

THE NEWS.

Important news will be found in our columns to-day. The victory of the enemy at Port Royal, S. C., is to be regretted, but it should not be discouraging. The enemy is too powerful for us on water, and we always thought it was impossible to keep him from landing somewhere on the coast. But after the villains get on land they will not find it such easy work. The Confederate loss is not definitely stated, being variously estimated at from 50 to 200 in killed and wounded. The extent of injuries to the Federal fleet is not certainly known. Although the enemy have possession of the harbor of Beaufort, S. C., they had not landed up to the latest accounts from that quarter, though they will land, no doubt, and erect fortifications.

The Confederate victory in the West is an off-set to the Port Royal affair. The battle between Gen. Pillow and the Federals resulted in a glorious victory for the South. This news is reliable.

It will be seen that Lincoln's emissaries have been burning bridges on southern Railroads. This is done to prevent reinforcements from reaching the southern armies whilst the enemy is attacking the coast and the borders. It was a pre-arranged plan, no doubt. Great vigilance should be exercised on the railroad lines as well as in towns and in every neighborhood. Abolition emissaries are prowling about.

We think a battle is expected on the Potomac. For the last ten days a large number of troops have been passing through this place for Virginia, mostly from Georgia.

THE ELECTION.

The election in this State on Wednesday last, for President and Vice President and for members of Congress, was the most quiet one known for many years, and in the absence of all excitement the vote must of course be small. We suppose there was not a vote cast in the State against Davis and Stephens, though two electoral tickets were voted for, and it is hard to tell which one is elected.

In this county it will be seen that the Guion and Rodman ticket leads by a majority of upwards of 400. For Congress, Wm. Lander got 741 votes, all that were cast except 11 scattering. This vote is quite complimentary to Mr Lander, considering that there was no opposition to him to induce his friends to turn out, and that he had for a number of years been a prosecuting officer in this District.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY—Official.

Vote for Congress—For Lander at Charlotte 302 (5 scattering), Harrisburg 33, Providence 26, Deweese 21, Steel Creek 46, Long Creek 29, Norman's Store 31 (6 scattering), Hill's 23, Hart's 54, Reid's 46, Capt Potts' company at High Point 757, Bond 605, Humphrey 708, Shepherd 602, Edwards 603, Reid 607, Foster 789, Long 549, Mitchell 603, Woodfin 603, Wooten 166, McKay 167, Bragg 168, Brown 166, Walker 167, Caldwell 166, Merrimon 166, scattering 5.

Messrs Pool, Humphrey, and Foster were on both tickets.

In the above vote of the county is included the vote of four military companies in camp. Capts. Potts' and Myers' companies voted the Guion and Rodman ticket, and the vote of Capts. Dixon and Morrow's companies was divided between the two tickets. No returns were received from the companies at Yorktown. And no election was held for President at Deweese's box in this county because the Justice appointed to hold the election was absent.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lander received 339 votes. The Rodman and Guion ticket 398—all that were cast in the county.

D. Schenk, Esq., was elected to the Convention. Poll: Schenk 244, J. M. Smith 79, Dr. C. L. Hunter 42.

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

For Congress, Lander received 566 votes, Burton 17. The Rodman and Guion electoral ticket received 658 votes—all. A. R. Homesley is elected to the Commons in place of A. G. Waters, resigned.

The Result.—The result of the election for members of Congress in this State cannot be definitely stated as to all the Districts, but in the following it may be considered settled:

1st District—W. N. H. Smith, elected without opposition.

2d District—R. B. Bridges, elected without opposition.

4th District—Thos. D. McDowell, elected without opposition.

5th District—A. H. Harrington, elected over Yeandle and Turner.

8th District—Wm. Lander, elected without opposition.

9th District—B. S. Gaither, elected without opposition.

In the 2d District, it is thought Keenan is elected, and McLean in the 6th, and Christian in the 7th. No news from the 10th.

In the 6th District, Dick's majority in Guilford county is 321; in Forsythe county, McLean has a majority of 50.

UNION SCHEMERS COURT.—The Fall term of the Superior Court for Union county was held last week—Judge Saunders presiding. We learn that the case of James Richards, charged with feloniously killing J. F. Hough, the Clerk of the County Court of Union, was removed to Cabarrus county for trial, where it will take place next week. Richards was allowed to remain on bail, though the amount was increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000. We further learn that Richards will be defended by Messrs. Wm. Lander, Thos. S. Ashe and T. S. McAuley, Esqs. The prosecution will be conducted by the Solicitor, Jas. E. Kerr, Esq., and Joseph H. Wilson, Esq.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, somewhere near Davidson College, on Thursday last. The passenger train came in collision with some loaded platform cars which were standing on the track. The conductor, Mr Faulkner, had one leg smashed so badly that amputation was necessary, and a Mr McNeely, a passenger, who was standing on the platform, was so seriously injured that he died soon after the accident occurred. No one else was injured.

An accident occurred on the N. C. Road on Saturday night, near this place, by which two passenger cars were thrown from the track. It is supposed that the brake fell upon the track, causing the accident to the two hindmost cars. Several were slightly bruised, but none seriously injured.

The First Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, we learn, were in Richmond on Sunday evening. If so, we think they may be expected home about the last of this week.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday says that the Wise Legion was expected to pass through that city on Monday, on its way to North Carolina.

The Charleston Courier mentions the arrival of Col. Clingman's N. C. Regiment in that city last week.

PRISON DEPT.—We learn that the Confederate Government has purchased the Chambers' Factory property at Salisbury, for the purpose of using it as a place of confinement for Federal prisoners. Wm. Johnston, Esq., of this place, acted as the Agent of the Government in the transaction. The price paid was \$15,000 in Confederate Bonds. The property originally cost forty-five or fifty thousand dollars. The buildings on the premises will accommodate, at present, about 600 prisoners, but they can be arranged so as to receive fifteen hundred or two thousand.

SCIENCE.—This community was shocked on Friday last to hear of the death by suicide of John W. Moore, Esq., who lived a few miles from town. He hung himself on Friday morning. The cause of the rash act is supposed to be pecuniary trouble, having involved himself by going another man's security. He was always known as a man of excellent character and strict integrity. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn the sad occurrence.

We refer the reader to the Proclamations of Gov. Clark in to-day's paper—one in regard to the exportation of Bacon, Blankets, Shoes, &c., from the State, and the other requesting that next Friday be observed as a Fast day.

A communication from one of the camps below Newbern, and one from Dallas containing a list of contributions, was received too late to be inserted this week. They shall appear in our next.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on the first Monday in December.

THE FAULT-FINDERS.—There appears to be some dissatisfied spirits in the Southern Confederacy who are always grumbling about the way the Government is managed. They find fault with the Governors, the President and Cabinet, and Beauregard and Johnston are not even exempt from their complaints. The Richmond Examiner and Charleston Mercury seem to think it their especial province to point out the errors of others and show what ought to be done and what has not been done. These papers do not consider that in time of war it is impossible to do everything exactly right and give satisfaction to all. They and all others ought to thank Providence that affairs have been managed so well and that so few errors have been committed, and before complaining about bad management it would be well to inquire whether the Government, State and Confederate, have the means and power to do better.

In this State, for instance, we sometimes hear bitter complaint made because all our troops are not immediately armed and equipped. There is the best of reasons why this is not done, and if those who are disposed to complain will go to Raleigh and make inquiries they can be easily satisfied we think. The fact is, the State and Confederate Government have done the best they could under the circumstances, and our officers are entitled to the thanks of the country for doing so well. North Carolinians have no cause to complain of our State authorities when it is remembered we have 25 or 30 perfectly equipped Regiments in the field, two of which are cavalry. In regard to a communication in the Charleston Mercury complaining that the South Carolina troops are badly clothed and asserting that the Confederate Government is not doing its duty in this respect, the Fayetteville Observer makes the following timely and proper remarks:

"It is with great regret that we see another incessant complaint in the Mercury and one or two other papers against those who administer the government. This is no time for such complaints, especially from such a quarter. We are in a war, in which every friend of the South should do what he can to uphold the authorities, not to create a prejudice against them. It is true that there are deficiencies in the provision for the army, but if we are satisfied that the government does what it can, (and we at least believe this,) we ought to put up with the deficiencies. But most of all, it is the duty of the people at home, the men and women and even children, themselves to make that provision which the government is unable to do. We are glad to know that the people of North Carolina are doing this, and both sorry and surprised to hear that our wealthy and public spirited Southern neighbor is not. Our regiments have been universally acknowledged to be the best clothed and equipped of any that has gone to Virginia."

S. C. LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of South Carolina assembled in Columbia on Monday, the 4th inst. The Message of Gov. Pickens was read on Tuesday. The Governor states that South Carolina has now eleven Regiments in Virginia, and three on the coast. These, with other Regiments recently mustered into service, will make, says the Governor, "an aggregate of something over nineteen thousand men now in actual service." Besides this, the troops of the city of Charleston, and 21 companies of cavalry in the sea-coast parishes, making about 5,000 more, are armed and equipped and ready for service.

When the Message and accompanying documents are printed, we hope some friend in South Carolina will send us a copy.

From a synopsis of the Message in the Columbia Carolinian we take the following:

"The Governor gives an interesting history of the origin and progress of our difficulties with the United States Government, the taking of Forts Moultrie, Pinckney and Sumter, and for the first time gives the facts of the visits of Caleb Cushing and Fox Lamon, Chew and Talbot, emissaries of President Lincoln. He suggests that citizens residing abroad should be recalled; alludes to the loyalty of the free negroes in our midst, and recommends the remnant of the Catawbas to be removed to a new military organization throughout the State, and two new regiments of infantry, four cavalry companies, and that the officers be appointed by the Legislature or the Governor with the consent of the Senate."

He advises that the State pay the war tax to the Confederate Government, and raise one-half by taxation, the other half by the issue of bonds or stocks. This is a measure of relief to our people worthy of the consideration of the Legislature. The Treasury Department as \$1,889,371.17, of which \$686,774 have been paid by the Confederate Government—the balance he has reason to believe, will be paid when the Government shall be relieved from the present great pressure."

On Wednesday, the 6th, after choosing the following Electoral ticket, the Legislature adjourned, having been in session three days:

For the State at large—H. C. Fung and Wm. Henry Trescott.

Congressional Districts—1st, R. F. W. Allston; 2d, Jno S Palmer; 3d, J. Duncan Allen; 4th, J. C. Hope; 5th, T. Edwin Ware; 6th, Franklin J. Moses.

THE CONFEDERATE WAR TAX.—It has been stated that in listing property for taxation, only those who are worth five hundred dollars or more are to pay the war tax. This exemption applies only to heads of families. Persons who are not heads of families must pay on whatever they possess, whether under or over five hundred dollars in value.

THE STAY LAW REVIEWED.—On our first page we publish one of the best articles on the Stay Law we have yet seen. The Raleigh Standard, from which paper we copy it, says the author is one of the most talented lawyers in all the State. The article will be found interesting to all classes, especially to sheriffs and other officers.

We do not intend to engage in any controversy about the impropriety of such a law. Its bad effects on the business of the State are already manifest, and we are perfectly willing to let the future reveal to the people the harm, injury and bad feeling and want of confidence produced by such laws.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT has resigned at last. He sent his resignation to the Lincoln Secretary of War on the 31st ult., giving as a reason for quitting the service, old age and physical incapacity for the heavy duties. A Cabinet meeting was held, the resignation received, and the Cabinet with the President waited upon Scott and went through several sympathetic operations, expressing regret, respect, &c., &c. Gen. Scott's pay will go on the same as if he had not resigned, and it is stated he intends spending most of his time in Europe. Gen. McClellan has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Lincoln army.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—Last week it was currently reported that Gen. Beauregard had resigned in consequence of some misunderstanding between him and President Davis. But we are glad to learn that there was no foundation for the report. The Richmond Dispatch says:

"With a view to allay any excitement in the public mind, we may state that we have information contradicting the report that the distinguished officer named above has resigned his position in the army. We are justified in adding that the feelings entertained after the defeat towards him are of the kindest nature, and that any misapprehension is in a fair way of satisfactory explanation."

The following letter from Gen. Beauregard is patriotic and proper, and will quiet all rumors:

"CENTREVILLE, (within hearing of the enemy's guns.) November 3.—To the editors of the Richmond Whig.—My attention has just been called to the unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassas. None can regret this more than I do. It had neither my knowledge or approval. The President is sole judge of when and what part of the report of a commanding officer is to be made public. I individually do not object to delating its publication, as long as the War Department thinks it proper or necessary to the success of our arms. Meanwhile, I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about relating slanders and calumnies aimed at me. Alcibiades, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers. Let, then, that sympathy answer the same purpose for me in this instance. If certain misapprehensions are to be dispelled between patriots—the highest civic virtue—and office-seeking—the lowest civic occupation—I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration or envy of the world. I hope, for the sake of our cause and our country, to be able, with the assistance of a kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies; but I have nothing to ask of the country, or Government, or of my friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. I am not, and never expect or desire to be, a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people or the Executive. The scene of my ambition, after having spent my life in the defense of our sacred cause, and assisted, to the best of my ability, in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire to private life, (my means then permitting,) never again to leave my home, unless to fight upon the fields of my country. Respectfully, your obedient servant, G. T. BEAUREGARD."

THE N. C. CAVALRY REGIMENT.—We learn by letter from an officer of the 1st North Carolina Cavalry Regiment, that the Regiment is now stationed near Manassas, in advance of the breastworks, waiting for an advance of the enemy.

The Regiment is said to be in fine condition, and is unsurpassed in equipment and drill. This is the testimony of all who have seen it.

Dr. J. A. Lindsay, of Greensboro, N. C., a Surgeon in the U. S. naval service, was arrested in New York recently because he offered his resignation. As soon as his vessel, the Saratoga, reached New York from the coast of Africa, Dr. L. tendered his resignation, and was immediately arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Lincolites are not only violating the express provisions of the Constitution, but they are setting at naught the decisions of the late U. S. Supreme Court, and now hold that a negro is a citizen, as we learn from the following, copied from a Northern paper:

"Mr Gerald Ralston, the noted colonizationist, writes to Lord Brougham a letter, in which he says: I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the decision of the Dred Scott case is practically annulled by the present Government at Washington. I have before me the passport of Rev. Henry H. Garnet, a black man of note, and of great distinction among the negroes of New York, given by William H. Seward, Secy of State, at Washington, August 26, 1858, which the Secretary requests all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Henry H. Garnet, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection. This passport is impressed upon the scene in the Department of State, and signed by the Secretary of State, in the eighty-second year of the independence of the United States."

Some idea of what it costs to live in Richmond may be formed from the following table of prices at the market-houses in that city:

Corn, 12 1/2 cents per bushel; pork and mutton, do. beef, 10 1/2 cents; bacon, 27-28 cents; chickens 20-22 cents each; geese, 62-65 cents; ducks 37-50 cts.; turkeys, \$1.25-\$1.50 each; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; butter, 45-50 cents per lb.; apples \$1 per peck—\$6 per barrel; sweet potatoes, \$1 per bushel; Irish potatoes, \$1.25; turnips, onions, &c., 4 cents per bunch; cabbage, 8-10 cents per head.

NEWBORN AND THE WAR.—We copy the following from the Newborn Progress, and have no doubt it is correct as regards the main portion of that community: "Newborn as a community has done and is doing its whole duty in the war. Not only our male but our female population have labored honorably for the common defence, and in consequence they could be most useful. The county too has done its duty as the brave men we have in the field will prove. Still it cannot be denied that there are here, as elsewhere, a few—only a few—and some of them prominent and wealthy, too—who have done nothing or nearly nothing. But this is the case elsewhere, and why then censure Newborn or the patriotic people of Newborn because we have like all other communities, a few people whose thirst for gold predominates over their love of country? I don't claim that our people are any better than any other people but we claim that they are as good. Since the taking of Fort Macon in April last we claim that they have discharged their duty as zealously and as thoroughly as the citizens of any other community in the State."

CONFEDERATE TAX.—One of our subscribers has written to us to know if it is true that the Confederate tax is to be paid in gold or silver. We have examined the act carefully, and find no such provision in it. The act simply provides that on the 1st day of May next the collectors shall proceed to collect the tax. We presume that Treasury notes of the Confederate States, which will be abundant by that time, and the notes of sound, or of the soundest Banks will be received by the government. We agree with our correspondent that it would be impossible to collect the tax in gold and silver.

The impression referred to by our correspondent has doubtless been caused by a misapprehension of the 24th section of the act, which provides that any State may avoid the tax collector, and save ten per centum on the amount assessed and due from the State, by paying through its own Treasurer, "in treasury notes or in specie," on or before the first day of April next, the amount assessed as aforesaid.—Raleigh Standard.

The instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury says the tax must be paid in "coin or treasury notes." The instructions in this respect ought to be changed, and the Government might afford to take the note of sound Banks. One thing is certain, every body can't get coin or treasury notes.

WAR NEWS.

VICTORY OF SOUTHERN TROOPS IN THE WEST.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—The Memphis Appeal contains full accounts of a bloody and hard-fought battle near Columbus, Ky., on Thursday last, the 7th inst. Gen. Pillow's Brigade, 4,500 strong, composed of Tippah's Arkansas Regiment, and Freeman's, Wright's, and Pickett's Tennessee Regiments, encountered the enemy on the Missouri side, whose force was 7,000 men, and was commanded by Major-General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, assisted by General Bowlin. Pillow's Brigade fought gallantly until their ammunition was exhausted, when, overwhelmed by superior numbers, they retreated back to the river with heavy loss. On reaching the river bank they made a desperate stand, closing in with the enemy whenever that was possible with their bayonets. Captain Watson's battery was temporarily lost during the retreat of our troops. At this crisis the most General Cleburn's Brigade, composed of Smith's and Russell's Tennessee Regiments, and Colonel Mark's Louisiana Regiment, assisted by General Polk and Byrd's Mississippi Regiments, arrived and turned the tide of the battle. They charged furiously upon the enemy, re-taking Watson's battery, and completely routing McClernand's entire force, pursuing them for a distance of seven miles to their boats, when they embarked in boats and retreated to the west. Two of the enemy's guns and large quantities of arms and ammunition, which they had thrown away in their flight, were captured. The road along which they went was strewn with coats, knapsacks, guns, &c. General Cleburn took 7,000 prisoners, and was commended by Major-General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, assisted by General Bowlin. Pillow's Brigade fought gallantly until their ammunition was exhausted, when, overwhelmed by superior numbers, they retreated back to the river with heavy loss. 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