

NEWS ITEMS.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.—The position of the Lincoln Government in regard to the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell has at length assumed definite shape, and the world is no longer held in suspense.

MR. RUSSELL ON THE RELEASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.—He predicts the overthrow of the Lincoln Dynasty.—Mr. Russell, in his letter to the London Times on the question of the Trent outrage, says:

"As I write, there is a rumor that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are to be surrendered. If it be true, this government is broken up. There is so much vigilance of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that any honorable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors."

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.—Northern papers to Jan. 1st have been received at Norfolk. It is stated that Messrs. Mason and Slidell sailed for Europe in the steamer Niagara.

FROM PENSACOLA.—A dispatch was received in official quarters, from General Bregg, dated on the 2nd inst., in which he stated that Fort Pickens opened on a Confederate steamer on the day previous, and that the Confederate batteries replied, and firing from both sides continued all day. No vessels were engaged, and no casualties occurred on either side.

McCLELLAN AND THE LINCOLN CONGRESS.—It is currently reported that a movement is on foot in the Washington Congress to supersede General McClellan by the Massachusetts lawyer, Nathaniel P. Banks.

OREGON.—A Northern paper makes the following statement about political affairs in Oregon: "The torments of Oregon are rampant, and are making all sorts of trouble for the Union men."

THE DRAINSVILLE FIGHT.—A lady residing immediately in the neighborhood of Drainsville, in a private letter to her daughter in Richmond, gives the following account of the late battle at that place:

"It has been reported that we were badly whipped at Drainsville, but it is not so. We lost forty-three men killed, and their loss was three hundred. They were fifteen thousand strong; we had only sixteen hundred. If they had stood their ground until the following morning, we would have taken every man, but the cowardly wretches took to their heels."

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—The steamship "Ella Warley," formerly the Isabella, from Nassau, ran the blockade into the port of Charleston, at daylight this morning. She was chased by the blockaders. She brings a valuable assortment of cargo and passengers, including Mr. Bisbie, a bearer of dispatches from Mr. Yancy.

ANOTHER INSULT TO ENGLAND. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—A letter just received from Havana, also a copy of the Brownsville Flag, states that the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba had boarded the English schooner Eugenio Smith bound from Havana to Matanzas, and seized J. W. Zachary, of New Orleans, and Thomas Rogers, of Texas, and taken them to Fort Taylor.

The hatches of the schooner were broken open, nothing contraband being found, the schooner was allowed to depart.

A HUMILIATED NATION.—In the surrender of Mason and Slidell, the British Government will ascertain the exact capacity of the Yankee guns. In succumbing to the English demand the Yankees demonstrate that they have no sense of national honor, and that dollars and cents are their supreme law of action in matters public as well as personal.

It appears to be pretty evident now that old Gen. Scott hurried home from Europe to inform the Lincoln government that he had seen enough to convince him that the English and French governments were a unit on the question of the prisoners taken from the Trent, and that they were in earnest, and therefore that the Washington government must yield. Whether by yielding it can save itself is another question.

AN ORDINANCE FOR SUPPRESSING OPPRESSIVE SPECULATION.

1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That whoever shall engross or get into his hands by buying, contracting or other means, except by producing, corn or other grain growing in the fields, or any other corn or grain, pork or beef, either fish, salted or smoked, cheese, fish, coffee, sugar, tea, salt, saltpetre, or other dead victuals whatever, and also leather, or the intent to sell the same again at unreasonable prices, or to keep the same from market, and prevent the same from passing into the hands and use of the people, or to any other intent than his own use or consumption, or for sale at reasonable prices, or for charitable distribution amongst poor and necessitous persons; and whoever having in his hands, by the means aforesaid, any of the before mentioned articles not intended for his own use, or that of his family or dependants, or for some such charitable use as aforesaid, shall refuse to sell the same to, or shall ask and demand therefor unreasonable prices, from any person or persons desiring and offering to purchase for their own personal use, or for that of their families or dependants, or for such charitable use as aforesaid, shall be deemed an unlawful engrosser; and whoever shall make any motion, by word, letter, message, or otherwise, to any person or persons, for the enhancing of the price, or dearer selling of anything above mentioned, or else dissuade, move, or stir any one coming or purposing to come to any city, market, post, or place within this State, to abstain, forbear to bring, or convey any of the things before rehearsed to any such city, town, market, or other place to be sold, shall be deemed a forestaller; and whoever shall make any promise, enter into any agreement, or come to any understanding with any other person or persons, that he shall not sell any of the things before rehearsed, but at certain prices, or at not less than certain prices, shall be deemed an unlawful conspirator; and any person upon conviction of either of the said offences, by verdict or confession, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor, and shall be required to enter into recognizance with sufficient surety for his good behavior for the space of three years, in such sums as the court may direct: Provided, That upon sufficient cause being shown, upon affidavit, the court shall have power to order the taking of depositions to be read in behalf of the accused, upon such terms as the court may decree on trial of cases arising under this ordinance.

2 And be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force during the present war only, except as to prosecutions which may be pending and undetermined at the end of the war; and may, in the meantime, be repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

Read and ratified in open Convention the 11th day of Dec. 1861.

W. N. EDWARDS, Pres. of Convention,

WHAT ARE THEY FIGHTING FOR?

The New Orleans Bee answers its own question, what are the Yankees fighting for, by saying, we take it that the stale and wretched pretext of preserving the Union is well nigh abandoned.

The only journal which yet seem to cling to it as an apology for their baseness are the Lincoln sheets in Kentucky and Missouri. They, no doubt, in common with all others who use their senses and intellects, are aware that the Union, as it was, has ceased to be a possibility, and that any Union involving the idea of equality of rights in the South is as completely out of the question as it ever existed.

The North has given up the idea of fighting for the Union. For what then is Yankeeedom fighting? There are but two possible replies to this interrogatory. First, for vengeance; second for rapine.

Let us explain. The North will never forgive the South for seceding, and thus destroying that immense and lucrative trade by which New York, Boston and Philadelphia have been enriched. Let the war terminate as it may, those cities have seen the acme of their prosperity, and must henceforth decline or remain stationary.

This calamity will result from the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and from our determination to preserve as few commercial relations as possible with our enemies. The latter are furious, and swear in their wrath that if they must suffer, it is in the South shall be ruined with them. This is the mode in which the vengeance motive operates.

But the war is frightfully expensive, and let it cease when it will, the Federal Government becomes burdened with a debt, of which the interest alone must be annually met by heavy taxation. The people, wearied and exhausted with sacrifices, will be in no condition at the end of a protracted contest to submit to new and onerous contributions. Somebody must pay the piper, and who so fit as the power which, according to Federal authority, provoked the war? The South has four millions of slaves, countless acres of fertile territory, and produces annually cotton to the value of two hundred millions, and sugar and tobacco to more than half that sum. The North has only to subjugate the South, and confiscate all this, together with horses and lands, and bank stock, and money, and cattle, and behold! the expenses of the war are paid. This is the mode in which the rapine motive operates.

Thus we see that the Yankees care nothing about the Union. It has even ceased to be a catchword. They make war on us because they are instigated by hatred and rapacity—passions, in perfect keeping with their character, and worthy of their reputation. These being the impelling motives and objects of the war, if there were no other reason why the Southern people should resist to the last, they are of themselves enough. Could they conquer us they would at once glut their revenge and gratify their greed by a wholesale plunder. Under the pretext of indemnifying themselves for the cost of the war, they would purloin the whole South, and lord it over her people with insolent domination. Who can picture the shame and degradation, deeper and darker than that which the dying Faliero predicted for Venice, to which our people would be subjected, were it possible for the vulgar and vindictive race of the North to obtain the mastery over them. Happily, we feel no occasion to contemplate the horrid idea as a possibility. Unless we greatly mistake the true Southern character, there would be few left to figure in such a scene.

176 more Yankee prisoners arrived here last Thursday night. There are now about 300 here.

Dr. J. W. Hall, has received the appointment of Army Surgeon at this place.—Salem Watch.

OUR CONFLICT WITH THE NORTH.

From the Raleigh Standard.

All the information we have recently received from the North is to the effect that the people of that region are more intensely excited against the South than ever, and that their preparations, both by land and sea, are constantly going forward and increasing in magnitude.

The government of Lincoln, in its most cruel acts, and in its open violation of every principle of English, American, human liberty, is but the embodied hate, and envy, and malice of the Northern people. They are determined not only to defeat us in battle, but to destroy us, if they can. They regard neutrality even as a crime, as shown by their course towards Kentucky. Their tender mercies are before us in the grievous and inhuman wrongs which they are heaping on Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

Even the deluded creatures who are still Union men in those States, are not secure in their persons and property; while those who are true to the land that gave them birth are visited with the confiscation of their property, with insults to their wives and children, with imprisonment, exile, and death on the battle-field. What, then, is in reserve for us of the seceded States, in the event of our being overrun by these worse than Hessians?

We believe that the people of North Carolina are, of all the Confederate States, the most united in their determination to resist the Northern government to the last extremity. They counted the cost before they commenced the work of independence. They knew that war would come, but they did not shrink from it in defence of their rights. They have been free for eighty years, and by the blessing of God, they will remain free or die in their tracks. They will make no compromise with the North—they will never cease to fight as long as a federal soldier is on Confederate soil—they will agree to no terms which will not permit Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky deliberately to decide their own destiny; and they will accept nothing less from the North than the fullest and most unqualified acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States.

We know what all this involves. It involves high taxes, a paper currency, the complete loss of trade with the rest of the world, hard times, and gloomy times, and the sacrifice of thousands of lives. It involves, probably, a struggle not merely during this year, but for many years. As John Adams said—after the declaration of independence was made, against an enemy not so unjust or so cruel as our present enemy—we say also, "I am not transported with enthusiasm. I am well aware of the toil, the treasure and the blood it will cost, yet through all the gloom, I can see a ray of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means." It is this quality of looking to and providing for the future, and of suffering to render the future tolerable, if not secure and happy for our children, which elevates man in the scale of beings, and makes him worthy of those great gifts of reason, imagination and lofty disregard of death in a righteous cause, which Providence has bestowed upon him.

Our brave troops, we know, are enduring inconveniences and privations, and some of them are suffering; but let them remember that nearly all Gen. Greene's army in 1781, were "almost naked"—that in the celebrated retreat of this General, which ended with the battle of Guilford, his men "were nearly all destitute of shoes and clothing, and many were the gashes inflicted upon the naked feet of the champions of liberty, while the British were comfortably clothed and supplied with good shoes; yet no complaints escaped the lips of the Americans, who lost not a single man by desertion"—that at Valley Forge, in crossing the no Delaware, and other places, our forefathers marched with their frozen feet, while for the greater part of the time they were hungry and cold, without their weapons, and nearly starved. We trust our brave boys will never be reduced to this extremity, but it will encourage them, and it will encourage all of us to bear in mind the sufferings which our forefathers underwent to achieve our liberties.

"The end is worth more than all the means." We shall certainly triumph. The wicked and cruel people who would convert four millions of happy laborers into savages, by bestowing on them privileges which Providence never intended them to possess, and who would divide our property among themselves, and reduce us to slavery, will be foiled and driven back. The God of battles, who rules on the earth as in the armies of heaven, will continue to fight for us if we are only true to ourselves. Courage, then, all! Let us be united, and patient, and firm, and loyal, and self-sacrificing in emergency. The "ray of light" will increase until it discloses its source, the sun of victory. Our independence once achieved, North Carolina will be one of the most prosperous States in the world. We shall enjoy ourselves and leave to our children, not only liberty, but all the blessings which toleration in religion, and the industrial pursuits in field and workshop, and education, and the arts and sciences, and peaceful commerce with other nations can bestow upon us.

THE SUPPLY OF HOGS.—From the Bowling Green Courier, of the 23d, we extract the following:

A large lot of hogs passed through Princeton the other day en route for the pork houses at Clarksville, Tenn. The best of the joke is they were driven from Illinois.

We learn that several thousand are now on the way from Madisonville to the same point. Not a hog has been driven North from the neighborhood of Madisonville. This doesn't look much like starving out the Southern Confederacy.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Courier, of the 17th ult., says:

We learn that there is considerable trouble among the Kentucky regiments in the Federal army, and that much anxiety exists among the Yankees as to what will be the result. The message of Lincoln and the report of Cameron have caused such universal dissatisfaction as to quite demoralize those companies which are composed of a fair proportion of men of ordinary intelligence.

In Col. Curran Pope's regiment, as we are informed upon authority that we can vouch for, there has been an open mutiny. On reading Cameron's report, some two hundred of his men at once threw down their arms, declaring that they would not fight if that was the feast to which they had been invited. They were arrested, and under threats and entreaties a few were induced to go into the ranks again.

The bulk, however, persisted in their course, and on being threatened with the utmost rigor of the military law, they still did defiance and declared they would rather die than fight for a party that proposed to place arms in the hands of slaves with which to murder their masters and innocent women and children. The officers of the Federal army evidently place no reliance on their Kentucky volunteers.

It is reported that Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says that there will be no forward movement towards Bowling Green from Green river until Lincoln's position on the slavery question is defined.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The New York Express, speaking of the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, says that the surrender to necessity will soon impose upon us other necessities connected with Great Britain, to which we must yield or fight. Ninety days will not elapse without further insulting demands from the English oligarchy. The Express advises instant preparations for war to the extent of a million and a half of money, and says that the Administration have given up Mason and Slidell, not to law, equity and right, but to necessity. The American Eagle, in its trials and troubles, has been humbled for the first time to the British Lion. The rebellion on hand drags down our flag, which was never before humbled before England.

Let us Americans, says the Express, hang our heads because of our humiliation and dismiss the subject with as much silence as possible. The National Intelligencer says Seward's course is approved by every member of the Cabinet, and says that war with England, France, &c., is escaped by it.

From a letter in the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 19th, we extract the following: If the agitation of the negro question is kept up by the radicals in Congress, I fear that we will lose strength in this State. Although it is not just reason for opposing the Government and its policy I fear that if radical councils prevail, much moral, if not physical support, will be withdrawn from the cause of the Union. Men who have ever been unconditionally Union, can hardly bear the idea that Lovejoy, Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, and Jim Lane are to be rulers of the destiny of this people.

As I have heretofore said, the sentiment of our people is unanimous that the President should refuse the demand of England for a release of Slidell and Mason, and if war ensue, our State would furnish more troops for such a war than are now in the field.

Secretary Chase said, in response to a toast at a dinner given by the Union Club of New York, that the blackest negro in South Carolina, though black as midnight, was, in his eyes, whiter than the whitest rebel. [Vehemently cheered by the company, among whom was Wm. B. Astor.]

A gentleman from Baltimore says that the people there, as well as at the North generally, are getting very tired of the war. Those only favor its continuance who are contractors under the government.

Gold at New York is at a premium of six per cent. The banks have generally suspended.

A Yankee Brigadier General is reported to have said in Washington, a few days since, that the army of the Potomac was trying the exhaustion process, and was not exhausting the rebels, but the treasury. Pretty good for a Yankee.

DEEP RIVER COAL.

We are gratified to find that several wagon loads of this most excellent coal, have been brought to this town during the past week. It makes a most beautiful and agreeable fire. There is no longer any doubt about the immense quantity, quality and value of this coal. The loads brought here are from the Taylor lands, on this side of Deep River. It is very rich and beautiful. The Taylor is the great coal fields.

We are advised that large quantities of the best quality of bituminous coal are now being thrown upon the surface of the Taylor lands. Any quantity can now be had there at \$3.50 per ton. The attention of the surrounding and up country should be called to this. If the value of this coal is once tested, all the parlors within 100 miles will soon be warmed with it, and all the Blacksmiths will use it. They will find it economy to do so.

What it will cost those who send for it over and above the \$3.50 paid for it before loading, will be the cost of hauling or transportation.

These Coal Fields on Deep River contain a deposit of more annual yield and value to North Carolina, and the Southern Confederacy, than half the whole of the cotton fields. They are susceptible of making North Carolina the State of the Confederacy.

Could our State authorities take a true and practical view of what ought to be done, to bring this coal into market to be used, there would be no further hesitation or delay in doing it effectually.

When the immense annual value to the general wealth of the State, which would be secured by the opening of these coal mines, and the opening of such a field of profitable labor to thousands and thousands of honest laborers, is properly considered it ought to induce the Convention, at the earliest day possible, to provide the proper means to transport this coal in every direction. The million or millions necessary to do this is nothing compared to the tens or hundreds of millions of profitable results that would certainly follow to the State. In short, nature has deposited under our feet hundreds of millions of real treasure, to be raised comparatively for a trifle, and yet from some most remarkable cause, we refuse to stretch forth our hands and take it up.—Greensboro Patriot.

WOODEN SHOE MANUFACTORY.—We visited a day or two since, the Wooden Shoe Manufactory of Messrs. Theim & Fraps, of this City. We had frequently heard of this establishment, but we had no idea, until our visit to it, that it was so thorough and interesting in its operations as we found it to be.

The enterprising manufacturers have in their employment some 30 hands, and are turning out about one hundred pair of shoes per day. The shape and size of the shoe are first marked and sawed out, and then it is bored and scooped out, and fashioned at the bottom, and sand-papred, and lined, and painted, and topped with leather, and thus finished in various rooms in the same building. Most of this work is done by machinery, driven by steam. The wood used is gum and poplar, which is well steamed before the shoe is made. We understand these shoes are actually lighter than the leather brogan of the same number, and as for durability, the bottoms will last until the next war. We learn that Messrs. Theim & Fraps, who are finishing one hundred pair per day, have more orders than they can fill.

Wooden shoes are worn in the Northern part of Europe, and in some localities in this country; but we suppose this is the first manufactory of the sort, by machinery and steam, which has been established.—Raleigh Standard.

ARRIVAL.—A schooner arrived at Mobile, Ala., on the 27th ult., from Havana, bringing a cargo of coffee, sulphur, medicines, &c. The blockading fleet saw her as she came into port, but couldn't catch her. Good seamanship and good pilotage brought her through.

FIRE IN SALEM.—A letter from Salem N. C., informs the Fayetteville Observer that at 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 21st, Mr. Fries' gun works caught fire, and one of the houses was burnt. The other was saved.

Some of the salt works in Bienville Parish, La., are turning out 200 bushels of salt per day.

COLONEL HATTERAS BRADFORD

This returned Hatteras prisoner met with a cordial reception from his many friends on his arrival here yesterday. In reply to congratulations on his looking well, he stated that the rations served out to them were common army rations, by adding to which \$3.50 a week, each, they lived very well. The numerous prisoners formed a highly intellectual society, and they were allowed to get the New York and Boston papers daily. By some of the officers of the enemy, (of the regular service,) they were treated with great politeness, and even kindness. He confirms the statements heretofore made of the utterly defenceless condition of the Hatteras garrison, whose balls fell short of the enemy about 500 yards, whilst their shells, at the rate of 30 a minute, fell within the 90 feet square enclosed by the walls of the fort. The enemy had obtained the exact range of the fort, so as to place these shells with perfect accuracy. After getting on board the enemy's ships, surprise was expressed to our officers that they had held out so long, in a contest that could by no possibility have any other termination than a surrender.

It will be recollected that the Hatteras garrison were surrendered distinctly as "prisoners of war," a point of great significance, which had not been previously conceded during the war. Col. Bradford states that Gen. Butler refused to grant this, but that Com. Stringham consented. Without this concession, the fight would have been renewed, at all hazards.

On one other point the Colonel's information is important and interesting. It will be recollected that the enemy landed between 300 and 400 men on the first evening of the engagement, who took possession of Fort Clark, which a portion of our troops had been forced to evacuate. Col. Bradford states that a reconnoitering party was sent that night, who reported the force of the enemy thus landed at 1400, about double the whole force on our side.—Fay. Observer, 2d inst.

PLUNKYISM REBUKED.

The attention of a British journal—"Reynolds' London Newspaper"—having been attracted by the boasting of the Yankee press, over the accession of a few sprigs of European nobility to their service, and by the flunky reception given to them by Lincoln and his understrappers, it styles the Presidential snob in the following caustic style: The appointment to high and responsible command of inexperienced and incapable aristocrats was the bane, and nearly blasted the fame, of the British army. If President Lincoln was a man of spirit and of prudence he would avoid stumbling into a similar pitfall. But nature seems to have intended him for a Court lackey rather than for the President of a Republic. At least we arrive at this conclusion after reading the names of certain foreign officers to whom he has granted commissions and commands. The nomination of the Orleans princes—mere schoolboys—to the staff of Gen. McClellan is one of those flagrant absurdities attached to "the sweet uses of royalty" which we should have imagined Republicans would repudiate. Then, again, an unknown Prince, belonging to some obscure German principality, applied for and obtained the command of a cavalry corps. It being subsequently discovered that his highness could not speak one word of English, a few trifling difficulties have yet to be overcome before he assumes the command of the regiment honored by having such a distinguished warrior as its Colonel. But the appointment of our old friend, the drunken and idiotic member from North Durham, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, to a command in the American army, is certainly the queerest act of folly and stupidity yet perpetrated by the Lincoln Cabinet. Is it because he happens to be a lord that Master Tempest has found favor in the eyes of Lincoln? The last appearance in England of the President's protegee was at Madborough street Police-court, charged with being drunk and disorderly; but, as his lordship's friends declared he was mad, the young gentleman was handed over to their custody, and every one who believed him to be the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

Lord Adolphus, Lord Adolphus now turns up on the "other side" of the Atlantic, full rigged and tugged as a Federal officer! Pity Lord Forth has succumbed to the brandy bottle, or else his military experience might have been turned to account by Mr. Lincoln.

We learn that the friends of Gov. A. Reuther, of this State, late of New Mexico, have information which inclines them to believe that he and his family are under arrest in Washington City. He left New Mexico homeward in July or August last.

POWDER MILL.—We are glad to be able to state that the powder mill near this city, has gone into operation. It is capable of producing a large amount daily, and the government will doubtless obtain a portion of its supplies from this mill. It is under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bows, we believe.—Ral. Stand.

LAW OF POLICE.—The following is an extract from the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the extra session of the General Assembly, in September, 1861, and ratified on the 20th of that month. SEC. 90. That it shall be the duty of any one of the field officers of a regiment, or the oldest captain, should there be no field officer, upon complaint on oath made by any responsible person, that there are unlawful assemblies within his command, or danger of insubordination amongst slaves, to detail a military patrol, designating their duties, and requiring the officer commanding the said patrol to report to him how he has discharged his duty; and the said patrol shall deliver all persons detected in the violation of the law to the civil magistrates for the examination of the charges made against them.

PATENTS.—Among the patents issued by the Confederate government we find the following to citizens of North Carolina: Henry Domler, Wilmington, N. C., Military Caps; J. L. Jones, Tally-Ho, Carrige; T. W. Moore, Person county, Ploughs; Jas. P. Rankins, Marion, breech-loading Gun.

SOLDIERS WANTED. The undersigned wants a number of Soldiers to do duty in South Carolina. A bounty of \$50 to \$80 will be paid, and eleven to twenty-one dollars per month regular pay. Those who are willing to engage in the Confederate service and assist in defending their country, will call at the Mansion House. Dec 24 B. J. WITHERSPOON, Lieut.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. I will sell for cash at the Hipp Gold Mine, 6 miles from Charlotte, on the Beattie's Ford Road, on Thursday the 9th day of January, the following property of the Mecklenburg Gold and Copper Mining Company: One Steam Engine, 35 or 40-horse power, comparatively new, and in good running order; one cast Pump, one Drag and two Chills, Whim Rope, Belling, &c. Also 1 set of eleven to twenty-one dollars per month regular pay. Those who are willing to engage in the Confederate service and assist in defending their country, will call at the Mansion House. Dec 24 B. J. WITHERSPOON, Lieut.

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CONFEDERATE BONDS.—The value of the Confederate paper in the market should not only be a source of encouragement to the Government, but of congratulation to the people. They are now held at par, and may be regarded as the best paper currency in circulation. Arrangements have been made to pay the forthcoming interest in gold, at convenient places of deposit throughout the Confederacy. Surely, a government that so promptly, and faithfully fulfills its obligations need have no apprehension of a lack of the "shewers of war" hereafter.

How the Yankees Treat "Contrabands" at Fortress Monroe.—NORFOLK, Jan. 2.—Intelligence recently received here relative to the treatment and condition of the colored people taken from their rightful owners by the Yankees, confirms the statement that their condition is deplorable and far worse than it was before they left the comfortable quarters at the homes of their masters. Doubtless nine in ten of the unfortunate and deceived refugees from a state of comparative freedom to one of slavery that is really oppressive, would eagerly embrace an opportunity to return to those who have fed, clothed and protected them, requiring only a moderate share of labor in return.

At Fortress Monroe, for instance, where there are from 1,500 to 2,000 of them, negro men are paid at the rate of only \$8 and women \$4 per month—their clothing being deducted from their pay. They are required to labor hard, and the unfavorable change on their constitution is said to be killing them off quite rapidly.

NOTICE.

Treasurer's Office, A. T. & O. Railroad, Charlotte, Dec. 12th. The Sixth installment of the Capital Stock of the Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad Company, subscribed in the town of Statesville, is due on the 7th of January next.

The Eighth installment of the stock subscribed at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, and the Ninth installment of all stock subscribed in Mecklenburg county, is due and payable on the 22d of January. If the stockholders desire the work to continue they must pay their stock more promptly, as the Treasurer must have money. M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer. 95-51

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership that heretofore existed under the name of J. G. WILKINSON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th inst. All those who are indebted to the said firm will please call at the store of J. G. WILKINSON and settle up, and all having claims against the firm will present them for settlement. J. G. WILKINSON, THOS. TROTTER. Dec 17, 1861 31

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has purchased the entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, Canees, Fancy Goods, &c., that belong to J. G. WILKINSON & CO., which is now offered to the public low for cash only. Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry. J. G. WILKINSON. Dec 17, 1861 21

\$50 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver to me my boy SAM, or confine him in some jail so that I can get him. Said boy run away about the 1st of December inst. He may endeavor to get to the neighborhood of Philadelphia church in this county, as he has some relations there, or he may go to Ashe county, as I bought him of Stephen N. Wilson, who lives in that county. Sam had on when he left, a brown hince coat and a black wool hat; has a scar on his forehead, and is about twenty-one years old. Said boy escaped from the Railroad near Columbia, S. C., and may be lurking somewhere down there. JOHN WOLFE. Charlotte, N. C. December 17th. 17