



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, Pa., of Lemur, has been sent to our office, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the War, blank or otherwise, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the War for two dollars.

MANUFACTORIES IN CHARLOTTE.

Tailoring.—Our friends Springs and Phillips are progressing finely with their work it will not take them long to finish their large contract they have been working with a will, and they are aiding many with work both in the town and country for which they will no doubt receive the hearty thanks of the many that need the one thing needful.

Our friends Messrs. Young & Watson and Tate have been prepared some time since to furnish cloths from their establishment equally as good as comes from the North that we can testify, as some portion of our family wear the article in the shape of a pair of pants, they have been known too long to need any commendation Saddlery, &c.—

Our Townsmen, Messrs. Pritchard and Shaw is engaged as also Mr. S. M. Howell, in manufacturing for the army every thing requisite in their line, they have a number of workmen engaged, they always appear to be busy as bees working if not at honey, the article needed in their line, which speaks for itself their industry.

THREE WARS ON HAND.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald speaks in decided terms of the hostility of England and France to the Rump Government at Washington. He predicts that both those governments will be at war with Lincoln in four or five months, if he does not subjugate the South before that time.

We copy the following paragraph from the latter:

You may be perfectly certain that Great Britain will follow up the proclamation and the discussions in Parliament by every possible species of interference, and if nothing else will suffice (and a protest in the House against the United States to force them to abandon their present ground and acknowledge the independence of the South. Cotton must be had at all hazards. And in the desire to sustain the South, and to break up the Union, this government will be seconded by France, who burns to obtain some foothold and interest in North America and the West Indies.

Sometimes are on foot to get financial aid to the South, though with very slim prospect of success. I believe the government, if there was any possible chance of doing it, would today advance ten millions to the Southern Confederacy, if by so doing they could see their way clear to either a separation of the Union, a close of the war, or a supply of cotton for the next two years.

Now, you may mark my words, and will find them true, just as certain as the sun comes to shine on you, if Mr. Lincoln's government, sustained as it is by the twenty millions of Northern people does not make a forced march right through session within four or five months, completely regardless of climate, season, and all other circumstances, then John Bull will have a finger in the pie, and the Frenchman, too, and you will have three wars on your hands instead of one.

WAR SIGNALS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register tells the following:

"Nothing can be more perfect than the system of signals by which the communication is maintained with all the principal points of defence, and by means of which the slightest movements of the enemy, whether by day or night, are known at headquarters with more than electric rapidity. I was an ocular witness of the system on the other night, happening to be, at a late hour, at the General's headquarters, where the principal officers of the Adjutant General's Department sleep, so as to be ready at a moment's warning. It was a rainy, stormy night, the very night for a surprise attack, and just such a night when the magnetic telegraph would have been useless. A party of us were sitting talking about the war and incidental topics, when a flash of what seemed to be a bright light, but which none of us for an instant noticed, passed through the window. To a moment the Chief Inspector of the Signal, Capt. Milligan, was at his post, and two minutes later we knew that an armed rebel was passing up James River, and receiving orders and conversation. Had the information pertained to the rebel, every regiment and post within fifteen miles of Norfolk would have known it almost as soon as ourselves and been ready for action.

Virginia Correspondence.

YORKTOWN, Va., June 27, 1861.

Mrs. Hulton—Dear Madam—There is at present little transpiring at this point that would be of interest to your readers.—True, we have rumors almost daily of the movements of the enemy but as yet they seem to have made little or no headway in this direction. The idea has somehow or other gone out that the enemy do not intend making any very important moves until after the assembling of Federal Congress, and this I am inclined to think, is the fact. There are those, also, who are looking forward to the meeting of that body with the hope that something may be done by them towards a settlement of our impending difficulties, but I confess I am not among that number. If the North should acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy at this time, she would by that act seal her destiny for all time to come. Let the Southern trade be wholly withdrawn from her, as would then be the case and she would become hopelessly bankrupt and impoverished beyond even the hope of redemption. The rulers at Washington are as well aware of this fact as we are, and their only hope is in prolonging the war and bringing the South into subjection. This is indeed a slender hope on which to hang such momentous results, yet upon this slender chord hangs the destiny of the people of the North. I can see therefore, one hope for any adjustment at this time. The North must either go forward with this war or step to a depth of degradation from which the trump of Gabriel himself will be unable to resurrect her, and whether onwards or backwards the result in the end will be the same, and the only question that presents itself to my mind is, whether it would not be better that the people of the North should look this matter squarely in the face, and seeing the destiny that awaits them endeavor at least to prevent the further sacrifice of life. This much she might do, this much justice and humanity should prompt her to do; but blinded as she is by her wicked and perverse leaders we have little or no hope that anything will be done at the present. All that we can do is to bide our time. The end will come, and for the North, the sooner the better. I am aware that these reflections are not entitled to a great deal of weight, coming as they do from one occupying my position in life, but I give them for what they are, worth, satisfied that they at least can do no harm.

From present indications, I am led to believe that there will be another engagement in the direction of Bethel before any attempt will be made to attack this place.—Indeed I do not think that Poyasson Butler will come here as he can keep ahead, and in this I give him credit for his advancement. To tell the truth, however, there is no telling where the next engagement will be. The scenes are shifted almost daily.—The troops are stationed at one place today, and tomorrow they are ordered to another, so that it is impossible to tell with any degree of accuracy when or where an engagement will take place.

The health of the Regiment since I wrote to you last, has not been so good. The measles have broken out in camp and quite a large number of the soldiers have been taken down with them; there are also a few cases of the mumps, otherwise the health of the soldiers generally is good.

The wounded men who were taken prisoners by our troops at Bethel have all died. One who had his leg shot off died near Bethel, and one who was injured in the back by a shell died at this place a day or two ago. He expressed his thanks to the physicians and others for the kind treatment he received, and said that he had fallen into good hands. Perhaps the people at the North will learn after a while that we are not the heartless men that they have so often depicted us.

But I will close, having already written more than I intended. When anything of interest transpires you shall hear from me again, my best respects to yourself, and all that feel any interest in the welfare of your humble servant.

Yours respectfully,

L. H. P.

RAISING THE FLYING.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says:

"The Flying is up. We are indebted to the sailing energy of Commander Spotswood and Carpenter Knight, with the workmen of the Yard, for at least one good ship. Great praise is due them all, as the ship was at least thirty odd feet in mud and water, and many persons of experience said she could not be got up; but she is a boat, and three of Virginia's daughters visited the flag of the Southern Confederacy over her this morning, just after sunrise.—Much credit is due to the poor submarine diver, Williams, who lost his life just as he was finishing the last part. He has left a wife and three children, without a dollar in the world. The Government should and must do something for Mrs. Williams and her little children! He has received nothing for his work—be never asked for a cent, but trusted to the State to pay him whatever the Commandant would say his work was worth. So let them have it."

FOR THE S. C. WHIG.

To the People of Charlotte, Salisbury and Greensboro.

Your kind treatment of the soldiers, of the 5th regiment of S. C. Volunteers whilst in your Town, on their way to the seat of war, has gladdened many a parents heart in this community and drawn out to a still greater degree their admiration for the people of "Old Mecklenburg." And the people of Spartanburg are happy to be able to express their thanks for that kindness, to mingle with those thanks their heartiest congratulations upon the glory which has already been won by the brave sons of the Old North State, and especially upon the noble part acted by the Sons of "Old Mecklenburg." And while our hearts would warm at the knowledge of kind treatment to our Sons, Brothers and Husbands from any quarter, we feel especially proud of the handsome manner in which they were treated in Charlotte by a people who were the first to throw off the British Yoke in '76 and who were the first in this our second Revolution, to treat the invaders of our homes with the spirit of resistance to Tyranny.—We will remember with equal pleasure the kindness of the citizens of Salisbury and of Greensboro.

SPARTANBURG.

THE MYSTERIOUS SWIMMER.—The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile News writes (June 16) as follows:

The fellow who reports himself as having swam from Fort Pickens beach to the Barrancas, a distance of two miles, is still obstinate as ever, and refuses to give information of any importance connected with the fort or Island. He is ironed in prison at Barrancas Fort. The feat was possible, and when first told thought highly probable by his captors. His conduct and manners, on an after examination, were not such as to commend a stranger, and it is now thought that some other than a mild course will be pursued toward him. A simple wanderer from his way would not be mistreated by our officers or soldiers. A harbor pilot told me this morning that it would have been impossible for a man to have crossed the channel at the time he did by swimming from the point stated—the Gulf point of Fort Pickens; that he would have washed to sea beyond doubt. Hence, some think he was taken near the shore, on a dark stormy evening, in a boat; but for what purpose, we may never ascertain. It is highly probable, whatever the facts of the case may be, he will not see the inside of Fort Pickens again during the war. He says they work hard on the island—indeed, his appearance indicates hard labor and watching; that there is sickness and some deaths among the garrison; that they have batteries on the island, but would not give the location; that they have horses, cattle, hogs, &c. He was taken from the water by the "Southern Avenger," a Mississippi company of volunteers, who generously clothed him and treated him with kindness. He gave his name Jas. Lober; that he was born in Baltimore and enlisted for Capt. Brook's Company in New York, in January. In reply to an officer, who playfully asked if he hadn't enlisted on the wrong side? He speaks French like a Parisian, and swears by his beard that he is no deserter. As to the prisoner and his Lander feat, every one can entertain his own opinion, but one fact has been established beyond doubt—Fort Pickens is one man short.

"FAST DAY" OF THE REBELS.—Alike true and true is the adage, that when the Devil gets into trouble, he becomes religious, or at least affects to be. The same may be affirmed of his emissaries. They are like swallows, of whom it is stated that they never make a noise until they are caught in a storm. To these rules, it would seem Jefferson Davis and his rebel horde do not constitute an exemption. Having been disappointed in their hope of capturing Washington, and finding that their curses, like their chickens, have come home to roost, and that their "Confederacy" is about to undergo "spontaneous combustion," they are turning their attention to a quarter whence it is not likely they have ever directed their attention before. They have actually betaken themselves to fasting and prayer. Thursday was the day set apart for these pious purposes, by virtue of a special "Proclamation," emanating from the chief of the rebels.

As to the proposition of offended Duty through the medium of their stomachs, we rather opine the large majority of the rebels have been on very low diet for some months past. They have been fasting from necessity—for the want of something to eat, and it still "Hobson's choice" with them.—It did not require, therefore, an Executive manifesto to cause abstinence from immoderate indulgence of the appetite, and it was hence more easily kept than broken.—[Philadelphia Press.

A NEW COMPLICATION.—The Mobile Advertiser & Register says: "We understand that the British residents of our city are about to make application to Lord Lyons to remonstrate with the United States Government against the detention of their letters at Washington. The United States have agreed with the British Government to carry the mails to their proper destination, and these parties claim that the fulfillment of the treaty stipulation should be insisted on, or, at least, that their letters should not be detained and sent to Washington."

HURRAH FOR THE BLOCKADE.

Flour has fallen a dollar and a half a barrel, and fresh beef is lower than it has been in this market for ten years, thanks to Lincoln's blockade. Keep it up for some time, most noble Gorilla. It is just what we residents and can't-get-aways have been wanting for some years. The effects of this blockade have been beneficial in many respects. We rejoice, especially in its operation upon those heartless speculators who sought to forestall our market by buying up all the provisions in the city, and holding them for a big rise. This villainy had been laid before the Governor, and steps were about to be taken to correct it, by summary action on the part of the authorities, or the people, when, most seasonably and kindly, Peore came with the Brooklyn and saved us all this trouble, by blockading the mouth of the river. Thus, all export being stopped, both up and down the river, we have an abundance of everything that is produced between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers and the Gulf of Mexico. The effect on Texas cattle is particularly interesting. Large droves of these have hitherto been driven Northward into Missouri, and even into Illinois; and even those which were sent hither had to compete with the better conditioned cattle of the West. Hence the supply was comparatively small. But now, having on other market, and being without competition, the Texans are all driving their cattle to New Orleans, not only supplying this market at reasonable rates—cheaper, in fact, than the rates in the Northern cities—but furnishing enough to send to the river towns as far as Memphis. No less than two hundred head of these cattle were sent in that direction a few days ago. It is established now, beyond all doubt or uncertainty, that the yield of corn will far exceed the demands of the South, and new flour will be in market, in a few days, in the greatest abundance. We may have less hog meat than we have heretofore had, but whether that will prove a loss or inconvenience remains to be proven.

Mr. F. W. C. Cook, No. 1 Canal street, is inaugurating a new enterprise in New Orleans. He is manufacturing nothing less than rifles, of the Eubel pattern, and of materials vastly superior the original of that arm. To these rifles there is a sword bayonet attachment, which may be fixed to the rifle, or worn at the side in a scabbard. He also contemplates the manufacture of Dr. Linnatt's grape shot revolver—one of the most formidable weapons of the pistol kind ever invented.

A noticeable feature in this enterprise is the fact that all the tools and implements used in the manufacture of these articles are made in New Orleans. Who cares for the blockade? We should not be surprised if the officers of the Brooklyn should wake up some fine morning, find themselves in the First District lock up, and a lot of painters altering the vessel's name and appearance to make a privateer of her. If native skill and enterprise can effect such an end, the thing is within the "hits" of probability.—New Orleans Delta.

HUNGRY SOLDIERS GOING HOME.—The Baltimore Sun, of the 21st inst., says:

The steamer Elizabeth, which brought up from Fortress Monroe a large quantity of shell to Fort Mifflin, also brought up twenty six of the members of Bartlett's Naval Brigade. They were in a condition of destitution, but Marshal Kane provided them with quarters at the central police station, and had them comfortably fed, something they had been strangers for some time. They all give a gloomy description of the treatment they received at Fortress Monroe, having been obliged to sleep in the open air, and subsist on a short allowance of the coarsest fare. Since their arrival at the fortress they were put to any laborious work that was done, and to them was assigned the duty of transporting the troops across to Hampton, who engaged in the battle of Great Bethel. They stated that since Saturday last they had not tasted bread, and the only other food they got was a few clams picked up off the shore, and the boxes which had been thrown out from the camp. No provision was made for their return to New York, and they expected, after reaching Baltimore, to walk home. They will, however be sent on by Marshal Kane, who has already provided upwards of two hundred of the returning soldiers with the means to get to their homes.

TWO DESERTERS CARRY OFF A NEGRO.—We learn from below, that two Northerners who were enlisted in the Confederate forces and stationed at Sewell's Point, yesterday got permission to go out fishing; they took a negro fellow with them to pull the boats, and after getting well out in the river ran over to the enemy's steamer, the Anacosta. They and the negro were then delivered over to the Minnesota, Commodore Stringham, in command of the fleet, who it is reported retained the white men and sent the Negro back to his owner.—Day Book.

Three hundred and sixty thousand volunteers thus far have offered their services to the Confederate States, to engage in the war against Lincoln and his hirelings.

NEWS.

From the Daily Bulletin. ARREST OF MARSHAL KANE. RICHMOND, June 28.

John P. Kane, late Marshal of Police for the city of Baltimore, and among the most ardent friends of the Southern Confederacy in that patriotic city, was arrested at the Relay House last night while en route for Virginia. All the papers and letters about him were taken. The arrest was effected while Mr. Kane was in bed. Mr. Kane is universally popular in Baltimore, and nothing that Old Abe's hirelings could have done would sooner drive those greatly oppressed people to revolution.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVEL. RICHMOND, June 28, p. m.

Mr. John Miller, of Baltimore, arrived here this evening via Harper's Ferry and Manassas Junction. Old Abe's hirelings searched his person and baggage at the Relay House, and destroyed some of his letters. He reports everything quiet at Harper's Ferry and the Junction.

FROM RICHMOND, VIA. RICHMOND, June 28.

Nothing of interest has been heard to day, except reports of occasional skirmishes and abundant conflicts between the pickets, in which the federalists are always the only sufferers.

Col. Printups' Georgia Regiment has been accepted and ordered into immediate service.

Gen. Beauregard has published an order prohibiting all persons, except with passports from the War Department, from entering the lines of the army of the Potomac with the intention to pass into the United States or to the lines of the enemy. Gov. Letcher has also published an order prohibiting persons from leaving Richmond without a permit from him. The military must have permits from the Confederate authorities.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 28.

Postmaster General Reagan arrived yesterday from Texas, and left this evening for Richmond. The Northern mail is made up here and sent to Nashville thence to Louisville by Adams Express, where it is distributed.

FROM KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, June 28.

Fifteen hundred troops left here for South-western Missouri.

FROM LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, June 28.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by a Navy officer, who telegraphed Gen. McClellan as to the authenticity of the reported arrangements between the Government and Kentucky: "Capt. W. Nelson, U. S. Navy: 'My interview with Gen. Buokner was personal, not official; it has been solicited by him more than once. I make no stipulations on the part of the Government, and regarded his promise to drive out the Confederate troops as the only result of the interview. His letter gives own views, not mine. GEO. McCLELLAN.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 29.

The Pawnee is at the Navy Yard. The Freeborn proceeded to Point Mathias and there landed men and sand bags, and proceeded to erect a breastwork. The Southerners occupying the works. Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, while firing a gun to protect the swimmers, was shot in the breast and is dead. Fifteen shots were thrown among the Southerners, but the effect is unknown.

The Government is going to borrow two hundred millions from the people in sums of fifty and one hundred dollars. The cabinet seems afraid to trust the capitalists. It is rumored that the Cabinet voted, requesting Gen. Scott to take the city of Richmond, if possible, before the assembling of the Southern Congress.

Gen. McClellan has been authorized to send provisions of war to Columbus, Ohio. The Pacific Coast Mail, after Monday will go via the overland route.

FROM LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, June 29.

The Tennesseeans continue moving.—New Orleans Cavalry has been ordered to Missouri.

The St. Louis Democrat's Cairo correspondent says that hundreds of Missourians are concentrating on the Arkansas border and are receiving arms from the South.—They expect to be joined by Tennesseeans, Arkansians and Missisippians. Bird's Point is guarded by two regiments and a battalion of flying artillery.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Charleston Evening News has been furnished with the following private despatch, dated.

NORFOLK, June 28. Three steamers took troops this morning from Fortres' Monroe, and stood towards Cape Henry. Something must have happened to the enemy's big gun at the Rip Raps. They threw no shells yesterday or to day, up to four P. M. Much sickness is said to affect the enemy on the peninsula. The health of our troops is good.

FROM ALEXANDRIA. ALEXANDRIA, June 28.

Lieut. Harrison, a regular, and a Zouave Captain, have been captured. There were two deserters arrested in Hagerstown, who will probably be shot. In Baltimore the old police have been disbanded. Kenly has sworn in a new set. Searches for arms are progressing. Many families have left, and others are packing up. The bar rooms have all been closed. Information from Washington asserts that no more passes into Virginia are to be granted.

FROM BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, June 29.

Large crowds have been seen attracted to the Provost Marshall's office. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, including 800 rifles, were found in the cellar. Gen. Banks has issued orders of non-interference with any of the officials except the Police, but vacancies from a refusal to serve or resignation are to be filled by Kenly.

FROM BOSTON. BOSTON, June 28.

The steamer Europa brings Gen. Fremont. The New York Tribune says that Gen. Patterson has received orders to advance, which seems like rebuking his inactivity. Emerson Etheridge is a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Senate.

FROM GRAFTON, ILL. GRAFTON, June 29.

There has been a skirmish near Cumberland. Thirteen Federalists, Zouaves, abandoned their horses and took to the hills, arriving in Cumberland last night with two missing and one killed.

FROM CAIRO. CAIRO, June 29.

Two Dutch Companies were ordered to Alton, to join the forces there, which are threatening Missouri. The Germans did not want to leave Cairo, and many left in tears.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—Sundry of the Virginia newspapers have recently noted the passage through this city of a notorious Abolition incendiary, calling himself Wm. H. Harbit, for many years one of the editors of that despicable sheet, the New York Times. Harbit registered himself while here as from Charleston, S. C., and was evidently, from his antecedents, on a crusade devising new expedients to please his Black Republican employers, by misrepresenting the South and denigrating her institutions, as he had done in years past on both sides of the Atlantic for fifty years. The notice taken of the fellow caused the trail of the serpent to be watched, and he was finally overhauled in Atlanta, Ga., and imprisoned as a spy.—He arrived in Richmond, Sunday evening in custody of five Southern patriots who delivered him over to the authorities.—It is to be hoped that a mistaken leniency will not permit the turning loose of this man on the community again. If dealt with according to his deserts, (as accorded by all evidence on the subject), he should no doubt be speedily made to pay the penalty of his numerous crimes by the forfeiture of his worthless existence. Harbit claims to be a native of South Carolina, but the general supposition is that she was from home the night he made his entry in to the world.

The prisoner was specially in charge of Wm. S. Bassford, of Atlanta, who, on his arrival here, delivered him to Gen. Davis, who handed him over to the Governor, who sent him to jail. He will no doubt have an examination to day.

We learn that if Harbit escapes justice in Virginia, there is now a warrant here for his arrest, issued by Judge Gilchrist, of Charleston, S. C., on which he will be taken to that city—a fact which must needs strike terror to his guilty soul.—Richmond Dispatch, 23d.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The majority against separation in East Tennessee is estimated as from 10,000 to 12,000. We are gratified to learn that there is now a wise determination to acquiesce in the will of the majority, and to resist Lincoln's "irrepressible conflict" of aggression to the last. None who know the sterling character of the people of that section would expect anything less of them in such a crisis as the present.—Memphis Bulletin.