

FROM CHARLESTON

On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock, the Yankee monitors approached close to Fort Sumter...

On Thursday everything was comparatively quiet; only an occasional gun fired.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—Nothing of special interest has transpired since the last dispatch.

CHARLESTON.—The recent heavy bombardment of Sumter, by the fullest force of Yankee iron-clads, six monitors, and the Ironsides, under cover of night...

The Big Guns.—The monster guns which have lately arrived at a Confederate post are described as follows: Length of the gun 16 feet; its diameter at the trunnions is 4 feet and 2 inches; its bore is 13 inches...

EVACUATION OF KNOXVILLE.—The town of Knoxville, Tenn., was evacuated by our troops on Monday, and on Tuesday was occupied by the Yankee forces under Burnside.

The Confederate guerrillas sunk two transports below Natchez recently.

General Price has badly defeated the enemy on White River, Ark., capturing four Yankee Regts.

Trouble in the Yankee Negro Camp.—A gentleman from Port Hudson reports that the negroes have revolted against their Yankee brethren, and that a number of Yankees were killed before they were overcome.

Condition of the Trans-Mississippi Army.—A correspondent of the Selma Mississippi Army, writing from Jacksonport, Ark., speaks thus encouragingly of the present condition of our army in that section:

"The army is in excellent fighting trim. The men are not encumbered with a superabundance of clothing, but they have enough for the season, and are healthy, active and full of confidence."

"On whatever side I look, I see no omen for discouragement, but on the contrary, new grounds of triumph with regard to the ultimate and certain barked. No local or occasional disaster can check the onward progress of our great cause which has sustained by stout hearts, with unceasing vigilance and unflinching faith."

Several public men of Virginia have taken the stump and are addressing mass meetings in various sections. They are arousing the enthusiasm of the people everywhere.

WAR ITEMS

A correspondent of the Raleigh Journal, writing from Kinston, N. C., says: "Four Yankee deserters came in on day before yesterday. One of them talks quite freely concerning the condition of affairs below. He says that one hundred and fifty of the new conscripts or drafted men deserted at Newbern last week...

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—The Yankees are still on the banks of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. They were seen Wednesday cutting away the undergrowth in front of the rifle pits on Scott's Hill, which they occupied when Burnside and Hooker were in Stafford, and it is supposed they again intend to make the Stafford hills bristle with siege guns.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says the main body of Meade's army is massed in three divisions, respectively stationed at Warrenton, Manassas Junction and Centerville. Fifteen thousand infantry of that army were lately sent to Gilmore at Charleston.

The Yankees have appeared in large force on the hills opposite Fredericksburg, their pickets extending down to the river.

THE BATTLE AT THE WHITE SULPHUR.—We learn that the Yankee force which was repulsed by Gen. Jones has retreated to Beverly, in Randolph county, Va. We have the following particulars of the battle, which occurred on the 26th ult.:

The opposing forces met at the point where the Anthony's Creek road enters the White Sulphur or Kanawha Turnpike, near two miles east of the Springs. The Yankees, chiefly cavalry, numbered, it is estimated, 3,000; our own force considerably less. The fight commenced at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Yankees, if anything, had the advantage. The combat continued until dark without a change of position, and was renewed early Thursday, when the enemy, making a fruitless charge, retreated precipitately. Our loss in killed and wounded, 160, the enemy's some 400, including prisoners. The enemy charged our men several times on Wednesday, but were repulsed.

Tory Raid in the Mountains.—Some of the disaffected along the Tennessee line are getting quite bold. We find the following in the Asheville News of the 27th:

"Goldman Bryson, at the head of about 120 disloyal men, made a raid on the town of Murphy, Cherokee county, last Sunday week. They did but little damage to private property, but demolished the jail, and carried off some fifty or sixty guns and considerable ammunition which belonged to the State, and had been sent to Cherokee for the use of the militia. They met with no opposition, there being nobody in town but a few old men, and the women and children."

AFFAIRS IN CHEROKEE.—From a gentleman just from Cherokee county, we learn that a deplorable state of affairs exists in that region. A cavalry force had been in pursuit of Bryson's band, and succeeded in dispersing them—which, to men acquainted with every road and mountain trail, as they are, just amounts to nothing at all. The militia are under arms, but great consternation prevails, and unless something is speedily done, the loyal men will be compelled to leave the county.—Asheville News, Sept. 3.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—The Savannah News says that on Wednesday evening, as the Macon train for that city had approached near Station No. 1, the guard arrested two men upon the suspicion of being horse thieves and of having committed many depredations in various parts of the Confederacy. They last came from Charlotte, N. C. While the train was under full headway one of the men leaped from the cars and made his escape. The other was brought to the city by the guard, and taken care of. Both are represented to have been desperate men, and are believed to be connected with a gang of outlaws.

WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Richmond Sentinel that, Mr. R. G. Morris, after making a tour through that portion of Virginia loyal to the South, finds that notwithstanding the casualties to the wheat crop, that there are in the hands of producers from eight to nine millions of bushels. That after deducting seed wheat and all flour required for the use of the army, there will be wheat enough on hand for the manufacture of seven hundred thousand barrels of flour. This is cheering information for the consumers of flour at home, and we trust will have a tendency to throw the surplus upon the markets at reasonable prices.

ANTI-EXTORTION.—In Mississippi they are organizing "Confederate Societies" for the purpose of taking Confederate bills at par, and selling all products and merchandise without profit at the mere cost of production, until the war is over and our independence is achieved. The idea is not only patriotic, but heroic. Those who set such an example must, by degrees, shame their greedy and short-sighted neighbors into the same course.

NOT EXEMPT.—From General Order No. 1, from the Adjutant-General's office, to be found in this paper, it will be seen that General Order No. 18, dated Aug. 18, exempting the commanding officer of each company of the militia and Adjutant of the regiment, is revoked and these officers are called upon to do duty in common with other citizens.

DESERTERS EXECUTED.—The ten deserters from the 13th N. C. Regt. recently captured in Fluvanna county, Va., the command of Adj. Mallett, who was killed, were executed on Saturday last, in accordance with the verdict of a Court Martial, in the presence of Gen. Johnston's command, army of Northern Virginia.

Georgia Aroused.—The Atlanta Intelligencer says that it has reliable information from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department of that State, that in response to the call made recently by the President upon Gov. Brown for 8,000 troops to be mustered into Confederate service for home defence, up to this time 238 companies have been tendered and accepted, making an aggregate of 15,250 men.

NORTHERN ITEMS

The reported intention of the Mexican Triumvirate to recognize the Confederate States, is continually foreshadowed by the Imperial Press. Recognition will take place as soon as the news reaches Mexico that Maximilian accepts the crown.

The New York Times of the 29th says "Our government ought to make preparations for war with France." It prophesies the belief that Napoleon has secretly concluded or has in progress a treaty with President Davis. The language of the European press and the tone of the Emperor's organ—the Moniteur—indicate clearly enough the purpose of intervention in our affairs.

Reports from Fort Scott, on the 28th August, says the Yankee Gen. Blunt has been defeated in Arkansas with a loss of 390.

Great indignation is felt at the capture of the gun-boats Reliance and Sattelite by the Confederates. The case is to be fully investigated by the Navy Department.

Vermont State elections, which took place on Tuesday, so far as heard from, is largely for Lincoln.

A Washington correspondent of the Herald states in view of a speedy capture of Charleston and the occupation of South Carolina by the Union troops, it is the intention of the Government to place Butler in command of that department as soon as Gilmore and Dahlgren complete their work.

[Rather than submit to brute Butler, the city of Charleston ought to be laid in ashes.]

The Germans of New York held a mass meeting on the 27th, to take measures to test the legality of the Conscription Act. Several committees were appointed and much excitement prevailed. The speakers were loud in their denunciation of what they term the cruel and inhuman measure.

A Yankee correspondent says that, "speaking within bounds," four-fifths of the contrabands within their lines are anxious to return to their masters.

TRIBUTE TO A NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIER.—The following interesting correspondence has been published by Gov. Vance:

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 19th, 1863. His Excellency Z. B. Vance Governor of North Carolina:

SIR—In the action of the 1st of July, near Gettysburg, the Sharpshooters of Brig. Gen. Ramseur's brigade under command of Lieut. F. M. Harney, 14th N. C. Volunteers, dispersed the 150th Pennsylvania Regiment. That gallant officer, with his own hands, wrested the standard from the color bearer of the Pennsylvania Regiment, and soon afterwards fell mortally wounded. Gen. Ramseur, in communicating the above particulars, informed me that it was Harney's last request that the flag should be presented in his name to the President.

The wish of the dying hero has been complied with. The flag is in my possession and will be treasured by me as an honorable memento of the valor and patriotic devotion which the soldiers of North Carolina have displayed on many hard-fought fields.

I have thought it due to the lamented officer, with whose family I have not the advantage of being acquainted, to communicate these circumstances to you, as Chief Magistrate of his State, and to express through you to his State, his comrades and his family, the sincere sympathy I feel with them for the loss of one so worthy of their admiration and esteem.

Such deeds illustrate a people's history, justify a people's pride and sustain a country's cause. I remain, very respectfully and truly yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 28th, 1863. His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States:

SIR—Your letter of the 19th inst. has been received, informing me of the gallant conduct and heroic death of Lt. F. M. Harney, 14th N. C. Troops, on the field of Gettysburg, and asking me to make known to his family your sympathy with them for the loss of one so brave and worthy of their esteem.

I do not know that he has any relatives whatever in North Carolina. He was born in Kentucky and saw some service as a soldier under Gen. Wm. Walker during his campaign in Central America. At the commencement of hostilities, he was residing in the town of Asheville, N. C., pursuing his occupation of carpenter, and joining the company which I had the honor to raise, he was made orderly sergeant, and by good conduct and hard fighting won his way to first lieutenant.

Though without kindred in this, his adopted State, I assure you she will be proud to see him placed on the long list of her heroic dead, and all will welcome his memory among their bravest sons, and mourn him as a noble brother slain for her defence.

I am, very respectfully yours, Z. B. VANCE.

PROGRAMME OF THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT

A year of complete subjugation, confiscation and emancipation decided upon.

Much has been said and written by both Southern and Northern citizens, about the recent Cabinet meetings in Washington, upon the question of the differences between the sections and the basis of a reconstruction. In this meeting, Seward was reported to favor what he styles a liberal and conciliatory policy—the recall of the emancipation proclamation, and the guarantee of the rights of property to Southern rebels; while Lincoln and his adherents cling to the proclamation and confiscation laws.

We have information of a reliable character; coming directly from a gentleman late from Kentucky, who is well posted on the subject.

A delegation of prominent Kentucky Unionists went to Washington to lay before it a plan for peace upon the basis of reconstruction. In the discussion on the subject, Lincoln and Seward, and indeed, the whole Cabinet, took the ground that a war with Europe was inevitable, after the suppression of the rebellion, regarding the accomplishment of the latter little job as a foregone conclusion.

Seward was rather disposed to favor the plan proposed by the Kentucky Reconstructionists, and argued that in view of the after-clash—the war with England and France—the policy of the United States was to conciliate the South, and receive assistance in that war from the border States at least, and perhaps from a large portion of the whole Southern people, in whose bosoms a latent love for the Union still existed, and would burn brightly if a magnanimous and liberal policy prevailed with the Government. He gave it as his opinion that this was the true way to save the North from the power of European armies.

Mr. Lincoln disagreed with him. He feared that no leniency would make the rebels loyal to his Government, and whatever treaties they might be willing to make, now that their armies were in a fair way of being crushed out, they would not do to trust in a foreign war. They would not be bound by treaties, and when a European invasion of the North occurred, they would be found ready to take up arms against the North again. The only plan to ward off danger from the South in that event, was to break the spirit of the people utterly, to disarm them, free the negroes, and confiscate all their property, leaving them entirely subjugated and powerless, after which they would be ready for the war with Europe.

The President's programme prevailed of course, and it is now the programme of the war. It will be seen that the ideas of both these dignitaries are set upon saving themselves, and it appears that the South must be destroyed in order to save the North against the threatening power of Europe. The South is a mere cats-paw, to be gonnihilated or crushed as their relations with other nations may require. Mr. Seward offers his conciliation not through any love of the South, but through his fears of Europe. His magnanimity is stimulated by his avarice for his own Government.

The above information comes from a prominent gentleman who had an interview with a member of the Kentucky delegation.—Mississippi, 21st.

The people of the South can now understand what their fate is to be if they submit to the North. Their property is to be confiscated and they are to be put into the Northern army to fight against foreign nations. Let those who advocate re-union with the yankees remember this, and let them prepare to serve in the Lincoln army; but true men will never submit to such degradation.

To the Farmers and Assessors of the Tax in Kind of the 8th Congressional Dis., N. C. POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 8th DIST., Charlotte, N. C., August 20, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that Depots for the collection of the Tax in Kind have been established at the following places, viz: Monroe, Pineville, Charlotte, Davidson College, Harrisburg, Concord, Chlan Grove, Salisbury, Rowan Mills, Newton, Lincoln, Dallas, Breard's Station, Cherry Station and Shelby.

In establishing these Depots, county lines have been entirely disregarded, and producers will be allowed to deliver their title at any one of the above named depots he may choose, if it is nearest for the good of our common cause, that all producers who can, will deliver at some one of the above named Depots on a Railroad line. Farmers will at once see the reason for my making this request. If compliance with, produce can be immediately supplied for the use of the army.

The law requires producers to deliver the title at any point indicated within eight miles of the place of production, but as it is impracticable to establish an depot within eight miles of every producer, the government expects every man to lend a helping hand and deliver his produce even fifteen or more miles if necessary. The producer will lose very little more time by delivering fifteen miles than eight, besides he will be liberally paid by my agents for the excess of eight miles.

If, however, the nearest collection depot is not on a Railroad, and the producer will deliver at some one of the above named depots on Railroad line, he will be paid for the difference between the distances from the place of production and the depots respectively. Being for instance, 12 miles from an established depot on railroad line and only of four miles from the nearest collection depot off of railroad line, the producer would be paid for eight miles.

Produce will be delivered in the ordinary market condition. Of course every kind of produce must be dry, otherwise it will damage despite all my efforts to save it.

As a general thing, farmers have not the means of weighing their long forage, but they are expected to do so. It is expected that Oats be delivered by the bushel, and the amount can be ascertained by threshing the tenth of the bundles grown.

The produce given on the same estimate must all be delivered at one depot, but producers owing title from different counties or extreme parts of the same county, can give in on different estimates and deliver at the depot most convenient to the place of production. The Assessors will ascertain from each producer at which of the above named depots he will deliver his title, and state the depot on the back of the estimate, so that I may know to which agent to transfer the estimate. Should there be cases in which the producer will not be obliged to deliver at any of the above depots, the agent will ascertain and state on the back of the estimate the distance and direction from the nearest collection depot.

It is hoped and believed that the people of the District will be prompt in delivering their title and thus show that they are law-abiding citizens and willing to cast in their mite for the support of our noble cause. Can we not cheerfully give our own government one-tenth in view of the fact that our enemies exact one-tenth for the support of their government and our fellow-citizens whose tax is not returned? For fellow-citizens who in your youth in good condition and will save it the best we can. Notice will be given when we are ready to receive, which will not be until after the assessment shall have been made.

W. M. FINGER, Capt. and Post Q. M., 8th Dis., N. C. Aug 24, 1863

\$500 REWARD

Runaway from my plantation, nine miles from Charlotte, on the Stateville Railroad, a negro boy named DANIEL. The boy is about 22 years old, five feet six or two inches high, right or left foot cut off by a railroad car, and walks with a stick. I will give the above reward if the boy is brought to my plantation or confined in any jail so that I can get him. The boy was raised in Petersburg, Va., and was purchased in Richmond last winter. H. P. POINDEXTER Aug 24, 1863

RECEIVERS' SALES

I will sell at Charlotte, on the 16th September, the "Trotter Gold Mine," 127 acres, lying on waters of Sugar Creek, three miles from Charlotte.

On the 27th October, at Newton, I will sell 50 acres land near the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawba county, formerly belonging to General Hedrick.

Terms—Cash on confirmation of the title by the Confederate Court. Note and security for the purchase money until confirmed or resale ordered.

Aug 24, 1863 1m D. SCHENCK, Receiver.

SOAP AND ASHES WANTED

The subscriber wants to purchase all the hard and soft Soap he can get. Also, he will purchase oak and hickory Ashes. A good price will be paid.

Aug 24, 1863. L.S. WILLIAMS

Administrator's Notice

The subscriber having at July Term of the County Court of Mecklenburg, taken out letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, on the estate of J. C. Hays, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims to all creditors of said estate within the time limited by law for that purpose, and to file the same with the clerk of said Court, under penalty of being barred from their recovery. Debtors to the said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

Aug 24, 1863. 31 Adm' with the Will annexed. C. OVERMAN, Receiver.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

As Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Alexander, deceased, I will sell at his late residence, 7 miles southeast of Charlotte near the Providence road, on the 15th day of September, all the perishable property belonging to the Estate—some Horse, Cow, Dog, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

Aug 24, 1863 31-pd LORENZO HUNTER, Executor.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Plankroad Company will be held at Lincoln-ton Wednesday, the 16th day of September next.

Aug 24, 1863 4t C. C. BRIDGEMAN, President.

State of N. Carolina—Mecklenburg Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1863. Alexander Grier, administrator of Thomas H. Grier, dec'd., vs. John M. Grier and others.

Petition for settlement of the estate of Thomas H. Grier, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John M. Grier and William W. Grier, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg at the Court-House in Charlotte on the 24th Monday in October next and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office in Charlotte the 2d Monday in July, A. D. 1863. WM. MAXWELL, C. C. C.

State of N. Carolina—Mecklenburg Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1863. William Reid, ex. of David Chambers, dec'd., vs. John Chambers and others.

Petition for settlement of the estate of David Chambers, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, John Chambers, Maria E. Burles, Jas S Woodard, Daniel Tucker and Margaret C. his wife, and George Stewart and Harriet his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg at the Court-house in Charlotte on the 24th Monday in October next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. Maxwell, clerk of our said court, at office on the 2d Monday in July, A. D. 1863. WM. MAXWELL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina—Gaston Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1863. C. H. Hunter, adm'r of John Riley, vs. Isaac Riley, Wm. C. Riley, John Riley, and Robert Riley.

Petition for settlement of the estate of John Riley.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Isaac Riley, Wm. Riley, John Riley, and Robert Riley, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendants that they be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Gaston at the Court-House in Dallas, on 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. D. Glenn, Clerk of our said Court at office in Dallas the 24th Monday in August A. D. 1863. W. D. GLENN, Clerk.

For Congress

LINCOLN COURT, July 6th, 1863.

The time is approaching when the voters of this Congressional District will be called upon to select those men to represent them in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States. Among other gentlemen who are qualified and capable of filling that honorable position, we ask leave through your paper to suggest the name of Col. R. D. Johnston as a suitable man to fill that office. When the war broke out, Col. Johnston was among the first that went into the service of his country to battle for the cause of the Rights of the South. No gentleman was more willing to go in defence of his country than he, and he is still in the service; should he consent to be a candidate, we may be assured that he will perform his whole duty well. MANY VOTERS. July 13, 1863

PICKET DUTY

The friends of Vigilance and Safety recommend the name of W. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln county, to be a full man to serve in the next Congress. We appeal to all good patriots to ponder well the Port to be closed or drifting. MANY VOTERS. June 25, 1863 4t

others, but surely he could not have been so insensible to the preservation of his own reputation and influence (if it were possible to deny to him higher and nobler motives of conduct) as to willfully neglect the defence of any portion of the country. Certain it is, that few men have had a more general voice of his countrymen, of his enemies and of the world, to ascribe to them greater political wisdom, firmness, integrity and dignity than President Davis, in the administration of a Government under the most trying circumstances.

And here we may take occasion to remark, that it is to him we may ascribe the preservation of Genl's Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg for the leadership of our armies; great disaster in the careers of each one of those great military chieftains has compelled them in turn to pass under a cloud, when popular clamor called for their dismissal. Happily for the country, he did not imitate, in this respect, the example of his blundering cotemporary at Washington.

But beyond these demonstrations of hostility to the present administration, "the faction" declare "that more is demanded of North Carolina than any of her sister States, and that some of them have not been called upon, or have not furnished as many soldiers for the field in proportion to population as North Carolina, and that for this and other reasons, they resolve that North Carolina will send no more troops to the field."

That North Carolina has been called upon for a larger quota of troops than the other States, you may be well assured is untrue. Calls have been made for troops, but for no particular number from each State. The call is for all between certain ages in all the States; and this is sufficient to show how false and reckless men become when they yield themselves to the spirit of faction. If the people of any other of the States have failed to respond to the call, then they cannot escape the charge of disloyalty, and a violation of their pledges, made at the beginning of the contest. This is the accusation made by "the faction" in North Carolina, and they propose themselves to adopt the same disloyal conduct. Their avowed sentiments lead to this. All men must be held morally and legally, to intend the natural and necessary consequences of their acts; and if this be so, the conclusion is irresistible, that when these men are called upon to render support to the cause of the country and they refuse to do so, but threaten violent resistance to the law, they are prepared for submission, for re-union! Nor does it matter whether they avow these sentiments or deny them, if they are prepared for resistance to a law of the land most essential to the defence of the country, does not their conduct lead directly to this result?

It would be unwise as it would be unjust, to attempt to magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloyalty, but they cannot be without evil tendency in encouraging our soldiers to desert their colors and abandon their comrades, in repressing their ardor, in sowing the seeds of distrust and despondency among the people of our sister States, and in encouraging the enemy to persist in his designs of conquest, prolonging thereby the horrors and distresses of the war. Beyond this, it is possible that the conduct of these men may bring on us a calamity to be deplored even by themselves. It is not impossible that these men should succeed in lighting the blaze of intestine civil war in our own States. The fate of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is before us for a solemn warning. Be assured, the North Carolina troops will not turn back in the course which they have pursued hitherto. Their honor is too deeply pledged in blood to admit of this. Hardships and dangers we know to be in our onward path, but a ruin, worse than ignominious death, we know to be involved in turning back, and such must be the fate of all patriotic men. "Those who refuse to aid us and invite the enemy to our conquest, would not escape in the general wreck of our political fortunes."

But there is yet a consideration to which your attention has not been invited. The systematic violation of all the laws of civilized warfare by the enemy, has not been without its natural influence in inflaming our resentment and exciting towards him extreme hatred. He has paid no respect to the inviolability of private property, or the personal liberty of non-combatants. He has made war upon innocent and defenceless old men, women and children, by driving them as refugees from their homes, burning their dwellings and taking from them their means of subsistence. He has employed in his service—in command of his armies—casts in human shape, who have not hesitated to inflict upon ladies of the greatest refinement, the most cruel injuries. His cruelties to our people have been limited only by his power.—Surely there cannot be a man of honorable impulses or generous nature in our whole State who has not felt his heart swell with indignation at the recital of the inhuman barbarities of our foe. But it must occur to you as a matter exciting to the greatest astonishment, that the employment of the slaves of the South and the free negroes of the North, to murder our citizens and oppose us in honorable combat as soldiers, should not have fired the soul of every man in the South, and raised every strong arm in her defence. He who bears this enormity with patience, is a coward or a brute, "whom it would be base flattery to call a man." And can he who counsels submission, or whose course of conduct tends to this result, escape this condemnation? And under such circumstances, could we fail to transfer to our enemies at home and the main authors of our calamities, the hatred and revenge which we cherish for our public enemy?

But let us invite you to a policy which shall avoid all apprehensions of evil and disaster. Let all the good and patriotic people of the State unite in a public avowal of their opinions, in denunciation of the sentiments and designs of this faction. This cannot fail to destroy it. If errors in the conduct of our affairs have been committed, let us brush them from our memory or throw over them the mantle of charity. Let the disgusting bickerings of partizans and politicians be once more banished from the arena. Let us in the midst of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew our pledge of devotion to the cause of the country, and light upon her altars eternal blazing fires.

Let us above all not permit North Carolina to recoil from the contest. Let her not become a laggard in the conflict, and let no stain rest upon her escutcheon, and then we shall be able through all time to say with true and just pride: "Though the scorner may sneer at and wailings defame her, Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her."

Most respectfully your ob't serv'ts, THOS. M. GARRETT, Col. 5th N. C. Troops, Bertie Co. BRYAN GRIMES, Col. 4th N. C. Troops, Pitt Co. JOHN D. BARRY, Col. 18th N. C. Troops, N. Hanover Co. SAM'L P. HILL, Lt., 6th N. C. Troops, Caswell Co. H. C. JONES, Jr., Lt. Col. 57th N. C. Troops, Salisbury. SEATON GALE, Capt., A. A. G., Ransom's Brig., Raleigh. G. S. BERRY, Surg. 6th N. C. Troops, Buncombe Co.