To the Planters of Georgia.

The mask is removed. A war of subjugation and annihilation is being waged against us, with a ferocity creditable to brutes and a malignity worthy of demous. Depopulation and spoils are the war cries of our enemies. Liberty or death is our unanimous re-

Men and money are the sinews of war. We can supply both. Shall we do it, and how? Of men, there are volunteering for the war an ample number. In all parts of the country, the struggle between contending companies is who shall get in? God bless our brave volunteers! The planters are remaining at home and doing well. It is as necessary to have the earth tilled and our crops certain as to fight the battle. We may rejoice over the fact that such is our favored condition, that our immense army in the field takes away but few hands from our productive agriculture. Our field laborers are not necessarily our soldiers. War does not therefore stagnate our industry or destroy our income.

But we must have money. Our enemies pronounce as paupers, and flatter themselves with the thought that an empty exchequer will soon conquer a peace for them. We smile at their ignorance and rejoice over their blindness. It is true that we have not acinvested your surplus in lands and slaves. It is true that you cannot check on your factors for large amounts to invest in Confederate State Bonds. You must wait for your crops, before you can empty your contribution to the support of the credit of the Government. But the Government must have money at once. Our soldiers must be fed and clothed. How shall

this money be raised? Two plans were presented to your Congress. One an immediate direct tax; the other, to rely upon the credit of the Government, and issue bonds and Treasury notes. The former requires a cumbrous machinery and time for its execution, while justice required full information by your Legislators before they acted. The other promised to be effectual from the alacrity with which our first loan was taken by our capitalists. To make it so we must have your

You, as a class, did not take up the first loan. We have given the reason. Your surplus was already invested. The same reason will deter you from taking up this loan. What can you do? To gusw r that question is the object of this address. And before we answer it let us say, that we are not volunteer interlopers tendering advice to you, but we are special agents of the Government, (as every other member of Congress is) without pay and at our own expense. commissioned to present this matter especially to you. The credit of this Government and the speedy termination of this war, depend largely at this moment upon the patriotic action of the planters of the South. No man doubts your patriotism. To point out to you the way to manifest it is our present purpose The Government will need at least fifty millions

of dollars. The capitalists of the South have the money. Nay more, treasury notes kept at par will meet the demand. But we cannot expect capitalists to invest their all in bonds, while the planters ito nothing. Nor can we expect treasury notes to remain at par, when nothing of value behind them insures their speedy redemption. Hence, tolinduce capitalists to take up the bonds and to retain par value to our Treasury notes, we must have behind them a substantial basis either of coin, or what is more valuable, the staple productions of our soil. These we can get either by taxation, or in war times, by seizurg. The Northern Government h ve already resorted to the latter. We have not and we will not. And in preference to taxation, we appeal to you, voluntarily to sustain the credit of the Government with your crops. tWe do not ask or expect you to make donations -

for the plan. Annexed hereto, is a copy of the first section of an act to alithorize a loan, &c. By it you will see that the Confederate bonds, bearing eight per cent, may be issued for "the proceeds of the sales of ray prodace." Under this, the government proposes to every planter and farmer to receive from him a subscription in advance of his erap, of any portion thereof, exceeding one hundred dollars in value, and to pay him for the same in Confederate bonds, as somas the crop is made and sold. To illustrate: - You make two thousand bushels

We propose to give you "dollar for dollar." Now

bales of cotton. You subscribe 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, 100 bales of cotton, and specify the place of delivery. When made and des troops and the success of the movement. But it has livered you or your own factor will sell it, and pay over the proceeds to the agent of the government, and receive for the same a like amount in bonds of military skill of the distinguished General who dithe Confederate States, bearing 8 per cent. In other rected it. Will the people and the press, from this, words, you agree now to sell a specified part of your I am patience and how to attend to their own busicrop for bonds. That is all.

What good will this do? An immerse good, It will sustain the credit of your Government, and con-Thee our enemies that, by repeating the same opera- patch : tion every year, we can keep up a war for a century and our people flourish and prosper all the while. Let us show you how it will sustain our credit. Take a single article-cotton. The South makes inmually four millions of bales-suppose each planter ulscribes one fourth of his crop and agrees to sell it for bonds-that gives our Government one million of bales of cotton as a basis on which to demand credit. They are worth fifty millions of dollars. | European capitalists will advance that amount upon them. All planters will not, and some cannot subscribe at all. To ensure enough let each subscribe one half, and we secure your liberty?

the tobacco planters, all, with equal patrictism, subscribe one half of their crops in the same way-do you not see that no stocks on earth can compare with ours as a desirable investment? Here, then, is our

The grain raiser more immediately as ists the Government, for his produce we will buy directly to feed our arioles.

It may be suggested-suppose the blockade is made effective and continues—will not the scheme fail! Not at all. First, because the blockade cannot connot space here to show it. Second, the cotton, &c., will be like the bank's coin in our vaults the warehouses) and will give credit to our notes-though the vaults may be temporarily shut.

Planters of Georgia! We appeal confidently to

you. Our State has the singular honor of being the only State in the Confederacy who adopted the Constitution unanimously without suggesting an alteration. At this moment she is offering to the Government the largest number of brave volunteers of any of the original seven, and she has now the greatest number in the field. Let us add to this, the growns ing honor of being the first and most liberal State in sustaining the credit of the Government by turn sbing the produce of our field.

It is desirable to have a special agent in every county in the State who will gratuitously serie his country in getting these-subscriptions. Every mem- ed, recressed the river and evacuated the Valley, reber of Congress is anthorized to appoint such agents, tiring beyond Hagerstown. A Lieut, Colonel and Proper blanks will be furnished by them, and all fur-

ther information desired. Will not the editors in the State call attention to. this matter?

HOWELL COBB.

THOS. R. R. COBB.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN AND THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES; AND TO PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK AND

States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-actually. The said bonds, after public adver-tisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured a ticles, to be paid in the form of specie or with foreign destroyed his whole western combination, and combills of exchange, in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President. But it shall be the

shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the bundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation, or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That in lieu of bonds to an amount not exceeding twenty millions of dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, may issue Treasury notes to the same amount, without interest, and in denominations of not less than five dollars; the said notes to be receivable in payment of all debts or taxes ude to the Confederate States, except the export duty on cotton, or in exchange for the bonds herein authorized to be issued. The said notes shall be payable at the end of two years from the date of their issue, in specie. The holders of said notes may at any time demand in exchange for them bonds of the Confederate States, payable at the end of ten years, and bearing an interest of eight per centum per affinm, to be paid semi-annually. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the said bonds, but not in fractional parts of the hundred. But if after the expiration of two years, when the Treasury notes shall be due, the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise that he will pay the same, then the privilege of funding shall cease after six months from the date of the advertisement, unless there shall be a failure to pay the same on their pre-

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That in lieu of the notes authorized by this Act which may be redeemed, cumulated capital in the vaults of banks. You have other notes may be issued within the period of ten years as aforesaid : Provided, however, That the amount of such notes outstanding, together with the stock in which the said Treasury notes may have been funded under the provisions of this Act shall not exceed the sum of twenty millions of dollars. But the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon application of the holder of a Bond thus funded, deem it by giving in exchange Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this Act, to such extent as that the entire amount of notes then issued, together with the amount of the bonds in which they may have been funded, shall

not exceed twenty millions of dollars. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the Confederate States is hereby pledged to provide and establish sufficient revenues for the regular payment of the interest and for the redemption of the said stock and Treasury notes. And the principal sum borrowed under the provisions of this Act and the interest thereon, as the same shall from time to time become due and payable, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated-

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be eemed to contain all the provisions, limitations and penalties of the Act entitled an Act to authorize the issue of freasury notes, and to prescribe the punishment for orging the same, and for forging certificates of stocks, bonds or coupons, and approved March ninth, 1861, which shall be considered as parts of this Act, save the first, second and tenth sections, and save so much as relates to interest

upon Treasury notes. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose fraising ten millions of dollars within the present calendar year, and for providing for the ultimate redemption of he debt herein authorized to be contracted, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to collect information in gard to the value of property, the revenue system, and amount collected during the last fiscal year in each of the Confederate States, and to report the same to Congress at its next session, so as to enable it to lay a fair, equal and convenient system of internal taxation, for the ouroose of securing the payment of the interest and principal of the debt hereby anthorized to be created in such manner as may fully discharge the obligation herein contract. d by the pledge of the faith of the Confederate States to pay the principal and interest of the said debt when due. Szc. 7. And be it further enacted. That any State may

pay into the Treasury, in anticipation of the tax aforesaid, any sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, in fore the first day of July next, the said State shall be allowed to set off the same with ten per cent, additional from the quota to be assessed upon the said State.

HOWELL COBB. President of the Congress.

Approved May 16, 1861. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Evacuation of Harper's Ferry. Civilians will have have their duties and capacities as the present war progresses. The folly and silliness of their sitting in judgement on the conduct of military men, and crinicizing their movements have been made clearly manifest, by the complaints that were taised over the late "evacuation" of Harper's Ferry. The press and the people united in these complaints. Thousands were ready to condenin, and did condena, where only units approved. The reasons for the movement they could not perceive and therefore they censured. The press and the people demanded action-an advance movement on the enemy, but the General's were retreating! Panic sucseded, impatience and defeat stared them in the face! But it turned out otherwise. What the people and the press construct as a recover, has nappily turned out as an advance. This could not be explained at the time, without endangering the safety of the now explained itself in a manner that is highly satisfactory to the people and highly creditable to the

ne's hereafter? The following from the Richmond

Enquirer beautifully explains the whole matter, and

is emborsed as entirely accurate by the Richmond Dis-

"THE RETERAT FROM, AND THE RE-OCCUPATION of, HARPER'S FERRY .- We are now at liberty, on the funting Gen. Johnson in what the Northern and some of the Southern papers have called the 'Evacution of Harper's Ferry.' The General, like other military men of collection, had long known that Harper's Ferry, in itself, is faulty and untenable, from the facility with which it can be turned. It lies, as it were, in the small end of a 'funnel,' the breader end of which could with great ease be occupied by the enemy. The heads directing the operations of the Yanwill be sure to obtain a million of bales. Is there one kee forces were well aware of this fact, but forg t of you who would not give one half of your crop to that there were fully as astute heads on our side .-The minute and able investigations of Major Whiting, Suppose the rice planters, the sugar planters and Chief Engineer to Gen. Johnson, had satisfied our leaders of the justness of these yiews. It was well known that Gen. Scott's plan was to turn Harper's Ferry by a column from Pennsylvania, under Gen. Patterson, effect a junction near Winchester or Strasburg with another column of McClellan's army passing through Romney, and cut off Beauregard's and Johnson's armies from eac tother. This plan was completely foiled, and the enemy checkmated at their own game, as we shall explain.

"On or about Thursday, the 16th inst., Gen. Johnson having waited at Harper's Ferry long enough totinue, as every sensible man may know! We have make the enemy believe that he intended to contest that position to the last, and learning that they were advancing on Williamsport and Romney, sent a portion of his force to Winchester by rail. On Friday he continued this movement, sent back his tent equip-We have thus briefly developed the scheme. Need age and other heavy baggage, his sick, &c., &c., set we add a word of exhortation to induce you promptly fire to and burned the railroad bridge, and such of to respond. What you do must be done prickly. A the public buildings as could be burned without enhearty response from you will trike more terror into dangering private property, spiked such of the heavy cour enemies than the most brilliant victory wen by guns at Harper's Ferry as could not be removed, and our arms. The appeal is to each man. He that on Saturday moved, with his whole army, marching reads and fails to act gives aid and comfort to those on foot, in the direction of Winchester, encamping who have predicted our bankruptey. He that seeks about 31 miles South-west of Charlestown. The but the opportunity to contribute even his mite sus- enemy, taking this movement, as it was intended they should take it, as a retreat, crossed a brigade of their advance division, commanded by Gen. Cadwallader, (who joined their forces on Saturday or Sunday morn-

ing) which was moved forward towards Martinsburg. "On Sunday morning, however, Gen. Johnson / changed his line of march, at right angles, and moved square towards Martinsburg, encamping at Bunker Hill, on the Winchester and Martinsburg Turnpike, twelve miles from Martinsburg, to offer battle there, or advance an attack if necessary. This movement placed the enemy in a predicament. He had not crossed his whole force, and if the o posing forces had closed he must have been beaten in detail. 'He therefore 'acknowledged the corn,' turned tail and retreatanother (member of the 8th Pennsylvania Volunteers) were taken prisoners during this retreat.

"A day or two after this, Col. Hill, 13th Virginia Regiment, in command of a part of the forces who had 'retreated' from Harper's Ferry, and who had been pushed forward towards New Creek, on the Potomac river, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, four companies of Tennessee and Virginia troops, under Col. Vaughan, of Tennessee, who found the Yankees pos ed on the Maryland side of the Potomac. Our brave-fellows, in the face of the enemy, forded Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of Agerica do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate and a stand of colors, destroyed the railroad bridge and a stand of colors, destroyed the railroad bridge. at that point and returned to Romney, making the march of thirty-six miles and gaining a brilliant

victory within twenty hours. "Our readers will thus see what Gen. Johnson's retreat from Harper's Ferry' has done. It has theroughly broken up Gen, Scott's paper programme precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor snotto of this paper, 'Nous Verrous.'"

From the Charleston Courier.

Views of a Statesman. We are permitted by a friend of this city to publish the following extracts from a private letter lately received from a distinguished statesman and able citizen

I thought also that if only Georgia would serede with South-Carolina, the North would see at once the folly of any attempt at coercion, and acknowledge our independence. But, lo! after seven States had seceded and formed a new and glorious Constitution, they make war upon us; and after four other States had joined us, and there was scarcely a doubt that three more would soon, they continued war on the largest and most formidable scale. Interests! These people are mad. The reason of it, aside from what I have said, is palpable to any reflecting man who has traveled over Europe. If you have done so, you may hesitate to believe me when I say that the masses of even Western Europe are less civilized than our negroes .-With greater capacity for it, they have been forever | volumeers for twelve months, o ground down that they have no more knowledge, and far less sentiment and polish than even our rice negroes. Some five millions of them have been preipitated upon the North in these last twenty years. and have been made, by Sewards, Greeleys, Beechers, &c, &c., to suck in the hydrogen gas of madness under the name of liberty. Thus their votes have been secured for their infamous Republican party. But Seward and Greeley split. Seward wished to keep them in order, Greeley (insane himself) turned them loose Seward, made them put Soloque Lincoln on the throne, and compelled Seward to act as his Prince of Marmelade. Now, what next? "The wind bloweth where it listeth." But there is a God over all. And certainly He has thus far be n with us. The wealth of the North great, nominally, is on the

surface of the earth. Cities, machine shops, railroads, ips, stocks, &c., &c. It has no vitality-no power production but what labor gives it. But there, as everywhere, all seek to avoid "the sweat of the brow," and prefer to labor with the brain rather than with the muscles. Hence, their cultivated ingenuity. Hence the credit system, the banks, and bills of exchange which came in first with the non-working Israelites, and after, withal, when slavery began to decay in the old world. But this credit system is a bubble which floats on till it is punctured, and there's an end.

The wealth of the South consists in the solid earth from its surface to its centre; in real compulsory labor, and in ample brain to manage that and much more. With this labor, well recompensed, we draw from a bountiful soil millions and millions of money-real money-year after year; wholly independent of any other power than our good God. We need no credit from banks or capitalists to sow our seeds and harvest its fruits. Credit is to us a nuisance-nay, the Upas tree, the fatal tempter. And so far as we, or any one of us, have taken its fatal poison, just so far we depart from our true p dicy, and the purt assigned us in this world. Whenever, as from time to time it must happen, that the bubble credit is punctured, all those (and none but those) who have yielded to the tempta-

well say in the South but with this difference -The North have no rents no dividends, no freights, no humbug speculations in their future. The South has already, half grown, a crop, the surplus of which will command, in the markets of the world, two hundred millions of specie, and she will have the same or more next year, and the next, unless she is overrun and subjugated, which cannot be done; or her ports blockaded, which possibly may be done. But in the latter case, this is her surplus, and she can live longer without it than any customer for it can. Our resources, then are immense, annually recurring independently of the world, and inexpansible. The North is afrea ly used up. The last small loan at 85—the next at, if larger, 50 or 49. With her grand cities, her magnificent machine shops, her railroads, and her vast tonmage, what can they do without the vital current with which our labor has hitherto mainly supplied them? I don't see how they can ever again bring into the field anything like the forces they now have nor how should be abolished in favor of individual brokers, who would do all they do for us, and better. Our Gov- battle, and that the "Yankees" were badly whipped. erament wants money now. It wants to anticipate planters can give up. How can it do it? Your par ple, and stir them up.

We all know that our all is on the issue, but we

countries. I thought the North would see and follow | young men. best authority, to make public the true motives ac- its interests. I thought Europe would do the same, and supposed it had done it when England agreed to recognize us as "belligerents," which is all the recog- appear that the eaemy was marching upon us with a nition I want. But "isms" seem to have the whip- force vastly superior, or that we were going to give hand of reason and interest. If Russell did write what | the "Vandals" battle at such a time and place, at other is extracted from his sixth letter, and Lord John did | times by breaking the "long roll" (the alarm.) These British ports, thus changing all that the law of nations, thinking that it (the command to march in 15 minhas established as to belligerent rights, I give the utes) another "ruse" on the part of our officers carried that if our exports are not wanted we can live within have had a most uncomfortable and disagreeable time shall have a pound of anything.

months, the most surprising, the most marvellous, and | severest trial of all, and the mea deserve the greatest the most fearful, is the palpable revelation that the credit for obeying such a command without a murpeople of the Free States, high and low, from Everett | mur, nay, even cheerfully. We had no cooking u enand Cushing to the lowest Zonave, including Meagher, sils at all. There were a few tincups in camp, in were fally ripe for a military despotism. They have which we first burnt, beat and then boiled our coffee. accepted it without a moment's besitation, given their This with a small piece of bacon, which we either eat Constitution to the winds, rushed into its embrace, and raw or broiled, and three ship biscuits each, was our surrendered themselves without a murmus and with- only fare. At night, we slept on the ground with out reserve to the power of a man who is known to | nothing under or over us except a lew bushes. One have no experience in arms or government, and who might expect to hear a general complaint at such fare. has shown himself to be a blackguard, a liar, and a and especially from men who, for the first time, had coward. Such stupidity and baseness are without par- an opportunity of becoming acquainted with that allel in human history.

An Ordinance

To provide for the disposition of State Troops and Volunteers, raised under the Acts of the General Assembly, respectively entitled "An Act to raise ten thousand State Troops," ratified the 8th of May, and, "An Act to provide for the public defence," ratified the 10th day of May, 1861, and for other and then marched to Yorktown after 7 o'clock. 1. Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people

North-Carolina in Convention assembled. That the State Troops levied under the act of the General Assembly, first aforesaid, which have been formed into and being smoked. I am now a strong "dvocate of Regiments, with proper complements of officers and the Roman law which compelled every man to serve a men, be, and the same are hereby transferred, by regi- | certain time in, a campaign, whatever occupation he ments, to the Confederate States of America, upon the same terms and conditions, as if they had been raised under the authority of the said Confederate States. 2. De it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all levying and recruiting of troops under said Act shall cease and determine from and after the 20th day of August next; and that all troops which shall have been raised under said Act prior to that day, shall be organized into Regiments and transferred to the Confederate States, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions aforesaid. And if there shall be an ex-

ransferred in like manner. 3. Be it further ordained, That all appointments of officers, under said act, either in the line or in the staff, over and above the number appropriate to and required by the regiments, battalions and companies thus organized, shall cease and be vacated on the said 20th of August next; and that His Excellency, the Governor, may, in his discretion, order any Quarte Master, Commissary or Medical stores, owned by the said: State, and not required for immediate use, to be turnreceipts for the articles thus delivered, to be taken by

the officers accountable for the same. 4. Be it further ordained, That all commissions to officers in the aforesaid State troops issued by the Govduty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report at its next ensuing session to the Confederate Stat sa beg leave to recall to our readers' recollection the old in service after the 20th day of August next, as aforesaid, are hereby ratified and confirmed, notwithstand-

ing any provision in the Constitution of the State for a different mode of appointment.

5. Be it further ordains !. That the naval forces and vessels of this State be transferred to the Confederate States, upon the same terms and conditions that are provided as to State troops in the second section of this ordinance, the said vessels to be paid for or accounted for up in terms to be agreed upon by the Governor with the Confederate States; and that after the 20th day of Angust next, all naval officers of this State shall be discharged and all vessels of the Navy not accepted by the Confederate States shall be sold under the direction of the Governor.

AND WHEREAS, The President of the Confederate States, through a communication from the Secretary of War, has informed this Convention that he will accept from this State into the service of the Contesterate States, two thousand volunteers for twelve mouths in addition to the four regiments already in said service, and cannot accept any greater number of

6. Be it therefore ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all volunteers who have been called out by the order of the Governor for twelve months, over and above the four regiments aforesaid, and two thousand men to be designated by the Governor and tendered to the President for service as aforesaid, shall be discharged on the 20th day of August next; Provided. That any of said Volunteers who shall signify their desire to enlist in the State troops aforesaid, or in any corps that may be called for by the Pre-ident in the meantime, shall be discharged forthwith, to the end that they may enter such service; and provided further that the Governor shall again tender such volunteers by regiments to the President of the Confederate States, and if the President shall agree to accept them, or any part of them, by or before the 20th day of August next, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order them, or as many of them as the Presiden shall accept, into the service of the Confederate States, and discharge only the residue. Provided further. That any volunteers discharged as aforesaid, shall, in addition to their pay, be allowed reasonable expenses for travelling to their several homes; and procided further, that the Governor may order out the militia as volunteers or otherwise, in case of invasion or im-

minent danger thereof. 7. Be it further ordained, That all provisions of the Assembly authorizing the raising of a greater number of men, or of a different species of force than is hereinbefore comprehended, or as are otherwise inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed

and declared of no effect. 8. Be it further ordained, That the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to create a Military Board," be and the same is hereby repealed from and after the 20th of August next: Provided, That the office of Military Secretary shall be continued until the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of settling the military accounts.

9. Be it further ordained, That no oath shall be required to be taken by the o ficers or soldie's of any of the forces aforesaid except the oath of allegiance to the State of North Carolina, prior to their being Now, credit, has collapsed in the North, and, I may mustered into the service of the Confederate States; but each man shall be held and deemed to be in military service, and subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, from the time of his signing the articles of enlistment.

10. Be if farther varianced, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to take immedeate measures, and issue the becessary orders, to earry into effect the foregoing provisions of this ordinance.

Read three times and passed. June 27th, 1861.

WELDON N. EDWARDS. Pres. of the Convention.

Our Yorktown Correspondent. HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG. N. C. VOLUNTEERS,) York rown, Va., June 18, 1861.

Dear Cham: You have doubless, ere this, received full details of the battle at Bethel Church, with as many exaggerations and variations as there were men engaged on our side. When you shall have received they can sastain these for any length of time. Now the Northern account with as many different stateis the time to put forth all our strength. Our Banks | ments, the only thing you can gle in from such a confusion of counter reports is the fact that there was a

You have often read Virgil's description of rumor and appreciated its homes, but never the more or its truth. In an army, in times of excitement, you have pers are silent on the recont Act authorizing a han .- a view of its power from our stand point. In my last, It is not at all understood in the country, and nobody I omitted, unintentionally, forgetting the morte (Fescome here, as Stephens in Georgia, to enlighten the peo- tima leute) you have so often impressed upon me by precept and example, a very important item, the could soon be made to know, that if the Confederate | the infantry and artillery of the Virginia forces. To Government goes down, we all go down, and the artiflery, the greatest praise is due for their skillthat property and even life, outside of its success, is in the management of the guns. I mention this arm partisularly. because the honer, in a great measure, It is our mission. I think, to come out of this with of gaining the first signal victory in the Southern negro shavery established and recognized, as the true causes is due to them. Let the Southern heart render basis of society and government in all staple growing its praise unsummously to these brave and gallant

It had been the custom of our officers to try the "spunk? of our men in getting up alarms by making it say that our privateers should not carry prizes into surprises were beginning to be common and most of us whole world to its "isms." Without any uselessly | nothing necessary, except gun and ammunition, many harsh expressions, we should quirtly take the ground | not even a coat, Under these circumstances, we would ourselves, and it shall be prohibited to send them | had not the anticipation of a brush prevented us from abroad. Let them try that, and if after England breaks realizing our condition. Soon after halding, before we the blockade for cotton, rice and tobacco, make her say had time to stretch our weary lengths upon terra fir-Please, sir," under the guns of our forts before she | ma and ease our aching limbs, 25 men were detailed to go a mile, wade a creek three feet deep and then Among all the extraordinary events of the last few stand guard all night without any fire. This was the cruel monster, want. I did not hear a murmur, not even a man say he was tired. I think they were ashamed to confess this truth. I know I was never so completely exhausted and would have freely given my bounty (\$10.) all the money I had to have rode half mile, had the distance been so much at the time of halt-

Monday, the day of battle, we were under arms all day without anything to eat except a slight breakfast, will not tell you all we underwent for fear of gaining the reputation of being an exaggerator. Man has no idea of his powers of endurance, and I think that he "can become acoustisced to anything except hanging" intended to pursue.

On leaving Bethel Church, our boys struck up the Old North State, a favorite tune in our camp. Never before did I appreciate the sentiments therein expressed. Never did the melody of music sound so sweetly and I thought surely the human voice was the sweetest of sounds and that

"The man that has not music in himself, Nor is not cha med with a concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treason, stratagens, and spoils."

The "boys" have many trophics in the way of havcess in the number of said troops, sufficient to form a ersacks, cauteens, guns, pistols, shell, shot and the battalion, companies or company, such excess may be like, picked up upon the field of battle. Were we organized according to its appropriate number, and waging war with the Japanese, Chinese, or some other nations whose customs and habits are little known. I should consider such things as precious relies; but in a civil contest where men so much resemble each other that a badge is necessary to distinguish friend from foe, I regard such things as worthless.

> Thursday was general review day, and Cd. Magruder made a speech to all the forces assembled on this side the river. To the 1st Regiment, N. C. Vol., he

"North-Carolinians you have covered yourselves ed over to the said Confederate States upon the proper | with glory, not only by your fearless charge upon the enemy and intrepid courage in the hour of peril, but also by your prompt obedience to orders, your high moral character and lofty sense of honer. I thank you, geatlemen, from the bottom of my heart."

> "For gold the merchant plows the main; The farmer plows the manor : But glary is the soldier's prize— The soldier's wealth is honor." North-Carolina is not proving that her's are "de-

generate sons of noble sires," nor faithless to compacts or disloyal to her section, (as you once affected to beieve.) If you will only give old Rip a chance and et Mr. Spe man's "political rats" have plepty of the right kind of medicine, you will no longer be ashanted to confess that you ar a nation of the land of " Pine Knots, Posimon Trees and Whortleberry Swamps," nor like some dastardly villians I have seen endeavor to exculpate the crime of being born in N. C., by saying: "I was born in North-Carolina, but near the

I could tell you a great deal about the forces here, who they are, where they are from, &c., -"sed etiam oblivishi quod scis, interdum expedit."

Virginia line.

The New Orleans Zouaves are attracting attention here now. Their commands are given in French, many being anable to speak the Engl sh at all. They are a "dare devil," blood thirsty looking set, and woe unto the foe whose fate it is to meet them in an open field. They left here a few evenings since en onte for Bethel Church, and have since been followed by three other regiments. I don't know what this means, but whenever your thoughts are turned to us, turn ye, also, your ears this way, and if you hear big mouthed guns," like thunder in the distance, don't be uneasy, but think we are a merry set of Oh! it is great to feel that we care for nothing,

And to die young is youth's divinest gift-To pass from one world fresh into another. Ere change hath lost the charm of soft regret. And feel the im nortal impulse from within, Which mak s the coming, life-cry, alway on! And follow it while strong-is Heaven's lost mercy.' News of Col. Hill's promotion has just reached here. No one, in our opinion, is more worthy of the position or more acceptable to the people of North-Curbina, But we are loath to part with him, just when he has seized the entire confidence of the whole,

That hope, nor love, nor fear, nor aught of earth,

Can check the royal lavishment of life:

But like a streamer strown upon the wind,

We fling out souls to fate and to the future.'

regiment, which would embrace a wall of fire, or rush to a charge where deat a holds supreme sway, each striving to be foremost in the hazardous enterprize, were he to give the order and even will it. To his strict, rigid, moral and religious disciplinethe most distinguishing feature of his character—the regiment is indebted, to a great extent, for "its prompt obedience, high moral tone and lofty sense of

honor," so justly and deservedly complimented by Col. Magruder. May God aid the plans and give success to the efforts of the hero. He will be succeeded by Lient. Col. Lee, one of the best officers in the service. He is a universal favorite and commands the respect t every man in the regiment. Mr. Whitehead, of the Enfield Blues, was shot a

w days ago by Mr. Britt, of the same company, The latter is supposed to be insane, as he was not acqueinted with Mr. W., and known to be on friendly ernis with every man in his company. Mr. B's family is subject to this "lusus naturae." The excitement at Bethel Church is supposed to have developed this unfortunate characteristic .-Another of the Edgecombe Guards, whose n me I did not learn, has just died of typhus fever, as reported, can't venell for this. There are several cases of measles, but they are all said to be doing well. We catch some three or four "Yankees" every daysometimes a spy, and occasionally a tory. Troops are consing in daily.

There is a very great complaint about letters, and for the benefit of those whose letters are miscarried by improper direction. I will give a form:

Mr. 1 , Company , 1st Reg. N. C. Vol., (at present.) Yorktewn P. O., Va. If this direction is carefully attended to it will save parents and friends many sleepless nights and remove a cause for complaint in our camp. Those writing to members of the regiment, who know not the position of the companies, will find out by reference to be State Journal of 12th June, and in other State papers. We request editors and postmasters to aid us-all they can in the transportation of mail matter. It was come down during vocation don't forget to bring a small box of viands from home. Your presence here will greatly add to our pleasure

by such a companion. Adiea,

Our Richmond Correspondent.

Richmond, June 30, 1861. The quict of Sabbath reigns over our city, though every toring wears a martial and warlike appearance. The bells are summoning the people to worship-the illag of our newly-born republic bangs lazily drooping number of Southern forces engaged. There were 800 | over the public buildings, and soldiers are either saundon't know how to make it TELL. I know, and all North-Carolingues and 300 Virginians. This includes | tering leisurely through the streets or lounging on the grass in our heautiful Capitol Square. The peal of the church organ and the devotional chaunt of choristers. contrast strangely with the distant roll of the drum and the largle call at the encampments near the city. While has ile enemies are preparing for a savage conflict, the humble and devout christian kneels at the altar of his God and breathes a prayer for a brother or a son on the battle-field, and an appeal to the throne of Grace to avert bloodshed and carnage. Such is the appearance of Richmond at the present writing.

Troops are crowding upon us fast. North-Carolina has done nobly towards the good cause; her men aer line specimens of the sons of the old North State, and every regiment will complate the example of the glorious Firstlan the battle of Bethel. Georgia, too, has sent her stongest and bravest; and now the choicest of South Craclina's sons are pouring in by thousineds. The truth-telling (?) Norther journals put down the armed force in the State of Virginia at 180,000. If this estimate falls short of the mark, it is not lot hie to let the world know it, but one of our men, from the nature of his position, is equal to three Yankees, ergo, according to their own calculation, we are able the contend against 540,000-including, their ground-rate, dead rabbits, pick-pockets, bloats and thieves. Who cai, doubt the success of our holy cause? A wise Providence has shielded us thus far-we have chastised the invaders in every coatest, and when the great battle takes place—then, as the little Frenchman said-"you shall see what you shall see."

The present quiet portends some important event. All eyes are turned towards North-western Virginia, Beaugard and Johnston have caused some little confusion on the chess-board; the sudden forward retreat of the latter from Harper's Ferry has frustrated the plans of the hoary headed traitor at Washington; his programme has been changed, and he may yet be checknated. Wise, with his continually augmenting Legion, is threatening the new State of "Pan Handle,"-4 His weapon is the tongue, backed by the bayonet,-Magruder (now Brigadier General) with his tried bands of patriots, is strongly entrenched in Yorktown-it is said that he has invited P cayune Butler to take the field-but the woods and swamps of Betzel are. peopled with ghosts, and the redoubtable doubter, within his impregnable redoubts, dreads all spirits but the spirit of the still-so he keeps still.

To-day there are many stories affoat (Sunday is a day of gassip.) There is a rumor of a brush at Mathias' Point, on the Potomac, between the battery at that place and a Hessian Steamer. As usual, the latter was roughly handled. Several were killed on the eaemy's side - "nobody hurt" on ours. Prince Comille de Polignac, of France, has arrived

in this city and abtained an interview with the Presilent, who received him cordially. The Prince has offored his services to the Confederate States, He served gallantly in the Crimean war. The State Convention adjourns to-morrow until the

second Wednesday in November next. Why not sine die! On Friday they passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. It provides for the borrowing of \$4,000,000; \$2,000,000 of which shall be issued by the Auditor in notes. They also passed an ordinance declaring that the holders of office under Lincoln! shall, after the 1st of August next, be held as alien enemies. To those beyond the limits of the the last Monday in August next and answer, plead or de United States, the 1st of July, 1862, is given as the

A pair of splendid carriage horses have been presented to President Jeff. Davis by Ex-Governor Floyd and

Hurlbut, the quendam Editor of the N. Y. Times. has been before the authorities here. He still occupies apartments in thereity jail. There is a requisition for him bere from South Carolina.

I have just heard of a skirmish on the peninsular. A scouting party of the Amelia cavalry fell in with a body of Yankee troops near Newport News. A fight large and confortable buildings, and extensive philosophi-

rivals of soldiers, both from the interior of the State | cal music Si; conting at explain \$1; Boarding \$7 50 per and from the South. The Southern States are just beginning to be fully aroused and are forwarding daily accessions to our strength, MARRIED WIN TICK

WARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., at the residence of brid's father, by the Rev. Dr. A. Smedes, Havey M. Mutters, Esq., of Raleigh, to Miss Luzzie D., daughter of Maj. William F. Collins, of Granville county,

DIED.

At his residence, in this county, on the third day of sixth month, Benjamin Magazore, in the 75th year of The demise of the venerable man whose name heads the

article certainly deserves something more than a m

common-place and passing notice. It was the privilegen the writer, years ago, to be an inmate of the quist and hospitable home at Aspen Grove, during which he becau well acquainted with the deceased; and had an opportunit of observing his many virtues and estimable traits of ch acter, and though melancholy emotions well his his while performing this sad onice, yet, sweet is the planof saying a word in humble tribute to the memorwhom he so highly respected and from whom he has he the unworthy recipient of so much kindness. Benjar Marriott was born in Wake county, in the year 1730 after having spent a useful life of three quarters of tury, he died on the 3d of June, 1861, at Aspen (near the place of his nativity. His parents, I think, em-grated from Virginia, and belonged to the remarkable though highly respectable, denomination of Friends. The worthy subject of this notice lived and died in the faith his ancestors. He was a man of an uncommon mind naturally and was intelligent and well read, particular in the political history of the country. For many years he was an active and prominent Justice of the Peace of county, and was in all respects a good and most needle izen. If "an honest man is the noblest work of God then indeed was he a true nobleman. Well and trule it be said that, "a good man has fallen." Few men mor richly deserved the great respect and esteem which was universally entertained for him. He leaves an aged con sort, four children and a host of friends to mourn his los Sad and afflictive though this dispensation undoubtedly yet there are many consolations which should solar hearts of the sorrowing ones, whom he has left b his Among other consolations, it should be pleasing for the to reflect that, while others have been loft friendless an fatherless and to early widowhood, a beneficient P dence should have long spared them one, so end, and so distinguished for his kindly virtues in all the relation of husband, Tather, master and friend. But a few of heads of families, comparatively speaking, attain to ripe and patriarchal age of over three score years and to Our friend is gone, but his memory still lives, and when ! shall have "slept the sleep of death" for many long, long years, the remembrance of his many virtues will still linger

fresh and sweet as the fragrance of flowers. Near Free Chapel, Nash co., N. C., on Sunday night, June 16th, at half after 10 o'clock, of Typhoid fever, a te an illness of three weeks, Faancis Monroogeny Board Cuat, only son of Exum L. Curl, Esq., ag d 31 years months and 8 days, leaving an aged father and mother and two sisters to mourn their irreparable loss,

His death has cast a gloom on the entire community. dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a kind and obligion neighbor and a faithful public officer, his loss will be severely felt. He had for some time been County Sarvey or and Deputy Sheriff, besides having held several other offices of minor importance, in all of which he endea in himself to all, and bid fair for a career of still greater us fulness, but, alas! how soon are all our earthly prospec blasted. To the writer he was as a brother whose place can never be filled. May our Heavenly Parent give us strength to bear this dispensatson of His Providence and prepare to meet him where parting is known no more "Who, who would live alway, away from his God,-

Away from you Heaven, that blissful abode, Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plain. And the nountide of glory eternally reigns; Their Saviour and brethren, transported to great While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.'

NOTICE.

THE next annual meeting of the stockholders eld in the city of Raleigh, on THURSDAY, the 4th da Treas, and Ser's

Raleigh, June 19, 1861. R. MCCAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL,

The next term of this School will commence Monday of July, 1861.

Circulars forwarded on application. June 26, 1861.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGA

If we should allow our enemies to derrade us by cutting off our educational facilities, that. would be a partial victory. NORTH-CAROLINA

Is rich in men, and can afford to spare from the field those whose duty it is to educate the young. OXFORD Is a quiet and secluded village, comparatively free from the turmoil and excitement now agitating the country.

These considerations have induced us to supply all the departments of our school with TEACHERS OF THE HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS We make NO CHARGE for TUITION AGAINST IL

DAUGHTERS of THOSE who VOLUNTEER to fight for The TWENTY-FIRST SESSION will open on the FIRST MONDAY IN JULY.

The Annual Announcement and Catalogue will be sea MILLS & CO. wdswin. HEADQUARTERS N C. STATE TROOPS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, June 25, 1861. GENERAL ORDERS. No. 5.

I. All officers, having command of State troops will make a return to this office on the 30th of June, and on the last day of every succeeding month, the numbers of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and the names of officers by companies and regiments, conposing their respective commands. II. Whenever State troops and volunteers are serving together, either in camp or garrison, the senior o her

of State troops present, will make the returns required

III. All officers of State Troops, not on daty with troops, except those assigned to special duty from this office, will report by letter on the 30th of June, and on the last day of every subsequent month, what daty they age then on, by whose authority, and where orders will be received by them during the month ensuing 1V. Hereafter persons employed as telegraphic operators in this State, shall not be admitted into the military service of the same, without express permission obtained

through this office. V. This office is the centre of all military correspondence. Officers are not to communicate through any other channel, except in the case of staff o licers with their own chiefs, on subjects pertaining exclusively to their departments.

Officers seeing this order in the newspapers will comply with its requirements. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) In Equity Harnett county, Spring term, 1861.
Geo. W. Stewart vs. Israel Stewart, and Winflord Stewart, administrator of Joseph Stewart, deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Isra ! Stewart is a non-resident of the State, it is therefore or dered by this Court that publication be made in the State Journal, a paper published in the city of Raleigh. weeks, notifying the said Israel Stewart to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Harnett, at the Court House in Summerville, on the Monday preceding the Monday next before the last Monday in August next, and answer, plead or demurrer to said suit, or the case will be heard or parte. Witness Cornelius H. Coffield, Clerk and Master or cur said Court of Equity at office in Summerville the Monday preceding the Monday next before the last Monday in

June 29.

February, A. D., 1861. C. H. COFFIELD, C. and M. E. June 26.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) In Equity. Harnett county, Spring term, 1861. James G. Raymer vs. Israel Stewart, and Winifords Stewart, Administrator of Joseph Stewart, deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that !srael Stewart is a non-resident of the State, it is therefore or dered by this Court that publication be made in the State Journal, a paper published in the city of Kaleigh, for six

weeks, notifying the said Israel Stewart to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be hald or the county of Harnett, at the Court House in Summerville, on the Monday preceding the Monday next before murrer to said suit or the case will be heard ex parte. Witness Cornelius H. Coffield, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at office in Summer rille, the Monday preceding the Monday next before the last Monday in Feb-

ruary, A. D. 1861. C. H. COFFIELD, C. and M. E. June 26.

Methodist Prot. Female College, JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD Co., N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL OPEN JULY 4, 1.61, under the charge of G. W. Hage, A. M. This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location.

took place—our loss eight killed, how many on the other side not known. As this sensation rumor comes by the way of Norfolk, I don't believe it.

ION.

MINITARY.—We still continue to have large ar
We still continue to have large ar
We still continue to have large armonth, including washing and ares, half in advance. For

turing information address G. W. HEGE, President.