North Carolina Whig.

Tuesday : : : : : : October 29, 1861.

WAR NEWS.

BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS — THE REGIMENTS ENGAGED — TERRIBLE FIGHTING — COMPLETE ROUT OF THE ENEMY BRAVERY OF OUR TROOPS, &c.

We are enabled to lay before our readers some interesting particulars of the great battle near Leesburg, received from a gentleman who was in the immediate vicinity of the fight. These statements, it will be remembered, embody observations made on the evening of the 21st., before the full extent of our victory was ascertained. The battle commenced early Monday morning, and lasted throughout the day. The Yankees crossed the Potomac the previous night, and continued to come over in large numbers as the fight progressed, until from eight to ten thousand were landed on the Virginia side. They were met by the forces under Gen. Evans, viz: the 8th regiment, Col. Hunton; the 13th Mississippi, Colonel Barksdale; the 17th Mississippi, Colonel Featherston, and the 18th Mississippi, Colonel Burt. The engagement very soon became general and the fighting was terrible on both sides, the Yankees being protected by a heavy forest and having the advantage in ground and position. They were routed three distinct times at the point of the bayonet, and as often heavily reinforced. In one charge the 8th Virginia captured a splendid brass battery, and put its men to inglorious flight. The enemy were finally pursued to the river's brink, where, being unable to recross with facility, they made a desperate stand, but their doom was sealed. Our brave volunteers charged them and scattered them like leaves to the winds and waters. Our informant states that they were cut all to pieces, and that the battle-field was thickly strewn with their dead and wounded. The prisoners, of whom a great number were taken, said without hesitation that our gallant troops "fought like devils."

The loss upon our side had not been ascertained with accuracy on Monday evening, though our telegraphic advices have since reported it at three hundred in killed and wounded. This, however, is not comparable to the loss of the enemy. We have at this time no particulars, except that Col Burt, of the 18th Mississippi, was badly wounded, and Col. Tebbs, (of what regiment is not stated,) slightly. Our informant saw 2000 Yankee prisoners marching by, and upwards of 200 more captured.—These men reported that at least 500 of their comrades were drowned while attempting to recross the Potomac.

Our troops fought under great disadvantages. They underwent a heavy march on the previous day, with but two meals; slept on their arms in the open air all night, and went into battle on Monday morning with but an apology for a breakfast. They fought all day, without refreshments of any sort, and without reinforcements, against a vastly superior force, to which constant additions were made from the Maryland shore. Truly, Providence has once more prospered our cause. Our victory is glorious and complete. Not one man on our side exhibited any signs of fear, but all fought desperately and bravely; adopt the language of our informant "as only gentlemen can fight."

The object of this movement of the Federalists seems to have been to outflank our army on the left, as a part of McClellan's plan for an advance upon our lines. The result was so disastrous that the aspiring Federal General may have to draw largely upon his strategic in the adoption of some other method; or possibly he may be superseded in consequence of this great reverse at the outset of his career.

Other verbal accounts of the battle on Monday represent that the scene at the river, when the enemy attempted to recross, was fearful. The rattle of musketry, and the sharp crack of the Mississippi rifle, mingled with shrieks of drowning men, and the panic was scarcely less wide-spread than that of the 21st of July, just three months before. The Federal prisoners, numbering 523, were under guard on the battle field of Manassas yesterday morning.

LATER.

Among the casualties on our side were the following:

Lieut Benjamin G. Carter, 8th Virginia, slightly wounded. Privates Hatcher and Donahoe, of the same regiment, killed. Doctors Martin and Brock, thought to be of Mississippi, badly wounded.

Col Burt's wound, though severe, is not considered mortal. Col. Tebbs is Lieut. Col. of the 8th Virginia.

The First Company of Howitzers were not in the fight, no artillery having been engaged on our side.

Latest From Missouri.

GEN. PRICE'S FORCE—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT—FREMONT'S REMOVAL AND HIS SUCCESSOR—A SKIRMISH ON IRON MOUNTIAN, &c.

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—A messenger from Gen Fremont's headquarters at Warsaw reached Syracuse, Mo., on the 17th inst., and reported that Gen. Price had made a stand in Adair county, 25 miles from Osceola, with 25,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and a large force of militia. Gen. Fremont had begun preparations to lay a pontoon bridge across the Osage river, and it is supposed his army would cross on the night of the 19th inst. He intended to push forward and force Gen. Price to fight or retreat.

A dispatch from Ironton, dated on the 17th inst., says that no other bridge than that on the Big river has been interfered with on the Iron Mountain railway.

No rebels are known to be near the railway, but are reported to be in large force 25 miles below Ironton. Nothing definite, however, is known as to their number of designs.

A Dispatch to the Republican, dated at Syracuse, Mo., on the 18th inst., states that Gen Price has acquired new hope from the prospect of large reinforcements. It is expected that he will defeat Gen. Fremont's army, divide his forces, and take St. Louis and Jefferson City.

The Republican learns that the work on the fortifications around St. Louis is to be suspended. Guns, however, are to be mounted and everything completed within eight days.

The Republican also reports a skirmish on the Iron Mountain on the 17th inst.—The Southerners we driven back with heavy loss.

Bowling Green Ky., Oct 24.—The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 19th inst., learns that Gen. Fremont will be removed on the 22d inst. Gen. Hunter is to succeed Gen. Fremont.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Gen. Fremont has been removed by the positive order of President Lincoln.

Latest From Kentucky.

BURNING OF MAYFIELD BY THE YANKEES—ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL SKIRMISHERS—APPOINTMENT OF A FEDERAL JUDGE &C., &C.

Nashville, Oct 21.—A private dispatch from Paris, Tenn., says that Mayfield, Ky., was burnt on the 22d inst., by 2,000 Federals.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 23.—The *Register*, of this morning, reports that the Federal forces at Camp Dick Robinson had advanced within eight miles of Gen Zollicoffer's camp and that there had been some skirmishing between the pickets, with a loss to the enemy of three killed, and a few prisoners. One of the prisoners states that the Federal force is 3,000. An early battle is expected.

Bowling Green, Oct. 21.—The correspondent of the Nashville Union and American says that a gentleman who left Louisville on Saturday last reports that the Federal troops between Louisville and Nolin number about 18,000 strong. Gen Rosseau's force was mainly from Ohio and Indiana, and among whom considerable dissatisfaction exists, owing to the indifference manifested to their success.

Indianapolis, Oct 17.—Dispatches received here announce that more troops are moving into Kentucky.

It is said that the Federal Government has been swindled out of about $60,000, by some new rascalities introduced by Col. Young in the purchase of horses. Col. Young has been put in jail in Indianapolis. He is connected with the Kentucky cavalry.

Louisville, Ky., Oct 23—Judge Ballard has been appointed U. S. District Judge of Kentucky, in the place of Judge Monroe, removed.

North Carolina Iron.—On Tuesday we had the pleasure of seeing the first consignment of a lot of Pig Iron from that amazingly rich property, Ore Hill, on Deep River, in Chatham county. It came down by the railroad on Monday, 1000 lbs, for one of the foundries in Wilmington. The property is owned and worked by a Chatham company, for which Hugh W. Dixon is Agent, and Col. Babbington Superintendent. Mr. Dixon writes us that they are now making fifteen tons per week, and will be able to make more than double that quantity, and improve the quality, in a few weeks, after getting to their "Hot Blast."

This immense deposite of iron ore, of the brown hematite species, has been often described, and no one has ever seen it without being amazed that it was so long neglected. When we visited it a few years ago, there was an excavation, where ore had been taken for manufacture during the Revolution, the space thus excavated being perhaps one millionth part of the whole. After the Revolution, the proprietors had been content to depend on England first and the Yankees afterwards, for their hollow ware, though inferior in quality to that made at home, and though the freight alone, to say nothing of duties, charges and profits, would have been and will be, a large profit on the manufacture.

We understand that the casting of hollow ware has been resumed, after the lapse of eighty years and that it is purchased as fast as made. The casting of pigs, however, will be the principal business of the works.

This establishment is not to be confounded with the Tyson property, at which Mr. Colville is making, or is preparing to make iron. We have not heard recently of the operations at this point.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Old San Jacinto and the N. York Herald.—Ex Governor Houston, of Texas, publishes in the Galveston *Civilian* a somewhat lengthy communication, designed as a refutation of a series of lies in the N. Y. *Herald*, of the 10th, charging him with still entertaining Union sentiments, and quietly awaiting for a good chance to publicly avow them by a change of the public policy which the *Herald* asserts is gradually taking place. Gov. Houston says: "If there is any Union sentiment in Texas, I am not apprised of it. When the millions of Persia invaded Greece, the Spartans were not more united in defence of their country and liberties than is Texas united in support of the Southern Confederacy. All the fallacies of newspapers with all the art which can be devised will never be able to controvert one of these statements."

The Sugar and Molasses Crop.—The prospect of the sugar crop, which is expected to exceed 500,000 hogsheads, bring by far the largest ever produced, is causing some question among planters and dealers as to what course will most conduce to the interest of all parties concerned. An address to the planters, in the New Orleans *Crescent*, suggests that only the best sugars be thrown on the market, inferior qualities being kept for refining; that all the inferior molasses be converted into rum, as a domestic spirit will be a paying article; that only three-fifths of the crop be sent to market, the remainder being held over; that shipments be made early to anticipate any hostile interruption, and that other commercial depots be established outside of New Orleans.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following important circular has been sent to Governor Morgan, and similar ones to the Governors of all the States on the seaboards and lakes at the North!

Department of State,
Washington, Oct 14, 1861.

To his Excellency the Governor of New York:

Sir: The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish that disloyal purpose by degrees and by indirection.

Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest, and every interest of mankind, require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity, and friendship.

I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect of any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to arrest the evils of a foreign war to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion which we are endeavoring to cure. One of the most obvious of such precautions is, that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defence; for any nation may be said to voluntarily danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided. The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, and, and support of a loyal patriotic, and self sacrificing people are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with these measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate activity to support and aid the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuancy of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defences of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means.

The expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defence, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do, and would provide for its reimbursement.

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct, and conduct the prosecution of the system of the defence of your State.

I have the honor to be your obd't serv't.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

The Way They Fight.—A person who was in the battle of Lexington, Mo., relates the following:

I saw one case that shows the Confederate style of fighting. An old Texan, dressed in buck skin and armed with a long rifle, used to go up to the works every morning about seven o'clock, carrying his dinner in a tin pail. Taking a good position he banged away at the Federals till noon; then an hour, ate his dinner, after which he resumed operations till six, P. M., when he returned home to supper and a night's sleep. The next day, a little before seven, saw him, dinner and rifle in hand, trudging up street to begin again his regular day's work—and in this style he continued till the surrender.

Battle of Lexington.—The Herald published at Fort Smith, gives a correct statement of the loss sustained by the Yankees at the battle of Lexington, Missouri.—That paper tells us that one hundred and seventy four Lincolnites were killed, and two hundred and thirty wounded. On our side forty-two were killed and thirty-seven wounded. We captured three thousand five hundred market rifles; twelve hundred pistols; seventy-eight Sharpe's carbines; five cannon; two twelve pound howitzers; one hundred and twenty-six wagons and harness; eight hundred and thirteen horses; three hundred and seventy-eight tents; fifty-five thousand dollars, effects from steam boats; nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, cash obtained from men in battle; also took three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight prisoners.

A War Pun.—On reading the telegram on the bulletin board, yesterday, announcing that Gen. Wool would supersede Wooly Horse Fremont, in the command of Federal army in the West, a punster dryly remarked, "We'll set a *Price* on that *Wool.*" A bystander responded, "Way, certainly."—*Richmond Whig.*

The Enemy in the Virginia Mountains.—The campaign in the Virginia mountains has been one of great discomfort and suffering to both armies. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives a terrible picture of the suffering in the Northern camp, particularly on the night of the 26th of September, when a terrible rain storm burst upon the army. Two regiments were exposed to it without any shelter. "The stoutest men fell completely exhausted by the rains and biasting winds. Hundreds were struck down by the chills. The fort and all the reliable places of shelter were filled with the sick. The horses suffered fully as badly as the men.

* * * * * * *

"The weather grew colder during the night.

"A number of stragglers were found unable to walk, and were brought into camp.

"I wished that the whole country could look down upon that scene last night, and feel the piercing winds as they shivered the half clothed almost dying troops.—Scores perish here, not by the bullets of the enemy, but by the mismanagement of the War Department, and—excuse the truth—the negligence of those at home.

"Only one death is known.

"Some ten or fifteen horses were found dead this morning, and others in a dying condition.

"The road down the mountain is badly cut by the torrents, and the telegraph is prostrated.

"The sick—and there are many of them—are immediately attended to.

"Day before yesterday, the 12th Indiana and 6th Ohio marched towards Lee's camp for the purpose of making a reconnoissance, but after they had left, the storm I have described set in, and as the 6th Ohio was without overcoats, and many with ragged breeches, I fear they have suffered severely."

Northwestern Virginia.—The new State Government in North western Virginia is said to be carrying matters with a high hand. Carlile, Pierpont, Jackson, Harrison, & Co., are playing Lincoln on a small scale, but in a spirit of truculence and cruelty which even that ferocious tyrant might envy. Large numbers of true-hearted Virginians have been dragged from their homes and imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary, in Columbus, whilst hundreds have been indicted for treason before a Federal Court, under the auspices of John J. Jackson, of Parkersburg, who styles himself Judge. The *Enquirer* states that hundreds of good citizens in Western Virginia have been seized and manacled and some even put to death in the most barbarous manner by the armed hands from Ohio and the other States. Besides these individual sufferings, it is said that the obstacles thus presented in the collection of the State's revenue will lose the sum of four hundred thousand dollars to our finances the present year, unless the enemy shall be expelled from Northwestern Virginia.

A Camp Incident.—The Fairfax correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* relates the following: Last week an Irishman deserted from the Federal Dragoons while on picket duty, and came into our lines.—He says he has long desired to escape, but has never before had an opportunity. His brother is in the Confederate army, and he wishes to join him; but where he was, or in what State he enlisted the deserter did not know. He was detained a prisoner until the authorities found time to examine into his case, and in the meantime, he was sent to Manassas. On arriving there, he was taken to the guard house, and the first sight that met his eye was his brother lying on the floor, sleeping of a drunken spree, which caused his arrest. He was not too drunk to recognize his brother, and for half an hour the old building resounded with their 'hooraas' and 'arraahs,' and fairly trembled at the violence of their hands shaking. Both men are now on duty in our ranks.

Northern Suffering from Northern Oppression.—The New Orleans Delta records the fact that among the prominent victims of the barbarous resort of Black Republican authorities in confiscating the property of Southerners, is Wm. B. Astor who is the owner of six hundred shares of the stock of the bank of Louisiana, worth $150 per share. And the Delta adds:—Even that ingrate, George Opdike, who made all that he is worth in this city, has his lots and houses, which will pass into the hands of honester men. We think the aggregate value of property which will thus be appropriated, will exceed the estimate generally made of fifteen millions of dollars.

DeBow's mortality statistics, compiled from the last census, show that the people of the United States, as they then stood, are the healthiest on the globe. The deaths are 350,000 per year, or one and a half per cent, of the population. In England the ratio is near two per cent., and in France nearly three per cent. Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the States, and have 638 inhabitants above 100 years of age.

☞ A dispatch dated Washington, October 16 says the following order has been issued from the Army Headquarters: "United States soldiers taken prisoners by the rebels, having been released on taking an oath not to take up arms against the South, the Government has ordered an equal number of prisoners, now confined in this city and elsewhere, to be released on taking the prescribed oath of allegiance or an oath not to bear arms against the United States."

DIED.

In this county, of pneumonia, on the 15th inst. Mrs. HARRIET R. STITT, wife of W. F. Stitt, aged 44 years and 8 months.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE accounts and notes due Mr. Leave Lowenstein are in my hands for collection and settlement. All persons indebted will please come forward and settle the same without delay.

J. EIGENBRUN.

Oct. 29, 1861—4t.

☞ Notice.

AN Election will be held at the several Election Precincts in Mecklenburg County on the first Wednesday in November, (6th day) for Twelve Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, and also a member of Congress to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Confederate Congress.

The following gentlemen will hold the Election for President and Vice President, and for a member of Congress, at their respective Precincts, namely:

PRESIDENTIAL BOX.

Charlotte,—C Overman, J P, John L Springs, Chas L Torrence.

Normont's Store,—Wm Means, J P, M M Moore, A F Sadler.

Long Creek,—John F Barry, J P, C W McCoy, E A McCauley.

Dowerse's,—T W Sparrow, J P, Thos E Potts, J L Sloan.

Hill's,—R L Desmond, J P, W H Stinson, Andrew Hunter.

Harrisburg,—J Sample Davis, J P, Thos M Alexander, Chas B McGinnis.

Hart's,—A C Flow, J P, John R Morris, James McCombs.

Rea's,—John M Pyron, J P, A G Reid, Clark Wentington.

Providence,—W M Mills, J P, W N McKee, Jas A Caldwell.

Steel Creek,—Th. s B Price, J P, J Starr Nesly, Alexander Query.

CONGRESSIONAL BOX.

Charlotte,—J P Ross, J P, F M Brown, H G Springs.

Normont's Store,—W S Normont, J P, Samuel Lawing, R S McGee.

Long Creek,—A M Barry, J P, Robt Henderson, R D Whitley.

Dowerse's,—E B D Sloan, J P, Samuel A Withers, C S Potts.

Hill's,—B H Garrison, J P, Abner Hunter, D F Dixon.

Harrisburg,—Sam'l W Caldwell, J P, S A Stewart, William Hutchison.

Hart's,—Robt McEwen, J P, William Bain, Z Morris.

Rea's,—Arthur Grier J P, J S Reid, T A Morris.

Providence,—W M Mathews, J P, W T Stitt, J N Ross.

Steel Creek,—Gen W H Neal, J P, Alex Grier, J Lee Grier.

The number of votes given must be written in words, not figures, and the Scroll containing the number of votes must be returned to me before 4 o'clock the next day.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

October 29, 1861. 31t

MILLINERY.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Miss E. R. Williams,

WOULD inform the public and the ladies particularly, that she is prepared to do all work in the Millinery line in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by punctuality and strict attention to receive a liberal share of public patronage. She can be found at the residence of Mrs. Andrew Springs, on the street leading to the College.

October 29, 1861. 1m

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year		$3 00
Two Copies, to one address or Post Office		5 00
Six Copies, do.	do.	15 00
Eleven Copies, do.	do.	25 00
Twenty one Copies, do.	do.	45 00

☞ In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State, distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
Memphis, Tenn.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE are authorized to announce that WILLIAM LANDER, Esq., of Lincolnton, N. C., is a Candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the first Congress of the Confederate States.

Oct 8 tde

Granite Mill Stones

FROM THE CLOUD CREEK QUARRIES
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, S. C.

THESE rock are peculiarly adapted for Mill purposes, being superior to the French Burr for grinding corn, and cheaper and more easily kept in repair. The subscriber is prepared to furnish a few set of the above rock, of any desired size, if orders are sent immediately.

Being himself a practical Miller, (at present one half owner of the well known "Fisher Mill" in Columbia,) and knowing what is wanted, he feels confident he will be able to fill all orders with entire satisfaction. Will deliver them at either of the Depots in Columbia or Augusta.

Address E. W. McLENNA,
Oct. 15, 1861.—51pd. Leesville, S. C.

Cotton Warehouse!

GATES & WILLIAMS will store Cotton under roof, and advance 5 cents per pound on all received, charging interest on the money so advanced, and 25c per bale for the 1st month, and 10c per bale for each subsequent month, and 4 per cent commissions.

GATES & WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1861—131.

BROGANS! Brogans!

A Large Stock of NEGRO BROGANS.

—ALSO—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMENS BOOTS & SHOES.

—ALSO—

Ladies and Childrens Shoes. For sale by

JAMES HARTY.

Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1861. 6w

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds will be neatly and expeditiously executed at the North Carolina Whig Office.

The Markets.

CORRECTED BY GATES & WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, OCTOBER 28, 1861.

BACON, Hams, new	lb	20	@	21
" Sides	lb	21	@	21
" Hog round	lb	20	@	00
" Shoulders	lb	18	@	19
Bagging, Gunny	yd	30	@	40
Beef	lb	4	@	5
Butter	lb	20	@	25
Beeswax	lb	25	@	28
Beans	bush	75	@	100
Brandy, Apple	gal	62	@	65
" Peach	gal	100	@	125
Cotton	lb	61	@	8
Coffee, Rio	lb	0	@	00
" Java	lb	00	@	10
Candles, Adamantine	lb	40	@	00
" Sperm	lb	60	@	40
" Tallow	lb	0	@	25
Corn	bushel	00	@	00
" new	bushel	40	@	50
Chickens	each	0	@	15
Cloth, Coppers	yard	15	@	16
" Linsey	yard	40	@	50
Eggs	dozen	10	@	12
Flour	bbl	4½	@	5
"	bag	2.0	@	250
Feathers	lb	30	@	35
Hides, Green	lb	5	@	6½
" Dry	lb	12	@	13½
Lard	lb	17	@	18
Mutton	lb	5	@	6
Mackerel	bbl. No 3	14	@	00
"	kits	450	@	00
Molasses, N. O	gal	70	@	75
" W. I	gal	00	@	00
Meal	bush	70	@	00
Mullets, (Wilmington)	bbl	00	@	00
Nails, Northern	lb	7	@	8
" Southern	lb	5½	@	6
Oats	bushel	40	@	40
Pork	lb	7	@	7½
Peas	bushel	55	@	00
Potatoes, Irish	bushel	75	@	100
" Sweet	bushel	40	@	00
Rice	bushel	00	@	00
Sugar, Loaf	lb	00	@	00
" Brown	lb	13	@	00
Stone-Ware	gal	00	@	00
Salt	sack	3.00	@	3.75
Tea	lb	100	@	150
Wheat, white	bushel	95	@	105
" red	bushel	90	@	100
Whiskey, Northern	gal	75	@	00
" N. Carolina	gal	75	@	00
Wool, (best Georgia)	unwashed	50	@	00
" " "	unwashed	40	@	00
Yarn	lb	100	@	110

REMARKS.

COTTON.—The demand for cotton is exclusively confined to manufacturers. Supply not equal to the demand.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

Columbia, June 29, 1861.

COTTON.—The sales this week have reached only 29 bales, prices nominal.

BACON, hog round		10½	@	13
CORN		105	@	110
PEAS		$1.10	@	00
OATS		80	@	85
FLOUR		$4	@	$4½

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Charleston June 8, 1861.

COTTON.—The market has been stea. dur ing the week. We have nothing to report in either Uplands or Long Cotton.

SCARR'S DRUG STORE

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A Reliable House for Pure

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &C.

CHOICE AND ELEGANT PERFUMERIES.

Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes

of the Finest Quality.

PURE WINES AND BRANDIES

For Medical Purposes.

OILS, Paints, FLUID. FINE WHITE

KEROSENE.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

April 2 1 tf

W. C. & R. RAIL ROAD CO.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton Rail Road Company will be held in the Town of Charlotte on the fourth Wednesday in October next, the same being the 23rd day the month. County Agents should be attended should not fail to have the County Stock represented by proxy by instruct a quorum. This is the more necessary as very many of our stockholders have entered the army and will be necessarily absent.

H. W. GUION, Pres't.

Sept. 20, 1861. 6m

HOOP POLES,

STAVES AND CORD WOOD.

WANTED at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS.

JOHN WILKES.

Oct. 7, 1861. 5t

To Hire.

THE writer has a good cook, washer and ironer, young, of good health, and strong constitution sufficiently so good to make of but a first rate field hand, with the option to hire in the country, until the 1st of January next. Apply at this office.

August 6, 1861. 32t

LULLOW'S CELEBRATED SELF SEALING CANS, of all the different sizes, at

TAYLOR'S

Hardware Store, opposite the Mansion House.