

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The following important Acts were passed by the late session of the Southern Congress:

INCREASE OF THE ARMY—FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN CALLED FOR.

A bill entitled an act further to provide for the public defense.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States of America and to secure the independence of the Confederate States, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the militia, military, and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, and to ask for and accept any number of volunteers, not exceeding four hundred thousand, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery, or infantry, in such proportion to these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for a period of not less than twelve months, nor more than three years after they are mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

SECTION 2. That whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the Confederate States, under the provisions of this act, they shall be organized under the act of the 6th of March '61, entitled "An act to provide for the public defense, with the same pay and allowance of said act, and the same time for the service of the militia."

SECTION 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to, or in any wise to alter any act heretofore passed, and authorizing the President to receive troops offered directly to the Confederate States for the war, or for less time.

EXTENSION OF THE ARMY ORGANIZATION OVER KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, MARYLAND & DELAWARE.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the President of the Confederate States to grant commissions to raise volunteer Regiments and battalions composed of persons who are or have been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, and who have enlisted, or may enlist, under said officers, upon the condition, however, that such shall not hold rank or receive pay until such Regiments or battalions have been raised and mustered into service.

LEGISLATION AGAINST YANKEE ADVENTURES IN THE SOUTH, &c.

A bill to be entitled an "Act respecting alien enemies."

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That, whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States or any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained or secured and removed as alien enemies: Provided, that, during the existing war, citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the authority of the government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to the citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and of the District of Columbia, Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory South of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

SECTION 2. The President of the Confederate States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of existing or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the Confederate States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish such premises as the public safety may require.

SECTION 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confederate States shall, by proclamation, require citizens of the United States, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, nor within the proviso of the first section of this act, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation, and such persons remaining in the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to be treated as alien enemies, and in all cases of declared war, as aforesaid, aliens resident within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies as aforesaid, and who shall not be charged with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure, which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or Government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hostility.

SECTION 4. After any declared war, or proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of the Confederate States and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Judges and Justices of the courts of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien enemy as aforesaid of this act, who shall be resident, or remaining in the Confederate States, and at large within the jurisdiction of such Judge or Court, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent of this act and of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, or the regulations prescribed by him in pursuance of this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person or persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such Court, Judge or Justice for examination; and after a full examination and hearing in such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall or may order such alien or aliens, person or persons, to be removed out of the territory of the Confederate States, or to be otherwise dealt with or restrained conformably to the intent of this act, and the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, as aforesaid, and may imprison or otherwise secure such alien person until the order which shall be made shall be performed.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District in which any alien enemy or person offending against the provisions of this act shall be apprehended, who by the President of the Confederate States, or by the order of any Court, Judge, or Justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart and to be removed as aforesaid, to execute such order by himself or deputy, or other discreet person; and for such execution the Marshal shall have the warrant of the President, or the Court, or Judge, as the case may be.

GREAT BATTLES.

Perhaps it may be interesting to our readers, in these days of battles, past and to come, to refer to some of the great battles which have taken place in some of the European wars. This may not only be interesting in itself, but it may correct an erroneous and perhaps unfavorable influence which may be exercised in the future, by the impression that the slaughter at the recent battle of Manassas was very large and serious. Considering that (on our own part, at least,) the forces were composed exclusively of raw volunteers, this battle was a rare display of valor, and the number of killed and wounded was quite considerable. But, between regular troops, familiar with great battles and scenes of slaughter, the injury experienced by the Southern Army in killed, wounded and prisoners was not great. We have thought that it might be productive of harm to encourage the impression that for a great battle our troops at Manassas suffered very heavily. The fact is, our army could have well sustained five times the loss, without being defeated, or regarding itself as being very badly cut up. If a regiment is taught to believe that the loss of a hundred or a hundred and fifty warrants the feeling that it has submitted to a terrible infliction, it may feel authorized, if this is succeeded, to think of a retreat. We think it will have a good influence, to familiarize our officers and men with the punishment with which brave troops are really capable of standing, and which the regular armies of Europe do stand in most important engagements.

At the battle of Blenheim, fought in 1704, between the English and the Confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under Marshall Tallard, the English and the Confederates lost 27,000 men, and the French and Bavarians, 30,000 men. At the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, where Marlborough and Eugene were victorious, out of 120,000 they lost 18,000.

At Prague, where Frederick of Prussia beat the Austrians, he lost himself 10,000 in killed out of 70,000.

At Leuthen, the Austrians, out of 80,000 men, hardly preserved more than 20,000—as many as 30,000 being taken prisoners.

At Austerlitz the French had 80,000, the Allies 105,000. The former lost about 10,000 men, and the latter 40,000, (many of whom were drowned) besides prisoners. At Jena each party had about 100,000 men. The French lost in killed and wounded 12,000; the Prussians 30,000 in killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners.

At Eylau, Napoleon lost 15,000, and the Russians 20,000. At Friedland the Russians lost 35,000 in killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners. At Essling, where Napoleon was defeated by the Archduke Charles, the French lost 6,000 killed, 18,000 wounded, 3,000 prisoners. Marshal Lannes, with three generals and one hundred and twenty-eight officers were among the killed. Thirteen generals and seven hundred officers were wounded. The Austrian loss was by no means so great. At Borodino, on the 7th of September, 1812, the French and Russians struggled all day—the former, with 127,000 men and 580 guns, the latter with 115,000 men and 640 guns. Napoleon carried the day, but lost about 40,000 men, the Russians left about the same number on the field.

We come to Leipzig. Napoleon's army numbered 175,000. The allied monarchs had 330,000. The battle continued two days. The allies paid for the victory with the loss of 80,000 men. The French killed reached 37,000—their entire loss 60,000.

At Waterloo, the loss of the allies (exclusive of the Prussians), was 11,000 out of 70,000. The French lost 30,000.

At Inkermann, the Russians had 15,000 killed and wounded out of 50,000. The allies lost about 5,000.

At Magenta, the French had 55,000 men—the Austrians 75,000. The former had 4,600 killed and wounded—the latter 13,000 and 7,000 prisoners.

At Solferino, the allies numbered 145,000, of which they lost 19,000. The Austrians had 170,000, and lost 21,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners, and 30 cannon.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE SHOT GUN WITH THE MINNIE BALL.—A correspondent writes from Bear Branch, N. C., August 8th, as follows:

I have noticed the power of a Mississippi rifle, with a ball on the "Minnie" principle. I concluded to try the power of a North Carolina shot gun, with a ball made on the Minnie principle, and at the distance of one hundred and ten yards, went through a hard pine plank two inches thick; the ball was one and one-fourth inches long, and struck the plank sideways. I feel satisfied that our common shot guns will shoot with accuracy and power enough (with the Minnie ball,) to wound and kill (with three hundred yards,) to kill a live Yankee.

The crop prospect through this section never was better. With a few more showers, the growing crop will be safe, and corn enough made to last nearly two years.

WALL STREET GROOMING.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"Wall street is painfully exercised to-day by that ill-natured money article in the London Times, warning brother Jonathan not to enter Lombard street with his new loans for war purposes—inasmuch as Lombard street looks upon the Northern Jonathan, as well as his Southern (Seesh) brother, as an incorrigible repudiator.

The talk is that the writer of the money article for the Thunderer is an individual whose sympathies and interests are with Jefferson Davis, and against the North. How all that may be, I cannot say; but I do say that the cold water the Jupiter of Printing House Square has thus thrown upon American credit is having the effect to inspire everybody with fresh anxiety to hear from Mr Augustine Belmonte, who, by this time must be among the English money kings, face to face.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE U. S. NAVY.—A naval officer has completed the total number of resignations in the service from the commencement of secession up to the 1st of June, on the Navy Register for 1861. There were 1,354 commissioned and warrant officers; of these 761 were from free, and 593 from slave States. Of the latter 72 were from the District of Columbia. Only 342 were from the Confederate States. Of the entire Southern officers, 321 had resigned on the 1st June, but several from the Confederate States are still in the navy, and some from border States have left.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Register publishes the following proclamation from Gen. Zollicoffer, the military commander of East Tennessee, which we hope will have its proper influence on those to whom it is addressed.

To the People of East Tennessee:

In assuming command of the military forces of this division, I cannot forbear an earnest appeal to all who have preferred the old Union, no longer to resist the recent decisions of the ballot-box by overwhelming majorities of the people of Tennessee. The military authorities are not here to offend or injure the people, but to insure peace to their homes, by repelling invasion and preventing the introduction of the horrors of civil war. Treason to the State cannot, will not, be tolerated. But perfect freedom of the ballot-box has and will be accorded, and no man's rights, property or privileges shall be disturbed. All who desire peace can have peace, by quietly and harmlessly pursuing their lawful avocations. But Tennessee having taken her stand with her sister States of the South, her honor and safety require that no aid shall be given within her borders to the arms of the tyrant Lincoln.

We have asked of the North a recognition of our political equality, and have been refused. We have asked for terms merely under which we could enjoy a sense of safety to our property and time honored institutions, but in vain. Under such circumstances, the States of the South resolved to submit no longer to long-repeated and vexatious intermeddling with our rights. The North was deaf to justice, because they believed they had the power to crush us if we rebelled. With terrific threats they moved great armies upon us. Those armies have been driven back with havoc and carnage. Heaven has smiled upon the South, blessing her with rich harvests and heroic sons. The North is already shaken as with a paltry; her late boasted revenue dwindled to a mere necessity of direct taxation. Can there be recent sons of Tennessee who would strike at their brothers while thus struggling for honor and independence, or who would invite the enemy over the border, to inaugurate war and desolation amid our own fair fields? There can be but few such. If any, they are better for their memory had they perished before such dishonor. Let not the Union men of the late contest at the ballot-box, among whom I personally know so many to be patriotic and true men, be carried along by excitement or passion into so deplorable an extreme. Though differing upon the late political questions, we are all Tennesseans. For the honor and glory of Tennessee, let us be, as heretofore, shoulder to shoulder in battle, or peacefully at home, not sorrowing when victory perches on the standards of Tennessee regiments.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, Brigadier-General Commanding.

ARREST OF T. R. NELSON.—Messrs. Nelson, Maynard and Bridges claim that they were elected to the Federal Congress from East Tennessee, on the 1st inst., and accordingly set out the next day for Washington to take seats in that body. Maynard and Bridges it is supposed, went through in safety, no reports to the contrary having been sent out. Nelson, on the other hand, attempted to pass through Virginia, and failed, as it is reported all traitors will fail in attempts to reach the seat of Lincoln's power through her. Maps containing a careful and accurate delineation of all the mountain passes in East Tennessee, from Chattanooga to Bristol, were found in his possession. Had he succeeded in passing through Virginia and reaching Washington, the authorities there would have been put in possession of a full and accurate statement of our strong and weak points in East Tennessee, and every pass in the Cumberland range would have become known to Scott and the Federal Army. His arrest does seem like a timely interposition of Divine Providence, as it may yet save East Tennessee from being drenched with the blood of our own citizens, and prevent our soil from becoming the arena of strife between the Northern and Southern armies.

Nelson has been released by the authorities at Richmond after receiving his pledges for good behavior.

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The following is an extract from a letter written from Paris by an American. It is all the more significant from the fact that the writer as well the paper to which it is written, is inimical to the Southern Confederacy:

Under the heading of "American Confederation of the South," the official Journal publishes a brief statement relative to the tariff adopted by the Confederate Congress on the 21st of May last. "This Tariff," says the Monitor, "resembles in many particulars, the United States tariff of 1857, except that it (the Confederate tariff) is rather more liberal. &c., &c. And again: "We call attention to the fact that the new legislation lowers the duties on our wines from 30 to 25 per cent., and on our silk from 19 to 15 per cent. The same Congress had passed a law on the 11th of May prohibiting, during the blockade, the exportation of cotton by other outlets than the Confederate ports or the Mexican frontier."

There is, if I mistake not, a hidden significance in this paragraph. The truth is, French commerce is suffering immensely by the state of affairs in our country and the uncertainty in which the future is shrouded. Wine growers, silk manufacturers and all others interested in the suspended trade with America are commencing to felter in their abolition philanthropy, and if some decisive event should not bring the war to an end in the next three months, a very strong effort will be made to induce both the French and English Governments to demand, as an absolute necessity, the raising of the blockade. It is hardly probable that the Emperor would yield to the pressure; but it is well known that the position of things should be known in the United States without delay or extension. The Southern Commissioners are still using every exertion to reach the Imperial eagle, and though they have not succeeded in obtaining a direct hearing, their efforts begin to exercise some influence on the popular mind, which is of itself, more than I would have believed possible a month ago.

The apparently defective organization of the Union forces, and the sterile results of the trilling combats in Virginia, are injuring the prestige of the national cause on this side of the Atlantic, particularly as Europe has been repeatedly assured that the rebels were to be suppressed at most at a single blow. Mr T. Butler King, Commissioner to Europe from the State of Georgia, has addressed to the Minister of Commerce a letter on the advantages of direct trade between France and the South, in which, I am told, very strong arguments are offered in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. Mr King's letter has been printed in French for private circulation.

Mr Breckinridge presented to the Senate on the day before the close of the session twelve memorials from Niagara county, N. Y., deprecating the war, and praying for a cessation of hostilities.

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

SURVIVORS.—We are informed that Mr. George Ray, of this county, aged about 56 years, committed suicide on Saturday morning the 3d inst., by shooting himself in the head. He left his home early in the morning to go to a threshing machine, and passing by his mill, shot himself. He had discharged the gun by the use of the ramrod. The cause of the rash act no one is able even to conjecture. He appeared cheerful as usual when he left home, and none of his family suspected anything to be the matter with him, or that his mind was in any way disturbed.

Capt. Antonio de Martino, who has been residing in this place twelve or fourteen years as a music teacher, committed suicide on Saturday last by the means of laudanum. He was a native of Italy, and we understand, a Captain in the army of Italy, and in the body guard of Murat when king of Naples. His mind has been disturbed for some time, and some months ago he attempted to destroy himself. He was over eighty years of age.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

A GOOD YIELD.—It is an old and true saying, that what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. This doctrine applies to farming with as much, if not more force, than to any other branch of industry. We were reminded of this adage the other day, on learning that our friend Allen T. Tomlinson raised this year on a field of some eight or ten acres, about thirty bushels of wheat per acre. Mr Tomlinson's main business is not that of farming, but what he does in that line he does well; and hence his fine yield of wheat. Some professed farmers would scratch over forty or fifty acres to get the same amount of wheat that Mr T. received from eight or ten, spending three times as much labor to obtain it. We would again urge the truth of the adage "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."—*Greens. Pat.*

A NICE STRAW HAT.—We have seen a very handsome Summer Hat, worn by Mr Wm. Vink, and made of the common wire grass, cut from our sand hill pine land, and worked up by Miss Christiana Jackson, daughter of Alfred Jackson, Esq., of this county. We need not be dependent on the North for anything, from top to toe, as we shall find out after a little experience and after the ingenuity of our readers shall have fair play. *Fay. Observer.*

And we have seen as pretty a bonnet as any lady in the world need want, made of oat straw wrought by Mrs A. D. Wilkinson, of this place. Also a beautiful willow fruit basket, made by Miss Mary, daughter of Mr Martin Yost, of this county. Miss Yost has made twenty of them this summer, when she had nothing else to do. Thus we see, some things can be done at home without the help of the Yankees, or any other people.—*Sal. Watchman.*

FIRE.—We regret to learn that Mr Robert Miller, near Back Creek Church, in this county, lost his dwelling house, kitchen and smoke-house, together with their contents, by fire, last Friday evening. All his family were absent when the fire occurred, and so nothing was saved from the buildings. A negro boy, Calvin, the property of John A. Lowrance, living in the neighborhood, being suspected of the crime, was watched on Sunday last, and circumstances justifying it, he was arrested and accused. He made full confession, and was accordingly brought to this place and confined for trial.—*Sal. Watchman.*

N. C. DRUMS.—We saw at Bush Hill, a few days since, some beautiful drums, manufactured by W. C. Petty & Co. They were equal in appearance and durability to any we ever saw from the North.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

GUNS.—We learn that Mr Anderson Lamb, of Guilford county, N. C., has contracted to make 1,000 rifles for the use of the Confederate troops. Mr L. manufactures his own barrels and will also make his own locks if necessary. There are, in Guilford several excellent gunsmiths, who can produce first-rate rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.—*Sal. Banner.*

The following letter from Col. Johnston will explain itself, and the deed it records should stimulate every loyal son of North Carolina to rival the example in some way or other:

[For the State Journal.]

Messrs. Editors:—I ask the favor to acknowledge through your Journal the receipt of 16 bags of nice flour from John Harpe, Esq., of Wake county. This is a donation to the State for her volunteers, and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge her obligations to such loyal and patriotic citizens as Mr Harpe, for liberal contributions in the hour of her greatest trial.

WM JOHNSTON, Commissary General.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

Our Government has established a financial policy that more than anything else has contributed to the economy, simplicity and positive elevation of our political system. Whether Congress shall decide to enlarge the produce loan, or to introduce the system of direct purchases from the producer by certificates of credit, in either case the financial policy of the Government rests on the positive abrogation of the contract system.

The complete demoralization of the old Government at Washington was mainly due to excesses of the contract system. Introduced, as it was, into all the branches and ramifications of the Government, it became its infinite curse. It depoliticized its revenue; robbed its Treasury; introduced the wildest extravagances; founded the infamous lobby system; corrupted Congress, until its corruption stunk in the nostrils of the people; demoralized the people of the North, not only in their political elections, but in their own social integrity; and extended its vile and debased influences from the corruptions of the polls and the pillages of banded armies of lobby comorants to the highest and most trusted officers of the Government itself. In fact, we have only to look to Washington at present to perceive to what extravagances, to what plunder of the Treasury, and to what shameless demoralization of the Cabinet itself, the contract system has driven the Government there in the exigencies of the present war. It has perhaps, doubled what would have been the necessary expenditures of the war; and it has surrounded the Government with such implications of fraud, peculation and theft that even a Northern paper, in the political interests of the Lincoln Government, is constrained to confess that in Washington "every day develops some new corruption."

The financial system adopted by the Confederacy places the Government in direct communication and direct sympathy with the people themselves. It does not admit of, as it does not need, the intrusions of the lobby system, or the intermeddlings of coteries of usurers. It is in itself a complete sufficiency to meet the requirements of a great war, and in its popular and patriotic character of simplicity, unparalleled, we believe, in the history of the world.—*Rich. Examiner.*

The Northern journals continue to report the holding of peace meetings in the "rural districts," away from the excitement of large cities and towns.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Victory of the Southern Troops.

Gen. Lyon's command in Southwest Missouri has been totally routed by the Confederate troops under Gen. McCulloch. Gen. Lyon himself killed, and Zeigle in full retreat with a remnant of the Federal forces.

The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday, as brought by one of Lyon's aids to Gen. Fremont:

Gen. Lyon with three columns, under himself, Zeigle and Major Sturgis, attacked the Confederates at six o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., nine miles South of Springfield. The engagement was severe, and the Federal loss amounts to about eight hundred in killed and wounded. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column. The Federal force amounted to 8,000, including 2,000 of the Home Guard. Zeigle retreated to Springfield. At 3 o'clock on the 11th he continued his retreat on Rolla, bringing off the baggage trains, and twenty-five thousand dollars in specie from the Springfield Bank.

Advices from Rolla, Missouri, to the 13th inst. have been received. The following was furnished by an eye witness who left Springfield on Sunday morning:—The fight raged from six in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. The Southerners made charges on Totten's battery three times. Gen. Lyon fell early in the action. Zeigle had a severe struggle, and left three of his four guns on the field, spiking them. The Southerners' camp took fire and was destroyed. The Federalists lost Capt. Gratz, killed; Gen. Sweeney, wounded in leg; Col. Mitchell, seriously; and Maj. Shepperd slightly wounded. Regulars—Capt. Plummer, Miller, Cavender, Burke, McFarland, and Col. Ditzler, were seriously wounded. Five Lieutenants were killed. There was a rumor on the field that Gen. McCulloch was killed, but it was denied on Saturday night. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect. The rout is regarded as a total annihilation. After blowing up their powder, and destroying other property, Zeigle left, and at daylight camped thirty miles this side of Springfield. The city and county of St. Louis is under martial law.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—Sixteen miles back of New Madrid, sixty Missourians routed two hundred Federals, killing and capturing many. Another skirmish took place in the same vicinity with Gen Pillow's scouts which resulted similarly.

STILL ANOTHER.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—A telegram from Hickman says that the battle at Charleston, Missouri, between Jeff. Thompson's forces and the Federals under Fremont, resulted in the latter being driven back with great loss.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: In order to explain a point concerning which the public do not seem to have correct information, we remark that the Government will not recognize the Southern Confederacy by exchanging prisoners, but will release all—excepting those who have been officers in the United States Army and Navy—who will give parole not to bear arms against the United States, and who will not give aid or information to the enemy.

The publication of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig semi-weekly, has been suspended. No loss to the public.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

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

OATES & WILLIAMS.

Aug 13, 1861 3w

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, MOUNT PLEASANT, N. C.

The next Session of this College will open September 25th, proximo, and continue the usual session of 42 weeks. The location is healthy, the community intelligent, and the charges moderate.

Board, tuition and room-rent, in College, 42 weeks, \$115 to \$136. Board, tuition and room-rent, in Primary Department, 107 to 128.

The Board of Trustees have introduced military tactics and drill as part of the daily exercises (Sundays excepted) under the management of a very competent instructor.

For further particulars, send for a catalogue.

Aug 13, 1861 4t

PROPOSALS.

Will be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing to the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Arsenal, Twenty Five Thousand WALTUN RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quantity of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Aug. 13, 1861. 1m.

Situation Wanted.

A person who is thoroughly acquainted with the Milling business, and who has had entire charge of a large establishment in Virginia for 15 years, desires a situation in this part of North Carolina. He has had large experience in farming and the management of lands. He can bring the best of recommendations.

For further information inquire at this Office, and state what salary will be given.

Aug 13, 1861 3t

NOTICE.

S. P. ALEXANDER is my authorized Agent. All persons having business with me will transact it with him.

Aug 6, 1861 1f

WANTED.

50,000 LBS. BACON, 20,000 Bushels CORN, for which CASH will be paid by

February 26, 1861 1f

NOTICE.

BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS, have forced us to adopt the CASH SYSTEM.

Our terms hereafter will be strictly Cash on delivery.

FISHER & BURROUGHS.

Aug 6, 1861 1f

State of North Carolina—Union county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861. Thomas W Dewey, cashier, v. R F Stockton. Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that R F Stockton, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, that he be and appear before the Justices of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Union, at the court house in Monroe, on the first Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, J E Irby, clerk of our said court at office, the first Monday in July, and in the 85th year of American Independence, A D 1861. J. E. IRBY, clerk.

BOLD EXPLOIT OF WESTERN PATRIOTS.—The Fort Smith Times learns on good authority that not long since two men, one by the name of Chism, started out from Gen. McCulloch's camp, armed with double barreled shot guns and revolvers, on an expedition of observation toward Springfield, and when within twelve miles of that place, concluded to stop for the night, and turned back to a house they passed a few minutes before, and put up their horses. Very soon after twelve men rode up and demanded their surrender. Chism made no reply, but picked up his gun and blazed away at them with both barrels, and between himself and comrade they killed four, wounded three or four, and the others took to their heels and fled. Chism was wounded slightly in the shoulder, but says that he will be ready for them again in a few days.

Lincoln will never subjugate the Missourians as long as such men live.

I must collect \$10,000 in Taxes during the next two weeks, and for that purpose will remain at my office in the Court-House, every day from morning till night. The taxes must be collected and paid into the State Treasury, as the Government is in need of funds. Those who owe taxes cannot manifest their patriotism in a better way than by settling immediately. The fact is, I must have the money to assist the State in paying off our soldiers.

W. W. GRIBB, Sheriff Mecklenburg Co.

August 13, 1861

B. R. SMITH & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. ROOSE.)