For the Western Democrat. THE CURRENCY.

MR. EDITOR: The financial condition of the country is the matter of greatest interest to the Confederacy at the present moment. The chief evil-the one now being seriously felt by all our people--is the great abundance of money, or rather of Confederate Treasury notes, which have for some time past taken the place of all other kinds of curzency. People are beginning to see what they could not believe in times of peace, that too much money is rather a curse to a country than a blessing. Many, however, still suppose that if this redundance consisted in gold and silver instead of paper, the case would be different. But in this they

are mistaken, at least in a great degree. Whenever the supply of any marketable article (and such are gold and silver) exceeds the demand. it must sink in its comparative value with other articles (not so abundant) just in proportion to such

Several articles have appeared in the papers lately suggesting remedies for the evil with which we are now afflicted in regard to currency. The most practicable one in my opinion that has met my eye, is that referred to by your correspondent "Catawba," (published in last week's issue of the Demo crat.) If the bonds he proposes to have issued were placed at points convenient for the people to see, I have no doubt that large amounts would soon be taken. If not taken readily, a tax upon Treasury notes would likely stimulate to investments .contemplate a supply of the currency by the Government hereafter as heretofore, and thus the same unlimited supply would produce the same redundance again. Now I take it that the currency can-Government issue is used for our chief circulating medium, as a great part of the present trouble arises from a want of confidence on the part of our producing population in the paper issued by Government. And want of confidence is the natural consequence of excessive issues, whether by individuals or governments, especially where no provision is "Catawba."

Let Congress charter a joint stock institution with a capital, say of fifty millions. with privilege to issue two for one. Let the Legislature of each State (which chooses to do so) adopt the charter and accept of such portion of it as may seem necessary and convenient for the business of her people. tled by some rule so as to make an equitable dismight join in chartering such an institution should Congress decline to do so. In either event each State government should have the right to take such a proportion of the stock, assigned to it by the Legislature, say one-third, and her people or coruniform in all the States. The institution to be managed by the individual proprietors alone so as to exclude all political influence; but as an equivalent for such exclusion the losses in business, or by defaulting officers, should be charged upon the stock of the individual stockholders. The institution to issue post notes until the close of the war, and lend them to the Government at the rate of 4 or 5 per cent. interest; and to meet her debts as they should fail due, the Government should levy a sufficient tax, payable at different seasons of the year in different sections as might be most convenient for the people. This borrowing, collecting taxes, and paying up her notes, would go far to make the circulation equal in every part of the country, and by keeping it always active would keep it also healthy. This would be a currency that would be more likely to command and retain nevertheless true that the great bulk of our people. when not biased by prejudice, have more confidence in the notes of a corporation managed by stockholders whose interests are largely involved, than in the paper issues of any Government whatever .-You see the truth of this remark illustrated every day. Confederate notes are probably better than those of some suspended bank notes of the country. vet the latter will buy three or four times as much

I avoid going into the details of a proper charter, or the regulations for the management of such a concern as I have suggested above, as these could be readily settled should the principle be adopted. I would say, however, that the Government should be expected to keep its funds in the institution as a branch of it would be located in every State, and agencies in different parts of each. This would make it a very convenient and efficient agency for the receipts, transmission and disbursement of the pub BACOT.

> For the Western Democrat. SAVE YOUR SALT.

MR. YATES: You will please publish the fol lowing receipe for curing Bacon and saving salt By following the directions one-half the usual quantity of salt may be saved and make a fine article of Bacon, as I have tried it for a number of years with entire success :

For 1,000 lbs. pork take thirty lbs. salt, fifteen gallons water, half pound saltpetre and half gallon molasses, (for smaller or larger quantity of meat, in proportion,) boil it until pure and let it cool. Cut up your pork at night, rub it well with salt to draw out the bloody water; then pack your hams and shoulders in a close cask or anything that will hold pickle. Let the meat remain in the pickle four or five weeks, and then take it out and wash it in cool water; hang it and smoke for two weeks; then take it down and rub it well with slacked hickory ashes and pack it down in a close cask or box, keeping it well covered to prevent the fly prayer offered by Rev. Thomas H. Pritchard. from getting to it. Take it out occasionally for examination. Put your meat up in this way as early as possible, and you will never be bothered with skippers. I have used the same pickle three times by reboiling it and using a small additional quantity of salt, &c. The pickle must be strong enough to bear an egg. I cured 4,100 lbs. pork with two and three-fourth bushels salt.

"H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Nov. 2, 1863.

Examiner says: Commissioner Robert Ould returned on Saturday from an interview with the Yankee Commissioner Meredith, who gave our commissioner to understand that he had no power to negotiate for any further exchanges; that Secretary Stanton had been opposed to any exchange of prisoners during the war, and that his policy had come to be the policy of his Government.

Commissioner Ould enquired why he (Meredith,) had not answered his last correspondence, and Meredith replied that he had sent the letter sisting of G W Thompson, C A Faison and G W to his Government for its action. The interview Powell. here ended, and it is probable it will be the last, unless the desire for its renewal comes from the

other side. The Confederate Government holds now prisoners equal in number and rank to the Yankee Government. Stanton's plea for his policy of no exchange is that our armies are recruited by the exchanged prisoners; and his idea is, that by catching them all, at various times, and holding them. the armies of Generals Lee and Bragg will become

"small by degrees and beautifully less." This shows the meaness of the miserable Yanrees. In hope of accomplishing their base purloses, they are willing that their own soldiers hall remain in confinement.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

We mentioned yesterday the fact that there was some excitement in our extreme Western counties, caused by the advance of the enemy. A skirmish column we know nothing. We made diligent in- ceeded in inflicting any damage. quires at the Executive office, but the only facts had been a skirmish with a small party in Madi- section. The capture of the notorious East Tenson county, we think at the Warm Springs; Major nessee traitor, Col Chff, is a feat worthy of note. impression is that he was killed. Gen. Vance the tant orders to Burnside, will place our Generals in commandant of that military department, said he possession of very valuable information. A Georhere. It may be an unimportant 'raid of a few Chattanooga, but between Chattanooga and Nashbushwhackers, or it may be an advance in force, ville. If this opinion be entitled to any considerwith the intention of occupying Asheville. We ation, it indicates active movements in that direchave troops in striking distance. Gen. Vance is a tion which point to a blow from the rear. If given gallant, tried and faithful officer, and we doubt by the General who has no doubt been assigned

Gov. Vance left for the West on yesterday, and his presence will rally the troops and the home But this plan, as all others I have met with, seem to guard, which from several counties we learn is the great army now under the command of Gen. marching to the threatened scene of invasion.

We are inclined to think that the whole thing has been magnified and that we shall soon ascertain that no formidable advance has been meditated, not be restored to a healthy condition, so long as a but there is nothing lost by vigilance.—Raleigh the signs which are now apparent in that section exponent of Lincolnism, "in reference to the Rev-Progress 28th.

From the Asheville News, October 29.

Fight at the Warm Springs - Death of Maj Woodfin .- A fight between a small body of our cavalry-less than one hundred men-and four or made or held for redemption. I would therefore five hundred of the enemy, occurred at the Warm suggest a plan to follow the one referred to by Springs, 36 miles below this town, last Thursday. Our forces, overwhelmed by numbers, were compelled to fall back. We had two men killed, the gallant and chivalrous Maj. John W. Woodfin of this place, and private Smith of Polk county. Maj. Woodfin fell pierced by two balls, while leading his men in a charge upon the strong position The proportion of each State in the stock to be set- of the enemy. Maj. Woodfin was widely known, and no words of ours could add to the reputation tribution of it amongst all the States. Or the States | he had carned by hard and faithful service. A distinguished lawyer, a public spirited citizen, a warm hearted and generous friend, a brave and accomplished officer, his loss is a heavy calamity, not only to this immediate community, but to the porations to take the remainder, to be paid in such entire State and Confederacy. His body was refunds as the charter required, and which should be covered by flag of truce, brought home, and buried on Monday last with appropriate military honors.

We had four wounded, viz: Jacob Davis, J. B. Ramsey, and W. L. Henry, of Buncombe, and Lieut Thompson of Polk. The loss of the enemy not known. Our men brought off two or three prisoners. The enemy was posted in the large brick hotel at the Springs-a strong position.

ANOTHER FIGHT!

Another fight took place near the Warm Springs, two or three days since, between a portion of the 25th N. C. Regiment, under command of Lt. Col. Sam. C. Bryson, and a large force of the enemy. They outnumbered our boys, very largely, and after a stubborn fight Col. Bryson fell back. We had six men killed, Lieut. Hyatt, the confidence of the people than the one now in use, for whatever may be said to the contrary, it is J. Dodgins, —-Williams, and one wounded, West. Lt. Hyatt war an excellent officer, and a gallant and worthy man. Six were missing, but it was confidently hoped they would come in. The loss of the enemy was reported to be heavy. The soldiers speak in the highest terms of the

gallantry of Col Bryson.

FROM VIRGINIA.

THE ENEMY REPORTED AT AQUIA CREEK -Passengers by the Fredericksburg train yesterday afternoon state that a rumor prevailed at Fredericksburg when the train left that the Yankees were as we could learn, at any of our batteries. Our landing in heavy force at Aquia Creek. It is not at all improbable that the Culpeper route will be abandoned by Gen. Meade, and that whilst the favorable fall weather lasts he will attempt, by the shorter route, another advance upon Richmond.

THE ENEMY IN THE VALLEY .- From a gentleman who recently arrived here from Winchester villainous in their treatment of the people than they have ever been at any former time. The whipping they received at the hands of Imboden on Sunday week seems greatly to have exasperated them, and they are seeking revenge upon the inoffensive inhabitants. Some days ago they arrested the Rev N. G. North and other citizens, whom they treated with shameful indignity. A lady member of Mr North's family, who remonstrated against his arrest, received a sabre cut across the head .- Richmond Dispatch.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, p. m., in Raleigh, on Wednesday the 28th October, and was called to order by Rev James McDaniel, President. After a brief but interesting opening address, by the President, a hymn was sung, and

The Secretary then proceeded to call the list of the Associations composing the Convention and Churches. About fifty delegates were enrolled,

Rev. James McDaniel, of Fayetteville, was reelected President and Rev J D Hufham, Editor of the Biblical Recorder, Secretary for the ensuing year. The President returned his thanks for the o'clock this evening. honor conferred, in an appropriate address. He

leman, P F Pescud and Rev G W Camp were appointed to nominate the remaining officers of the Convention, which Committee reported as follows: Vice Presidents-1st, Rev T E Skinner; 2nd,

Rev W M Wingate; 3rd, Rev B F Marable. Treasurer-Rev J. S Puretoy.

Auditor-Rev W T Walters. The report was adopted.

years.

A Committee on Finance was appointed, con-

Messrs. Pannill & Son held a sale of negroes that drew the consent it had given. realized unexampled prices. The sale was the most successful that has yet taken place in Petersburg or elsewhere. A negfo girl 11 years old favoring the prosecution of the war by cries of brought \$2,760; a negro boy 13 years old, brought "peace." \$4,000, and another boy brought \$3,060. Women, house servants, went from \$2,000 to \$2,600 each. A woman, with two small children, brought \$4,525.

These prices prove what little regard is paid to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in the border ing and sending off soldiers, cannon and army sup-States of the Confederacy. Negro property was never so high or so eagerly sought after as at the present time,-Petersburg Register.

FROM THE WEST.

googa, shows that there have been active operations in that section, and it seems that hostilities with a party of the enemy at the Warm Springs, are to be commenced again in earnest. The ene- Knoxville. It says: some thirty-seven miles West of Asheville, has my are dodging and peeping behind the high certainly taken place, and as Maj. Woodfin was banks of Chattanooga Creek, and their battery at seen to fall from his horse it is feared he was kill- Moccasin Point has attempted to dislodge Hood's ed. As to the cature or number of the advancing Division on Lookout Mountain, but have not suc- Brownlow, a Lieutenant Colonel, is with his fath-

The operations of our cavalry in the Sequatchie known there were the following, namely: There Valley must greatly annoy the Yankees in that Woodfin was seen to fall from his horse, and the and the capture of the enemy's mails, with imporwas being pressed by the enemy and ordered gia cotemporary gives it as his opinion that the Tennessee. In his speech Brownlow said that he troops forward. These are all the facts known next great battle will be fought not in front of not but they will be repulsed, should they attempt to the important work, it will be a stunner, and one the population of the country. "Rattle-snakes the country. an advance into the mountain region of North Caro- which will cause the Yankees to reel and stagger and all reptiles" exclaimed the infernal monster,

One fact is too apparent in this connection to be controverted successfully. We cannot subsist should be distilled from their fangs and the moun-Bragg without East Tennessee and a portion of Kentucky to get supplies from that direction, but we must retake and hold East Tennessee. This will be done, and that at no distant day, unless all

OPERATIONS NEAR CHATTANOOGA.-The Atlanta Register, of Sunday last, gives it as in opinion, that the continued heavy rains must embarrass very greatly military operations near Chattanooga. The task of supplying an immense army with food and munitions of war, and with forage for cavalry and artillery, can hardly be appreciated by the public. But if our annoyances on this score are great, what must the condition of Thomas' troops, cooped up in Chattanooga, and sup- it was not hurt with piety." plied mainly by pack mules driven over the mcuntains? Bridges on this side of Chattanooga were washed away, which for a time subjected our commissaries and quartermasters to great inconvenience, and our soldiers to no little suffering. Now that these have been repaired, the weather has of Knox, who was under arrest, called on Browngrown cold, very cold, and shoes, blankets and low in order to induce him to effect his release tents are greatly needed.

less retarded seriously Gen. Bragg's operations.

At the last advices, Gen. Stevenson, was still advancing towards Knoxville, where it is believed the Federals have a large force.

FROM CHARLESTON.

During the entire night of Tuesday, the monitors were battering steadily at the ruins of Fort Sumter. At daybreak, Wednesday morning, the Morris' with three of the monitors, they maintained until nightfall. Fort Sumter, as usual, was the chief target of Gillmore's gunners. The number of shots thrown at the post was 679, of which 88 missed. The fort made no reply to this severe cannonade. The enemy's aim was almost entirely against the sea face.

The enemy also kept up a brisk fire against Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins, which replied with a precision of aim that evidently caused no inconsiderable annovance to the Yankees.

A few of the shots from Battery Gregg, which were directed at Sullivan's Island, were appropriately acknowledged by the guns of Fort Moul-

We have the gratification to report that the day's firing passed off without a casuality, so far works received no material damage. - Charleston Mercury, 29th.

It would seem that the Yankee guns at Charleston, though of vast power and range, cannot stand everything, so that although by way of experiment they can throw shot and shell into Charleston from Morris' Island, for all practical purposes the city we learn that the enemy are again occupying is not within their range. It is probable that at Charlestown in considerable force, and are more the rate they have been going on, a Parrot gun would have to be sacrificed upon Morris' Island for every square yard of brick-work displaced in the city-a losing business to the men of Parrot guns. This has already been tried and with about the results we have indicated.

But the force of these guns within anything less than a fabulous range, must be admitted to be tremendous, and if General Jere. Gilmer has really been able to put the stump of Fort Sumter in a position to withstand the fearful impact of these enormous projectiles thrown from Cummings' Point, then indeed, he may well be denominated the Todleben of this war.

We shall soon hear of lively doings. The seige has already lasted one hundred and fifteen days.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30. The bombardment of Fort Sumter to-day was

regarded the heaviest that has yet taken place. From sundown on Wednesday to sundown on Thursday, twelve hundred and fifteen shots, of all calibre from 15-inch mortars, to 300-pounder representing twenty Churches and seven Associa- Parrots, have been fired. Thousands have been throws into and against the Fort. The only casualties are seven privates of the 12th Georgia regiment, all slightly wounded, on Thursday night. There were no casualties to-day, up to seven

The enemy opened from a mortar battery, at THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.—The Richmond the position of President during the last fourteen Fort, which seemed to be its special object of attention, and which sustained the firing. It is re-On motion a Committee consisting of W J Hol- ported that a Monitor burst a gun, and retired with her turret disabled.

The bombardment of Sumter is still going on but the fire is a good deal slackened. Our batteries continue to fire slowly and deliberately, the enemy, at present, not paying any attention to

The Courier des Etats Unis (a French paper published in New York) says the Cabinets at Washington and Richmond having assented to the removal of the French tobacco stored at Richmond. vessels were about repairing to City Point, when HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES .- On Saturday, the Washington Administration suddenly with-

At the recent Democratic meeting in New York, Judge Betts was interrupted in a speech

The N. Y. Herald professes to believe that Napoleon is sending immense reinforcements to Mexico. Another letter from a London correspondent says the French Emperor has already sent 60,000 soldiers to Mexico, and that he is quietly embarkplies every week.

Gold in New York has been ranging from 147

EAST TENNESSEE.

The news from Missionary Ridge, near Chatta- From Knowville- Speeches of the traitors, Brown-

The Atlanta Register has direct news from Wm. G. Brownlow and Horace Maynard had

both reached the city, and had pronounced characteristic addresses before the populace. John rocity of Brownlow is fearful. His violence was never comparable to its exhibitions which have occurred since his arrival at Knoxville. He evidently deems himself the master of the situation and expects to reign a lordly petentate in East had no apologies to make for the acts and procla-Northern President had not gone half far enough. and so difficult to adjust in time of war. Brownlow further declared that he was not only in favor of arming every negro in the South, but that he would turn loose wild beasts to prev upon "should be showered upon Southern Homesteads until secession is extinct. A more deadly poison tains should be searched to gather them for the invasion of the Gulf States." In the presence of men and women who crowded the street he pronounced Hon. John H. Crozier, a little son of a b-h, and "gentlemen," continued this genuine erends Messrs. Martin, Harrison and other rebel clergymen, if I were General Burnside, I would bind their necks together with a single chain and sink them to the lowest caverns of Hell!"

We are assured that this speech of Brownlow transcended in obscenity and blasphemy all that ever fell from his envenomed lips. We may add that he repeated a favoite allusion to his newspaper, declaring, "so help me God, that it was the only religious publication in the South, and that even

The speech of Horace Maynard was hardly less violent than that of Brownlow. He was especially denunciatory of the Messrs. McClung and other citizens, male and female.

After these speeches, Col. Pryor, an old citizen from prison. Colonel Pryor, who is 65 years of The Register is advised of movements that have age, was led from prison into Brownlow's house, cut off completely Thomas' communication with release from confinement. For many years him his base of supplies. How far these have been and Brownlow have been intimate friends. When successful is not known. The weather has doubt- the old man was led into Brownlow's presence, Brownlow, raving like a madman, drew a pistol, declared that he would, murder any scoundrel or rebel who dared to ask a favor of his hands. The guard interposed to save Col. Pryor's life, and led him back to prison.

The Yankees have given concerts in Knoxville. The front seats are assigned to the negro weaches of the city, who are escorted to church and to places of amusement by Federal soldiers and officers. Negro balls are frequent, in which the Island batteries re-opened fire, which, conjointly belles are Ethiopian damsels, and Federal officers the gayest gallants.

The Federals at Knoxville have not the most remote idea that Bragg contemplates a movement on that city. They were engaged in plundering the country everywhere. Great numbers of people from the country have come into the city begging for bread. The most devout Unionists are disgusted and maddened by the acts of infamy and despotism constantly perpetrated.

When our Government had possession of East Tennessee if it had hung or removed the tories, the yankees would now be unable to make so much headway in that section. It is very bad policy to allow disloyal men to go at large in any section until the northern robbers and murderers

THE EXPECTED SECESSION OF CAL-FORNIA.

Further disruptions threaten the old United States. Before the rebellion broke out, the Pacific States had some idea of drifting out of the Union. They know the determination of the South and Fremont said, when the South goes we shall soon follow in her wake. The Pacific States have not moved as yet, on account of their isolation, and without a fleet, no success would be of use. Jonathan's web feet would trample them into subjection very shortly. Now, seeing that Mr Lincoln shows himself most hostile to France, that he receives Juarez's ambassadors, and will not recognize the new order of things in Mexico, the South intends to take advantage of this attitude. They lose no occasion of forcing it on the French Goverament, and they now wish that France should create a diversion up in the California gold fields. If Midas Napoleon would take a dip into the Yankee Pactolus, all would turn to gold for the South.

Let France send a few steam frigates to the Pacifice station, higher up than Acapulco-to Guayamas--and then the Pacific States, no longer in dread of naval power, would declare their independence. Let France acknowledge the South and do this, and the Monroe dectrine would be checkmated, and no more anxiety be caused with regard to the stability of a Galio-Mexican Empire. Perhaps France is already taking some preliminary steps in the matter, for Mexico'is ordering from her yards three frigates and two corvettes, and is about to create a naval school on the Isle of Carman, on its Pacific coast. Considering what France has been doing, the tone of the Washington Cabinet has been most subdued and humble It is not unlikely that Mr Lincoln and his advisers see lukewarmness in California, and think they is an excellent presiding officer and has occupied Cumming's Point, upon the Northern angle of the have quite enough to occupy their hands with one London Army and Navy Gazette.

> WIL., CHAR. & R. RAILROAD .-- At the annual Nash meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, held at Rockingham, N. C., on the 21st Oct., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-R H Cowan, of Wilmington.

New Hanover 17,582

Northampton 10,653

Pasquotank 7,747

Rockingham 14,219

Perquimans

Rutherford

Sampson

Stanly

Stokes

Surry

Union

Wake

Warren

Watauga

Wayne

Wilkes

Wilson

Yadkin

Yancey

Oct 27.]

Washington

Moore

Onslow

Orange

Person

10,420

7,457

14.905

5,820

9,143

12,691

16,135

8.828

13,307

13,014

16,617

13,812

7,333

9,414

9,881

4.304

10,304

24,334

11,566

12,726

14,266

8,321

10,138

8,510

1211 30

1140 97

2043 87

1238 38

866 86

900 57

676 56

1062 85

1475 30

441 16

1875 66

1026 23

1546 90

1652 93

1512 85

1234 20

1605 62

852 44

1094 35

1148 64

500 33

1197 87

2828 77

624 37

1344 52

571 35

1479 36

1658 38

967 29

1178 51

987 26

100,000 00

1732 67

1514 12

1426 21

2554 85

1547 98

1083 57

2165 84

1125 71

845 70

1328 56

1844 12

551 45

2344 57

1282 79

1933 62

2066 16

1891 96

1542 75

2007 02

1065 55

1367 94

1435 80

625 41

1497 34

3535 96

780 46

1680 65

714 20

1849 21

2072 99

1209 12

1473 15

1236 57

125,000 00

2462 29

225,000 00

Directors-John Dawson, of Wilmington; Joseph Green, of Brunswick; John A McDowell, of Bladen; R S French, of Robeson; W L Steele, of Randolph Richmond; S W Cole, of Anson; S H Walkup of Richmond Union; S W Davis, of Mecklenburg; C C Henderson, of Lincoln; H W Guion, of Lincoln; G Dickson, of Cleaveland; and A G Logan, of Rutherford

R P Atkinson, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

Jas I McCallum, Secretary and Treasurer of Eastern Division. W H Allen, Master of Transportation. ·B S Guion, Engineer and Superintendent Wes-

V A McBee, Treasurer Western Division .-Wilmington Journal. GEN. ROBT. RANSOM .- This gallant officer has been assigned to the command of the troops in

Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee .-

tern Division.

Petersburg Register.

TO THE VOTERS

8th Congressional District of N. C.

By your kind partiality I have the hot or of a seat in the First Congress of the Confederate States. From the time of my election the Confederacy has been engaged in a stupendous war, for the purpose of driving back the ruthless invaders of its soil, and establishing the several Precincts at the time above named. Brownlow, a Lieutenant Colonel, is with his fath-cr. In fact, Brownlow and Maynard have brought titled. Overtures having been repeatedly made by our littled. Overtures having been repeatedly made by our lawing.

Charlotte—W F Phifer, j. p., John Wolf, David Parks.

Norments—W S Norment, j. p., A F Sadier, Samuel with them their families. They surely deem their Government to terminate about the adjustoccupation of East Tennessee permanent. The fe- isting difficulties by negotiation and honorable adjustwhitey. ment, and these overtures having been as often inment, and these overtures having been as often as but dignantly rejected, no alternative remained to us but Potts.

Deweese—E B D Sloan, j. p., Wm Caldwell, Wm G to drive back the invaders and gonquer a peace by force of arms.

while in Congress, therefore, as your representative, Harrisburg—R M Cochran, J. p., S A Stuart, T M Alex. I used every exertion in my power w strengthen and I used every exertion in my power wastrengthed and en-increase the army, to give proper assistance and en-increase the army, to give proper assistance and en-couragement to the Executive, and to prevent, as far as Rea's—Arthur Grier, j. p., T M Black, T W Squires, possible, those disastrous collisions between the civil Providence—Wm Rea, j. p., W P Robinson, J R mations of President Lincoln, in fact that the and the military authorities which are so apt to occur I voted for both Conscription acts, not because I de-

sired to force the Southern citizen from his home and family to the camp and the battle-field, but because I considered them indispensable to the independence of

I voted to raise the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the army, because I believed that they both deserved and needed it. I voted against the Exemption acts, not because I was opposed to all exemptions, but because I considered these acts wrong in principle, dangerous in policy, and unjust in many of their discriminations. I voted for the Funding bill, because I thought it necessary to diminish the volume of the currency, and

the country.

I voted for the Tax-bill of the House, which was rejected by the Senate: but, before the conference bill which is the present tax law, came up for action in the House, I was called away by affliction in my family, say of Rowan, to announce that gentleman as a candiand hence I had no opportunity to vote either for or date to represent this the 8th Congressional District in against that measure.

thereby to give more healthy action to the finances of

In fine, I voted for every measure which I thought bury Watchman. would give strength to our army, vigor to the Govern- | October 19, 1863. ment, and confidence to the country. Should you endorse my course as your representative by a re-election to Congress, I shall be guided by the same principles and policy which my record indicates, and I shall devote my best energies and attention to secure your interests: and, although I desire

peace as ardently as any one, and shall use every onorable means to obtain it, yet I will consent to no adjustment which does not bring with it the independence of the Confederate States, their total separation things unnecessary to mention. from the United States, and all the blessings of liberty to which we are entitled by inheritance and for which

we are now contending. Our cause is just. Our trust is in God. Our destiny, I firmly believe, is to be victorious in this struggle. and to enjoy a career glorious beyond parallel in all past history. Let us prove ourselves worthy of our been in progress for some days past, designed to expecting to secure his assistance in effecting his cause, and worthy of our destiny. Let us but be united in our efforts, and the whole world combined

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Lincolnton, N. C., Sept. 1, 1863

Executive Department of North Carolina, Adjutant General's Office (Militia,) RALEIGH, Oct. 17, 1863. General Orders No. 19]

The Militia Officers in each county where the Guard for Home Defence has been or may hereafter be fully organized, will turn over to the commander of the latter all arms. accoutrements and ammunition in their possession belonging to the State, taking receipts for the same. By order of Gov. Vance:

> R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

ELECTION NOTICE

An Election will be opened and held at the several An Election will be deckleabung county on the first I respectfully announce myself to you as a candidate Wednesday in November next, (4th day) for a member to represent the 8th Congressional District in to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Confederate Congress.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION

The following gentlemen will hold the election at

Hill's-B H Garrison, j. p., B F McWhorter, D F Dizon

Steel Creek-J M Potts, j. p., J S Neely, Alex Grier. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff. The number of votes given must be written in words not in figures and the scrolls containing the number of votes, sealed up, must be returned to me before 4 o'clock the next day.

October 5, 1863 5t

R. M. W., Sheriff. SALT! SALT!!

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863. Sufficient Salt having been obtained, I will in future give THREE pounds of SALT for ONE of BACON. E. M. LOWE. Oct. 27, 1863

Maj. & C. 8 Another Candidate in the Field. We are authorized, by the friends of Dr. J. G. Ram-

the next Congress of the Confederate States .- Salis. Administrator's Sale. I will sell, on Friday the 13th of November, at the

ate residence of Harbert Stowe, deceased, 11 miles southwest from Charlotte, three head of Horses, three

head of Cattle, a good road Wagon, all the Household

and Kitchen Furniture, about 400 bushels of Corn. a

lot of Cotton, Fodder, Farming Tools and many other Also, will be rented for 12 months, the Buildings and Land. Terms made known on day of sale. Those having claims against the estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or

this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. H. D. STOWE, Adm'r.

TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the Assors of Gaston cour collect the Confederate Taxes due the 1st of October. also the Assessors will attend and assess the tax in kind-at the following times and places, to wit: Stowe's Factory, November 2d and 3d

Stowe & Factory,	Novembe	r 2d nud 3d.
Clemmer's	44	5th
Edward's	66	6th and 7th
Moses Cloniger's	44	9th and 10th
Baker's	66	11th and 12th
Cherryville	**	13th and 14th
Dallas	44	16th and 17th
Deck's	- 16	20th and 21st
Ferguson's	**	23d and 24th
Rice's old field	8.6	25th and 26th
Smith's	11.00	27th and 28th.
	J. H. WI	HITE, Tax Collect
		IN, Assessor.
October 20, 1863	5	t

Schools. Common

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, RALRIGH, October 2, 1863. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of sald Fund, have directed he following tabular statement to be published, showing the Fall distribution of each County, and the sum total during the year. The amount of said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, upon application to

The Cou	unties of (Cla	y, Mit	chell	and Tr	ansy	lvar	nia wil	ll re	ceive their share from the Counties out of which ZEBULON B. VANCE, President ex-officio.
	BATTLE, J				to the B	oard.				
Counties.	Fed. Pop.	8	Spring	Dis.	Fall	Dis.		Total .	Dis	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb and Blind. \$ ets.
Alamance	10,475		\$1217	68	\$152	2 10		\$2739	78	
Alexander	5,778	-		68	100	9 60		1511		
Anson	10,884		1265			1 56		2846		
Alleghany -				58		9 49			05	
Ashe	7,800			74		3 42		2040		
Beaufort	12,428		1444	100000		5 94		3250		
Bertie	11,036		1282		2000	3 64		2886		1
Bladen	9,864		1146			3 34		2580		David J. Watson, Eliza J. C. Watson and A
Brunswick	6,954.		808			0 47		1818		I had Jos watson door and drines
Buncombe	11,882		1381			6 57		3107		
Burke	8,288		963		120			2167		The state of the s
Cabarrus	9,330		1084	1	2.232	5 74				Maggie Bromley, blind. 75 00
Caldwell	7,064		821			6 46	[4]	1847		
Camden	4,492		522			2 74		1174		20 20 20
Carteret	7,398		860			5 01				Sarah W. Bushall, blind, 75 00
Caswell	12,473		1449	10000	1000000	2 44				Minerva A. Walker, deaf and dumb, 75 00
Catawba	10,064		1169	A1355	- Process	2 39		2632	30	Caswell M. Cobb, leaf and dumb, 75 00
Chatham	16,607		1930		2413			4343	67	Wm. C. Abernathy deaf and dumb
Cherokee	8,958		1041			69		2543		
Chowan	5,357		622		1 4 4	42		1401	4.2	
Cleaveland	11,495		1336	200		30		3006	56	
Columbus	7,612		884		. 110	10		1990	98	
Craven	13,797		1603	87	200	4 84	1	3608	71	G.W. Hartie, blind, Jno. McCorquadale) ans no
Cumberland	the state of the s		1631	76	203	9 70		3671	46	and Mary McCorquadale, deaf & dumb, 1 225
Currituck	6,406		744	68	93	85		1675	53	James Swing, blind, 75 00
Davidson	15,371		1786	-84	223	3 55				Enoch Orrell, blind, 75 00
Davie	7,537		876	16	109	5 20		1971	36	(Nancy J. Blanchard, Ellen Johnson, 1 150 00
Duplin	12,936		1503	78	187	9 72		3383	50	deaf and dumb,
Edgecombe -	13,333		1549	93	193	7 41		3487	34	John W. C. Luper, deaf and dumb, 75 00
Forsyth	11,985		1393	23	174	54		3134		
Franklin	11,278		1311	04	163	80		2949		
Gaston	8,431		980	08	122	10		2205	18	Jonas M. Cortnen, blind, 75 00
Gates	6,883		800	13	1000	16		1800	29	
Granville	18,962		2204	28	275	36		4959	64	
Greene	6,346		737	71	923	14		1659		
Guilford	18,606		2162		The second secon	64		4866		
Halifax	15,301		1778			3 37				George L. Jones, blind, 75 00
Harnett .	7,005		814	32		90				Wm. Holt, James Holt, deaf and dumb, 150 00
Haywood	5,676		659	32		1 77		1484		
Henderson	9,895		1150	27		84	.4	2588		the state of the s
Heriford	7,726	'n.	898		1122			2020		
Hyde	6,617		769		The second secon	51		1730		ě
Iredell.	13.676	*	1589			26		3577	PASABIN	The state of the s
Jackson	5,416		629			00		1416		
Johnston	13,690		1591		1989			3580		
Jones	4,365	100	507			27	-145	1141		
Lenoir	8,158		948		1188			2133		
Lincoln	7,349		854		1067			1922		
Macon	5,796		673		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	09		1515		*
Madison	5,823	-	676			14	7	1523		(Inner teller West William to the
Martin	8,468		984		1230			.2214		Jasper Jamison, Mary M. Nichols, denf) 150 00
McDowell	6,598		767			75		1725		and dumb. Christopher Seevers, deal and dumb. 75 00
Meckleuburg			1715		2144			3860	80	Christopher Seevers, deal and dumb, 75 00
Monigomery	6,920		804		1005	10		1809	42	Control State Control Control Control

2725 42 2567 18 Isabella Pegram, Z A Pegram, deaf & dumb, 150 00 4598 72 2786 36 1950 43 3898 51 2026 28 1522 26 James C. Lane, deaf and dumb, 75 00 2391 41 Cornelius W. Willburn, blind, 75 00 3319 42 992 51 4220 23 John H Belton, Benjamin Belton, deaf \ 150 00 2309 02

3480 52 3719 09 John B. Watson, blind. 3493 91 2776 95 150 00 3612 64 M. A. Hall, Lizzie Hall, blind, 1917 99

2584 44 George Harris, NJ Hill, deaf and dumb, 1125 74 2695 21 6364 73 { N. J. Dupree, J. Simpson, blind, Geo B \ 300 M

1464 83 | Harward, R Clements, deaf and dumb, 3025 17 Joseph J. Reid, blind, 1285 55

3328 57 | JL Sumerlin, SW Sumerlin, N B Sum- 1300 00 3731 37 L erlin, H Sumerlin, deaf and dumb, 225 00 2176 41 S A Owens, M Owens, Betsey Owens, blind, 225 00

2225 85