

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The number of killed and wounded at the battle of Manassas has not yet been authoritatively reported. It is stated that some of the northern papers acknowledge a loss of 20,000 in killed and wounded, whilst other reports put the loss as low as 6,000. The Southern loss is estimated at 500 killed and 1,500 wounded; some reports put down the wounded at 2,000 to 2,500. Many of the wounded have been removed to Richmond and are being nursed by citizens of that city.

Alexandria has not yet been occupied by the Southern troops. Nothing can be learned of the operations at Manassas since the battle, as the authorities have stopped all telegraphic communication and travel between Richmond and that point.

The panic and distress in Washington city is represented as being terrible. In addition to the fear of being attacked by Beauregard, many people are out of employment and starvation stares them in the face.

Among the captured articles of the enemy at Manassas, it is stated that 30,000 handkerchiefs were found. So confident were the rascals of whipping us, that they had made arrangements to put the most of Beauregard's force in irons.

Immediately after the battle at Manassas, Gov. Clark of this State, sent Surgeon General Johnston and assistants to the battle-field to render assistance to the wounded.

President Davis, in his speech at Richmond after the battle, said that provisions had been captured to the value of \$500,000 in six months. And it is thought that in proportion to all descriptions, we have taken enough to pay the expenses of the war to the present time.

The Richmond Enquirer, which is a paper of the French Canon in that city, has despatched a courier to his Government conveying an account of the two recent battles. According to his report, which was captured, had 16,000 men, and all his men and all his horses but one were killed. No great was Sherman's mortification at defeat, it is said he commended our arms. This report is no more than a prisoner in Richmond as reported. He was not in the battle.

Mecklenburg County. Last week appropriated \$10,000 to aid the families of soldiers in this county. Col. H. Osborne was appointed Treasurer, and John I. Brown, Commissary, with assistants Chas. Overton, Esq., is the assistant of Charlotte district. Further particulars will be published next week.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Mr. Meuninger, Sec'y of the Treasury, stated to the Bank Convention at Richmond last week that the Government had just received proof from the Treasury of the Southern States, that they had issued in sums of \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50. It is expected that these Bonds will be received as currency by all the Southern States, and that the people will aid in their circulation.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.—The Northern Congress having passed a bill for the confiscation of the property of all persons found in arms against Lincoln, Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution for the confiscation of Southern property. We hope it will be adopted. We must fight the devil with fire.

Two or three communications and a piece of poetry, from friends, and some standing advertisements, are necessarily crowded out this week by the war news.

THE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—We request particular attention to the card of the committee representing the benevolent and patriotic Ladies of Charlotte. The Association, initiated here, has been and will be of immense benefit to the sick soldiers who are away from home undergoing the privations of camp life.

Two members of this Association, Miss Cassa Gibbon and Mrs. Bolton, have gone to Yorktown to render assistance to the sick. We are sure their services are highly appreciated. A soldier writes to us:

"The ladies from Charlotte are like angels among us, and all vie with each other to show their affection and respect. Everything wears a different appearance in the hospital since their arrival. God bless them!"

The following is the card alluded to above:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 27, 1861.

The ladies of the Hospital Association of Mecklenburg County would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of the State to the necessity for active and efficient co-operation in the object for which the Association was formed. The Association has the approval of Gen. Hill and Dr. Hines, the surgeon of the post. Many of the officers are professional nurses, and they are now confined in the hospitals by disease; and though every effort is being made for the comfort of the sick, much suffering must arise from the want of articles necessary in sickness. From a communication to our Society by the lady in charge of the hospital of the 1st Regiment, we are enabled to do something to correct this state of things. Wines, cordials, brandies and other delicacies which it is not necessary to specify, together with half-worn garments, such as shirts and drawers, towels, &c., are required by our sick soldiers. Already two ladies of skill and experience, with five servants, whose expenses are borne by the Association, have gone to Yorktown—there are also two more who have signified to the society their readiness to go whenever their services are required. Dr. Hines having expressed his want of experienced professional nurses, the society has already expended a large proportion of its funds in preparing and sending this aid. The society will therefore to a certain extent be dependent on the contributions of those interested in the Regiment to maintain the hospital in the best manner. Nearly \$500 have been expended by the Association, and many things suitable for the hospital forwarded—yet we are informed by communications from the ladies referred to, that the destination is so great as to require greater attention and much more. The Association has made arrangements with the railroad companies and Adams Express Co. to transport articles for the hospital on terms much more favorable than they can be carried in behalf of private individuals—the same liberality will be extended to all Associations for similar objects.

To the ladies of the county of Mecklenburg who are disposed to aid in this, we would suggest to deliver their articles or send their contributions to Mrs. J. H. Wilson, president of the Association, and the packing and forwarding will be promptly attended to—other wise all packages should be directed to Miss Catherine Gibbon, care Dr. Hines, hospital, at Yorktown, and the receipt of all such contributions will be acknowledged in her papers of the county from whence the aid is sent.

Papers in the State interested in this cause, please copy.

Mrs. C. J. FOX, Mrs. J. B. OSBORNE, Miss SOPHIA ALEXANDER, Mrs. Dr. TAYLOR, Mrs. J. H. WHITE, Mrs. A. C. STEELE, Committee.

The Fayetteville Observer, speaking of the formation of this Association, says:

A highly esteemed lady of the Association has written to a friend in this place suggesting the formation of a similar Association here. Fayetteville, like Charlotte, has two companies in the Regiment; and though hundreds, and we might even say thousands, in value, has been sent to them from this place, yet there can scarcely be a doubt that much more might be usefully applied, especially for the benefit of such among our brave defenders as may not have friends at home able to supply all the wants of camp life. Having been permitted to read the letter of the Charlotte lady, and being affected by its simple but touching recital of good words, we respectfully submit the subject to the consideration of the ladies of Fayetteville, assured that consideration will be followed by prompt action.

THE GREAT VICTORY.—Everybody loves to talk about the great victory at Manassas, and everybody is in a good humor and good spirits. The value of this victory to the South cannot be over-estimated. It is an everlasting honor to the Southern forces engaged and to the people they represent. Generals Beauregard and Johnston will never die in the memory of their countrymen. They have taught Yankee presumption and impudence a lesson they will never forget, and one which, if they have any sense left, will benefit them. Elsewhere we publish full particulars of the battle.

Sunday last was observed as a day of thanksgiving for the victory. At a large place, the Lutheran and Methodist congregations (for a large portion of them) worshipped with the Presbyterian congregation, and the Rev. Mr. Benjamin, Lutheran, preached an excellent and appropriate sermon. Services were also held in the Episcopal and Baptist churches.

CONCERT.—Some 15 or 18 ladies of Charlotte gave a Concert in Treloar's Hall on Tuesday evening last for the benefit of the Hospital Association. The singing and music were excellent, especially "Dixie Land," by the "whole band," led by Mr. Joe Davidson inimitable style. We learn that the receipts amounted to over eighty dollars.

N. C. TROOPS.—Last week North Carolina had at least 12,000 soldiers in Virginia, volunteers and regulars.

Col. Fisher's and Col. Kirkland's Regiments were the only N. C. troops which participated in the battle at Manassas. Col. J. F. Hoke's Regiment, the 13th, arrived too late to take part.

The 4th Regiment of State troops of which Gen. J. A. Young of this town is Lieut. Colonel, arrived in Richmond last week. The Richmond Dispatch speaks of its appearance in eulogistic terms.

President Davis has appointed Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Va., Secretary of State, in place of Hon. R. Toombs, who has resigned and taken the field as Brigadier General.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—On Tuesday last, Hon. J. W. Osborne addressed the people of Mecklenburg in behalf of the Confederate loan. After alluding to the glorious victory at Manassas and making some complimentary remarks about the N. C. soldiers, especially those from this county, he explained the loan proposed by the Confederate Government. Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, and Capt. John Walker of this county, also made some remarks.

The following are the proceedings of a public meeting held immediately after the speaking:

At a public meeting, held in the court-house in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the Confederate loan.

On motion of Jos. H. Wilson, Judge Osborne was called to the Chair, and Wm. R. Myers was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Jos. H. Wilson, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three from each Captain's Company be appointed to act as commissioners to solicit subscriptions to the Confederate loan.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed:

Sharon—Dr. Jos. W. Ross, Wm. Reid, Esq., Wm. Ross, Esq.

Providence—Wm. M. Matthews, Jas. B. McEwin, J. N. Ross.

Morning Star—Wm. Maxwell, Robt. McEwin, Arthur Gray.

Mill—Rev. Smiley Pharr, Dr. Neal, Saml. W. Caldwell.

Dewees—Wm. Caldwell, E. B. Sloan, Jas. P. Henderson.

Long—Wm. Potts, Wm. Gillespie, Wm. B. Withers.

Lynch Creek—A. B. Davidson, Dr. Saml. C. Pharr, Dr. Isaac Wilson.

Pan Creek—John S. Means, Richard Rozzell, Wm. S. Norman.

Clear Creek—Robt. King, Robt. M. White, Eli Hinson.

Berrill Hill—Thomas B. Price, Saml. Berrill, Alex. Colman.

Stool Creek—Z. A. Grier, John W. Potts, Col. Wm. Grier.

Cool Orchard—Williamson Wallace, Robt. Cochran, Franklin Stafford.

Charlotte—Jus. H. Wilson, Wm. F. Phifer, J. J. Blackwood.

GRUMBING.—A writer in the Raleigh Standard seems to consider it a great crime that George V. Strong, of Goldsboro, should have been appointed District Attorney, and not Robt. P. Dick of Greensboro, who held that office under the late U. S. government. This is no time to be grumbling about such matters as that. Wait till the war is over, and then the grumblers and fault-finders may spread themselves. Mr. Strong will at least make as good an officer as Mr. Dick made, and he is just as much entitled to the position. Complaint has also been made that Mr. Dick was not appointed a Director in the N. C. Railroad. The fact that Mr. Dick, or Mr. anybody else, once held an office, is no reason why he should always hold it. There are other men in the State as deserving, and as competent to fill offices as Mr. Robt. P. Dick of Greensboro, N. C.

RIFLE REGIMENT.—Mr. Saml. E. Phillips proposes, as we learn from his card in the Raleigh papers, to raise a regiment of riflemen in this State, to be armed with the home manufactured hunting rifle. He says such a regiment will be accepted by the Government.

We fear that propositions to raise large bodies will keep many out of service altogether. Those who can go ought to go and join some company being formed, or raise a company if they can and offer it as a company. Don't wait for regiments—they can be formed after the companies are collected at Raleigh or elsewhere.

FROM YORKTOWN.—We find two letters in the Tarboro Mercury from the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers at Yorktown. One is dated July 23d. It says:

MR BRECKINRIDGE SLANDERED.—As we supposed, the report that the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge made a speech sustaining Lincoln's course, turns out to be entirely false. Those papers that so eagerly caught up the report, and took occasion to let off some of their pent-up spite against the supporters of Mr Breckinridge, will now see that their conduct was gratuitous and quite improper. Mr Breckinridge boldly denounced Lincoln and his policy in the Senate, and why he was misrepresented by a telegraphic despatch we can't understand, unless it was to injure him in the South and the cause in Kentucky. But some one will say he had no business in the Republican Senate. It should be remembered that Kentucky is still in the old Union, and if Mr Breckinridge had not went to Washington, a Lincolnite might have been sent in his place, who would have sustained the old Illinois tyrant.

A correspondent of a Baltimore paper thus describes the speech of Mr Breckinridge in the Senate on the 16th inst:

The galleries of the Senate were thronged this morning with spectators eager to hear the voice of Kentucky, through her gallant and honorable statesman. A greater number of ladies were present than had ever been known before; many of them being unable to secure seats. The Senators ceased all other employment, and dropping back in their arm-chairs, paid all possible attention to the Kentucky Senator. About thirty members of the House of Representatives were on the floor of the Senate. And when Mr Breckinridge arose in his place, a whisper could have been heard in any part of the spacious Senate Chamber. It was a thrilling sight to see one man arise and attack the Administration, which has over 100,000 armed men, and five-sixths of the Northern Senators ready and willing to uphold its acts.

I say it was a thrilling spectacle to see one man boldly and indignantly denounce the actions of this unlimited power. As he read the Constitution to those men who seek its overthrow, and time and again coolly challenged them to refute his statements, he inspired those in the gallery with an irrepressible feeling of patriotism, that escaped in bursts of applause.

When he alluded to the perils before the country, and exhorted the people to look to their Constitution and their rights before it should be forever too late, his voice trembled, and, by its uncontrollable expostulations were not to be easily restrained. At the conclusion of his remarks, a burst of sympathetic applause went up from the galleries, that was only repressed by the remarks of Mr Trumbull, who addressed the galleries on the score of indecorum.

DEATH OF COL. FISHER.—Everybody in the State regrets that Col. C. F. Fisher, of Salisbury, was killed in the battle of Manassas on Sunday. But such losses are to be expected in every battle. We shall lose many of the best men of the State in this war, but the enemy must be defeated. Col. Fisher's remains arrived in Salisbury on Wednesday evening last, and we learn from the Watchman that they were followed to the grave by nearly the entire population of the town. Of the manner of Col. Fisher's death, the Salisbury Watchman says:

He was killed on the battle field of Manassas Junction, Sunday, 21st July inst., whilst bravely leading his regiment into an engagement. He was struck by a minnie ball (as is supposed) above the left eye. It cut the rim, and passed through the hat at the band, and came out the back part of the head. His death is believed to have been instantaneous. No one noticed his fall at the moment, nor did any know of his death, until late in the afternoon of the day, his presence was missed from his regiment. Search was then made over the field upon which the engagement was had, and his lifeless body found.

NORTH CAROLINA SIXTH REGIMENT.—The extent of the disasters suffered by the 6th North Carolina Regiment is, we are very happy to say, very far less than the reports have described. The rumor that they had been dreadfully cut up, grew doubtless out of the fact that, exhausted by the ardor of the battle, and the fatigue of the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, they failed to return to camp, but bivouacked on the ground where they might overlook them. Provisions were sent to them by order of President Davis. These they gratefully received, having gone immediately from the cars to the battle, after eating no meal since Saturday morning. It is believed that no officer, save the lamented Colonel Fisher, was killed.

We learn these facts from Hon. Barton Craige, of North Carolina, who has made diligent inquiry. A son of Mr Craige is one of the Captains of this gallant and admirably equipped Regiment.—Richmond Engr.

We learn that Lieut. B. R. Smith and Adj. Lottwie, of this place, belonging to the above Regiment, escaped unhurt. We learn that this Regiment is entitled to the credit of taking two guns of Sherman's battery.

THE SPIRIT IN THE SOUTH.—Passengers from the South-west report an intense excitement among all classes of citizens. Along the railroad routes crowds are collected, asking for a chance to go to Virginia. The fact is, if the Government of the Southern States would consent to it, the rush for Virginia would give all the railroad companies in the South as much as they could do for the next six months.

A regiment of troops from Georgia passed through this place on Sunday and Monday last. The men were furnished provisions by the citizens of Charlotte.

We learn from the State Journal that the Ellis Light Artillery company under Maj. S. D. Ramsey, left Raleigh on Saturday for the seat of war. It consists of 125 men and 110 horses.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—We frequently receive resolutions of respect from companies in service or in camp, passed on the death of some member. We do not publish them for the reason that our columns would soon be overrun in that way. If we publish for one we must do so for all. Besides, we doubt the propriety of such tributes in time of war. If resolutions are passed on the death of one man, they should be for all—privates as well as officers—and anybody can see how much trouble that would be. It is not right to pay particular marks of respect to one and not to others, when all are engaged in the same patriotic cause and undergoing the same privations. The soldier's memory should be, and no doubt will be, treasured in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and no especial action is necessary at this time. The man who goes as a private, leaving wife and children behind, and falls in defence of his country, is as much deserving of particular respect as he who occupies a higher position. If we publish long obituaries and "tributes of respect" we should have but little room left for war news and other matter.

The Richmond Whig very properly suggests that all emblems of external mourning be dispensed with for the present.

The resolution for the expulsion of Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Clinman, Bragg, Nicholson, Chesnut, Sebastian, Mitchell, Hemphill and Wigfall was adopted in the Lincoln Senate, on the 11th instant, by 22 yeas to 10 nays. "Nobody hurt."

Gen. W. W. Loring has been appointed to the command of the Southern forces in North-western Virginia. He was an efficient and brave officer in the U. S. service, and lost an arm in Mexico. Being used to border warfare, he is the very man for the mountain service.

Gen. Albert S. Johnson (who conducted Gov. Cummings to Utah and suppressed the Mormon rebellion) has returned to the Southern States, and is daily expected in Richmond. He is a superior officer, and will be entrusted with an important post.

A meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county will be held at Lincoln on Friday, Aug. 24, to take into consideration the Confederate loan.

THE STAY LAW.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg was in session last week. The Grand Jurors made the following presentation in regard to a Stay Law:

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Seeing that the Stay Law which was passed by the last session of the Legislature is deemed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, we, a portion of the citizens of the State feel that there is a necessity for a law to be made whereby citizens and soldiers' property will not be sacrificed and the owners subjected to want, whilst our country is struggling for independence, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Grand Jurors, do recommend to our Legislature which is to meet in August, that there be a law passed that no property be sold unless it should bring three-fourths of the value it would have brought twelve months ago. And we recommend that the people of this county do give an expression of opinion next Tuesday, 1st of August, by voting thereon. If the Court think that it is necessary, we would ask that they order that boxes be opened on the day above named to take the sense of the people on this subject. We request that this be published in the town papers.

James M. Kerr, Alexander Worsham, John K. Ren, Thos P. Grier, John McClure, C. A. Hoover, R. J. Knox, Joab A. Campbell, F. H. Knox, A. Hill, J. B. Griffith, L. P. Stinson, Joseph Knox, John R. Smith.

"GASTON INVINCIBLES."—Another Company of Volunteers has been formed in Gaston county, to serve three years. A friend in Dallas, who sends us the following list of members, says that the company was organized on the 24th inst, and was made up in a very short time principally by the Rev. Mr Edwards (Methodist).

Captain, Rev. T. A. Edwards; 1st Lieut., Col. S. N. Stowe; 2d Lieut., A. R. McCay; 3d Lieut., D. B. Smith. Privates—R. A. White, H. A. Torrance, G. F. Hovis, M. C. Whitesides, J. T. Hanson, Jno Carpenter, Michael Kizer, E. M. White, Jno B. Carson, W. J. Carpenter, Dennis Miller, John Carpenter, M. F. Hovis, L. M. Bell, E. J. Clemer, E. A. Clemer, N. P. Farr, V. A. Lawing, H. C. Lineberger, D. A. Lineberger, W. W. Clouinger, J. H. Stroup, Thos Sanders, A. R. Rhyne, J. G. M. Logan, T. B. Stowe, J. W. Murphy, L. W. Love, Jno Stinson, L. R. Clemer, J. W. Smith, A. W. Smith, Michael Roberts, E. L. Whitesides, Wm. Boyd, E. B. Mendenhall, J. L. Costner, E. M. Huffstetter, D. R. Pasour, J. L. Clemer, J. J. Costner, J. A. Peterson, J. B. Gresham, Madison Cook, Julius Neagle, T. M. Foster, J. W. McKee, Frank Quinn, E. W. Jenkins, T. T. Smith, J. L. Allison, J. H. Ratchford, J. L. Grist, W. Smith, Thos Carroll, R. M. Gaston, Wm. Havner, L. T. Stowe, Thos Allison, Moses Stroup, A. S. Nichols, D. W. Gaither, R. D. Rhyne, W. R. Hawkins, J. R. Dickson, Jno C. Hoffman, J. W. Murphy, L. W. Love, Jno Stinson, L. R. Clemer, J. W. Shields, G. W. Jenkins, R. B. Stowe, A. Henry, Rufus Jenkins, Alfred Rhyne, A. J. Jenkins, J. W. Kenley, Marion Abernethy, B. T. Stowe, Alex. McArver, Jacob Lingerfelt, W. A. Miller, Jno N. Ford.

LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, July 27.—The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 13th. Cotton was still advancing, and the market buoyant.

It is stated that a number of the war in this country, thinks that Lincoln's heavy taxation will induce the North to reconsider their rejection of all peace or compromise measures. It is stated that a number of the war in this country, thinks that Lincoln's heavy taxation will induce the North to reconsider their rejection of all peace or compromise measures. It is stated that a number of the war in this country, thinks that Lincoln's heavy taxation will induce the North to reconsider their rejection of all peace or compromise measures.

RICHMOND, July 26.—The Bank Convention adjourned to-day, after expressing an opinion in favor of the issuing of treasury notes by the Government to the amount of one hundred millions, in addition to the amount already authorized. The notes of the denomination of five, ten and twenty dollars are not to bear interest; the others bear interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent, per annum.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS FROM ENGLAND.—New Orleans papers inform us that the Confederate States war steamer Sumter had arrived at that port with 55,000 Enfield rifles, together with other accoutrements and a number of rifled cannon. Out at sea the Sumter met an English vessel with these arms bound for New Orleans.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—George V. Strong, Esq., of Goldsboro, has been appointed by President Davis District attorney of the Confederate States, in and for the State of North Carolina. We learn that Mr Strong was selected without any solicitation on his part, and solely on the recommendation of his numerous friends. This appointment is well deserved. Mr Strong is distinguished for public and for private worth. He has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, as exemplified in the very large practice he has obtained from them and which has been increasing for years.—Goldsboro Tribune.

CONFEDERATE COURT.—We learn that the Confederate Court was in session last week at Newbern, his Honor Judge Biggs, presiding. George V. Strong, Esq., the District Attorney, and Wesley Jones, Marshall, were in attendance. Henry C. Jones, was appointed by His Honor, a Commissioner of Prizes, and W. M. Watson, Clerk of the Court. There are five prize vessels of war we understand, now in the port of Newbern.

A NEW RUMOR.—A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Washington that he has learned, "from sources entitled to unquestionable credit, that the British Government, acting in concert with that of France, is about to request of the United States Government the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needful supplies of cotton."

Of course, the South would not agree to any such arrangement.

MR BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.—From the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, we learn that the speech of Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, in the Senate, Tuesday, was bold, fearless, and severely denunciatory of the Administration. As an oratorical effort it was fine, attracting an audience far exceeding the capacities of the Senate Chamber. The unconstitutional acts of the President were the burden of his remarks. He proclaimed his opposition to the war and his belief in the propriety of the ultimate destruction of this system of Government.—Richmond Dispatch.

CORN.—A reliable gentleman informs us that corn is selling in Warren county at forty cents a bushel. The shop-keepers in Raleigh are charging \$1 a bushel for meal!—Raleigh Register.

DISTINGUISHED PRISONER.—We understand that the Hon. Alfred Ely, a member of the Rump Congress from the Twenty-Ninth (Rochester) District, who was captured during the Yankee campaign on Sunday, is not very well pleased with his accommodations at Richmond. He is in a large spacious tobacco factory, along with some six hundred others, and complains very much of the crowded condition of his quarters.

WAR NEWS.

TRouble in the Camp.—The Baltimore papers of Saturday speak of discord having existed among the Yankee Generals, McDowell and Tyler, at the Ball Run skirmish. The former denounced the latter, and charged upon him the whole disaster; and in his official report spoke of the officers and men of the 12th Regiment New York, and 1st Regiment Massachusetts, as cowards. These were the Regiments, and enlisted for the war. We do not hear that after their flight on Thursday, they returned to fight on Sunday.

THE TERROR IN WASHINGTON.—Two gentlemen, who left Washington Monday night have reached Richmond. The tale they tell is awful. They say that no words can describe the terror, confusion and dismay which pervade the Southern States. All the boats were removed from the South side of the river, the draw on long bridge was raised to prevent the army from this side employing itself on Washington. But for this precaution, there would not be a Yankee on this side of the Potomac.

BRIEF.—The following is Gen. Beauregard's dispatch to Mrs. Beauregard, in New Orleans, after the battle at Bull Run:

MASSACHUSETTS, July 18.—The enemy has been repulsed. I am well. P. T. BEAUREGARD.

MISSOURI Arousing. Knoxville, Tenn., July 26.—Gov. Jackson and Gen. Atchison, of Missouri, arrived here yesterday, on their way to Richmond. The Governor says that 40,000 men are ready, if they had arms, to defend the cause of the South.

The Missourians have taken Memphis, in Scotland County, Missouri.

MISSOURI Convention. Jefferson City, Mo., July 27.—The Convention declares the principal State offices vacant, and provides for filling them by the Convention, and to repeal part of the Constitution. The Supreme Court to consist of seven Judges—four to be created by this Convention; abolishes State Legislature, and annuls several acts passed by the Legislature.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE COLUMBIA CAROLINIAN. Northern and Western Items. WASHINGTON, July 27.—Gen. McClellan has arrived. A committee is here from New York to urge the active employment of Gen. Wool. It is ascertained that the Southern States have accurate information concerning the Federal movements. The withdrawal from Fairfax was a part of their plan to draw the Federals into an ambush. The Michigan Regiment lost nine officers and 108 men. This regiment went into the field 475 strong. The Southerners are concentrating at Winchester, and much uneasiness is felt in relation to an anticipated attack on Harper's Ferry. The second Ohio regiment have delivered up their arms and gone home. They number 1,500. The Confederates are mounting seize guns at Fairfax. Several officers, as a reward of their courage, have been authorized to raise regiments. New recruits, however, are being constantly accepted. Nothing has yet been heard from the expedition bearing a flag of truce for the purpose of burying the dead, nor from Col. Cameron's expedition. It is supposed that the Southerners have schemes on foot, which they wish to keep secret, and so detain everything coming within their lines.

The Senate passed a bill to define and punish conspiracy, and a bill for the suppression of rebellion. Bills were passed to build a bridge near the present site of the New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, and to amend the amount of salaries received by officials. A resolution maintaining the supremacy of the Union passed by 30 yeas to one nay—Mr Breckinridge.

In the House, Mr. McClellan said the House should maintain the Union for further reasons, else the Government credit would fail. Mr. Wright said it had failed already. The House went into Committee of the Whole on a bill to provide for a direct tax. It meets with violent opposition.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Cox has occupied Charleston, on the Kanawha. The Southerners have burned the bridges and fallen back.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 27.—An expedition consisting of six launches, have burned nine Confederate sloops and schooners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Accounts of enthusiastic receptions of returned three months' volunteers are noticed in various places, whose departure has not been mentioned for further reasons, else the Government credit would fail. Mr. Wright said it had failed already. The House went into Committee of the Whole on a bill to provide for a direct tax. It meets with violent opposition.

Permits are given to ship goods to all ports in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr Breckinridge visited the Confederate prisoners here to-day, and offered them his sympathies.

The Farmer's Bank at Greensboro has subscribed \$25,000 to the Confederate loan.

DIED.

In Gaston county, on the 15th inst, F. M. Abernathy, Esq., Clerk and Master in Equity of Gaston County. His remains will be taken to his native place, and buried in a circle of mourning friends.

At Yorktown, Va., on the 14th of July, James W. Reinhardt, aged 19 years, son of F. M. and Sarah M. Reinhardt of Lincoln county. He was a member of the company commanded by Capt. W. J. Miller, 1st Regt. N. C. Volunteers, and was an active participant in the battle of Bethel.

WANTED.

Wanted for the Confederate Army, 10,000 pair Wool Socks. YOUNG, WRISTON & ORR. July 30, 1861.

\$75 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from where we had them hired, near Chester, in June last, our three negro men, viz: Bill, Giles and Henry. Bill and Giles we bought the 14th of last November at the estate sale of Ed. Leach, on Broad River, in York District. They being brothers and having relations in the neighborhood where we purchased them, it is more than likely they have made their way back to their old neighborhood. Bill is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, 150 or 160 pounds; is very black; rather sharp faced; speaks good English when spoken to. Giles is his brother, and was about 24 years old; 5 feet 9 inches high; will weigh 160 lbs.; is very black, and walks with his head up and feet turned out in front. Henry, we purchased Jan. 1, of Col. C. Rives on the Catawba River. He is 25 years old, well-set, 5 feet 10 inches high, and will weigh 175 pounds; has a heavy brow and speaks slowly; has some character as a runaway. May go to Charleston or Washington city, it is hard telling where he will go as he is a gentleman of trade.

All they ran off about the same time. We will pay \$75 reward for the 3 men; or \$25 a piece for either of them delivered in any jail so that we can get them. These boys may attempt to make their way North as some others from this place have attempted.

Chester, S. C., July 30, 1861. PRIDE & DENOVANT. if

Canwell's Practice.

During my absence in the Military service of this State, in Virginia, subscribers and others desiring copies of my above work, can obtain them of Mrs. Canwell, Raleigh.

All persons indebted to me, by note or otherwise, are requested to pay her. I will hold her receipt good. Price of six copies of the above \$5.00. A deduction will be made to those who buy by retail.

Camp near Norfolk, July 30, 1861. 1 m. JOHN WALKER, JOHN A. TORNO, } Commissioners W. R. MYERS, }

CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The undersigned having been appointed local Commissioners to receive subscriptions of stock to the Confederate loan, would respectfully and most earnestly appeal to the patriotism of the people of Mecklenburg, to come forward with their knowledge, liberality, and uphold the Government and sustain the credit of the Confederate States, by such substantial aid which their ample means would seem imperatively to demand. It is no mere gift we ask of you, nor are they empty promises made in return. We offer you good dependable paying stock, and a promise of perpetual relief from Black Republican rule, for your money.