

taking sides. But it is first to each other, and indeed that the officers ought to be numbered. The New York papers however generally tell pretty near the truth and acknowledge their faults.

The effect on the North is evidently a bad one, and the people are beginning to find out these mistakes.

The articles in the newspapers are full of entreaties urging the Lincoln Government to get better officers and more men.

When the result of the fight at Bethel was known to Butler, he despatched his intention to whip the rebels in 24 hours.

FROM MORTRESS MONROE,

Fortress Monroe, June 16.

We have information here relative to the movements of the Southerners. The Fortress is in reality invested, except by sea, and there is no ingress or egress. Movements from this point are impossible.

From the Southern Guardian.

FROM RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, June 16. Prof. A. T. Bierce is appointed chief clerk of the War Department.

Passengers just arrived here, who crossed at Harper's Ferry on Sunday, state that the Confederate troops evacuated the town, blew up the fortifications, and burnt the bridge.

HAGGSSTOWN, June 16.

Six hundred Confederate troops are still at Harper's Ferry.

Gen. H. A. Wise is moving westward to oppose McClellan's invasion. The Southern pickets are again opposite Williamsport. The Southerners burned seventy locomotives.

Fortress Monroe, (via Louisville and New Orleans,) June 16.—There is no information here about the movements of the Southern forces.

Fortress Monroe is in reality invested, except by sea—no ingress or egress being safe, and movements impossible.

At Fortress Monroe, Gen. Butler asks for 15,000 additional troops. An artesian well is being bored within the fort, to supply the troops with water.

CINCINNATI, June 16.

John A. Shiffler was arrested here for shipping butter, packed in ale barrels, to the seceded States. He was released on bail.

St. Louis, June 16.

Gov. Jackson will make his first stand at Boonville.

Rumors are current that the Convention will be called together immediately.

The State Treasurer, after a brief arrest has been relieved.

Iren McCullough is reported at Fort Smith with 10,000 troops. He is also reported in Benton county, Arkansas, with 3,000.

Twelve Illinois regiments are stationed within two hours' march of St. Louis.

2,000 State troops are stationed at Boonville.

The secessionists have followed on both sides of the Missouri river, from Boonville, and are well prepared for a fight.

A skirmish near independence is reported in which the federalists were worsted.

Federal troops are moving west from various points.

The patriots are burning rail road bridges.

CHICAGO, June 16.

Orders have been issued for twelve regiments to rendezvous as follows: Four regiments at Alton, and three at Cassville, on the 18th inst.

New York, June 15.

The private schooner Savannah, in charge of Mississippi Capt. and a pilot crew arrived here. Her crew 36 in number, were transferred to the Minnesota and put in iron.

MARKETS

New York, June 15. Cotton was firm, with sales of 2,000 bales, at 16 cents.

Party Appointments.—The Standard, in reply to the Charlotte Democrat, which stated that Gov. Ellis had given many of the highest military positions to political opponents, publishes a list of all the civilians appointed to high positions, and challenges the Democrat to "find the half of a Union man among them." —*Fay. Ob.*

Yes, and we answered this Standard's challenge by naming four gentlemen in the list who were Union men—three of whom we know were strongly opposed to secession in February. But few, if any, of those named by the Standard, were original disunionists.

Some of them evinced the State last Fall as popular friends of the Union. We are inclined to suspect that the grumblings about the appointments have their origin in the statements of unsuccessful applicants.

The Salisbury Watchman copies the Standard's articles on the subject of appointments, and we hope, as a matter of justice, it will copy our reply made last week. The Standard appears to have dropped the subject; and we are willing to do the same, but we think the matter should be stated correctly.—*Chair. Div.*

TIME TABLE OF NAVIGATION.

The hardest lesson which our soldiers have to learn is this, that, "moral virtue of disunion" which you have a right, and have without which safety may at any time fall a victim to cowardice and treachery. They have already ruined their mission with such wonderful ease that they may be tempted to rely upon their ability to whip them without any vigilance, precautions, or regard to time, place or number. Let flying fall into so much perilous mistake. That is the very mistake their enemies calculate upon. They do not and cannot question Southern courage, but they do believe that we place our principal reliance upon this quality, and neglect the systematic vigilance of European armies and the universal rule of the best armies of the world "never to underrate your enemy." We trust that the brilliant triumph already achieved will only lead our foes to be more diligent in observing all the means of success, and to use as much watchfulness, precaution and discretion in fighting Yankees as if they were French Zouaves or Scotch Highlanders.

Richmond Dispatch.

THE CONVENTION.

We observe among our contemporaries a disposition to complain of what they conceive to be the dilatory or sluggish movements of the Convention. Eminence ability to do well and fully what is intended in the Convention, ought to satisfy sensible people, that whatever is done will be done well, and at a fit time.

The most solemn responsibilities and the most important interests, rest upon the Convention. Theirs is not the work of a day. To do its whole duty requires time, and the more time allowed them, the better it will be done. We are anxious for an adjustment, as our people are. It does not pay; but the people want the work done, and the Convention is the best judge when to adjourn. Some men would make a world in a day, but on reviewing their work the next day, would kick it to atoms. The Convention is working now for posterity. Be patient, friends.—*Rel. Standard.*

A Good Sign.—In the Senator of Iowa, Mr. Douglass introduced a series of resolutions calling for peace, and a National Convention, and expressing decided opposition to a war for subjugation, or annexation. A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was rejected, 21 to 16.

Other facts showing the changed feeling of the Northwest are stated to the Petersburg Express by Mr. Alexander Pace, who has resided in Minnesota for six years past, but has returned to Virginia to take up arms for the South. He says that "in St. Paul and all the North-west, a very decided reaction has taken place in public sentiment. The people who, upon hearing of the fall of Fort Sumter, were almost frenzied with excitement, and declared their intention to overrun the South, have now come to the conclusion, that subjugation is easier talked about than accomplished, wear a very sober, serious air, and many declare that it would be much wiser policy in Lincoln to end the troubles by compromise than with the sword."

A letter from a Mecklenburg soldier at Yorktown, under date of the 8th instant, speaking of a visit of Gen. Lee to that post, says:

"Gen. Lee was on a visit to our post last week. He is cousin of our Lieut. Col. and is as fine a specimen of the genus homo, as one generally sees beyond the lovely hills of our old North State. He spoke complimentary of our traverses and redoubts, and speaks in terms of admiration of the N.C. Regt. On learning that Gen. Lee was in Camp the boys rushed into line, and, by action at least, invited him to review, which he did by riding in front of the Battalion, when three hearty cheers arose for the noble Virginian. In turning to ride in the rear of the line our boys faced about, when the General remarked that he would like to see their backs. Some one in the ranks replied, in a low tone, that "they never presented their backs to friend or foe."—*Char. Dem.*

In reply to a statement that Gen. Jackson, who commands to blockade the port of Charleston, Mr. Webster said: "The President has no authority to employ military forces till he shall be duly required to do so by law and by the civil authorities."

North and South.—The whole number of volunteers furnished by the States for the Mexican war was 65,000, of which the slave States furnished 44,000.—See Mansfield's "Mexican War," page 266—and of 100 volunteer officers, 62 were Southern men.

A Place for Collectors.—The Wallerboro Sun says:

During a recent visit to the Edisto River, near "Skull Creek," we found some very perfect and beautiful specimens of petrified wood; Indian pottery, and flint arrow heads; one of these latter is five inches in length, a most remarkable weapon, as it is capable of making a very ugly incision. When the river is low, very fine specimens of the teeth of the shark are found in great numbers.

W. W. WYATT.—Salisbury, June 16. W. W. W. was a member of the State Convention in 1861, and a prominent participant in the nomination of Captain Grimes, now in the army. Dr. W. appeared and took his seat on Monday the 11th inst.

The Maryland Legislature has instructed its Delegates to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

ADVISORY NOTICE FOR PRIVATEERS.

The Richmond Dispatch says that David Moore, of Petersburg, has invented a machine for making a very excellent article of case out of leather and paper. He was in the habit of examining the machinery for making copper caps, so as to model his after the same pattern. The scrap leather of which Mr. Moore has thus far made his cases has proved little service while wet, are then allowed to dry, and are then filled as copper caps are, with the detonating substance. Both the leather and paper caps are as effective as the regular copper caps. A sample was exhibited at this office on Saturday. They do not make so powerful a report as the copper cap, but are just as certain in their effect. The discoverer of this singular war material thinks he has discovered a way to make both the leather and paper impervious to water.

Thirteen prisoners of war (including seven dry persons arrested as spies) were brought to Richmond from Yorktown, on Thursday, and after an examination at the War Department, were deposited in the County jail for safe keeping.

CANADA, July 15, 1861.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:—Gentlemen:—As we are strangers, I herewith enclose you twenty-eight dollars for four dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which please forward via Michigan Southern Railroad, Toledo, Ohio, and Clayton Station. I have purchased several dozen bottles at Toledo this Summer, but the sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade with you. I was induced to try your Bitters by my physician, for the Liver Complaint, and received such material aid that I have recommended it to others and have sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of medicine in my store, but there is none that I can so cheerfully and truthfully recommend as your Bitters, for I know they have helped me beyond my expectation.

Yours respectfully,

PHILO WILSON.

20 MORE ad-hoc'd.

1861 ADVISORY NOTICE.

WE, the Union Prayer Meeting at the Methodist Church, assembled, doth declare. The object of these meetings is to intercede with God for our soldiers and our Country.

The services are very brief, and the word we come are most fervently requested to do so.

IN INFANTRY SERVICE.

10 Active Men Wanted in English FOR THE WAR!

THE undersigned having been appointed to the North Carolina State Troops, invite all Unionists to serve their country, to assist under them.

fifteen Dollars Monthly.

paid to all as soon as received; regular pay from \$12 to \$21, per month, counting from day of enlistment. Uniform, bedding and medical attendance, etc.

Apply to the undersigned at Salisbury.

W. C. LOBB, Captain.

G. C. McCOMAS, Lieutenant.

G. A. BROWN,

Salisbury, June 6, 1861.

WANTED.

Rowan Artillery!

20 MORE ad-hoc'd.

Men wanted for this Company now in service.

Term of enlistment, one year. For further information inquire at the Store of A. Myers, No. 4 Granite Building.

By order of Capt. J. A. RADFORD.

June 6, 1861.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

HAS DECLARED a Dividend of 4 per cent., payable 10th inst.

S. JEWETT, Cashier.

June 6, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE firm of N. DEAVER & CO., is dissolved by limitation. All those having claims against the above will present them for payment.

June 6, 1861.

Head-Quarters 63rd Regiment.

N. C. Militia.

THE OFFICERS of the Regiment, as per order of Court Martial, May 30th, are hereby notified to appear in front of the Adjutant's office in Salisbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the last Friday in June, armed with firelock, and accoutred as common militiamen, for instruction.

R. P. BESSANT,

June 2d, 1861.—Adjutant.

Volunteers Wanted for the Salisbury Greys.

ACTIVE and vigorous men, anxious to serve their Country, are invited to join the new Rifle Company—Salisbury Greys.

"Form, Riflemen Form."

May 8, 1861.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

KALISPE, May 25, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, for the delivery of good merchantable flour at any Rail Road Depot within the State, in quantities not less than Twenty-five Barrels, until the 15th July 1861.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposed for Flour" and addressed to the Commissary General.

W. M. JOHNSTON,

Commissary General.

May 30th, 1861.

Salisbury Female Seminary.

THE exercises of this institution, will be continued as heretofore, under the direction of the subscriber. In consequence of the disturbed state of our public affairs he has changed his purpose to remove, and hopes to make himself as useful to this community during these troublous times as possible. Having that his labors have been generally satisfactory, he solicits an extended patronage, and would ask his friends to aid him in increasing the number of his pupils.

A. D. WILKINSON.

May 15, 1861.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Rowan County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1861.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Patrol of Guards of the Town of Salisbury, have full power to visit any suspected person beyond the limits of the town, and to arrest and confine in their custody any disorderly or suspicious person, or persons, within the limits of the same, in the same manner as they would arrest and confine disorderly unincorporated persons, in their respective districts.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

Salisbury, May 1st.

TOWN ORDER.

IT is hereby ordered that the Town Patrol

of Salisbury have discretionary powers to arrest and hold up to 24 hours any person, white or black, who may be found in the streets of Salisbury, who shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself; and any person so committed to be brought before the Mayor before noon on the following morning.

JOHN L. CHAPMAN,

May 3, 1861.—(51)

W. W. WYATT.