

THIRD REGIMENT N. CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

We clip the following account of the 3d Reg't. N. C. V. from a letter published in the Goldboro' Tribune of the 14th inst. It speaks well for the Regiment:

Col. Pender, who is in command of the regiment, is a kind and thoroughly efficient officer, being a graduate of West Point and formerly in the U. S. Dragoon service. He has seen much service upon our Western frontier. He commands the respect of all and will soon gain their affection. Lieut. Col. Guy, is a graduate of the Va. Military Institute; he is a gentleman of commanding personal appearance, and acknowledged by all to be well fitted for his position. Major Hamden is a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy; has been an officer under Col. Tew, in the Hillsboro Military Academy. There is but one voice concerning him in the regiment. It is—"he'll do; we'll fight under him." He is an officer and soldier every inch of him, and in the estimation of the writer is an example of the old law, that "the best goods are done up in the smallest bundles."

Many of the men in the ranks as well as the officers are professional gentlemen of position; some of them known to the public of North Carolina.

But better than this, your correspondent finds a large number of Christians of various denominations. Two or three companies have a majority of Methodists in their ranks, and commanded by gentlemen of the same denomination. Although the weather has not been pleasant, but rainy nearly at the time, there has hardly been a night in which we have not had prayer meetings in the tents or with the companies at roll call. We have many fine singers and are organizing them into a regimental choir. We have preaching twice on Sabbath, and many of our men are Bible readers. So far as military discipline is concerned, we have nothing to be ashamed of for the time that we have been in the field. Concerning the deportment of the men in and out of camp it is sufficient to say that not more than three men have been under arrest for drunkenness since we have been here.

The many tokens of kindness on the part of the citizens, evince the estimation in which they hold the regiment. Each glad to know that wherever North Carolina soldiers have been stationed in Virginia, they have commanded the respect of all who have seen them. But while the Old North State has cause to be proud of her boys, she or rather the powers that be have reason to be ashamed of the fact that these same boys who have given up all to fight for her, are thrown into the field, with the probability of being any day called to fight without the necessary equipments of cartridge boxes or bayonet scabbards.

Last Saturday night we had a stampede in the camp. Whether designedly or not we are not able to learn. Two men with fence rails attempted to drive in one of the sentinels, and we were started by the call of the colonel—"turn out—turn out, turn out." Immediately the whole encampment was alive, every company formed and ammunition was distributed; lights put out and every thing ready for the enemy. That the boys would fight in a settled conviction with the writer; yes, fight like tigers. I passed up and down the lines freely, and while many were excited by the sudden alarm given, I do not believe that a single man would have flinched from his duty. Even the negroes to a man were ready for it. Two of them, who wait upon one mess, seized their axes and took seats upon the boxes of ammunition in the tent, determined to die in the defence. An old negro who was with Capt. Walker, when he was killed in Mexico, was among the first to get his musket and take position in the ranks.

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We publish the following Proclamation, which has been issued by General Beauregard. It is modest, but directly to the point. Beauregard is bound to make his mark before the difficulty is over. His appeal to the people of London Fairfax and Prince William, is open and he who can resist it might be more or less than a man:

Head-Quarters, Dept of Alexandria, Camp Pickett, June 5th, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THE COUNTIES OF LOUDON, FAIRFAX AND PRINCE WILLIAM.

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts if not on their banners, that their war cry is "BRUTY and BODDY." All that is dear to man—your honour, and that of your wives and daughters, your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest.

In the name therefore, of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self government, for which we are contending—in behalf of civilization and humanity itself, I, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickett, Manassas Junction, do make this my proclamation and invite and enjoin you, by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your Revolutionary fathers, and by the parity and tenacity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power, compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at these Headquarters, or to the officers under my command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be extended to you all.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brig. Gen'l Comd'g. Official, THOMAS JORDAN, Act'g Asst Adj't Gen'l.

It will be seen from our telegram in to-day's paper that the first regiment of North Carolina Volunteers were engaged in the Battle at Bethel Church near Newport News, Va., on Monday last. As it will no doubt be gratifying to our readers to know what Companies composed the first regiment, we append the following list, which we think is nearly, if not quite correct:

- Colonel D. B. Hill— 1. Orange Light Infantry, Capt. Ashe. 2. Warrenton Guards, Capt. Wade. 3. Turner's Sea Rifles, Capt. Williams. 4. Laidley Stars, Capt. Bell. 5. Lomberton Guards, Capt. Norment. 6. Charlotte Greys, Capt. Ross. 7. Thomsville Rifles, Capt. Miller. 8. Granville Greys, Capt. Wortham.

We learn that the two Companies from Fayetteville fill the spare blanks. Capt. Kenan's Company, we learn, is at Norfolk. Capt. Ellis' Company is here. Both were at first in the first regiment.

Washington Journal.

The N. C. Volunteers.—Wherever they go our men are complimented for their soldierly and gentlemanly bearing. And well they may be. For they are generally of the best people in the State, whose patriotism inspires them to the cheerful performance of all the duties of the camp, however painful to the kind of duties and labors there required. A letter from Suffolk, Va., to the Petersburg Express, says—

The 3d Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers are the most orderly set of men I have ever seen. Col. Pender is certainly an excellent disciplinarian, or else he has a regiment easy to control.—Fayetteville Observer.

The Lincoln Fleet.—The steam frigate Wabash and a steam propeller were the only war vessels in sight of the bar yesterday. On Sunday, two war vessels were seen off Cape Roman, and there is reason to suppose that in addition to other vessels previously reported, the fleet have a large sloop cruising off this coast. Charleston Courier.

The "Union" Gun Overboard.—A monster gun called the "Union," cast at Pittsburg, and weighing upwards of fifty thousand pounds, fell overboard while being shipped at Baltimore for Fort Monroe last Friday. The water where the gun fell in was about six feet deep, but there was under it a soft mud, which was sounded to the depth of six feet more; and the gun that evening was about twelve feet below the surface of the water.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C. MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1861.

Blue Stone.—See next page.

Turner Fry.—See letter from Hamptonville.

Mr. Herren, the Children's friend, will lecture to the children this afternoon (4 o'clock) at the Lutheran Church; and to-night at the Presbyterian Church he will lecture to old and young. All are invited to attend.

The Fast Day.—was plainly observed in this town: Our stores and other places of business were closed during the whole day, and many of our people attended the religious services held in the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches.

Battle at Bethel Church.—We publish elsewhere in this paper, a full account of the battle at Bethel Church. It was a glorious victory for the Southern Army, for which God be praised. Our cause is just, and with such signal favor from our Heavenly Father in the hour of battle, our armies will be brought to acknowledge it, it is hoped, and speedily withdraw from this fruitless contest.

Major Hill reports 250 of the enemy killed; but it is reported in the papers of this morning that 564 of the enemy were absent at the roll call after their return to their encampment at Newport News.

CARTRIDGE BOXES—HIGH PRICES. We have just seen specimens of the cartridge boxes now being made here for the State, under a contract probably made with a gentleman in Davidson county, and we regret to learn that our State is to pay a good deal more for the work than it is worth, or more than it could have been done for. There are two sizes of boxes; the small size, including cap-box and belt, can be afforded for one dollar and fifty cents, parties in this town, upon a fair test, having satisfied themselves there is a reasonable profit on the work at that price. There is a better profit on the large size, including cap-box and belt, at three dollars each, than on the smaller at one dollar and a half. We do not know what price the State has contracted to pay for these articles, though it is reported to be considerably above these rates. The smaller size, it is said, costs the State three dollars each, and the larger still more.

We allude to this matter not for the purpose of fault finding, but in order that our State and military authorities may have the information we convey in regard to what estimate competent men here put on the work. Every thing in our military preparations here necessarily been pushed forward with as little delay as possible, circumstances not admitting of that care and watchfulness to guard the public interest in matters of war which are really necessary. No one, however, should be allowed to make enormous profits on the work which the extraordinary state of the country requires. There is no justice in letting contractors at a rate which will allow the contractor to make at least half the price he is to receive from the State. That is the system under which the old Government of the U. S. grew so corrupt so that Washington city fairly stunk in the nostrils of every honest man; and we have no idea that our State or Confederate authorities will, in this the very hour of our new organization, knowingly tolerate the abuses under which that Government chieftain, degraded and shamed the people.

Sunday Travelling.—Are we witnesses against ourselves! Just at this moment, saint and sinner almost to the last man throughout this part of the country, freely admit that God is helping us against our enemies—is shielding our heads in the day of battle. And yet we hear the rumbling train, rattling on the Western road yesterday—the Sabbath. It may have been right, possibly it was—but those who acknowledge God and their dependence on Him, and desire His continued favor, are required to remember the conditions upon which it is promised; and also the consequences of daring presumption. Sunday work don't often pay. There is a gentleman in this town who once saved five or ten thousand back from a Sunday afternoon storm, as he thought; but another storm, the next day, swept them off for him with compounded interest.—Since then, he has never stacked a brick on Sunday, satisfied that Sunday work don't pay. It is not reasonable that it should.

The Winston Sentinel says, some thirty or forty ladies in an adjoining County, having formed themselves into a company, went to procure light rifles or repeaters, having determined, if necessary, to defend their homes and the cause of the South.

THE SCOUTS.

The sports we get through the Virginia papers leave no room to doubt that Lincoln's scouting parties in Eastern Virginia are forcing very badly indeed. The Virginians, with their trusty rifle and double barrel shot guns; the Confederate soldiers (regular scouts) with their practical skill in slipping through swamps, bushes and brakes in pursuit of game, are constantly killing and capturing the yankees who are sent out on the perilous duty of spying out the movements of the Southern army. In one place, Capt. Werth came suddenly upon five Yankees; instantly drawing his revolver, he answered their demand for a surrender from the muzzle of his pistol, killing two and putting the others to flight.

He says the bad ground the fight occurred on prevented him from bagging all five. Capt. McKay and a small party killed three, near Fall's church, at a single fire. Major Randolph with a few men, met a company of the enemy below Williamsburg, in the road. He had a bowitzer along, and quickly unlimbering let fly at them and knocked over 10 or 12 and made the remainder beat a precipitate retreat. John S. Scott and two comrades, came upon a party of nine Lincoln men within two miles of Hampton. They fired upon Scott and his friends, but missed them all. The latter charged upon them, killed one, wounded another, and took one prisoner, together with several muskets and a five shot-er. The same day they captured two traitors.

And thus we have case after case recited with greater particularity than our columns will admit of—all going to show that the Virginians are determined to make their soil too hot for Lincoln's northern mercenaries. And this is to be the fate of the invaders from the beginning to the ending. If they persist in their invasion, they will soon find that it will be impossible to send their scouts beyond the limits of their camps without having them killed!

Guilford Gun-Makers.—Our attention has been called to the fact, that we have in our county some 50 men, who have been manufacturing, for years, the very best rifles. With proper encouragement these men could manufacture any quantity—which for price and quality would challenge competition. We heard it asked, whether or not it would be a good investment for Guilford County to purchase 1000 good large rifles? We believe it would be a safe investment, and from the proper authority will look into matters and see if our worthy mechanics cannot be encouraged and our loyal citizens armed. A thousand men armed with the rifle and the small arms most of an old command, would make quite a formidable resistance to the rash invaders of our homes. Greensboro' Times.

We have seen three Guilford Rifles. They will get a ball right to the place you want it, if carefully aimed. Let the manufacturers make them to carry about 60 balls to the pound, conical shape; and finish the stock and locks a little stronger, and furnish them with an iron ram rod, and so far as rifles are concerned they will be No. 1. Our boys are constantly in the habit of swinging rifles, knocking squirrels from the tallest trees in our forests. The Mianic ball will range much further than the ordinary round one, and do execution at double the distance. By-the-way, models of the Mianic ball are in demand, and it would be well for some of our ingenious workmen to make them of different sizes for sale. Can't they be made by the Guilford gun makers, at Raleigh, and elsewhere?

A very destructive hail storm passed over Catawba Springs, in Lincoln county, last Saturday, completely destroying the crops on that plantation, and injuring very seriously other crops in the vicinity. It was not extensive, but the work of destruction to crops on the premises attached to the Springs, we are informed, was complete. The misfortune of the loss fell to the lot of a poor, but industrious and worthy man.

TYRANNY.

The Lincoln Government at Washington has caused numbers of persons to be arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of entertaining sympathy for the South. No charge is made against them, but simply by the exercise of this most unjust and tyrannical rule, they have been held as prisoners. Thus are the laws and the Constitution which Lincoln so lately swore he would observe and cause to be executed, all trampled by him into the dust.

The 800 Zouaves from New Orleans, who passed through this State a few days ago, will be sent to Western Virginia to take care of the traitors in that region, as well as Lincoln's foreign abolition hordes. Get out of the way, Carolina.

What Crop.—An editor in Western Georgia names four counties in that State which had raised wheat enough this year, to feed the Confederate army of 100,000 men.

The Savannah Republican of the 12th, speaks the feeling of a considerable body of Lincoln Troops on the coast at Hilton Head, in that vicinity. The excitement at Savannah was very great, and every body, old and young, and even some ladies, offered their services to Commodore Tatnall, the officer who took command, for the purpose of driving out the invaders. Commodore T. quickly got a large force, including one Company of Artillery, a line of march, and started for Hilton Head. He happened, from the accounts given him, that the enemy had landed a large force there for a regular campaign.

We think the Republican's account is exaggerated and perhaps the alarm is groundless. Nevertheless, if it should prove true that the Lincolns have really landed a large force on the coast of Georgia or South Carolina, (we are not certain in which State Hilton Head is located,) it proves that North Carolina may not be secure from such a visitation, notwithstanding the Governor has so vainly boasted "if our batteries are properly served, the power of the U. S. Navy is not sufficient to effect an entrance into one of the harbors of the State." They may not attempt to effect an entrance into one of our fortified harbors; but if they come in at any exposed point on the coast they may do us much harm as if coming in at a harbor. The people of Wilmington have called a citizens' meeting for adopting measures for their own protection until the State shall have had time to raise troops for the special duty of guarding these exposed points on our coast.

The 1st N. C. Regiment.—The people of North Carolina have reason to be most devoutly thankful for the victory at Bethel Church. Our State has been more cheered at by her sisters than any other. She was slow to give up the Union—prompt in declaring she would not submit to see the South subjugated, and first to gain a decided victory in an important affair over the invaders of Southern soil. The 1st Regiment, aided by Virginia Artillery and Cavalry, have done nobly. The Virginians speak of it with exultant praise.

Another Renovation.—John O. Long of this State, First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, during his military service at Greensboro' yesterday morning, on his way to Raleigh, attended his services to Governor, E. M. Little graduated at West Point in 1844; he has been in the regular service seven years, and when he resigned was stationed at Fort Annapolis, Dumont Territory. We learn from Mr. Long that about 200 officers of the U. S. S. also Army, have resigned, and that 100 more will. In order to supply the vacancies created by so many resignations, it is the intention of the Government to graduate 1000 names at West Point this year.—Patriot.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

Among the cheering attentions shown our soldiers by the ladies, we are glad to notice the distribution of Religious Tracts. We saw a tract passed to a beautiful bouquet presented by a fair hand to a brave heart, as the tract stopped at Lexington. The title of the tract was, "Watch and Pray," but that was not all; it had added another word, and it read, "Watch, Pray and Fight." It did that soldier's heart cheer, and so will all such gifts be needed. Let us confess and manifest our dependence on God, in every possible manner.

TRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I have spent much of the time for several weeks among the soldiers, to whom I gave about 200,000 pages of tracts, and had conversations on personal religion with over 2,000 in their camps and hospitals. I find many of them pious, desiring the Bible and praying to God. But, by far the largest portion are irreligious. In three Companies, of about 200 men, only seven were professors of religion, and these were but few Bibles and Testaments among them. Several benevolent friends have given me from \$25 to \$50 cents each, to supply the soldiers with Bibles and Testaments, but I have almost exhausted my supply, besides what I could get from other accessible sources.

From a full supply of suitable religious books I am striving to put a message of gospel truth in the hands of every man in camp; life they have many hours to spend. The dangers to which they are ever exposed, incline them to seek for protection. A lady requested me to give her all I had of the excellent tract, "Come to Jesus," \$1.75 worth. A copy of which I gave to a soldier one Sunday morning, at which I marked the 91st Psalm. The Sunday following, he walked me to it and hid in his tent. He stated that the tract caused him to get his Bible to read the Psalm. On opening to it he was surprised to find a piece of paper pinned to the Psalm, upon which was written in beautiful hand by his sister Emma, these lines: "When from home receding, And from hearts that are to be bleeding, Think of those behind who love thee best, Think how long the night will be, To the eyes that weep for thee, O God bless them and keep them."

The melting tenderness before God is that our cannot be expressed. Some of his wiser were religious and steady to encourage him in seeking salvation.