

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum  
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

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THE  
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WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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**SAMUEL P. SMITH,**  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and settling all claims intrusted to his care.  
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.  
Office hours, from 10 o'clock No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office, Charlotte, N. C., 1861.

**J. A. FOX,**  
Attorney at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.  
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner.  
January 1, 1861.

**Wm. J. Kerr,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
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Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.  
Office in the Broadway building opposite Kerr's Hotel.  
January 24, 1861.

**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,**  
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE  
AND  
OPERATIVE SURGERY.  
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
January, 1861.

**R. W. BECKWITH**  
Has constantly on hand  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.  
Of the best English and American manufacturers.  
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.  
January, 1861.

**John T. Butler,**  
PRACTICAL  
Watch and Clock Maker, Jew-  
eler, &c.  
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.  
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)  
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,  
of every description, repaired and warranted for 12 months.  
Oct 16, 1860.

**J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Watches,  
JEWELRY,  
Silver & plated Ware  
AND FANCY GOODS,  
No. 5, Granite Range,  
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.  
September 18, 1860.

**New Supply of  
WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.**  
The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.  
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.  
R. W. BECKWITH.  
Nov. 27, 1860.

**Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.**  
On and after the first day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run daily between Charlotte and Charlotte, without transshipment, this enabling freight to reach Charlotte in 5 days or less from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and vice versa.  
Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Charlotte to Charleston at \$3 50, and to New York, via Charleston Steamers, at \$10, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freights and passengers.  
A. H. MARTIN,  
Gen'l Ft. and Ticket Agent.

**DR. E. H. ANDREWS,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY, and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os Artificial.  
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends--You may take that for granted.  
February 5, 1861.

**NEW GOODS.**  
KOPPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c., to which they invite particular attention.  
April 23, 1861.

North Carolina  
**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to  
THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt.,  
at Branch Bank N. C.  
Jan 8, 1861.

**Cantwell's Practice.**

During my absence in the Military service of this State, in Virginia, subscribers and others desiring copies of the above work, can obtain them of Mrs. Cantwell, Raleigh.  
All persons indebted to me, by note or otherwise, are requested to pay her. I will hold her receipt good. Price of single copies of the above \$5.00. A deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again.  
EDWARD CANTWELL.  
Camp near Norfolk, July 30, 1861.

**Dissolution.**

The firm of FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.  
The business will be continued under the name and style of FILLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers.  
The present financial crisis, and the uncertainty of business, for the future caused us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers--none others need ask it.  
All persons indebted to the old firm of FILLINGS, Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate payment. It is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is sufficient."  
Jan 15, 1861.

**Hardware!! Hardware!!**

**A. A. N. M. TAYLOR**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

**Carpenters' Tools.**

Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, well, and botcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Angers, Gougets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Pick, plane, and jointing Tools; Saw-setters, Saws, Files, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels Pocket Levels, spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.  
May 29, 1860.

**Blacksmith's Tools.**

Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and side Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pliers and Tongs, Rasps and files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and claw Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cut, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap at  
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

**Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans,** of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

**Agricultural Implements of all kinds.**

Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grass Cutters, grain, grass and hrier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

**Tin and Japanned Ware,**  
A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Rabbit metal, &c.  
Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Stove and Tin-ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

**NOTICE.**

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black) about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Wiley (Gibson) county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull; can scarcely communicate anything about his master or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right fore finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.  
Oct. 9, 1860. W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

**DAVIS & HARDEE,**  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Petersburg, Va.  
REFER TO--Hon. D. W. Courie, Gen. R. W. Hayward,  
Raleigh, N. C.  
Feb. 19, 1861.

**BIRDS, BIRDS.**  
All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS; also, a beautiful assortment of NEW STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a fine Songster, will find it at  
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,  
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.  
Nov 29, 1860.

**Notice.**  
From and after this day (1st of January, 1861.) we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers, and the rest of mankind, for  
cash, and cash only,  
any article in our line of business that we may have on hand. Any person sending or coming for goods after this date, will please excuse us if, instead of filling their order, we furnish them with a copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to sell a single article on credit.  
And those indebted to us are requested to call and pay, as we want the money.  
OATES & WILLIAMS.  
January 1, 1861.

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**  
All persons having unsettled accounts on the Books of OATES & WILLIAMS, must come forward before the 1st of September next and settle by cash or note, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.  
OATES & WILLIAMS.  
Aug 13, 1861.

**CAPTURE OF HATTERAS.**

Message of Gov. Clark--Report of Hon. Warren Winslow, &c.  
State of N. Carolina, Executive Department,  
Raleigh, Sept. 5, 1861.

Hon. W. T. DORTCH,  
Speaker of the House of Commons:

Sir: In reply to your call for information in my possession relative to the capture of Fort Hatteras and measures taken for the defence of the fort, I submit the accompanying reports and extracts from correspondence.

On Monday, 26th August, about midday, the expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, and I was immediately telegraphed of it by Gen. Huger, Commander of forces about Norfolk, but the telegraph did not reach here until Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. I immediately telegraphed to Wilmington and Newbern, apprising the different commands of it, and also to Gen. Huger, that he would send any assistance that was needed at Oregon or Hatteras. I immediately ordered all the Volunteer forces that were organized in the State down to the exposed positions on the coast. Col. Campbell's 7th Regiment State Troops, and Col. Vance's 26th Regiment Volunteer Troops, Lieut. Col. Singletary's Battalion, and Capt. Iren's Artillery, and Capt. Moore's Flying Artillery were sent to Washington.

Gen. Huger very promptly sent over forces and took possession of Roanoke Island which he is now fortifying--and which will effectually command the entrance into Albemarle Sound.

I have sent all the force which is now at my disposal to the protection of the coast, but Volunteers are daily offering, and a large force will soon be in readiness for further aid. Gen. Gatlin of the Confederate Army is in command of the field, and Gen. Anderson has charge of the coast.

From the accompanying report of the Military Secretary you will see that Fort Hatteras has been but recently built under every disadvantage of its remote, isolated position, and a very limited commerce to supply even the most ordinary materials necessary for its construction--but the report of every officer in command or in connection with it has been garbled according to the direction of officers in charge, and all the guns have been furnished to it that was deemed necessary for the except the long ranged guns which could not be procured. At the time of attack it had a supply of men and ammunition, and was reinforced from Ocrakee Station till it had more men than could be protected in the fort. It was aided in its defence by its own officers, the officers of the Regiment, the highest artillery officer of the State, Colonel Bradford, and the commanding officer of the Confederate States Navy, Commodore Barron, with a full supply of men and ammunition, and the defence conducted by the highest officers in the service, and supplied with every requisition that had been made for it except the long range guns, which could not be procured. I don't see that any censure can attach to the State authorities for its capture. And as for the garrison, it sustained itself for a day and a half under the most formidable assault that has ever been made on any fortification in our country, and we have the testimony of the officers of the fleet that the garrison fought bravely and gallantly. We are prone when disaster occurs, to lay the blame on those in charge, but common justice requires that all the circumstances should be well weighed before either the preparation of the fortification or the defence of the garrison should be censured. A reference to the great array and strength of the armament which assailed it, which if foreseen, could not have been provided for, will most readily account for the disaster. We cannot command the guns that can fairly contend with those which assailed Hatteras either in strength or number.

After the capture of Hatteras, the Forts at Oregon and Beaufort Island, have been evacuated under circumstances which cannot be approved. Neither of these fortifications have been taken or even approached by the enemy, yet they have been abandoned without orders, and the public property in them has been destroyed.

I will conclude this communication by reminding you that reverses must be looked for during war. We cannot always hope to be successful--but the part of patriotism and prudence is to turn reverses to account, and to rise stronger from misfortune.

In the exigencies of our situation, battling for our dearest rights, our independence and our homes, it is far better to close our ranks and act together with concert and union than to indulge in censure and censures.

With the accompanying Documents from Col. Warren Winslow, Military Secretary,  
HENRY T. CLARK.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
RALEIGH, Sep. 6, 1861.

Governor: Pursuant to your instructions, enclosing a copy of the resolutions of the House of Commons of the 4th inst., which are herewith returned, I have on Tuesday evening, the 27th ultimo, a hostile fleet of U. S. men of war, consisting of the "Minnesota," flag ship, Commodore Stringham, and thirteen other vessels and numerous barges, with a large land force under Gen. Butler, appeared off Hatteras Inlet. The fleet carried more than one hundred guns of the largest calibre and longest range.

I had telegraphed you from Richmond, whether I had gone on public business, so soon as I was informed of the fact, but unfortunately my message could not have reached you but an hour or two before the enemy had made Hatteras Inlet.

The enemy on Wednesday, succeeded in landing, under much difficulty, a force of some four hundred men, but the wind blowing from the southwest, with a heavy surf breaking, they desisted from any further effort, with the exception of getting on shore a twelve pound rifle gun and a twelve pound howitzer. They opened their fire principally on Fort Clark. During that day, that post was abandoned and the garrison retreated to Fort Hatteras with the loss of two men, and it was taken possession of by the enemy. The weather being threatening, the enemy made an effort, and the attack was resumed the next day, Thursday, at 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock, our troops

hoisted the white flag and capitulated, it being conditioned that the officers and men were to be treated as prisoners of war. The prisoners, in number about 665, were immediately dispatched in the "Minnesota," to New York, while the wounded, with the exception of two mortally wounded, who have since died, in number eleven, were sent upon the Adelaide to Annapolis.

Among the prisoners, I am sorry to say, are Col. Martin, of the 7th Regiment, with his field officers, Lieut. Col. Johnson and Major Gilliam, Col. Bradford of the Artillery, and Flag Officer Barron, C. S. Navy, who, being at Newbern, in the most gallant manner volunteered to go over on Wednesday afternoon.

In the meantime Commander Muse brought over four companies from the garrison at Ocrakee.

The bombardment of the Forts was witnessed by the Confederate steamers Winslow, Capt. Sinclair, the Ellis, Capt. Muse, and the Hill, who lay off in the Sound just out of the range of the shell, ready to give any assistance. It is from persons on board these vessels that I gather the meagre facts that I detail, no communication having been received from any of our captured troops. The bombardment is represented as terrific. There could at no time have been any hope of maintaining Hatteras against so powerful an armament.

Lieut. Murchison, C. S. A., who was severely wounded in the engagement, and was sent off in a boat about ten o'clock on Thursday, reached Newbern in the Winslow safely after the capitulation. He reports that the enemy's force was too heavy for them to contend with, and they were forced to surrender.

Our whole loss seems to have been ten killed and twenty wounded, most of these slightly, and 665 prisoners. As the whole number of men in the Fort could not have been less than 850, it would seem that some 200 must have escaped. It is known that a Lieutenant and thirty men arrived at Oregon on Friday. They reported that two companies had gone out at night to attack the party of the enemy who had landed. No report has been received from this detachment. The Captains who were represented to have gone out are known to be among the prisoners.

Hatteras was a round, with sand-banks revetted with sand. It mounted two 8-inch shell guns, and nine 32 pounders, exclusive of five 32 pounders at Fort Clark, according to the last report of the Ordnance officer received here. With the view of strengthening its armament, a 10-inch Phaethon was recently drawn from Fort Macon and sent thither. It unfortunately arrived on Sunday evening, and for want of a derrick, which had not reached there, was not mounted.

On the 1st of August, its magazine contained 15 seven pound cartridges, sixty-four 8 pound cartridges, ten 32 pound shells, eight 6-pound shrapnels, forty 6-pound canister, forty-three 6 pound shot, 400 friction tubes, 25,000 percussion caps, 4,800 ball cartridges, 145 percussion muskets, besides those in the hands of the troops, 5 barrels of cannon powder, 74 kegs of F powder, 18 kegs FF, 33 kegs FFF. The monthly report for the 1st of September, of course has not been made, and it is known that this amount has been much increased. There were on the same day in depot at Newbern, 3,667 shells without fuses, which could not be had, and 7,320 solid shot, making 10,987. There were also 29,680 cartridges, 71,000 musket balls, 1,555 pounds of buck shot, 142 kegs of barrel and fifty cartridges of cannon powder, 280 kegs of rifle powder, and 479 Borman fuses. Requisitions upon the very energetic Ordnance officer Mr. Whitford, at that post, would have been met any time.

It is believed, certainly it is so if the reports of the officers can be relied upon, that a hostile vessel could not enter the Inlet. This work was commenced about the first day of May, by Col. Elwood Morris, of the Engineer corps, and its execution does him credit. It was built under the most disadvantageous circumstances; situated on a barren sand beach, every necessary article, including even water, of which hardly a drop could be naturally procured, had to be brought from a distance of not less than seventy miles. Every effort to procure guns of a large calibre failed. Brig. Gen. Gwyn was commissioned on the 25th of May. Both he and commander Muse and Lieutenant Duvall immediately proceeded to Norfolk, and spared neither expense nor pains to procure them. On the 6th of June he advises Gov. Ellis that "instead of 8 inch guns, we will get 32 pounders," nor could he procure either fuses or friction matches, rockets and so forth. He writes under the same date from Norfolk, advising that a laboratory be established at Fayetteville for their manufacture, "since," he says, "there are so many demands on the department here, presented by agents more pressing, more urgent and important than those of North Carolina, that I feel confident something of the kind is necessary to enable us to provide the multifarious articles required for our batteries."

The erection of the Arsenal by the Convention arrested the measures taken for this object.

Gen. Gwyn subsequently, on the 20th of June, advised us that heavy calibre guns nor copper fuses could be obtained. I am happy to be able to say that Gen. Gwyn used every exertion to procure the necessary supplies, and I do not think that the capture of Hatteras fairly attaches any blame to any person connected with the military establishment here, in any want of foresight or proper precaution in procuring the necessary supplies.

It is to be remembered that our means were limited and restricted, and every effort to obtain powder proved unavailing.

From our limited resources we have supplied Virginia with as many percussion caps as we could spare, and even answered a requisition from the Confederate Government as early as the 21st of June for 75,000 ball cartridges, and there is now lying before me a request for 100,000 more, which but for this unhappy exigency might have been spared.

In truth, there was every reason, from the advices received here, to feel quiet about Hatteras. On the 25th of May, Col. Stark, commanding there, writes, "As soon as two or three of the guns landed are mounted, the enemy will find it impossible to effect an entrance into this Inlet."

I am happy to be able to report that the prospect is very cheering--that in a few days of uninterrupted labor we shall be able to make this

post impregnable." On the 29th of May, "the work of mounting other guns is progressing, and if not interrupted, this Inlet will be in a thorough defensive position in a few days."

On the 25th of June--"The fort at this place has now six guns mounted, and I have today stationed one company within its walls. I feel confident that this post is now almost impregnable against any force that will probably attack it from sea." On the 9th of July, Major Thompson of the Engineers, reports: "If the laboring force at Hatteras is continued, and the necessary armament and materials for the execution of the work promptly furnished, that Fort would be placed in a complete state of defence in the course of the month of July--which would effectually prevent the entrance of a hostile fleet through that Inlet--and thence by light draft boats into Albemarle sound."

On the 25th of July he writes: "I now consider this Inlet secure against any attempt of the enemy to enter it."

On the 20th of July--"I have no fears of any hostile vessels being able to enter this Inlet at this time." On the 21st of June--Gen. Gwyn writes: "I have much pleasure in informing you that the coast defences are progressing quite as rapidly as could be expected, considering the extent of the coast, and the quantity of ordnance transported, which has been in a great measure overcome. Just now there is greater need of soldiers than anything else besides, while nothing else is so indispensable."

On the 23rd of July, Major Andrews then in command, writes: "The fort is a strong work, well built, with eight guns mounted. The masked battery at the camp will be ready this week if the weather permits. At present we have a fair supply of ammunition, both for the fort and for small arms."

In August, Commander Muse writes: "The defence at Hatteras, well worked will be sufficient to keep the enemy from there."

On the 29th of June, the Convention having transferred the whole Coast Defences, the Navy, and conduct of the war generally, to the Confederate Government, a messenger was dispatched with a certified copy of the ordinance which was delivered to the President, and on the 1st of July, Capt. G. W. Lee, of the Engineers was directed to inspect the public works here. He arrived on the 4th of July, and proceeded to the coast, nothing having been done by the Confederate Government up to the time of his report, the 29th of July. His report has not been transmitted to us; but, from a newspaper account we extract so much of the report as refers to Hatteras. The report says: "The redoubt is well constructed and nicely finished, and is also conveniently arranged in its bomb proofs, magazines and filling rooms, all of which are dry and well ventilated. Six cisterns, to hold 5,000 gallons each, are to be introduced into the parade of the redoubt." Among the guns on hand were two 8-inch sea-coast howitzers and fourteen 32-pounder navy guns of 61 cwt, but only eight were then mounted. There were 125 kegs of cannon and rifle powder, 692 3000 percussion cartridges, 1,000 friction tubes, 8,000 cannon caps for small arms, ninety-seven 8-inch shot, one hundred 8-inch shell, seven hundred and fifty-four 32-pounder shot, ten 32-pounder shell and forty-eight 12-pounder shot.

On the 22d of July, a communication was addressed to the President, suggesting that we might possibly relieve him by carrying on the fortifications at Wilmington by advancing the necessary funds on the deposit of fifty thousand dollars in Confederate bonds. They were received here on the 20th of August. On the 31st of July, Mr. J. D. Whitford, Ordnance Officer at Newbern, was directed to make a requisition on the Confederate Government for the proper supplies of ordnance stores for the coast defences. It was done. On the 10th of August, the secretary of war acknowledged its receipt. Since the bombardment of Hatteras, sufficient supplies have been sent to Fort Macon, and it has been victualled for six months. Notwithstanding the ordinance of the Convention, it was not thought prudent to stop altogether the expenditures on the coast, and on the 12th of July, Gen. Gwyn was instructed, that "expenditures on the part of the State must be confined strictly to the employment of the present force of laborers upon the progressing works." While in defence to that body no new works were projected.

On the 20th of July Commodore Barron assumed command of the Naval forces in the Sounds, composed of the five gun-boats sold by us to the Confederate Government.

Brig. Gen. Gatlin, who under a commission from the Confederate States commands the whole coast defences, was at the southernmost part of his command, and Gen. Gwyn having been dropped on the 20th of August, by force of the ordinance of the Convention, there was no General Officer, either of the State or of the Confederate forces, on the Albemarle or Pamlico.

I trust you will not think it intrusive, if I venture to suggest, that with a sea-coast of 500 miles, there is need of more officers of that class. I am aware however you have no authority to make such appointments.

Appended to this report is the official account of the evacuation of Fort Oregon, by Engineer Morris, to which I refer you.

No report from Ocrakee has been received, except a verbal one that it was evacuated, its guns spiked and the public property destroyed.

It is a very strong position susceptible of defence seaward, and the loss of Hatteras makes it now vastly important to us that it should be held.

On Saturday, with your approbation, I dispatched Lieut. Crossin, late of the Navy of North Carolina, who had volunteered the service, with a flag of truce to Hatteras, with a view of taking off our wounded officers. Unfortunately they had sailed Northward. The reply of the officer in command of the U. S. Force is herewith transmitted Lieut. Crossin and Lieut. Duvall remained in our Naval service, until the 20th of August, when their steamers were transferred to Commodore Barron. I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my sense of their very energetic conduct under perplexing difficulties in the sounds, and it is a source of real regret that from circumstances, we cannot avail ourselves of their further services. Early in May, they handsomely tender-

ed themselves to aid us in any capacity and could they have been provided early with proper vessels, might have effected much.

I have the honor to be, &c.,  
WARREN WINSLOW,  
Military Secretary.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5th, 1861.

Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, Secretary of Military and Naval Department of N. C.:  
Sir: I have the honor to report my arrival here from my post, as constructing engineer of Fort Oregon.

We had nearly finished that Fort when the cannonading began at Hatteras, and hastened on towards our defences, having 13 good guns mounted, and one sea battery of five long 32-pounders completed at that time.

We stopped the fugitives from Hatteras who came our way, and put them in our ranks, until we numbered near 300 men. We sent our provisions and munitions of war into the Fort, made arrangements for water, and every officer and soldier seemed determined on a resolute defence until Saturday, the 31st of August. On that day came to Oregon some naval officers of high rank, acting under orders from Flag Officer Forrest of the C. S. N., commanding at Norfolk.

These gentlemen, to my surprise, advocated an immediate evacuation of Fort Oregon, although it was substantially finished, and had not been even threatened by the enemy!

At a council of war that day held, their influence prevailed, and I could find but three officers (including myself) who were willing to defend the post to the last extremity, although, I assured them all, as Engineer of the Fort, that it could be held for a week at least, with the means at our command, and thus give time for the power of the interior to come to our relief.

My protest was unavailing--the evacuation was decided on, and carried out with great loss and damage of public property.

Disclaiming all imputations against any officer present, it seems to be my duty, as Engineer of the Post, to state explicitly that this evacuation of a strong Fortress just finished, just mounted with its armament and not even threatened by the enemy, was not justified by any military necessity.

Since my arrival here, I regret to learn that Fort Ocrakee has also been abandoned by its garrison. This is the more extraordinary, as that post is almost impregnable--it cannot be approached within five miles by the heavy ships of the enemy, and can only be attacked by vessels of light draft of water and of inferior power.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,  
E. MORRIS,  
Eng. in chief, Ft. Oregon, N. C.

**THE 28th REGIMENT.**--This Regiment, composed entirely of men from West of the Blue Ridge, was organized on the 24th, by the election of the following Field Officers:

Colonel--Robert B. Vance, of Buncombe. Lt. Col.--Wm. C. Walker, of Cherokee. Major--J. B. Gardner, of Yancey. Adjutant--A. H. H. News.

**NO FAITH.**--Those precious fellows all through the country, who are charging exorbitant prices for leather, bacon, sugar, coffee, shoes, &c. &c., articles of indispensable common necessity, are infidels, or faithless christians. They either do not believe in a righteous God, or else they are afraid to trust him.

**SEWING THREAD.**--The newspapers are constantly recording some new evidence of the ability of the South to take care of herself--We are all fully determined to make the trial, and so all are trying to supply some want heretofore supplied by the North. This is just as it should be. The last important article of home manufacture that we have seen, is a ball of sewing thread, from Cedar Falls Factory. It is first rate for ordinary purposes, 600 yards to the ball, and sold in this market at ten cents. Hurra for Cedar Falls.--*Salisbury Watchman.*

There can be no doubt but that many persons are quite out of their proper places in the military service of the Confederacy. Should this war last several years, where are we to look for reinforcements when our youth are already in the field? And when peace is finally attained, where will be our educated men--our literary rank among nations--while education is now being needlessly neglected, and mere boys permitted to join the ranks, because carried away by zeal, without discretion, the novelty of camp life presenting more attraction to them than college discipline? Gymnastics and military exercises combined, with a regular educational course, might do more for our future than the slight addition of these young lads to our forces now, and parents should spare no influence in enforcing the education of their sons as a matter of vital importance to the future welfare of our country, which must not be lost sight of in the excitements of the present.--*Richmond Examiner.*

**CONFEDERATE TAX.**--The Congress has levied a war tax of fifty cents on the \$100 value of what every man is worth. If any State will pay its quota between this time and the 1st of April next, 10 per cent will be discounted. The Government has appointed one collecting agent in each of the Southern States, and that agent is required to appoint a sub-agent in each county, in all cases selecting the sheriff or other county officer whose duty it is to collect taxes.

Much apprehension is felt as to the ability of the people to raise the money for this tax. Those who have the means will pay it cheerfully, but in view of the difficulty in the way of collecting money on old claims, many fear they will not be able to meet it. There is a distrustful feeling abroad, tending to contract purse strings except in the few rare cases where sure and liberal returns may be relied on. This may so far wear off before we are called on for the Confederate tax as to remove the difficulties which now seem to be in the way of the people. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."--*Salisbury Watchman.*

If the State Convention, which meets in November, will repeal the Stay Law and allow business to go on and take its usual course, there will be no difficulty about getting money to pay taxes. But little money will circulate while that ruinous law is in force.