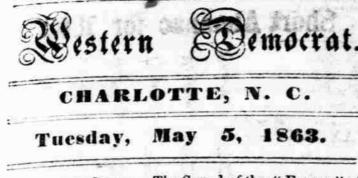
WESTERN DEMOCRAT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Lutheran Church of North Carolina" assembled in this place on Thursday last and adjourned on Saturday evening. Rev. G. D. Bernheim presided, and Prof. Bickle of Mount Pleasant discharged the duties of Secretary. There were 35 or 40 Delegates present-Ministers and Laymen. We are not informed as to the proceedings of Synod, but presume the usual church business was transacted. Resoutions of thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for entertain-Synod will be held at Mount Carmel, Cabarrus county, on Thursday before the 1st Sunday in May, 1864.

The pulpits of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches were occupied by the Lutheran Ministers on Sabbath

STILL DECLINING .- Flour sold in this place last week at \$20 and \$25 per barrel. Holders are beginning to disgorge, and some of them are terribly frightened. This week, (Monday.) \$15 per bbl. is the highest bid.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "Everywhere, from the Rappahannock to Florida. we have accounts of the rapid decline in prices of breadstuffs, meats, and all the articles of necessity which the speculators have been dealing in. The country is full of provisions." ----

FORESTALLERS .- We regret to learn that some dealers and traders have offered and are offering more than \$1 per pound for Bacon and more than \$3 per bushel for corn (the prices fixed for the Government.) and in this way are advancing prices to the injury of our armies and the poor families of women and children. We heard of an instance in a neighboring town where one of these forestalling chaps got caught; he bought a load of bacon for \$1 10 per pound, when the chairman of the Central Committee came along and had it turned over to the Government at \$1, the price fixed by the citizens of the county in public meeting-the "patriotic" forestaller losing the difference, 10 cts. per lb.

The Central Committee of this county, and the Government officers, have resolved not to allow prices to be advanced here beyond those agreed upon by the committee and approved by the farmers generally. In every instance where any one purchases corn and bacon at prices above those fixed by the Central committees, we hope the Gov ermnent officers will seize it at the established price. Any man who will run up the price of provision to an exorbitant rate, at a time like the present, shows that he cares more for gain than he does for the cause of his country or the calls of humanity. Central Committees ought to publicly expose al such persons. We do not want to buy either corn or bacon, and are not therefore individually interested in keeping down prices to a living rate, but the cause of the poor and the welfare of our brave troops demands that we should speak out and denounce any practice that leads' to suffering or injury.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES .- The Fayeffeville Observer suggests that inasmuch es Confederate Treasury Notes bearing date previous to Dec. 1, 1862, are not fundable at any rate of interest after August 1st, 1863, (but only payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peuce.) they may become uncurrent after that date and una-

vailable in the hands of the holder except for the payment of dues to the Confederate Government. LUTHERAN SYNOD .- The Synod of the "Evangelical And inasmuch as there is a law requiring our tax ment of State taxes, the Observer thinks it may be or repeal the law.

This is a matter about which we had not thought Louisiana, were also represented. of until we saw the Observer's article. and we do not feel prepared to express a decided opinion as to ing the delegates were adopted. The next session of the best course to pursue. But it does not seem to us, that because the notes issued previous to 1st

Dec., 1862, are not fundable after the 1st of Aug. next, they should become uncurrent or unavailable. The Government promises to pay them six months

after the ratification of a treaty of peace, and why should they not continue to be current until that time as well as a Bank note, which now has no more specific time for payment. Take any Bank note, and we read on the face of it that the Bank promises to pay such an amount on demand (in specie of course), but present that note for payment and you are told that the Banks will not pay now-that they

are authorized by law to suspend payment for an indefinite period. Now, we ask what is really the difference between a Bank note and a Confederate note, so far as a specified time of payment is concerned. The Confederate Government will be able to pay its debts at some time, and so will the Banks of this State, but neither have, at present, any definite time for doing so. There is no more certainty that the Banks will redeem their notes than that the Confederate Government will redeem its notes. If we fail in establishing and maintaining the Government, we fear that all Southern institutions will fail, and all Southern interests perisb. But we entertain no doubt about the permanency of the Confederate Government, neither have we the least doubt about the solvency of our Banks. And we are certain that our friends of the Fayetteville

Observer agree with us on this point entirely. Therefore, we see no good reason why all Con federate notes, whether issued before or after the first of last December, should not continue to be current and available for business transactions as heretofore. We sincerely hope that there may be

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Educational Convention of the Confederate States assembled in Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday the 28th ult. It was temporarily organized by calling Dr. R. W. Gibbes, editor of the Columbia Carolinian, to the Chair.

The following gentlemen were present as delegates from North Carolina: Rev. C. H. Wiley, Richard Sterling, Rev. Robt. DeSchweinitz, M. D. Johnston, Willie J. Palmer, S. H. Wiley, Chas. W. collectors to receive any Confederate note in pay- Smythe, Saml. Lander, D. S. Richardson, A. D. Wilkinson, E. P. Hall, Wm. Bingman, Dr. J. H. necessary to call the Legislature together to change Gibbon, Rev. A. G. Stacy, A. M. Owen.

Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and

The following letters from President Davis and Governor Vance, of North Carolina, were read and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the convention:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., April 22, 1863.

Messrs. C. H. Wiley, J. D. Campbell and W. J. Palmer. Raleigh N. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation to attend a meeting to be held in olumbia S. C., to deliberate upon the best method of supplying text books for schools and colleges. and promoting the progress of education in the Confederate States. The object commands my fullest sympathy, and has for many years attracted stroy agricultural implements in order to prevent my earnest consideration.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the influence of primary books in the promotion of character, and the development of mind. Our form of Government is only adapted to a virtuous and intelligent people, and there can be no more imperitive duty of the generation which is passing away, than that of providing for the moral, intellectual and religious culture of those who are to succeed them. As a general proposition, it may, I think, be safely asserted that all true greatness rests upon virtue, and that religon is in a people the source and support of virtue. The first impressions on the youthful mind are to its subsequent current of thought what the springs are to the river they form. and I rejoice to know that the task of preserving these educational springs in purity has been devolved upon men so qualified to secure the desired result. I have only to regret my inability to meet you because it deprives me of the pleasure your Association would give.

With my best wishes, I am, very respectfully. vour fellow-citizen,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEICH, April 23, 1863.

DEAR SIR: The circular of the Executive Committee of the Educational Association of North Car- the holder. This will touch the pockets of those Henderson, and Capt. Harrel's from Cleaveland and olina, has been received, informing me of the design who are hoarding corn, flour, bacon, &c. Has the Rutherford. None of Capt Harrel s men are reported kil- Bacon. Middlings preferred.

doing a brisk business by stealing negroes and then selling them again to the planters along the banks the rivers. Whenever they can do so, they ezchange negroes for cotton, having the negroes tied or ironed and delivered over to the man who purchases them for money or cotton. A Yankee investigating committee brought out such facts against the Colonel of an Illinois Regiment. The

Some of the Lincoln officers, out West, are

negroes are now beginning to realize what Yankee freedom means.

STOLEN PROPERTY .-- Adams & Co's Express cannot furnish adequate transportation for the valuables stolen from private residences in Memphis by the Federal soldiery. Packages from the size of a trunk down to the size of a bar of toilet soap, fill their wagons to their utmost capacity, and the goods are being sent North to the families and friends of these robbers.

Murrill's gang were saints and honest men compared with the villains who are now invading the South. They do not come to the South with the expectation of whipping our armies, but they come for the purpose of robbing and stealing, and they are sending the plunder back to their Northern homes. Not satisfied with robbery, they are trying to destroy even the women and children by starvation. Wherever they go they are particular to dethe raising of food. We could fill our columns week after week with authentic accounts of their depredations and brutal conduct. And these are the people who want us to rejoin their Union in love and friendship !

IT In order to restore the Union, the Yankees commit such depredations as are described in the following paragraph :

"The Bethlehem Church, a beautiful building situated about three miles from Suffelk, has been shamefully desecrated. The trees around have been cut down, the blinds of the building torn away, the glass broken, the seats and pulpit burnt, the gallery floors torn up and carried off, and a large space cut out of the middle of the floor of the audience room. Here the Vandals have placed dirt and built fires, and cooked their meals. On the walls of the sanctuary obscene pictures have been drawn, and obscene phrases too indecent for repetition, are everywhere prominent."

A SUGGESTION .- The Confederate Congress has wisely laid a tax of eight per cent upon all provisions (as well as many other specified things) | in the late severe fight below Kinston (particulars of which on hand on the first day of July next, beyond | will be found in another column) were Capt Lockhart's what is necessary for the family consumption of from Northampton and Cumberland, Captain Lane's from

LATEST NEWS.

The news from Virginia is important, though there has been no regular, decisive battle. The enemy crossed the Rappahannock showe and below Fredericksburg, and heavy shirmishing occurred on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last. The greatest number of our men engaged at States' Naval Foundry at this place.

any one time was one Brigade, and the enemy was renulsed. A decisive battle is daily expected. We received a letter from a member of the 28th N. C. Regiment saving that our troops were in fine condition and anxious to meet the invader. Gen. Longstreet has withdrawn from around Suffolk and gone to the Ray ahannock.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Great excitement prevailed on yesterday owing to numerous sanguinary rumors afloat from the Rappa-bannock. Authentic information places the curmy in strong force on this side of the Rappahannock, s few miles below Fredericksburg, after a brief but desperate little engagement, in which two Confederate

regiments opposed them until forced to retire, both sides suffering badly. The enemy now occupies virtually the same position before and about Fred-enicksburg he did just previous to the fight of last winter. Heavy cannonading occurred on Thursday evening, and it was believed that hostilities had now commenced in earnest, although we have no reliable intelligence to that effect. Higher up the river the demonstrations of the enemy were on yesterday very decided, and a gentleman from Gordonsville informs us that a fight was in progress between Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's forces and a heavy force of the enemy near Rapidan Station. From the movements of the enemy t is believed that it is his design to "flank" Gordonsville and destroy the iron bridges over Moore's Creek and the Rivanna river, between that place and Charlottesville, at all hazards; the consummation of which would greatly embarrass the transportation of our troops. We have no particulars as to the reported fights.-Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday.

RICHMOND, May 2 .- About one thousand Yankees entered Louisa Court House at 3 o'clock this morning, and have since that time torn up the Central Railroad track a distance of four miles in this direction. The

trains are all safe, also the army stores. The latter having been removed some days before. The raid will prove fruitless to the enemy, except the injury to the track, which can be repaired in a very short time. Letters from Hamilton Crossing state that a conflict occurred yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, between a brigade of Gen. Lee's army and the advance column of the enemy, which resulted in driving the latter back several miles, with a serious loss. The Confederate loss is estimated at about one hundred. Nothing definite of to-day's operations. All accounts from above are of a cheering character as to the spirit of our army and position of our main forces.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

The three companies of the 56th N C Regiment engaged

The Yankees complain that the projectiles which so damaged their "invulnerable" iron-elad fleet in Charleston harbor, were furnished by the English. The Yankces are mistaken. The most of them were made at the Confederate

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

As the Executor of Gen. Wm. Allen, deceased, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of said deceased in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday the 27th day of May, the PLANTATION on which the said Wm Allen resided. Also,

Eight Likely Negroes.

among them men, women and children ; one Share in the Char. & S. C. Railroad ; Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, and Grain of varions kinds; a lot of Bacon; two Wagons, one Carriage, Gears, Farming Tools; one sett of Blacksmith Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articies too tedious to enumerate. Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against, the estate will please present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. B. PARKS, Executor. May 5, 1863 4t-pd

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On the 23d of April, I lost a Buckskin Pocket Book while coming to Charlotte, somewhere between the residences of John Wolf and Mr Torrence, on the Potter road. It contained \$7 75 in money-one \$5 Confederate note and two \$1 notes-also, one Note of hand for \$32, dated 28th of February, 1861, drawn by Chas. W. Long and made payable to me. All persons are forewarned against trading for said note. Any one delivering me the Pocket Book and contents will be suitably rewarded

JEREMIAH CLONTS. May 5, 1863 21-pd

Headqr's 86th Regt., N. C. M.,) MAY 4th, 1863.

All the Conscripts from this Regiment will report bemselves in Charlotte, on Thursday next, at 12 'clock, m., prepared to leave for the camp in Raleigh. By order of B. F. BROWN, Colonel. H. M. PHELPS, Adj't. May 5, 1863

HEADQUARTERS 85th REGIMENT N C Militia, Charlotte, May 1, 1863.

All the Conscripts from this Regiment will report themselves in Charlotte, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, m., prepared to leave for the camp in Raleigh. By order of E. C. GRIER, Major Com'g. May 5, 1863 J. A. Fox, Adj't.

IRON.

have a few thousand pounds of Wrought Iron Plow-moulds and bar iron,) which I will exchange for Bacon at the rate of three pounds of Iron for one of J. W. DERR. Spring Hill Forge, May 5, 1863.

one purchasing bacon and corn for his own consumption, or to retail to the poor, but no more than the established rates must be paid for it. They are high enough, we think, to satisfy any person who has a soul or expects to give an account in the Day of Judgment.

Col. L. S. Williams, of the 85th Regiment N. C. Militia. has resigned. We regret that Col. Williams has felt compelled by other duties to resign, for he made a good officer and was prompt in executing the commands of our State authorities at this point. The office of Colonel of a Militia Regiment is no unimportant position in the present crisis, as he has many duties to render in the way of aid to the State and Confederate authorities. This fact, we hope, will be remembered by those whose duty it is to fill the vacancy.

COTTON FROM ENGLAND .- A New York paper of the 21st ult., says that 1493 bales of Cotton and on the same day 1920 bales arrived from the same port at New York.

This cotton was, no doubt, carried from Southern ports by the blockade runners to England, and our English "friends" accommodate our "Northern brethren" by sending it to New York and Boston to keep Abe Lincoln's hirelings from starving. Our "English friends" and "Northern brethren" are very accommodating !

GREENSBORD PATRIOT .- Mr. M. S. Sherwood, for the last 25 years Editor and Proprietor of the Greensboro Patriot, has retired from the business on account of bad health, and has disposed of the Patriot office to Messrs. A. W. Ingold and J. C. Clendennin. The Patriot, under the management of Mr. Sherwood, was always a genteel sheet; and, although in party times it was opposed to us and the party with which we acted, we think the Editor was actuated by principle and honesty of purpose, and we regret to part with him at a time when it is important that the papers of the South should be in the hands of experienced, honest men, whose conduct is not controlled by personal prejudices or revengeful feelings, and who will give a cordial support to the Southern cause. Messrs. Ingold and Clendennin, we believe, are practical printers, and we have no doubt they will sustain the good character of the Patriot. We hope they may be successful and prosper in business.

IV Confederate Bonds of the \$15,000,000 loan, sold in Richmond last week at 200-that is, a Bond of \$100 brought \$200.

no occasion to re-assemble the Legislature for any purpose whatever. Rather than change or repeal the law authorizing the reception of all the different issues of Confederate notes in payment of State taxes, would it not be better to allow it to stand as at present, and let our State authorities make some arrangement with the Confederate Government whereby notes issued previous to the 1st of December could be exchanged for those issued since that

date. We agree with the Observer, that the action No objection, we presume, will be made to any of Congress in relation to funding Treasury notes, is unfortunate and to be regretted; and we entertain the opinion (though we lay no claim to financiering | the effusions of Southern genius. ability) that the whole business has been rather bungingly managed by Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury. It was wrong for the Government to ever offer to pay 8 per cent interest (or to make

any promises about interest on the face of its notes,) and the authorities becoming convinced that it would impose a heavy burden on the country to allow all the notes to be funded at that rate of interest, enacted the law which is now complained of. Under the circumstances, some such law was necessary, and we join the Observer in expressing the hope that it may not prove injurious to the credit of the Govern-

"PATRIOTIC."-The Government impressed some Hay in Virginia, and appraisers were selected to value it. They valued it at twenty dollars per hundred! If we lived in the neighborhood where arrived from Liverpool at Boston, on Friday last, this affair took place, and were to say that the owner of the hay and his neighbors who valued it were not very patriotic, we suppose they would be offended and quite indignant. Some people's patriotism is no deeper than their pockets. But if the Government is compelled to pay \$20 per hundred for hay, and for other things in proportion, how are individuals, who have not an abundance of

> money, to live? Selfishness and penuriousness are injuring the Southern cause more than the Yankees.

Thomas E. McNeill, of Macon, Ga., a competent and horoughly accomplished machinest and mechanical Engineer, is actively and zealously engaged in organizing a company for the manufacture and supply of ocomotives, cars, axles, wheels, and Railroad findings generally. We commend this meritorious enterprise to the favorable attention of our friends of the Press and of Railroad Superintendents and all interested. Full information can be obtained on addressing Mr McNeill as above. - Charleston Courier.

We also commend the above to the attention of all Railroad managers. The complaint is made that the colling stock of Southern Roads is wearing out, and that they are unable to do the business. This, no doubt, is true; but we suggest that it would be the best a short time ago at \$50, and were very careless policy, instead of striving to make a large surplus and about sales, are now glad to get it off at \$30. There and keep the machinery and fixtures of the Roads in Railroad in the hands of speculators and monopobetter condition. Considering the increased incomes lists, and if the Government wants the article it of all our Roads, they can afford to pay higher prices for machinery, &c. Suppose it does cost three or four that way. But for villainous speculators and times more to build a locomotive or car now than it forestallers flour would never have gone above \$15

portion of the present large incomes in that way, and it out of market and of course the price went be able to do individual and Government transporta- up. We can assure the speculators that Governor tion, than to neglect to make such additions and re-IF We do not like to complain of Mail Agents or pairs for the sake of declaring large dividends, and at mail carriers, but it is provoking to learn that the the sacrifice of the Roads in the long run. Railroad agents on the N. C. Road continue to neglect to put managers may not thank us for making any suggestions off our paper at Query's P. O. (and sometimes at on the subject, but it is our right and privilege to do other points) on Monday evenings. The packets are so, and we ask and expect no thanks. We are interested in the prosperity of Railroads, and the public generally is interested, and while no one can object to their making as much money for the stockholders as they can in a fair and legimate way, we all have a right to object to their being used only for money-making purposes in times of emergency like the present, and at the sacrifice of public accommodation. We express no opinion about the competency or incompeteney of Railroad managers-we know nothing about that, though we are inclined to think that the manaunderstand why our paper is not delivered at the gers generally in this State are superior business men same time. We again, and for the last time, ask -but we disapprove of the determined spirit they manifest to make large dividends to the injury of other interests

to hold a general Convention of the Teachers of the South, for the purpose of considering the best means of supplying text-books, for schools and colleges, and for promoting the cause of education generally, at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 28th instant, and inviting me to attend.

While expressing my regret at being unable to accept your invitation, I beg leave to say that it affords me very great pleasure to see that the desolation of war does not prevent the good men of the country from looking after this great and important matter.

This is certainly the time to inaugurate the system of supplying our schools with our own books, and of impressing the minds of our children with

May God bless and prosper your efforts in a cause so patriotic, and greatly to be commended by every true Southern heart.

Very respectfulty, your obedient servant, Z. B. VANCE.

A Committee was appointed to report a permanent Constitution and By-Laws for the Government of the Association.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Association was permanently organized by the election of Rev. J. L. Reynolds, of the S. C. College, as President, and the following Vice Presidents: W. T. Davis, C. H. Wiley, Dr. R. W. Gibbes, J. Stoddard, W. H. Stratton and S. T. Pearce. T. S. Stevens was elected Recording Secretary, W. J. Palmer Corresponding Secretary, and J. B. Patrick, Treasurer.

Dr. Gibbon of Charlotte, N. C., offered the following excellent resolution, which was referred to an appropriate committee.

Resolved. That it be recommended by this Convention to introduce the Constitution of the Confederate States as a text book in all public schools. Subsequently, the above resolution, and several others, for the purpose of promoting the cause of education in the South, were adopted.

On Thursday, the 30th, a committee was appointed to prepare an Address to the Teachers and friends of education throughout the Confederacy.

The Association adjourned, to meet in Atlanta, Ga., on the first Wednesday in September, 1863.

Through the favor of Gen. D. H. Hill we have received a copy of the New York Herald of the 22d April. It contains nothing of much importance. but is interesting as a curiosity. A good portion of the paper is filled with free love scrapes, showing the degradation of Northern society, and the other portion is occupied by long lying dispatches and etters from the South.

The Proclamation of Governor Vance has ad much more to do with the decline in flour and other articles than the funding of Treasury Notes. We learn that parties at Hillsboro who held flour

declare big dividends, to build locomotives and cars, are large quantities of flour along the N. Carolina could not do better than send an impressing agent did before the war, would it not be wiser to spend a or \$20. Monopolists have bought it up and kept ance will renew his proclamation embargoing shipments beyond the State at the proper time .--Raleigh Progress. We honor Gov. Vance for his prompt action in discharging his duties, and for the cordial and unwavering support he gives the Confederate authorities. We have no idea that he at all sympathises with those who are eternally finding welding cast steel. fault with the Government and creating dissatis-faction among the people. We are in favor of Frost, an experienced smith of this city, as a sub-Johnston to Miss Miriam Wallace, daughter of the late sustaining our public officers, even if their acts do not always seem to be exactly proper, especially when we have reason to believe that they are stitute consists of 3 pounds of salt, 1 pound of striving to do what is for the best. We doubt the copperas and 15 pounds of sharp sand thoroughly propriety of embargoes, but we regret to say that we do not believe they have been strictly obeyed.

knowledge of such a tax already brought supplies more freely into market, and thereby reduced prices? Whether such an effect has been produced or not, there is every probability that the tax will operate in that way between this and the 1st of July. And what we would suggest to those who have a surplus of provisions, &c., &c., is that as the 1st of July approaches, the market will be more and more crowded and prices will probably more and more fall. It is only necessary to call attention to this view of the matter. Each holder will of course consult his own judgment as

to the propriety of selling soon or late, paying the tax himself or letting somebody else pay it, &c .-Fayetteville Observer.

LOYAL CITIZENS DRIVEN FROM WASHING. ron, N. C .- It will be seen, from the following order of Gen. Potter, that every loyal person in the town of Washington has been required to leave the place or take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's Government. This order is alike cruel and unusual. No exceptions are made. Whole families are to be driven out as wanderers over the face of the earth, because they are true to the State and to their native land:

> Headquarters, Washington, N. C.,) April 17, 1863.

Whereas, There is every reason to believe that during the recent siege, communication has been carried on between residents of this town and the enemy, by means of signals; and whereas, many of the residents have openly displayed their sym-pathy with the rebel besieging forces:

It is therefore ordered, That all persons residing within our lines who have not already given, or who shall not give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty to the United State government, shall remove within five days beyond the Federal lines. The Provost Marshal will see that this order is carried into effect. By command of Brig-Gen. Edward E. Potter.

JAS. W. ATWELL, Adj't. Gen.

In pursuance to the foregoing "General Order," all persons residing within our lines are requested All persons not conforming to this Order must CAPT. W. H. WALKER, lines.

By such acts of cruelty our "northern brethren"

want to restore the Union

WAR WITH WOMEN .- Our enemies are terrible to our women and children within their lines. They hope to conquer the Confederacy by starving us all out, and especially by tormenting and bullying our noble women wherever they find them unprotected. Rosencranz has the chivalrous satisfaction of having driven multitudes of ladies from their wasted homes, to wander with blistered feet Southwards, and share the good cheer which the charge .- Petersburg Express. "best Government" is doing its uttermost to provide for us by destroying agricultural implements, burning mills, stealing negroes and farm borses. We have already mentioned the brutal action of ly spread and deeply rooted." Milroy in the Virginia Valley.

led or wounded, but 25 of them are supposed to have been captured. The enemy did not advance to Kinston. We copy the following from the Raleigh Journal.

KINSTON, May 1 .- The Abolitionists continue to hang around in considerable force within a few miles of this place. Our pickets had a skirmish with their outposts on yesterday. And I learn that we killed two (if not more) of their mounted scouts. Captured one horse and equipments.

The Yankees are relaying the Atlantic & N. C. Raiload within 13 miles of this town. I cannot conceive for my life, why it is that our military authorities permit them to re-construct this foad well nigh under the muzzles of our guns. But perhaps there is a wheel within a wheel, therefore we will leave the matter entirely to the better discernment of Gen. Hill.

GOOD NEWS .- In Eastern North Carolina out anthorities have removed large quantities of prerisions from counties heretofore occupied by the enemy. It is stated that seven or eight hundred thousand pounds of Bacon have been obtained in the county of Bertie alone. In consequence of the attack on Suffolk, Va., by Gen. Longstreet, the enemy has left the Albermarle region, and the farmers of that section of the State are pitching large crops of grain. We fear that before the crops are gathered the vandals may return.

FROM THE WEST.

CHATTANOOGA, May 1 .- All quiet in front. The nemy are within his entrenchments at Stone's River. A special despatch, dated Huntsville, Ala., May 1 ays Gen. Forrest yesterday repulsed the Yankees who were marching on Tuscumbia, and is now pursuing

JACKSON, May 1 .- The enemy advanced and fighting egan at Grand Gulf this morning, at 1 o'clock, and asted till four. The enemy was repulsed. The battle article. Address vas resumed at 8 o'clock. The enemy took Wade's Virginia Battery, which was retaken this evening. The enemy was driven one mile from the battle-field. Firng has ceased. The loss is heavy on both sides.

NATCHEZ, May 1 .- A gentleman who left Alexandria on Wednesday morning, brings intelligence that Banks is not now nor has he been nearer than fifty miles of Alexandria. He also reports Gen. Moullin, with 1,500 cavalry, gained the enemy's rear and captured and destroyed 175 wagons belonging to the ordnance train.

LOUISIANA .--- The Vicksburg Whig of the 23d April, says the Yankees seem to be gaining a decided adrantage over us in lower Louisiana, if the Yankee accounts are correct. We fear, adds the Whig, that the Sugar region is lost to us.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT .-- We have cheering news from the department west of the Mississippi river. Our prospects there are now brighter than they have been for many months past. The appointment of Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Price to take command in that country has already had a most happy effect. It has infused fresh life and spirit into clined to \$20 per barrel. the troops, and given renewed hope and confidence to the people .- Richmond Dispatch.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHNOND, May 2 .- Congress adjourned sine die, last night, after passing an Act relative to Congressional elections in Tennessee. All the bills, the passage of which have heretofore been reported by telegraph, have been approved and signed by the President, except the Acts relative to the staff, and the Act for the conscription of Marylanders, which were not signed.

RESIGNATION .- We understand that the Rev. A. W Miller, for the past six years pastor of the Tabb Street Presbyterian Church in this city, has resigned his

"The Washington Chronicle. in a leading editorial, refers to the popular discontents in the in-surgent States, which, it says, are formidable, wide-

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN,

Well acquainted with the English language, and who has had a long experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Professor of French Language in a College, Academy, School or Private Family, If required, he would also teach all the Natural Sciences, as Botany, Natural Philosophy, &c., &c. For further particulars apply, by letter, to GUERIN, MANTOUR & CO., Depot Francais, Kiug-street, Charleston, S. C. May 5, 1863

To all whom it may concern.

All those who have friends or relatives in Generals Ransom's or Daniel's Brigades, are hereby notified that the undersigned will take charge and deliver any eatables or clothing which may be sent to them. The undersigned will leave Charlotte on the 6th day of May. All things will be deposited at Koopmann & Phelps' Store. WM. R. MCLEAN.

J. H. STEVENS & CO., **CABINET-MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS** From the Cradle to the Grave,

---- three score years and ten.

We are now prepared to fill all orders in the Undersking Business. Funerals promptly attended to. Shop opposite C. S. Naval Works. May 5, 1863

COPPERAS.

TAYLOR & ASBURY are now prepared to furnish by the ton or otherwise, a fine article of Copperas, superior to any English offered in market. Druggists and Apothecaries supplied with a chemically pure article. Address TAYLOR & ASBURY, May 5, 1863 Charlotte, N. C.

	CHAI	RLOTT	E	MAR	KET,	MAT	r 4
1	Bacon	1 00	to	00	per lb.		
1	ard	85	10	90	- 15		
(lorn	8 00	to 0	00	per bu	shel	
1	leal	2 75	to	3 00	per bu	shei	
					per bu		
1	lour				per bar		
1	Butter	1 00				1.9	
- Ca.	Segs			the second se	per do	zen	t in
	hickens				each		
	Beef		to	85	per lb	100	
	lagar	1 00					
	lolasses,		98.		ward.		
	Vails	\$10) p	er ke	g.		
we	have 1	no mai	eria	l alte	ration	to n	nake

prices this week, except in Flour, which has de-

STRAYED From the subscriber, on the 5th of April, six head of Cattle-among them two Milch Cows, one a brown color, the other white and black, both large and fine;

the brown cow had a very large bell on; neither of them are marked. There was also among them a red Yearling, marked with a sallow-fork in each car. Any information so that I may get them will be thankfully received and a liberal reward given. E. A. McLEOD.

Address me at Charlotte, N. C. April 28th, 1863 1m

Taken up

And committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, N. C., about the 17th of April, 1863, a negro boy who says his name is JOE, and is about 17 years old, i feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, and has rather an intelligent appearance. He had on when committed The above is a Northern item, and we point to jail a grey coat and dark pantaloous, both rery outhern grumblers and growlers to it in order dirty. The said negro says he belongs to Washington Price of Mississippi, but was recently in the employ of Needham Price, living ten miles from Raleigh, N. C., where he reports he was left by his young master on his way to the army. The owner of said begro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with R. M. WHITE, as the law directs.

to call forthwith at the office of the Provost Marshal, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 1 o'clock, p. m., to give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty to the United States government. remove within five days from beyond the Federal

Provost Marshal

Office Provost Marshal, Washington, N. C., April 24, 1863.

always mailed here in time, and correctly mailed, for we never fail to superintend that part of our business in person; and the mail is delivered at the cars in time; yet it frequently happens that when the mail bag is thrown off at Query's, the "Democrat" is not in it, and our subscribers, who have taken the trouble to ride several miles for the purpose of getting their papers, have to go home disappointed. Other mail matter is put off at Query's and Harrisburg on Monday evening, and we cannot the mail agents to remedy the difficulty.

Since writing the above, one of the agents informs us that the difficulty is sometimes caused by the large amount of mail matter put on the read on Monday evening, and that it is almost impossible to assort it all before the cars reach Query's P. O. Another agent informs us that the Railroad has not furnished enough suitable mail-cars for the proper accommodation of the mails. But we hope all these difficulties will be remedied in some way.

FALL IN BACON .- The Richmond Sentinel of the 28th says: Bacon has fallen considerably in rate circumstances will soon be able to enjoy it. Molasses has also come down two or three dollars per gallon in a week. There is a good time com-ing surely ! price within the last few days, and those in mode-

NORTHERN ITEMS .- Lincoln says that notwithstanding the late defeat, he will keep pegging away. The fleet must return to Charleston. Hunter co-operating in landing forces. Burnside's advance has reached Cumberland dimensions, and the ball-room dress, compared

something which could be used instead of Boraz. to the enemy. (which is now exceedingly searce and costly) in

stitute for borax, and is said to answer the purpose admirably. Smiths and machinists elsewhere would do well to give it a trial. The submixed and used as borax -- Raleigh Standard.

THE LATEST FASHIONS .- The London Illustrated News, containing the fashion plates, has arrived through the block ade-from which it would appear that the costume of the ladies is returning to a simple style. Hoops are assuming rational Gap. That he is now intending to penetrate East with the past styles, is almost dennded of orna-

To WELD CAST STEEL .- The Fayetteville Southern grumblers and growlers to it in order Observer instituted an enquiry sometime since for that they may see how they are giving aid comfort

MARRIED.

Matthew Wallace, R. S., all of Mecklenburg county. In Hillsbore, on the 28th ult., Lieut. B. W. Anderson of Raleigh, to Miss Rebecca Bennehan, eldest daughter of Paul C. Cameron, Esq. On the 16th ult., Col. James Turner to Miss Mary H. McMannen, both of Orange county. On the 19th ult., Prof. W. T. Brooks to Miss Delanie

Ray, all of Wake county.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Willie, son Wm. A. Cook, aged about 5 years

In Cabarrus county, on the 26th ult., Mrs Elizabeth Allen, consort of the late Gen. Wm. Allen, aged \$2 years. She is a great loss to the neighborhood in

Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

April 28, 1863

CHARLOTTE, April 24th, 1863.

The undersigned would respectfully call the atten-tion of all concerned to the following extract from "Order No. 8," issued by Colonel Peter Mallett, Commandant Conscripts, N. C .:

"IV. Applications, for the detail of employees of Quartermasters, Commissaries and Surgeons must be made to the Bureau of Conscription through the READS of their respective Departments." LT. JESSE R. MeLEAN, P. A. C. S.,

En. Officer 8th Con. Dis.

P. S .- My address is Salisbury, N. C. April 28, 1863

WANTED TO PURCHASE. small Farm of about 100 acres, near Charlotte. Apply at this office. April 28, 1863