

Western Democrat CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, November 10, 1863.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

On Wednesday last an election was held in this State for ten Representatives to the Confederate Congress.

We judge from the returns and reports received that the following persons have been elected: W N H Smith, Bridgers, Leach, Fuller, Turner, Gilmer, Christian, Lander, Gaitner and Logan. Messrs Leach, Turner, Christian and Logan belong to the so-called Conservative party—Messrs Smith, Bridgers, Fuller, Gilmer, Lander and Gaitner do not belong to that party.

The contest in the third District, between Leach and McRae, is very close, and it may be that McRae is elected. If so, there will be but three "conservative" party men in the delegation.

Below we give the vote as far as ascertained:

Table with 4 columns: First District, candidates (Smith, Warren, Henry, Starke), Army vote (122, 60, 3, 268)

Table with 3 columns: Second District, candidates (Bridgers, Yellowly), Army vote (47, 173)

Table with 4 columns: Third District, candidates (Leach, McRae, Devane, Paison), Army vote (204, 322, 14, 24)

Table with 4 columns: Fourth District, candidates (Fuller, Strange, Meares), Army vote (684, 379, 92)

New Haussner goes for Strange, and Cumberland for Fuller.

Table with 3 columns: Fifth District, candidates (Turner, Arrington), Army vote (937, 319)

Table with 3 columns: Sixth District, candidates (Gilmer, Brown), Army vote (232, 140)

Table with 3 columns: Seventh District, candidates (Christian, Ashe), Army vote (561, 320)

It is said that Moore and Chatham have gone for Christian by large majorities.

Table with 4 columns: Eighth District, candidates (Lander, Ramsey, Stancill), Army vote (707, 205)

According to the above vote, Lander has 161 majority in the District. The vote of the counties is official except that of Cleveland. The army vote from Gaston, Union and Mecklenburg is also official as far as heard from—two companies from Mecklenburg and two or three from Union and Gaston are yet to be heard from, besides the army vote of Catawba, Catawba, Cleveland, Lincoln and Rowan in part. The indications are that Lander is elected, though it will take the official vote to decide fully.

The person who sends us the vote of Catawba, says that the army vote will reduce Ramsey's majority in that county one-half.

Table with 3 columns: Ninth District, candidates (Gaitner, Smith), Army vote (40, 186)

Table with 3 columns: Tenth District, candidates (Logan, Hyman, Erwin), Army vote (400, 00, 00)

The army vote given in each District is incomplete.

COMPARING THE VOTE.—We have heard some inquiry made as to the time the Sheriffs of the several counties composing the different Congressional Districts were required to meet to compare the vote for members of Congress. The law provides that the Sheriffs shall meet on the next Wednesday after the election at the following places:

- 1st District—At Plymouth. 2d District—At Greenville. 3d District—At Warsaw. 4th District—At Lumberton. 5th District—At Franklinton. 6th District—At Greensborough. 7th District—At Troy. 8th District—At Charlotte. 9th District—At Wilkesborough. 10th District—At Asheville.

The vote for a Senator for Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba as far as known is as follows: Catawba—John Fiske 197, Dr S X Johnston 131. Gaston, at Dallas, Boke to Johnston 53, Linberger 97. Lincoln and part of Gaston to hear from. [We think Boke was the only candidate announced previous to the election.] Harris of Rutherford, has been elected Senator for Polk, Rutherford and Cleveland.

We tender our thanks to Mr J. F. Pegram of Dallas, and Mr M. E. Lawrence of Newton, for their prompt attention in sending us election returns. If some one in each of the other counties in this District had promptly sent returns to us or to the other office in this place, the result could now be placed beyond a doubt. The vote everywhere is small, and the people generally appear to have taken but little interest in the contest.

The North Carolina Legislature re-assembles on the fourth Monday of this month—the 23d day.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

Louisiana papers suggest the name of Gen. Polk as a candidate for Governor of that State.

There are indications that the enemy will make another raid into the Eastern portion of this State at an early day.

SHINPLASTERS.—It would be a great relief to the currency if individuals, corporations, cities, towns and counties were prohibited from issuing paper representing money. When our Legislature meets we hope measures will be adopted not only prohibiting such issues, but discrediting the further circulation of such stuff in this State. There is a large amount of these shinplasters in circulation, and many of them are utterly worthless and were issued in violation of or without authority of law. We advise the people to refuse to receive all notes of all descriptions unless issued by the Confederate or State Governments, or by the regularly chartered Banks of the country.

The Legislature of Virginia, at its late session, passed a law on this subject, prohibiting the issue of small notes by counties, cities and corporations in that State. It is important that the Legislature of North Carolina take action on the matter, or we shall soon be flooded with paper from other States.

REVIVALS.—A revival of religion has been progressing in the Methodist and Baptist Churches in this place for the past two or three weeks. To the Methodist Church there have been added 42 white members and about 18 colored. To the Baptist Church 23 whites and 2 colored.

Regular services have also been held in the Presbyterian Church during the past ten days—the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Columbia, and others, preaching to large and serious congregations.

We are informed that over two thousand members have been added to the Methodist Church within the last 6 months in the District under the control of the Rev. Mr. Franks, P. E., composed of the counties of Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, &c.

Bea Butler has been put in command of the Yankee troops in Eastern North Carolina. Instead of being disposed to give us an "honorable peace," the Lincoln Government is sending its worst villains and tools into this State to destroy the people and their property.

A farmer told us the other day that some few persons here in town were offering five and six dollars per bushel for corn, and suggested that such persons were not only injuring the town people and all who were compelled to buy, but were spoiling the farmers and inciting them to hold their produce for higher prices. The man who spoke to us about this matter certainly has a conscience, and believes in future rewards and punishments. He said he had corn to sell, but he never thought of asking \$5 for it, and did not like to hear of such offers, for he knew that many people were not able to pay it.

Those who offer as well as those who charge exorbitant prices are doing much to ruin the cause of the South and enslave her people. Nothing but a merciful Providence can save us all from ruin and disgrace unless there is a great change in the conduct of a large portion of the people at home.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.—The Chief Conquering Quartermaster at Richmond publishes the following plan for keeping Sweet Potatoes during the winter:

SEPT. 15, 1863.—Those most successful in keeping in sweet potatoes during the winter, in Hanover County, Va., adopt this:

In a high, dry spot, excavate a hole of convenient size and shape to the depth of four or five feet. Put in a layer of pine tags, say three inches thick, the sides also should be lined with the same as the potatoes are put in. After the hole is filled to within one foot of the surface, and a shelter to keep off the rain erected, the potatoes are allowed to remain untouched for about a week, to undergo what is called the sweat. Then pine tags are thrown into the hole even with the surface, and planks laid over. It is of the greatest importance that no water should run in upon the potatoes, and they should not be moved or touched until taken out for use. Pine tags the best conductor are universally used in Hanover. The usual country shelter is made of top fodder and corn stalks. Before the potatoes are put in the hole, each one should be rubbed with the hand, taking off all dirt and roots. The potatoes should not be washed or bruised in any manner.

PLAIN TALK.—Gen. Magruder recently made a speech in Louisiana in which he said:

"There have been demagogues who have harangued you about this being the rich man's war and the poor man's fight. The man who says so is a scoundrel! I use the term understandingly and in its broadest significance. He is a scoundrel, and your worst enemy. You are fighting for yourselves, to preserve yourselves from slavery the most hateful of all conceivable. The object of the Yankees is to enslave this people, and place the white man beneath the negro in the social scale. Better far would be our slavery to the English, for they are noble and brave; better slavery to the French, for they are gallant and chivalrous; aye, even better to our own negroes, for they at least know what labor is, and would have some compassion as task-masters. Soldiers, regard the man that talks to you of rich and poor men, as your bitterest enemy. When next such a man comes among you, hang him to the highest tree, and I will stand by you."

Ex-President Buchanan is now in London, on a visit. Hope he will stay there.

The New York Herald states that the small-pox has broken out among the Confederate prisoners in Fort Delaware.

Table with 3 columns: MECKLENBURG COUNTY—Official, candidates (Lander, Ramsey), Army vote (707, 205)

Capt. Dixon's company 46 3, Capt. Davis " 27 29, Capt. Alexander " 5 15, Capt. Kerr's " 31 13, Capt. Witherspoon's " 18 15, Capt. White's " 17 00, Capt. Robinson's " 13 7, Capt. McLeod's " 27 00, Capt. Stitt's " 18 38, Capt. Waring's " 12 3, Capt. Hand's " 32 13, Capt. Graham's Battery 25 25, Raleigh Hospital 1 7, Companies from adjoining counties 9 7, Lander's majority in county and army 583.

Stancill received 1 vote in this county and 8 in the above mentioned companies.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT. THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

CULPEPER COUNTY, VA., Oct. 30, 1863. MR. EDITOR: On the 9th instant Gen. Lee advanced against the army of Gen. Meade. The latter retreated, pursued was made but without success, until the Yankee forces reached the fortifications around Centerville. It did not suit the purposes of Gen. Lee to attack that strong position. Why the Yankee General was thus allowed to escape is not certainly known. The better opinion is, that Lee did not design to bring on a general engagement. He knew that the Yankee army was no longer fit for fighting, and that a moral victory was more sure to be obtained than one achieved on the battle field, at the sacrifice of life and blood. In this he was not mistaken. The demoralization of Meade's army was very great; and but for the unfortunate attack at Bristow Station, he would have returned to Washington ruined and disgraced. I have exerted myself to get the particulars of this affair, but have been unable to ascertain to whom the blame attaches. It is only known that we lost five pieces of artillery and several hundred in killed, wounded and captured, including Gen. Cook and Kirkland, both wounded. This was the only serious infantry fight during the retreat. The engagement near Auburn with Rodde's Division was very brief and a complete success on our part.

I turn now to the operations of the cavalry, for the most brilliant and successful Stuart has yet had. I must necessarily be brief, and confine myself chiefly to the commands in which your readers are more especially interested. On the morning of the 10th the ball opened by Hampton's Division, commanded by Stuart in person, driving in the enemy's pickets on the left. They soon came upon the infantry supports of the Yankee cavalry. Detachments from each command were dismounted and skirmished. They charged the Yankees, killed and wounded many and captured 150 prisoners, with the loss of only one killed on our side, a private in the Cobb Legion. This was done chiefly by Gordon's Brigade, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th N. C. Cavalry. Companies C and F of the 1st, from Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, commanded by Lieut. Morrow and Ford, acted most gallantly and secured many of the prisoners. We continued to drive the enemy with great rapidity in the direction of Culpeper C. H. During the retreat the 2d N. C. charged the enemy's cavalry on the pike leading to the C. H., but owing to some false alarm about an ambuscade, failed to break them, when the 4th N. C. was ordered up and the enemy driven off. Here it was the 1st N. C. that was severely wounded, and in the foot, and his command devolved upon Capt. Mitchell. Here, too, fell Lieut. Benton of the 4th, Lieut. Baker of the 2d, and Lieut. Morehead of the 5th, the last mortally wounded.

In the meantime Fitz Lee's Division had driven the enemy on the right, and all converged on the battle ground of Brandy Station, where another fight ensued, in which we again captured many of the prisoners. This was a most bloody fight, in which parts of all commands were engaged, but the Virginians bore the brunt of it, and lost heavily, especially in officers. Stuart, having thus got the enemy in full retreat, bore to the left and front with his whole command, leaving only Gen. Young's Brigade (55 Co. and Ga.) to watch the rear. The 1st N. C. was severely surprised a Yankee regiment of cavalry and captured 350 prisoners. At Warrenton, Gordon's Brigade and two Virginia regiments under the command of Col. Funston marched to the right by Auburn with the purpose, it is said, of making a night attack upon the enemy's trains, near Catlett's Station. After we had passed Auburn and were quietly feeding our horses, near Catlett's, an alarm was heard firing in our rear and discovered, too late for escape, that Meade had divided his column near Warrenton Junction and was marching a very heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry via Auburn to intercept his main column again at or near Bristow. They had driven off the Virginia Brigade of Gen. Lomax, left to guard the road in our rear, and were marching rapidly in our rear. Here were the N. C. Brigade and two Virginia Regiments, completely surrounded by the whole Yankee army, their flanks protected by not less than 12 or 15,000 cavalry! Gen. Stuart admitted himself "caught." His first idea was to make a forced march and head the enemy's converging column. But he had with him some 25 pieces of guns and an ordnance train, and with those he could not hope to escape, and he would never consent to abandon such trophies. Gen. Gordon proposed, with the 1st N. C. to cut the enemy's column; but still the artillery would run the risk of capture. In this dilemma Stuart rebuffed himself that possibly the enemy did not know our "fix," or mistook our strength. Night was passing rapidly and it was not long before he concluded to try his chance, if the Yankees will let us alone, said he, "I shall certainly not disturb them to-night." He mounted his guns on a high eminence to our front, commanding the road the enemy were marching on. The men were all dismounted and led their horses into a deep ravine immediately behind the artillery. A long line of skirmishers followed us to the front, every road was watched and every possible approach continually guarded. The order was, "every man to his post; no fires and no sleep to-night." Soon it was whispered round that Stuart said, "all is well." He had captured a Yankee dispatch from the upper to the lower column, saying, "we have driven Lomax from Auburn—the way is clear. Job Stuart has sent me word that he has taken the main body of Gen. S. had sent three couriers by different routes to Gen. Lee, to make their way through as best they could. General Lee refused to believe the first. "Meade would never dare to divide his column, nor could Gen. Stuart be thus caught." The second dispelled all his doubts. In this situation, hungry, cold, anxious and tired, he spent that never-to-be-forgotten night, listening to the ceaseless roar of the artillery wagons, the tramp of cavalry, the commands of officers and the curses and outcries of teamsters and others. At last dawn, white with frost, broke upon us; but with it no relief. The enemy's column had not yet all passed, and we now learned that Sikes' corps of veterans was immediately in our front. Our guns were moved from the crest of the hill to the view of the Yankees, all existing relief from Gen. Lee. A long and anxious hour passed. At last, with the rise of the sun, came the roar of cannon on the enemy's flank. In an instant our guns were run back to their position, every man was in his saddle; the skirmishers were ordered to advance and open fire. The Yankees, quick as ourselves, replied, and in one minute the whole heavens seemed to fall with the roar of arms and artillery. But our scattered skirmishers were soon driven back before the advancing lines of the enemy's infantry. The very fields were darkened with them, and they were fast gaining the rear of our battery and our only road of retreat. Just then General Gordon called for the 1st N. C., and took us at the gallop to the top of a little hill, and pointing to the field below, ordered us to "charge those fellows!" In we went with the fury of demons. The front line of the enemy all gave way, they threw down their muskets and surrendered by scores. "But in an instant the rear lines rallied and opened upon our column such a terrific fire that Gen. G. ordered it to "right about," thus releasing the prisoners who had surrendered, except a dozen or so of men, who were carried out. Maj. Barringer, Capt. Addington, Co. G, Lieut. Anthony, Co. B, and Lieut. Mathias, of Co. B, with a few more not hearing the order, went clear through their lines. During these precious moments, Gen. Stuart limbered up his guns, recalled his skirmishers and all made their escape to the rear, when the 1st N. C. again rallied and from whence the whole command cautiously felt their way around the column of Sikes, now actively engaged with our friends on his left flank, bringing with us about 100 Yankee stragglers.

Our great loss in this action was Lt Col Ruffin, who fell mortally wounded, at the head of the regiment, and was captured. Privates Spriggs, Co G, and Person of Co E, were killed. Gen Gordon, Maj Barringer and Privates Carver, Co G, Edwards, of Co E, Turner of Co A, and Bell Co F, were wounded. The slightly wounded, Maj B, continued in the field and took the command. Lieut Arnold of Co A and Privates Burnett, Hughes and Slagel were captured. Several were also wounded in the 5th, acting as skirmishers, and Private Andrews of Capt Erwin's company killed.

We next made our way to Manassas, where we engaged the enemy's skirmishers and drove them in upon their column, with the loss of only one on our side. Private Cunningham of Co E, 1st N. C., mortally wounded and since dead. Stuart now left Fitz Lee to watch the enemy around Manassas, while he with the other division made a night march, swept round on our left rear and got into their rear behind Centerville. The attack was made here chiefly by Gen Young's Brigade, I have never been able to learn the result or casualties. During these operations our army quietly fell back, without the loss of a man or a dollar's worth of property. On the 19th, Stuart and Fitz Lee both fell back, the former via Gainesville, and the latter via Bristow. Kilpatrick undertook to pursue Stuart. We had a fair start; but, contrary to all expectation, the latter halted his command at Backland, on the south side of Broad Run, and engaged the enemy's attention several hours. Here the 1st N. C. lost two wounded, Privates N T Blackwelder of Co E, and Merritt of Co I.

Suddenly Stuart retreats and moves slowly up the pike towards Warrenton. After giving some six miles, the roar of artillery is heard far in our rear, when they turn and flee for their lives. Down the pike we go; horse after horse tumbles to the ground; Yankee after Yankee falls and welters in his blood. Still the cry is "forward! my brave fellows! Fitz Lee is in their rear!" Hill after hill is passed, the fleeing column, ever and anon, wheeling upon us only to discharge their pieces and then running away. Five miles is made in almost no more than thirty minutes. They near the ford of Broad Run and find that Fitz Lee is there, sure enough! There is no alternative but to take to the woods. They make for the Run and find upon its banks their last supports engaged in a death struggle for the safety of their trains, now too closely pursued. The 1st and 2d are again rallied, and the cry is heard, "Remember North Carolina." At this the teamsters cut loose their mules and headed themselves to flight. Panic-stricken, horror-stricken, and thinking only of the mean-born devils from the peaceful State of North Carolina, the whole of Kilpatrick's command turn upon their heels and fly for safety. The chase is still kept up until night closed upon us near Gainesville, the starting point of the morning. The fruits of this victory consisted of a dozen wagons and ambulances, many horses and mules, and 240 prisoners. Our loss was two killed, Lieut. Gray of Co I, 1st N. C. and Private Green of the 7th Va., and four or five slightly wounded.

The two following days we returned to camp, unmolested by the Yankees, and are now resting.

GOV. WATTS OF ALABAMA.—The Governor elect of Alabama, in a speech lately delivered in that State, gives very hopeful views of the future prospects of our struggle. Having lately served as Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Davis, he has enjoyed favorable opportunities of knowing the real condition of affairs, and the men to whom the management of our Government has been committed. Although, in the classification of parties under the old Government, a political opponent of President Davis, he pays a high tribute to the virtues and abilities of the President, appreciating them even more highly than when he entered his Cabinet. Mr. Watts refers also particularly to the naval branch of the service, and thinks we shall ere long have a fleet which will play an important part in the deliverance of the country. In regard to the subject of reconstruction, on which some had presumed to question his soundness, he said he should be almost ashamed to own himself an Alabamian if he could believe there was a man in the State who would agree to the reconstruction of the old Union. Every month of the war has alienated them more and more from a race capable of such crimes and atrocities, until now there is not a nation of Europe which we would not sooner be annexed to than the Yankee despotism.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The Atlantic telegraph cable is certainly to be tried again. It appears that the indefatigable Mr Cyrus Field has just come over from England to New York, bringing a specimen of the new cable manufactured by Messrs Glass, Elliott & Co., and Yankees are largely taking stock. In other words, that stupid and blinded people is actually subscribing money to forge a chain for its own limbs. As before, the location selected for the cable places both ends of it on British ground, and therefore absolutely under British control. It signifies little what may be the constitution and by-laws of the company, as to keeping it entirely "neutral," and equally accessible to the two nations. All that kind of arrangement is good only for peace times; let war break out between England and the Yankees, and the Atlantic cable will be about as neutral as the Royal Artillery and the Channel Fleet and the Horse Guards.

SPECULATION, ETC.—A soldier writing from Fort Caswell begs the speculator, if he must speculate, to speculate upon something else than the food necessary to sustain the soldiers' families. He asks how these families are to buy corn at \$6 or \$8 a bushel, or bacon at \$3 a pound. How far will the soldier's pay go even towards assisting his family at that rate? He says it would be no use for Congress to increase the soldier's pay, for if it was raised to \$300 a month, the speculator would side the pile and get it all for a bushel of corn. His remedy for extortion and speculation is, that Congress shall pass a law that every man shall go into the army who sells a bushel of corn for more than a dollar, or a pound of bacon for more than ten cents. That of course would be impracticable, and while the price of everything else runs wild, would be unjust, still a move somewhat in that direction might not be wholly amiss. It is a mistake under which most people innocently labor, to suppose that while they speculate upon something that is not a necessary of life, they are doing no harm; thus it is that people think that speculating in tobacco or whiskey is perfectly unobjectionable. It may be comparatively so, but as certain as supposed values balance each other, so certainly will speculation in one class of articles tend to enhance the price of all. Let tobacco and bacon be the same price per lb., and let speculation run tobacco up to three times its original price, and you will see that, without any visible effort, or any visible attention having been directed to it, bacon will have gone up in about the same proportion.—Wilmington Journal.

The total vote of Ohio is 435,427. Brough's majority over Vallandigham is 1,572.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Last week the Federals evacuated the Warm Springs, falling back a few miles beyond the State line. Two hundred of our cavalry crossed the mountain and went within 10 miles of Greenville, but in returning the Yankee cavalry made a dash upon their rear, capturing three men and two wagons. Gen. Vance's headquarters are at Marshall. His Excellency Governor Vance arrived here on Friday evening, and on Sunday went down to the headquarters of the General, to satisfy himself fully as to the "situation."

The latest information from the front, is to the effect that our forces under Capt. Boue were again in possession of the Springs, at 11 o'clock on Monday night. Captain B. remained after the cavalry left, and saved all the wagons.—Asheville News, Nov. 5th.

FROM VIRGINIA.

If we are correctly informed, there is no material change in the position of affairs in Northern Virginia, notwithstanding the report which obtained circulation yesterday that both armies were moving towards Fredericksburg.

It would seem that the enemy are busy in reconstructing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, but we think that this is no indication of an early advance upon their part.

On Wednesday last the Yankees captured one of our commissioned officers and five privates, who were on picket, and who had ventured too far beyond the regular lines.—Richmond Dispatch of Saturday.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Yankees have now kept up the siege for four months, and they appear to be as far from getting possession of Charleston as ever. They can't even get Fort Sumter, although they have battered down its walls. All honor to our heroic soldiery around Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 7.—The enemy's fire was very slow to-day and mostly from one monitor and two land batteries. Fort Moultrie and Batteries Marion, Moultrie and Skimins opened a brisk fire on the enemy, doing some excellent shooting and frequently driving the Yankees from their guns. The number of shots fired by the enemy in the last twenty-four hours was 357. Privates H. Well, Jones and Yant, of the 28th Georgia, were killed and several privates slightly wounded on Friday. No casualties to report to-day. The firing continues slow. The number of vessels inside the bar is twenty-eight, including the Louisiana and four monitors.

FROM THE WEST.

ATLANTA, Nov 7.—Advice from the front affords nothing important or interesting. The enemy are slowly shelling Lookout mountain.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE SHIP.

The schooner Alice Webb, from New York to Beaufort, N. C., loaded with provisions and furniture, ran into Swansboro, N. C., last week, and was taken possession of by our troops at that place. The Yankee captain mistook Swansboro for Beaufort. The prisoners, consisting of the crew and two passengers, were sent to Wilmington.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

President Davis arrived at Goldsboro, N. C., on Saturday last, on his return to Richmond. He was enthusiastically received by the citizens and soldiers, and being called for, made a few remarks from the platform of the car. He said that North Carolina had done her duty nobly from the battle of Bethel to Chickamauga, and would do her duty in the future, and that the grumblers who sat around their firesides, finding fault with the soldiers, thus dampening their ardor, would be remembered hereafter. He closed his remarks amidst loud cheering, expressing the hope that peace and Providence would soon smile upon us, a free and independent people. The train moved off amidst deafening and prolonged cheers. The President seemed in the enjoyment of good health, his fatiguing tour notwithstanding.

ARREST OF A SPY.—A man on whom suspicion had fallen, was yesterday arrested at Branchville as a spy. From papers in his pocket it was discovered that he was an officer in the service of the United States.—Upon being arrested, he is said to have evinced much alarm.—Charlotte Mercury, 7th.

Gen. Lee's official report of late operations in Virginia, the pursuit of Meade's army, &c., states that 2,436 Yankees were captured, and the enemy driven to the defenses around Washington city and Alexandria.

THE PROSPECT.—A letter from Chatham county, published in the Fayetteville Observer, says:

"It is confidently believed that there is more success in North Carolina now than ever was at any time before, and of better quality. Nearly every county from 200 to 2000 gallons, and some much more. The quality is very greatly improved, as the machinery for manufacturing is better understood. The corn crop is being gathered, and is yielding finely, I believe; the impression is that we shall have fully an average crop. It is generally believed that there is more wheat in the country than has been for several years at this time of the year." Another letter from Richmond county says: "We have a fine time for saving the crops. Corn will be plentiful in this county; the wheat will never better, and large crops will be sown this fall; the weather is fine for sowing except a little too dry." This would afford a very good prospect if farmers were only willing to sell to those who are compelled to buy or starve.

TO BE SCATTERED.—We understand that the fourteen thousand Yankee prisoners now at Richmond are to be scattered about in various parts of the State. Danville, is to be honored with 3,000, Lynchburg 2,000, and so on.

WHEELER'S COMMAND.—A private letter from Bragg's army, in the Augusta Constitutionalist, says: "Gen. Bragg has by special order placed the entire cavalry of this army under Gen. Wheeler. This gives him a command of 35,000 cavalry—the largest number of dragoons any General the world ever saw has had command of."

MARRIED.

In Ireland county, on the 28th inst., Mr. U. M. Pleas of Iowa county, to Miss Harriet L., youngest daughter of Michael Stirewalt of Ireland.

DIED.

In this county, on the 6th instant, of laryngitis, after an illness of six days, Laura Jane, daughter of S. Watson and Jane P. Reid, aged two years, one month and fourteen days.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.

We will attend at the following times and places in Mecklenburg county, for the purpose of assessing and making estimates of the Tax in Kind, which consists of the following articles, to-wit: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, cured Gray and Fodder, Sugar, Molasses made of cane (not of Sorghum), Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Peas, Beans, and Ground Feed.

We will also receive estimates, at the same time, of all Cattle and Horses fed or owned by any person, and also all Horses and Mules not used in cultivation—upon the value of all such a tax of 1 per cent is levied.

Providence, Monday November 30th. Shavers Fork, Tuesday December 1st. Steel Creek, Wednesday " 2d. Berryhill's, Thursday " 3d. Paw Creek, Friday " 4th. Long Creek, Monday " 5th. Lemly's, Tuesday " 7th. Dewees, Wednesday " 9th. Mallard Creek, Thursday " 10th. Harrisburg, Friday " 11th. Crab Orchard, Monday " 14th. Clear Creek, Tuesday " 15th. Morning Star, Wednesday " 16th. Charlotte every Saturday in December.

All are requested to meet us at the above places punctually, with a list of their articles, so as not to consume time. J. W. MORRIS, Assessor.

I will attend at the above times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax on neat cattle, &c. Nov. 10, 1863, at D. G. MAXWELL, Collector.

NOTICE. As depositions have been repeatedly committed on my premises, I hereby forewarn all persons against hunting on my lands, with or without dogs. The law will be enforced against those offending. Nov. 10, 1863. 1m-pd R. H. LAFFERTY.

NOTICE. I will exchange Salt for Pork, giving two pounds of good dry Salt for one pound of unsalted Pork. Apply to ROBT. F. DAVIDSON, Charlotte, Nov. 10, 1863. 3t-pd.

NEGRO SALE. There will be sold at the Court House in Dallas, Gaston county, N. C., on Tuesday the 17th instant, a likely Boy, about fourteen years old. ELIZABETH A. THOMPSON, Nov. 10, 1863. It

MACHINERY FOR SALE. I will sell at auction in Charlotte, on Saturday the 14th of November, the following Machinery, viz: six-horse Steam Engine, 1 Wood Planer (Daniel's), 1 Moulding and Stave Machine, (O B Rogers) with full set of Knives, 1 Turning Lathe (Wood), 1 Crozing Machine, 1 Iron Splitter, 1 Hoop Shaver, 1 Stave Joister, 2 Circular Saws, Being all Shafing. The above may be treated for privately until the day of sale. Nov. 10, 1863, JOHN WILKES.

State of North Carolina—Union County. In Equity—To Fall Term, 1864. Jackson H Perry and Mary M., his wife, Wm J McBride, John D McBride and David Barringer, against James Collins and his wife Rebecca, Wm McCullough and wife Susanah, and William Barringer.

Petition for Sale of Land for Partition. In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, so that process cannot be personally served upon them; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Democrat, commanding them and each of them to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, Thomas D. Winchester, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Monroe, this 6th day of November, 1863. T. D. WINCHESTER, C. M. E. (adv. \$5)

\$100 REWARD. Ranaway from the line of the Charlotte & S. C. R.R. on the night of the 28th October, one boy named Lewis, recently bought in Richmond and raised in Warren county, N. C. He is black, with full head of hair, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, aged about 28 years, and had on when he left light pants, black coat and straw hat.

Also, on the night of the 26th Oct., seven boys, viz: Philip, George, Albert, William, James, John and Isaac, all raised in Virginia, and lately purchased at Richmond. Philip is about 5 feet 6 inches high, black, and 40 years old; George is about 5 feet 7 inches high, black, and 22 years old; Albert is about 5 feet 9 inches high, copper color, and 21 years old; William, description not recollected; James is about 5 feet 6 inches high, black, and 29 years old; John, description not recollected; Isaac is about 5 feet 9 inches high, yellow, and 22 years old. The above reward will be paid for them, or \$20 for each one of them delivered to any Agent on the line of the Road. W. M. JOHNSON, President. Nov. 3, 1863. It

TO CAPITALISTS. Will be sold at Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, the 23d November, 1863, valuable Real Estate, as follows: The well known Mansion House, containing forty Rooms. Also, two fine brick Stores, one hundred and twenty feet long, each. Also, three cellar Stores, now occupied by W. P. Moore, Wm. Weston & Orr, Fisher & Burroughs, and others. Also, two brick Stores, three stories high, with a good Dwelling House above, containing eight large rooms, adjoining the State Bank, now occupied by H. B. Williams & Co. Southern Express Company, 7 7 Butt and others. Also, a handsome Private Residence, containing ten rooms, with one and a half acres of land, and a beautiful garden, in a pleasant part of the city. Possession can be had forthwith. \$5000. The said property being in the most desirable business part of the town, and in the interior of the Southern Confederacy, with numerous railroads connecting, and with the amount of business now doing in this city and neighborhood, offers the best investment to purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase by private sale a portion, or the whole, can do so by calling on me at Charlotte, N. C. W. M. TRELOAR, Nov. 3, 1863. It