

A NORTH CAROLINA FORT CAPTURED BY FEDERALISTS.

From the Newbern Progress, of Friday, Aug. 30.

Fort Hatteras was surrendered to the Federal authorities about 11 o'clock on yesterday.

The steamer Winslow, which left there soon after the surrender on yesterday, arrived here about 10 o'clock last night.

She brought up 5 wounded men and one dead body. From Lt. Citizen of Capt. Lamb's company, who escaped and came up, we gathered the following particulars:

The Federal steamers, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the forts, Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up till dark with but little loss on our side.

On yesterday morning the conflict was renewed and continued till about 11 o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped.

Com. Baron, Col. Bradford, Col. Martin, Lt. Col. Johnson, Major Gilliam, Major Andrews, and all the Captains of the post are prisoners.

Our entire force at Hatteras, on Wednesday night, another gentleman informed us, was 855. Some few escaped, perhaps 50 or more, and Lt. Citizen thinks not more than 60 were killed and wounded. Probably 40 killed and about 20 wounded.

He remained in the Fort till half an hour previous to its surrender, and from the lucid manner in which his statements were made we have great confidence in them.

The Federal fleet consisted of eleven steamers, four of which were large war steamers. The bombardment is represented by our informers as being most terrific.

Lieut. Knight and Murdoch were brought up wounded; Knight slightly in the arm and Murdoch with his arm badly injured—probably amputation will be necessary. The dead body of a Mr. Tindell, we believe, from Lenoir, was brought up.

Lt. Citizen says our men fought bravely until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries.

The ammunition given out at Fort Clark on Wednesday and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras returned the fire of the Federals till 11 o'clock.

Men of Eastern Carolina, arouse! We have warned you heretofore but many of you heeded not. Now your property, your homes and your families are in danger! Come to arms and drive the invaders from your soil! A little preparation might have saved this disaster, but now it is too late and we must make the most of it.

Let the militia be called out to aid the regular forces, and if the Hessians dare advance let us make them rue it. We can, we must.

To arms! to arms!

From the Raleigh State Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, 11 A. M.

Intelligence has just reached the Executive Department of the landing of the Yankees at Hatteras and the capture of our troops. The fleet consisted of two large frigates, eight steamers, and transports of various descriptions amounting in all to twenty-five. Our troops fought this overwhelming force, which from the character of its fleet ought to have been twenty thousand men, all day Wednesday, Wednesday night, but surrendered at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, being out of ammunition of all kinds.

The troops captured number nearly 600 men, including Col. Bradford, Commodore Barron of the Confederate Navy, Col. W. F. Martin, (brother of Adjutant General Martin) in command of the troops at Hatteras.

We give the news in its worst form, with the hope that nothing serious will ultimately result. Troops are being rapidly pushed forward, and if our unwelcome Yankee visitors will but push their way inland a little they will be promptly received.

We write as we go to press. If anything further of importance should occur we will give it in an extra. In the meantime, we tell the people of North Carolina that the enemy has got a foothold upon our soil. Let us rise as one man, and drive him from it. To arms!

The Petersburg Express of Friday, says the fleet was commanded by Gen. B. F. Butler. It consisted of the first class frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the Pawnee, Monticello, Harriet Lane, Adelaide, and some 20 or 25 gun boats. It is stated that the fleet opened fire on the forts about 9 o'clock, a. m. The fire was vigorously returned, but after twenty rounds from the Fort the ammunition became exhausted, and the entire garrison surrendered. The Express remarks:

"Had ammunition been abundant, it is scarcely probable that the Confederates could have maintained their position against a fleet which combined 100 powerful guns and a fighting force of 6,000 men. The garrison, we hear, consisted of but 330 men, not all of whom, it is thought, were fit for duty. It is stated that when the ammunition became exhausted, the men sallied out to the beach, and with their muskets made every effort to prevent the Hessians from landing, but the war steamers immediately poured into their midst such a shower of shell that they were forced to take shelter behind the fort. The fort was erected but a few months since, and it is not presumed that it is of a very formidable character. It was built for only 20 guns, and it is not believed that all of this number were in position."

MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 2.—We have received no further particulars. Many reports are in circulation, but they are no doubt exaggerated. Let us all wait patiently for correct accounts, and at the same time prepare to repel the invaders.

WHO CAPTURED SHERMAN'S BATTERY.—A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist writes as follows:

AGUSTA HOTEL, Aug. 24th, '61.

Permit me to inform your readers that Col. C. F. Fisher, of the North Carolina 6th Regiment, certainly did take Sherman's splendid battery. My information is from an officer in Hampton's Legion, whose name and statement I will enclose with this to you. He was in the hottest part of the battle, and saw Fisher after he was killed. He fell before Sherman's battery, after taking it. The North Carolina flag-bearer being killed, and the flag lost, they could not hold the battery. Hampton's Legion re-took it and silenced it, and placed their proud flag upon it.

The taking of that battery has been the theme of remark since the battle, and it may be interesting to your readers to know that Col. C. F. Fisher sold his life taking it, as did many other gallant Southerners. Having met a number of my friends who were in the battle, I have many interesting incidents to relate. A wounded Georgian, who was near Gen. Bartow when he fell, told me that he saw his beloved commander fall, and that Colonel Gardner took his place with as much coolness and determination as any man could have done.

Gen. Zollicoffer, at Cumberland Gap, has taken 600 stand of arms intended for the Union men of East Tennessee, and has captured 18 of the ringleaders of the rebellion in that quarter.

THE BATTLE OF OAK HILL.

A Southern Account.

The St. Louis papers contain the official report of Gen. Price, who commanded one of the three divisions of the Southern army which participated in the battle near Springfield, Mo. The report is addressed to Gov. Jackson. The following extracts will be found interesting:

About six o'clock I received a messenger from Gen. Rains that the enemy were advancing in great force from the direction of Springfield, and were already within 200 or 300 yards of the position where he was encamped with the second brigade of his division, consisting of about 1,200 mounted men under Col. Cawthorn. A second messenger came immediately afterwards from General Rains to announce that the main body of the enemy was upon him, but that he would endeavor to hold them in check until he could receive reinforcements.

Gen. McCulloch was with me when these messengers came, and left at once for his own headquarters to make the necessary disposition of our forces.

I rode forward instantly towards General Rains' position, at the same time ordering Generals Slack, McBride, Clark and Parsons to move their infantry and artillery rapidly forward. I had ridden but a few hundred yards when I came upon the main body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Lyon in person. The infantry and artillery which I had ordered to follow me came up immediately to the number of 2,036 men, and engaged the enemy. A severe and bloody conflict ensued, my officers and men behaving with the greatest bravery, and with the assistance of a portion of the Confederate forces, successfully holding the enemy in check. Meanwhile, almost simultaneously with the opening of the enemy's batteries in this quarter, a heavy cannonading was opened upon the rear of our position, where a large body of the enemy under Col. Siegel had taken position in close proximity to Col. Churchill's regiment, Col. Greer's Texas Rangers, and 679 mounted Missourians, under command of Col. Brown and Lieut. C. M. Major.

The action now became general, and was conducted with the greatest gallantry and vigor on both sides, for more than five hours, when the enemy retreated in great confusion, leaving their commander-in-chief, Gen. Lyon, dead upon the field of battle; over five hundred killed, and a great number wounded.

The forces under my command have possession of three 12-pound howitzers, two brass 6 pounders, and a great quantity of small arms and ammunition, taken from the enemy; also, the standard of Seigel's regiment, captured by Capt. Staples. They have also a large number of prisoners.

The brilliant victory thus achieved upon this hard fought field, was only by the most determined bravery, and distinguished gallantry of the combined armies, which fought nobly, side by side, in defence of their common rights and liberties, with as much courage and constancy as ever exhibited upon any battle field.

The great victory was dearly bought by the blood of many a skillful officer and brave man.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

The Memphis Appeal of Saturday, says:

Col. James McIntosh, who commanded the second Arkansas regiment of Mounted Riflemen at the battle of Oak Hill on the 10th Aug., arrived in this city on yesterday, en route for Richmond, bearing despatches from Gen. McCulloch to President Davis.

The Colonel having left Springfield on the 14th inst., furnishes us with some reliable information in reference to that victory, which corrects many false impressions that are prevalent throughout the country.

The force of the enemy engaged in the conflict, he represents at between nine and ten thousand strong, which we think is quite probable, notwithstanding the statement of Gen. Fremont, that they reached only eight thousand.

Our whole force under both McCulloch and Price, he positively asserts, was only 13,000, 5,500 were infantry, the remainder cavalry; and at no time were more than 8000 of our troops engaged in the fight.

The Missouri infantry fought gallantly, only a few of their cavalry showing the white feather, and, as the Yankees say, making a "masterly retreat" from the field of conflict.

Col. McIntosh says that Gen. McCulloch's command remained in their position on Wilson's creek three or four days before the battle, with the view of ascertaining the force of the enemy, which was exceedingly difficult, as the people within the vicinity seemed to sympathize with the Hessians, and were very chary about giving information in regard to army matters. On the same night that the attack was made by Lyon, our forces had received orders to march, but having no suitable cartridge boxes to protect their ammunition from the rain which unexpectedly came upon them, they were forced to postpone the movement.

The impression among our officers seems to be, that the attack of the enemy was more fortunate than otherwise, since, in the event they had been on the defensive, our loss would have been probably double what it was.

Col. McIntosh thinks that the Federal loss is larger than what their accounts represent, and states that he himself counted one hundred and fifty of their dead on the field one day after the battle.

From the details stated by him in reference to this victory, we deem it, if possible, more glorious and complete than at first represented.

ALTERCATIONS.—On Friday last a difficulty occurred in this District, a few miles South-West of this place, between Jas. F. Ballard and John Crenshaw—brothers-in-law. Ballard being armed with an ordinary shot-gun, fired at Crenshaw at a distance of about fifty yards, one shot taking effect in the eye, putting it entirely out. The wound is not regarded, in any other respect fatal. On Friday night, about ten o'clock, an altercation took place in this town, near the store of Mr. Wm. Mittag, between the latter and Mr. J. L. Deale, the result of which was that Mittag shot Deale through the larger part of the thigh, with a pistol. The wound, though severe, is not considered dangerous.—Lancaster Ledger.

SUGAR PROSPECTS.—The New Orleans True Delta says the prospects are unusually favorable for a heavy crop of sugar this season. From every portion of the sugar-growing regions the same welcome reports are daily received; and should no tempest or premature and nipping frost intervene, it is safe to predict a larger harvest than has ever heretofore been gathered in Louisiana.

THE FEDERAL BLOCKADE.—We learn that in view of the existing blockade, Congress has decided to throw the whole Southern coast open to foreign commerce by repealing the law establishing ports of entry. Where vessels shall run the blockade into any of the shore inlets, they may, under the operations of the bill passed by Congress, pay the Confederate duties, obtain clearances, and transact all necessary customhouse business at the port of entry nearest their landing.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Before the present war, or at its threshold, it had been customary not only for the Yankees to deride the resources of the South, but for the Southern people themselves to distrust them. That distrust on the part of our people was far more general than is commonly known. It had been beaten into us by Yankee books; it had eaten into us by a long endurance of the insolence of Yankee patronage; and it had become a secret uneasiness with the people of the South, despite their proud and vehement assertions of confidence in return for the boasts and threats of Northern men, how far they might be able to cope with the enemies of their independence. That old distrust, educated in us by so many insidious influences, has not easily been removed.

In the early sessions of Congress at Montgomery, the Military Committee of that body was very much puzzled to make out estimates of material for an army. Several of the members of the Committee calculated, with difficulty, that twenty-five or thirty thousand men might be raised. At last, a more hopeful and adventurous member announced his estimate of fifty thousand men; and the telegraph, with a patriotic strain on the opinion of the Congressman, and a considerable flourish informed the North that it was "confidently" expected that the Southern Confederacy would be able to put an army of fifty thousand men in the field.

The estimates of a few months ago are now only ridiculous. We have already from four to five times fifty thousand men in the field. We are waging one of the most extensive and imposing wars in the world, not only with military success, but with an order and evenness in civil and industrial life that is especially surprising.

It is not only in the military point of view that the South has exhibited in the present war its greatest extent or its greatest novelty of resources. It has shown material, social and moral resources of the most striking character and quantity. Our industry is not paralyzed by military employments; its quiet and regular aspects in the midst of war are little less than astonishing. The stranger in Richmond, uninformed of the history of the last few months and shutting his eyes only to the single circumstance of soldiers passing through our streets, could never imagine, while observing the thriving and regular trade of the city and its great and ordinary intercourse of life, that a war vaster in its proportions than those which have rocked the nations of Europe to their foundations was being actively waged within a hundred miles of this, the Capital of the South. Indeed, we can scarcely realize the fact for ourselves. The tumult, the disorder, the want, the clamor of the poor, the tossing and restlessness of society—all these common distresses of civil war—where are they in Richmond? They are not visible here. They are not visible anywhere in the South.

Our crops are garnered as of yore; our industry has grown, instead of sinking under the pressure of war; our great system of slave labor has shown powers of adaptiveness, for which no mind in the South had given it credit before; the internal economy of our own society is uninterrupted; manufactures are growing up, and resources not only abundant, but daily increasing to meet the exigencies of the war, under the first demands of the necessities by which it was prophesied we should utterly and irrevocably sink.

What stands now the North, whose power, and wealth, and grandeur have been so long preached and exploited? The war has dispelled what appeared visions of reality. The splendid spectacles that have been so constantly paraded of the power of the North—their numbers, their great cities, their railroads, their schools, their demagogic bounties, their "centres of trade," their opulent living, their striking representations of wealth in money, are all gone like the baseless fabric of a dream. The bubble of fictitious greatness that has so long danced before the eyes of the world is broken. "The Great North" no longer exists. The ruins of beggared wealth, the clamors of the poor, the mental and moral subservience of a whole people to an ugly and loathsome despot, attest that her power and virtue have, alike, disappeared under the test of those times which try the strength and souls of both men and nations.—Richmond Enquirer.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—Gen. Bragg has been ordered to Virginia, and Gen. R. H. Anderson takes command of the fortifications opposite Fort Pickens.

The correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Sun writes as follows:

There are whispers of a fight here soon. But it is hard to get the truth of it. One thing is certain, litters are being made here by order of the Quartermaster, and knowing ones say that troops are expected. Other mysterious transactions add to the foundation of these whispers.

The court martial which has been sitting at Barrancas for the past several days, has at last finished its labors. Among the cases before the Court were two for sleeping on their posts. One of the latter, a young man named Robinson, belonging to the 10th Mississippi Regiment, will be shot at Warrenton, in view of the forces, on Friday, the 30th Aug. The other soldier, from the fact of his extreme youth and inexperience, has been sentenced to punishment for sixty days, and then drummed out of camp. This looks hard, but it can't be avoided. Whiskey is believed to be the foundation.

Putting together all the reliable intelligence we get from Washington, we cannot resist the conviction that the Northern people have no very great stomach for the prosecution of the war. The politicians and army contractors are, no doubt, as eager as ever, but when four or five regiments mutiny at once, and are disbanded and disgraced, and many of them put in irons and sent to an island of the ocean for safe-keeping, the men cannot be over-zealous for fighting. There must be a screw loose somewhere.

Captain Booth, of the Artillery Corps of the Confederate Army, has arrived here and taken command of the Arsenal, and it is understood that his orders are to put up more buildings, with a view to extensive operations; and to drive with the utmost possible speed every species of war for furnishing the Army.—Fayetteville Observer.

A SINGULAR WOUND.—It is stated that the surgeon of the hospital in Alexandria reports a singular case of suffering under his charge. A private engaged in the battle at Bull Run had a cannon ball pass his face without touching him. He felt a strong concussion of the air on his face as it whistled past; but regaining his equilibrium, he continued in his place until after the engagement, suffering severely, however, with pain. His cheek soon presented a swollen appearance, with increase of pain. He was conveyed to the hospital and kept under proper treatment, but the surgeons have had great difficulty in preventing mortification of the parts affected. Experienced army officers say that deaths frequently occur from balls passing without striking the victim.

THE ELECTIONS.

The people of the Confederate States vote for Presidential Electors on the first Wednesday of November, 1861. The electors of the several States meet at their respective State capitals on the first Wednesday of December, 1861. The Confederate Congress meets at its present capital, Richmond, Virginia, on the 18th February, 1862. On the following day, February 19, 1862, the votes for President and Vice-President are counted. On the 22d February, 1862, the President will be inaugurated in due form.

We presume that all the Confederate States have made arrangements for the election of the first officers of the Government, now so near at hand. They have arranged their electoral districts, we believe, and taken all proper steps for holding the elections in accordance with the provisions of the Confederate Constitution. We hope that we shall have no other preliminary arrangements for our first Presidential election. We are gratified to be able to give the assurance that the election is not likely to be a matter of contest between rival chiefs and cliques, but merely the formal and authoritative declaration of the choice, by acclamation, on the part of the Confederate States of America, of their highest Executive officers, for six years from the 22d February, 1862.

The election of members of the Confederate Congress also takes place on the day of the Presidential election. The States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas, will be fully represented in that body. Missouri, almost certainly; Maryland, quite probably, and Kentucky, possibly, also.

JOHNSTON AND BEAUREGARD.

The Manassas correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune paints the two great Generals thus:

I have had the pleasure of seeing General Johnston. He looks like a General. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height, good form, very erect, handsome face, thick mustache, and beard somewhat sprinkled with white. His hair is slightly gray. His organs of benevolence and veneration are extremely large, and his eye very full and large. He should talk well and speak fluently. He has the decided advantage over Gen. Beauregard as far as appearance goes. Of the two, at first sight, I would prefer Johnston. The difference between the two are, I imagine, these: Beauregard is strictly a military man, and looks chiefly at military results. Johnston looks at political as well as military results. Beauregard has more cautiousness, and I think more determination, that is, Beauregard would never give up, but would fight even against hope. Johnston, on the contrary, with his large benevolence, would look beyond mere resistance and would not sacrifice life when there was no hope in fighting. Political and other considerations would govern him. But Beauregard would fight on and fight forever. Johnston having less cautiousness, I think would make the most daring moves and the most rash charges, and all we know that in even apparent rashness is often the extreme of prudence. Beauregard would probably be the safest commander in defence. Johnston would create the greatest enthusiasm, and in a desperate charge would succeed best. Both are able generals, and our rights are safe in their hands. Either is more than the equal of any officer in the Federal army.

A NORTHERN OPINION.—James Monroe, of New York, recently wrote a letter to some citizens of New Jersey in relation to the war policy of the Black Republicans. The following is an extract:

I advocate peace among ourselves, because I believe that the continuance of civil war will soon lead us into a war with some of the European Governments, besides which it will almost entirely destroy our commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and financial interests, demoralizing the people to such an extent as finally to lead to a military despotism, the suppression of the Constitution, and the final destruction of the Union and our republican principles. Oceans of blood will be spilled and hundreds of millions of money will be spent, without one advantage being obtained. There will spring up between the Northern and Southern people a most inveterate hatred towards each other, which can never be appeased. That the North cannot conquer the South by the force of arms, is beyond a doubt. All history teaches us this. Charles the First would not compromise with his political opponents, but persisted in subduing them by the force of arms. He lost his head in making the attempt. George the Third would not compromise with traitors, but persisted in subjugating them by fire and sword. He lost his colonies in his attempt to do so. The Northern people may profit by their example, and learn a lesson from their misfortunes.

THE YANKEE SYSTEM OF PASSPORTS.—The State Department at Washington has just issued the following notice addressed

To all whom it may concern:

Until further notice, no person will be allowed to go abroad from any port of the United States without a passport by the Secretary of State. Nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a minister or Consul of the United States; or, if a foreigner, from his own Government, countersigned by such Minister or Consul.

This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad, until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed.

PARCHED CORN.—Valuable Information for Guerrillas.—Several years ago we traveled in a stage with Hon. David Hubbard, of North Alabama, who served through the Seminole War, and with his unerring rifle killed many red skins; from him we derived the following information, which we publish for the benefit of those who may be about embarking in guerrilla warfare and our soldiers generally when provisions are scarce or cannot with convenience be transported in sufficient quantity. Mr. Hubbard said he and others often went out scouting for several days at a time taking a quart or more of parched corn, that he could conveniently carry in a belt made for the purpose, slung over the shoulder (the weight was light), and with his blanket and trusty rifle, sought the foe in the lagoons and wherever else he could be found. That until this method of warring was generally adopted by the troops, no progress could be made in exterminating the savages, which proved entirely successful. He stated that a quart of parched corn, with care, would sustain a soldier for a week, and not suffer much hunger. The corn they parched in the ashes of their camp-fires.—Statesville Express.

FREE NEGROES CHOOSING MASTERS.—During the session of our County Court last week, two hale hearty looking free negroes came voluntarily into Court to have masters appointed for them, that they might become slaves in accordance with a late act of the Legislature; and the gentlemen named in their petitions were appointed as their masters.—Greensboro Patriot.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

Russia seems about to encounter a long and perilous crisis. The peasant rising themselves sacrificed for the benefit of the nobles, are rising up in every direction, and the nobles themselves are giving in their united adhesion to the Jockey Club of Moscow, who are sworn, we are assured, never to acquiesce in the scheme of emancipation, upon the conditions and principles laid down by the government.

Affairs in Hungary are not less threatening; and in Turkey an insurrection had just prevented three signal victories over the Turks, which would have proved a considerable loss to the Turkish arms.

Besides this, bloody riots have taken place at Ismail and Bolgrad, in the Principalities, where a revolution seems upon the point of breaking out.

These difficulties, however, do not, for the present, threaten the general peace. The condition of things, nevertheless, is delicate enough to enlist the whole attention of the Governments, and to call in play all the skill of the diplomatists.

To sum up, let us glance at the spectacle which Europe presents at this moment:

In Russia, there are sixty millions of people who, perhaps, in three months, will be plunged in civil war.

In the very centre of our continent twelve millions of Polish subjects are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to re-conquer their independence.

In Austria, there are fourteen millions of subjects in the provinces, five millions of Magyars, and five and a half millions of Italians, all of whom are longing for the overthrow of the House of Hapsburg.

In Turkey, there are twelve millions of Christians, always in revolt against the Turks, whom, if they could, they would drive back into Asia.

In Italy, the situation is full of perils. There are twenty-five millions of men who are looking anxiously to Rome and to Venice.

Thus, without reckoning Greece, which is trembling upon the brink of revolution, the Ionian Isles, which are in open quarrel with Great Britain, the Danish Duchies or the forty millions of Germans seeking for national unity, we find in Europe one hundred and thirty millions of men ready to rush to arms, either to free themselves from a foreign yoke, to unite themselves into one national body, or to work out in their countries great and social and political reforms.

Never was there an epoch more troubled, more fearfully agitated, or more pregnant with revolution.—Translated for the Charleston Mercury from the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, July 25th, 1861.

OLD MUSKETS.—We learn that an act is about to be passed by the present Legislature, not only calling again for these old guns, but in case of failure of those who may have possession of the same, to deliver them up to the proper authorities within forty days time, after the passage of this law, for all such delinquents shall by this act, be rendered liable to be enlisted in the military service of the State for twelve months. And if any person or persons shall be convicted of breaking or otherwise destroying any of these arms, they shall be compelled to enlist for and during the War.—Raleigh Register.

ARMY WORM.—We regret to hear that the Army Worm has made its appearance on two or three farms west of the river in this county. They are destroying the corn and grass.—Asheville News.

ANOTHER STAY LAW.—The Legislature is again at work trying to frame another Stay-Law. If they succeed in passing one that shall effect as much injury to the class they professed a wish to benefit as the law passed at the last session, they will have done much to cause them to be remembered.—Greensboro Patriot.

PRESENT OF SOCKS.—The ladies of South Fredell have donated 100 pairs woolen socks to the Fredell Blues, Capt. Simonton, presented through T. S. Byers, Esq.

CONFEDERATE STATES COURTS.—The District Courts of the Confederate States for the District of North Carolina will be held as follows:

At Beaufort (a special term) on 4th September. At Edenton on the 31st October next. At Newbern on Monday 11th November next. [All the records, papers, dockets, depositions and judicial proceedings, of every kind appertaining to any suit lately pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina are transferred to this Court.]

At Wilmington on 15th November next. ASA BIGGS, Judge.

MONTAGNA FEMALE SEMINARY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.

The exercises of this School will be resumed on the 20th of August.

RATES PER SESSION:

Board (including washing and fuel) \$40 00
English course, from \$5 00 to 15 00
Music on the Piano, Melodeon or Guitar, 20 00
Languages, each, 8 00
Drawing or Painting, 10 00
Vocal Music, 3 00
Embroidery, 7 00
Other ornaments reasonable.

TERMS:

Half of all the expenses, board and tuition, must be paid in advance, and the remainder at the close of the Session.
Pupils who board in the Seminary will not be permitted to make store accounts.
For further information, address
August 13, 1861 24m L. G. HELLIG.

\$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 were 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 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, will weigh 150 or 160 pounds; is of the black; rather sharp faced, speaks quick when spoken to.

Giles his brother, is 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 travel.

They all 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 we can get them. These boys may attempt to make their way North as some others from this place have attempted. PRIDE & DUFOVANT.
Chester, S. C., July 30, 1861

FRUIT JARS.

Arthur's SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS, for preserving Peaches, Tomatoes, &c, for sale at China Hall.

JAMES HARTY, August 20, 1861

State of North Carolina.—Mecklenburg county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861. John F. Little vs. The Mecklenburg Gold and Copper Co. Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six successive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte on the 4th Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, W. K. Reid, clerk of said Court, at office the 4th Monday of July, 1861, and in the 86th year of American Independence. W. K. REID, Clerk.

State of North Carolina.—Mecklenburg county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861. R. Barringer vs. Charles Wilkes. Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte on the 4th Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

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