

North Carolina Whig.



CHARLOTTE.

Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

FOR GOVERNOR, WM. JOHNSTON, OF MECKLENBURG.

Announcement. We are authorized to announce that Col. B. W. ALEXANDER is a candidate for the county of Mecklenburg, at the next election.

The friends of John L. ... We are authorized to announce that Col. B. W. ALEXANDER is a candidate for the county of Mecklenburg, at the next election.

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.

Those 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.

Letter the sixth from James Obeydier, Esquire, too late for this weeks paper we shall publish it in our next.

Friday morning opened cloudy and cool but has again become clear and warm. Oh we sigh for the days of Lemans and Lee to return.

A negro man was instantly killed on Thursday on the N. C. Rail Road he was laying with his head upon the track, and the engineer not seeing him until too late to stop the engine, his head was severed from his body. The jury of inquest should ensure the company for employing negro engineers.

Friday being the 4th July every one seemed to enjoy themselves, several flags were flying in the City, we noticed one large Confederate flag over the Government work-shops. We should think our citizens would have more of these flags, in most towns and cities you can generally see large numbers flying in the wind.

Our entire community was startled from their usual quietude on Thursday morning last, by the arrival of the mortal remains of our late citizen Col. Chas. C. Lee, a look every one by surprise, the last despatch from him stated "all was well," he died while gallantly leading on his men to victory. Thus has died upon the altar of his country one of nature's noblemen, one knew him but to love him, a gentleman, a scholar and a true soldier has fallen. May his memory ever remain fresh in our hearts, his monument a nations gratitude. Peace to his ashes.

On Saturday a dispatch was received in this City stating that seventy-five wounded and sick soldiers would arrive here to the Northern train, the Ladies of Charlotte turned out "en masse" with every thing prepared for them, a large table was spread at the Depot and loaded with creature comforts for them, and the soldiers helped themselves, those that were unable to stand at the table had their supper handed to them in the cars, another lot arrived on Sunday morning and they were treated in a like manner. President Johnson of the South Carolina road used every exertion to make them comfortable, he delayed the train some time for their special benefit.

We understand that a suitable place has been rented and is to be fitted up for the accommodation of wounded and sick soldiers, who may arrive here and are unable to proceed on their journey.

"God bless the Ladies," God speed them in their great and glorious work.

"Farewell to Richmond." As we predicted a few weeks ago the Yankees war-cry "on to Richmond" has proved a failure, they may indeed say farewell to Richmond, they were once almost within my grasp, but they have vanished as the morning dew before the rising sun, for

months McClellan has been training his men and horses, every nerve was strained, every faculty was granted to the grand army in its "on to Richmond," when we last heard from Mr. Yank, he was in full retreat leaving everything behind, our victorious army in close pursuit, a great many prisoners have been taken amounting to thousands, among them many officers of rank, every thing is kept secret from the Northern press but look out for a storm upon McClellan his reputation is lost forever not a single battle has been won by him. We further predict that the issue of this battle will be a reaction at the North, already a light shines through the gloom. No doubt our loss has been heavy, and the enemy's also, but our troops had driven them back with the bayonet, batteries of strength to take, and they have done it nobly.

OUR VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR LYNCHBURG, VA. June 25th, 1862.

Dear Whig.—I have been so long since I have had a glance of thy once familiar face that I would scarcely recognize thee now, and yet methinks I could not altogether forget thee. The fortune of war has once more thrown your correspondent upon the soil of Old Virginia where the enemy are at present engaged in their bloody work. Richmond the present theatre of action will I am confident be able to withstand the worst assaults of the enemy. Rumors are rife in Camp to-day that the struggle in Richmond has been renewed, and all hearts are awaiting the tidings with painful interest, but you will get the news as soon as we do. God in mercy grant that we may have slain the last vandal in front of the devoted City.

The forty second Regiment is at present stationed at this place, but the probabilities are that it will be ordered to join old Stonewall, in the course of a few days. When this event occurs the North Carolina boys will have plenty of work to do for Jackson never permits the grass to grow under his horses feet. And this is right, Jackson, in his career has demonstrated one fact at least, and that is, that the "rough and tumble" warfare, as we call it, is decidedly superior to ditches and entrenchments. Take for instance, Yorktown, where the first North Carolina Regiment were engaged for months in throwing up breastworks until they were mountain high and what did they avail? Nothing; absolutely nothing. They were surrendered at the first signal of a battle and thus went for naught the labor of months. Up on the other hand Jackson invariably meets the enemy in the open field and is always victorious. There is still another point that is to be regarded in this matter. That army that is entrenched scarcely ever gets into an engagement, or if they do the entrenchments are given up and the battle is at last fought upon the open field, upon the other hand, where none of these things are always at liberty to go where danger and duty calls, and all experience, in this war at least, has proved that this is the only successful mode of warfare. We must meet the enemy. We must follow them up and keep continually upon their track if we ever expect to expel them from our land. I would not be understood as opposing these things altogether, for there are times and circumstances when they are eminently useful, and when not to use them would be the greatest folly; but that time is not now. There never was just such a war as this and we trust in God there never will be again. The guerilla seems to me to be the only mode which our country can adopt at last in order to rid the land of the worse than barbarians that now infest it. In this I may be mistaken, for I do not presume to set myself up as competent to lead either men or arms, still I have yet the right to my opinion and the right to express it.—But enough of this.

Of camp life, your readers perhaps know enough already. It is the same daily routine here that is everywhere else. Drill and guard and march and drill. We have here now near three thousand Yankee prisoners taken by the invincible Jackson, and we are here to guard them. I have seen in the past fourteen months many specimens of the Yankee race, but it has been reserved for my vision until now to behold the hardest party that the son of heaven ever shone upon. The most of them are barfooted and bareheaded and altogether they present rather a gloomy picture of a soldiers life. I do not know how they were caught but it must have been pretty tight times, for men seldom leave their shoes and hat behind unless matters are pretty equally.

There is nothing in the surroundings of this place that would interest the general reader. It is rather handsome than otherwise surrounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains which gives it a picturesque appearance. The citizens are generally of a sociable disposition, and the fair sex, as far as I have had occasion to observe are generally good looking. The hotels are well kept, and the wants of the inner man are abundantly provided for, though the bills are rather steep, still this cannot well be helped in times like these, vegetables al-

though they seem to be plenty, are sold at almost fabulous rates, raw onions retailing readily at five cents a piece, some one brought in a fat chicken and only asked fifty cents for a single leg, at this rate a whole one would bring several dollars. I saw live ones sell readily in the Richmond market at one dollar a piece. This is pretty steep but the prices of other things are in proportion. Woe be unto the poor, if this state of things continues a great while longer.

Amid the general scarcity of everything they have commenced at last to stint the poor soldier. Where we used to get from one to three quarters of a pound of pork, we now only get a half a pound. In bread we are still more stinted; where we used to get eighteen ounces of bread we now get six or seven. Our men are compelled to buy bread every day or do without, one small loaf of sour bread being our day's allowance. These things ought not to be, but there is no use of complaining; for those that are in authority do just as they please at any rate. Still there will be a day of reckoning some day.

I had thought of drawing a comparison between the 42d and the 1st Regiments, but the difference is too great and comparisons are some times said to be odious and for fear that it would prove so in this case I concluded to desist. There never was but one first Regiment and it will be long before we shall look upon its like again.—Speaking of the old first reminds me that I saw Col. W. A. Owens as we passed through Weldon and had the pleasure of taking him by the hand, he looks well and hearty and is waiting patiently for orders to march forward and meet the enemy. I had no idea of writing so long a letter, and must beg yours and the readers pardon owing to the scarcity of paper. Letters these times should be brief. I shall write again soon and endeavor to keep you posted on affairs in this section of the Old Dominion. Yours respectfully, HAMILTON.

OUR CAUSE IN KENTUCKY.—From an article in a late number of the Louisville Democrat it appears that the spirit of "rebellion" is yet alive in Kentucky. A correspondent of that paper, writing from Barksville, May 29, says: "Our town is again full of Scotch, numbering about one hundred and twenty-five, under the command of Chaup Ferguson.—It is impossible to tell what depredations they will commit on their visit, since they were shot at by five or six Union soldiers, who showed to be in town at the time they came in. Ferguson has played a game around the bank, and swears that he will clean out the whole concern—books, money, bills of exchange, and all included." We submit an extract from the Louisville Bulletin, showing that somebody in the West is supplying the "rebels" with powder.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that during the past few weeks larger quantities of gunpowder have been shipped over the Kentucky Central railroad than during the terrible month of preparation in the early history of the rebellion, and the wonder is that it is allowed to go on unchecked. The Secretary of Customs at Lexington has grown alarmed at the increased shipments of this article, and has very properly refused to allow any more to pass through without permit from the Custom House, Cincinnati. The description of powder shipped is that used for blasting, but that is the same which is used for cannon and there can be no doubt that little individual shipments from two to six kegs go to swell the aggregate, how large in the rebel portions of the State. One fact is significant, and that is, that all the recent shipments have been to well-known rebel sympathizers in the interior, while staunch Union men find no trade for the article, probably because rebels would hardly apply to them for an article the use of which is so unequivocal.

Loss of a Schooner.—The schooner Zaidie, Captain Shelton, from Nassau, N. P., for Wilmington, N. C., got ashore on the Main Cape Fear bar on Thursday morning last, soon after passing through the enemy's vessels. She was in a short time discovered by four blockaders, which immediately commenced bombarding her. They continued this for one hour and a half, and then sent in their barges and boarded the schooner, but were soon compelled to abandon her—Fort Caswell having opened on them heavily. Before leaving, however, they succeeded in firing the Zaidie, and thereby destroyed both vessel and cargo.—The latter consisting of salt, bearing and machinery. During the firing from Fort Caswell, one of the rifled cannon in that place exploded, killing three men instantly, and it is believed, wounding a fourth.

A BUNCOMBE LAWYER.—Now, Mr. A. was the fence alluded to a good, strong fence? Uncle Will—'Yes, sir.' Lawyer—'Well what sort of a fence was it?' Uncle Will [holding in] 'It was a Buncombe fence, sir.' Lawyer [blinking he had cornered the old gent]—Now, Square, will you oblige the Court by giving your definition of a Buncombe fence? Uncle Will—'A Buncombe fence, sir, is a fence that is built strong, horse high, and pig tight.' Uncle Will was dismissed from the stand, and retired with flying colors.

NEWS.

From the Western Democrat.

Latest from the Battle-Field.—The Fight Closed.

The Columbia Carolinian of Sunday says the following despatch was received by Gov. Pickens on Saturday night from an official source:

RICHMOND, July 5.—I am from the field to night, and regard this serious battle as about closed, resulting in a complete though dearly bought victory to our arms. It is thought that nothing more remains than to secure the property and prisoners. The Federals continuing their retreat, and are now thirty miles from their first position of the 27th June. Lougstreet and Hill are in their wags.

The Victory.

The Richmond Enquirer states that our troops captured 5,000 Yankees on Thursday. In regard to the result of the whole fighting, the Enquirer of the 5th says:

Suffice it to say that enough is already known to show that God has so blessed the valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals as to grant us a great deliverance from our enemies. They are discomfited, broken and captured, routed or destroyed. The full extent of our victory, won by a week's hard fighting, we shall know before long. Meanwhile, we have abundant reason for rejoicing and devout gratitude.

The advance of our army over the deserted ground of the Yankee Vandals, develop daily instances of the most horrible brutality. Inspired with a bitterness intensely bestial, they have lost no opportunity to visit their inhuman wrath upon the bodies of the living and the dead of the Confederacy that have fallen into their hands.—On yesterday, some of our forces, in passing over the deserted camp ground of the fugitives, discovered three Louisiana soldiers hanging from a tree, while the bodies of several Georgians were lying around mutilated with bayonet wounds, and begrimed with dirt. We treat the due vengeance will be visited upon the villainous wretches for this glaring violation of all the rules of respectable warfare. The black flag, it is understood, was raised amid their ranks, in their last struggle, but its effect, like all the rest they may attempt to get up, fell dead.

We hear that the destruction of stores near West Point, by the enemy, surpasses in extent that of any other locality on the lines below Richmond. They were piled up layers, with pine timber between, to the height of some thirty feet, and covering a space a quarter of a mile in length. The work was then applied, and everything completely destroyed. Wagons were broken up so as to render them useless, and out of this immense mass of army supplies, nothing of value can be saved. From other points, however, between the Pamunkey river and Richmond, a considerable amount has been removed and more is daily arriving. Up to yesterday morning twelve thousand staves of arms and several Scotch ribbed cannon had been brought to the Government Arsenal, and a long train of wagons heavily loaded, arrived in the afternoon.

Major General McCull.—Gen. Field's brigade had made a charge. The other brigades of the division coming up to the support of Field, finding the enemy routed, commenced cheering vociferously. The Federal General McCull, hearing this cheering, and mistaking the source from whence it came, rode up and said, "Harris, boys; I am glad you have held the battery. Hold on for a short time and reinforcements will be up to sustain you." He was accompanied by Major Biddle, his Adjutant General, Major Williams, another aid, and two surgeons. Supposing that he had, perhaps, made a mistake, he asked what regiment it was that held the battery. An officer present replied, the 47th Virginia. On obtaining this information, Major Williams and Biddle and the two surgeons wheeled about and endeavored to effect their escape. They were fired upon, and Major Biddle shot through the head and killed instantly. The others, so far as is known, escaped without injury. Gen. McCull, being in advance of his party, was brought to a stand by a private in the 47th regiment, who drew his gun upon him and demanded his surrender. His sword was received by Major Mayo. The General was particularly solicitous that no indignity should be offered him, when he was emphatically assured by Major Mayo that he had not fallen into the hands of a solitary unacquainted with the usages of civilized warfare.—Under an escort, McCull was then sent to Gen. Hill.

A CANDID OPINION.—The London Standard closes a leader on the inevitable "American Question" in these words:—"The season is against the North; its finances, unless vigorously put to rights, are on the point of giving way; and it has committed itself to legislative acts from which it cannot possibly recede, and which can scarcely fail to make the separation between the North and the South perpetual. Its weakness, short-sightedness, and exhaustion are also plainly apparent, that not only the Foreign Ministers at Washington regard the war as over, but the New York bankers look up their strong boxes and denounce business until the limitation and ruin now supposed to be impending are once got over."

GEN. R. H. ANDERSON.—About 9 o'clock, on Monday, the brigade of Gen. Anderson was advanced to the front and drawn up in line of battle. Several volleys were fired into the woods where the enemy had the effect to disperse them, and the fight closed for the evening. During the engagement, Gen. Anderson was knocked from his horse by the fragment of a shell striking him on the side of the head. He was missed after the fight was ended, and it was feared that he had been captured; but on Tuesday morning he came in tolerably well, but considerably bruised about the head.

Charlotte Female Institute.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 1st day of September under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell aided by competent teachers, in all the branches. The academic year will be divided into two sessions, one of sixteen and the other of twenty-four weeks, with a vacation of three weeks at Christmas.—For circulars containing full particulars, or terms, address Rev. R. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C. July 8, 1862.

To the Voters of Mecklenburg County.

SOME weeks ago my friends announced me as a candidate for the Legislature, but not feeling that it was convenient for me to enter the contest, I last week published a card declining. On reflection, and at the solicitation of numerous friends, I have concluded to become a candidate, and therefore announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. In order that my position may be understood I will state that I am for Col. Wm. Johnston for Governor, and in favor of prosecuting the war until our independence is established. If my fellow-citizens of Mecklenburg see proper to elect me I will serve them to the best of my ability. R. L. DEARMON. July 5, 1862.

The friends of Dr. J. B. Alexander.

ANDERSON announces him as a candidate to represent Mecklenburg county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. July 1, 1862.

The Markets.

CORRECTED BY WILLIAMS & GATES.

Table of market prices for various goods in Charlotte, June 30, 1862. Includes items like Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

WANTED.—Twenty hands can find immediate employment by applying at the Envelope Manufactory of J. H. STEVENS & CO., Opposite Post Office. June 17, 1862.

WRITING PAPER.—Another supply of Commercial, Note and Letter Paper just received, and for sale by J. H. STEVENS & CO., Opposite Post Office. June 17, 1862.

ENVELOPES!! ENVELOPES!!—500,000 Envelopes on hand and being manufactured, for sale by J. H. STEVENS & CO., Opposite Post Office. June 17, 1862.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—THE Ladies of Charlotte, and the surrounding country, that they have engaged Miss F. Brown to take full charge of their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, and we would state that we have received a splendid lot of LADIES' goods suitable for the season.

MISS BROWN will be pleased to wait upon all who may call upon her, and will endeavor to give entire satisfaction, in producing the latest fashions from Paris, and a la Confedrate style. We would also return our heartfelt thanks to all who have favoured us with their patronage, and we will do our utmost to merit a continuance, and most cordially invite citizens and strangers to visit our establishment before buying elsewhere.

KAHNWELLER & BROS. June 10, 1862.

MATCHES, MATCHES.—MATCHES for sale, wholesale and retail by J. H. STEVENS & CO., Opposite the Post Office. June 17, 1862.

State of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Releigh June 26th, 1862. In pursuance of an Ordinance of the Governor of this State, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby make known that all Officers and soldiers in the service of the State or of the Confederate States who are the age of twenty-one years and who are citizens of this State, or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties shall vote hereafter to be held exigencies of the shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, and members of the General Assembly in their respective counties; and also for Governor of the State, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and members of the Confederate Congress for their respective Districts, whenever such election is required by law.

And I do hereby further make known, that three free holders of their respective counties under the direction of the commanding officers of the Regiments to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday for holding elections in this State being the 31st day of July for this year, and that said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of the State. The three freeholders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled and shall transmit the same, with the list of voters, to the sheriffs of their respective counties; and when officers and soldiers of the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional Districts, the said freeholders shall specify accordingly and make returns to the sheriffs of the different counties above referred to, who shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers if received within twenty days after they are cast on the day of election as aforesaid. The election for this year are for Sheriffs, Members of the General Assembly and for Sheriffs of the respective counties. Done at Office, in the city of Releigh, the day and year aforesaid. HENRY T. CLARK.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, BY J. B. KERR, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Proprietor of this Hotel is still at his post ready to furnish all the comforts of a "first-class" hotel, travelling public and others who may call on him, and he flatters himself that a comfortable quarters can be found with him as any place in this vicinity. Being situated near the center of Charlotte, Business Men will find this Hotel a most convenient and desirable location. He has been engaged in the business at this stand nearly eighteen years, and in that time he has made several additions to his former house, and it has been greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDA 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees on the main front, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day. The House has been thoroughly furnished, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the "inner man" is "refreshed" day by day. Connected with this Hotel are Stables for riding room for 100 horses, handsomely furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers. The Proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his desire to please, he is prepared to offer his friends and the "rest of mankind," as many comforts and so much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so. J. B. KERR. 127 ALLEY 19th ST. THE Charlotte Hotel.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

Table of train schedules for Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, showing departure and arrival times for various routes.

By order, V. A. McBECK, Acting Master of Transportation, Lenoirville, April 4, 1862.

J. S. PHILLIPS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING located in Charlotte, N. C., I solicit a share of public patronage. A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion of the Manne House. 201

The Corner DRUG Store, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. Would respectfully call the attention of the public to their large and complete stock of goods received for the Spring and Summer season.

Persons wishing to settle their Accounts of Note with FISHER & BERROUQUET, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling at the Store of A. N. M. TAYLOR. Don't delay, we are anxious to get our business settled up. June 3, 1862. J. C. BURROUGHS.

NEW MILLINERY. Great and glorious News for the Ladies.

THE MISSES FEEL have commenced the Millinery and Mantua making business for themselves in French's Court, immediately over the Medical Office of Dr. G. J. Fox. They are prepared to execute work in short time to please every taste, in every style and fashion, on the most moderate terms, and as they expect material for this purpose; and as they expect by dealers, they hope to receive a large and liberal patronage from the ladies of this section. May 12, 1862.