

rified guns; they are finely finished and well mounted. The other two are twelve pound howitzers and are the prettiest guns of the kind I have ever seen. They were taken from the Seventy-first Regiment from New York. The carriages of the last two require some little alterations which will be finished in a few days. Each gun is furnished with a splendid salmion which with a well furnished battery wagon and a well arranged traveling forgo makes up the battery for the present. The horses with which they have been furnished, fifty-six in number, are of the best, and the company, under the instruction of Capt. Reilly, will in a very short time be able to take a place with any other corps of Artillery in the field. Capt. Reilly brings with him an extensive knowledge of the theory of the management of artillery together with the practical observations of some seventeen years in active service. He served during the war with Mexico in the 2d Reg't. U. S. Artillery, and was engaged in several of the heaviest of the battles.

For the last three days we have heard the booming of heavy artillery in the direction of the Potomac, which I presume was an attack made by the enemy on some bunch of bushes, thinking it was a masked battery of the Confederates.

Iota.

A Dismal Foreboding.—The N. Y. Times advocates a combined effort to get rid of the unemployed and starving population of that city by sending them to the West. It owns up to the condition of affairs thus:

Our citizens may as well now take into serious consideration the social burdens they will be obliged to carry during the approaching winter. The unemployed poor are increasing upon our hands at an alarming rate. Already we are informed that thousands of able-bodied women are under charge of the Commissioners of Charity and supported at public expense—women who ask for no charity, but only work. Many families of volunteers have not been relieved by the liberal sums expended, and will be forced soon to become burdens on the city. The swarms of unfortunate children—the offspring of people impoverished by the business prostration, or of fathers who have abandoned everything for the war—increased in the streets. The agents of such societies as the Children's Aid Society report that numbers of destitute and orphan little ones beset their office or their schools and seek shelter and employment. All signs foretell a severe and gloomy autumn and winter for the poor.

The N. Y. News mentions a soldier's wife who took a sick child in her arms, locking up two other hungry ones in her room at home, and went first to the committee and then to the Mayor for relief. While she was pleading with the latter, the sick child died in her arms.

Let the Officers be Sober Men.—That good officers are essential to the success of soldiers, is a question which admits of no doubt. And in order to be good officers men must be sober. A drunken officer ought to be removed at once. It is too hazardous to place the lives of a thousand men on the uncertain vagaries of a drunken mind. By all means let them be sober. And when caught under the influence of liquor, let them be dismissed from service and sent to their appropriate work of hanging round the groceries. —Western N. Carolinian.

Collector of the Port of Newbern.—The Confederate authorities have appointed W. G. Singleton, Esq., the incumbent under the old Government, Collector of the port of Newbern. This is an admirable appointment and one that will give satisfaction to our people. Having held the office for several years previous to the secession of North Carolina, and being now selected for the same position by the Confederate Government, without application being made, in the face of the fact that he has never been a politician, is sufficient evidence that the office sought the man and not the man the office. He has discharged the duties faithfully heretofore and we are confident that there will be no cause of complaint hereafter. Of course the office is not worth a good deal just now but we hope it will be better hereafter. —Newbern Progress.

FROM THE NORTH.

Dr. S. S. Satchell, of this county, who has been about in Europe for some months, which time he spent mainly, if not exclusively in Paris, in the hospitals and dissecting rooms, adding to his stores of professional knowledge, arrived here yesterday via Louisville and the West, after a hard scuffle to get through at all.—The fact is that nowhere in Europe, not even in Russia, is the espionage so annoying, nor the searches of person and baggage so officious as they are now at the North. France is a free civil government compared with the military despotism of Abraham Lincoln and strangely, or what might have been thought so some months since, the focus, the very heart and centre of all this may be found in the great liberal city of New York—the city that grew fat off Southern trade, that boasted of its cosmopolitan character and its freedom from local prejudices. Neither Massachusetts in general, nor Boston in particular can hold a candle to New York in rancorous bitterness. Such appears to be the result of the Doctor's observations, and the conclusion to which he has come is also affirmed by the experience of others.

But the winter is coming on and the vast hordes of the unemployed and thriftless and characterless floating population of New York, whom no charity can long keep relieved, will be threatening the property of speculators, the storehouses of food and the repositories of clothing, with sack and confiscation. The whole artificial scaffolding upon which the bloated bulk of New York commercial supremacy has been raised so high is tumbling down, and her "merchant princes" are become desperate, mad, reckless.

We understand that the history of the Doctor's meanderings in order to reach home would form quite a narrative. Any Southern man coming home from New York now has to go on a "winding way." —Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

A VOICE FROM BOSTON.

A Boston correspondent writes to the Baltimore Exchange: Battles have been fought and lost. Change has followed change. All these have had their influence here among the Yankees, and no doubt with you. Here, one can talk more freely, and the public will hear more willingly. Many who were honestly acting heart and hand with this administration are now stopping to discuss the whereabouts of the Constitution and constitutional guarantees under "honest Abe." In fine, intelligent men with us are opening their eyes, and a good many roundly swear they hope "Jefferson Davis will take Washington, drive out the Abolitionists and reconstruct the Government. Depend upon it, matters can't go on till Jan. 1st as they have gone with us since May 1st, without an outbreak. It may be I am mistaken, but I don't believe I am.

Business dull. We are all ruined and sinking deeper every day.

The Prisoners at Richmond.—Jas. Norval, a Lincoln Surgeon, captured at Manassas, and discharged after two weeks confinement, has arrived at New York, and published a letter affirming that he and his fellow prisoners were treated with uniform kindness. He says,—"There is one thing I cannot refrain from adverting to—the feelings of the wounded and prisoners to wards our Government. If the passive treatment they are now receiving is continued, and which is hostile to every principal of civilized warfare, there will be such a howl from those dungeons and hospitals as shall be felt throughout the whole length and breadth of the North, and would do more to damage our cause than two such battles as at Manassas; besides, it will bring down upon the Administration the condemnation of other powers—in short, the whole civilized world."

Of all the curiosities taken by our army on the field of Manassas, the two ambulances or carts for the transportation of the wounded, and the heavy four horse medicine wagon, which were brought down Saturday, are decidedly best worthy of attention. They are in every respect the most curiously complete and luxurious articles of the kind ever seen in this city. —Rich. Examiner.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FOR DEEP RIVER.

We are permitted to copy the following important letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Wright:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, August 19, 1861.

Hon. C. G. Wright, House of Delegates, Raleigh, N. C. Sir: A free supply of coal in your State, in connection with the present and future operations of a steam Navy, I regard as of very great importance, and hence I observe with interest every indication connected with it. Will you be pleased advise me as to the prospect of completing the Fayetteville and Coalfields Rail Road? The mineral wealth of your State and particularly of the Deep River country, points to an early establishment of such great Work Shops as the defenses of our Confederacy will demand, and I deeply regret that the common sense of the South, in years gone by, has not established them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient serv't, S. R. MALLOKY, Sec. Navy.

This is another and emphatic indication that the struggle of those who have spent their time and means in the effort to develop this great interest, is about to be crowned with success. The Legislature of North Carolina cannot now fail to do anything—everything—to complete the opening of this wonderful mine of wealth, this vast store-house of army and navy, which "the common sense of the South," looking anywhere else than at home, has not heretofore appreciated—indeed scarcely now begins to appreciate.

The government wants coal for a Steam Navy, and coal and iron for the greatest workshops, here in Fayetteville, that have ever been seen in the South. Individuals too, all over the South, want coal and iron which can be more conveniently obtained at Deep River than anywhere else in the South. Now we call upon the Legislature to do promptly what may be necessary to infuse the fullest life and vigor into the operations of this vast interest!

Captain Booth, of the Artillery Corps of the Confederate Army, has arrived here and taken command of the Arsenal, and it is understood that his orders are to put up more buildings, with a view to the most extensive operations; and to drive with the utmost possible speed every species of work for furnishing the Army. [See advertisement for Bricks and Lumber.] Now we shall go ahead indeed, and N. Carolina will become one of the richest and most important of the Southern Confederates.

We learn by this morning's mail, that a resolution introduced by Mr. Wright in the Commons, directing the delivery of the \$200,000 of bonds appropriated by the Legislature last winter but never issued, passed its 3rd reading in the Commons yesterday by the large vote of 83 to 11. This is handsome, and it is supposed the Senate will also pass it. —Fay. Ob. 22.

TAXES.

The Confederate Congress has passed a tax bill which will probably alarm many people. But it is a necessity. If we fail to give a part of our substance, even a large part, the enemy will take it all!—There is no help for it. This war must be sustained. It must be successful, or we are ruined and dishonored people, individually and collectively, not only liable to, but certain to experience, murder and outrage, and robbery, from the fiends who are invading our land. Let no man therefore grumble or hesitate about taxes. It is a case of life or death—yea even more.

A redeeming feature of the act, is that no person whose aggregate taxable property is of less value than \$500, is liable to any of these taxes. Colleges, schools and charitable and religious institutions are also exempt.

The act provides for Collectors, Assessors, &c. The act authorizes the issue of a hundred millions in treasury notes, as necessarily may require, of denominations not less than \$5. Said notes to be receivable in payment of taxes and other public dues.

Since the above was in type we have the following in yesterday's Richmond Dispatch:

Direct Taxation.—Serious apprehension appears to be felt among many of our soundest thinkers that more or less dissatisfaction will be exhibited among our people when the tax gatherer next goes among them. We anticipate nothing of the kind. It is not for a great people, in an hour of national affliction, (and war is always a national affliction,) to embarrass the development of their resources and their strength by uttering whining murmurs and complaints. War works wonders among the people. It makes the timid firm, the miserly liberal, the most active sinners Christians, and cowards heroes. No sane man in Europe or America entertains the shadow of a doubt about the certainty of our success. When successful, then we will soon be able to construct a Govern-

ment to conduct which it will cost less money than ever it cost to conduct any Government before under the sun, and our resources for revenue at the same time will be in the same proportion greater than the resources of any other Government in the known world. It must follow, then, as naturally and as certainly as light follows the rising of the sun, that when we shall have established our independence and put into operation the machinery of our institutions long enough to begin to realize the magnificent advantages with which we have been so liberally favored by divine Providence, we must, in the natural course of things, approximate near to a complete freedom from taxes than any people ever yet approached. With such brilliant prospects before us, the man who could be guilty of attempting to breed discontent in the land by complaining against the tax laws, must convict himself at one and the same time of a want of patriotism and a want of sense.

Vote of Black Republican Senators Upon the Acts of Lincoln.—The Cincinnati "Enquirer" gives the names of United States Senators who refused to vote for an act, approving the unconstitutional acts of the President, such as his suspension of the habeas corpus, increase of the regular army &c.:

Baker, of Oregon; Bingham, of Michigan; Carlile, of Virginia; Chandler, of Michigan; Collamer, of Vermont; Dixon, of Connecticut; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Fessenden, of Maine; Foote, of Vermont; Harlan, of Iowa; King, of New York; Lane, of Kansas; Morrill, of Maine; Ten Eyck, of New Jersey; Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Sherman, of Ohio; Trumbull, of Illinois.

The New York Herald, having stated that Mrs. Gen. Gaines had just returned from New Orleans and reported the Southern Confederacy a failure, and other terrible things, the New Orleans Picayune nails Bennett's lie, by the incontrovertible statement that the lady has not been in New Orleans for nearly if not quite a year.

From the Charlotte Bulletin—Aug. 26. News From all Points.

RICHMOND, Aug. 23. The act establishing a uniform rule of Naturalization, for persons enlisted in the Confederate army provides that non-citizens engaged in the army during the war, shall be under the protection of the Confederacy; and shall have the right to become naturalized and enjoy all the privileges of citizens, upon taking the oath to support the Constitution of the State of which he is a citizen, and serve the Confederate States, maintain the Constitution and laws thereof and renounce all foreign allegiance.

The oath may be made by all below the rank of Colonel before the Colonel or Commanding Officer of his Regiment. Of and above the rank of Colonel, all oaths to be sent to the Secretary of War and by him sent to the District Court of the State whereof said soldier desires to become a citizen.

A Spanish war frigate is reported aground off Cape Henry Light. A Confederate force made an attempt to go to her relief, but one of Lincoln's war vessels fired upon them.—The vessel aground was first reported as a French frigate, but the French Consul has received intelligence this morning which induced the belief that it is a Spanish vessel.

Richmond, Aug. 24. The President has approved an Act making appropriations for the expenses of the Government in its Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, for the year ending 18th February next.

An Act making appropriations to carry into effect an act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes and to provide a War Tax, for their redemption and other purposes.

An Act establishing Assay Offices at Charlotte, N. C. and Dahlonega, Ga. Washington, Aug. 24.

The Investigating Committee has reported 12 disloyal and many disaffected in the War Department; 51 disloyal and 10 suspected in the Treasury Department; 20 disloyal and 7 suspected in Interior Department.

The N. Y. Tribune says the Provost Marshal has lately refused to pass Mr. Russell across the Potomac.

The Cairo Steamer Terry, captured at Paducah, had 30 Minie muskets and one field piece on board. The Gun Boat has returned to Paducah.

Copies of the N. Y. Daily News labelled for the South and West have been seized by the Marshal at Philadelphia, who retains them in his possession.

The British Brig Andover just arrived at N. York, reports having been boarded off Hatteras by a Privateer which reported that she had two prizes in the inlet, and that she, with two others, were watching a Federal War Brig with the intention of attacking her. The Privateers were manned by Eastern men.

St. Louis, Aug. 24. Gen. McCulloch, under date of 15th inst., issued a Proclamation tending to quiet the fears of the Unionists. Also a General Order thanking the Army for their late brilliant achievement.

When conservative Unionists are quarrelling. The Freshford and Lexington Railroad perhaps no more needs to pass. The bridges will probably be destroyed.

The arrival of guns at Lexington, Ky., has created great excitement, which was increased by the arrival of 200 Lincoln Cavalry from Gerard County, as an escort in the week. The Home Guard were called out, but many refused to serve.

Mr. Breckinridge was called on to allay the excitement. He said the first step towards peace was the withdrawal of the Cavalry. He united with his fellow-citizens in demanding that the Cavalry abandon the Arms and quietly leave for their Camp.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24. Two released prisoners from Springfield report that on the Thursday after the battle, Gen. McCulloch moved after Seige, but learning he had been reinforced he took up the line of march towards Jefferson City. Quite a number of the wounded on both sides have died.

Danvers, Conn., Aug. 24. At the raising of a Peace Flag to-day about 400 persons were present, when an attempt was made to hoist the stars and stripes which was successfully resisted. A fight ensued, when sticks, shovels, pickaxes and stones were freely used. Two peace men, (Wellman and Gorman) were seriously injured.

The Peace Flag is flying and great excitement prevails.

Washington, Aug. 24. It is intimated that the Government will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy a position of Neutrality.

Government has ordered, it is rumored, that the New York Day Book and Daily News shall be suppressed.

LOUISVILLE, VIA MOBILE, August 24. Advice from Cleveland, Ohio, states that the Starke County Democrat office was totally gutted by volunteers.

It is reported at Cairo that the Paducians had sent to Union for cannon.

Four thousand Missourians are reported in Benton, Missouri, fortifying.

KANSAS CITY Aug. 24. An attack on this place is feared. Jackson and Lafayette counties have 4,000 Secessionists under arms.

Washington Aug. 24. A feeling of perfect security prevails in the entire community. Military men say that with ordinary reliance on raw troops there is not the least danger.

Washington Aug. 24. It is expected that the head of the army is on return to Tennessee.

Mr. Lincoln will do his utmost to sustain the Union cause in that State.

The rumor that Gen. Banks is at Winchester, Va., is false.

The Post Master General directs that the Papers presented by the Grand Jury in New York as dangerous shall not be forwarded through the Mail.

Ex-Mayor Barrett, of Washington, who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, has been arrested and sent as a prisoner to Fort Lafayette.

The Court House and Records of Townsend county, Md. have been destroyed by fire.

The N. Y. Evening Post says that Andy Johnson, of Tennessee refuses to return to the State unless accompanied by a Federal Army.

WANTED.
20,000 lbs. Hops,
For which the highest market price will be paid in cash by
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Nos. 184 and 186 Main st.,
Aug. 26. 24p34 Salisbury, N. C.

Leather! Leather!!
A fine lot of SOLE, UPPER and HARNESS LEATHER for sale. Also, Sheep Skins and Lining Leathers. Prices low, and terms cash or acceptable barter.
T. J. & F. P. MERONEY.
Aug. 25, 1861. 5c3

CAVALRY.
I am authorized to raise a Troop of 100 picked Men and Horses to serve in the Army of the Confederate States during the war. I will take men from any county, and shall require the trooper to be a man of good size, good appearance, good moral character, and of intelligence.
Each trooper is desired to furnish his own horse if possible, for which he will be paid forty cents per day, and the horse will be insured by the Government against all accidents and against casualties from disease.
If a trooper cannot furnish his own horse, he will have one given to him, together with everything else that is necessary.
The troop is intended for "Special Service," and will be attached to no regiment of cavalry or infantry.
R. R. MOORE,
W. J. Mizze is in charge of the Recruiting Office in Salisbury.
Salisbury, Aug. 19, 1861. 1c23

50,000
Pair Woolen Socks Wanted,
For the North Carolina Soldiers.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, AND PATRIOT OF THE N. C. ARMY, Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1861.
THE highest price in Cash will be paid for WOOLEN SOCKS. I appeal to the patriotic Ladies of North Carolina to furnish them, and an untold the call will not be in vain.
I would prefer them thick and made long in the leg.
A. MYERS,
Assistant Q. M. & P. M.
Aug. 15, 1861. 1c31

Attention! Military Companies.
THE subscriber is prepared to furnish to Companies the Military Fatigue Cap of Home Manufacture and material, well made, and of latest military style at low price. Address,
JAS. H. ENNIS,
May 17, 1861. Salisbury, N. C.
200,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES, for sale by
JOHN F. FOARD,
Newbern, Aug. 12, 1861. 2c30.