

THE WAR IN EASTERN N. CAROLINA. Capture of the Federal Transport Steamer Fanny.

C. S. STEAMER RALEIGH, Oct. 24, 1861. To the Editors of the Raleigh Journal: Dear friends,—I am happy to write you this morning that we have taken a prize. We took it last night just before sunset. It proved to be the U. S. steamer Fanny, just from Hatteras. There were two of our vessels engaged, viz: the steamers Curlew and Raleigh. The steamer seemed to be a store ship for the U. S. squadron. They had a great amount of clothing on board, such as great coats, shoes, blankets, &c. I think myself the boat and cargo is worth near \$100,000. We took 45 prisoners. No person killed or wounded on either side.

Further Particulars. NORFOLK, Oct. 5.—The reported capture of the Federal steamer Fanny is confirmed. She was bound to Chickamaoak Beach, which is occupied by the Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. The Fanny is a steam propelled of about two hundred and fifty tons burthen, and was employed by the Yankee forces in the late attack on Hatteras.

At the time of her capture, the Fanny had on board 47 men, two officers and a large quantity of stores. She was pursued by the Confederate armed steamers Raleigh, Curlew and Junaluski, and after firing about forty rounds, she hoisted the white flag. Nobody hurt on either side.

The Fanny had a large amount of stores, small arms and ammunition on board. Some forty prisoners were taken, and among them seven of Pica-yune Butler's "contrabands"—negroes.

The Fanny carried two twenty-four pounders, rifled cannon, and our steamers thirty-two pounders. The Fanny's shot fell a half mile short, while those from the Confederate steamers struck all around the Yankee craft.

After capturing the Fanny, the Confederate expedition returned to Roanoke Island to prepare for an attack on the Federals at Chickamaoak Beach, twenty-five miles North of Hatteras.

The prisoners taken on the Fanny report 500 troops at Hatteras, and say that Hatteras is a perfect failure; that during the late gale, the tide was some three or four feet over the place.

The steamer Fanny (Butler's flag ship) and cargo, are valued at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars, including 75,000 cartridges and 25,000 percussion caps.

YANKEE ENCAMPMENT AT CHICKAMAOK, N. C., BROKEN UP AND DISPERSED.

Entire Camp Equipage Captured. From an extra issued from the office of the Norfolk Day Book, we find the following particulars:

The steamer Junaluski, Capt. Slacum, arrived here from Roanoke Island. Capt. Slacum brings us a full confirmation of the news we published in regard to the Chickamaoak expedition, and the breaking up of the enemy's camp at that place, together with additional particulars.

The expedition for this purpose left Roanoke Island on Thursday, at midnight, and consisted of the steamers Curlew, the flag-ship of Commodore Lynch, Raleigh, Fanny, and Junaluski, and the transports Empire and Cotton Plant, with detachments of the Third Georgia and North Carolina Regiments.

They arrived off Chickamaoak at 7 o'clock in the morning, and commenced landing the Georgia regiment, under cover of the guns of the fleet, which laid too far from the shore, and not in a position to prevent the Yankees from retreating.

The 20th Indiana regiment was drawn up on shore, preparatory to giving our force battle, probably to frighten them off, but seeing the determined action of our forces towards landing, the cowardly whelps took to their heels down towards Hatteras, leaving everything, even their private wardrobes, papers, &c. This example of gallantry was set them by their Colonel, who put spurs to his horse and was the swiftest of the whole pack.

Our entire fleet, except the transport Cotton Plant, then moved their position to Hatteras Light-House, in order to intercept the retreat of the Yankees; but it coming up dark before they could commence landing, and the want of sufficient boats to make an expeditious landing, the Yankees made their escape to the fort at Hatteras.

The Georgia troops, from the Cotton Plant, having effected a landing, put down the beach in pursuit of the flying Yankees, but they being entirely too foot of foot for them, escaped to Hatteras Light-House, where they were reinforced.

At the time of the retreat of the Yankees, had it been high tide, they would not have escaped, as the sand was of such a nature as to utterly preclude the possibility of running, save below the high water mark. Our men had to drag their field howitzers through this sand twelve miles, that is, from Chickamaoak to Hatteras light; and during the chase one member of the Georgia regiment died from exhaustion in pursuing the Yankees. His remains were brought to this city by the Junaluski.

A Sergeant-Major, of the Indiana regiment, shot the horse of Col. Wright, of the Georgia regiment, from under him, which appeared to be the only evidence of bravery evinced by the whole party. Col. Wright captured this man, and for his bravery treated him very courteously.

On Saturday morning, the Federal steamer Monticello appeared off the position at which our forces had encamped for the night and shelled the beach.

Our forces captured a large barrel built for the New York Zouaves;—she will carry one hundred men, and is intended for landing troops on the coast,—together with forty prisoners, all the camp equipage, tents and provisions for ten days. They even left their private baggage.

The steamer Raleigh went into Kennekeet to examine some vessels supposed to be full of provisions, but were found to be empty. On her appearance in that direction, a Federal steamer, loaded down with men, emerged from Hatteras Inlet with the purpose of giving the Raleigh battle; but their nerve failed them on seeing the determined disposition of the Raleigh to give them battle; so they turned tail and ran back under the protection of Hatteras Inlet.

The occupation of "Live Oak Camp," the name of their encampment at Chickamaoak Beach, was for the avowed purpose of attacking Roanoke Island; Hatteras Inlet being too far from the Island for a successful sortie.

These Yankee troops had not been long from Cokeysville, Md., as letters found in their possession are directed to that point, and are of a very late date.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. Capt. Carrville, of the Carrville Guards, Third Georgia Regiment, gives us the following statement:

Col. Wright left Camp Georgia, Roanoke Island, on Thursday night, arrived at Chickamaoak on Friday, in the steamers. Col. Wright made the attack on the Federals at 9 o'clock in the morning by firing shell from two 12-pound howitzers from on board transport Cotton Plant,

when about one mile from the shore. As soon as the Colonel opened fire on them, they began to retreat. The howitzers were commanded by Lieut. J. R. Sturges, with 40 men. When the Colonel saw they were about to retreat, he embarked the guns of his three companies on board of a flat-boat, for the purpose of effecting a landing and putting chase after them. Company B, commanded by Captain Nesbitt, Company E, commanded by Captain Griffin, and Company N, commanded by Captain Jones, were landed immediately, leaving the remaining portion of the 3d Georgia Regiment, some four or five miles in the rear, on board the other vessels of the fleet. The three companies that landed consisted of 210 men, while the enemy, from their muster rolls were about 1200 strong.

When the Colonel landed he had signalled the remaining portion of the Georgia 3d to advance, and when near shore they commenced embarking in their flat-boats. Col. Wright took one of his howitzers ashore with him, leaving the other on board the Cotton Plant, under command of Captain Carrville, to cover his landing.

After the three companies had effected a safe landing, the other howitzer was then brought on shore, and they then commenced the pursuit of the flying Yankees, and were joined by each company of the remaining portion of the Georgia regiment as fast as they effected a landing. The two howitzers and ammunition were dragged through the deep sand by the men during the entire pursuit of twenty-five miles, having in the meantime encamped on Friday night at Kinnekeet, a distance of eighteen miles from the starting point. The pursuit was continued early next morning to within one mile of Hatteras light-house.

When about six miles from the starting place, Col. Wright being on horseback and considerably in advance of his command, overtook a party of 13 Yankees, together with their Adjutant. He made a gallant charge on them, when the Adjutant shot his horse, and commenced loading again, when the Colonel grappled up a small Yankee and presented him as a breastwork to ward off the Adjutant's fire. With this he advanced on the Adjutant with his repeater and captured four, including the Adjutant.

As our forces continued to advance they commenced taking prisoners, in all about forty, and killed seven or eight of the flying Hessians.

One of the North Carolina companies landed at the same time as the Georgians, and joined in the pursuit with great bravery; whilst the other portion of the North Carolina regiment was ordered to hasten to the Light-House, just below Kinnekeet, to intercept the retreat of the Federals. Kinnekeet is eight miles above the Light-House, towards Chickamaoak. They were unable to land owing to the shoal water, though they did everything they could to accomplish that object. They got their guns on board the flats and shoved off, but got aground, and even waded in till they found themselves again getting into deep water. They then sent a small boat to take soundings, and found it impossible to land, owing to the peculiar formation of the flats.

Col. Wright continued his pursuit till he found the North Carolina Regiment under Col. Shaw unable to land; and ascertaining that the Yankees had been reinforced by nine hundred men from Hatteras, he withdrew his forces to the position he had occupied the night before. After getting back to this position, the Federal steamer Monticello took up a position about half a mile from the shore and opened fire on them by broadsides, with 11 inch shell, and continued to shell them for five hours, without injury to any one except a slight bruise on one man's leg, who fell down in endeavoring to dodge a ball which rolled over his leg, and a slight scratch on another's face, from the explosion of a shell.

During the shelling, a great portion of the Georgia forces retired back to the enemy's vacated camp, and finally the balance succeeded in embarking on board our steamers, which had now got in the neighborhood. They embarked their two howitzers with them on board the Curlew, from this point.

The Cotton Plant, under orders from Com. Lynch, now ran up to Chickamaoak, and took on board the entire forces which had got back to this point, together with the enemy's entire camp equipage, consisting of 300 tents, cartridge boxes, haversacks, canteens, cooking utensils, provisions, &c., together with their private wardrobe, which they were in too great haste to take with them. The entire expedition then returned to Roanoke Island, where they arrived on Sunday night at 12 o'clock.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

As an evidence, at once of the zeal and the patriotic liberality of the Southern people, we append the following list of contributions for our army, which reached Richmond in one day, from the various sources indicated in the residences of the donors. From Col. J. B. Jones, the capable and urbane Chief of the Pass-post Office, we learn that the contributions recorded below, is a fair average of similar donations received daily for the past thirty days:

Rev. Mr. Purify, \$150 worth of medical and other stores for the First Regiment North Carolina State troops.

R. L. Steele, \$200 worth stores, and \$536 in money for the 15th North Carolina troops.

George Stewart, \$200 worth of clothing and stores for the 4th Georgia Regiment.

B. L. Waddle, \$1500 worth of clothing for the 11th Alabama regiment.

J. H. White and others, \$3,500 worth of clothing for the 6th North Carolina regiment. [This contribution is from Gaston and Lincoln counties.]

Capt. Waddle and others, \$5,000 worth of clothing for the 20th Georgia regiment.

J. C. Blocker and T. B. Love, of North Carolina, \$1,000 worth of clothing, stores, and \$371 in cash, for the 14th North Carolina regiment.

Col. Byrd, for the 8th Virginia regiment, \$500 worth of clothing and stores.

D. F. A. Bates, of Alabama, \$500 worth of clothing and stores for the Alabama regiments.

J. B. Clark and J. W. Gaylord, of North Carolina, \$400 worth of clothing, &c., for the 3d North Carolina regiment.

Mr. Campbell, of Georgia, \$10,000 worth of clothing, &c., for the various Georgia Regiments.

Mr. Galt, in behalf of the people of his section for Georgia Regiments, \$10,000 worth of clothing, &c.

J. W. Hull, \$300 worth of clothing, &c.; for the 5th and 11th Alabama regiments.

M. A. Mansby, \$194 worth of clothing, &c., for the 8th Georgia Regiment.

Dr. J. H. Montgomery, \$100 worth of clothing, &c., for the 13th North Carolina Regiment.

Mr. McKenzie, and his party, \$2,000 worth of clothing, &c., to the 4th Regiment North Carolina State troops.

T. S. Wood, \$800 worth of clothing for the 4th North Carolina State troops—Total value of contributions \$48,051.—Richmond Enquirer.

We suppose the communities made up the above mentioned donations, and the gentlemen named delivered them.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

MOBILE, October 9.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated at Pensacola, Florida, 9th, says that one thousand Confederates, under command of General Anderson, crossed the Bay last night, and landed at Santa Rosa Island at 2 o'clock in the morning and stormed the camp of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, burning and destroying every building except the hospital; also immense quantities of rations, stores and equipments, spiked the cannon and effected a total destruction of the camp. The loss of the Confederates was forty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was very great.

Our force engaged was composed of three companies of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, fourteen members of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, a detachment of Mississippians, a detachment of Georgians under Lieutenants Halton and Nelms, two hundred Alabamians, and a detachment of Navy officers and marines, under Capt. Brent. Major Vodge, of the United States Army, is one among the numerous prisoners in our hands. Lieut. Slaughter of the Mobile Continentals, was captured while carrying a flag of truce, but released.

THE CAMEL IN TEXAS.

The power of endurance of the camels introduced into Texas was very severely tested during the past summer, by Captain W. H. Echols, of the Artillery Engineers, who started with them the latter part of June to make a reconnaissance in North-Western Texas. The country through which they had to travel was exceedingly rough, rocky and hilly, and destitute of water for long distances. The grass was all dried up, so that there was no forage for the animals. All the water for the party, both men and beasts, had to be carried on the backs of the camels and mules. Some of the hills traversed were so steep that the camels had to resort to the feat of walking on their knees, to prevent their loads from falling.

No water was met with after leaving the river Peecos, a brackish stream, on the 29th of June, until the 4th of July, after a journey of 137 miles through the barren and difficult country above described. Owing to the supply of water falling short, the camels did not have a drop all this time—during six days; the mules were allowed none after the 1st of July; and the men composing the expedition were put on short allowance, and on the morning of the last day there were but two swallows of water for each man. All suffered terribly from thirst. The strength of both men and animals failed. Goods were abandoned, because the animals could not carry them, and some of the mules broke down entirely and were left in the rear, while several of the men were sick, and declared they must give up before they reached the stream which saved the whole party from the horrible fate which stared them in the face.

Being warned of the consequences, however the latter prevailed. The animals would go to the water casks, draw out the bung with their teeth, and gnaw at the bung holes. The mercury stood at 100 degrees in the shade. The last day but one the camels bellowed continually, owing probably to their sufferings from thirst, still they bore the hardships and fatigue of the terrible march well. On the day that water was discovered, the camels manifested a knowledge of the nearness of water ten miles before they reached it, by increasing their speed so that they had to be held back. The water reached was the head of San Francisco creek, at Camel's Hump mountain. The next day camels were sent back with water for the abandoned mules. One of the mules in camp died, and the rest looked badly. Several of the men were sick. It appears, then, that the camels have fully vindicated their reputation for endurance and usefulness in their new home. The mules, also, held out remarkably well, but water was dealt out to them for two days after the camels got their last drink at Peecos.

MILITARY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Fayetteville, near Yorktown, Va., on motion Capt. C. M. Avery was called to the chair, and Lieut. R. Mallett appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to take the sense of the Officers of this Regiment relative to the change of our title. On motion of Mr. Thigpen, Capt. R. J. Ashe, W. W. McDowell and Lt. B. R. Juske were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee withdrew, and in a short time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Richmond Dispatch and Examiner, the N. C. State papers, and the Charleston Mercury, for publication:

Whereas, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1861, to our surprise and mortification, an order from Col. J. G. Martin, Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina, was read, directing that this Regiment should in the future be known as the 19th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers; Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That having been the first Regiment from North Carolina to enter the State of Virginia; that the first Regiment from any State to meet and repulse the invader; the first Regiment to receive the approbation of our countrymen by resolutions of their National and State councils; that having been entrusted by the people of North Carolina with a Flag, upon whose folds is inscribed "The First Regiment of North Carolina," by the hands of our countrywomen; and that having been exposed to the dangers of battle and endured the hardships of camp, in this our only campaign as the First Regiment, we do hereby enter, in behalf of those whose graves may be seen, humble though they may be, in sight of their trials and labors; in the name of those whose embled health attests their patience and fortitude; and in the name of those who yet live, proud of their appellation and of the associations of which it reminds them, our most earnest protest against this change.

Resolved, That we have shown by all of our actions since the call for Volunteers, our earnest desire to promote the good of the cause, and that while we are still willing to make further sacrifices for the same purpose, we are not willing to surrender our name to minister to the caprice of any one, or to subvert the convenience of a few Office Clerks, and that we will never submit to such an imposition until we have exhausted every means of redress, consistent with our efficiency and character.

R. MALLETT, Sec'y. We learn that the Regiment will stand No. 1, as heretofore, according to a late Legislative Act.

SALT.—The Wilmington Journal says that Messrs Wilkinson and Morse are making 12 bushels of excellent salt a day on Wrightville Sound, employing 4 hands, 2 by day and 2 by night, and that they are selling it at \$1.50 a bushel. We would suppose that \$4.50 a day to each hand would tempt others, even if patriotism fail to do so, to engage in the same sort of manufacture.

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Harpers' Weekly, a New York paper well known in the South, gives the following as the plan of the autumn and winter campaign of the Federals:

We believe we may say that the plan of the Autumn and Winter campaign has been determined, and that the leading Generals are apprised of the parts they are to play in it. It involves operations of so extensive a character as to be without parallel in history, and to be morally certain of effecting their object—the suppression of the rebellion before next Spring.

The plan presumes that the rebels will remain inactive at their present posts. Should Gen. Beauregard attack Washington, a change in the programme might be the result, as it is confidently anticipated that he would meet with an overwhelming defeat, which would probably precipitate matters.—Again, should Gen. Johnston undertake an aggressive movement against Cairo, the Mississippi expedition might proceed to work more speedily than is now intended. It is not believed, however, that either of these contingencies will occur. At Washington as at Cairo, an attacking force would fight at such an enormous disadvantage that it is not supposed the experienced leaders of the rebel army would wantonly run the risk of a forward movement.

Assuming, then, that the rebels pursue the wisest course, and wait to be attacked in their entrenchments, we have reason to believe that in the first or second week of October, the campaign will be simultaneously commenced on the coast, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, at Manassas, at Harper's Ferry, in Kentucky, on the Mississippi, and in the Western portion of Missouri.

We believe that three naval expeditions are being fitted out in New England and New York. The camps at Hempstead and Scarsdale are to furnish men for two of them; they will recruit 10,000 volunteers in New England. We presume we shall not be far wrong if we predict that these expeditions will be commanded by Generals Butler, Burnside and Lander. Two of them will probably operate on different points of the Southern coast, with view of distracting the attention of the enemy from the line of the Potomac—one, for instance, may effect a landing at or near Port Royal, South Carolina, while the other, reinforced by the garrison at Fort Pickens, may re-open the excellent harbor of Pensacola to the commerce of the world.

It is likely that the third, which will consist of at least 10,000 men, and will be commanded by Gen. Burnside, will operate in the Chesapeake, landing so as on one side to flank the rebel army on the Potomac, while on the other to take Norfolk in the rear, in case the rebels should fall back from Manassas. All of these expeditions will be provided with ample artillery, and the landings effected under cover of heavy naval batteries. Ships, steamers, gunboats and launches are, we believe, being actively prepared for this service.

Simultaneously with the departure of these expeditions, we look for a forward movement on the part of Gen. Banks. A glance at the map will show how Gen. McClellan will co-operate with him. If the enemy resist him in force, McClellan will naturally attack Manassas at once. If he moves on without opposition, the attack will be deferred until he is in a position to take part in it by flanking the enemy. We have an intimation that simultaneously with Gen. Banks' movement, Gen. Sickles will cross the Potomac some twenty miles below Washington, with a view to gain a position between Manassas and Richmond. These details, however, are as yet undetermined; and the intimation is merely a shrewd guess. The main point—that Manassas will be threatened on three sides simultaneously, while a column of Gen. Burnside advances to cut off the retreat of the enemy—may be regarded as pretty certain.

Meanwhile, further west, Gen. Anderson may be expected by the 10th of October to have raised such an army of Kentuckians and East Tennesseans as to keep Tennessee effectually in check, and to co-operate efficiently with Gen. Fremont, who, by this time, will probably have mustered an army sufficient to beat the rebels in a powerful expedition for the descent of the Mississippi. We do not look for naval operations of the first importance on the Mississippi. The fortified points on that river will naturally be assailed by land. Corps d'armee will converge upon them from either shore, and reduce them as Hatteras was reduced, or, when the thing is practicable, with the bayonet. The gun boats will be useful as auxiliaries and the river will prove valuable for the transportation of supplies. But the fighting in the West will be done on land.

If the campaign in that region is to keep pace with that in the east, the rebel forces under Price, or McCulloch, or whoever has succeeded them, which are now in possession of Springfield, Missouri, and the vicinity, must be defeated and driven into Arkansas, or scattered altogether, before October 15. Whether this can be achieved depends upon considerations which are only known to Major General Fremont.

Thus, if our information be correct, the battle will have begun along the whole line, from the Atlantic to Kansas, by the middle of October, and at least two points on the coast will be either in possession of or under bombardment by our forces. It is believed that the whole force will not be less than 350,000 men, exclusive of reserves and Home Guards in Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri; so that at every point attacked we shall outnumber the enemy.

It is not reasonable to believe that the rebel troops from the Gulf States will remain patiently under arms in Virginia while their homes are being assailed from the North.

[The yankees can plan, but they can't succeed.]

DEATH OF HENRY R. SAVAGE.—It is but a few days since we announced the death of the President of the Cape Fear Bank, and we regret to learn that death has taken from the institution another excellent officer and estimable gentleman. Henry R. Savage, Esq., its Cashier, died on the evening of the 3d inst., at Alleghany Springs, Va.

WHEAT COFFEE.—A Virginia lady, who has tried the experiment, writes to the Richmond Dispatch that Wheat is better than rye, or any other article that she has yet tried, for making coffee of excellent flavor. The large full grains are the best. Parch and grind like coffee.

WOULD BE GLAD TO GET BACK.—We learn from Old Point, that many of the negroes who have been captured by the force there, express themselves very anxious to get back to their masters. It is said, and conforms very much to the general opinion in the South, that the Yankees make the severest and most cruel masters to slaves of any people on the face of the globe. The poor deluded wretches that they have induced into their power at the Point, are worked in gangs, under a strict guard, and served worse than the Indians serve their captives. After working hard on the fortifications all day long, with no chance to stop and rest, with a guard standing over them to apply the lash, they are mustered into these miserable quarters and there closely confined. Their fare consists principally of the camp refuse, such stuff as no Southerner would pretend to offer his slave.—Norfolk Day Book.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

The Fall sessions of this ecclesiastical court were held in Lenoir on the 26th, 27th and 28th ult. The sessions were opened on Thursday night by a sermon by the retiring Moderator. After sermon, the Rev. Robt. Burwell was elected Moderator, who presided over the Presbytery during its sessions with dignity and impartiality. The number present as members was about sixty; a rather large number for the Fall meetings.

Besides the ordinary routine, the principal business was the relation of Presbytery to the General Assembly. A committee was raised, early in the sessions on this important matter, and Dr. R. H. Morrison made Chairman. On Friday this committee presented a report in which it was affirmed that in consequence of the action of the last General Assembly enjoying upon us a course which our consciences repudiated, and the hopelessness of redress, it became the solemn duty of Presbytery to sever the relation existing heretofore, and to aid in forming a General Assembly of the Confederate States. In doing this, Presbytery did not disclaim its right to any property of the General Assembly of the U. S., but avows them, as still hers in part. After the passage of this ordinance by a unanimous and cordial vote, the blessing of God was solemnly invoked upon the act; Rev. D. A. Penick, Sen., leading the devotions.

Dr. Morrison and Dr. Chapman, with elders, Dr. Ramsay and Wm. Murdock, were elected Commissioners to attend a General Assembly to convene in Augusta, Ga., on the 4th of Dec. next, or at such time and place as a majority determines. Presbytery expects, notwithstanding the war, to carry on its missionary operations as before. Preliminary steps were taken to the erection of two new houses of worship on Missionary ground—one at Columbus, in Polk county, and another at Shelby, in Cleveland county.

After a harmonious and deeply interesting meeting, Presbytery adjourned on Saturday evening, to meet at Olney Church, Gaston county, on Thursday before the second Sabbath in April, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Upon the whole, this was one of the most interesting and pleasant of Presbyterial meetings. The society of Lenoir is good, and their ability to make a visit to their heartsome village delightful, is great. Their hospitality was cordial, and a regret was often expressed, by members of Presbytery, that the sessions were too short.

The scenery of the town is beautiful and grand. To the east, within four miles is High Brighton Mountain, the favorite of the late Wm. A. Lenoir. To the westward, skirting the horizon, are seen the Grandfather, the Hawk's Bill, Table Rock, and the long dark range of the Black Mountain, terminating in Mitchell's Peak. A sight of these creates a longing to scale their heights and look down from their summit.

OUR REGIMENTS.—The Milton Chronicle inquires whether the 25 North Carolina regiments in the field average 1000 each, or is the aggregate only 20,000? We are assured that the first contains 1403 rank and file, and it is stated that the two which went to Wilmington a few days ago had 1100 each. We have not a doubt that the regiments will average more than 1000. It is a sign of enthusiasm with which North Carolina has gone into the contest, and volunteers do not stop at the minimum number in a company, but almost always exceed the maximum.—Fayetteville Observer.

The State now has 31 Regiments in the field.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Mr. James Young, of South Redell, has done a good deed for the sick soldiers—he has obtained a quantity of Dogwood bark, Bone-set, and Snake-root, which we have forwarded for him to Manassas. He took two negroes and devoted a couple of days in the good work. Let many others go and do likewise.—Statesville Express.

WHO MULLIGAN IS.—"The gallant Mulligan" as the N. Y. Herald styles the commander of the late Yankee army at Lexington, is no less a personage than the notorious rowdy, "Bill Mulligan," who figured so largely in the police court of New York last year. He was sent, we believe, to the Penitentiary for his disturbance of the peace of the city and from that classic abode, he was transferred to the command of a Lincoln column in Missouri.

667.—We are pleased to learn from the Richmond papers that President Davis is now very much recovered from his recent severe indisposition and that nothing stands in the way of his perfect restoration to health but his unceasing attention to public business.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Johnston recently met with a startling accident by the running away of the horses attached to the carriage in which they were taking an airing in the vicinity of Richmond. None of the occupants of the carriage was seriously hurt.

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, HENRY T. CLARK, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1861.

In pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, hindsays and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult. is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor Ex-officio.

Notice to the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North-Carolina.

All Blankets and Clothing which may be received by you can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—and the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office.

October 8, 1861. J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, October 2d, 1861.

Any person or persons who may be desirous of taking contracts for making Clothing for the Army of North-Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office. Goods will be issued to any responsible parties, in quantities sufficient to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be paid for by the State. J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M. October 8, 1861.

BROGANS, BROGANS!

2,000 pairs Negro Brogans, just received, and for sale by JAS. HARTY, Oct. 1, 1861.

SMALL ARMS.—Almost as if by magic, an extensive establishment has sprung into existence in Richmond, where a large number of workmen are employed in repairing and refitting muskets for the use of our army. The shops are owned by the Government of the Confederate States. Within ten days past the machinery has been placed in position, and is now in active operation. Two steam engines (one 35-horse power), furnish the driving force, and from the plans laid down we are satisfied that the establishment will soon be complete in all its departments. We state these facts with a view of giving encouragement to those who may suppose that the Government is not pushing forward vigorously in every respect, with a view to a determined resistance against the foe. A large number of muskets, thrown away by the Yankees in their flight from Manassas, are now undergoing the necessary repairs, and many of them daily leave the hands of the workmen "as good as new." Every citizen who possesses an old gun, for which he has no especial use, would subvert the cause of the South by sending it in to the Ordnance Department.—Richmond Dispatch.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, AND Leather, Calf-Skins and Shoe-Findings, CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 26, 1861.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, Charlotte, N. C.

B. R. SMITH & CO., 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.

SALT BEEF.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Sept. 20, 1861. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, for the delivery of SALT BEEF, according to the following stipulations: The Beef must be from well-fatted Cattle, slaughtered after the 20th of October, and weighing not less than 350 pounds.

The legs