

PROFITABLE STOCK.

Mr. J. C. Miller, living near town, informs us that in the Spring of 1859 he had three Yea 30 lambs which he turned on a grass lot. When the lambs were six months old he sold them. They netted him \$3.75 each. The same year he bought another in July of the same year, he batchered two of them, and found them to be with lamb; the other dropped her young about the last of August. In the Spring following (1860) the same ewe had two lambs. These were kept out the second and third until they grew large enough to become mischievous. In the Spring of 1861, after clipping them, Mr. M. butchered them. They netted him \$10.50, besides the wool, some four pounds from each. The old ewe dropped a lamb in Feb. 1861, which at six months old weighed 50 lbs.; and another the 1st of August following.

Mr. Miller recites these facts for the purpose of showing two things, viz: the rapidity with which this kind of stock increases, and the profits arising from it. He assures us that all the sheep here spoken of did not consume one gallon of corn, and that he fed them no dry provender. Mr. Miller believes sheep to be the most profitable stock a farmer can raise, his own experience proving it to his entire satisfaction. There can be but one serious hindrance to general success in this branch of husbandry, viz; the dogs, the hawks, the mean and worthless curs and hounds whirling at large night and day to worry, kill and devour the timid lambs of the flocks.

As one of the farmers of the State, Mr. Miller asks the protection of the Legislature against dogs. A heavy tax on them, exempting one on each farm, would be useful as a source of revenue and a means of ridding the State of worthless curs. We all feel the need of wool at a time like this especially; but unless something be done to prevent the ravages of dogs there is no doubt we shall ere long feel it much more seriously. As an article of food, physicians unanimously testify that mutton is far many reasons preferable to almost any other kind of meat.

Our people are taking things in their own hands. They have to do so—The people of New Hanover County have companies in many of the State regiments and volunteer regiments in Virginia, they have them at the encampments in the State, have poured out their money liberally—they must do so again.

The men of the East must depend solely upon themselves while contributing far more than their quota to the general defense.

Col. Fremont and Gen. Galtis must be sustained by the people. They are now operating here on means derived from the Safety Committee, not from Raleigh, to which however we must pay taxes.

Thank God the Military Board is gone. Let Gov. Clark do something to redeem the State from the disgrace inflicted upon her by the disaster—the shameful sacrifice of our men at Hatteras. Brave men fallen into the hands of the relentless Butler, while men lean back in their chairs at Raleigh and pop pop! at any demand for adequate preparation! A big show in Virginia is a good thing, but a decent regard for our own exposed coasts is also a good thing—yes, a better thing. A stitch in time saves nine, but we fear that there are not wanting those among the politicians of this State whose sectional prejudices are so large, and their souls so small, that they would sooner see our sea coast towns burned down—Wilmington particularly—than not.

Call no troops from Virginia. Stop no more regiments. Give us the means and the men and the coast people will take care of themselves, and let their men in Virginia fight there.—J.W. Jaffray.

To the Ladies of Kinston.

There will be a meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Association of Rowan in the Court House, on Friday, the 6th instant, at four o'clock, P. M. A full meeting is desired. The object of the meeting is to make arrangements for collecting blankets and socks for the soldiers throughout the whole county of Rowan. It is desirable that a Committee should be appointed in every beat, neighborhood or congregation to canvass every house, in order to obtain those necessary comforts for the soldiers.

CORNELIA K. BROWN, Pres't.

From the *Richmond Courier*, Sept. 4.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—A day ago yesterday morning the President left Washington to inspect the Army in the military and naval schools, and to present the annual statement to Congress at the commencement of the next session—They were in session only about two hours, and then adjourned until the 2d Monday in November.

100 Federal prisoners were taken this afternoon. They were taken by Gen. Floyd near Goldsboro, N.C., and were said to belong to the 1st Regt. Many were captured while reconnoitering and fled in great confusion, running and swimming the river. They were slightly wounded and demoralized.

There are now about 2000 prisoners in Richmond.

Nothing of interest from the papers.

The weather has been cool and cloudy, and night shooting is much avoided by many of the soldiers. It is the duty of the South liberally to provide warm clothing for them, to sustain all their movements, and to ameliorate the condition of the sick and wounded.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—Monday morning, received here, certain copies of similar reports to the Department of Washington of the Hatteras expedition. The reports state that the fort was surrendered upon the stipulation that the officers and men should receive the treatment due to prisoners of war. The orders communicated to the Secretary of War, say that they were captured two forts, 25 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, 715 prisoners, together with three prizes, two of which were loaded with coffee and cotton. The prisoners were conveyed to New York and 12 wounded to Annapolis.

The Harris Lane is believed to be lost.

NO BILLS ON THE BUDGET.

GREAT JOY IN YANKEEDOM.

Louisville, Sept. 3.—There is nothing in the Eastern despatches but glorification over the taking of the fort on the coast of North Carolina. Gen. McClellan's Butler says that Capt. Hatteras may have been taken in cheering rays to the storm-beaten manner.

It is announced that a new department is to be created, and Gen. Butler to placed at the head of it.

SIGNS OF AN APPROACHING BATTLE.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The special correspondent of the New York Post says that the picket guards of the contending armies are getting daily closer and closer. There are many exciting rumors in circulation, and some indications that the battle will cross the Potomac on Aug. 25, at Aquia Creek.

REPORTED FEDERAL SUCCESS.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Sept. 3.—The Confederates have been whipped at Boriean County Courthouse by three federal companies, who burned the town. [This is a Lincoln canon; there is no such county as "Boriean" in America.—En. Express.]

From the *Charleston Bulletin*.

FROM MISSOURI.

Louisville, Sept. 4.—They are fighting all over Missouri. Both parties are capturing many prisoners.

Advices from Macon City Missouri state, that the Secessionists have taken St. Joseph and Sheboygan.

New York, Sept. 4.

The Herald reports that a plot to blow up the crown aqueduct has been detected.

Advices from Key West report that the Powhatan has captured a Prize taken by the confederate, having on board a Letter bag, in which was Dispatches for President Davis, describing the Movements of the vessel. The Powhatan has gone in search for the Sumpter.

Advices from Cincinnati state that the Marshal seized, yesterday, the interests of citizens of the Rebel States, in Merchandise, now offering for sale by commission Merchants, amounting to \$20,000.

From Cairo I learn that Col. Wallace and Gen. Pillow have exchanged Prisoners.

THE INVASION OF N. CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2.

The most vigorous measures are being taken to repel the invaders from our coast—Col. S. L. Fremont is in command at Cape Fear. The militia of the have been called out. The reports of the burning of Washington, North Carolina, are not confirmed, and are not credited. There is no additional news from Cape Hatteras.

Socks for Soldiers.—Gov. Moore, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation to the ladies of that State, advising that each of them knit one pair of substantial woolen socks, and deposit the same with the judge of the probate court of the county in which she resides, who will have them forwarded to the theater of Alabama, at Montgomery—from whence they will be forwarded free of cost to the soldiers, before the cold weather commences.

One Faithful Minister.—The Concord (N. H.) Standard, of the 29th ult., says:

Rev. Mr. Coporan, Catholic Priest, of Dover, preached an eloquent sermon last Sabbath, in that city, in favor of peace.—This is the only instance of the clergy's taking the side in favor of the Gospel of Christ, in that city, for a long time. The sentiments embodied in the sermon were gratefully received by a very large and attentive audience.

CORNELIA K. BROWN, Pres't.

THE HATTERAS AFFAIR.

FROM RICHMOND.

Hatters is dark today—THE HATTERAS AFFAIR.

The worst rumors in connection with this affair are that the 100 men sent to Hatteras to burn the fort, and to raze the town, were all killed, and the fort itself was not even destroyed. The Federal fleet, composed of the frigates Minnesota, Wabash, Mississippi, Oregon, and Harriet Lane, Atlanta, and Penguin, and the transports Philadelphia, Express, Adelaide, Georgiana, and others, all said to be well mounted, left Old Point on Monday the 26th August, for our coast. From the papers stated that the force had 40 guns and 4,000 men. We learn that the force left from Rich mond, that on Saturday last, on the bulletin boards of the Examiner, it was stated that there were 2,000 men. This force, it is said, arrived off Hatteras Inlet on Tuesday evening, and after reconnoitering commenced the bombardment of Fort Clark and Hatteras.

Hatteras Inlet is situated on what is called the North Banks, six miles South of Cape Hatteras, and about 18 miles North of Ocracoke Inlet. These Banks have been in existence from time immemorial, forming a belt of sand-bars from the Virginia line to the Cape Fear River, indented with inlets, and separated from the main land by Corrituck, Albemarle, Croatan, Pamlico, Core, Beaufort, and Topsail Sounds these sounds varying from one to forty miles wide. Hatteras, which is connected politically with Hyde County, though separated from it by Pamlico Sound, is thirty miles distant from the main land of Hyde, and is twenty miles distant by water from Washington and about the same distance from Newbern. At the time the Federal fleet arrived at Hatteras, Col. Martin, the recently elected Colonel of the 4th regiment was in command, Maj. Andrews, of Goldsboro, commanding the batteries. From the data we have, the commander must have had some twelve guns, eight at Fort Hatteras, and four at Fort Clark, a small battery recognized about three-fourths of a mile Northeast of Fort Hatteras. The guns were all badly mounted, and incapable of being worked to advantage. He must have had some company from Elizabeth City, one from Currituck, one or two from Martin, and perhaps one from Pamlico.

Col. Martin dispatched a messenger to Beaufort Island, for four sober companies of his command, which arrived there on Wednesday evening. The Washington Grays, Captain Sparrow, the River Boys, from Pitt County commanded by Lt. Col. Johnson, the Meritor Light Infantry, Capt. Sharp and another whose name we have not. With this small force and the slight battery, determined to give the enemy battle. About the time the action commenced, Com. Barron, Lt. Col. Bradford, and Maj. Andrews reached there from Newbern. We learn that Col. Bradford remarked, before leaving Newbern, that he knew the fort was indefensible before a strong force but he intended to defend it or die in the attempt.

The attack of the fleet commenced at nine o'clock on Wednesday, and was continued until noon, by two State batteries gallantly replying to them all day. At night the fleet waited to haul off. We had two or three small steamers lying in sight in the sound, ready to rescue our brave boys—the whole force might have evacuated the fort on Wednesday night—but they refused to leave, resolving to defend it to the last. The resolve showed their patriotism and their courage, but it was an error in judgment. No one but a consummate blockhead could ever have expected or desired such an attempt to be made by so feeble a force and such inefficient batteries against such fearful odds. But the mechanics with which cowardly savages, who never risk any thing, themselves denounce as act of sheer prudence and wise foresight, to protect a force regardless of life, no doubt, kept those noble fellows there to suffer martyrdom. During the night the fleet landed from 600 to 1,500 men a mile or two north of the fort, which cut off entirely all prospect of escape by way of the banks.

The bombardment was renewed on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, with ten-fold vigor. Every means of protection to our men was soon demolished. The guns of the steamers haled shot and shell incessantly upon them, but our boys stood at their guns returning the enemy's shot the best they could. It is believed however that the vessels had struck, but the superiority of the enemy's guns enabled him to keep off at a good distance. Our company stood for hours and took the fire-hall. The little steamer Geo. Hill had arrived, carrying munitions and a few additional men, but it was too late to afford relief. Lieutenants Murdoch and Kight were wounded and brought off, and some few escaped. On Wednesday the damage done to our forces was small; but on Thursday it was severe. The firing continued till 11 o'clock, when Fort Hatteras surrendered; the guns of Fort Clark having been silenced some time before and taken possession of by the enemy. A gentleman on board one of our little steamers who witnessed the bombardment, describes it as being awfully terrific. When asked if there was any rain there at the time, he replied, "No; nothing but a rain of hell-fire."

The opposition is—for we have no certain information as to what took place after the fort surrendered—that our loss was 60 killed and wounded, and that our entire force consisting of seven or eight companies surrendered with their officers, together with Com. Barron, Col. Bradford, Maj. Andrews, Col. Martin, Lt. Col. Johnson and Maj. Williams. Many of the men and officers were our first young men in Eastern counties—Beaufort, Pitt, Martin, Washington, Herkford, Pasquotank and perhaps Currituck, are in mourning. How deeply do we sympathize with them.

We learn that Beaufort Island was evacuated on Saturday morning, and that the federal fleet left Hatteras on Friday bound to the Southward. We simply give these particulars as we heard them, but there is a mystery over this affair. We hear no mention made whatever of any attack of our infantry upon the infantry of the enemy.

On Saturday morning Gov. Clark sent down Lt. Crossman as bearer of a flag of truce, to ask for our dead and wounded.

We learn that troops are being sent rapidly

to the seaboard, and that soon a large force

will be concentrated on the coast. All our boys at the chance on land at our cowardly enemies, and we are ready to revenge the snout, but who lack the courage to face armament on open fields.

Large numbers of negroes are reported to have been killed in the fort and only 28 mounted. These have died since. The names of the killed we have not been able to learn. The 100 men in command by Gov. Clark by Capt. Cromer, were not permitted to go to the fort, but remained at a short distance, and communicated with him. We learn that most of the men had been fed by Dr. Price, with the prisoners, say 800. A force has been left, and two or three small, and the others are rebuilding the fort. The houses of the dwellers about the fort have been consumed by the Yankees.

It is said that Col. Martin was among the wounded. The Yankees left the wounded with them. Mr. V. B. Gilbert, a printer, late of this city, is said to be among the killed.

RALEIGH STANDARD.

HATTERAS.

We learn from the *Richmond Progress* of yesterday, that the steamer Winslow, which left the neighborhood soon after the surrender, arrived at Newbern at 10 o'clock on Thursday night. Lieut. Citizen, of Captain Lamb's company, having escaped, came up in the Winslow. From him the Progress obtained the following particulars:

The Federal steamer, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the Forts Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up till dark with but little load on our side. On yesterday morning the conflict was renewed and continued till about 11 o'clock, when after an desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped.

Com. Barron, Col. Bradford, Col. Martin, Lt. Col. Johnson, Major Gilliam, Major Andrews, and all the captains of the post-prisoner.

Our entire force at Hatteras, on Wednesday night, another gentleman informed us, was 800. Some few escaped, perhaps 50 or more, and Lt. Carter thinks not more than 50 were killed and wounded. Probably 40 killed and about 20 wounded. He remained in the fort till half-an-hour previous to the battle, and fought in a creditable manner in which his statements were made we have great confidence in them.

The Federal fleet consisted of eleven steamers. The bombardment is represented by our informant as most terrible.

Lieut. Knight and Lt. Murdoch were brought up wounded; Knight slightly in the arm, and Murdoch with his arm badly injured. Probably amputation will be necessary. The body of Mr. Tindell, we believe, from Lenoir, was brought up.

The news is bad, and we can give no more this morning. We will give particulars hereafter as they reach us.

Lt. Citizen says our men fought bravely until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries. The ammunition gave out of Fort Clark on Wednesday and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras resisted the force of the Federals till 11 or after yesterday.

A large number of officers who arrived here this morning tell us that there are not wanting the greatest instances of treachery attaching to a party with the Confederate forces, who, when the squads were being transferred from Camp Clark to the breast works at Hatteras lagged strangely behind, but was not particularly noticed, he occupying a position which ranked him as a non-combatant. He was not seen again, and it is thought that he may have slipped out in a boat to the rear and given them information. He struggled near a signal pole and may have made a signal which they understood, to the effect that our men were out of ammunition but would be reinforced on Thursday, as they would have been. The rumors in Goldsboro designate the individual by name, but we do not feel at liberty to do so. One thing is certain, the capture of the gallant popular Major Andrews, of Goldsboro, has roused that section to a mighty pitch of excitement.

At Newbern serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of property, and it is known that the notorious Butler of "contraband" celebrity, is in command of the expedition.

We again urge the completion of the necessary defensive works here, and the organization of all the forces that can be brought into service. Why can't we have the works at Wyat made and armed?—How are our guns and ammunition at other points?—*W. H. Journal*.

WANTED.

FOR THE

Rowan Light Artillery,

25 ABLE BOYED MEN TO SERVE,

25 during the War, among which are wanted two good Blacksmiths, one Saddler, one Harness-maker and one Wagon-maker, who in addition to their pay as soldiers get extra pay for their services at their respective trades amounting to from \$15 to \$20 per month. Also wanted several good drivers who have been accustomed to the management of horses. For further information apply to Mr. John H. Evans at Henderson & Evans' Drug Store.

By order of Capt. Ballou.

JOHN A. RAMSAY, Sen. Lt. Lieut.

Engineers Artillery and Ordnance.

Sept. 2, 1861.

DIED:

On the 13th ult., at Mount Vernon, Maj. WILLIAM DODD, in the 21st year of his age.

JAMES L. LEE, aged 21 years, of Typhoid Fever, in the 23rd year of his age. Mrs. LAURA M. LEE, wife of Dost. James F. Lee, and daughter of Samuel Lockey of the same place.

In this country, on the 13th ult., JOSEPH W. infant and 5 months.

In Richardson, Va., August 26th, D. H. STEELE Company B, 4th Regiment N. C. S. T., from the effects of Smallpox. The following is expressive of his feelings in view of death as he said to his wife:

"My dear wife, protect you in this strife. And cheer you with the brave, While spending here your own dear life. The ark of rights to save."

May you at last in peace return