

THE NORTH.

There is a screw loose in the Yankee machine. All the indications tell of internal discontent in the Northern States. Peace meetings continue to be held in various places, and they are always composed of traitors, and are called "masked batteries." Individuals, too, are being constantly arrested in the interior of the Northern States—native Northerners—and thrown into prison on the charge of disloyalty. In addition to these prominent signs, volunteering for the war appears to be exhausted, and it is roundly asserted in the New York World that the draft will be necessary to keep up the army. The foreigners, too, who have been doing most of the Yankee fighting up to this time, appear to have been suddenly seized with pacific intentions. To revive their warlike appetites, the Yankees are wasting a vast amount of soft-sawder upon such Irish or German characters as seem, from their necessities or fondness for notoriety, likely to be seduced. Mighty temptations have been made to Garibaldi, with the view of stimulating Italian and Catholic populations to enlist in support of the despotism. It was even said that the Italian liberator was already on his way to this country. But last accounts represent him as quietly at home, and without a thought of mixing himself up with the Yankee vulgarities. The great Hibernian, Meagher, comes in for a heavy dose on all occasions from the Lincoln flatterers. They make speeches to him, write him letters, and toast him, and have actually turned the poor creature's head, and almost made him forget his flight at Centerville on the 21st July. Then, he was done with war—the rebels were belligerents and had a right to recognition; now, under the influence of soothing flatteries, he seems disposed to change his opinion. At any rate, the Yankees indulge the hope, not that they care for him, but expect through him to honey-comb the Irish rebellion.

The meanness of these wretches in thus striving to induce foreigners to fight their battles, betrays not only their cowardice, but their weakness.—*Richmond Whig.*

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter from our townsman, Maj. Andrews, is published at our solicitation. We thought the friends of that gentleman would be pleased to hear from him, and that the public generally would be interested in the manner in which the prisoners taken at Fort Hatteras are treated:

Fort Columbus,  
Governor's Island, N. Y. Sept. 17th, 1861.

DEAR WIFE—I write these few lines in the hope that they may be permitted to pass through the lines to you, and bring you the first news you will have of my real position. Instead of going to Beedle's Island as I wrote you before, we came to this place. The soldiers are in Old Castle Williams, which you may know as the old circular Fort here, and we are quartered in the barracks of Fort Columbus. Through the kindness of the officers, we receive as good treatment as could be expected where so many are suddenly quartered without any notice. Our cooks, cook for us the rations which are regularly allowed, and we have enough to eat; good rooms and soldiers' beds. Of course we all know how to live the life of soldiers, after our late experience. My health is very good, and I have a nice Christian gentleman for a roommate, Col. Martin. I have clothes enough, some tobacco, and I have ordered from N. Y. through Sanford, who has been to see me, some addition to my wardrobe, and some little things needed for our room. We have not been put upon full parole, but a partial one with limits assigned, extending round the west and south side of the Island, has been granted; so that we have plenty of room and a full view of the city and bay. I have spent hours with my glass looking at the various objects of interest within view, and studying the ever-varying scenes of busy life. You know I always said New York was just ideal of a beautiful harbor. I see but little change in it.

None of my acquaintances have visited me yet. One stranger offered me all the money I needed, but I declined. We have advised our friends not in any way to involve themselves to help us, though there would be no fear, perhaps, for those who are born here and have never been south or had any connection with the South. When we left the Minnesota the officers and men requested Col. Martin to return thanks to commodore Stringham, his officers and men, for their kind care for our comfort; which was done, and we regret it was all we could do. You may not hear from me again for some time, but I pray you do not be uneasy about me. I am in the hands of Jesus who has overshadowed my head in the hour of battle, and my trust in him is unimpaired.

Capt. Van Brunt, of the Minnesota, has consented to take our letters out to Old Point, and forward them so that our families may know exactly how we are situated. We feel very grateful to him for the feelings which moved him while performing his duty strictly to his own government, not to forget the yearning of husbands and fathers towards wives and children. And now good bye, with my dearest love to all our family and friends.

Send word to Lehigh, that Capt. Sutton, his officers and men, are all well and here with us. All the prisoners are here, and all well.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE NORTH-WEST.—While a kind Providence is filling our granaries with a double crop, the Northern herds are likely to be short of provisions. The Chicago Tribune says of the incoming crop:

Within the past ten or twelve days, however, it has been found out that the crop does not thresh out anything like the amount expected. In the Northern part of the State especially is the yield deficient. Along the line of the Galena and Chicago Railroad and its branches it will not yield an average of ten bushels to the acre; while last year the yield was fully thirty bushels. On the line of the Rock Island and Burlington Roads, the reports are not quite so gloomy; but the highest yield we have reported to us is twelve bushels to the acre on an average, while in some places it is as low as ten bushels.

From Minnesota and Northern Iowa the same gloomy reports come to hand. The club wheat in the former State is almost a failure; but the "fife wheat" is a fair crop.

In southern Wisconsin the reports are in substance similar to those from the Northern part of this State. In some places the quantity is much poorer than last year.

These reports of a falling off in the yield of wheat are substantiated, to some extent, by a comparison of the receipts of wheat in this city during the past month, this year and last. The falling off for the past month, as compared with 1860, is nearly half a million of bushels.

SPIDER BITE.—Bill Valentine, the barber, was bitten by a spider, Monday morning last, which came well taking his life. Whiskey, hartshorne and morphine, in enormous doses, were administered at short intervals for hours afterwards, before relief was obtained.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Lincolnite soldiers at Hatteras really commenced plundering and destroying the little property of the people on Hatteras Island, compelling them to take the oath or be ruined. One man says that when he got home, he found them cutting the bottoms out of his chairs and ripping open his bedding. He took the oath and the depredations were stopped.

On Sunday last there were 1,200 Lincolnite troops at Fort Hatteras. There were none of their gun-boats on the Sound and none of their ships outside at sea, and they were in terror of being attacked and stormed.

We have just been shown a letter from Washington in this State, which puts at rest the rumor of any raid having been made upon the mainland in Beaufort county. The rumor possibly arose from the fact that the negroes on some plantations had run away to the swamps to keep out of the reach of their Yankee friends, but not of their lawful masters and protectors.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Mr. Lucie Mitchell, just from the Eastern shore, reports that there is great exaggeration in the stories about the people of Eastern Carolina joining the Federals. He says there may be two hundred on the island who have taken the oath, but none on the main land. That the Federals, under a flag of truce visited Hyde county to buy corn, but the people would not sell them a grain.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We learn that the Yankees are making a coal depot at Hatteras. The object is manifestly to supply the small steamers for our Sounds. Four steamers are reported to be over the bar. Drive them out we say.—*Rail Standard.*

SICKNESS IN THE CAMP.—We were sorry to learn from Dr. White, assistant surgeon of the 7th Reg., that there are about 130 of the Reg. sick with measles and mumps, none, we believe though, very dangerous. There have been two deaths only since the Reg. has been in this locality, and the Dr. says the sick are getting along very well.—*Newbern Progress.*

FROM CAROLINA CITY.—A correspondent writing from Carolina City, under date of the 18th inst., says: "All quiet here—no excitement—one vessel in sight and she has not changed position in three days and nights."

Capt. W. F. Lynch, of the Confederate Navy, has been ordered to the superintendence of our coast defenses. The Petersburg Express says he is one of the ablest officers in the navy.

RAISING A REGIMENT.—We are glad to learn that Col. J. V. Jordan, of Newbern, is raising a Regiment for the defense of the State.

WAR NEWS.

RICHMOND, September 18.—Despatches received here to-day announce that Gen. Lee had taken Gen. Reynolds prisoner, at a place called Saypes, ten miles from Cheat Mountain. It is believed that Reynolds and his aids were reconnoitering when taken. A messenger from Reynolds to Rosecrans was also taken prisoner. He had in his possession a letter, stating that the Federal force on Cheat Mountain had only one day's provisions, and urging prompt relief. The Federal troops on Cheat Mountain number about four thousand and probably are the prisoners. All the Federal forces in Western Virginia are in a peculiarly perplexing predicament. Another report is in circulation that Gen. Wise recently captured eighty out of one hundred reconnoitering Federals. The above is given as received.

The above news confirmation, like a great many other reports in circulation.

September 19.—The Enquirer, in reporting intelligence from Western Virginia, says that Gen. Lee has cleared out an old and long unused road, leading to a strong position between the forces of Rosecrans and Reynolds. Reynolds' forces cannot retreat, for Jackson guards the ford of Cheat River. They cannot advance, for Lee's forces are compelled to arrest them. Starvation or surrender are the only alternatives. It is highly probable that a decisive engagement has been had on this, but it will take some days to know the result.

It is understood that the Federals reinforced Arlington Heights with 10,000 men on Tuesday. All communication with the North has been cut off from Virginia since the 13th.

About five hundred Yankee prisoners will soon be sent to New Orleans.

The body of Col. John A. Washington, Aid to Gen. Lee, reached here this afternoon.

SIXTY-EIGHT Hessian prisoners, taken in the mountains of Virginia, and fifteen from Manassas, arrived by the Central train, this afternoon.

RETALIATION UPON THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—The obligations of secrecy have been removed from a bill passed by Congress, under authority of which the Executive will proceed to inflict retaliation upon the persons of Yankee prisoners in our hands, "in such numbers as he may deem expedient," for the inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war in New York. The act of Congress which has given the President authority for retaliation in such measures and kind as may seem to him proper and just, recites the fact by way of preamble, and in vindication of its objects, that "the Government of the United States has placed in irons, and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting under the authority of letters of marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States, by the president thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and confined sundry other citizens of the said Confederate States, in violation of all principles of civilized warfare."

SUDDEN DEATH.—On last Friday morning one of these events occurred which causes even the most thoughtful to pause and reflect, on the uncertainty of life. What is life? it is even a vapor that soon vanishes away—and the place that knows us now may soon know us no more. We are led to these reflections by the death of Mr. Elijah Cornwell. The deceased had eaten his breakfast as usual and in ordinary health so far as we can learn. After breakfast he went out attending to some business—and returning seated himself in the piazza—shortly afterwards he fell from his seat dead. It is a remarkable circumstance that a few years ago his wife died in the same way. Mr. Cornwell was a good citizen and kind neighbor.—*Chester Standard.*

SHIN PLASTERS.—We are cursed with the most infernal currency in the world. The State is literally overrun with trash, that may be wholly worthless, certainly it is emitted without any authority or law. The Convention or the Legislature authorized the banks to issue small notes; but nobody else has any authority to exercise this sovereign function. Towns, corporations and individuals, who have issued these notes have violated the law, and it is the sworn duty of Grand Jurors to present every such violation. We hope examples will be made and that speedily.—*Richmond Whig.*

LINCOLN VS. THE FASHIONS.

Having declared war upon the South, upon the Constitution, upon the Laws, upon *Habeas Corpus*, upon private citizens, upon private property, upon the rights of nations as well as upon the rights of his own people—Mr. Lincoln now directs his army against the *fashions*. He has waged war upon the women, making them prisoners of state for wagging tongues of sentiment. He is now concentrating his regiments upon their costume. Certain colors which God has decreed to be offensive, are now under the ban of Abolition. He says to the ladies of Baltimore:

"Ye shall not wear white and red, for these colors imply purity and courage, and these are the emblems of those who hate and defy me."

And thereupon, the dear little girls and boys are denuded of white and red in their hats, shoes, and breeches. And there are children's garments exposed to sale in the shops, having these colors in them, and these are proscribed; and the boys are to sell and sing no more patriotic ballads in the street; patriotism being hateful to Mr. Lincoln, ballads especially so. He has no music in his soul. He has probably heard the saying of a great man, quoted by Fletcher of Salbury: "Give me the making of the people's ballads, and I care not who makes the laws." But these are not so great a danger in America as in Europe. The fashions here are more potent than the ballads. He will put down *crinolines*, like any general Col. of Revolvers. He will abolish whiter that color being hostile to the corruption in the midst of which he reigns. He will obliterate red; it is too fiery for the sight of his armies, and scares his soldiery. You are not to wear ribbons, young misses, having these colors. He would abolish the rainbow. He means to strike out the grand constellation of the Southern Cross. He will tear the neckties from your necks, young gentlemen, if you wear such colors as offend his eye. Was there ever a despotism at once so brutal and so contemptible?

THE STAY LAW.

This law was passed for the purpose of preventing the sacrifice of property; but in the framing of it the interest of that class of citizens whose property consists only in debts due them, appears to have been entirely overlooked. What are these claims worth now, to a person who is compelled to turn them into cash to supply his necessities? On a claim before a Justice of the Peace twelve months must elapse before a step can be taken towards making it secure, and two years before it can be turned into cash. Other cases go to the Superior Court; how long will they be pending there? A writ issued now would be returned to the next Fall term, and then set down for hearing twelve months thereafter; and if then determined, execution would issue made returnable after the expiration of another twelve months. Three years must elapse, therefore, before the money could be collected; no matter how able the one party is to pay, or how needy the other. But what chance is there that the case shall be determined at the term in which it is set down for hearing? In many of the large counties, while we have had two courts in the year, it is rare that all the cases on the docket have been disposed of during the term at which they are set down for hearing; how can it be expected that they will be when but one term is held in the year, and the business of the Court is largely increased by the removal to it of all the jury cases on the civil docket of the County Courts? In many instances it must of necessity be like the Chancery cases in England—the decisions will be made only for the benefit of posterity.

It is proper, perhaps, that some regulation should be adopted to prevent the sacrifice of property; but it does not to us appear consistent with equity and justice that one class of the community should be greatly favored at the expense of another and in many instances perhaps, more needy class. Would not a law prohibiting sales under execution, unless the property brought a certain proportion of its appraised value, be more apt to bring relief to the country?—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

THE STAY LAW.—We consider it decidedly more objectionable than the law which the Supreme Court set aside as unconstitutional. It destroys the rights of creditors and the credit of debtors, for who will trust anybody with such a law staring them in the face? Or who can ask to be trusted? With the jurisdiction of the County court withdrawn, and only one Term of the Superior Courts in a year, a man may hope to get a judgment on a plain debt in about ten years. And after a judgment, no *res. sc.* is permitted. Defendants are allowed to take appeals, manifestly to gain time only, without giving security for judgments or costs.

It is said to see the Constitution, the Laws, and the Courts abolished. It bodes no good to any honest man, whether rich or poor; but is a license to offenders, great and small, from the murderer to the petty thief, many of whom will escape all punishment by the delay of a year. And if all such should be arrested, the jails will be filled and enormous costs entailed on the counties for feeding the prisoners.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE STAY LAW.—We would lay it before our readers were it not that the public have such a law. Its only calculated to stop the press, ruin the Sheriff, make a maniac of the wise. It will also make a rascal out of an honest man, and is calculated to make one neighbor fall out with his best friends.—*Catawba Express.*

The Stay Law will work more injury to the people of the State than the war.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN THE NORTH.—The correspondent of a Northern paper writes:

The extent and magnitude of the war are becoming developed to the astonishment of the old world, though here the matter is generally viewed with indifference.

Some of the largest foreign importing houses of New York are winding up their business, being satisfied that it cannot be profitably continued. The wealth accumulated by them during the last twenty years of prosperity they will take out of the country. One firm will carry away ten or fifteen millions of capital, and business men of a smaller scale are also seeking security in countries from which our former prosperity invited them.

The Northern press everywhere is urging the Government to make up its army at once by a draft, and says it will be resorted to very soon, unless the volunteering becomes more brisk.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.—Dr. Johnson, the Surgeon General of this State, has located the N. C. Military Hospital in Petersburg, Va. He calls upon the citizens of the State to contribute towards furnishing it. We like the location better than Richmond. Let our people furnish it speedily.—*Rail Standard.*

A FEMALE WARRIOR.—We find the following curious incident related in the Memphis *Advocate*, of Thursday. "One of the Louisiana companies in the battle of Manassas lost its captain. The company then unanimously elected the wife of the deceased to fill his place, and the lady, in uniform, passed through the city yesterday, on her way to assume command of her company."

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of the 3d section of an act of Congress, approved August 30th, 1861, entitled "An Act to Collect, for distribution, the moneys remaining in the several Post offices of the Confederate States at the time the postal service was taken in charge by said Government," it is "made the duty of the Postmaster General to make proclamation that all persons who are citizens of the Confederate States of America, and who may have rendered postal service in any of the States of this Confederacy, under contracts or appointments made by the United States Government before the Confederate States Government took charge of such service, shall present their claims to his department, verified and established according to such rules as he shall prescribe, by a time therein to be set forth not less than six months, and requiring the claimant to state, under oath, how much has been paid and the date of such payments, on account of the contract or appointment under which said claim occurred, and what fund or provision has been set apart or made for the further payment of the whole or any portion of the balance of such claim, by the Government of the United States, or of any of the States; and they shall also state, on oath, whether they performed fully the service according to their contracts or appointments during the time for which they claim pay, and if not, what partial service they did perform, and what deductions have been made from their pay, so far as they know, on account of any failure, or partial failure, to perform such service."

Now, therefore, I, JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, requiring all persons having claims for postal service, under the foregoing provisions of the 3d section of the above named act to present said claims to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department for examination, on or before the 13th day of March, 1862, in order that I may make a report to Congress of the amount thereof, as required by law.

Blank forms for presenting and verifying the claims will be furnished on application to the Auditor of the Treasury, for the Post Office Department.

And I hereby require all persons who have heretofore collected moneys as postmasters in the States now composing the Confederate States, and which they had not paid over at the time the Confederate States took charge of the postal service, to make out, under oath, and send to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, on or before the 13th day of October next, a general or ledger account with the United States, for the service of the Postoffice Department, up to the time the control of the postal service was assumed by the Confederate States, in accordance with the general regulations of the Postoffice Department, issued May 15th, 1859, page 106, exhibiting the balances in the possession of such postmasters.

Given under my hand and seal of the Postoffice Department of the Confederate States of America, at Richmond, Virginia, the 13th day of September, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN,  
Postmaster General.

Sept. 14.

MORE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.—We learn that the 31st Regiment N. C. troops, was organized yesterday. The following are the field officers:

Colonel—J. V. Jordan of Newbern; Lieut. Col.—Danl G. Fowle of Raleigh; Major—Jesse J. Yates of Hertford co.

The 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Regiments are full and will organize and elect officers within a few days. More are coming. Let the Lincolnites take notice, get up steam and unfurl their sails.—*Raleigh Journal.*

SALT.—No lack of Salt—Mr. Hill, residing near Bethany, Ireland county, in company with seven wagons, returned from the Salt Works, near Abington, Va., last Saturday, heavily freighted with Salt, of the best quality, which he says was purchased at 50c per bushel. Mr. Hill says the works are turning out 3,000 bushels a day, and the article can be had by the 20,000 bushels any day. This indeed is good news. But let salt likewise be made at Wilmington and Norfolk.—*Statesville Express.*

FIRST NEW TESTAMENT PUBLISHED IN THE SOUTH.—We have seen a copy of the first Testament published in the South. It was printed at the office of Graves, Marks, & Co., Nashville, Tennessee. The work has been very neatly executed, both as to regards typography and paper. It is sold at \$12 per hundred.—*Raleigh Register.*

MURDER.—Mrs. Wm. Robinson, a widow lady, living near Cornwall's Turnout, was found on last Saturday morning inhumanly murdered in her own house. An axe, found at the wood pile, had evidences on it sufficient to show that it had been the instrument of inflicting death. After killing her she had been laid upon the bed and then the bed was set on fire. From the evidence before the jury of inquest, the verdict was that the deceased came to her death by blows from an axe in the hands of either Catawba, or Selma—negroes belonging to the deceased—others are implicated.—*Chester Standard.*

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN TELEGRAPHS.

Every man his own Operator.

A letter from a United States naval officer, dated London, July 29, has been received in Washington with a very interesting account of Wheatstone's recent improvements in the electric telegraph. One of these new methods is now carried into practical operation by the Universal Private Telegraph Company. Every business firm or public office, and every private individual, may have his own telegraph. The company has stretched wires all over the city, and will rent the use of the same by the hour, or day, or month, with a small box, by which any person who can read may be a first rate operator. He has an alphabet of plain A, B, C, before him. The disc is about five inches in diameter, upon which are the letters, and there is a key for each letter.

By pressing a key the corresponding letter is pointed to in the indication disc both of your own instrument and that of your correspondent, who has a disc at his end of the wire. With a little practice, eighty words a minute may be telegraphed. Newspapers may have reports from any part of the kingdom by this plan. There will be an end to letter-writing by mail. Between Liverpool and London all mercantile correspondence will be conducted by private telegrams. You will observe that there is no acid used in this process. The electric current is produced by the revolution of two small rolls of copper wire, with an armature, about a very small horse-shoe magnet. To notify your correspondent of your intention to address him, you simply touch a certain key, that rings a little silver bell in your correspondent's office, and in like manner he responds. This plan is used by the police.

For the Western Democrat.

SENTIMENT AT THE NORTH.

Mr. Editor: A great many of the Yankee prisoners in our hands say they did not volunteer with the intention of invading the South. I see very many statements, by Southerners, to the effect that this assertion on the part of our prisoners is made altogether through personal motives to insure good treatment at the hands of their captors. Now, I think it is highly probable that this is so in some, and probably many cases; for it is perfectly consistent with the perfidious character of the vanguard troops. I do believe, however, that very many of these prisoners speak the truth when they say that it was contrary to their wishes to invade the South; that they have been deceived and hurried into Virginia by nature of military law.

A great many of the prisoners now in our hands are from the number of those who responded to the call, to defend the capital—to act on the defensive in general. Being among the New Englanders at the time that call was made, and for sometime afterwards, traveling for the purpose of making observations—and seeing friends and acquaintances volunteering all around me, I am prepared to give a decided opinion that there were not a few, very many men in Lincoln's army who never would have been there had the true issue been presented to them—a war of subjugation and a war against slavery.

Democrats were a majority of the soldiers in many companies. One said, the capital must not be burned and the archives of the nation destroyed, and therefore he enrolled himself; another said, it is due to myself and friends that I assist in preventing the secessionists from marching into our midst and destroying our property; another, they are getting up a regiment to be stationed in the Fort to defend our city, and I think it is right for me to assist in protecting the interests of my native city.

Thus, one false plea after another was used to blind the honest and ignorant. Nor is this chicanery stopped yet; and this day I believe there are many invaders on Virginia soil who never bargained to go there. Yankee ingenuity, about which we are accustomed to speak so frequently, is sufficient to deceive the ignorant. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, finding themselves thus forced where they do not want to go, they give vent to their true feelings when they say they did not intend to invade? I am willing to put considerable significance upon the declarations of prisoners; because such declarations are but the natural consequence of an anti-invasion feeling, which I know did exist in the North even after Republican papers would have it that the South had commenced the war at Sumter. I feel confident Lincoln's usurpations do not tend to suppress but rather tend greatly to encourage this feeling.

In the discussions of our enemies, then, I think we have reason to rejoice; for there is an anti-invasion or anti-war party, that amounts to more than we generally supposed. When we consider Lincoln's interfering with the press has especially contributed to make this feeling known abroad, and when we also consider that the discussions in the war party are no secret, we must naturally conclude that the Northern government is ridiculous in the eyes of foreign nations.

M.  
LINCOLN, N. C., Sept. 19.

For the Western Democrat.

WHITE HILL, Union co., Sept. 17.

Mr. Editor: On Thursday, the 5th inst., according to previous arrangement a large number of the citizens of Union county assembled at the house of B. C. Ashcraft, for the purpose of participating in a public dinner given by the citizens to a Volunteer Company known by the name of "North Carolina Defenders," commanded by Capt. J. B. Ashcraft. This company is thoroughly organized, and bids fair to be one among the best in the State. At 10 o'clock something near 1,000 persons had assembled. The Volunteers were called into line, and paraded with a band of music in front, when a call for more volunteers was made; which was responded to by several who came forward and in paraded with the company. The hour of eleven having arrived the attention of the audience was called by Dr. Rushing, Esq., who appeared on the stand and read aloud the programme of the day. The Rev. Mr. Head then appeared on the stand and delivered an address suitable to the occasion, after which Col. J. White of Anson was called on, who responded in some stirring remarks.

The order of the day being to take dinner at 12 o'clock, the Marshals gave notice that dinner was ready. The Volunteers, numbering about 100, and an equal number of young ladies, formed in double file, with the music in front, were marched to the dinner table, the remaining part of the audience remained in perfect order and were waited upon in like manner—ample preparation having been made to accommodate all who might see fit to attend. Dinner being over, in which all participated and apparently enjoyed, the Volunteers were again called in line and marched up in close column, with the audience, and were addressed by J. Lee, Esq., L. H. Alsbrook, Esq., and Dr. B. Cheers, each of whom spoke in an animating voice against the invading foe; and for which they received hearty cheers.

Speaking being over, the Volunteers then called upon the ladies for a song, who responded by singing "Dixie," for which they received the most hearty cheers. The Volunteers were then called on for a song, and responded by singing the "Old North State."

The day being far spent, the Volunteers were marched out, and discharged for the remainder of the day, and the audience soon dispersed.

Everything passed off smoothly, not an angry word was heard during the day; notwithstanding the meeting was preparatory to war, the spirit of harmony prevailed, and the efforts of all were united upon the cause, and their voice was as that of one man.

A CITIZEN.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator and administratrix on the estate of Thos. E. Worsham, dec'd, hereby request all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment of the same, and all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them, authenticated as the law directs—otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ALEXANDER WORSHAM,  
MARTHA C. WORSHAM.

Sept. 3, 1861. 4w

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 known 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 dividend paying stock*, and a promise of *perpetual relief* from Black Republican rule, for your money.

JOHN WALKER,  
JOHN A. YOUNG,  
W. R. MYERS,  
JOS. H. WILSON,  
JAS. H. CARROLL,

BALLOT FOR SENATORS.

The following is the ballot for two Confederate Senators by the N. C. Legislature, Sept. 13th:

FIRST BALLOT.		
Senate.	House.	Whole vote.
Davis,	14	65
Clingman,	8	37
Dortch,	7	29
Avery,	17	14
Brown,	8	3
Outlaw,	20	6
Graham,	1	8
Person,	1	8
Rodgers,	1	6
Mordecai,	2	1
Donnell,	2	1
Bragg,	3	3
Thompson,	1	1
Gilmer,	1	1
Reid,	1	1
Craigie,	1	1
Smith,	1	1
Morehead,	1	1
Alspaugh,	1	1

Whole number of votes, 134  
Necessary to a choice, 68  
Mr. Davis elected.

SECOND BALLOT.		
Senate.	House.	Whole vote.
Dortch,	16	55
Avery,	15	19
Clingman,	7	19
Brown,	3	26

Whole number of votes, 133  
Necessary to a choice, 67  
Dortch elected.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,  
(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS

AND

SHOES,

Leather, Calf-Skins and Shoe-Findings,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 26, 1861. tf

BOOT AND SHOE

EMPORIUM,</