

The Battle at Bethel Church. THE 1st N. C. REGIMENT & VIRGINIA TROOPS DEFEAT THE ENEMY.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT. Special Dispatch from Col. Hill to Gov. Ellis.

YORKTOWN, VA., June 11th, 1861.

HON. J. W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 800 men of my regiment and 800 Virginians were engaged for 5 1/2 hours with 41 regiments of the enemy at Bethel Church, nine miles from Hampton.

The enemy made three distinct and well sustained charges, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our cavalry pursued them for six miles, when their retreat became a total rout.

The loss of the enemy by their own confession was 150, but it may be safely estimated at 250.

Our regiment behaved most gallantly. Not a man shrunk from his post or showed symptoms of fear.

Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle; unto His great name be all the praise for our success.

With much respect, D. H. HILL, Colonel 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Correspondence of the Democrat.

A Glorious Victory—The Lexington of the War—1st Regiment from North Carolina covered all over with glory.

YORKTOWN, VA., June 11, 1861.

Editor of Democrat: A battle was fought near this place on Monday last, and I hastily send you a short account by our friend, Mr. Wm. Tiddy, bearer of despatches to Gov. Ellis.

The first great battle for Southern Independence has been fought. It is the Lexington of the war. North Carolina and Virginia should the glory of a hard-won field.

A detachment of our force at Yorktown, consisting of the 1st N. C. Regiment Volunteers and some Virginia troops, numbering in all about 1,300, proceeded to Bethel Church, 15 miles below Yorktown, on the morning of Monday the 10th inst.

By 4:00 of the enemy, including 300 of the famous 7th New York Regiment and a Regiment of New York Zouaves. After a severe conflict of four or five hours the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter.

They left 15 or 20 dead near our lines, others lay dead further off, and no doubt they carried off a large number of dead, dying and wounded. Their last and final retreat was in "double quick," throwing off their knapsacks, cartridge boxes, &c.

Lieut. Col. Wardrop of the N. C. York Regiment was killed—private Bahmann of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, and private Melver of the Charlotte Greys, contest the honor of having killed the abolition leader. The Yankee Colonel was standing on a log rallying his men, when one of our gallant boys picked him off.

Only 5 or 6 of our companies were really engaged in the fight, the ground not permitting the action of more. North Carolina and Virginia forces were all that were engaged. Three companies of Cavalry arrived in time to pursue the flying enemy.

A house being in the way of our guns, four of Capt. Bridges' company, the Edgecombe Guards, volunteered to charge right in front of the enemy to burn the house. They faced a murderous fire, but in the attempt, one gallant fellow (Wyatt) was shot in the head and died in a few hours. The other three lay down on their backs and returned the fire, and finally succeeded in getting back into their lines. In the meantime the house was set on fire by our guns.

The Hornets' Nest Riflemen, under command of Lieutenants W. A. Owens and T. D. Gillespie (Capt. Williams being sick and absent) behaved with great bravery; as did also Capt. Ross' company, the Charlotte Greys—these two companies being nearest the point of attack. Indeed, all our men acted nobly, whose praise is in every mouth.

Only one of our whole force was killed and 7 wounded! Surely an enemy, numbering nearly four to one, using cannon balls, shell and grape shot like hail, for three mortal hours, and doing such little damage, must have been confounded by that hand that ever sides with justice and eternal retriude.

The Fayetteville companies and Lincoln Stars are composed of as good grit as ever shouldered a gun; and all in all, our Regiment is composed of the finest soldiers in the world, because of their moral and intellectual qualities.

Col. Hill deserves all the honor that can be heaped upon a noble soldier. His experience, as well as bravery, placing him in the fore-ground of command. Indeed, our success in putting such a powerful enemy to such a shameful defeat, is to be greatly attributed to his coolness and courage. Lt. Col. Lee and Maj. Lane are all that we could desire them to be: qualified for their post and strangers to fear. Gen. Magruder commanded the whole force, and is a brave and daring officer.

One of our guns, which had been disabled by our own gunners, fell into the hands of the enemy; but they kept it only a few moments, for the Edgecombe Guards charged upon them and recaptured it, driving off some 1500 of the enemy.

We took only three prisoners (not having much use for prisoners). I have just conversed with one fellow who is from Vermont. He is only a 3 months' soldier, and says when the time expires thousands will return home from this unholy war. He reports 5,000 men in Fort Monroe and 5,000 at Newport News. They are disaffected and desert on every opportunity.

Our force returned to Yorktown, cheerful, in good spirits, the wounded being but slightly injured, had a good night's rest, and are ready for the enemy again. It is thought a tremendous battle will soon be fought here.

During the battle, a company of the enemy's Zouaves practised their tilting and tumbling manoeuvres up within a few yards of a masked battery of ours, hoping to scare some of us by their monkey actions; but when we opened fire, the column fell like wheat straw before a scythe-blade. Many a poor fellow tumbled over for the last time.

The people are fleeing from the lower end of the peninsula in crowds, leaving their farms, stock, &c., at the mercy of the enemy in order to save themselves.

Every man is conscious he is fighting in a just cause, and is determined to know no defeat. Besides, we are not fighting our battles alone: "and if God be for us, who shall be against us?" Yours truly, SOUTHRON.

Mr. Wm. Tiddy, Sr., of this place, bearer of despatches from Col. Hill to Gov. Ellis, arrived in

Charlotte on Thursday, and at the request of our citizens immediately proceeded to Treloar's Hall where he related many incidents of the battle. A very large audience of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to hear him, who greeted him with cheer after cheer. The following is the substance of Mr. Tiddy's remarks:

Col. Hill's Regiment (about 900 men) and some three or four hundred Virginians, left Yorktown for Bethel on Thursday the 6th instant, taking along a battery of four howitzer guns, manned by the Richmond Artillery. On Saturday the Edgecombe Guards, Capt. Bridges, were out scouting and killed some seven or eight of the enemy.

The time between the arrival at Bethel Church and the engagement was devoted to entrenching the position taken by Col. Hill—and our informant says the ground was admirably well chosen. By Sunday night everything was in readiness—breakwaters complete and the place made impregnable.

On Monday morning the troops were beat to arms before day, and advanced from their position some two or three miles, when they were met by an old lady from whom they learned that the Yankees were in force in that neighborhood. This being confirmed by the scouting parties, the command of Col. Hill was ordered back to their entrenchments. The enemy's advance was reported as they progressed by our scouts. An attack was now inevitable. Col. Hill delivered his final instructions to his troops, having seen every man at his post, and ordered that strict silence should be observed and that no man should fire before the word was given. The Lincolites were now in sight. The artillery, under order of Col. Hill, waited until the enemy was in full range and then opened upon them. The first shot, as was learned from one of the wounded, killed four or five and wounded several. This fire was opened at 5:00 yards range.

The action commenced about 8 o'clock a. m. The enemy promptly returned the fire from their artillery, but did not fight with spirit. Shot and shell were showered at our troops, but nearly all passed over the entrenchments and did no harm. A flank movement was now attempted on the left of our line, but that was gallantly repulsed by the Charlotte Greys. In this attack Col. D. W. Wardrop, of the N. Y. 7th Regiment, fell mortally wounded. (Col. Duryea was not present, and hence the statement of his death is incorrect.)

On the right of our lines, a swamp intervening, was posted a number of Virginia troops, with one howitzer gun. By some means this gun became spiked, owing, it is said, to the needle used in the touch-hole breaking in the vent. The enemy, seeing this gun silenced, charged upon it and took possession of that point threatening our right. Capt. Bridges was ordered to retake that position, which he most gallantly did, sustained by the fire from the battery, and drove some 2,000 men before him with about 85. They fell back under cover of a house some thirty to forty paces in front. Capt. B. called for volunteers from his company to fire the building. Some five stepped forward to the hazardous task, amongst them the brave Henry L. Wyatt, who immediately fell, pierced with a rifle ball. He died that evening. A companion of Wyatt's shot the Yankee who had killed his comrade, and the house now being on fire by a shell, the four comrades returned to their ranks.

The Lincolites made another attempt to dislodge our troops, and failing, retreated, followed shortly after by our Cavalry who were out on scouting duty. The Lincolites had quite a start of the Cavalry, but were so hotly pursued that they abandoned their accoutrements on the road, and left everything behind except their arms.

The forces are set down by our informant at 4,500 Lincolites, (on the authority of one of their wounded) and 1,200 Confederate troops, including the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. The Infantry did not pursue, and left for Yorktown soon after the fight, where they arrived about midnight.

The attack of the Edgecombe Rifles on the 2,000 Lincolites, is said to have been a gallant affair. And the manner in which the Richmond Artillery manned their guns won for them well-merited praise. Indeed, the coolness and courage of all the troops, under Col. Hill, is said to have been admirable. The losses are believed to be accurately reported in the dispatches above published.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

SKIRMISH ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH.

W. F. McKesson, Esq., of Morganton, N. C., arrived here yesterday, by the York River cars, having left Yorktown in a small skiff on Monday morning, by which means he reached West Point in time for the train. He brings with him a musket taken from the prisoner mentioned below, which is to be sent to Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, of Asheville, N. C., as a trophy, captured by the company from that place. Also, a large knife taken from the same prisoner.

Mr. McKesson furnishes us with the following particulars:

The Confederate forces, under Col. Magruder, were stationed at Bethel Church on the line between Elizabeth City and York counties. They consisted of not more than 1,800 or 2,000 men. This place is six miles from Newport News, sixteen from Yorktown, and eight from Hampton.

On Saturday afternoon, Captain McDowell's company from Asheville, North Carolina, one hundred strong, were out on a reconnoitering expedition, with Lieutenant Gregory and ten men some distance in advance. Coming within a mile and three-quarters of Hampton, they encountered 200 of the enemy on a similar excursion, who also had an advance guard in front. Lieut. G. and his guard of ten men approached within thirty-five steps of the enemy, when a parley took place between them, each party endeavoring to quiz the other. Finally, a large man of the enemy, who stood near Lieut. Gregory, cried out, "I know you are friends! I belong to the Second New York Regiment!" whereupon Lieut. G. placed his pistol near the New Yorker's head and exclaimed, "Drop your musket, or I'll blow your brains out! You are my prisoner!" at the same time calling upon his men to fire.

The order was obeyed by Lieut. Gregory's guard and by some 25 of Capt. McDowell's command some 80 steps in the rear. The Yankees returned the fire, but none of our men were injured. From 12 to 15 of the Yankees were killed and wounded by this discharge, and Lt. Gregory secured the prisoner. The enemy retreated and our troops were withdrawn. In their retreat, the Yankees carried their dead and wounded in two carts and a buggy to Hampton.

The prisoner was sent to Yorktown in charge of a gallant youth named William Lorraine, and another private whose name we have not heard.

It is said that the Confederate Commissioners have purchased two steamers in Europe, which will soon sail under English colors.

O. H. Browning has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Illinois in place of Douglas, dec'd

ANOTHER BATTLE AT PHILIPPI. Great success of the Southerners reported.

It appears from the following, if true, that the Southern troops have recaptured Philippi, a town in Western Virginia. We quote from a Lynchburg letter in the Richmond Dispatch:

A report reached this city yesterday evening from Philippi, via Manassas Junction, to the effect that Col. Ashby had sent word to headquarters that our forces had retaken Philippi by assaulting the enemy at that place. It is stated that largely over 100 of the Yankees were killed. The arms, baggage, munitions, &c., were retaken, together with a large number of prisoners and cannon. This was told me together with other particulars, by a most reliable gentleman, who left Manassas Junction yesterday morning, where he got the information.

OUR RECENT BRILLIANT VICTORY.—The letter of Col. Hill in another column, announcing his recent brilliant victory over the enemy, was received in the Convention on Wednesday with every demonstration of joy.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention unanimously returned its thanks to the Governor for the information communicated of this glorious result, and assured him of its wish to unite with him in any testimonials to Col. Hill and the gallant officers and men under his command, as may be thought appropriate, and worthy of the State and of them.—( Raleigh Standard.

FROM RICHMOND. Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

RICHMOND, June 11, 1861.

A gentleman just down from Manassas, who had an interview with a party who left Alexandria Friday, says that the villainous craft Pawnee, which received such a riddling from our Aquia Creek batteries week before last, has sunk in very deep water, near Fort Washington, on the Potomac River. She tarried opposite our batteries for several days, and patched up as best she could, and also lightened herself of all heavy armaments by transferring them to the decks of an unharmed consort. She then started for the Washington Navy Yard, but could not get further than the vicinity of Fort Washington, where she went down in deep water. She will probably be raised, but it will be at a cost of several thousand dollars. As it will be also a rather slow and tedious process, the obstruction to the channel will prove a serious hindrance to the movements of Old Abe's piratical craft.

I hear also that the Virginians have burnt two bridges on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. One at Berlin and the other at the Point of Rocks. The bridges were the most costly on the road, and will seriously interfere with Old Scott's transportation of troops, munitions of war, &c.

I am gratified to learn that our troops near Manassas have torn up the track of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, for a distance of several miles beyond that point. The sills have been burnt and the iron conveyed to a place of secrecy as well as security. To replace the sills Old Abe will be compelled to return to his former occupation of "rail splitting."

The sinking of the big gun "Union" at Baltimore last week has caused much regret here—"over the loss." This gun was intended for Fortress Monroe, where it was to have been placed in a position which would have commanded Sewell's Point Battery. It weighs 60,000 pounds, carries a 400 pound ball, and will reach, with deadly effect, a distance of nine miles. It was lost in removing it from the wharf to a steamer, and is said to have sunk in six feet water, with six feet of soft mud below that. Such an immense bulk of armor-plated iron has probably gone down to a distance that will defy all efforts to reclaim it. It will be remembered that two enormous Columbiads intended for Fort Mifflin, were effectually spiked in Baltimore week before last. It is now hinted that the same rascally secessionists, who were employed to place the monster gun "Union" on board, purposely let her slip into the depths below.

For a strict guard that was kept over it night and day. It matters but little, however. It will do as little damage at the bottom of the Patuxent as if it were in Kamschatka.

The fortifications in every direction hereabouts, are in an advanced state, and the guns will be mounted in a day or two. We shall then be able to defy the myriads of Lincoln, even though they come in numbers as numerous as the army worm, or as the sands of the sea-shore.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Beauregard has issued the following proclamation to the people of the counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William:

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not by their banners, that their war-cry is "BEAUTY AND BOOTY."

All that is dear to man—your honor and that of your wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest. In the name, therefore, of the Constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self-government, for which we are contending—in behalf of civilization and humanity itself, I, G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my proclamation, and invite and enjoin you, by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your revolutionary father, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at these headquarters, or to the officers under my command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be extended to all.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier-General Commanding.

Officials: THOMAS JOHNSON, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BATTLE OF PHILIPPI.—A gentleman from Richmond informs us that the venerable Bishop John Early, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was in Philippi on the day of the battle, having just returned from the session of some Western Conference over which he had presided. We understand that Bishop Early reports one hundred and twenty-three as the number of Lincolites who fell in that engagement. This may be received as entirely reliable.—(Petersburg Ex.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

All the great leading organs of public opinion and influence in the North have covered before the usurpations of the Government of the United States. To say anything against these usurpations was immediately construed into sympathy with the Confederate States, which made a press an enemy to the North. To avoid the unpopularity or danger of such imputation, the Northern press, with a few insignificant exceptions, where it has not approved, has been mute. This, of course, helped on President Lincoln in his usurpations. The consequence is, the Constitution of the United States is virtually abolished, and he rules the United States by the force of the bayonet, an armed and unscrupulous despot.

The venerable Chief Justice of the United States, however, will not bow the knee to this brazen Baal. He holds up the Constitution of the United States, and proclaims him to the people to be an usurper. In the very able and conclusive opinion in the Merryman case, at Baltimore, he traces out the origin of the Habeas Corpus Act, and shows how it was wrong from reluctant power by our British ancestors, to protect the citizen in his person against the intervention or aggression of the Crown. He shows that the Sovereign of Great Britain has no power to suspend this beneficent act; but that it can alone be suspended by Parliament; and that our ancestors, in creating the Constitution of the United States, vested this power only in Congress. When, therefore, President Lincoln not only assumes the power himself to suspend or abrogate this act, but authorizes his military officers to suspend and abrogate it, also, he plays the part of an unscrupulous and audacious tyrant. If the Queen of Great Britain should dare to usurp the power of suspending or abrogating this act—so sacred in the eyes of all of the Anglo-Saxon race—it would cost her her throne, and the Ministry who counselled such an usurpation would be executed. Yet, a President of the United States not only abolishes this act, but usurps all the power of an omnipotent despot, and virtually abolishes the whole Constitution of the United States, with the guarantees for liberty it contains. The "higher-law" of the sword is now the law and Constitution of the United States.

The unconstitutional and nefarious war the Northern people are waging upon the Confederate States will only hasten and increase the weight of ruin, which must fall upon themselves. In trying to subdue us to their domination, they create for themselves a master. In attempting to strike down our liberties, they completely overthrow their own. That want of principle, which made them faithless confederates, makes them now the fit subjects of a despot.—( Charleston Mercury.

A FOREIGNER'S OPINION.

The fifth letter from the celebrated "war correspondent" of the London Times, now travelling in this country, is published. It was written from Charleston, soon after the capture of Fort Sumter. We have not room for it; but the following paragraphs are of interest:

The physique of the South Carolina troops is undeniably good. Now and then undersized, weakly men may be met with, but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file, exceeding the average stature of Europeans, and very well built and muscular. The men run very large down here. Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious, when one looks at the full grown, healthy, handsome race which develops itself in the streets, in the bar-rooms and in the hotel halls, than the error of the argument, which is mainly used by the Carolinians themselves, that white men cannot thrive in their State. In limb, figure, height, weight, they are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their features are very regular and prominent. Many of these who serve in the ranks are men worth from £5,000 to £10,000 a year—at least, so I was told—and men were pointed out to me who are said to be worth far more. One private feeds his company on French jades and Madeira; another provides his comrades with unlimited champagne, most grateful on the arid sand hill; a third, with a more soldierly view to their permanent rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the men of his "Guard" a complete equipment of Eufeld rifles.

Yesterday morning I waited on Gen. Beauregard, who is commanding the forces of South Carolina. His Aides de Camp—Mr Manning, Mr Chesnut, Mr Porcher Miles and Colonel Lucas—accompanied me. Of these, the former has been Governor of this State, the next has been a Senator, the third a member of Congress. They are all volunteers, and are gentlemen of position in the State; and the fact that they are not only content but gratified to act as aides to the professional soldier, is the best proof of the reality of the spirit which animates the class they represent.

The General was seated at his desk. Any one accustomed to soldiers can readily detect the "real article" from the counterfeit, and when General Beauregard stood up to welcome me it was patent that he was a man capable of greater things than taking Sumter. He is a squarely built, lean man, of about forty years of age, with broad shoulders, and legs "made to fit" a horse of middle height; and his head is covered with thick hair, cropped close, and showing the bumps, which are reflective and combative, with a true Gallic air at the back of the skull; the forehead, broad and well developed, projects somewhat over the keen, eager dark eyes, the face is very thin, with very high cheek bones, a well shaped nose, slightly aquiline, and a large, rigid, sharp cut mouth, set above a full, fighting chin. In the event of any important operations taking place, the name of this officer will, I feel assured be heard often enough to be my excuse for this little sketch of his outward man.

After describing the condition of Sumter as he saw it after the bombardment, and the wretched provision made by the government for its defence, Mr Russell says:

"Had Major Anderson been properly provided so that he could have at once sent his men to the guns, opened fire from those in barbette, thrown shell and hot shot, kept relays to all his casemates and put out fires as they arose from red hot shot or shell, he must, I have no earthly doubt, have driven the troops off Morris' Island, burnt out Fort Moultrie and silenced the enemy's fire. His loss might have been considerable; that of the Confederates must have been very great."

THE FEMALE ORGANIZATION is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of Maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendation from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effects as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which would, without it, be certain to prostrate them.

For sale in Charlotte by E. N. Y. HUTCHISON & CO., and by Druggists generally. May, 1861.

THE STAY LAW.

There is undoubtedly throughout the State, strong opposition to the Stay Law passed by the late Legislature. We have been urged on all sides to explain its provisions, and give our opinion as to its general character. We can save our friends much better by giving them the opinions of others.

The Convention has had the matter under consideration. A large committee examined the subject thoroughly, and at last, asked to be relieved from its further consideration. The opinion very generally prevails that the law is both unwise and unconstitutional. The venerable Judge Ruffin in his place in Convention, "the law is both what he recollects his words precisely." "All persons impetuous and unconstitutional." "All persons therefore who have a proper respect for the opinions of Judge Ruffin, will not undertake to amend an unconstitutional law—there was an unwillingness, perhaps, to have anything to do with it. First, because the exigencies of the times really seem to demand that something should be done to relieve honest debtors and men who have entered the army. Secondly, the Legislature very properly aimed to meet the case, without intending to give countenance to rogues and dishonest men, and perhaps many in the convention feel an unwillingness to do what would be construed into a censure or reflection on the Legislature, when it is so easily in the power of the courts to set the matter right.

We have heard no remedy suggested. It is certain that under the Constitution of the Confederate States which we have adopted, no law can be passed which impairs the obligation of private contracts.

Our advice therefore to all the people is, be honest if the Stay Law had not been passed. Be honest, be industrious and economical, and determine to pay your just debts as soon as possible. If avaricious, hard-hearted, narrow-souled, skin-flick, close-shaving people won't let you alone—if they will press you unmercifully and force you to it, why make a mortgage or a deed of trust for the benefit of, not yourself, but for all your creditors.—( Raleigh Standard.

RETALIATION.

The Richmond Dispatch quotes from the New York Tribune a very decided remark, that the negroes enticed away from their owners and put to hard work by the Lincolites on the fortifications at Old Point, "can never be given up to their former owners, nor even paid for under any settlement."

This is strong ground. In view of such a determination, and of the seizures and destruction of private property at Hampton and elsewhere, (wherever indeed the vandals had force enough to take it,) the Dispatch recommends the establishment of a Court of Claims in the Southern Confederacy, before which every man who has had private property taken from him, whether slaves, provisions or goods, shall be allowed to prove his loss, whereupon he shall be paid by the confiscation of all real and personal property held by Northern men in the South, of all debts due to Southern States, &c., held at the North. We have been an advocate for every Southern man paying his debts to Northern men, to the last dollar. But we expected the war, when it came on, to be conducted upon civilized principles. In view of the monstrous outrages perpetrated, and the still more desolating outrages intended to be showered upon the South, we have changed that opinion, and agree with the Dispatch, that a court should award compensation to our fellow-citizens who have been robbed. It is a necessary retaliation. It is justice to those who are in a situation to bear the brunt of this malignant, devilish war.

It is estimated that Southern people owe at the North from thirty to sixty millions of dollars. There are perhaps as many millions of Southern State bonds held there. These will furnish an ample fund out of which to pay for Southern property confiscated by Lincoln and his myriads.—( Fayetteville Observer.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH installment of the capital stock in the A. T. & O. R. R. Co., subscribed in the town of Statesville, is due and payable on the 5th July next.

THE SIXTH installment of the stock subscribed at Mount Mourne, Irrell co., and the SEVENTH installment of stock subscribed in Mecklenburg county, is due and payable on the 21st July next.

If the stockholders desire the work to continue, they MUST be more prompt in their payments. This is no idle talk; the Treasurer must have MONEY.

T. W. M. L. WRISTON, Treas.

BARLEY WANTED.

I want to purchase, immediately, 2 or 300 bushels of BARLEY, for which the highest market price will be given.

W. M. T. MUNZLER, Charlotte, May 28, 1861. 1m.

NOTICE.

I HAVE received the Tax-Lists for the year 1860, and hold them ready for inspection, and request information of any failure by persons not making their returns according to law. I will also receive Taxes due on said Lists, for which purpose I attend at the usual Master Grounds on the days mentioned in the following table, to which table the names of the persons to take the returns of Taxable Property for the year 1860 are added:

Table with columns: Name, Date, Amount. Lists names like Dennis, Morning Star, Providence, etc., with dates and amounts.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1861.

Jefferson Berryhill and others, vs. Thomas P. Berryhill and others.

Deceased et al. ners.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Thomas P. Berryhill and wife Cynthia, David Emberson and wife Adaline, James Emberson and wife Esther, and the heirs at law of Susan Baker, dec'd, are not residents of North Carolina, but reside beyond the limits thereof; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte in said county, in conformity to law, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held the first Monday in July next, then and there to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the first Monday in July next, and to make themselves parties to said issue if they shall think proper to do so.

Witness, W. K. Reid, Clerk of said Court at office the 4th Monday of April, 1861, and the 85th year of American Independence. W. K. REID, Clerk.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

- President, JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi. Vice-President, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia. Cabinet, Robert Toombs, of Ga. Secretary of State, C. G. Memminger, of S. C. Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, of Ala. Secretary of Navy, J. H. Reagan, of Texas. Postmaster-General, J. P. Benjamin, of La. Attorney-General, Howell Cobb, of Ga. President of Congress, J. J. Hooper, of Ala. Secretary of Congress, Gen. Scott says that he means to occupy the cities of Richmond, Va., and Memphis, Tenn. the 1st of July. It is very doubtful.

B. R. SMITH & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO J. S. B. WOOD.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, Leather, Calf-Skins and Shoe-Findings. CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 26, 1861. 1f

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM

Charlotte, N. C. B. R. SMITH & CO. ARE receiving a choice stock of Boots and Shoes, the best quality (warranted) which they will sell at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. March 26th, 1861. 1f

"To our Customers"

We would say to our prompt-paying customers that we propose to Continue the Credit Business, And, to enable us to do so, we MUST have CASH SETTLEMENT OF ALL PRIOR CLAIMS. This becomes necessary as we cannot now purchase without the money. Should we hereafter have to adopt the Cash System, our customers may know their want of promptness forced us to do so. FISHER & BURROUGHS, May 21, 1861. 1m

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, May 6, 1861. 1f

The following distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1861, among the counties of the State is ordered by the Board—the table herewith is annexed.

The amount due the several counties will be paid at the Treasury Department to the person entitled to receive the same, upon a compliance with the provisions of the law upon the subject.

The Board have thought proper, in view of the deplorable condition of pecuniary affairs, to make a distribution of only one-half of the amount usually distributed at this season.

Alleghany, Madison and Polk counties will receive their shares from the counties from which they respectively formed. Jackson county will receive 75 per centum of the amount allotted to Macon county, and the balance of its share from that allotted to Waynesville. JOHN W. ELLIS, President ex officio. GRANT DAVIS, Secretary to the Board.

Table with columns: County, Fed. Population, Spring Distribution. Lists counties like Albemarle, Alexander, Alleghany, etc., with population and distribution amounts.

Table with columns: County, Fed.