

North Carolina Advertiser.

Tuesday June 18, 1861.

RECRUITS WANTED.

We have been requested to state that Lieutenant T. D. GILLESPIE, will take the names of those wishing to join the Hornets' Nest Rifle Company, now on duty in Virginia. Those who are anxious to show their pluck now have a chance to do so. Step up gentlemen of leisure and means and don't wait any longer for commissions and appointments.

Mr. William Tidby, Sr., leaves for the seat of war on Thursday night next, and will cheerfully take of any small packages, letters, &c. Parents and friends would do well to look to this chance.

A MARYLAND LADY'S ZEAL.—Mrs Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland, arrived a day or two since with 500 Mississippi rifles, \$5000 in cash, 3000 cartridges and 10,000 caps for the Maryland boys. She was serenaded at night by the Marylanders, and Mr. Johnson made a handsome speech, followed by others, all from the same State.

Landing of Abolition Troops. Our city was thrown into a perfect ferment yesterday afternoon, and every man, boy and many of the women, were ready to take up arms to repel the invaders. The cause may be briefly explained as follows:

It was known yesterday morning, from information brought by parties from below, that the blocking fleet of our coast had been suddenly reinforced by from three to five large vessels. This, however, was considered merely a freak of that particular arm of the Abolition service as the vessels float about promiscuously, being here to day and a perfectly clear coast to-morrow.

About two o'clock p.m., however, it was assumed a more practical aspect. A messenger arrived by the boat from Tybee, with intelligence that six boats loads of Abolition troops, supposed to number 200 men, had been landed from the squadron on Daufuskie Island, on the Carolina coast, just opposite Tybee. The news spread over the city in a few minutes, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The naval guns were sounded to the detachments of military remaining in the city, and were quickly armed to take part in intercepting and destroying the invaders. Preparations were immediately made, guns brought out, and boats got ready. Gen. Livings and staff had left on the morning train for the defense on the coast below the city, and the preparations were taken to be made by Commodore Tattnall.

At a late hour another messenger arrived, certifying the first account in the most instant particulars. The landing took place at Hilton Head instead of on Daufuskie, and instead of a few boat loads, the operation had been commenced early in the morning and kept up through the greater part of the day. Commodore Tattnall concluded that a very large force had been landed for a regular campaign, with the view of taking possession of Beaufort, and ultimately the reduction of Charleston by an attack in the rear. This, however reasonable, is but an inference, as nothing definite can be known of their object. Perhaps they did not have out of view a diversion of forces from our forts and garrisons below, so as to enable the fleet to come in and take possession.

Commodore Tattnall went down the river about five o'clock, with three boats and a considerable force, consisting of the Graham Artillery and a number of Infantry. We can only add that matters are in safe hands, and all prudent and practicable steps possible will be taken and with out delay.

Under the circumstances, however, it was probably the same day before the audacious invaders landed and their character was ascertained, and proper steps taken to dislodge them.—*Patriot Republican*, 12th.

The Crops.—The wheat crop which is now being harvested is the best we have had for many years. The forward or winter crops are reported excellent. On Tuesday, we had a good rain, which will no doubt make the late oat crop. Corn is a little backward, owing to the coldness of the spring, but now looks well and promises a good yield, if seasonable from this time. We are in advance of two crops from the same ground in one year—but as the present is a time extraordinary, it would be well for our farmers, as far as they can, to plant their wheat grounds in corn. If there is a late season, a considerable quantity of corn may be thus made.—*Chester Standard*.

SINGULAR.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says: Some ten or twelve years ago, a citizen of this place suddenly disappeared. A short time afterwards the body of a man was found drowned in the Savannah River, below the city; an inquest was held upon it, the body identified as that of the missing citizen, and a verdict rendered accordingly. After the lapse of these ten or twelve years, lo and behold! the missing citizen turns up again, as a live private in the ranks of one of the Georgia volunteer companies! The question now is, who was the drowned man?

An exchange says that one company of the Ohio Regiment, now encamped near Philadelphia, contains sixteen brothers, of the name of Fisch, natives of Germany. Father fishy.

AN INCIDENT OF FORT SUMTER.—Most of our readers are aware that we have in our office a ninety six pound shell, which was fired from the steamer Monticello upon the Manchester Artillery, on the occasion of her attack on Sewell's Point. In connection with this incident, a gentleman who was present at the battle of Fort Sumter, states that one of these dangerous missiles entered that fortification just above the magazine, but outside of it, descended through a block of granite ten or twelve inches thick, and exploded, one of its fragments, weighing nearly twenty pounds, striking the door of the magazine and rebounding it inwards that it was afterwards found impossible to close it without the aid of a mechanic. Within a few hours of this occurrence a red hot shot from Fort Moultrie passed through the outer wall of the magazine, penetrated the inner wall to the depth of four inches, and then fell to the ground. All this time grains of powder, spilled by the men in passing to and from the magazine and magazine were lying loosely upon the floor, which, ignited by a spark, would have blown the structure into atoms. Throughout that entire engagement, so hotly and obstinately contested, the hand of Providence was everywhere equally visible. Destituteless balls flew in every direction. Men heard them whistle by their ears, and had the earth turn up around their feet. Groups were scattered with the mud and dust of plunging in rays two pounds, and splinters of wood and iron rained among the unflinching soldiers with such murderous violence that nothing but a higher power could have prevented them from harm; yet "notwithstanding" let us hope that the God of battles, who has thus far been so gracious, may still direct our efforts and carry us safely thro the storm of war.

In this connection we may mention that Lt. Valentine, of the Confederate Army, who commanded one of the batteries on St. Helena Island, which did most effective work in this battle, is now in this city, at the Exchange Hotel. On account of his labors in the fortifications around Fort Sumter for the last four months and a half, he has received a furlough of thirty days from General Beauregard, but like a true soldier, he proposes to occupy his time upon the fields of Virginia. He has no particular place to go, will leave in a day or two for Manassas, as the liveliest scene of operations, to take his chances of "mixing in" miscellaneous—*Richmond Dispatch*.

THE "WEAKNESS" OF THE SOUTH.—A new literary paper, just started in New York, entitled "The Age," says:

Those who think the South is powerless, do not understand her. In the Mexican war the Southern States contributed twice as many men as the North. The South, with her fields cultivated, and nearly all her work done by negroes, can place almost her entire population under arms. In a great emergency, the Southern States could place in the field a million of men—the greater part of them being such men as won the battles of Buena Vista and New Orleans.

The Brooklyn Standard, referring to the war, says:

Every sane man understands that there is no principle in issue, and no result even to view. Nothing can be gained by the South, nothing by the North. Both must lose militiam in treasures, and lives by the hundred thousand. In both, the seed will be sown, and famine will be the next growth of the land—whil how much more terrible than civil war itself! And why? Because a despotism proclaimed an irreconcileable conflict."

WHAT A RATION IS.—20 ounces fresh and salt beef or 12 oz. pork; 18 ounces soft bread or flour, or 12 oz. hard bread; 2½ oz. beans, or 1 ½ oz. rice; 1 ½ oz. sugar; 1 oz. coffee, ground; ½ oz. vinegar, 1 oz. candle; 1 oz. soap, 1 oz. salt. This answers for the subsistence of each soldier during the day, and rightly managed is plenty; with a prudent cook the scraps can be made up into mixed dishes and in charge.

An Ordinance to prevent the fleeing of Guns or Pistols loaded with balls or shot, within the limits of the Town of Charlotte.

Be it Ordained by the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, That any person or persons who shall discharge or cause to be fired any Gun or Pistol loaded with ball or shot within the limits of the Town, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars for each and every offence to be received in the same manner as other fines imposed by the Commissioners of said Town.

R. F. DAVIDSON, Mayor.
T. W. DEWNEY, Town Clerk.
June 1, 1861.

The Bellows Falls Argus, New Hampshire, says:

The class of men through whose direct instrumentality our country is now imperiled, are not the ones who are rallying to the support of our Government as volunteers."

The Cotton Growing Company of Jasmines have determined to plant several thousand acres in cotton forthwith, so that the crop may be in Manchester before the end of the year.

Town Ordinan- ces.

Be it further Ordained by the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, That on and immediately after the first day of July, next, and on each succeeding first day of July, thereafter, (provided the same does not come on Sunday) then and in that case, on the day following: All Free-Negroes now resident in the Town of Charlotte, or who may hereafter become residents of the same, being of the age of twelve years and upwards shall be required to appear before the Mayor, enrolling their names and upon satisfactory evidence of a peaceable character and industrious habits obtain from him a certificate of such enrollment together with a description of their persons character and trade, or employment to be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Clerk and sealed with the corporate seal of the Town. And if any free person of color liable to such enrollment shall be found without such certificate said free person of color shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction before the Mayor shall be punished at his discretion by either fine, whipping, imprisonment or hiring out for a time not exceeding six months for each offence. And for each and every such enrollment and certificate so granted a tax of one dollar shall be collected by the Clerk for the use of the Treasury of the Town.

Be it further Ordained, That no person under any pretence, whatever shall hire to his or her slave, or to any slave under his or her control, his or her time, or allow them the control of the same under a penalty of forty dollars for each and every offence. And on conviction before the Mayor and slave or slaves shall also be hired out to the highest bidder at public outcry for the balance of the year, and the proceeds of such hiring shall be for the benefit of the Town.

Be it further Ordained, That no slave shall go at large as a free person exercising his or her discretion in the employment of their time nor shall any slave keep house to him or herself as a free person exercising the like discretion in the employment of his or her time; and in case the owner or person having control of such slave or slaves consent to the same to exercise the right he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be fined not exceeding fifty dollars. Provided however that any master or person having control of slaves may permit such slave or slaves to live or keep house upon his or her own lot or land for the purpose of attending to the business of his or her owner or person having such slave in charge.

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R. F. DAVIDSON, Mayor.
T. W. DEWNEY, Town Clerk.
June 1, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bank of Charlotte,

Charlotte, N. C. June 17, 1861.

This Bank has declared a semi annual Dividend of \$1 per Share, of \$300 each, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable to stockholders on the 1st of July next.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will take place on the first Wednesday in July, being the 3d day of the month.

M. P. PEGRAM, Cashier.

June 18, 1861.

NOTICE.

TRASREURER'S OFFICE, /
Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. R.
CHARLOTTE, N. C. June 3d, 1861.

THE FOURTH Instalment of Capital Stock in the A. T. & O. R. R. Co. subscribed in the Town of Statesville, is due on the 5th of July next.

The Sixth Instalment of the Stock subscribed at Mount Morris, Irredell County, and the Seventh Instalment of all Stock subscribed in Mecklenburg County, is due and payable on the 21st July, next.

If the Stockholders desire the work to continue they MUST be more prompt in their payments. This is an absolute rule. The Treasurer must have MONEY.

M. L. WHISTON, Treasurer.

June 4.

The Irredell Express will copy till the 21st of July.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Committee of Education for Mecklenburg County will meet on Saturday, the 23d of June, at the court house, for the purpose of examining those who wish teaching certificates as teachers of Common Schools in the county.

J. P. ROSS.

E. NYE HUTCHISON,
M. D. JOHNSTON,
Committee.

June 18, 1861.

UDLOW'S CELEBRATED SELF-SEALING CANS, of all the different sizes, at

S. T. WRISTON'S,

June 4, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE TAX LIST, for the year 1860, is now in my hands, ready for inspection. All persons

are requested to inform me of any taxables

which may be listed.

ALL TAX PAYERS are re-

quested to prepare themselves to meet their

TAXES promptly.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

April 16, 1861.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce Mr. W. K. REID, the present Clerk of the Court, for Mecklenburg County, N. C., as a Candidate for reelection at the approaching election, First Thursday in August next.

May 14, 1861. 7-6

WE are authorized to announce that JENNINGS H. KERR, Esq., a Candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Superior Court at the approaching election.

May 14, 1861. 7-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

May Term, 1861.

James C. Harper, *vs.* Land Levy.

With Gaither.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Gaither, the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, so that notice of the levy cannot be personal upon him, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolina Wing, notifying said defendant to be held to trial on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, to show cause why he has not become a resident of the State of North Carolina, and to identify him as the plaintiff's dead and deceased son.

Witness, S. P. Dula, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lenoir the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1861.

S. P. DULA, c. c. c.

June 4, 1861. Printers Feb. 26. 1861

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MCLENSBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, A.

April Term, 1861.

J. W. Marrow, *vs.* Original attachment levies.

B. A. Culpeper, *vs.* Land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that B. A. Culpeper, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of the state of North Carolina, so that notice of the levy cannot be personal upon him, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolina Wing, notifying said defendant to be held to trial on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, to show cause why he has not become a resident of the State of North Carolina, and to identify him as the plaintiff's dead and deceased son.

Witness, W. R. Reid, Clerk of our said Court at Office the 4th Monday of April, 1861, and in the 5th year of America's Independence.

W. R. REID, c. c. c.

May 21, 1861. Printers Feb. 26. 1861

NOTICE.

JOHN T. BUTLER

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK

MAKER,

OPPOSITE KERN'S HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

(Late with R. W. Beckwith)

Fine Watches Clocks and Jewelry, of every description, repaired and warranted for 12 months.

October 15, 1860.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE WOULD SAY TO ALL PROMPT

PAYING CUSTOMERS

THAT WE PROPOSE CONTINUING

THE CREDIT BUSINESS,

And, to enable us to do so,

WE MUST

HAVE A CASH SETTLEMENT

OF ALL DUE.