

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Hon. A. W. Venable of N. C., in a letter addressed to his constituents, speaks of the late session of the Confederate Congress as follows:

The great measure, such as the Direct Tax, the appropriation of money and authorizing the raising of men for the defence of the country, as well as all other acts of like importance, were passed by the unanimous vote of Congress. Upon no great question was there a serious division. The body was most able, intelligent and patriotic, and entirely free from the least appearance of party spirit.

I suppose that none can fail to perceive the necessity of a Direct Tax. It is levied not on the poor but upon property in a war undertaken for the protection of property as well as our equal rights. It is indispensable to sustain our credit, to keep our armies in the field and support them when there. It but redeems a pledge given by the Congress at Montgomery, for the payment of the interest and gradual redemption of the principal of the first loan.

ARREST HIM.

We invite attention to Mr Thomas E. Brown's advertisement in this paper concerning a man calling himself Wm. Davis. In his searches to discover the whereabouts of this man, Mr Brown has got the impression that Wm. F. Davis, alias Edward Bolin, alias Sidney G. Smith, are probably one and the same man, who has, for about 20 years, been practising his dishonesty upon the people in different parts of the country.

Another feather from the First Regiment N. C. Volunteers.—We learn from the Petersburg Express that a most daring exploit was undertaken and admirably performed by Lieut. John A. Dickson and some forty of his company, the Burke Rifles, Capt. C. M. Avery, and of the Banouche Rifles, Capt. J. C. McDowell, of the First Regiment N. C. Volunteers. The Express says:

A Light House, located at an important point on Back River, in Elizabeth City county, about six miles from Old Point, and known as Back River Light, having furnished considerable aid to the Federal pirates who have been navigating in that section for some time past, it was determined by the Confederate authorities at Yorktown, to extinguish this prominent illuminator.

They disembarked some three miles from the Light House, and having secured their boats and procured the aid of a couple of good and loyal militia men, were safely guided to the spot. The house was surrounded, and the keeper, a man named Hawkins, secured, and then the lamps and building totally demolished. The keeper's wife and children were treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, but Hawkins the Southern traitor and Lincoln office holder, was taken to Yorktown. The entire party reached Yorktown Wednesday morning at sun-rise in fine spirits and with keen appetites, having labored industrially at the oars during a greater part of the night.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—Having fortified Ship Point for future occupants, the First Regiment has been ordered to a locality near Cocklestown—6 miles from Yorktown and 9 from Bethel. It is believed here to be a much less exposed position, with far better water, than the one just left.

We understand that the health of the Regiment has much improved.

THE STAY LAW.

A BILL to change the Jurisdiction of the Courts and Rules of Pleading therein.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several Superior Courts of Law shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases of a civil nature whatever, at the common law, which may require the intervention of a jury.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That there shall be but one term of the said Superior Courts of Law and Equity open and held in each of the counties of the State, in each year; which shall be holden at the times and places now required by law for the holding of the Fall Term of said court; and all laws requiring the holding of the Spring Term of said courts are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in all actions brought in the said Superior Courts of Law, the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead thereto for twelve months from the return term.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where suits have already been brought, and are now pending in any of the Superior Courts of Law, it shall be the duty of said Court, and it is hereby required to give the defendant or defendants further time for trial until the Fall Term of 1862; when the same shall stand for trial as other suits; and in all suits which may have been heretofore brought, returnable to the Fall Term of 1861, the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead or answer thereto for twelve months.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties, except the counties of Transylvania, Clay, Mitchell and Alleghany, each of which counties shall have one court of pleas and quarter sessions every year, which shall be holden in Transylvania on the 31st Monday in August, and in Clay on the last Monday in August, and in Mitchell on the second Monday in September, and in Alleghany on the fourth Monday in October in each year, shall not have jurisdiction of any civil case in which the intervention of a jury may be necessary; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said Courts to make up a record in all civil cases now pending in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and file the same, together with the original papers, with the clerks of the Superior Courts of Law, on or before the Fall term of the Superior Courts of Law, in their respective counties; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the Superior Court of Law to enter the said cases upon their appearance docket, and the same shall stand for trial at the said term of the said Superior Court as other cases now pending in said court.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in all cases in which judgments have heretofore been taken in either the Superior or County Courts, and upon which executions have issued, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been placed for collection, to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants sufficient to satisfy the same, and return such executions without making a sale; and upon return it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a writ of *venditioni exponas* or *fiore facias*, at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to that term of the succeeding Court which is held twelve months from the test of such *venditioni exponas*, or *fiore facias*; and that all *alias* executions upon judgments heretofore taken, shall be returnable in like manner.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That so much of the 17th section of the 105th chapter of the Revised Code as subjects sheriffs to a penalty of one hundred dollars for not executing and returning process by and the same is hereby repealed, and to all penalties incurred since the passage of a bill at the last regular session of the General Assembly, entitled "A bill to prevent the sacrifice of property, and for the relief of the people," and as to all penalties.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That no *captiva ad satisfaciendum* shall issue from any of the courts or from any of the justices of the peace upon any judgment now existing, or upon any judgment which may be hereafter obtained in any of the said Courts, or before any justice of the peace.

Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty of all constables and other officers to levy any executions which may be in their hands issued upon judgments heretofore issued by magistrates, and to return the same together with said levies to the justices of the peace who issued the same, or to some other magistrate in said county, whose duty it shall be, upon the application of the plaintiff, to issue a *venditioni exponas*, not returnable sooner than twelve months from the date thereof.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That hereafter all civil warrants issued by justices of the peace shall be made returnable for trial twelve months after the date of issuing such warrant, and not before; and no justice of the peace shall have power or jurisdiction to try any such warrant before the expiration of the twelve months from the issuing of the same; provided that the defendant or defendants are residents of this State; and all executions issued by a justice of the peace shall be made returnable twelve months from the issuing of the same; and upon the trial of any such warrant either party may appeal from the judgment to the next succeeding Fall term of the superior Court of the county where the warrant is tried, by giving security as is now provided by law in case of appeal from justices' judgments; but if the defendant or defendants make oath that he or they are unable to give security for the amount of the judgment and cost, then the justice shall grant the appeal without security, and return the paper with such affidavit to the next Fall term of the Superior Court of said county, when the defendant shall enter his plea, and the case shall be continued over and not stand for trial until the next succeeding Fall term of said court.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That if any sheriff, clerk or officer shall violate any of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same in the name of the State, and shall also be subject to indictment, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That all deeds of trust and mortgages hereafter made, and judgments confessed, to secure debts, shall be void as to creditors, unless it is expressly declared therein that the proceeds of sale thereunder shall be appropriated to the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the trustor or mortgagor, equally, *pro rata*; provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to sheriffs or other public officers who may make a mortgage or deed of trust to secure securities to their official bond.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That there shall be but one term of the supreme Court of the State, which shall be held in the city of Raleigh, at the usual time for holding the Summer term thereof; and all laws which require the Winter term of same court to be held, are hereby repealed, and the judges of the said court are not required to hold the Winter term thereof.

Sec. 14. That the Morganton term of said court shall be discontinued, and it shall be the duty of

the clerk of the court held heretofore in the town of Morganton, to transmit to the clerk of the court held in the city of Raleigh all the records, books and papers pertaining to said court, in Morganton on or before the second Monday in June next, and it shall likewise be the duty of the clerk of the court at Morganton, to expose to sale the library at Morganton, (except such books as the judges of the supreme court shall direct to be transmitted to the city of Raleigh) at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and pay the proceeds into the public treasury, after repaying the amount advanced by members of the bar in its purchase; and provided further, that members of the bar who have placed law books in said library for the benefit of the court, shall be permitted to withdraw them before the sale.

Sec. 15. That all matters and causes now remaining undetermined in said court at Morganton shall be docketed in the court at Raleigh, in such order as the judges shall prescribe, and shall be there heard and determined, and the clerk of said court in Morganton shall make his reports touching all matters referred to him, to the next summer term of said court in Raleigh as fully and completely as the same shall be made to the court in Morganton, and that all writs, rules attachments and process of every kind now returnable to the term of the court to be held in Morganton in August next, shall be returned to the Supreme Court in Raleigh, to be held on the second Monday in June 1862, and every failure to comply herewith shall be punishable by attachment or attachment in the discretion of the court; and that hereafter all causes whatsoever carried into the Supreme Court by appeal, removal or otherwise from any of the Superior Courts of law or equity of the counties composing the sixth and seventh circuits shall have full power and authority to make all necessary rules and orders for carrying into effect this act, and to make the clerk at Morganton proper allowances for his services herein required; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Supreme Court at Raleigh to take charge of the records of the court at Morganton and to furnish copies thereof when required in the same manner as copies of records are furnished from the records of the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

Sec. 16. That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the collection of the State or County revenue or repeal any of the existing modes or remedies provided by law for the collection of the same.

Sec. 17. That the tax fee upon justices' judgments, returnable to the Superior Court, shall hereafter be the same as is now taxed in the several county courts.

Sec. 18. That the operation of the statute of limitation be and the same is hereby suspended so long as this act remains in force.

Sec. 19. That no provisions of this bill shall apply to the collection of interest on any contract already accrued or annuity hereafter to accrue, except so far as the same is rendered necessary for the abolition of one term every year of the superior and supreme court.

Sec. 20. That the time of four years be extended to executors and administrators wherein to settle the estates of their executors and intestates and a further time in which to plead at the discretion of the courts, and all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this provision be and the same is hereby repealed; provided, that executors be and they are hereby required to give security in such sum as the court may direct.

Sec. 21. That the provisions of this act extending the time of pleading shall not extend to citizens of the United States or to persons who have absconded from this State.

Sec. 22. That all laws or clauses of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same is hereby repealed and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 11th day of September, A. D. 1861.

W. T. PORTCH, S. H. C. HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

THE FORT HATTERAS PRISONERS.—The New York Express, of the 14th, says:

The prisoners from Fort Hatteras were taken off the Minnesota this morning, and conveyed to Governor's Island.

The prisoners will be furnished with temporary quarters only on Governor's Island. The order to imprison them in the hull of the frigate *Bandyne* has been recalled, and Fort Wood, on Beale's Island, is being fitted up for their reception, and in anticipation the Government will order 350, and tents adjacent to it will be erected for the accommodation of the remainder.

No communication has been allowed with the prisoners, but it is understood from officers of the frigate that over 500 of the subalterns and private soldiers have decided that under no circumstances would they again resume service against the U. S. Government. A despatch was sent to Washington, asking if such of the prisoners as manifested this loyal disposition might be liberated on taking the oath of allegiance. The answer was in the negative, and orders were issued to keep the whole party close prisoners.

The statement contained in the last paragraph of the above is false beyond all doubt. No North Carolina, who has entered the service will ever take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's government.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY BY GREAT BRITAIN.—Two gentlemen from Charleston, just from England, passed through our city on yesterday en route for home. Both of them are well known to us, and we can place the fullest reliance on their statements. One of them bears dispatches from our Commissioners in Europe, to President Davis—of their contents, of course, he professes no knowledge. At various points from Quebec to the line of the Southern Confederacy, this gentleman was often searched, but the Lincolnites failed to find the dispatches, which were most artfully concealed, we know where, but think it imprudent to let the secret out.

Upon the recognition of our Government, and raising the blockade, our Charleston friends say there is not a doubt upon the mind of any one in England. A large number of merchants were there from the South, all of whom made heavy purchases, to be paid for when the goods were safely delivered to consignees in the ports of the South. Our readers may rely upon the truth of this intelligence.—*Atlanta Intelligencer*.

A. T. & OHIO RAILROAD.—We made a visit last week to the stupendous bridge now building for this Road, three miles south of this place, by Messrs. Henderson & Martin, contractors. The abutment and two of the granite massive arches are about completed, and the material on the spot to begin the third. This will be the highest bridge, perhaps, in the Confederate States; the altitude will be about ninety feet. The cost of the bridge say \$800,000. By the way, this Road is progressing rapidly to completion to this point. The cars now run to within 14 miles of Statesville, and will extend trips to the bridge by 1st January.—*Statesville Express*.

NORTHERN PROSPERITY.

The New York Herald points to its advertisements for evidence of a revival of business and returning prosperity in New York. We have looked to its proofs, and find three columns and a half filled with such as these: "A situation vacated by a respectable woman," either as cook, washer, nurse, maid of all work, or some such vocation. Many of them say "wages no object—a home and board all that's required." It is painful, in looking over these columns of wants by poor, helpless females, to think how much misery is couched beneath them. Five hundred respectable white women in the one city of New York, on one day and through one paper begging for the privilege of drudging for a bare subsistence! That's Northern prosperity! One-fifth the number could not be found in all the Southern States put together. Perhaps one-twentieth would be an extravagant estimate. This difference is the result of the difference in the social status of the two sections. The class in the South who occupy the position corresponding to that of these public beggars for employment, are our slaves, who are the last to feel the pressure of want. When storms of adversity blow, they pass unharmed over their humble heads. Their accustomed comforts suffer no diminution, and knowing that others have that in hand, they are unmolested by even an anxiety on the subject. But your ideal Humanitarian, the most cold-blooded and cruel of God's creation, could never be brought to comprehend this view of the matter.

Two other columns, to which we are referred for evidence of Yankee prosperity, are devoted to "Houses to let;" and two more to "Board and lodging." Two other columns of miscellaneous notices, such as women advertising for husbands, men for wives, and places of assignment and other kindred topics befitting that model people, complete the list.

We dare say, these columns do present a fair sample of the sort of prosperity, which is enjoyed by the great Yankee nation. The gallant array of merchant princes, with their varied and magnificent importations—the long catalogue of ships, bound to and arriving from every part of the ocean; the busy hum of thriving industry, have all disappeared from the scene. The miserable maid of all work, with her vehement entreaty to be permitted to earn a livelihood, and empty houses and rotting ships fill up the charming picture.—*Richmond Whig*.

LARGE BUSINESS.—Gen. Dix has ordered the vice police of Baltimore to stop the sale of Confederate flags, badges and envelopes, and also the likenesses of President Davis, Generals Beauregard, Lee, Johnston, and all persons citizens of the Confederate States. Persons wearing red and white neck-ties have been compelled to take them off, under the threat that if they refused they would be taken to the station-house. One gentleman had exposed in the show-case of his store a pair of infant's socks, knit of red and white yarn. He was compelled to remove them, the vice-police man asserting that the colors were those of the Confederates. The Exchange says:

All day Thursday the police were busily doing this dirty work. Some of them felt that they were engaged in a low business, and in some few instances apologized for their conduct, remarking that want of bread alone compelled them to be the tools of their superiors. The little boys on the street, who have been earning a living for their widowed mothers and destitute brothers and sisters, were stopped and warned that if they continued to sell the songs they would be arrested. Accordingly, "Abe's Lament" will no longer be heard on the streets.

THE BLOCKADE.—The Charleston papers report that the Federal fleet outside of that port was visited a few days ago by the British Consul, though the precise object of the visit has not transpired. The frigate *Wabash* had relieved the *Roanoke*, and constituted, with the *Vandalia*, the only vessels in the blockading fleet. The *Wabash*, it will be remembered, took part in the action at Hatteras Inlet. They spoke in high terms of the bravery of the North Carolina troops.

The Charleston Courier learns by a passenger from East Florida that the whole coast of St. Augustine is blockaded; but that vessels managed to elude the vigilance of the blockaders. On the 29th ult., a vessel laden with coffee and fruit got into port under a heavy fire of shot and shell from the fort. Shots had been exchanged off St. Augustine between the fleet and the Floridians on the coast. The latter express themselves confident that they can bid defiance to all or any of Lincoln's piratical invaders. The planters have unanimously determined not to ship a pound of sea-island cotton, either North or South, for speculation, having pledged their entire crop to the good of the Confederate States.

MILITARY "ENTHUSIASM" OF THE NORTH.—A draft proposed.—The New York World says: It is useless to disguise the fact that there is a strong pressure upon the President and Cabinet by men high in military station to resort immediately to drafting to fill the ranks of our army to the number required to carry on the war successfully. At the present rate of recruiting to our regular army, the new regiments will not be filled up before January, thus keeping out of active service our best regular officers at a time when their services are most required. The 23,000 increase of the regular army ought to be in the field before the 1st of October; but how to get the men without a draft is the question. It is feared by many persons here that the stoppage of all news respecting the condition of the army is lulling the North to a fatal security, and that we are credited with twice the number of troops on the line of the Potomac than we really have in camp. If such is the case let it be known, that while we have plenty of men to guard Washington, we want 60,000 more troops to make an effective forward movement. With the complications likely to arise in Kentucky within the coming month, and with what additional aid Gen. Fremont will require, 200,000 more men can find enough to do.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROPERTY.—The recent wise and salutary law of Congress, confiscating the property of all aliens and enemies, will affect that unamiable old military peacock, Winfield Scott, to the extent of several pieces of real estate owned by him in Richmond, which will now be escheated to the use of the Government.

BROKE JAIL.—\$400 REWARD.—Frank Sherrill, confined for rape, and a person by the name of Andrews, for horse-stealing, broke jail at Taylorsville, N. C. on the night of the 24th instant and are now at large. J. C. Smith, Sheriff of Alexander county, has offered a reward of \$400 for the pair or \$200 for either, delivered to his custody at Taylorsville. Sherrill is described about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, spare make, fair skin, and down look. Andrews is about 43 or 44 years old, rather stoutly built, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark-brown eyes with spots in one or both; and had usually passed himself in the country for a school-teacher.—*Statesville Express*.

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE POTOMAC.—A general rumor was brought down on the Central train last evening, of renewed heavy skirmishing on our lines. From what we can learn, however, there has been no movement of consequence, outside of the usual brushes between the pickets.

Reconnoissances of the Potomac show that the enemy have perfected a line of works from the Chain Bridge to four miles south of Alexandria, having accomplished, for a distance of about fifteen miles, a line of well-constructed earthworks.

It was understood at Manassas that we had fortified our position on the banks of the river at Great Falls. Gen. Banks' column had been moved far above the Falls for the purpose, it is supposed, of guarding the passage of the river. Our troops remain quiet near Manassas Hill. Our pickets, however, are said to have advanced within about eight hundred yards of some companies of the enemy, supposed to be New York volunteers, in the advance and under the fire of their batteries. Beyond the desultory fire of the pickets, there had been no engagement or occurrence of importance.—*Richmond Examiner*, 13th.

SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIERS.—The best spirit prevails in our camps. Not a word of discontent is heard, or any other anxiety than that of engaging the enemy. Ill health, the incubus of inaction, the encroachments of disease, the melancholy spectacle of soldiers' burials in the drear and distant valleys about the camps, are endured alike with fortitude, and lightened by hopes of better days. There seems to be but one general expression of desire for a march upon Washington. Its comfortable winter quarters and vast store houses of provisions are objects of no ordinary regard to our army; and we are convinced that our troops will never fight better than when the watchword is distinctly passed of "forward to Washington."

GOOD THINGS.—We are truly gratified to learn that the Potomac has been effectually closed by our powerful batteries, and the whole avenue to Washington put under strict blockade. The reason for not doing this at an earlier period, says the Examiner, was simply that we had not the available force sufficient to protect our works, which would be likely to encounter such a formidable movement on the part of the enemy to destroy. The Potomac has now been shut up, and a force is there ample to defend our batteries and defy all comers. The river is no longer navigable to Lincoln's craft. Those that try it hereafter are apt to be sunk and have their crew and passengers despatched to "Davy Jones' Locker."

FROM GEN. LEE'S COMMAND.—A private letter from a member of Gen. Lee's command, dated September 1st, says: "We had a skirmish with the Yankees on the 20th ultimo. Forty of our men pursued 200 Yankees, killing two and wounding four. The enemy ran so fast that our men could not keep up with them. They left guns, knapsacks and everything they had; one was even seen sans culottes. We took one prisoner, a good looking fellow and rather smart. He says the Yankees will not attack us unless they have five to one."

RECOGNITION BY SPAIN.—Charleston, Sept. 12.—The Mercury's Matanzas correspondent gives the Proclamation of the Captain General, which is issued on the authority of the Queen. He says: "I have determined by virtue of a Proclamation of her Majesty, under date August 17th, that all vessels engaged in legitimate commerce coming from ports in the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag, and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island; and further, that foreign consuls will be notified that no interference on their part will be tolerated."

RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—The fight between General Wise and the Lincolnites, at Hawk's Nest, Western Virginia, has been confirmed. Gen. Hennings directed the Confederate troops. The enemy retreated, badly cut up. One of the Confederates was wounded.

Hampton's cavalry made a splendid dash into the enemy's lines, near Alexandria. After some sharp work, they returned with three prisoners and considerable war munitions.

The N. Y. Post says that it is expected that the Maryland Legislature will pass a secession ordinance this week.

KENTUCKY.—Frankfort, Sept. 12.—The House of Representatives has adopted resolutions directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederates to evacuate Kentucky soil. The vote was 71 to 26. The House refused to suspend the rule, to allow a resolution to be introduced ordering both Federals and Confederates off.

[This resolution, if it passes the Senate, will of course precipitate a civil war in Kentucky, for it is impossible that more than half the people can submit to such a degradation as it consigns them to. The Tennesseans will not heed a proclamation like that ordered to be issued, neither will Governor Magoffin, if he is the man he ought to be, comply with the disgraceful requisition.]

P. S.—It is reported that the Senate has passed the House resolutions.

PEACE CONVENTIONS.—Conventions were held in Baltimore city and county last week, and delegates appointed to a State Peace Convention to be held hereafter in Baltimore. The proceedings were harmonious.

TEXAS.—The recent election was the most quiet ever held in Texas. There seems to be little doubt of the result for State officers. Lubbock leads for Governor; Crockett for Lieut. Governor, and Crosby for Commissioner of the Land Office. They are doubtless elected. In 55 counties heard from, Lubbock leads Clark near 5,000.

GEORGIA.—Milledgeville, Sept. 12.—The Convention yesterday nominated Hon. E. A. Nisbet for Governor, and also appointed Presidential Electors.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 11.—The banks in this city held a meeting to-day and adopted the resolutions passed by the banks in Charleston, agreeing to receive the Treasury notes of the Confederate States for dues and on deposit.

MONTAGNA FEMALE SEMINARY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C. The exercises of this School will be resumed on the 20th of August.

RATES PER SESSION: Board (including washing and fuel) \$10 00 English course, from \$5 00 to 15 00 Music on the Piano, Melodeon or Guitar, 20 00 Languages, each, 8 00 Drawing or Painting, 10 00 Vocal Music, 2 00 Embroidery, 7 00 Other ornaments reasonable.

TERMS: Half of all the expenses, board and tuition, must be paid in advance, and the remainder at the close of the Session.

Pupils who board in the Seminary will not be permitted to make store accounts. For further information, address L. G. HELBIG, August 13, 1861. 2pm

LETTER FROM GEN. D. H. HILL.

SHIP POINT, VA., Sept. 4, 1861. A report has been circulated in the papers of North Carolina that the first Regiment had not been sent in to the Adjutant General in Raleigh. As this is a reflection, primarily against the Captains of the First Regiment, who have the duty of it to make these rolls, it may be proper in me, as your readers will understand its absurdity when they learn that Paymasters never apply for rolls to the Adjutant General's office, but directly to the Captains of Companies. The non-payment of troops cannot, therefore, be due to the alleged cause. But the whole thing is a mistake. The rolls were given to the Adjutant General, the most of them, by my own hands.

I have been absent from the Regiment for near a month, on account of a fever; but I understand from Col. Lee that none of the troops at Yorktown have been paid until very lately. Surely all the Captains at Yorktown have not been negligent of their duty.

The dangers, discomforts, hardships and privations of a campaign are sufficiently trying, without the annoyance of misrepresentation from an anonymous and irresponsible writer, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of home. No officer of the First Regiment will shrink from a rigid examination into his official conduct; but they all think, that while separated from their families and friends, gentlemen in North Carolina, at a safe distance from Yankee bullets and Camp diseases, should be certain that there is a little semblance of truth in the severe accusations they make.

D. H. HILL.

B. R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, Leather, Calf-Skins and Shoe-Findings, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 26, 1861.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, Charlotte, N. C.

B. R. SMITH & CO., ARE receiving a choice stock of Boots and Shoes of the best quality (warranted) which they will sell at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. March 26th, 1861.

WANTED, A good MILCH COW. Inquire at this Office. Sept. 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS Will be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing to the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS. Full specifications, as to size, shape, quantity of wood, and inspection, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished. Aug. 13, 1861. 1m.

State of North Carolina—Mecklenburg county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861. Charles H. Newbold vs. The Mecklenburg Gold and Copper Company—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six successive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, W. K. Reid, clerk of said Court, at office the 4th Monday of July, 1861, and in the 86th year of American Independence. W. K. REID, Clerk.

State of North Carolina—Mecklenburg county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861. John Hicks vs. The Mecklenburg Gold and Copper Co—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the limits of the same, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six successive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

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State of North Carolina—Mecklenburg county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861. John P. Little vs. The Mecklenburg Gold and Copper Co—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six successive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, W. K. Reid, clerk of said Court, at office the 4th Monday of July, 1861, and in the 86th year of American Independence. W. K. REID, Clerk.

State of North Carolina—Mecklenburg county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861. K. Horrying vs. Charles Wilkes. Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness, W. K. Reid, clerk of said Court, at office the 4th Monday of July, 1861, and in the 86th year of American Independence. W. K. REID, Clerk.