To our Musical and Benevolent Friends.—Miss Francis M. Garbon, a blind lady of Norfolk, Va., is now in our town and will wait on the ladies soon. She has quite a nice selection of new and popular sheet music, and as she sells it cheap, it will be aiding her, we doubt not, in a laudable undertaking, that of educating an only daughter and procuring a support for herself. She is stopping at the Mansion Hotel and would be grateful to receive calls.

☞ A private letter from a member of the 3d Reg't. N. C. Volunteers, dated 24th Sept., Camp Ruffin, Va., informs us that the health of the regiment is generally good. That there are some few cases of sickness, but none seriously [illegible] convalescent [illegible] that after [illegible]. Mr. Garnett, a Virginian, was elected Colonel of the regiment, to fill the vacancy made by the transfer of Col. Pender to the command of the 6th regiment N. C. State Troops. Whether he will accept was not yet known.

Sewing Thread.—The newspapers are constantly recording some new evidence of the ability of the South to take care of herself.—We are all fully determined to make the trial, and so all are trying to supply some want heretofore supplied by the North. This is just as it should be. The last important article of home manufacture that we have seen, is a ball of *sewing thread*, from Cedar Falls Factory. It is first rate for ordinary purposes, 600 yards to the ball, and sold in this market at ten cents. Hurra for Cedar Falls.

☞ More troops are needed in Western Virginia. The enemy is pouring in there, and our army in that division is undoubtedly outnumbered. The arrival there of Col. Clark's North Carolina and Col. Sevor's Georgia regiments was a joyful event to the men in camp. They were a little too late to take a hand in the Gauley fight. But another and more important battle is daily expected, and we hope soon to hear a good account, notwithstanding the superior strength of the enemy.

Dr. Spring, for 51 years pastor of the brick church (Presbyterian) in New York city, is about to resign his pastoral charge. The difficulty [illegible] of that divisive action to which he so vehemently urged his brethren in the last General Assembly.

List of Contributions.—The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society have sent us, this morning, a List of Contributions for publication. The list embraces contributors from both country and town. It is too long and too late for this number of our paper, but shall appear in the next.

No Faith.—Those precious fellows all through the country, who are charging exhorbitant prices for leather, bacon, sugar, coffee, shoes, &c., &c., articles of indispensable common necessity, are infidels, or faithless christians. They either do not believe in a righteous God, or else they are afraid to trust him.

FAYETTEVILLE ARMORY.

We learn from an interesting article in the Wilmington *Journal* that this establishment is now in pretty successful operation. They are principally engaged in changing and repairing old guns at present; but expect soon to commence manufacturing on a large scale.

☞ General Lee's official report of affairs in Western Virginia leave no room to doubt that reinforcements are greatly needed by that division of our army.

The Public Impatience.—We yielded to a correspondent, Saturday, to correct an absurd report that active operations were delayed, that President Davis' health might enable him to lead our armies. Though such a report might need no refutation, its existence argued a state of impatience and uneasiness in the public mind. We sympathise in the universal wish for vigorous action, but we have no desire to influence the public impatience, or to stimulate our Generals to premature and precipitate action. They know, better than we do, their means for attack or defence; and we are satisfied their conduct has been regulated by a wise regard for the public welfare. Resting in this conviction, we have restrained our own impatience, and would advise others to do likewise.

[*Richmond Whig.*

Why Not!—The Washington *Dispatch* holds the following language in regard to the dilatory movements of the authorities of the State:

"Why does not Gov. Clark call for volunteers for the defence of the coast! Thousands, in our opinion, would rush to the rescue. A Regiment here and two in Hyde, with cavalry and artillery, would be amply sufficient. Troops can be raised, thousands of them. Let the Governor attend to it at once. Many lives, much disgrace and millions of property would be saved by it. It must be done and done at once, or thousands in all this exposed section will speak out in such indignant tones of thunder, as to make some folks shake in their shoes."

The answer is, we suppose, that Gov. Clark is doing all that a man who is overcropped and burdened with two offices, and with rather slender means to do with, can do. If he can fully discharge the duties of Speaker of the Senate and of Governor of the State, at a time like this, and prevent every body from grumbling, he must be an uncommon man. No one doubts Gov. Clark's purposes to do the best he can, and the Eastern people may be sure he is not unmindful of their condition.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE PAY OF CHAPLAINS.

We observe that some of our exchanges are criticising, with some severity too, the action of the Confederate Congress, because the pay to the Chaplains in the Army has been cut down from eighty to fifty dollars per month.

They urge (the Raleigh *Spirit of the Age* among them,) that "$85.00, though meagre, and incompetent to the support of families of many Chaplains who entered expecting the larger sum established, was yet accepted and their offices held to by many ministers who had given up much larger salaries and the comforts and ease of home and family, in order that they might be useful spiritual guides to our brave soldiers, exposed to the dangers and temptations of army life."

Admitting that the above is good, as an argument, that Chaplains ought to receive large salaries, it should hold good in favor of the Privates, who do the fighting.

We apprehend there may be found in the Army very many men whose families were entirely dependent upon their every day toil for the necessaries of life, purchased out of their wages at from $40 to $60 per month, yet they have nobly sacrificed their comforts at home, the society of their wives, little ones and friends, to *fight* in defence of their country, and to receive only *eleven dollars per month.*

Surely a Patriot Preacher could as easily *pray* for $11 per month as another man, having as many dependent upon him, can *fight* for $11.

Although we do not believe that it is the amount paid that induces men under existing circumstances, to serve as Chaplains in the Army, yet it does appear singular that so much is said about the pay to one who receives $50 per month, whilst another who encounters every peril and suffers quite as many or more privations, and perhaps as exemplary, is regarded as provided for at $11 per month.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

The secret of the difference is to be sought in certain aristocratic notions as to the comparative needs and sensibilities of people, which are held to be dependant on the circumstances of birth, raising, education and association.

From the State Journal.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

As an item of interest, we have taken the trouble to copy from the official report of the Military Secretary to the Governor, a condensed statement of the moneys expended on account of the war, and purchase of arms by the late Gov. Ellis, from the first of July, 1861, to the 20th of September, inst., together with a tabular statement of the amounts expended for the various branches of the service.

There appears to be a large amount in the hands of the disbursing agents; but it is known that the larger part of this sum has been disbursed but the accounts had not come in to be audited.

There was expended from the Treasury,

January, Feb. and March,	$29,024.87
April	6,295.68
May	296,003.63
June	447,241.95
July	525,252.96
August	392,698.36
September	348,005.51
	$2,044,522.96

EXPENDITURES.

Ordnance	$144,089.32	
Pay of troops,	206,103.33	
Quartermaster's Department,	417,776.73	
Subsistence,	265,224.50	
Naval expenditures,	98,046.00	
Contingent exp's,	875.93	
Coast Defences,	149,020.91	$1,341,136.72
In the hands of disbursing ag'ts and not accounted for,		703,386.24
		$2,044,522.96

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

The friends of Mr. Meredith Calhoun were agreeably surprised by his arrival here, one day last week, in good health and spirits, after an absence of twelve months in Paris.—He evaded espionage, and run the gauntlet of Northern rebel hunters, by studiously ignoring the English language after his arrival in Canada, and communicating with persons of the English tongue through his French attendant, who speaks English pretty well, and acted as his interpreter.

He brings intelligence of the rapid progress of public opinion in favor of the recognition of the Confederate Government, especially since the victory at Manassas. As he passed through London, he says Mr. Yancey told him he anticipated the breaking of the blockade by England and France between the 15th of October and the 15th of November, at farthest, in which opinion Mr. C., whose opportunities for acquiring information were very favorable, fully occurs.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat.*

THE ELECTION.—It is but six weeks till the elections for President, Vice President and members of Congress of the Confederate States. The universal assent to the election of President Davis and Vice President Stephens,—the latter opposed by a single press in all the Confederacy, we believe,—has relieved that contest of all doubt or excitement. But we fear the people are not sufficiently alive to the importance of the Congressional election. The wisest and best men should be selected, whether they be candidates or not; for it is a vast responsibility they will be called on to assume. Preserve the country from ignoramuses, from demagogues, from professional politicians, and from the merely selfish office hunter. Give it good men, true men—men who are "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution."—*Fay. Observer.*

LATE WAR NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.

Burrell and M. W. Barr have arrived and been sent with Ex-Gov. Morehead to the Jeffersonville Penitentiary. Judge Catron issued a writ of Habeas Corpus to procure their release but the prisoners were removed to Indianapolis, which prevents its execution.

MOBILE, Sept. 24.

Three Officers from the French Corvette Savoisoir arrived this evening, bringing a Mail bag. Immense crowds congregated at the landing to greet their arrival. The vessel is anchored near the Pass.

It is understood that the Yankee prisoners expected to-morrow, from Richmond, will be escorted to the Parish prison by a colored company.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 18.

The State of Tennessee seized last night at State Line, 90 box cars, 9 locomotives, 6 passenger cars and 2 baggage cars, belonging to the Kentucky portion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; also arrested Fish Henry, conductor, and Basset, telegraph operator at State Line. The Confederates have fortified Bowling Green, Muldro Hill and Murfordsville; (the latter place is 70 miles from Louisville.) Several Nashville merchants have been arrested in Louisville.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.

The Central train brought down 40 Yankee prisoners to-day.

The *Examiner* of this morning intimates that a long Cabinet session took place yesterday, on the policy of pushing the War beyond the Confederacy. It says the Cabinet is divided—some preferring the ordering of the army into winter quarters whilst others favor an onward movement.

A well informed gentleman, recently from New York, gives it as his decided opinion, derived from facts communicated through well informed and interested circles there, that a yankee proprietor of a large interest in Brunswick, Ga., has induced Lincoln to fit out a large and expensive expedition, with about 20,000 men, to take Brunswick, Ga., and establish a Navy Yard there, and open that port for the shipment of cotton, naval stores and live oak.

Sagacious men here think there is much reason to believe this, as the Federal Government is wholly controlled by schemers and speculators.

A lady who arrived here to-day, from Baltimore, reports the Baltimore Exchange, the South and Republican have been suppressed, and the Sun will soon be.

The Peabody Institute is being fitted up as a prison for Secession ladies.

MOBILE, Sept. 24.

The Tribune of this city publishes a letter from a Tennessee Congressman, dated Murfreesboro', 20th inst., which says: Whatever the Kentucky Legislature or her prominent politicians may say or do, we have reliable information that a large majority of the bone and sinew, the fighting material of the State is with the South.

From the Charlotte Bulletin, Sept. 30.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 26.

Late New York papers received here give the following, among other news items;

The New York Herald says that information has been received, which shows that Spain will shortly recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Garibaldi has refused to visit America.

Major Branegewein has tendered 2000 Italian veterans to Lincoln.

Gen. McClellan forbids picket firing.

Ex-Vice President George M. Dallas has made a fierce war speech in Philadelphia.

A terrific accident has happened at the Continental Theatre, in Philadelphia. Six Ballet girls were burned to death. Their dresses were ignited by the foot lights.

The Telegraphic lines are now open to Bumfries, Brooks' Station, Acquia Creek, West Point, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Strasburg, Fairfax Station, Fairfax C. H. and Falls Church

FROM MISSOURI.

Glorious Confederate Victory At Lexington.

The Norfolk Day Book, [Extra,] of *Friday*, contains the following gratifying intelligence, which puts to rest all doubt as to the victory of the Confederate forces at Lexington' Missouri. The Day Book extracts from a copy of the New York Herald, of the 25th placed in the hands of the editors by a gentleman who reached Norfolk on Thursday afternoon in the "flag of truce boat" from Old Point.

From the New York Herald of the 25th.

THE SITUATION

Official information of the capture of Lexington, Mo., and the surrender of the gallant Col. Mulligan to the rebel forces of General Price, reached the War Department yesterday; and as no contradiction of the report comes from any other quarter, we are unwillingly compelled to receive it as authentic. Gen. Prentiss has dispatched to St. Louis a statement of the surrender, which reduced the loss on both sides considerably below the first reports. Col. Mulligan held out bravely for four days against immense odds; and it is said only surrendered for want of water, without which his men had to sustain themselves for two days; but there seems to be something in this statement not quite consistent with the position he occupied in close proximity to the river.

It is said that the Cabinet expressed considerable surprise, and some indignation that Gen. Fremont did not reinforce Col. Mulligan, as he had plenty of men at his command. Gen Fremont is reported now as about to take the field in person against Gen. Price.

All was quiet on the lines of the Potomac yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

Dispatches received at the War Department to-night confirm the surrender of Lexington, Missouri, to the rebel forces, although the statement is general.

Another dispatch asserts that Gen. Fremont has taken the field in person, and declares his purpose to capture the rebel chieftain, Price.

The President and Cabinet Ministers are amazed at this intelligence, in face of the fact that Gen. Fremont had over fifty thousand men under his command, and could have easily reinforced Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, and saved this disaster.

QUINCY, (Ills.) Sept 23.

A part of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here this evening. The battalion, amounting to nearly 2,000, [illegible].

The surrender of Lexington was made at five o'clock on Friday afternoon. The flag was hauled down by the Home Guards.

Col. Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action; and when asked to surrender, he refused. His sword was taken away by force.

Col. Mulligan and [illegible] other [illegible] officers are held prisoners by the rebels.

Articles Contributed for Hospital Purposes to the Soldiers' Aid Society of Rowan County.

Miss C. Beard, Salisbury, wine, bandages and lint.

Miss C. Howard, Jellies and sage.

Miss L. Howard, Jellies and sage.

Mrs. Dr. Wyatt, Sweet Oil, Mustang Liniment, Ketchup, Corn Starch, Vermicelli, Sago, 8 bottles of Lime Juice, 1 doz. boxes Mustard, Farina, Nutmegs, Pickles, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Laura Coffin, Wine, Strawberry Vinegar, sheets, pillow cases, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Dr. Reeves, wine, bandages and lint.

Mrs. James E. Kerr, pickles, wine, cordials, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Dr. Nesbitt, pickles, wine, soap, cordials, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Luke Blackmer, wine, vinegar, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Wm. R. Wilson, wine, cordials, bandages and lint.

Mrs. John Shuman, ketchup, wine, shirts, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Meroney, tea, soap, starch, cordial, wine, spice and nutmegs.

Misses McRorie, a box of sundries.

Miss Myers, " "

Mrs. Dr. Long, pickles, sage, onions, ketchup and lint.

Mrs. Wheeler, wine, pickles, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Wm. Murphy, pickles, wine, cordial, pillows, sheets, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Sprague, shirts, bandages and lint.

Mrs. J. D. Brown, sheets, wine, and cordials.

Mrs. Moss, cordial, shirts, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Wm. Locke, sheets, shirts, bandages and lint.

Mrs. H. H. Beard, jelly, sheets, shirts, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Frankford, nutmegs, pickles, tea, sugar, spice, starch, sheets, bandages, and lint.

Mrs. A. Myers, wine, shirts, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Hugh Colberhouse, shirts, sheets, drawers, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Archibald Henderson, shirts, drawers, socks, sheets, pillow slips, bandages, lint, and towels.

Mrs. John Murphy, sheets, towels, shirts, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Dr. Hall, sheets, shirts, pillow cases, wine, cordial, bandages, lint and 1 pair blankets.

Mrs. Michael Brown, blankets, sheets, shirts, drawers, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Cornelia Brown, blankets, socks, shirts, sheets, ketchup, bandages and lint.

Mrs. D. A. Davis, blankets, shirts, sheets, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Dr. Summerell, blankets, shirts, sheets, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Joel H. Jenkins, sheets, blankets, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Jas. H. Ennis, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, shirts, wine, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Helen Murphy, sheets, shirts, pillow cases, wine, strawberry vinegar, pickles blankets, bandages and lint.

Mrs. Wm. Murdock, blankets, wine, cordial, bandages and lint.

From the 4th Regiment N. C. State Troops.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA.,
Sept. 19, 1861.

MR. BRUNER—We are still stationed where we first camped near the Junction. Nearly all the other regiments that were encamped so thickly around here, have been moved forward towards Alexandria. Our regiment is left almost alone, though we are daily expecting marching orders. Gen. Beauregard has moved his headquarters from this place to Fairfax, some sixteen miles further on. This removal of so many troops in the direction above mentioned, gives reason to believe that something important will take place in a few days.

When the report of the Cape Hatteras disaster reached here, it created considerable excitement. Every man seemed to burn with the desire to aid in driving the invaders from the soil of the "Old North State." Several companies of this regiment are from the counties which would be exposed to the depredations of the Yankees, should they get out on a stealing expedition, consequently, they feel a lively interest in the movements of both friend and foe in that section.

The health of the regiment has been very bad since I wrote before. Not less twenty have died. Eight have died out of Capt. Andrews' company alone, among them our excellent Orderly Sergeant, James E. Summers. At times, so many of our company have been sick, that when the details for guard, garrison and fatigue duty were taken out, scarcely six men could be found fit for drill. But I am happy to say things have taken a better turn. Deaths are now less frequent, and the sick are improving generally. Our excellent surgeon, Dr. King, and his corps of assistants, deserve great credit for their unremitting endeavors to stop the ravages of disease.

The Iredell boys are under lasting obligations to a young physician from Statesville, who recently arrived here, and who by his incessant and unwearied exertions, has contributed very much to their welfare.

A very sad accident happened in the regiment last Monday evening. One of the Wilson Light Infantry shot another through the head killing him instantly. The skull was literally crushed, showing the effects of the minie ball. The man did not know his gun was loaded, some one through mistake having taken it on guard duty, where the pieces are required to be loaded, and in taking it out of his tent for drill, it by some means went off with the above sad result.

A portion of the Salisbury Brass Band is now here, and delights us with its good music. Mr. Neave, their accomplished leader, is training a regimental band, and is, I understand, much encouraged by his success so far.

SCRIBBLER.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses adjourned on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, after a session of 40 days. A faithful daguerreotype of what was said and done in both Houses during the aforesaid 40 days, might gratify the curious, and amuse those who have a keen sense of the ludicrous, but would fail to impress the reader with the truth that there is really a good deal of legislative ability in both Houses. The Senate for the most part was a grave body. Its business, being a smaller body, was conducted with more quiet than that of the House. The Commons Hall is too small and badly constructed, for a body as large as that, to show to advantage, even if they were all grave Senators; hence at times during the late session, the confusion of tongues was intolerable.

We were unavoidably prevented from getting a report of its proceedings during the past week, and we have been unable to procure the captions of the acts for this issue. We shall endeavor to prepare a correct and full report of the acts for our next.

The Militia bill, the Stay law, the Revenue bill, and the bills for paying the soldiers, and providing for carrying on the war, were the most important of the session. Whether all their provisions will please their constituency, is at least dubious. Several measures regarded of great importance to individuals or to sections were defeated. No doubt the members as well as the people, were glad when their labors terminated. Their acts will come under review hereafter.—*Ral. Standard.*

MORTALITY IN CAMPS.

Let not our people be alarmed at the number of deaths of our soldiers in camp. According to the tables of mortality constructed from materials furnished by the United States census about *nine out of one thousand of men aged twenty-five* years die annually from ordinary causes. Assuming that North Carolina has twenty-five thousand soldiers in the field, and that their average age is twenty five, of that number two hundred and twenty-five will die during the first year of their service. *Two hundred and twenty five would have died if there had been no war.* So that although it is distressing to every humane heart to see the dead bodies of our gallant citizens brought home from our camps to be buried, let us not be deceived or disheartened by the common saying that "those camps are grave yards."

Raleigh Standard.

MARRIED:

In this county, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Dr. RICHARD R. BARR, of Louisiana, to Miss MARTHA ANN ATWELL, daughter of Mr. John Atwell.

In this county, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Jacob Crim, Mr. JAMES O. HALL, to Miss MARCRIS, daughter of Mr. A. M. Miller.

A RARE CHANCE.

Important to Everybody

AS I shall close my Ambrotype Rooms in a few days, I will put up

TWO FINE PICTURES FOR THE USUAL PRICE OF ONE,

for all persons who may call on us soon. Come at once, or you may be to late.

GEO. HEINRICH.

Sept. 30th, 1861. 2w42

TAKE NOTICE.

From this date our books are positively closed to all.

Cash will in every instance be required without distinction of persons.

We are compelled to buy for cash ourselves and must therefore have money.

Do not ask for credit as we are forced to refuse all persons.

R. & A. MURPHY.

Oct. 1, 1861. 6w42

Rowan County Soldier's Aid Society.

THIS Society will receive at their Depository next door to Brown, Coffin & Mock's Store, Socks, Blankets, Gloves, Clothing, Shoes, Dried Fruit, Potatoes, Sour Kraut, Peas and Beans, and forward them to the Soldiers of Rowan County.

☞ Those wishing to send special gifts of above named articles to their Friends can do so by leaving the article at the Depository.

MRS D. A. DAVIS, Pres.
Rowan Co. Soldier's Aid Soc'ty.

Head-Quarters 63rd Regiment N. C. Militia.

To the Officers of said Regiment:

Meet at the Adjutant's office, in Salisbury on Friday 25th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for drill, per standing order of Court Martial.

The Captains will pay particular attention to the following act passed at the second session of the last General Assembly:

SEC. 3. All free white men and white apprentices, residents of the State, except ministers of the Gospel of every denomination that are properly ordained, or have cure of souls, and the superintendent assistant physician and necessary attendants of the Insane Asylum, of North Carolina, who shall be of the age of 18 and under 50 years, shall as soon as practicable, be severally and respectively enrolled in the militia of the State, by the Captain or commanding officer of the infantry company within the bounds of whose district such persons may reside.

R. P. BESSENT, Adjutant,

Sept. 30, 1861. 4w42