

PLANS OF THE ENEMY.

The Memphis Appeal thinks it is not difficult, from the positions and movements of the enemy, to comprehend the general plan of the Federal campaign. We are to be assailed, it concludes, by both land and sea.

Washington is to be defended by the reorganized remnants of the Grand Army, that survived the Manassas fight of the 21st of July, but it is quite probable that McClellan will act strictly on the defensive, inasmuch as he has given a guarantee to Gen. Scott, that they are to "have no more Bull Run affairs."

The movement of Rosecrans in Western Virginia is projected, doubtless, for the purpose of cutting his way through to the line of railroad connecting that section with East Tennessee, so as to shut up communication by the most direct route between the army of the Potomac and the Southwest—a feat which, if accomplished, would do much to impede the progress of our military operations.

Thus, the enemy's campaign will consist in threatening the three points above mentioned, with a hopeless effort to penetrate East Tennessee for the purpose we have just explained. The late defeats suffered by Tyler and Rosecrans, however, have reduced the latter project to a mere figment of the Federal imagination.

Our glorious cause has so far progressed with better success than the most sanguine patriot among us had hoped, and the present generation will live to see the United States Government, with the vulgar wretches at its head, fill a chapter of ignominy in the history of military prowess.

Richmond Whig. COLLECTORS OF THE WAR TAX.—The following appointments of Chief Collectors of the War Tax for the several States have been made by the President:

- For Alabama—Joseph C. Bradley.
" Arkansas—Wm H Halliburton.
" Florida—E B Blackburn.
" Georgia—E Starus.
" Louisiana—Robert A Lusher.
" Mississippi—John A Handy.
" North Carolina—Wm K Lane.
" South Carolina—Wm E Martin.
" Tennessee—Lame B Williams.
" Texas—George J. Durham.
" Virginia—Henry T Garnett.

The postoffice of the chief collector of this State, William K. Lane, Esq., is Goldsborough, Wayne county. Persons who may wish to be appointed deputy collectors, will apply to him.

JUSTICE TO HYDE COUNTY.—We are permitted (says the Fayetteville Observer) to copy the following extract from a letter of Maj. Edward Hall, of the 7th N. C. troops, in command in Hyde county, to a member of his family now in this place:

"I am delighted with the country I am in; it is without doubt the finest county in the State. The whole country is an immense corn-field, and the people the most kind and hospitable I ever saw. We are encamped on the bank of Matamuskeet Lake, a most beautiful sheet of water. The officers and men are delighted. We are near the enemy as we can get without crossing the sound. I have cut off all communication with Hatteras, and have taken 8 prisoners who had taken the oath of allegiance. The people of Hyde proper are as true and loyal as any in the State, and not a single yankee has as yet landed.

YANKEE AFFECTION FOR THE NEGRO.—We learn that three out of four negro men, pilots and boatmen, who made their escape at a certain point on our coast to one of the Yankee vessels, endeavored to return to their homes, and were shot in the attempt. They were worked so hard by the Yankees that they could not stand it, and were shot down like dogs when they tried to get away.

SIGNS OF REACTION AT THE NORTH.—It is said that in portions of Pennsylvania the people positively refuse to have anything further to do with the war, and talk openly of rebellion against the Federal Government should it insist on prosecuting it.

In Connecticut, the Legislature has found it necessary to pass a law for the suppression of secession meetings, and the latest Northern paper-tail of a sheriff who had to ride over to a neighboring town to haul down a secession flag, and that he required the aid of a considerable posse in order to accomplish the object.

THE PRODUCE LOAN.—We learn from the Fayetteville Observer that there is much inquiry in that section among the farmers as to the terms and to whom they shall apply. Agents should be appointed in every county in the State. We suppose the Government would take on loan cotton, wheat, corn or tobacco.

GEN. LYON KILLED BY A DARKEY.—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Times contains the following relation to the death of Gen. Lyon, at the battle of Oak Hill, in Missouri:

A negro man, body servant to Capt. John Griffith, of the gallant Third, was in the hottest of the fight, at Oak Hill, and fought in the last charge like a tiger. He claims to have killed Gen. Lyon! He says he shot a man in the breast, that was on a large gray horse, and was waving his hat, and he saw him fall. This it is very probable that the Abolition Lyon fell by the hands of a darkey.

CONVICTED.—The Chester Standard says that the trial of Catawba and Selma for the murder of Mrs. Robinson was held at the School House near Maj. Boyd's Store, which resulted in their being sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of October.

A FAMILY OF NOBLEMEN.—David Allen of Cleveland County, N. C., a very worthy old gentleman, has ten sons in the service of the Confederate States. The old gentleman is in very indigent circumstances, but is rich in the right sort of material for the present crisis.

WAR ITEMS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—Passengers from Western Virginia this afternoon, report that West refuses to fall back, and that he expects a fight every moment.

It is also reported that two Federal steamers were fired upon to-day by our batteries on the Potomac, and completely riddled.

The Baltimore Clipper, of a late date, gives an account of Gen. Price's operations in Missouri. According to that account, there were three days fighting at Lexington. The first day, Price succeeded in forcing the Federals from their entrenchments and from the town; the next day a stampede took place among the Federal horses, which forced the Federal troops to retreat, and they got into a corner where there was no water, and on the 3d day they were compelled to surrender.

This is the Federal account—whether true or not, we will not vouch. The probability is, that it understates the success of the Missourians.

DEARTH OF NEWS.—We do not mean by this caption that nothing whatever is stirring in the way of news, but that there is a scarcity amounting almost to a famine of any public intelligence of a reliable character. We daily have a budget of trashy stuff in the shape of flying rumors, which serve to create a momentary excitement, acting upon the body politic in a way similar to that in which certain stimulants act upon the natural body when in a drooping state. They no sooner, however, die away than they are succeeded by a fresh batch equally lively and ephemeral, and thus the community is enabled to escape the pangs of ennui, and to preserve a tolerable amount of animation. The hundred-tongued Deciever is doing at present a very active business. Truth so rarely tells her tale that people begin to be impressed with the idea that she has fled to parts unknown, and left the field entirely to Fiction.

Petersburg Express, 27th. RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—The Cabinet is now in session. Wide disagreements are known to exist among the members as to the future conduct of the war. Mr Benjamin, whom President Davis has appointed Secretary of War, ad interim, is understood to be a strong advocate of a purely defensive policy. Others in the Cabinet, however, are for a vigorous and instantaneous aggressive movement.

The naval preparations at the North are represented to be on the grandest scale. The expeditions against the Southern coast are said to sail in about one week from this time. It is generally believed here that the points threatened are Brunswick, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

A well informed gentleman just arrived here, and who is recently from New York, gives it as his decided opinion, founded upon facts and communications well understood by interested circles at the North, that Yankee proprietors of extensive interests in the neighborhood of Brunswick, Ga., have succeeded in inducing Lincoln to fit out a large and extensive expedition, comprising about 20,000 men, with a view of taking Brunswick. It is further contemplated to establish a navy yard there, to open a port for the shipment of stolen cotton, naval stores and live oak, and to fortify the place as a base for future operations.

Sagacious men here think there is much reason to believe this statement, especially as it is known that the Lincoln Government is controlled by schemers and speculators.

A lady who arrived here to-day from Baltimore reports that the Exchange, South and Republican, the States Rights papers of that city, have been suppressed, and that the Sun is soon expected to share their fate.

THE CABINET.—We clip the following from the Richmond Examiner, of the 25th:

We are satisfied that the statement of a divergence of views among the members of the Government upon the mode of prosecuting the war, is entirely incorrect.

FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.—Capt. John Robertson, of the Hurst Detachment, of Union county, who came from Charleston, S. C., yesterday, informs us that there was an engagement at Barboursville, on Thursday, between 1,800 Lincolnists encamped there, and 200 Confederate troops, who advanced upon them from Cumberland Ford. The Confederate troops consisted of a portion of Col. Battle's regiment and two companies of cavalry—Captain Simpson's and Capt. Plumlee's. The Lincolnists were utterly routed, and we took 400 stand of arms, besides other equipments. The Confederate troops now have possession of Barboursville. The loss on our side was two killed—Lieut. Powell, of Hawkins county, and a private, name unknown. The loss on the other side has not been ascertained.

—Knoxville Register, 21st.

On some of the lines of the Potomac the pickets of the two forces are said to be within three and four hundred yards of each other. The diversions of such close neighborhood are various. Occasionally one of the enemy will show himself, and his presence be welcomed by a shot. There are constant exchanges of shouts. You frequently hear a Yankee cry out, "d—d rebels," to which our men reply, with a shout, "Bull Run." On one or two occasions the pickets have met, exchanged courtesies, and taken a drink together.

Richmond Examiner.

RECRUITING AT THE NORTH.—A gentleman recently from New York informs us that the recruiting in that city proceeds slowly and that a draft will probably have to be resorted to. The lawfulness of this draft, under the theory that the South is a rebellious district of the United States, is disputed by some lawyers, but law being obsolete in the United States, and Lincolnism being supreme the draft will go on. Out informant thinks that while parties interested in army contracts are eager to fire the popular heart, yet Manassas gave it such a smoking, it does not burn rapidly. "On to Richmond," however, is still believed practically, but not by the Manassas route. Our informant anticipates scenes of great misery and riot in New York this winter.

Richmond Dispatch. GEN. LYON KILLED BY A DARKEY.—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Times contains the following relation to the death of Gen. Lyon, at the battle of Oak Hill, in Missouri:

A negro man, body servant to Capt. John Griffith, of the gallant Third, was in the hottest of the fight, at Oak Hill, and fought in the last charge like a tiger. He claims to have killed Gen. Lyon! He says he shot a man in the breast, that was on a large gray horse, and was waving his hat, and he saw him fall. This it is very probable that the Abolition Lyon fell by the hands of a darkey.

CONVICTED.—The Chester Standard says that the trial of Catawba and Selma for the murder of Mrs. Robinson was held at the School House near Maj. Boyd's Store, which resulted in their being sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of October.

A FAMILY OF NOBLEMEN.—David Allen of Cleveland County, N. C., a very worthy old gentleman, has ten sons in the service of the Confederate States. The old gentleman is in very indigent circumstances, but is rich in the right sort of material for the present crisis.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

As an item of interest (says the Raleigh State Journal) we have taken the trouble to copy from the official report of the Military Secretary to the Governor, a condensed statement of the money expended on account of the war by North Carolina, including the purchase of arms by the late Gov. Ellis, from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 20th of September, together with a tabular statement of the amounts expended for the various branches of the service.

There appears to be a large amount in the hands of disbursing agents; but it is known that the larger part of this sum has been disbursed but the accounts had not come in to be audited.

Table showing expenses from the Treasury for January to September, including items like February and March, April, May, June, July, August, and September.

Table showing amounts expended by different Departments, including Ordnance, Pay of troops, Quartermaster's Dept, Subsistence, Naval expenditures, Contingent expenses, and Coast Defences.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The Richmond correspondent of the N. Orleans Crescent writes:

An important and startling discovery has been brought to light within the past few days, which must eventually, if the perpetrators cannot be ferreted out, end in our discomfiture, if not in a crushing defeat. Traitors have been discovered in high places. The New York Times has published a full and correct list of all our forces in the field, with their disposition; giving the names of the various regiments, with the States from which they have been contributed; their numbers, also that of battalions and independent companies, with the names of the Colonels, their locality, the brigades to which they are attached, including those in Missouri, Tennessee and the Kentucky Brigade; not omitting the regiment commanded by Col. Mandeville Marigny, giving the date of its arrival in Richmond, the place of encampment, correctly spelling the Colonel's name, which is a hazardous experiment to those unfamiliar with the spelling of French names; also adding the information, "composed of French Creoles." This information could have been only obtained from the books in the War Office. The Administration are not only perplexed but startled at this discovery.

Congress has taken the matter in hand, and, conjointly with those high in authority, are giving the subject a close and thorough investigation. The excitement, as a matter of course, is unusually intense. It is known that in the clerical forces, divided amongst the various departments, favorites of Northern birth, who were known to be competent clerks, from long service in Washington, have been invited to accept places in the bureaus; and there is not a doubt entertained but that this information has been supplied from some person who has free and unsuspected access to the books and papers of the Adjutant-General's office. Suspicion has attached itself to sundry individuals, and if the investigation can fasten it on the guilty parties, a drama will be enacted at Richmond which must exercise a wholesome influence for the future on all traitors.

Somebody about Richmond deserves to be hung.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ARMENAL AND ARMOY.

A friend puts us in possession of some interesting details relating to this important establishment, the force at which is now engaged in altering old flint-lock guns (of which there are several thousands), to percussion, making very efficient weapons. Where they cannot be altered to advantage they are overhauled and repaired. Furnished with new flints they make a very good service gun. Some of Hall's breach-loading rifles have been altered to carbines, and they make an excellent gun for cavalry service. Although the first breach-loading gun made, they are about as good as most weapons of that kind now in use on the continent. Capt. Hall, the inventor, had charge of the rifle factory at Harper's Ferry for many years. There are also a number of flint lock pistols to be altered to percussion.

The manufacture of new arms has not yet been commenced. They are preparing for it, and hope to be ready by the time the new steam engines are received from Richmond, which will be in two months. They are being built by Messrs. Talbot & Bro., of Richmond, Va. The large house originally intended for a lumber house, is to be the rifle factory. There is now a large force engaged in building an addition to it, with two wings, which will make it commodious enough for the reception of all the machinery. They will also build a house for the reception of the engines and boilers. Everything connected with the Army works smoothly. —Wilkinson Journal.

THE COTTON CROP.—The New Orleans Price Current of the 14th ult., in its remarks on the market, says of the cotton crop:

Operations in our leading staple are still on an extremely limited scale, but there are speculators in market who would operate to a fair extent, considering our scant supply, if factors would accept their offers. The receipts of new crop are barely sufficient moment to moment. The demand we have referred to, applies to old, which can be covered by insurance, while underwriters refuse to take risks on new. Planters appear to be firm in their determination to withhold their crops until the blockade shall be removed, a course in which they are acting in harmony with the advice and wishes of their friends in this city.

The accounts with regard to the growing crop are still highly discouraging, the more so, because they come from nearly every part of the cotton growing region; but if we should not be disappointed in the hopes inspired by the present prospect of settled weather, the yield may yet prove more liberal than at present anticipated. With the most favorable result, however, we cannot expect a supply that will more than meet the British and European demand, without taking into consideration what may be obtained directly, in case of peace, or indirectly, should the war continue, by manufacturers in the United States.

SEIZURE OF GOODS.—A number of boxes, containing Shoes and Provisions, were seized at the Depot in this town, on Thursday last, on their way to Virginia, the property of speculators. This is in compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, which forbids the transportation of such articles beyond the limits of North Carolina.

SEQUESTRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, RICHMOND, 12th September, 1861. Instructions to Receivers under the Act entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the Indemnity of Citizens of the Confederate States, and Persons aiding the same in the existing War against the United States"—Approved 30th August, 1861.

I. The following persons are subject to the operation of the law as Alien Enemies: 1st. All citizens of the United States, except citizens or residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory South of Kansas.

2d. All persons who have a domicile within the States with which the Government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not: Thus the subjects of Great Britain, France or other neutral nations, who have a domicile, or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war with this Confederacy, are Alien Enemies under the law.

3d. All such citizens or residents of the States or Territories of Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, and of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and of the Indian Territory South of Kansas, and of the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

II. Immediately after taking your oath of office, you will take possession of all the property of every nature and kind whatsoever within your District belonging to Alien Enemies as above defined.

III. You will forthwith apply to the clerk of the court for writs or garnishment under the 8th section of the law, and will propound to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. These interrogatories you will propound to the following persons, viz:

1st. All attorneys and Counsellors practicing law within your District.

2d. The presidents and Cashiers of all Banks, and principal administrative officers of all Railroads and other corporations within your District.

3d. All Agents of Foreign Corporations, Insurance Agents, Commission Merchants engaged in foreign trade, Agents of Foreign Mercantile Houses, Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Assignees and Syndics of Insolvent Estates, Trustees, and generally all persons who are known to do business as Agents for others.

IV. In the first week of each month you will exhibit to the Judge a statement showing the whole amount of money in your hands as Receiver, and deposit the same for safe keeping, in such bank or other depository as may be selected for that purpose by the Judge—reserving only such amount as may be required for immediate necessary expenditure in the discharge of your duties as Receivers.

V. You are strictly prohibited from making personal use in any manner whatever, or investing in any kind of property, or loaning with or without interest, or exchanging for other funds, without leave of the court, any money or funds of any kind received by you in your official capacity.

VI. You are prohibited from employing, except at your own personal expense, any attorney or Counsellor to aid you in the discharge of your duties, other than the District Attorney of the Confederate States for your District; and you are instructed to invoke his aid under the 9th section of the law, in all matters of litigation that may arise under the law.

VII. You will take special care to avoid the loss or deterioration of all personal property perishable in its nature, by applying for the sale thereof under the provisions of the 12th section of the law.

VIII. You will keep an account, showing exactly all sums received by you as allowances of compensation under the 15th section of the law, setting forth the date and amount of each receipt of such sums; and as soon as the amount received by you in any one year, shall reach the sum of five thousand dollars, you will pay over to the Assistant Treasurer of the Confederate States most convenient to your domicile, all further sums allowed you as compensation, taking duplicate receipts thereof, one to be retained as a voucher by yourself, and the other to be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury.

IX. Whenever, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any property, rights, or credits of an Alien Enemy, has wilfully failed to give you information of the same, you will immediately report the fact to the District Attorney for your District, to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the 3d section of the law.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Attorney-General.

The following interrogatories to garnishees have been prepared for your use, together with a note annexed for the information of the garnishee:

1. Have you now, or have you had in your possession, or under your control, since the twenty-first day of May last (1861), and if you, at what time, any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed or enjoyed for or by an Alien Enemy; or in or to which any Alien Enemy had, and when, since that time, any right, title or interest, either directly or indirectly?

2. If you answer any part of the foregoing interrogatory in the affirmative, then set forth specifically and particularly a description of such property, right, title, credit or interest, and if you have disposed of the whole or any part thereof, then state when you made such disposition, and to whom, and where such property now is and by whom held?

3. Were you, since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, and at what time, indebted, either directly, or indirectly to any Alien Enemy or Alien Enemies? If yes, state the amount of such indebtedness; if one, and of each indebtedness, if more than one: Give the name or names of the creditor or creditors, and the place or places of residence, and state whether, and to what extent, such debt or debts have been discharged, and also the time and manner of the discharge.

4. Do you know of any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, or any right or interest held, owned, possessed or enjoyed directly, or indirectly, by for one or more Alien Enemies since the 21st day of May, 1861, or in or to which any one or more Alien Enemies had since that time any claim, title, or interest, direct or indirect? If yes, set forth specifically and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and residence of the holder, debtor, trustee, or agent.

5. State all else that you know which may aid

in carrying into full effect the Sequestration Act of the 30th August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if therunto specially interrogated.

NOTE.—The garnishee in the foregoing interrogatories is specially warned, that the Sequestration Act makes it the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories.—[Act of 30th August, 1861, section 2.]

And if any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any property or interest therein of or for any Alien Enemy, shall fail speedily to inform the Receiver of the same, and to render him an account of such property or interest, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be fined a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months, and be liable to pay besides to the Confederate States double the value of the property or interest of the Alien Enemy so held or subject to his control.

The Attorney General has also prescribed the following rule of practice for the Courts by virtue of the authority vested in him under the 16th section of the law.

RULE. Garnishees, to whom written or printed interrogatories are addressed, may make their appearance by filing written answers, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or other competent officer, unless specially ordered by the Court to appear in person.

RECEIVERS UNDER THE SEQUESTRATION ACT.

We clip from an advertisement which appears in the Goldsboro Tribune of 24th ult., the following appointments as ordered by the Court of the Confederate States for District of Pamlico, in the District of North Carolina.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed Receivers under the Sequestration Act, who upon giving bond and qualifying according to law, are authorized to act in their several Districts:

1. F. H. Carson, of Polk county, for the counties of Cleveland and Burke, and the counties lying west of the said counties.

2. David Shenck, of Lincoln, for the counties of Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Mecklenburg and Iredell.

3. John W. Cunningham, of Person county, for the counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Rockingham and Guilford.

4. J. L. Holmes, of New Hanover county, for the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

5. A. M. McCoy, of Sampson county, for the counties of Wayne, Duplin Sampson and Johnston.

6. Edward Conningland, of Halifax county, for the counties of Halifax, Granville, Warren and Franklin.

7. B. B. Barron, of Edgecombe county, for the counties of Edgecombe, Greene, Wilson and Nash.

8. Henry B. Short, of Washington county, for the counties of Martin, Washington, Bertie and Tyrrell.

9. B. M. Selby, of Beaufort county, for the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt and Lenoir.

10. C. V. White, of Cabarrus county, for the counties of Cabarrus, Union, Anson and Stanley.

11. W. W. Peebles, of Northampton county, for the counties of Northampton, Hertford, Gates and Chowan.

12. H. C. Jones, of Craven county, for the counties of Craven, Carteret, Onslow and Jones.

13. John Manning, Jr., of Chatham county, for the counties of Chatham, Moore, Randolph and Montgomery.

LIEUT. COL. YOUNG.—The Ladies of the "Soldiers' Relief Association," were favored with an address from this patriotic gentleman on last Friday morning. It was cheering to learn from him that our sick and wounded soldiers were receiving all the attention necessary for their comfort from the Ladies of Virginia. It is to be hoped that Col. Young with receive, speedily, his winter supply of clothing for the 4th Regiment. We learn that his arrangements are nearly completed.—Salisbury Watchman.

HOME MADE MATCHES.—Mr Henry Moore, of this place, has presented us with a box of home made safety matches. They are decidedly superior, both in appearance and utility, to those heretofore obtained from Yankeeedom. You are not compelled to try a half dozen of these matches before obtaining a light—each of them burns beautifully. Mr Moore is prepared to fill all orders.—Salisbury Banner.

NEGRO FOR SALE.

I will sell for cash at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday the 9th of November next, a Negro Boy named JIM. He is to be sold as a runaway to satisfy jail fees, &c., as the law directs. He says that he is the property of John Wright, and is about 22 years of age.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

DUES WANTED.

The Book Accounts of J. A. FOX, and also those of J. M. LITTLE, contracted in the Foundry business, are in my hands for settlement and collection. No one else has authority in the latter case. Those interested will act wisely to heed this notice before the 10th of October proximo.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, Attorney.

Sardis Academy,

SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF CHARLOTTE. The Second Session in this Institution will open the first Monday in October next.

Terms Per Session of 21 weeks: Primary Branches - - - \$6 00 English Grammar, Geography, &c. - - 10 00 Classics and Mathematics - - - 10 00 Boarding can be obtained in the best families at from \$7 to \$8 per month. No deduction made except at the option of the Principal.

E. C. KUYKENDAL.

Teachers' Examination.

Persons who desire to teach in the Public Schools in Mecklenburg county, will please appear at ten o'clock A. M., of Saturday, the 5th of October, 1861, at the office of the Superintendent in the Court-House.

JOHN P. ROSS, Sup't. M. D. JOHNSTON, Com. E. NYE HUTCHISON, 3d.

W. C. & R. RAILROAD CO. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordford Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Charlotte on the 23d day of the month of October next, the same being the 23d day of the month of County Agents unable to attend would not fail to have the County Stock Certificate sent by proxy to insure a quorum. This is the more necessary as very many of our Stockholders have entered the army and will be necessarily absent.

RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—The Potomac is at low stage to the enemy. An engagement took place to-day which proved the fact. Two of the United States war vessels (names unknown) attempted to pass down the river. When they came opposite to Evansport, where our heaviest batteries were planted, a tremendous fire from our Dahlgren guns was suddenly opened upon them. Both vessels were disabled at the first discharge, and put back as quickly as possible. Our batteries along the whole line of the lower Potomac are now complete. The enemy must attack them, so that some heavy fighting must be looked for in a few days.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—About one thousand Yankee prisoners have passed through Goldsboro within a week, on their way to Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans.

The Fort Smith Times says that there are salt springs in the Cherokee Nation, where the water runs out of the ground in sufficient quantities to manufacture salt enough to supply all the Confederate States. There are other springs of like character in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BROWN.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Leather, Calf-Skins and Shoe-Findings, CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 26, 1861.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

Charlotte, N. C. ARE receiving a choice stock of Boots and Shoes of the best quality (warranted) which they will sell at

LOW PRICES FOR CASH. March 26th, 1861.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

I understand that a misapprehension prevails in the county to the effect that I have attached myself to Capt. Bren's Artillery Company and have abandoned the idea of raising one myself. This I desire to state in a mistake. I desire to raise for immediate service an infantry company of twelve months' men. A list may be found at the store of Fullings & Springs, where I will gladly receive the names of the brave men who may wish to go with me to drive the enemy from the sacred soil of our beloved State or expel them from our sister State of Virginia.

W. R. MYERS. Sept 16, 1861

NOTICE.

THE TREASURER'S OFFICE, A. T. & O. R. R. CO., Charlotte, N. C., September 16, 1861. The FIFTH installment of the capital stock in the A. T. & O. R. R. Co., subscribed in the town of Statesville, is due and payable on the 5th October next.

The SEVENTH installment of the stock subscribed at Mount Mourne, Iredell co., and the EIGHTH installment of all stock subscribed in Mecklenburg county, is due and payable on the 21st October next.

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

M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer. 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 great dividend paying stock, and a promise of perpetual relief from Black Republican rule, for your money.

JOHN WALKER, JOHN A. YOUNG, W. R. MYERS, } Commissioners. JOS. H. WILSON