

Important telegraphic news from Pensacola will be found in another column, being the latest received up to the time of going to press, Monday 11 o'clock.

The report of a great battle at Springfield, Mo., announced by telegraph from Memphis last week, has never been confirmed.

The steamer Theodora, which carried Messrs Mason and Sillidell from Charleston to Havana, has again run the blockade and returned to Charleston with a cargo of Drugs, &c.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Gov. Clark has appointed Thursday, the 5th of December, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in North Carolina. See Proclamation.

The public dinner and reception given to a portion of the 1st N. C. Regiment of Volunteers, at this place, on Thursday last, was a pleasant and satisfactory affair. The Honors' Nest Riflemen, Charlotte Greys and Lincoln's Stars were present, besides Capt. Myers and Capt. Harrison's companies of Volunteers, and one of the town militia companies commanded by Capt. Stanfer, and a large number of the citizens of the county. The dinner is said to have been an excellent one, having been prepared by citizens of the county and town.

Wm. Vander, Esq., of Lincoln, addressed the audience at length in a speech which we have heard much complimented. Speeches were also made by Revs. F. W. Kennedy, Edwin A. Yates, and Col. Lee. Gen. W. H. Need acted as Marshal of the day, and discharged his duties handsomely and pleasantly. Everything was done in order, and we believe all were delighted and satisfied.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We publish the tabular statement of the Literary Board, showing the amount each county is entitled to receive under the Fall Distribution for Common School purposes. The amounts are to be paid by the Treasury on the 1st of April next.

The Report of the Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society of Charlotte, and one or two other communications, was received too late for insertion this week. They shall appear in our next issue.

The Fall Term of Cabarrus Superior Court was held last week. The case of the State vs. James Richards was not tried according to appointment, but postponed on the affidavit of the defend.

The Southern Congress met in Richmond on Tuesday last. President Davis' Message will be found in our paper to-day—it is short, but to the point. It will be seen that he recommends the immediate construction of the Greensboro and Danville connection Railroad in order to afford greater transportation facilities.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.—Gov. Clark has issued his Proclamation proclaiming the election of Messrs Rollins, Gaion, Humphrey, Pool, Foster, Reid, Woodfin, Bond, Mitchell, Edwards, Long and McKay as Presidential Electors, and requesting them to meet in Raleigh on Wednesday the 4th day of December, for the purpose of casting the vote of the State.

The following is the official vote of the State: W B Rodman 27,629; H W Guion 26,864; L W Humphrey 46,390; John Pool 46,141; A G Foster 45,953; D S Reid 45,449; N W Woodfin 27,409; H F Bond 27,378; A Mitchell 27,159; W N Edwards 27,077; J M Long 26,847; W L McKay 24,487; J G Shepherd 20,947; C Wooten 19,507; T R Caldwell 19,316; John Walker 19,270; A S Merriman 19,174; Bedford Brown 19,169; T Bragg 19,162; Wm A Graham 18,919.

Messrs Humphrey, Pool, Foster and Reid were on both tickets, which accounts for their receiving so much larger vote than the others.

Thos. S. Ashe, Esq., of Wadesboro, was elected to Congress in the 7th District by 81 majority, over Headen, Christian, and Waddle.

THE "RANDOLPHS RIFLEMEN."—This Mecklenburg company, under Capt. Irwin, is stationed at Smithfield, Va. We learn from Col. Wm. M. Grier of this county, who has just returned from a visit to the Riflemen, that the health of the company is good. As a mark of respect to Col. Grier for the attention he has shown the company since it has been in service, he was recently elected an honorary member. We will publish the correspondence next week.

THE CONVENTION.—The North Carolina State Convention reassembled in Raleigh on the 19th inst. On Thursday last, Mr. Foster, of Randolph, presented a petition from the citizens of that county, praying the repeal of the Stay Law. Similar petitions were presented from Currituck and Gaston. A committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed, to which the petitions were referred.

A resolution to raise a committee to inquire into the means of procuring a supply of salt, was passed. An ordinance upon the subject of suppressing oppressive speculation was read first time and made special order for Friday.

A resolution providing for annual sessions of the Legislature, and limiting those sessions to forty days, was passed over informally.

Correspondence of the Democrat.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25, 1861.

MR. EDITOR.—The Convention is again in session, and its members seem desirous of discharging their duty speedily and finally. The questions before it are scarcely less important than those already acted upon.

The finances of the State require immediate attention, and are now engaging the assiduous attention of the most experienced members of the body. The banks are closed, and there are two expedients suggested, one is to issue treasury notes of larger denomination than those merely authorized for change; the objection to this is unconstitutionality, but even this responsibility must be taken if necessary requires. The other proposition, which avoids this difficulty, is to issue notes bearing interest. The whole subject is now being investigated, and the committee will decide on the soonest and safest plan. The expenditures since January have been \$3,150,000. The duty of revising the Constitution after perfecting the amendments is an indispensable necessity.

Mr. Badger has just introduced an ordinance to prevent extortion and punish speculators, which seems to have been drawn with great care and ability—Judge Ruffin supports its general features, and it is likely to become a law, probably with some amendments.

The Stay Law, that everlastingly source of evil, is before a committee.—The disposition seems to be to amend the Constitution so as to put the courts out of the reach of legislative caprice, and protect this arm of government as the Executive and Legislative are.

The attention of the Convention is also recently called to draw in some way the production of salt, as it is ascertained that if something is not done we must suffer. It is a mistake that the salt-works in Virginia can supply even one-half the demand. This will be ably urged by Mr. Woodfin, whose practical wisdom and sound judgment will have its weight with the Convention.

These, Mr. Editor, are some of the duties before the Convention—it is hoped that it will address itself with vigor to its labors. There is but little news here, except local and I shall not lengthen this communication. BYSTANDER.

COTTON—THE POLICY OF SOUTHERN PLANTERS.—We do not wish to be understood as encouraging transactions in Cotton, except for the use of home manufacturers. If large speculations in the article were undertaken, it would necessarily throw a large amount of the staple upon the sea-board—the very place we do not want it to accumulate. It is clearly the just policy of the South to keep Cotton as far from the grasp of England as possible; and by strictly guarding against any contingency by which it might fall into the hands of the Federals this point will be secured. Indeed, in our humble opinion the better policy of the planters would be to plant as little Cotton as possible—merely enough to supply the home demand; for undoubtedly the raising of stock and the growing of grain promises, so far as we can see at present, to be the most profitable.

The high-handed measure of the Lincolites in searching a British ship upon the high seas, and capturing our Ministers to England and France, will force Great Britain to show her hand in this contest. The United States engaged in a war with England in 1812 in resisting the right of search; and now in the face of the commonest justice and consistency she dares to commit the monstrous outrage of searching a British vessel. We believe it was done for no other purpose but to force England on one side or the other. If she does not therefore demand the restoration of our Ministers to her ship, (the least she can do,) she is clearly not with us. But if she knew to-day that the planters in the South had determined to throw out the Cotton crop for one year, she would take measures to raise the blockade to-morrow. The planters of the South hold the reins upon the power behind the British throne which moves its machinery. The cry of starving millions, who are dependent upon the supply of Southern Cotton, is not to be unheeded by the British Government. But she has so long cried out against slavery that, for consistency's sake, she will abstain as long as possible from siding against the North. And more especially will she pursue this policy while any hope remains of the Federals getting a permanent foothold upon our sea-coast and opening the channels for the outlet of Cotton. Therefore, the better policy is, in our judgment, to let England know at once that if the war and the blockade continue, Southern planters will employ the greater part of their force in raising meat and breadstuffs, with just enough Cotton to supply the home demand. There would then be no danger of Cotton accumulating at our seaports; and who can bring that the crop of the second year would not say prices sufficient to remunerate the planter for any loss sustained in refusing to plant the first year? Therefore, we say, if England does not recognize the Southern Confederacy, and demand that Messrs Mason and Sillidell be set at liberty, cut off her supply of Cotton by not planting it, and let her greatness wither forever.

THE NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST OF MESSRS MASON AND SILLIDELL.—The New York Herald of the 18th inst. gives the following account of the arrest of the Southern Commissioners: "The U. S. frigate San Jacinto, Capt Wilkes, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon, 15th, having on board the rebel commissioners, Sillidell and Mason. They were taken from the British Mail Steamer Trent, on the 8th inst., off Bermuda. Lieut. Fairfax and 35 armed men went from the San Jacinto with five officers on board the steamer and picked out the commissioners. They are now en route for Fort Lafayette. The Captain of the San Jacinto, on his own responsibility, pursued the Trent and stopped her in the Bahama channel. It appears that the vessel was brought to anchor, and the crew, by the firing of a ball across her bow, as a signal to leave to. The Captain of the Trent at once stopped his vessel on her course, and allowed the two boats to come alongside, and the officers to ascend to the decks of the steamer. "A demand was then made for the surrender of the two principal rebels, and their secretaries, but their families and friends were allowed to proceed on their way in peace. Some show of resistance was made by the prisoners, who refused to surrender unless force was used. This the officer in charge said he would resort to unless they yielded quietly; and the rebels deeming discretion the better part of valor, at once, without further trouble, surrendered and were taken on board the San Jacinto. The Trent then proceeded on her way to Europe, with the families and friends of the prisoners. The whole capture was made without the firing of a shot more than the one used to bring the vessel to anchor. "The desperate game being played by the Federal government with Great Britain in searching one of her ships, evidently shows that Mr Seward is getting tired of the war; and he well knows that if England sides with us, it will give his party some show of excuse for stopping the war. He knows well enough that the interests of England are with the South, and England knows it as well. Her statesmen may, as much as they please, attribute a dissolution of the old Union to that inevitable law of dismemberment which governs Republics, and to the unnatural ferocity tendency of democratic institutions; but the fact is patent to every one who has studied the subject, that, in everything which goes to make up the difference between free races, the North and South are, with the exception of language and ancestry, two distinct Nations. We are different in habits of thought, different in resources, different in our standards of public morality and private virtue, different in our appreciation of liberty, different in our ideas of the grand objects of government, different in destiny, and in everything which separates naturally between one people and another. The idea, then, of a reconstruction of the old Union out of such heterogeneous material is preposterous, and England as well as Mr Seward knows it to be so.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.—The blockade of the Potomac by the Confederate batteries is being seriously felt at the North. Such is said to be the accumulation of freight at Baltimore, in consequence thereof, that it takes two or three weeks to get anything from there to Washington by the ordinary process. Light articles get through in a day or two, by Express. Hay commands \$25 a ton; coal is from \$8 to \$10 a ton.

EVALUATION OF HATTERAS.—The steamer Beaufort, one of our gun boats, arrived here yesterday and reports that it is believed that Hatteras has been evacuated by the "Feds." A recent reconnaissance in that vicinity failed to discover any troops at that place or any sign of them except the presence of a gun, and a few tents. It is also reported that they have sunk vessels in the channel at Ocracoke, and Hatteras, which are to answer the purpose of a blockade; if so they have been guilty of another piece of folly.—Northern Progress of Saturday.

DEMISS.—The Washington Star denies that there is any truth in the report that Secretary Seward said the U. S. Government could not succeed in the war, and that there would be peace in 90 days.

NEWS FROM THE ENEMY.—Intelligence received at the passport office, from a most reliable source, confirms the accounts of the enemy fitting out two more expeditions at Annapolis, Maryland. The troops embarking are to be commanded by Captains Porter and Gibbons—the former officer was with Major Anderson at Fort Sumter. Four daily trains run from Washington to New York. The six months' men, whose terms of enlistment are expiring, are re-enlisting. Large number of troops are still passing to Washington. They are preparing to build another bridge across the Potomac. The Long Bridge and the Chain Bridge have both been broken and are out of order and unfit at present for the passage of any considerable body of troops.—Richmond Examiner.

KENTUCKY.—L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, has been on an official visit to the State, and has made a report to the Secretary of War, in which he says Gen. Sherman gave him a gloomy account of affairs in Kentucky; that the troops to conquer it must come from other States, as the young and fighting men had joined the Confederates; that 200,000 men would be necessary to accomplish its subjugation. Huzza for Kentucky!

WIL & MAN. RAILROAD.—The stockholders meeting was held in Wilmington on the 20th inst. From the Report of the President and Directors we learn that the total receipts of the road for the year ending 30th September, 1861, have been \$478,463 85. The expenditures for the same time have been \$214,522 25, leaving a net revenue amounting to \$263,941 60, against a net of previous year of \$219,688 32, showing an increase in net results of \$64,253 28.—Wilmington Journal.

PORK.—Green pork is selling here at \$11 per hundred at present, and has, we are inclined to think, a downward tendency. By the 1st of January we think it will not be more than \$8 per hundred.—Newbern Progress.

CAUTION.—We have been shown a fifty cents bill of the "Greensboro Mutual" without any signature. It is of the same impression as those in circulation. Copies of them have been probably stolen. We do not see how the deception would have been otherwise accomplished—for it has no appearance of being a counterfeit.—Goldboro Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL.—The State Educational Association met in Greensboro on Tuesday evening, the 19th. At the opening of the session, the retiring President, Prof. C. W. Smythe, delivered an interesting address. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President—W J Palmer, Principal of Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind. Vice Presidents—Rev B Craven, D. D., President of Trinity College; Rev J L Kirkpatrick, D. D., President of Davidson College; Rev F W Hubbard, Professor of the University; D S Richardson, of Wayne; M D Johnston of Mecklenburg; Recording Secretary—J D Campbell, Professor in Edgeworth Seminary. Cor. Sec. and Treasurer—S Lander, Principal of High Point Female School.—Green Patriot.

FURTHER NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the deceased will please come forward and close their accounts immediately either by cash or note; and all persons having claims against the estate must present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. TIDY, Jr, Adm'r. November 12, 1861 75-pd

NOTICE.—The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Thomas B. Cowan, deceased, hereby notifies those indebted to said deceased to make settlement immediately, and those having claims against the deceased must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. DAVID COWAN, Adm'r. Nov. 12 1861 31-pd

THE MILITIA.—It will be seen by the following order of the Adjutant General that the Militia of North Carolina is required to drill once a week:

Headquarters N. C. Troops, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1861. On the 23d of October a circular was issued from this office to certain counties on the coast, requiring the Militia to turn out once a week.

The continued threatening of our coast by the enemy and the recent course of lawless and untrammelled our Western border, makes it necessary that the requirements of that Circular be extended to the whole State. Every company in the State will therefore be assembled once a week for inspection, instruction and drill; and will be required to appear armed as the law directs, and with some ammunition. The State expects every man to do his duty, and the Governor will not fail to enforce this order with all the power vested in him as Commander-in-Chief.

The Militia can only be called out for actual service by the Governor, or by seven Justices, as provided in the 80th Sec. "Militia," Revised Code. The Governor's orders will be given through this Office to the Generals, or in special cases, to Commanders of Regiments or Companies.

Whenever the Militia are called into actual service, the commanding officer making the call shall discriminate in favor of those persons who are in feeble health or whose connections with public institutions or other peculiar employments shall require their presence at home.

The Militia when called out as above, will report to any superior officer in the service of the State or the Confederate States, commanding.

Colonels are required to have made out, as soon as possible after the time fixed in Sec. 27 New "Militia" Law, the Muster Rolls therein required; and as no proper paper can be had for blanks, each Captain may make up foolscap paper as near a Roll of his Company may be. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

SPECULATION.—The disposition prevalent everywhere (and confined to no particular class of persons) to speculate on the necessities of life is doing a vast deal of harm, and we are gratified to see that the State Convention is endeavoring to provide a remedy. If something is not done, we do not see how the poor people of the State are to live this winter. We can understand how the prices of articles heretofore imported have advanced, though there is really no necessity for that, for it would be nothing more than fair to sell all of a particular article out at a reasonable profit, and then when it is entirely consumed, there could be no occasion for complaint; but why exorbitant prices should be charged for articles produced in the State (provisions, &c.) we can see no good reason. Even the Railroads are giving the upward tendency to prices, although they are now making more money than ever before. The fare on the North Carolina Railroad has been increased. The usual fare from here to Raleigh has been \$6 10, but we learn it is now \$7.

In fact, everything has advanced in the State, except the price of newspapers, although the price of printing materials has advanced greatly.

RIGHT.—The Raleigh Standard, speaking of the proceedings of the State Convention on Thursday, says: "Mr Badger, according to notice previously given, introduced an ordinance to prevent oppressive speculation in the necessities of life, and to authorize the Governor to seize certain articles for public use. Read the first time, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Friday, the 22d. Judge Ruffin and Mr Badger made remarks explanatory of the ordinance. The former complimented Mr B. in very high terms, for his wisdom and care displayed in drawing up the ordinance. We think we can confidently assure our readers that extortion and oppressive speculation in the future will be prevented, if possible, by the Convention."

SENATOR DOUGLAS' CHILDREN.—A Washington city paper says that a friend of the two children of the late Senator Douglas has asked permission of the Federal Government to bring the children back to North Carolina for the purpose of saving their property from being sequestered. Douglas' first wife was a North Carolina lady (of Caswell county) from whom the children inherited a large amount of property. It is to save this property that an effort was made to bring the minor heirs to this State. But it is stated that the Lincoln authorities refuse to permit on the ground that the said Lincoln Government intends to render null and void the Sequestration Act of the "rebels." How this is to be accomplished is not stated. Threats are easily made, but executing them is quite a different thing.

Senator Simmons of Rhode Island informs his masters at Washington that he has loaded a vessel with such things as the South needs, and sent it out to trade along the coast of North and South Carolina. He hopes to exchange his cargo for cotton, &c., but he will find himself much mistaken. The Southern authorities ought to burn or remove every bale of cotton from the sea coast. We hope our privateers will overhaul Mr Simmons' vessel.

THE S. C. COAST.—The news from the neighborhood of Port Royal, S. C., represents that the enemy is fortifying his position and occasionally plundering the adjacent plantations. The Wilmington Journal quotes from a letter from a gentleman who has visited the South Carolina coast, in which the writer expresses his surprise at finding the coast in such a poor condition for defence. But we learn from the South Carolina papers that defensive operations are now being vigorously prosecuted.

The N. Y. Herald states that the Federals captured enough of cotton and rice to pay the expenses of the expedition, but that it utterly fails like many other statements of the Lincoln papers. We are gratified to learn that the planters have determined to destroy their cotton to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

CHARLESTON, November 19, 1861.—Edisto Island is nearly laid in ruins. Mr J. J. Mikel, Mrs. Hopkinson, and Mr. I. Legare, have all burned their entire crops—negro houses, barns, &c. At a meeting of the planters this has been universally determined on. The same spirit actuates the owners of all the Sea Island plantations. I fully expect to hear that the entire Sea Island crop of this State will meet a similar fate. None will be saved, for all is in the fields or gin houses; thus twenty thousand bales of produce of one of the most fertile portions of this State, amounting to two millions five hundred thousand dollars, will be destroyed by the hands of the proprietors themselves, and when necessary, take their lives; and as their slaves are used as an element of strength against us, we should not hesitate to take them, and, if necessary, to place arms in their hands, that they might assist in establishing the rights of common humanity." [John is certainly getting desperate.] Senator Cameron, and other prominent individuals were present, and they all warmly cheered John's speech.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.—The Black Republicans have carried Massachusetts, and probably Wisconsin, though the Democrats have gained largely, whilst the Democrats have a large majority in the New Jersey Legislature.

37TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.—The Thirty-seventh Regiment N. C. troops was organized at High Point on the 20th, and elected the following field officers: Charles C. Lee, late Colonel of the first or "Bethel" regiment, Colonel; Wm. M. Barber, Lieut. Colonel; John G. Bryan, Major.—Raleigh Journal.

LENGTH OF THE WAR.—Whether the war in which we are now engaged is to be a long or a short one, is a question which, while it may be interesting, is not to be taken into account by the Southern people. The war was forced upon us; and is being carried on now by us far greater reasons than those which prompted the struggle of our forefathers in the Revolution. We are fighting for deliverance from a bondage far more galling, cruel, debasing and ignominious than that which bore down the thirteen colonies, and from the grasp of a tyranny more to be dreaded than the savage power of the Arabs or the Sepoys.

A slave is often the most tyrannical master, and a beggar on horseback is the most cruel rider. Our enemies are the slaves of fanaticism, of agrarianism, of free-loveism, and of all the off-shoots of infidelity of which that section is so prolific. They have only been kept down from robbing and plundering us thus long by the immense streams of wealth which the South has for years poured upon their thirsty and barren soil. She has been the meat and drink for many decades; and no wonder, when the great storehouse is being closed to their grasping and impudent demands, that they should turn with the savage ferocity of wolves upon the hands that fed them. We have everything to fight for—not only stock and negroes, lands and tenements—but the lives of women and children, the sacredness of virtue, and the perpetuity of religion! It is a question of life or death—of being—of existence as a people with a life worth having.

In the days of Patrick Henry, death was preferable to the yoke under which he fretted, it would come as Heaven's brightest boon to those compelled to be the bondsmen of Yankee task-masters and the slaves of paupers! If we lose, we lose everything. If we carry on a seven years' war and save part of what we have, then we are free to enjoy it as we please, and have the privilege besides of sitting under the tree of Liberty—however sullied our hearts may be by the thought that its fresh foliage sprang from the blood of thousands of freemen—and worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences.

But the North has not the means either in money or public opinion to carry on a long offensive war. Already the ignorance of the masses is beginning to give way before the knowledge which Southern courage has thrust upon them; and it may be that even now the leaders of the war party are anxiously looking for some circumstance to transpire which will give them a pretext to stop the war with some shadow of honor. Starvation and the horrors of riot already stare them in the face. The cry of "blood or bread," which may any moment break upon their ears, disturbs their slumbers. And it is not to be supposed that the leaders are ignorant of the tremendous depressing influence upon the public spirit of the North of the reverses which they have sustained upon the field. But let all this be as it may, the South has her work before her. Let the war be long or short, there cannot be—there must not be—any "peradventure" as to her success and the result.

APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. Thomas Bragg, of this State, has been appointed Attorney General of the Confederate States, and is therefore a member of President Davis' Cabinet. Mr Benjamin, formerly Attorney General, has been appointed Secretary of War. Colonels Geo. B. Anderson, D. K. McRae and L. O. B. Branch of N. C., have been appointed Brigadier Generals by the President.

We learn that Gen. Hill has been ordered from the N. C. coast to the Potomac. Gen. Branch takes his place.

The Missouri Legislature has passed an Ordinance of Secession—so stated in the papers. A Provisional Government has been organized for Kentucky. Geo. W. Johnson was elected Governor, and three Commissioners appointed to negotiate for the admission of the State into the Southern Confederacy. Bowling Green is the capital for the present.

Robert Toombs and Benjamin Hill have been elected Confederate Senators from Georgia.

Wm. L. Yancey and C. G. Clay have been elected Senators from Alabama.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that the "South-western Express Company" for conveying foreign mail matter to Mexico, Cuba, Europe and the old United States, is now in operation.

Judge Patterson of the first Judicial Circuit, East Tennessee, (a son-in-law of Andrew Johnson) has been arrested on a charge of treason and taken to Knoxville for trial.

For the Western Democrat.

The following articles have been received as voluntary contributions for the soldiers from this county since our last report:

Mrs W S Stewart 2 pr socks; miss E F Sample 3 pr socks; miss Nina C Trotter 4 pr socks; Mrs C L Torrence 2 pr socks; Miss Mary Fincher 2 pr socks; Mrs E Hagins 3 pr socks, 2 towels; Mrs Margaret Cochran, sheet, 2 towels; miss Estler J Parks, blanket, pr socks; Mrs J L Parks 2 pr socks; miss Annie Gibbon 4 pr socks; Mrs M P Springs 2 flannel shirts, 2 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 2 cotton sheets, 3 pr mitts; Mrs J M Miller, blanket.

The following articles were contributed by the Steel Creek Ladies' Association: Miss Mary J Brown, Mrs N B Taylor, miss E A Brown, miss Minnie Presly, Mrs M P Robinson, Mrs S Coffee, Mrs Maggie J Lewis, Mrs Dr J M Strong, 1 pr socks each; miss E M Herron 2 pr socks; miss Carrie Gallant, 1 comfort; miss V J Alexander 3 pr socks; Mrs C L Wilson 4 pr socks; miss Lizzie Henderson 2 pr gloves.

JOHN L. BROWN, Ag't.

NORTHERN ITEMS.—The Washington Star of a late date, contains the following:

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that a national salute be fired from each Navy-Yard throughout the United States, expressive of the high gratification of the country at the capture of Port Royal.

Fifteen thousand more troops will be immediately dispatched to reinforce Gen. Sherman's command in South Carolina.

Col. John Cochrane, of New York, delivered an address to his regiment on the 13th, in which he said, "We should use every means in our power to subdue the rebellion. We should take their cotton and sell it or burn it, as might be best, and seize their arms and munitions of war—confiscate their property, and, when necessary, take their lives; and as their slaves are used as an element of strength against us, we should not hesitate to take them, and, if necessary, to place arms in their hands, that they might assist in establishing the rights of common humanity." [John is certainly getting desperate.] Senator Cameron, and other prominent individuals were present, and they all warmly cheered John's speech.

Battle at Pensacola.

THE BOMBARDING COMMENCED.

On Friday morning last, Fort Pickens, which it is known has always been in the possession of the Federals, opened fire on the fortifications and forces of the Confederates under Gen. Bragg at Pensacola. Fort Pickens is commanded by Capt Brown. Two federal vessels, the Niagara and Colorado, assisted in the bombardment, and directed their shots principally against Fort McRae, which is held by the Confederates. Gen. Bragg replied to the fire of the enemy slowly but with deliberation. An official dispatch sent to Richmond states that the firing commenced at 9 o'clock, a. m., and continued till 7 p. m., at which time both parties ceased in consequence of the darkness and rain.

The casualties reported on our side are four killed and ten wounded, mostly in Fort McRae. The Navy Yard was set on fire once or twice, but was immediately extinguished by the Confederates. To what extent the enemy was damaged is not known. It is reported that two of the enemy's vessels, the Niagara and Colorado, was badly damaged, and that a breach was made by our guns in the walls of Fort Pickens.

Latest News.

Telegraphed to the Western Democrat.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24, 1861. The following official dispatch was received from Pensacola:

OBANONVILLE, near Pensacola, Saturday night, Nov 23—6 P. M. The bombardment has just ceased, after continuing throughout the day (Saturday) very deliberately. We kept the enemy's ships at respectful distance. Fort McRae has not suffered much. Yesterday's damages were mostly repaired. Col. Villipigue was wounded in the arm by a fragment of shell, but he maintained his post in command of Fort McRae manfully. The town of Washington is now on fire from hot shot. The Navy Yard is not much damaged. Not a casualty for the day. Our troops are in the highest spirits, and the difficulty is to restrain them.

Signed BRAXTON BRAGG.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—One universal expression of praise is proclaimed for Gen. Bragg and his glorious forces near Pensacola for their prudent, gallant and noble conduct on Friday and Saturday in defending our lines and assaulting the enemy's fort and ships. The President, Cabinet, Congressmen, heads of Departments, citizens and all, are eloquent in praise of our noble commanders and troops at Pensacola.

The following notices otherwise interesting in Richmond:

FROM VIRGINIA. A gentleman just arrived in Richmond says that the Federal force in the neighborhood of Alexandria is eighty regiments, many of them mere skeletons, with seven cavalry regiments, also skeletoned, and nineteen batteries. He considers the indications favor an early engagement.

A telegraph despatch from Barnestown, of the 18th, says that the locomotive and machinery belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been removed by the Confederates in the direction of Winchester and the track for twenty miles taken up.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.—The blockade of the Potomac by the Confederate batteries is being seriously felt at the North. Such is said to be the accumulation of freight at Baltimore, in consequence thereof, that it takes two or three weeks to get anything from there to Washington by the ordinary process. Light articles get through in a day or two, by Express. Hay commands \$25 a ton; coal is from \$8 to \$10 a ton.

EVALUATION OF HATTERAS.—The steamer Beaufort, one of our gun boats, arrived here yesterday and reports that it is believed that Hatteras has been evacuated by the "Feds." A recent reconnaissance in that vicinity failed to discover any troops at that place or any sign of them except the presence of a gun, and a few tents. It is also reported that they have sunk vessels in the channel at Ocracoke, and Hatteras, which are to answer the purpose of a blockade; if so they have been guilty of another piece of folly.—Northern Progress of Saturday.

DEMISS.—The Washington Star denies that there is any truth in the report that Secretary Seward said the U. S. Government could not succeed in the war, and that there would be peace in 90 days.

NEWS FROM THE ENEMY.—Intelligence received at the passport office, from a most reliable source, confirms the accounts of the enemy fitting out two more expeditions at Annapolis, Maryland. The troops embarking are to be commanded by Captains Porter and Gibbons—the former officer was with Major Anderson at Fort Sumter. Four daily trains run from Washington to New York. The six months' men, whose terms of enlistment are expiring, are re-enlisting. Large number of troops are still passing to Washington. They are preparing to build another bridge across the Potomac. The Long Bridge and the Chain Bridge have both been broken and are out of order and unfit at present for the passage of any considerable body of troops.—Richmond Examiner.

KENTUCKY.—L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, has been on an official visit to the State, and has made a report to the Secretary of War, in which he says Gen. Sherman gave him a gloomy account of affairs in Kentucky; that the troops to conquer it must come from other States, as the young and fighting men had joined the Confederates; that 200,000 men would be necessary to accomplish its subjugation. Huzza for Kentucky!

WIL & MAN. RAILROAD.—The stockholders meeting was held in Wilmington on the 20th inst. From the Report of the President and Directors we learn that the total receipts of the road for the year ending 30th September, 1861, have been \$478,463 85. The expenditures for the same time have been \$214,522 25, leaving a net revenue amounting to \$263,941 60, against a net of previous year of \$219,688 32, showing an increase in net results of \$64,253 28.—Wilmington Journal.

PORK.—Green pork is selling here at \$11 per hundred at present, and has, we are inclined to think, a downward tendency. By the 1st of January we think it will not be more than \$8 per hundred.—Newbern Progress.

CAUTION.—We have been shown a fifty cents bill of the "Greensboro Mutual" without any signature. It is of the same impression as those in circulation. Copies of them have been probably stolen. We do not see how the deception would have been otherwise accomplished—for it has no appearance of being a counterfeit.—Goldboro Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL.—The State Educational Association met in Greensboro on Tuesday evening, the 19th. At the opening of the session, the retiring President, Prof. C. W. Smythe, delivered an interesting address. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President—W J Palmer, Principal of Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind. Vice Presidents—Rev B Craven, D. D., President of Trinity College; Rev J L Kirkpatrick, D. D., President of Davidson College; Rev F W Hubbard, Professor of the University; D S Richardson, of Wayne; M D Johnston of Mecklenburg; Recording Secretary—J D Campbell, Professor in Edgeworth Seminary. Cor. Sec. and Treasurer—S Lander, Principal of High Point Female School.—Green Patriot.

FURTHER NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the deceased will please come forward and close their accounts immediately either by cash or note; and all persons having claims against the estate must present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. TIDY, Jr, Adm'r. November 12, 1861 75-pd

NOTICE.—The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Thomas B. Cowan, deceased, hereby notifies those indebted to said deceased to make settlement immediately, and those having claims against the deceased must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. DAVID COWAN, Adm'r. Nov. 12 1861 31-pd

MARRIED.