent.

5. State all else that you know which may aid in carrying into full effect the Sequestration Act of the 30th August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if thereto specially interrogated.

A. B., Receiver.

NOTE.—The garnishee in the foregoing interrogatories is specially warned, that the Sequestration Act makes it the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories.—[Act of 30th August, 1861, section 2.]

And if any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any property or interest therein of or for any Alien Enemy shall fail speedily to inform the Receiver of the same, and to render him an account of such property or interest, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months, and be liable to pay besides to the Confederate States, double the value of the property or interest of the Alien Enemy so held or subject to his control.—[Sec. 3.]

The Attorney-General has also prescribed the following rule of practice for the Courts by virtue of the authority vested in him under the 16th section of the law:

RULE.

Garnishees, to whom written or printed interrogatories are addressed, may make appearance by filing written answers, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or other competent officer, unless specially ordered by the Court to appear in person.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY

Lincoln has decided to hold Fort Hatteras at all hazards. Butler has been hastily recalled from Massachusetts, whether he had gone to rest after his herculean labors in taking Hatteras, and has been sent back to their fort with large reinforcements to hold the place and to make ravaging incursions into the country. We have reliable information that a considerable fleet of light draft gunboats have left Fortress Monroe for our coast. Hyde and Beaufort counties and Washington no doubt are singled out as the first places of attack. We warn the people of Hyde to be on the lookout and to be prepared for them. And we are assured they shall have aid. The enemy will and an array of bristling steel that he may not expect. We shall give him something to do in this quarter, and stop short the movements of some of them.

Washington Dispatch.

The Washington, N. C., Dispatch speaks of the people on Hatteras or "Island" Banks as having taken the oath to support Lincoln's government. We hardly know what to believe. There may possibly be some twenty-five hundred white residents on the sandhills about the Cape and around, some of them pilots and fishermen, but more of them wreckers, with a proportion of the faults that the latter pursuit inevitably entails. There may be truth however in the fact that these people have felt themselves neglected by the State, for they had reason for so feeling. An isolated, ignorant, half civilized population like a part of that at Hatteras would be apt to swear almost anything under a pressure.—Wil. Journal.

Lucifer matches are now being made in Charleston, S. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Richmond, 12th Sept., 1861. Instructions to Receivers under the Act entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war against the United States."—Approved 30th March, 1861.

I. The following persons are subject to the operation of the law as Alien Enemies:

1st. All citizens of the United States, except citizens or residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory south of Kansas.

2d. All persons who, have a domicile within the States with which this Government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not: Thus the subjects of Great Britain, France or other neutral nations, who have a domicile, or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war with this Confederacy are Alien Enemies under the law.

3d. All such citizens or residents of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, and of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and of the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and of the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

II. Immediately after taking your oath of office, you will take possession of all the property of every nature and kind whatsoever within your District belonging to Alien Enemies as above defined.

III. You will forthwith apply to the clerk of the court for writs of garnishment under the 9th section of the law, and will propound to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. These interrogatories you will propound to the following persons, viz:

1st. All Attorneys and Counselors practicing law within your District.

2d. The Presidents and Cashiers of all Banks, and principal administrative officers of all Railroad and other corporations within your District.

3d. All Agents of Foreign Corporations, Insurance Agents, Commission Merchants engaged in foreign trade, Agents of Foreign Mercantile Houses, Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Electricians and Administrators of Ests. a, Assignees and Syndics of Insolvent Estates, Trustees, and generally all persons who are known to do business as Agents for others.

IV. In the first week of each month you will exhibit to the Judge, a statement showing the whole amount of money in your hands as Receiver, and deposit the same for safe keeping, in such bank or other depository as may be selected for that purpose by the Judge—reserving only such amount as may be required for immediate necessary expenditure in the discharge of your duties as Receiver.

V. You are strictly prohibited from making personal use in any manner whatever, or investing in any kind of property, or loaning with or without interest, or exchanging for other funds, without leave of the Court, any money or funds of any kind received by you in your official capacity.

VI. You are prohibited from employing, except at your own personal expense, any Attorney or Counsellor to aid you in the discharge of your duties, other than the District Attorney of the Confederate States for your District; and you are instructed to invoke his aid under the 9th section of the law, in all matters of litigation that may arise under the law.

VII. You will take special care to avoid the loss or deterioration of all personal property perishable in its nature, by applying for the sale thereof under the provisions of the 12th section of the law.

VIII. You will keep an account, showing exactly all sums received by you as allowances of compensation under the fifteenth section of the law, setting forth the date and amount of each receipt of such sums, and as soon as the amount received by you in any one year, shall reach the sum of five thousand dollars, you will pay over to the Assistant Treasurer of the Confederate States most convenient to your domicile, all further sums allowed you as compensation, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained as a voucher by yourself, and the other to be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury.

IX. Whenever, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any property, rights or credits of an Alien Enemy, has wilfully failed to give you information of the same, you will immediately report the fact to the District Attorney for your District to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the 3d section of the law.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Attorney-General.

The following interrogatories to garnishees have been prepared for your use, together with a note annexed for the information of the garnishee:

1. Have you now, or have you had in your possession or under your control, since the twenty-first day of May last,