Camp Pickens, Va., Oct. 12, 1861.

[illegible] wrote you that I was going to the Junction on guard. I got through with my duty very well; but as soon as I got off, I went with our company down the country on a fatigue expedition. Monday evening it was rumored that our army was falling back, and regular were blowing and running with their heavy loads of baggage from Fairfax. The dust arose all moved up and everything was making ready for a battle. One company from each of three regiments was ordered out to fill up and open roads, had but company was closed from our regiment to go and open a road that had been filled up to prevent the Yankee artillery from passing. We arrived at our destination after an hour and half's ride over a very rough road. We pitched our camp close to an old gentleman's house on the name of Mathis, on top of a high hill, [illegible] and eating our dinner, (beef [illegible]) we started to work on some large [illegible] trees, cutting and carrying them [illegible] of the road. We finished about one-[illegible] of a mile the first evening and then all went back to eat some more beef.

At night we all slept wherever we could get in at; some in tents, others in the old gentleman's house, kitchen, stable, crib and wagons. I made my bed in the covered wagon on the straw, and slept very well. Next morning, bright and early, we were up and had our breakfast (beef and bread) and [illegible] on our work. By dinner time we finished all on this road, and went back to take [illegible] snack at the beef. On our road we had to cross a creek, where we had a great deal of fun. There was an old canoe at the [illegible] which we used to carry one another over with, and to have a little fun, when the [illegible] was in the middle of the stream it was upset over by some of the boys, by which [illegible] them got a very good ducking. In the evening we went out again to work on [illegible] road, which, to look at, did not seem [illegible] to be finished in four years; but we [illegible] with the greatest zeal, all working [illegible]. We then returned again to our [illegible] and to have another night's rest in the [illegible] crib, &c. This time some one had [illegible] to bed sooner than I wished to, and had [illegible] my bed in the wagon, and I had to [illegible] out for another lodging house. This I [illegible] after a short bout in the up stairs of [illegible] own crib. This was the hardest bed I had found yet; but it was here or nowhere, so I laid myself down without any blanket, and it a raining. But I had my good overcoat and it kept me very comfortable. I rested very well considering everything; but the slats I had on was so uneven that it made my sides ache.

Next morning the Captain told us that we could rest ourselves until after dinner, when we would go back to camp. This enabled to the best advantage, some went rabbit hunting, some went out to see the country while others stayed to take a good rest, and others stayed to look at the young ladies that were in the house, which I must say, considering myself a judge, were very pretty. After paying our respects to bed and breakfast again we loaded up and set out for the camp, where we arrived yesterday evening about five o'clock in good spirits.

The officers in all companies go to helping hand to the work, we had been doing, each one carrying his share of the brush and logs. All the men worked like it was the last they expected to do before they went home.

From the present appearance of things, one would suppose we are to have a fight in a few days. Our troops can be seen at Centreville throwing up breast-works from signal hills, right above us.

All of our troops, I understand, are on this side of Fairfax, trying to get the Yankees to come out of their holes; and as soon as they get far enough out, we will send our artillery behind them to help them along this way.

As I said in my last, our Col. has been made commander of the Junction and the forces close around. Gen. Clark, the old commander, has moved his head-quarters further down.

H.

For the Watchman.

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

Manassas Junction, Va., October 15th, 1861.

Mr. Brown: We have moved to a new camp but are still in close proximity to the Junction. Our move was made at the direction of the doctors for the health of the regiment. The sickest men were sent to a station some twenty-five miles up the Manassas Gap Railroad. Many of these have returned to duty and report the remainder as rapidly improving. Our men have had new spirits infused into them by our move. It had become a settled conviction among them that it was the next thing to an impossibility to get well at the old camp, when once taken sick. This belief has been dissipated by the change and a great improvement is visible among the men.

Col. Chipley, of Iredell, arrived here the first of this month with three cart loads of "good things from home." He brought an abundance of potatoes, cabbage, apples, blankets, clothes, honey, wine, vinegar, chickens, and numerous other articles of comfort and of luxury.

This is the second visit Col. Chipley has paid us. We are under lasting obligations to him for his self-sacrificing exertions in our behalf. Since he has been here, he has been building a depot at the [illegible] for this regiment. The [illegible] Iredell stated on [illegible] that he could not see their sons should be overburdened with clothing or other necessaries. Many will not send things, fearing they would be left behind and destroyed. If the regiment be ordered to [illegible] case no longer. What [illegible] can be boxed up and left at this depot where it will be safe until [illegible]. Col. Chipley, thanks—a thousand thanks—to the "folks at home" for the abundance of good things sending. Thankful for past favors we sincerely hope for a continuance of the same.—News is scarce here, that is reliable news. Rumor after rumor has come until we no longer pay any attention to them. Somehow or other that great battle which everybody is and has been expecting for sometime, does not take place. The Yankees will not advance—they are not ready. We hear cannon nearly every day, but it is said to be the artillery practising. Two such bodies of men, however, cannot long remain so near each other without some action. The soldiers are anxious for prompt, decisive and final action. They are sick and tired of this inactive camp life, with its dull routine of never ending and laborious duties.

We have rumors of another action on the N. C. coast in which our men were victorious. May this report prove true. Let the cowardly rascals be driven from the "Old North State."

SCRIBBLER.

For the Watchman.

Centreville, Va., Oct. 16, 1861.

Mr. Editor: We have made two removes since I last wrote you and our last was a retreat from Fairfax Court House to Centreville.

The whole army has fallen back to this place and it is rumored that the Yankees are advancing, and if it be true, the heights of Centreville will reverberate with the roar of artillery and the clatter of musketry before the close of the present week.

Centreville is a beautiful place and contained about a dozen houses before the advance of the Hessians, but there, they left the mark of the destroyers hand and, the foundation and chimneys are all that remain of several of the houses. East of the village if I may be allowed to use the term, is an eminence which commands a large scope of the surrounding country, and on the crest of which is erected a fortification which commands the turnpike leading from Fairfax to Warrenton. The road crosses over the top of this elevation and a battery of artillery can rake it for near a mile, the ascent to the top of the height is gradual and the country around the height or rather in front and rear of the fortification is very open and with the aid of a spy-glass you can obtain a view of a great portion of the army which has fallen back to this place. Our camp is with the corps of artillery under Gen. Johnson's immediate command. Our chief is Col. Pendleton, we number twenty-eight guns, but will receive a large addition in a few days, the whole number of guns in the army is said to be two hundred and fifty, and the enemy have a force of three hundred and thirty-six, they have fifty-six batteries of six guns each.

Yesterday there was an engagement between our forces and the enemy, but what the results are I am not able to state definitely. At four o'clock yesterday morning the alarm was given, four rockets were thrown up and in a short time, the long roll echoed from every hill and valley around Fairfax, arousing thousands of men from their slumbers. Several brigades were ordered to the front, but I have not met any one as yet that was in the engagement and I have to rely on rumor for the report I give as regards the results of the day. The artillery kept up a continual roar for a length of time, and a balloon was seen to rise twice, a large smoke resembling the smoke of a burning house arose from two points in the direction of the firing. The firing was heaviest at about ten o'clock, and by two in the afternoon all was calm. At about four o'clock the troops returned but none of them that passed by our camp had seen the engagement. The rumor of the result is that we lost sixty men and the enemy about one hundred and twenty or thirty. Our forces fell back and a little before sundown another was circulated throughout the army around Fairfax Court House to get every thing ready to move at a moments notice, and a short time after, our chief Col. Pendleton ordered the batteries under his command to be ready to march at two o'clock in the morning, taking everything with us that we were able to carry. A great many who had a great deal of surplus baggage made large fires of trunks, boxes, and many other things they were unable to carry. At about half past two o'clock we took up our line of march and arrived at this place soon after sunrise. The rumbling of the heavy baggage waggons and the constant tramp of the infantry was heard from about nine o'clock till we left camp, and to day they continued arriving the greater part of the day.

The whole army is being put in the best possible condition for battle, nearly all the sick have been sent to the rear and the remainder will be sent off to-morrow.

There has been some firing to-day at a distance but as to the results I am not able to say. It is late and I must close this letter, and when privileged to pen another I hope to state facts a southern soldier would be pleased to write and the southern people proud to read.

IOTA.

For the Watchman.

A VISIT TO CAMP FISHER.

On Thursday Oct. 17th, 1861, I visited Camp Fisher to see and learn how the boys and men were all getting along, and more especially to present them, as I was on my way to Gibsonville to attend a protracted meeting, with Bro. J. D. Hoyle; but the weather being very inclement, the rain descending in torrents, to such an [illegible] could not proceed, but dispensed with that part of the [illegible]. I was introduced to Acting Maj. W. A. Houck, and Capt. M. Shoffner, and they introduced me to the other officers. I [illegible]

[illegible] reception. This kind hospitality I shall never forget. These men are all fine looking, and are gentlemanly in every respect. I already thought well of Maj. Houck, but now I can better appreciate the warm attachment of his personal friends. He is a gentleman in every respect, and all the regiment seemed to think the world of him. The boys are all in high glee, and I will say that I never saw a more merry lot of men than the men at Camp Fisher. Captain Coleman [illegible] the Mighty. They have no cause of [illegible]. The Captain and officers are not only good looking men, but all seem to be competent. The privates are all fine looking men, and a visit to their camp will constantly repay one, for the time and trouble to go there, in their tastes and how well they conduct themselves. I did not hear an oath while I was there and I stayed from 10 o'clock, on Thursday until 10 on Friday. There are only nine companies there at present, but they expect one more every day. They have no Chaplain yet.

I [illegible] learned recently that they have eleven companies now at Camp Fisher, and will hold their election for field officers on Saturday 26th.

The following is a list of Companies at the camp at the time of my visit:

1. Oakland Guard, Rowan Co.—Capt. Maj. W. A. Houck, 1st Lieut. W. L. J. Lowrance, 2d Lieut. Jno. Graham, 3d Lieut. John P. Graham.

2. Shady Grove Rangers, Lincoln.—Captain Jno. F. Hill, 1st Lieut. H. W. Abernathy, 2d Lt. Chas. Hambercheold, 3d Lt. P. Rhodes.

3. Montgomery Boys, Montgomery.—Capt. Jesse S. Spencer, 1st Lt. Jesse Sanders, 2d Lt. Geo. M. Clark.

4. Rutherford Rebels, Rutherford.—Capt. M. O. Dickenson, 1st Lt. F. L. Twitty, 2d Lt. A. H. [illegible], 3d Lt. A. H. Waters.

5. Floyd Rifles, Cleaveland.—Capt. A. G. Waters, 1st Lt. D. R. Hoyle, 2d Lt. D. H. Peeler, 3d Lt. P. H. Shuford.

6. Rough and Readies, Cleaveland.—Capt. S. A. Hoey, 1st Lt. J. A. Roberts, 2d Lt. J. A. Camp, 3d Lt. J. F. Newell.

7. Launch Spring Guards, Ashe.—Capt. S. N. Wilson, 1st Lt. N. C. Woody, 2d Lt. Eli Chandler, 3d Lt. Hiram Cox.

8. Sandy Run Yellow Jackets, Rutherford.—Capt. John Edwards, 1st Lt. Joseph Byers, 2d Lt. W. D. Edwards, 3d Lt. D. Bradfield.

9. Mecklenburg Boys, Mecklenburg.—Capt. W. R. Myers, 1st Lieutenant J. M. Lawing, 2d Lt. A. P. Creswell, 3d Lt. Geo. M. Norman.

Capt. W. A. Houck, Major Commanding Camp Fisher, and M. Shoffner, acting Adjutant Post.

W. W. Ward, Principal Surgeon, John F. Miller, Assistant Surgeon.

Yours with respect,

M. M. MILLER.

WAR TAX.

For the benefit of Tax payers, Mr. Wm. H. Foster, Tax Collector for Rowan county, has handed us the following, taken from the instructions furnished him by the Chief Collector of the State:

Property shall be returned under the following classifications:

I. Real Estate—Including all lands and estates therein, and all interests growing thereout, including, Ferries, Bridges, Mines and the like.

II. Slaves.

III. Merchandize—embracing all goods, wares and merchandize, held for sale on the 1st October, 1861, except the agricultural products of the country.

IV. Bank Stock.

V. Railroad and other Corporation Stock.

VI. Money at Interest—Including the principal [illegible] bonds, [illegible] to any person other than a bank, upon which interest is payable to be paid by the debtor, as the same stood on the 1st October, 1861, and all money invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes, and other securities for money, excepting, in all cases, the Bonds of the Confederate States.

VII. Cash on hand or on deposit in Bank or elsewhere.

VIII. Cattle, Horses and Mules raised for sale, but including such as are raised merely for food and work on the plantation or farm where they are held.

IX. Gold Watches.

X. Gold and Silver Plate.

XI. Pianos.

XII. Pleasure Carriages.

XIII. Bank or Corporation Stock not duly returned by the Bank or Corporation.

Tax payers include all individuals and corporations owning property, except heads of families whose whole property subject to tax is of value less than five hundred dollars.

JUDGE DICK.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Hon. John M. Dick, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of North Carolina. He died at the residence of Abram Biddick, Esq., of Hertford county, on the 15th of October, 1861, in the 73d year of his age.

Judge Dick left his home in Greensborough, N. C., on the morning of the 30th September, in his usual health, and proceeded to the county of Gates, [illegible] to hold Court; and feeling indisposed, he accepted the kind invitation of Mr. Biddick to [illegible], where he was attacked with the bilious fever, incident to that locality, in the most malignant form, and after suffering for twelve days, he was relieved of his pain by death. Most of his family were enabled to arrive at his bedside previous to his death, and to accompany his remains home, arriving on the 17th. His burial took place on the 18th. The Rev. Mr. Smith, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Greensborough (of which Church Judge Dick was a member) delivered an appropriate discourse over his remains, when he was interred with Masonic honors.

Judge Dick discharged the duties of a Judge of the Superior Courts of North Carolina for over a quarter of a century, during the whole of which time, he never missed a Court from sickness or other cause, discharging his judicial duties with a fidelity surpassed by none of his contemporaries and as a citizen no one had more universally the respect and affection of his neighbors. He filled most completely the idea of a christian gentleman—modest and unassuming in his department, and courteous to all.

Judge Dick was a native of Guilford county, and previous to his election to the Judicial Bench, had represented his county in the State Senate.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

First Regiment N. C. Cavalry.—This splendid corps arrived in town yesterday, [illegible] in splendid order, and presenting a very handsome appearance. We certainly, has never before been witnessed in this city, and of course, hundreds of our citizens were attracted to the [illegible] and lined by the [illegible] all [illegible] opinion [illegible] we say that [illegible] of the finest regiments [illegible] the service of the Confederate States. The men are all splendidly mounted, armed and equipped, and nothing is wanting to make the [illegible] complete. The material of the gallant Old North State is in this corps and she may feel justly proud of such soldiers. The regiment numbers 850 men and 950 horses. The men pitched their tents (about 150 in number) on the Lawn, and the horses were quartered in the square opposite the Lawn. Though the weather was [illegible] unpleasant, many persons visited them during the afternoon.—*Richmond Dispatch, 19th.*

A Splendid Regiment of Cavalry.—The 1st regiment of South Carolina cavalry, Col. R. Ransom, came into the city yesterday afternoon, over Mayo's bridge, and created a great sensation among our populace, accustomed though we are to imposing military displays. Their appearance, as they rode up Main street, strengthened the favorable impression created by the account published yesterday, in advance of their arrival.

The wagon train attached to the regiment, forty or fifty substantial vehicles, with four stout horses to each, arrived about five o'clock. The Old North State has sent into the field some of the best regiments in the army, both as regards personnel and equipment. We expect to hear a good account from Col. Ransom's command, should it be his fortune to come in contact with the enemy.—*Richmond Dispatch, 19th.*

Arrival of the First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry.—The splendid Cavalry Regiment, from the glorious "Old North State," which her patriotic sons have been mustering for the past three months, arrived in Richmond yesterday. The sight presented by this magnificent body of horsemen, as their long line wound its way up Main street, was one well calculated to inspire emotions of pride in the spirit of firm and determined resistance to tyranny, wrong and oppression, thus signally manifested by the stirring sons of our Southside neighbor. The regiment is commanded by Col. Ransom, a distinguished West Point graduate, an officer of the old United States army of unacknowledged merit, who resigned his commission on the dissolution of the Union by the election of Lincoln. He and his men will do good service. Rations were issued yesterday for 974 men and about 1,000 horses. The regimental uniform is of dark grey cloth, the arms, swords and pistols, with which all the men were well provided.—*Rich. Ex.* 19th.

Gen. Sam. Houston Dangerously Ill.—A correspondent writes the *New Orleans Delta* from Houston, Texas:

"You will see in the Galveston papers of yesterday a report that Gen. Sam. Houston is dead. This report is premature. The General is very sick, indeed; you may not be surprised to hear he is dead by the next mail. His wife, however, and some hopes are entertained of his recovery. Twenty-four hours after the report of his death reached Galveston. His residence since he left the Governor's chair, has been at the head of Galveston Bay, in Harris county, at the place called Cedar Point, where he had retired very much from the world, to spend his last days in peace and quiet, amid his bleating flocks and lowing herd. As unpopular as his political course for the last six years has been, the people of Texas will sincerely mourn his loss when he does pass away, nor will the fact that a month ago he came out unequivocally for the Confederate States at all lessen the good feeling which will attach to the name of the dead hero."

The Chickamauga Fight.—It appears from the Northern accounts that the yankees suffered more in this engagement than any one had supposed. See the following:

"New York, Oct. 10.—Col. Brown, of the Twentieth Indiana, states his loss is killed, wounded, &c., at not less than seventy. In retreating the enemy captured the military stores and considerable number of tents, knapsacks, and tents. The regiment had no other weapons than muskets. The rebel rendezvous is Roanoke Island, about twelve miles from the scene of action, and well fortified. They have determined to [illegible] trouble all our [illegible] to command the strength of our forces on the North Carolina coast."

As we took 31 prisoners, there must have been 39 killed and wounded. Our loss will be reflected, we presume, who died of exhaustion in the pursuit.—*Exp. Of.*

The Quota of Men for the Federal Army.

[Concord, Oct. 17.—It is now confidently known that New Hampshire is the only State which has furnished her quota of men under the call of the President.

☞ The 34th Regiment N. C Troops, was organized at High Point, last Saturday, by the election of C. Leaventhorpe, of Rutherfordton, Colonel; W. A. Houck, of Rowan, Lieutenant Colonel; and Martin Beaufort, of Stanly, Major.

The friends of these gentlemen will be gratified to hear of their well deserved promotion.

50,000

Bushels of Wheat Wanted!

WE will pay for 5,000 bushels of wheat the very "highest" price in cash.

M. & E. MYERS.

Salisbury, Oct 24, 1861. 46

20,000

BUSHELS OF CORN WANTED!

WE will engage the above quantity of SHELLED CORN, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

M. & E. MYERS.

Salisbury, Oct. 28, 1861. 46

CORD WOOD WANTED!

WE wish to purchase 1000 cords of wood, and will take contracts for the above quantity, or in smaller lots.

M. & E. MYERS.

Salisbury, Oct 24, 1861. 46

MARRIED,

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. L. C. Groseclose, Mr. Wiley W. Bain, to Miss Nancy C. Hanbee, all of this county.

In this town on the morning of the 25th inst., by D. A. Davis, Esq., Mr. James W. Overcash to Miss Catharine Sloop, all of this county.

WANTED,

Bones! 15,000 Pounds Bones,

Wanted by the undersigned, for which the cash will be paid. To be delivered only by the 100 lbs and upwards.

M. H. WYATT.

Druggist and Apothecary,

Nos. 168 and 169 Main st.,

Oct. 28, 1861-4t46. Petersburg, Va.

War Tax Notice.

ALL persons in the county of Rowan, liable to taxation under an act of Congress providing a War Tax, &c., are hereby notified to meet at the usual places of Company Muster, in their respective Captain's districts, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on [illegible] day of November next, prepared to list their taxable property. The law requires all persons to deliver to the assessors written [illegible].

The Tax Payers of the Town of Salisbury will meet on the same day at the Court House.

All persons who fail to attend to this notice, will be listed for double tax.

W. R. FRALEY, Tax Collector.

October 28, 1861.

ATTENTION MERCHANTS!

OWING to feeble health, I am desirous of closing out my present Stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Queensware, Drugs, &c., &c., nearly all of which are fresh.

I will sell the *entire stock* on such terms as will afford a broad margin for profits. The stock is worth about $3000.

J. C. HARGRAVE.

Deep Well, N. C., Oct. 1861. 3t46

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of McNeely & Young is this day dissolved by limitation.

All persons indebted to us are requested to come and settle up. Accounts must be closed by *cash* or *note*.

A. L. Young & T. C. McNeely are authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

T. C. McNEELY,
A. L. YOUNG,
W. G. McNEELY,

October 28, 1861.

NEW FIRM.

THE business will be continued at the Old Stand by T. C. McNeely & A. L. Young, where they will be happy to see their old customers.

(Our terms are positively Cash or Barter.)

T. C. McNEELY,
A. L. YOUNG.

Oct. 28, 1861. 1t46.

100,000 Barrel Staves WANTED.

WE wish to purchase the above quantity of Staves, to be of white oak timber, clear of sap, and of the following dimensions: Staves 31 inches long, from 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick.

Heading, 24 inches long, from 8 to 10 inches wide, and one and a half inches thick.

Staves not less than 4, and heading not less than 8 inches in width.

700 staves and 300 heading to a thousand.

We will pay $15 a thousand for staves in cash on delivery at our distillery in any quantity.

Hoop poles also wanted.

M. & E. MYERS.

Salisbury, Oct. 28, 1861. 1t46

Headquarters N. Carolina Troops.

Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, October 15th, 1861.

General Order, No. 20.

All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor will remain at home, subject to call, until called on for active service, when reasonable time will be allowed them for procuring the appointed pieces of tentage. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of clothing and camp equipage now on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct. 19, 1861.

Headquarters Department of N. C., Office of Chief Commissary,
Goldsboro', Oct. 17, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office for the delivery of 5,000 barrels good superfine Flour for the use of the Confederate Troops on the coast of North Carolina.

Bidders must state the quantity they can deliver per week or month, the price and the Railroad depot at which the flour will be delivered.

The flour will be received in either barrels or bags, but the preference given to others for it in barrels.

WM. W. MORRISON,
Major C. S. Army.

Oct. 17, 1861. 3t45

Quartermaster's Department,

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 7, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all goods affected by the Proclamations issued by his Excellency Governor H. T. Clark, dated Raleigh, September 13th and October 3rd, 1861, which were *bona fide* purchased and paid for, or shipped prior to the 10th October inst., are exempt from all restrictions under said Proclamations; and all Agents will hereafter be governed by this order so as to stop [illegible] the same in transitu.

By order of the Adjutant General.

JOHN DEVEREUX,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster N. C. T.

October 8, 1861.