From the Charleston Mercury.

The Great Fire.

This morning dawned drearily upon a night of terror and disaster. About 9 o'clock last evening the alarm rang out, calling the citizens to quell the beginning of a fire, which, in the subsequent extent and rapidity of its ruinous sweep, will compare with the most terrible conflagrations which have ever visited the American continent. The wild work of the flames, and the immense destruction of property which has thus far taken place, is chiefly attributable to the sudden and unfortunate change in the weather, which occurred almost simultaneously with the breaking out of the fire. The mild and spring-like calmness of the atmosphere during the last fortnight was broken by heavy gusts of wind, which swept the dust and smoke and sparks hither and thither in blinding clouds.—Great flaming bits of wood were borne in dense showers for a distance of nearly a mile in a South-west direction, and the whole city was brightly lit up by the dreadful and widening glare.

Before 10 o'clock, the fire had begun raging in several different points in the lower part of the city.—The buildings in the stricken neighborhoods were mostly of wood, old, closely built and surrounded by small out-buildings of an exceedingly inflammable character. As tenement after tenement was first licked by and then enveloped in the fast spreading flames, the panic became awful. The fierce and roaring march of the fire was indeed a horrid scene; but far more heart-rending was the sight of hundreds—we ought, perhaps, to say thousands—of poor and bewildered families, driven suddenly from their homes, destitute even of their scanty effects. All the available carts, drays, handcarts and wheelbarrows, were immediately brought into requisition; but these were altogether inadequate to remove even a tithe of the moveables beyond the reach of the devouring element.

Towards midnight the fire had assumed proportions of appalling magnitude. The circumference which it embraced was such as to render the most desperate efforts of our entire fire brigade of comparative insignificance. The regiments from the Race Course came down at double quick to the burning Wards, and co-operate most earnestly and indefatigably in the labors of our undaunted firemen. But still the Northeastern gale fanned the fire with its desolating breath, and the people began almost to despair of checking the progress of the disaster. From the precincts of Market, East Bay and State Streets, the conflagration had now reached Meeting and Queen Streets. The terror of the families (in many cases without their usual protectors, owing to the military exigencies of the times) was contagious, and much farther up into the city the work of packing up valuables and getting ready to desert their homesteads became general.

To give anything like a full account of the results, of what will hereafter be known as the Great Fire of 1861, in the confusion and general consternation that prevails while we write, is manifestly impossible.—Many portions of the burned district are quite unapproachable, and it is exceedingly difficult, at this time, to glean any accurate information whatever in regard to the enormous losses which have occurred. We must content ourselves, therefore, with giving our scanty notes jotted down at various hours during the night.

Ten o'clock.—The fire began in Russell & Co.'s Sash and Blind Factory, at the foot of Hasell Street, and the report—though a vague one—is, that it appeared in three places at the same time. Crossing to the other side of Hasell Street, it has burned Cameron & Co.'s immense Machine Shops and, under the impulse acquired at that point and the stiff breeze from the North-east, without a sufficient supply of water—for it is dead low tide—it has become totally unmanageable, and rages without the hope of being able to arrest it, except at certain strategic points, upon which extraordinary interests depend.

Of institute Hall have been set on fire by the sparks.—The attention of the firemen is directed thither and they are straining every nerve to save Meeting street. The frame buildings on Queen street are smoking and will presently blaze forth.

Twelve o'clock.—Meeting street, from Market to Queen, is one mass of flame. The Circular Church and Institute Hall are burning. The Mills House is thought in imminent dangers, while the fire seems stretching its red arms around the Charleston Hotel.—There has been a general desertion of both hotels by the guests, under the impression that they cannot be saved.

One O'clock.—The track of the conflagration begins to be clearly defined. Leaping Church street, (on which no block, excepting that next to market, has been burned,) the fire is steadily pursuing its South-westerly course towards the corner of Archdale and Queen streets. About a half hour ago, a light drizzling rain began falling, which may, perhaps, be beneficial in keeping damp the tops of wooden houses exposed to danger from the sparks. The people now understand that the fire has unchecked sway, and furniture is being removed as far up as Mazyck street.

Two O'clock.—At this hour the fire is still raging with violence scarcely abated. A splendid effort was made by the fire companies to save the house of L. W. Spratt, Esq., on East Bay street, which was successful, and with it was saved the fine line of buildings on Hassel street, the fate of which depended upon that result. Passing to the South, Wesward, the fire has swept the entire tract to the rear of the Charleston Hotel, and to the end of the Hayne street ranges. There are no buildings North of Market street, and East of the Hayne street stores, still standing, except, perhaps those of Henry Gertds and the Misses Pinckney.—Crossing Market street, the fire has extended down East Bay to Cumberland street, and thence across to the Mills House, taking, in its way, the Circular Church, Institute Hall, the Charleston Theatre, all the buildings upon King street, from Clifford street up to within a few doors of Broad street. Crossing King street, the flames are approaching the rear of the Cathedral, the Unitarian and the English Lutheran Churches. Whether it will cross the area covered by these churches, or pass the Mills House down Meeting street, is still uncertain. The fire department is making incredible exertions. The men are in the last stages of exhaustion, springing to each occasion with renewed vigor, and such exhibitions of courage and endurance have been rarely witnessed.

Three O'Clock.—The steeple of the Circular Church has just toppled and fallen, with a heavy crash.—Gen. Ripley, who is moving to and fro, superintending the movements of the troops with characteristic energy, gave orders, several hours ago, to blow up certain buildings in the track of the flames. The execution of this order, delayed at first, has at length been accomplished. Ever and anon, during the past hour, the explosions have rent the air.

In the lower part of the city, the fire has done its work in thorough style. Its path is now burned out, and nothing now remains to mark where it has passed, save smouldering piles of cinders and gaunt and smoking walls and chimneys. The Charleston Hotel is safe, and Hayne street, too. The wind has swept the danger off, further to the South. Although the fire rages on three sides of the Mills House, that fine stucture has not caught. The Theatre, Lloyd's Coach Factory, opposite the Express Office, the old Executive buildings and all the houses between that point and Queen street have been burned, The fire seems making straight towards the jail. Companies of the Reserves have been ordered out to repress any possible disturbance among the prisoners confined in that building. The wind has somewhat abated.

Four O'Clock.—A change in the wind has bent the course of the fire towards Broad street. The Lutheran and Unitarian Churches are now considered safe. The Cathedral seems now in exceeding danger. The buildings on the West side of Friend street, near the corner of Queen, are burning fiercely. St. Andrew's Hall is on fire, and the noble spire of St. Finbar's glitters with a splendor of portentious import. The occupants of houses on Broad street, beyond King are moving their effects.

Quarter-past five O'Clock.—As the clock of St. Michael's tolls the quarter, the Cathedral steeple has fallen with a tremendous crash. The Cathedral is burning furiously; likewise, St. Andrew's Hall. In fact, the whole of Broad street is on fire from Mr. Gadsden's to Mazyck street. The residences of Messrs. George M. Coffin, James L. Pettigru, and others near by, are consumed. The flames have now crossed Broad street, and as the wind has not lulled, it is impossible to say where they will stop—short of the river.

There does not appear to be any imminent danger of the fire again making headway either to the right or to the left of the furrow which it has cloven through our fair city from East Bay to King street. But the head of the conflagration is still fearful to look upon and is pushing forward with giant strides as we go to press.

Great, indeed, has been the calamity which has fallen upon our noble old city. But let us, with unfailing hope and courage, bestir ourselves at once to amend the losses we have sustained, and to relieve, each one according to his means, the great sufferings which the fire must entail upon its poor victims.

Further Particulars.

Yesterday was a gloomy day for Charleston. Business was universally suspended, and, with one impulse, our community united in giving sympathy and aid to the victims of the great public calamity.

Our report, in our last issue, of the progress of the fire, closed at quarter past five o'clock on yesterday morning, when the majestic spire of the Cathedral had just tottered and crashed heavily through the burning roof. From that time the disaster may be said to have assumed a new phase. The flames leaped madly across Broad street, and, forsaking the business neighborhoods which they had already desolated, they seemed to devote their whole fury against the elegant private residences which have so long been the pride of the Southwestern portion of our city. As these beautiful homesteads succumbed, one after another, to the resistless march of the destroying element, the scene was awful.

The fire advanced steadily onward, stopping only when having reached the river, it had nothing more to burn. We give some notes of the disastrous results:

The Cathedral of St. Finbar.—This splendid structure, built only about 8 years ago, was justly rated one of the finest architectural ornaments of our city. It was constructed of brown stone, in a very massive and costly manner. All the sacrd vessel were saved. The Bishop's residence, attached to the Cathedral, contained a very rare and valuable library, a portion of which was saved.

The Circular Church.—The site recently occupied by the Circular Church was formerly, in the memory of many of our old citizens, the *locus in quo* of a brick church, known as the "White Meeting." It had its origin coevally with the settlement of the city in 1680.

On the 25th May, 1806, the new building was opened for the first time with appropriate religious exercises. The new building was circular in form, and 88 feet in diameter. In 1838, the addition of a lofty spire, 182 feet high, added to the appearance of the building.

A few years since, the church was entirely renovated, at an expense of $20,000, rendering it one of the most beautiful and consistently arranged of our city places of worship. The numerous tablets were re-set. the old fashioned pulpit gave place to the more appropriate rostrum, the pews were re-arranged, and the manner of lighting the entire building, from the centre or the dome, securing a soft and equally diffused light. The building is a total loss.

The Cumberland Street (Methodist) Church.—This was a plain substantial structure, affording commodious apartments for their large congregation, with galleries and basement rooms for a very large slave membership. It was swept away in the great fire of 1838 and rebuilt soon after. It is again entirely destroyed.

St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, located on Logan street, between Broad and Tradd streets, was a neat red, well-arranged edifice, with ground floor and gallery, been for some time past under the rectorship of the Rev. Mr. Prentiss. It is entirely destroyed.

The Friends' Meeting House.—This unpretending structure on King street, South of Queen street, was burned to the ground.

The St. Andrew's Hall.—This well known and historic building, in which the Convention of the People of South Carolina held its sittings and agreed upon the Ordinance of Secession, on the 20th of December of last year, is now in ruins. The walls are standing, but the interior is entirely consumed. We learn that the splendid full length portrait of Queen Victoria, by an eminent artist, which has always been considered one of the attractions of the room, as well as the portraits of Tunno, Robertson, King and others, were removed in time.

Institute Hall.—This magnificent Hall, the largest in the South, is lost to us, and we feel sure that it will be seriously missed—connected, as it was, with the popular heart, by the fact that, within its walls, the first uprising of the people of Charleston in this revolution had utterance; and, more than all, because the Ordinance of Secession was ratified there. Those who, but a short year ago, were witnesses of those soul-stirring scenes which ended in secession, will deeply regret the demolition of the Institute.

The office of the Southern Express Company was burned to the ground, and a large quantity of miscellaneous goods was lost. The Express office will, we learn, be re-opened in Meeting street, opposite the Charleston Hotel, in a few days.

The Savings Bank is a sufferer to the extent of its convenient office; all the papers, books of accounts, records, &c., were saved. We regret to hear that the Treasurer, Henry S. Griggs, Esq., who resided on the premises, lost all of his household furniture, and a portion of a very valuable collection of paintings, which he had been collecting for some years.

The Apprentices' Library is, we learn, a total loss. To no one will this be more distressing than to the octogenarian gentleman, Dr. Jos. Johnson, under whose care the society has been for so many years. In addition to this, the doctor is, be believe, himself a sufferer by the conflagration.

Cameron & Co's "Phœnix Iron Works."—This extensive foundry and machine shops is again in ashes being the second time in the last ten years that its energetic and popular proprietors have been visited with fire. The entire premises are in ruins, including large quantities of shot, shell and other ordnance stores ready for delivery to the Confederate States; amongst which were valuable and improved machinery for rifling cannon, making percussion caps, &c.—The powerful steam fire engine, which was prominently at work during the conflagration at different points was built at this establishment. We sincerely trust that our stalwart friend and his co-workers will soon, phœnix-like, arise from their ashes, and overcoming all obstacles, furnish another illustration of their ability to meet the most disheartening reverse with manly fortitude.

One of the most gratifying incidents of the fire of Wednesday night, was the zeal manifested by our slaves in their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entire colored population, male and female, worked most earnestly, and not unfrequently, masters and their slaves could be seen working together in removing the household goods and valuables. We noticed one instance particularly, where a white-haired old body servant was giving way to his feelings—sobbing bitterly—at the loss of the "family mansion, where we been livin all our lives."

The following is the course of the fire from Cameron's Foundry:

On East Bay the fire extended, on the East side from the residence of Mr. J. S. Bird to the corner of Market street. On the West side from Mr. George Kinloch's to the Southwest corner of Market street, inclusive was destroyed.

On Prichard street the property of Mr. John Torrent, Mr. Tavel, Mr. Artrope, Mr. Cordray and others was consumed.

On Market street, from East Bay to Church street, South side, was destroyed,

On Anson street, East and West side, from Claussen's Mills South, sundry buildings were destroyed to Market street. Claussen's fine Flour Mills were most fortunately preserved.

On State street, on either side, the flames spread destruction from Market to Cumberland. Cumberland street to Meeting, including, its elongation, Horlbeck's Alley, to King street, is in ruins. Church street, from the corner of Market to Cumberland street is also burned. Linguard street, with its sundry little tenements and many occupants, was completely distroyed.

Meeting street, on the East side, from the Ice Hous near Market street, to Mr Kenneday's tailoring establishment, opposite the Mills House, and from the Theatre, Apprentices' Library, Palmetto Savings Institution, Art Association, Charleston Savings Institution, and the fine residences of Dr. Rodrigues, Dr. DeSassure, and Dr. North. The Mills House most fortunately escaped with little damage.

Queen street was laid in ashes from Dighen's stables, North side, East of Meeting street, to the school of the Sisters of Mercy near Myzack street, and on the South side from Meitzler's Globe Hotel, to Mr. Jabez Norton's residence midway between Mazyck and Franklin.

The fine quildings owned by the Sisters of Mercy were most fortunately preserved by the most strenuous efforts of the firemen, who blew up several buildings for this purpose.

Archdale street, from the Unitarian Church, on the East side, and from Thos. Ryan's on the West side to Queen was destroyed.

King street, from Horlbeck's alley, on either side, Southward, save the buildings on each corner, were destroyed—on the East side to the Quaker Meeting House, on the west side to Mr. Melcher's bakery near Broad street.

Broad street was destroyed—commencing with St. Andrews Hall on the North side, to the residence of Dr. Wragg, inclusive, corner of Franklin street. In this range are included the fine residences of Bishop Lynch, George M. Coffin, Mr. J. B. Heyward, Postmaster Huger, Miss Bowman, John Laurens, Dr. Mazyek, Capt. Rutledge and John Bonnell. On the South side the fire raged from Mr. C. F. Levy's opposite the Cathedral, to Mr. Seabrook's extensive West end, destroying all, save the house standing on the corner of New street, and Mr. Huguenin's brick residence below Savage.

Mazyck street from Queen to Broad, East and West is laid low.

Short street, running from Eazyck street to Franklin, was laid in ashes, including the handsome residence of Mr. Middleton, Mr. McKay, Mr. Graveley and Mr. Williams.

Logan street was entirely destroyed, except one dwelling on the East side, near Tradd.

New street and Savage street are left without a land-mark, save the brick chimneys of the handsome dwellings which recently adorned that section.

The residence on Tradd street, from Logan to Savage, on either side, with Greenhill, Limehouse and Council streets, are, with one or two exceptions, all in ruins.

[Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

Proceedings of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

FIFTH DAY.

Conference opened by religious exercises conducted by Rev. C. F. Phillips. Minutes of Conference of Saturday afternoon session were read, and after some corrections, were approved.

The committee appointed to prepare a memorial to the Confederate Congress, in reference to Chaplains for the army, presented their report, which was adopted.

Rev. James A. Duncan, of the Virginia Conference, and Editor of the R. C. Advocate, was introducted to the Conference, and made a few remarks, presenting the claims of his paper.

The Conference Trustees made their report, that they had now in hand $11, 684. 19.

On motion of Rev. D. B. Nicholson, that the Conference relect a member of its own body to deliver an address at the Missionary Anniversary.

A committee of three were adopted to make the selection of the man, and reported Rev. N. F. Reid, confer with the Stockholders in reference to Book Depository. The committee consisted of W. E. Pell, D. B. Nicholson, N. H. D. Wilson.

On motion of Dr. Deem,

Resolved, That our delegates to the General Conference be instructed to use their best efforts to hav some measure adopted by which a Convention of tn Church shall be called for the purpose of making such changes in the Discipline as will be necessary for the prosperity and consistency of the Church. Laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Dr. Closs,

Resolved, That the preachers be requested to take up a collection, during the months of February or March, to defray the expense of delegates to General Conference.

On motion of W. E. Pell,

Resolved. That the Tresurer of the Conference Trustees be authorized to receive a donation of $1,000, donations of Mrs. Wiley of Wake county.

On motion of Rev. I. T. Wyche,

Resolved, That when the publication of the N. C. Advocate is resumed, Rev. W. E. Pell be continued Editor, and that the committee be allowed, if they think proper, to change the place of its publication.

The committee of Finance made their report.—There have been collected during the year from all districts, $1800, at a ratio of 46 per cent.

Rev. Williamson Harris, M. H. Hight, S. W. Martin, J. H. Robbins, J. W. Floyd, B. F. Long, M. J. Hunt and W. B. Richardson, be left without appointment, at their own request.

Rev. A. Norman and J. W. Floyd are placed on the Supernumerary list.

Conference adjourned to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session, 3 o'clock.

Conference opened with Divine services, conducted by Rev. G. W. Deems. Minutes of this morning read, and after some unimportant corrections, were approved.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Deems.

Resolved, That $14 40 be gived to the remaining child of Rev. Nicholson, deceased. This is a remnant of the Conference fund in the hands of the Finance Committee.

The usual complimentary resolutions were adopted.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Closs was requested to preach a sermon on the Pastorate at the opening of our next Conference.

The resolutions of Dr. Deems were taken up, and after some discussion, some change in phraseology, were adopted.

Whereas, The XXIII Article of the "Articles of Religion" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is merely and purely a statement of a political dogma, almost universally rejected by the communicants of said Church, and which "is not read" in the Holy Scriptures," "nor may be proved thereby," and therefore according to the 6th Article "is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith," and whereas the General Conference is so bound by the 1st restrictive limitation and the Annual Conference by the provisions which follow the restrictive articles, that there is no power in any department of the Church by which said XXIII Article can be removed, revoked or altered, but stands guarded precisely in the same manner and mode as the 1st, Article "of Faith in the Hold Trinity" and the 5th, Article, "the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation," therefore.

Resolved, That the delegates from the North Carolina Conference to the next General Conference be directed to endeavor to secure the passage of an Act calling a Convention in such manner as the General Conference may seem best, to throw out this article and modify any other conflicting elements which may exist in our system, and to conform it to our new position in the Confederate States of America.

It was moved that the Conference adjourn to meet at the church at 7 o'clock.

7 O'Clock, P. M.

Conference met according to previous notice in the Methodist Church, to receive the following appointments:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—Wm Barringer, P E
" Station—John S Long,
" Mission—Supplied,
" Col. Mission—W E Pell,
" Circuit—W M Jordan,
Tar River—W H Barnes, R C Maynard, sup.,
Louisburg—M C Thomas,
Henderson—L Shell,
Granville—W. S. Chaffin, J W Floyd, sup.,
Person—P J Carraway, J P Moore,
Hillsboro Circuit—W M Walsh,
" Station—S D Peeler,
Chapel Hill—J W Jerkins,
Nashville—James Reid,
T W Moore, in Confederate Army.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N F Reid, P. E.
Greensboro'—H T Hudson,
Guilford—C H Phillips,
South Guilford—R S Webb,
Davidson—D W Doub,
Forstythe—S H Helsebeck,
Winson—R A Willis,
Stokes—G E Wyche,
Wentworth—C M Pepper.
Madison—D R Bruton,
Leesburg—T B Kingsbury,
Yanceyville—T P Ricaud,
Alamance—J F Smoot,
Franklinsville—J F Keerans,
Trinity College and High Point—N H D Wilson,
Ashboro'—J W Lewis,
B Craven, President Trinity College.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—W H Bobbitt, P. E.
Salisbury—A W Mangum,
Rowan—J B Williams,
East Rowan—F H Wood,
Mocksville—W C Gannon,
Iredell—W M Robey,
Alexander—T L Triplet,
Jenesville—W D Meacham,
Surry—To be supplied,
Wilkes—J W Gunn,
Blue Ridge Mission—J W Avent,
South Iredell—R T N Stevenson.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—Ira T Wyche, P.E.
Washington—James E Mann,
Roanoke—L L Hendren, N A H Goddin, sup.
Warren—J H Wheeler,
Warrenton—W H Wheeler,
Plymouth—B F Guthrie,
Williamston—J W Wheeler,
Greenville—J L Fisher,
Columbia—B B Culbreth,
Mattamuskeet—J H Hill,
Bath—W H Moore,
Neuse—W F Clegg,
Tarboro'—J P Simpson, J B Bobbitt, sup.,
Portsmouth, Hatteras, Ocracoke—C P Jones.
Tar River Mission—To be supplied,

NEWBERNE DISTRICT—Wm Closs, P. E.
" Centenary—L S Burkhead,
Andrew Chapel—N A Hooker,
Newberne Circuit—T L Troy,
Snow Hill—G W Deems,
Wilson—J A Cunninggim,
Contentnea—C W King,
Smithfield—Carson Parker,
Goldsboro'—R S Moran,
Johnson Mission—J R Brooks,
Everettsville—J N Andrews,
Morehead City—A R Raven,
Jones—J J Hines,
Trent—E A Wilson, P W Yarrell,
Purvis Chapel—John Jones,
Straits—To be supplied,
Cape Lookout—To be supplied,
S M Frost, Pres't Wayne Female College.

WILMIMGTON DISTRICT— C F Deems, P. E.
" Front Street—T W Guthrie,
" Fifth Street—Josheph Wheeler,
North East—E N Gwinn,
Topsail—J B Baily,
Smithville—T J Gattis,
Cape Fear Mission—W M D Moore,
Whiteville—J C Brent,
Ellzabeth—D C Johnson,
Bladen—P H Scoville,
Onslow—W A Smith.
Duplin—E A Yates,
Magnolia—D B Nicholson,
South River Mission—D Culbreth,
A D Betts, Chaplain 30th Reg. N C Volunteers,
O J Brent, Chaplain 28th Reg. N C Volunteers.

FAYETTEVILLE DITRICT—Peter Doub, P. E.
Fayetteville—J W Tucker,
Evans' Chapel—J L Newby,
Fayetteville Circuit—J C Thomas,
Robeson—R P Bibb.
Rochingham—J Tillet,
Montgomery—Z Rush,
Uwharie—T C Moses,
Deep River—C H Plyler,
Haw River—S D Adams, Gaston Farrer, sup.,
Cape Fear Col. Mission—J W Tinnin,
Pitsboro—J B Martin,
Marquis L Wood, Missionary to China.

Headquarters N. C. Militia,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1861.

General Order, No. 4.

General order No. 1 is so far modified as to require the Militia of the State to drill once a month instead of once a week.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

dec. 18, 1861. 12—3t.

Register and Standard three times.

Head Quarters N. C. Militia,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Dec. 7th 1861.

General Order, No. 3

The following persons will be exempt from Company drills, except once in three months: All workmen in any factory engaged in working for the State, or making arms, lead or powder, or in ship-building for the State, or Confederate States, the necessary employees of Telegraph or Express lines, or Daily Press, Ferrymen and keepers of Canal Locks, State officers and other persons whose employment in the service of the State is inconsistent with their attendance on Militia drill, and persons excused under the Militia Law.

This order will not be understood as excusing any person from Militia duty when called upon to repel an invasion, or suppress an insurrection, or from Regimental or Brigade drills and musters.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

dec. 11, 1861. 9—4t.

All the papers in the State copy one time, and send bill to Adjutant General's Office.

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190 Negroes Wanted

ON THE

Western North Carolina Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO HIRE FOR THE ensuing year, 100 ABLE-BODIED NEGROES for the use of the Western North Carolina Railroad, to be employed generally as Section, Train and Station hands; but to be used as the interest of the Company may seem to justify. Persons having such to hire will find this a desirable locality, and will please apply at this office.

JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Eng. & Sup't,
W. N. C. R. R.

Salisbury, dec. 14, 1861. 10—1m.

A Good Cook Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE COOK IS WANTED FROM THE first of next year. Apply at this office.

dec. 4, 1861. 7—tf.

Our Own Primary Grammar.

JUST PUBDISHED BY

STERLING & CAMPELL,

Greensboro' N. C.

72 pages, 12 mo., 25 cents per copy.

For sale by them and all booksellers.

Teachers and School officers desiring copies for examination will receive them on remitting 15 cents to the author.

C. W. SMYTHE,
Lexington, N. C.

dec. 11, 1861. 9—tf.

PASTEBORD WANTED.

BY THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARM FACTORY at Wilmington, N. C.

M. NEWHOFF, General Agent.

dec. 7, 1861. 8—3t.

Laws of the Confederate States,

(BY AUTHORITY.)

[No. 285.]

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE RATES OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS SENT BY DEALERS THEREIN THROUGH THE MAIL, OR EXPESS OVER POST ROADS.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That persons engaged as dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive by mail any quantity of such papers and periodicals as they may order, on the payment at the place of delivery, at the same rate of postage as is required by the existing law to be paid by the regular subscribers to such newspapers or periodicals.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for persons engaged in buying and selling newspapers and periodicals, to carry any quantity of such papers and periodicals over the post roads in the Confederate States, outside of the mail, upon prepaying the postage at the same rate charged to regular subscribers to such papers and periodicals into the post office nearest the place of publication or purchase thereof, and such prepayment shall be indicated by the stamp of such post office or by writing upon the paper so sent.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name and for the use of the Confederate States.

Approved August 31, 1861.

[No. 287.]

RESOLUTIONS TO PROVIDE TROOPS IN THE FIELD WITH BREAD AND FRESH PROVISIONS.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to furnish to such of our troops in the field as desire it, upon requisition made, and whenever practicable, in lieu of the usual ration of flour, an equivalent of soft baked bread, and to this end is authorized to establish bakeries in such numbers and at such points as may be necessary, or to make contracts for the supply of such bread.

Resolved, That a daily ration of fresh vegetables be furnished to all troops whenever the same can be procured at a reasonable cost and charges to the Government.

Approved August 31, 1861.

[No. 290.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO CONTINUE THE APPOINTMENTS MADE BY HIM IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE DURING THE RECESSES OF CONGRESS, OR THE LAST PRESENT SESSION, AND TO SUBMIT THEM TO CONGRESS AT ITS NEXT SESSION.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be authorized to continue the appointments made by him, in the Military and Naval service, during the recesses of Congress, or during the last or present session, and to submit them to Congress at the commencement of its next session.

Approved September 3, 1861.

[No. 291.]

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE RATES OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS SENT TO DEALERS THEREIN THROUGH THE MAILS, OR BY EXPRESS OVER POST ROADS.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the word "the" where it occurs in the second section of said act be, and the same is hereby, stricken out, and the word "each" substituted in its stead.

Approved September 3, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY HENRY T. CLARK, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, Nov. 7th, 1861.

In Pursuance of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all Bacon, Pork, Leather, Men's Shoes, Woolen Goods, Jeans, Linseys, Blankets, &c., &c., except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government or of the State Governments. The Adjutant General will employ the necessary means to carry into full effect this order. Agents to purchase for the State are required to have written authority.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor ex officio.

Nov. 13th, 1861. 1—w4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Warren County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, November Term.

Wm. Bowden and others, vs. N. Williams and Emily his wife. } Petition for partition.

It appearing to the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Journal, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to plead, answer or demur, the said petition will be taken confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John W. White, Clerk of the County Court aforesaid, at office in Warrenton, the fourth Monday in November, A. D., 1861.

Issued the 3rd day of December, 1861.

JNO. W. WHITE, C. C.

dec. 7, 1861. 8—w6w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, at November term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Nash, having qualified as Administrators upon the estate of Joshua Watson, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said deceased to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

HENRY G. WILLIAMS,
B. D. MANN,
S. S. COOPER,

nov. 23, 1861.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Wake county, at the Fall Term, 1861, I will sell (at public outcry) on MONDAY, the 6th January next, and within the hours prescribed by law, to the highest bidder, the tract of land commonly called the

FORRESTVILLE TRACT.

containing about 326 acres; and, on the next day, on the premises, the tract called

PENNY HILL,

containing about 1100 acres, both belonging to the estate of Brian Green, deceased.

The property will be sold on a credit of six months to purchasers giving bonds with two approved securities.

Also, on Monday, the 6th, at Forrestville, will be rented for the ensuing year, the

HOUSE AND LOT,

now occupied by Dr. Wm. J. Green; and, on Tuesday the 7th, at Penny Hill. will be sold a number of articles of a perishable nature.

C. B. HARRISON, Administrator.

nov. 30, 1861. 6—td

Cracker Bakery.

THE subscribers having built a large HARD BREAD and CRACKER BAKERY, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Raleigh, and the State, with fine Crackers, and of the best quality, such as

Soda Crackers,
Butter Crackers,
Water Crackers,
Sugar Crackers, etc., etc.

We are also prepared to furnish the Army and Navy with

Navy Bread,
Pilot Bread,
Wine Biscuit,
etc., etc., etc.,

at the lowest market rates. Cash orders securely packed and promptly by

JAS. SIMPSON & SON.

Wanted.—Empty Flour Barrels in good condition, for which we will pay 25 cents each.

JAS. SIMPSON & SON.

nov. 30, 1861. 6—w4w

The University of North Carolina.

CHAPEL HILL.

THE next Session will begin on Saturday, 11th January, 1862.

This Institution situated in a region remarkably healthful and remote from the seat of war, has been in successful operation since February, 1775. At no previous period have the means and opportunities of improvement been as great as they now are.

DAVID L. SWAIN, President.

dec. 4, 1861. 7—8t.

WANTED.

At the Confederate States Arm Factory, at Wilmington, N. C.,

EIGHT BRASS FINISHERS,
AND TWO MOULDERS.

Apply to Messrs. Froelick & Estvan, or M. Newhoff, General Agent, at Wilmington.

dec. 7, 1861. 8—3t.