



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 29, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT, JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

FOR CONGRESS, WILLIAM LANDER, OF LINCOLN.

Remember, That we take all kinds of country produce in exchange for the Whig, Eggs, Butter, Lard, Chickens, in fact anything that is in the market.

Wood. These of our country friends who intend paying their subscriptions in wood will confer a favor upon us by bringing it in as soon as possible.

The report that there had been an engagement on the Peninsula turns out to be untrue. It is to be regretted that reports of this kind should be started. They are productive of no good, and serve only to excite and alarm the parents and friends of those who are stationed there.

Old Jack makes his appearance almost every morning now, and as a consequence there is quite a perceptible change in the atmosphere. Those who have potatoes still in the ground had better have an eye to them, or Jack may give them a nip before they are aware of it. We hope the old fellow will not play any of his pranks on us this year, for we are had enough off already.

When the Election for the President and Vice President of the Confederate States shall take Place.

By the first section of the Act to put in operation the Government under the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, the States are to appoint Electors for President and Vice President, on the first Wednesday in November, eighteen hundred and sixty one.

By the second section, it is provided, that the Electors for President and Vice President shall meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, eighteen hundred and sixty one, and proceed to vote for President and Vice President.

High Prices—What are we Coming to? Our citizens are again complaining that there are those in our midst buying up whatever they can lay their hands upon and shipping it to exorbitant profits. The unprecedented high price of provisions in Charlotte is becoming truly alarming. We do not know what our people will do in a few days more, unless they pull up stakes and remove to some more favored locality. The truth is, they can't stand the present exorbitant prices. If there is no other way to stop this nefarious practice, which compels our citizens to pay double price for all that they buy, we hope that they will ferret out the blood suckers and tar and feather them. This might have a salutary influence, and unless the thing is stopped immediately, we hope this expedient will be resorted to. We are no advocates for mob law, but the burden of which we complain, cannot be borne. Something ought to be done, and that quickly.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL in Petersburg—This large building, capable of accommodating 200 to 300 sick, is so nearly finished that about a dozen of Col. Ransom's Cavalry regiment were received in it on Friday last. It is said to be the most magnificent institution of the kind in the South. It will be under the general management and supervision of the Governor of North Carolina, and the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. Chas. E. Johnston. The immediate attendants are: Peter E. Hines, Principal Surgeon, Harvey L. Hines, and F. M. Henderson, Assistant Surgeons.

Mrs. G. G. Kennedy has been appointed matron, to be aided by two assistants.

See the next page for interesting war news and other matters.

The Times' Correspondent.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, expresses the opinion, in his last letter to that journal, that the North will be able to whip the South without any great difficulty. How he has arrived at this sage conclusion is more than we can tell. We do not think, however, that Mr. Russell is a competent judge. He may be a man of fine requirements, but we think the public are generally disappointed with his letters. There are thousands in the Southern Confederacy who can write a better letter than any that has yet emanated from his pen since his advent into this country. Mr. Russell is an enemy to the institutions of the South, and to that extent, if no more, is he prejudiced against it. This prejudice has shown itself more than once in his letters, and especially in that one where he says, that the only "decent meal that he had out in this country, was in a free State." There he let the cat clean out of the bag. He had not even the good sense to keep quiet, but must needs make an unnecessary fling at the "peculiar institution of the South," as he and others have seen proper to term it. And all this after he had enjoyed the unbounded hospitality of its people. Since that occurrence we have had no great reverence either for Mr. Russell or his letters. We care not whether this fling was made to suit the peculiar taste of the readers of his letters at home, or whether it was the promptings of his own heart, it was an act of base ingratitude, such as no man of right feelings or sensibilities would have been guilty of.

The opinions of Mr. Russell do not disturb our tranquillity in the least. He can think and write what he pleases in reference to our difficulties. He is as liable to be mistaken as anybody else. But when he talks about the North overcoming and subduing the South, he is reckoning with out his host. We have seen no symptoms of anything of that kind thus far, nor does the future, as far as can be seen at this time, present anything upon which to base such a conclusion. The people of the South are willing to risk it at all events. When the predicted event occurs, however, we hope Mr. Russell will let us know.

There is one thing we would speak of in connection with this matter, and that is, the pondering of our people to such men as Mr. Russell, because farsooth, they happen to be foreigners. This is a prevailing sin in the South, and one that ought not longer to be tolerated. It is a strange thing to us how this practice ever obtained to any degree in the South, where the people have ever manifested such a spirit of independence. The fact states us in, the face however, and the sooner the practice is done away with, the better it will be for the country. We are willing to extend all due civilities to a stranger, no matter from whence he comes, but are utterly and entirely opposed to making demigods out of every straggling foreigner whom chance or caprice brings to our shores.

John C. Breckinridge.

If there existed in the minds of the people of this or any other Southern State, a doubt in regard to the loyalty of John C. Breckinridge to the South, we hope it has been removed by his recent noble and manly letter to the people of Kentucky, and his brave and heroic conduct in resigning his place in the United States Senate for six years, and shouldering his musket and entering the ranks of the Confederate army as a private soldier.

We do not think that Mr. Breckinridge will remain long in the ranks. We expect soon to see him leading a Regiment of Kentuckians. Give him but one week in the mountains, and we venture the prediction that in a month there would not be left in Kentucky enough of Locomotives to tell the tale of their defeat.

When the history of this war shall be written, the name of Breckinridge will not be found wanting.

A FULL VOTE—The New Orleans Bee very appropriately urges that the South give a full vote at the Presidential election in November, in order to deprive the Republican assertion that more than half the Southern people are opposed to the movement for Southern independence. It is more important, however, to disabuse the minds of people abroad, who may have been deceived upon this subject, and who may conclude, if there be not a full vote, that those who stay from the polls are in dissent or hostile to the Government.—Let every loyal son of the South, then, make it a point to deposit his vote at the approaching Presidential election in November.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 19th inst., is truly glad to announce that General Wad's expedition has been much bettered within a few days past, and that the war still impressing.

Mr. Seward's Letter.

The letter of Mr. Seward, which we publish in another column, shows evident symptoms of alarm. Something has transpired which has waked the up rotten old Government at Washington. The editor of the New York Herald endeavors to smooth the matter over, but the whole article, both in tone and spirit, shows that it is ill at ease. Indeed, it comes out boldly and admits that England is siding with the Confederacy. Listen to the old rebel:

"Let us inquire how it is that this letter has produced such remarkable effects. It is because the public mind was in a feverish state, susceptible of excitement. The news comes to us upon the very heels of the announcement that the steamer Nashville has effected her escape through the blockading fleet at Charleston, and was on her way to Europe, having on board Ex-Senator Sidel, as Minister to France, and Ex-Senator Mason, as Minister to England, from the Confederate Government—two wily diplomatists, well adapted for the mission on which they have been sent.

The moral effect, indeed, of a rebel vessel of war conveying these plenipotentiaries to Europe, to the teeth of a blockading squadron, will be very great, furnishing as it does powerful evidence to demonstrate the inefficiency and consequent invalidity of the blockade."

In endeavoring to show that the letter of Mr. Seward was called for by the exigencies of the times, this same paper adduces the following:

"The recent declarations of British journals and statesmen in favor of a permanent division of the United States into two Confederacies, corroborate this view of the mission of Sir James Ferguson. And in the news by the Glasgow, which we published yesterday, it was stated that Mr. Lindsay, M. P., at a public meeting in Sunderland, said that in consequence of the impossibility of procuring a present supply of Cotton elsewhere than in the Southern States, 'he considered it the duty of the British Cabinet to endeavor to induce the Federal Government, in the name of humanity, to remove the blockade. Considering the bold stand made by the Confederates, and the strength of the South, he thought it almost time that the Governments of England and France thought of recognizing the independence of so numerous a body of people.'"

The following are the comments of the Washington correspondent of the same paper, on Secretary Seward's circular, which are taken from that paper of the 18th:

"The letter of Secretary Seward to Governor Morgan points with great significance to a contemplated war with England, if it was not for the fact that it has been sent to the Governments of all other States having seaboard to protect. Our defenses on the lakes are only against England. There can be no harm in stating what is the fact, the letter is called forth by the late menacing position of England, France, and Spain, towards this country in its present trying hour, when the Government is struggling with foes within."

This letter of Mr. Seward created the wildest excitement in the city of New York, and especially in Wallstreet. Stocks went down to a mere song, and thousands have been utterly ruined by it. There is no need of attempting to conceal the fact, the North is alarmed. The attempt to lay the blame upon Seward, by giving out the report that he has not been sober since the battle of Manassas, will avail them nothing. Mr. Seward is but the tool of Lincoln, and he dare not promulgate such a document as this without orders from his master.

NEW ENGLAND AND HER TROOPS.

The Standard in speaking of New England, furnishes the following facts and figures in relation to that God-forsaken section: "The Northern papers are 'blowing' considerably about the number of troops which Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire have in the field; and the whole number of regiments is only 461; Massachusetts, with twice the white population of North Carolina, has 17 regiments, while the latter has 30; and Tennessee, with a white population of 500,000 has 43 regiments, against 46 from all New England, with a white population of more than three millions! This same Massachusetts, during the war of 1812, sent some of her troops towards Canada, but they refused to cross the line to fight the British, and left this work on foreign soil to be done by Southern troops. But she claimed pay for these same militia, and we believe are still claiming it at the hands of the Government when the old Union was broken up—thus showing that Yankee greed was much stronger than Yankee valor. The truth is, Pennsylvania, New York, and the Northwestern States are bearing the brunt of this war against the South. The New England States are willing enough to profit by the war, which they were largely instrumental in bringing on, but they will do but little of the fighting."

The Liverpool Commercial Advertiser says that the revenue to the British Government from the American Tobacco crop last year, was thirty millions dollars, and to France twenty-five millions dollars.—The greater part of this vast source of revenue, that journal says, is shipped at New Orleans. Five hundred hogheads of the seed, we notice, belonging to Belmont, the New York banker, was sequestered at Richmond.

The North Carolina Journal of Education for August is on our table. The Editors make an appeal to the teachers not to let the execution of the Times' engross all their attention to the neglect of the Journal. Let this appeal be heeded.

What has become of Them?

What has become of Heenan, Morrissey, and the thousand and one other lesser brubbers who have so long lived and fattened upon Northern soil? We have not heard of one of them since the commencement of the present war. Have they all gone into caves and holes, or what has become of them? We should have thought the Vandals would have had them marshalled "in battle array" long ago. What are they thinking of? They would make a "nice" Regiment, one that would more truly represent them and their cause than any they have in the field. By all means hunt up the brubbers; 'tis a pity that they should lay idle. Perhaps too, the everlasting Beecher could be induced to take command of them, and then they could be supplied with testaments, and could have a sermon preached to them, as they did to the "Pet Lamb," and then they would be ready to enter upon their work of incendiaryism and butchery. There has been some oversight in this matter which the Herald man should look into and have remedied. What has father Greeley been doing that he has not had this attended to? These two worthies will have a terrible account to render to the Vandals for their remissness in this particular. Old Abe should issue his proclamation immediately, and compel these "brave" champions to "come to time."

The Fashions.

We know of no class of our citizens who are more put out upon account of the blockade, than our lady friends, who cannot now receive the regular account of the Paris Fashions. We cannot say that we are glad for that, nor yet are we particularly sad if, however, it shall cause our wives and daughters to learn a little good, hard common sense, we can say that we are truly glad. For years past, to a goodly number the Fashion plates have been of more interest than household duties. They have worshipped at her shrine with more than an Eastern devotion, and we are sorry to say it, to the almost utter exclusion of all mental culture, relying almost entirely on dress and ornament to pass them through the world. It is indeed astonishing, when we think of it, that the ladies of this country have been hoodwinked by the letters of Fashion so long; compelled to follow, unconsciously it may be, every whim and caprice of the Empress of France. One of the royal family having died in France, all the dresses and bonnets which the ladies wear must needs be dark, or trimmed with something of that color, so said the Empress, and what lady dare disobey. And still, blindly, foolishly, if you will did the votaries of fashion follow her.

We hope a new era has dawned, and that hereafter, reason and not blind instinct may guide our ladies in the matter of dress. If it is necessary that we should have a change of fashions, let them establish their own board at home, or else let them do as they did in the "good old times," each one dress as her own taste dictates, and her means will permit. We confess, candidly, that we would not desire to see the fashion of a hundred years ago revived, but as, since, however, than the blind following which has so long been given to foreign fashions. These are plain truths, and if they are not relished, the fault lies not at our door.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We observed a read in the Petersburg Express from Rev. James L. Fisher, the Methodist minister stationed in Scotland Neck Halifax County, N. C., in which he announces the receipt of a number of useful articles for our troops from the ladies and gentlemen of that section, and that he had delivered them in person to the North Carolina troops at Yorktown, Virginia, as designated by the donors.—Ministers who are not chaplains can in no better way promote the war, in conformity with their ecclesiastical vows, than in following this excellent example.

BEAUFORT AND NEWBERN TO BE ATTACKED.

Information was received by his Excellency Gov. Clark, to the effect that a large fleet had sailed on Monday from New York for the purpose of attacking Beaufort and Newbern. And also that a fleet of over twenty vessels had arrived in Hampton Roads. The citizens of the counties on the coast should be prepared with every available weapon to march to any point at a moment's notice.

GROUND PEAS OIL.—The Wilmington Journal says that some energetic citizens of Wilmington have arrangements in progress to go into the making of oil from ground peas. We are glad to hear it. Several inquiries from the interior of the State have been made of us on the subject.

The North Carolina Journal of Education for August is on our table. The Editors make an appeal to the teachers not to let the execution of the Times' engross all their attention to the neglect of the Journal. Let this appeal be heeded.

Secretary Memminger has announced that the entire fifteen millions of the Confederate loan is taken.

The First North Carolina Regiment—Tribute to Fomate Patriotism.

We clip the following from the Richmond Dispatch:—"We subjoin a letter written by a Virginia lady, acknowledging the reception of a testimonial from the First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. Mrs. Tunnell resided near Hampton, and the Federalists, in their attempt to surprise our little army at Bethel on the 10th of June, arrested her husband, with every one else whom they could, in order to prevent the news of their advance reaching the Confederate force. Mrs. Tunnell managed to elude them, and in the darkness of the night made her way through the woods, and performed an act of devoted patriotism which proved an incalculable benefit.—Gen. Hill speaks of her as having saved our army from destruction, and she truly deserves the tribute accorded her by the gallant North Carolinians. Deprived of her little possessions, and driven from her home by the ruthless invaders, she hopefully looks forward to the day when a complete triumph of Southern arms shall reward the efforts of our patriotic men, and punish the outrages of a wicked and unprincipled Government."

YORK COUNTY, Oct. 19, 1861. Gen. D. H. Hill, Col. C. C. Lee, and James H. Lane, and members of the 1st Regiment N. C. Vols.

Gentlemen: In acknowledging the reception of your kind favor, I scarce know how to thank you. To have contributed the humblest service to your gallant regiment in their glorious achievement at Bethel would ever have given me the most intense gratification, but to have won the approval of brave men—to be deemed by them not unworthy this generous evidence of their kindness—will always be to me a source of joyful remembrance, which I shall cherish through life, and I hope now, with just pride, bequeath as an inheritance to my children. May it be to them an incentive to imitate your patriotism and virtues. May a kind Providence ever "scatter your seeds in the day of battle." May each of you be the recipients of the reward due to distinguished valor and merit. Yours, truly and sincerely, HANNAH TUNNELL.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The following articles have been received since our last report: Misses Galle and Julia Graham, 2 pair socks; Miss M. E. M. Watson, 1 pair socks; Miss D. F. Thompson, 1 pair socks; 3 pair of socks; 1 pair of drawers; Mrs. Ransom Grey, 2 blankets, three pair of socks, 2 towels; Mrs. W. M. Stinson, 1 pair of blankets, 2 pair of socks; Mrs. L. L. Cochran, 1 pair of blankets, 1 pair socks; Miss Sallie Christensen, 1 pair socks; Mrs. David Sloan, 1 pair of blankets, 1 pair socks; 1 pillow and case; Mrs. D. D. Caldwell, 2 pair blankets, 2 pair socks, 1 pillow and case; C. Granderson, Alexander, 3 pair socks; Miss Nancy Barry, 4 pair socks; Miss B. Alexander, 2 pair socks; Miss Mary P. Alexander, 2 pair socks, 1 pair gloves; Miss Susan R. Henderson, 1 blanket; Isaac S. Henderson, 2 pair socks; Prof. W. C. Kerr, of Davidson College, a bag of Hospital Medical Rins for the New Carolina Hospital at Petersburg Va.

We have been requested by Lieutenant R. M. Oates, of Capt. Harrison's company, to say that his company will in a few days be called into the field, and they are greatly in need of blankets. We hope all those who have not yet contributed, will send in their blankets immediately.

J. L. BAUW, Agent.

"The Manassas" or "Turtle."

The Memphis Tann: Avalanche gives the following description of a recent visit run into the Vincennes at the Paris and New Orleans.

The "Turtle," it is said, did all the reputation, and has proved a complete success. Most of our readers are acquainted with peculiar construction, but as the TANN has seen and felt her there is no responsibility in describing her. She is raised with iron an inch thick, and is shod with proof. Her construction is very novel and symmetrical. In front several feet under water projecting from her bow, is a machine like a scythe that turns upon "wide open" that it comes in contact with in the water the "Turtle" looks like the hull of a steamboat, bottom side up. Of oval shape from the water line up every half or shell would glance harmlessly off it but one aperture, and that merely a ten inch hoist in front. When in range, this, which is just large enough for the muzzle of the gun, is opened and the howitzer discharged. The result is sufficient to permit the "door" or "hoist" to fall, which it does of its own weight, and presents the same imperviousness to shot and shell as the remainder of the hull structure. Its complete success demonstrates the fact, that it is only necessary to "turn her loose" to demolish the whole of Lincoln's navy.

EDMUNDS COUNTY.

The people of old Edgemore are determined that let brave boys who have gone to the war from that County shall not suffer. The Board of Commissioners give notice that they wish to purchase or receive as a gift, 1000 pair shoes; 1000 pairs socks; 1000 blankets, and 1,500 yards of good substantial cloth suitable for pants.

MAIL ROBBERY DETECTED.—A clerk in the Post Office at Augusta, Ga., and the mail carrier between Augusta and Gilliamville, S. C., have been caught in the act of robbing the mails, by an agent of the Department.

State Educational Association of North Carolina.

The Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, for the current year, will be held in Greensboro, on Tuesday the 10th of November, at seven o'clock, P. M.

Delegates will be passed over the Railroads at half fare, and entertained during the meeting free of cost. It is hardly necessary to say that the unfeeling condition of the country has prevented an earlier meeting, and that the Executive Committee, in fixing the time and place, have endeavored to consult the convenience of the larger number of the members of the Association.

The ensuing meeting is one of great importance, the situation and hopes of the country demanding the most active exertions on the part of all who hold positions of responsibility towards the public; and never was there a time when teachers, authors, and friends of education should labor with better prospects of immediate usefulness to the State.

We are now in a country that has just commenced its career of nationality, and upon the actors at present on the stage will depend, under God, the character and future destiny of this Young Republic.

No portion of this generation hold plans of more importance than those suggested by the persons engaged in the cause of education, and we cannot but hope that our educators will be fully impressed with a sense of their obligations, and rise to the dignity of the crisis in which they are placed.

We are happy to announce that the prospects of our Association were never brighter, and that by the blessing of Providence, the difficulties of the times have not impaired its powers of usefulness.

J. H. WILKIN, Secy. Gen. Sta. Ed. Assn. J. D. CRAWFORD, Assn. Sec. C. C. COLK, Cor. Sec. October 22nd, 1861.