

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, August 6, 1861.

THE NEWS.

It will be seen that Gen. McCulloch has gained an important victory over the Federals in Missouri. We saw a report last week, purporting to come from the Provost Marshal at Manassas, saying that ten thousand Federals had been buried on the battle field. At Richmond there are 400 wounded Federals and 400 prisoners.

THE GREAT VICTORY.—Our exchanges are still filled with accounts of the great battle at Manassas on Sunday the 21st July, principally repetitions of what was first published. Many incidents and daring exploits are mentioned—some true and some false. Each writer tells us of the gallantry of his own way, and particularly extols the gallantry of the Regiment or company to which he belonged.

THE BATTLE OF BELL, BILL RUN AND MANASSAS have opened the independence and liberty of the South.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Last week we had a fine rain, just in time to make one of the largest crops ever known in this section. The South is rich in supplies and rich in Presidential electors. To him who rules and commands all things, be the praise.

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THE TRAITORS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—We occasionally hear of the doings of a few of the Lincolnite sympathizers in certain portions of East Tennessee. An effort was recently made by them to organize, but we think it failed. One of two of the emissaries, we understand, visited some of the western counties in this State, but failing to find any support they hastily returned. A gentleman from west of the Blue Ridge informs us that the traitors met at Greenville, Tenn., recently, for the purpose of holding a meeting, and had prepared a dinner for the occasion. It so happened that about that time a battalion of Louisiana volunteers, called the "Wolf Tigers," came along and marched directly to the place where the traitors were prepared and consumed it, enjoying themselves freely. Of course the traitors, just then, were non-combatants. A letter from that section says:

"East Tennessee is concentrating an army at Cumberland Gap, on the Kentucky line, and at other gaps of the Cumberland Mountain. And, if reports be true that troops are on the way, through Kentucky, from Ohio, East Tennessee will send out one-half of her fighting population in a very short time. You will see that East Tennessee will be right, and would have been in the late election had it not been for disappointed office-holders and office-seekers."

It is stated that in Knoxville, East Tennessee, the late Southern victory was celebrated by a salute and display of fireworks. In the district of Andrew Johnson, and especially at Greenville, the seat of the late loyal Convention, secession flags were flying everywhere, while it was very uncommon to see the now antiquated stars and stripes. It was the belief that Johnson would never return. His son had left suddenly for parts unknown.

STRANGE SOUNDS.—Some time ago we had occasion to notice the fact that sounds similar to the discharge of heavy artillery were heard in various parts of this section, especially along the Catawba River. Similar sounds were heard at Morganton and Concord week before last. The days on which these noises were heard were clear and bright, and it is well known that no cannon were fired within fifty miles of the places. An old naval officer who heard the sounds at Morganton, informs us that it was very much like the successive reports of cannon. What was it, and who can explain the mystery?

The Raleigh Standard contains a proper and sensible article, rebuking the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch for an attack on the Supreme Court of North Carolina, because the Court decided the Stay Law unconstitutional. Now is the time, above all others, to strictly observe Constitutions, obey laws and sustain and respect the decisions of our Courts. Some people appear to have fallen into a serious error, that because we are engaged in a war, there is no law in existence for the punishment of crime and the protection of rights and property. The civil authorities are vested with just as much power now as they ever had, and it is important that every good citizen should assist in maintaining their power. As we value our lives, property and liberty, let us observe and respect the laws of the State.

Northern accounts of the Southern victory are published in many of our exchanges, and, strange to say, most of them acknowledge that Scott's Grand Army was badly whipped and driven from the field. They plead all sorts of excuses but the right one, and unjustly denounce their officers and men for cowardice, and pretend that the battle was fought against the advice of Gen. Scott. Some of the Northern papers say that the disaster will soon be retrieved, whilst others confess that they have received a blow from which they cannot recover at an early day. The best troops and the most superior batteries in the North were brought against Beauregard's army, and so confident were the leaders of being successful that they actually brought ropes along to hang Jeff Davis and his Cabinet in Richmond and handcuffs for the citizens. But the Southern boys proved themselves worthy of being trusted with the fate of the South, and if they do not use the ropes and handcuffs on the abolition prisoners, it will be because they know how to be merciful to an unworthy foe.

Two of the Northern Generals, Patterson and Caldwell, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, have been discharged from the U. S. service; the order says "honorably discharged." We expect the Yankees are mad with somebody for their defeat. When will old Scott be discharged?

Gen. Patterson publishes a card, in which he gives as an excuse for not attacking Johnston at Winchester, that he (Johnston) had a superior force, and that the term of service of 19 of his (Patterson's) regiments were up; all of whom, except four, refused to stay an hour over their time. He says that after ten regiments went home he was obliged to fall back on Harper's Ferry to escape being cut off. If 19 regiments refuse to re-enlist, how long will it take Lincoln and Scott to raise their army of 400,000 men?

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.—The effects of the war upon the South is quite different from what it is upon the North. In the South, the people generally have plenty to live on, and are as well off as they were 12 months ago; a scarcity of some articles are learning their habits of economy; while in the North, they are starving by thousands, and business of all kinds is suspended, and men who were rich six months ago are now poor and ruined. The withdrawal of Southern patronage has had a most disastrous effect upon Northern mechanics and tradesmen. This withdrawal of trade has learned the South to be self-supporting. We are now manufacturing articles in North Carolina and Virginia which we never would have done had it not been for the war. Thousands of dollars have already been expended in Richmond for printers' ink alone, all of which went to New York and Philadelphia before the war. It is evident that the war and blockade will prove a lasting benefit to the South, and will learn our people to be more industrious, economical and self-sustaining. Besides all this, it will stop the tide of summer travel to the North, where Southern people wasted their money and became corrupted by Yankee society and Yankee customs. And we hope that all those customs and habits caught up at the North and brought to the South will be immediately dispensed with. Instead of the vulgar dances, let us return to the old-fashioned "eight-handed" reels and exercising "break-downs" (and let ladies wear their clothing in the ball-room the same as they do elsewhere.) Forever banish all miserable Northern customs. We have the best and healthiest country, the most solid wealth, and the best and prettiest women in the world, and why should we ever have anything more to do with the regions of rascality and corruption beyond Mason & Dixon's line?

It has been stated that every Democratic paper in Maine was opposed to the war. We do not know how much truth there is in the report, but we do know that there are many Democratic papers in the North which denounce Lincoln and his cabinet for the ruin that section is suffering. And we see it stated that the Democratic Convention of Iowa passed resolutions declaring that the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine is the cause of the war, and favoring an early settlement of difficulties. The following is from a New Hampshire paper, the Concord Standard:

THE NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE FIGHT.—On our outside page we publish reports of the part the 5th and 6th Regiments of N. C. troops took in the fight at Manassas. Last week we stated that but two N. C. Regiments were in the engagement—Kirkland and Fisher's—but it seems that was a mistake. It appears that part of the 5th Regiment, under Lt. Col. J. P. Jones, was also in the battle and took a gallant part. The Colonel of the 5th, D. K. McKee, was detained at Weldon by sickness. Had he been there we know he would have distinguished himself. But Lt. Col. Jones (a native of Anson county) fully sustained the honor of the State. The 6th Regiment (Fisher's) made a noble fight, though it suffered considerably. Early in the action this Regiment got divided, but they continued in the field until the day was won. North Carolina pluck has been fully tested in this war and found equal to all occasions.

We find in the Raleigh papers an official report of the killed and wounded in Fisher's Regiment. Killed 15, wounded 53, missing 1—total 69. Col. Fisher was the only officer killed on the field. The officers wounded are Lieut. Thos. A. Price, Lt. W. P. Mangum (since died), and Capt. I. E. Avery. Capt. Craig's company suffered more than any other, having 7 killed and 6 wounded. The officers of this company (among whom is Lieut. B. R. Smith of this town) acted with great gallantry. The Adjutant of the Regiment, Houston Lowrie of this place, led four companies on to the charge, and all speak of his courage in the highest terms.

In McKee's Regiment, but one man was killed and three wounded.

THE LEGISLATURE OF North Carolina will meet in Raleigh on Thursday the 15th. The election of two Senators is about all the business to be transacted at this time that we know of, and that might have been postponed for the sake of economy.

LIET. TODD.—Most people, we presume, are aware that there is a Lieut. Todd, brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, in the Confederate service. The citizens of Franklinton, N. C., complain of the bad conduct of this Lieutenant at that place while on his way to Raleigh in charge of some Northern prisoners. The proceedings of a public meeting are published in the Journal, from which we learn that when the Rev. Mr. Maynard and Mr. J. B. Winston, of Franklinton, entered the car at that place for the purpose, we suppose, of seeing the prisoners, Lieut. Todd ordered them off. In response to a remark of Rev. Mr. Maynard that he was very deaf and did not hear the order at first or he would have gotten off the platform, Todd stepped up to him, and after a few words had passed, struck Mr. Maynard in the face. When told by bystanders that Mr. Maynard was a Minister of the Gospel and a true Southern man, Todd said he did not believe it and did not care a damn, and otherwise behaved badly. The resolutions passed by the citizens of Franklinton say that Lieut. Todd's conduct was outrageous, profane and cowardly, and the fact that he is a brother-in-law of Abe Lincoln justifies them in regarding him with suspicion. A copy was ordered to be forwarded to the Secretary of War and all Southern newspapers were requested to publish.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.—Most of the business has been transacted in secret session. A resolution was passed permitting the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers to be mustered into the Confederate service for the period agreed upon at the time of their enlistment (six months.) They are to be paid from the time their services were accepted by Gov. Bell.

The standing Committees have been appointed by President Cobb. We have glanced over the list and do not find that the chairman of any committee has been taken from the North Carolina, Virginia, Texas or Arkansas Delegations, but there are six chairmen from Georgia (Mr. Cobb's own State,) six from South Carolina, two each from Alabama and Mississippi, one from Florida, and three from Louisiana. All the N. C. members are at the tail end of the Committee. We mention this in no complaining spirit, but as being rather curious. Probably Mr. Howell Cobb did not happen to think about the qualifications of North Carolinians and Virginians when he was making out his list of Committees. "Nobody hurt."

A special law has been passed allowing soldiers in camp to send letters without prepayment, the postage to be paid by the person receiving the letter. That is right; but we regret to see that the provisions of the act have been extended to members of Congress. We thought that exclusive privileges to members of Congress were to be discontinued under our new Government. All, except soldiers in service, should be made to pay their postage like other people. We are afraid that some of the evil practices of the old government are still adhered to by Southern members.

Why?—While Brigadiers are as plenty as hops from other States, we find but one North Carolinian, Gen. Holmes, holding that rank in the Confederate service. There will soon be full regiments of North Carolina troops in the field in Virginia, and yet apparently without that recognition so lavishly bestowed upon others. We are informed that even in the case of Col. Hill of the First N. C. Regiment, the Confederate government has failed to confirm the action of the North Carolina authorities, although, in truth, Mr. Hill was the hero of the first really important and decidedly glorious contest of the war.

Of course we all know that Col. Hill is given to many words, much preaching and blathering, and that his newspapers, whose columns his own verbose reports would monopolize, but Col. Hill apart, the courtesy of confirming him is due to the State.—W. J. Johnston.

There may be some cause for the complaint contained in the first paragraph of the above, but that in the second paragraph is a mistake we think, for we were informed some time ago, that President Davis had commissioned Col. Hill as Brigadier-General. But our friend of the Journal is certainly very much mistaken in his impressions as conveyed in the last paragraph. Col. Hill has been one of the most unassuming, unostentatious men we ever knew, considering the reputation he has for military skill and bravery. This is a subject of remark among all who know him about here where he has lived for some years. He is not liable to the charge of being "given to many words, much preaching and blathering, foolish sneers at newspapers." Like all other sensible men, we suppose, he don't admire a continual stream of newspaper puffs. But we can assure the Journal that it has entirely misapprehended Col. Hill's character.

RIGHT.—A proposition was made in the late Bankers' Convention at Richmond, that all Banks of the Confederate States shall receive each other's notes as currency. We do not know that all the Banks have agreed to this proposal; but if they have not, we hope they will, as it would prove a great convenience and help business in all sections of our government. Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention heartily approving the vigorous policy of the government; and affirming the duty of banks, capitalists and property-holders to support it in money and other means—which, the opinion of the Convention, are abundantly adequate.

ANOTHER COMPANY.—Mr. Wm. R. Myers, of this town, requests us to say that he proposes to raise a Volunteer Company for the war, to enter the service immediately without waiting for the formation of legions or regiments. Soldiers are wanted now, and all those who can go will please hand their names to Mr. Myers. No man who goes with Myers will ever have cause to regret it. The company will elect its own officers.

We learn that Capt. J. M. Miller's cavalry company, from this county, and Capt. Barringer's company from Cabarrus, have been ordered from Asheville to Warrenton, where they will again go into camp.

Mr. Theodore S. Garnett, of Hanover county, Va., (who was once superintendent of the N. C. Railroad) proposes to raise a regiment of 1,000 men, to wear citizens' clothes, to be armed with pistols, bowie-knives and double-barrel guns or rifles, and to serve during the war. Mr. Garnett says that the main object of this regiment is to avenge the death of Col. Fisher and Gen. Robt. S. Garnett.

THESE HANDCUFFS.—It now appears to be a settled fact that Lincoln's army, which was so badly whipped at Manassas, was provided with a large number of handcuffs (39,000) to be used upon Southern men. These handcuffs were captured, and many of them are now in Richmond. What do Southern people think of that? How would they like to see their brothers, fathers and sons handcuffed by the Northern hirelings and carried to Yankee-land, to be insulted, abused and starved to death? We know that the strong arms of our noble people will be further nerved for the contest, and that they will die before surrendering to a blood-thirsty foe who have invaded our soil for the purpose of subjugating us and dividing out our lands and property among their poverty-stricken population.

BEZZARDS.—We learn that it is a remarkable fact that there are few bezzards now to be seen in all this region of the State. They have doubtless been driven by the taint of death to Manassas.—Eg. Obercr.

There are no bezzards up this way, and those which feed on the carcasses of the invaders are never expected to return. The essence oflager beer and strychnine whiskey is not wholesome for bezzards.

N. C. COAL.—The Charleston Mercury says it has been using North Carolina coal for running its engine since the Northern supply was cut off, and it finds it a superior article to that heretofore imported from Yankee-land. Arrangements are being made by a Charleston agent for supplying that city with this coal from the beds on Deep River.

A correspondent at Wilson, N. C., on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad informs us that on Tuesday last when the train stopped at that place, a private in a Georgia company, named Davis, shot and instantly killed Capt. Axson, of Charleston, S. C. Cause—whiskey, which made them quarrel about some watermelon. Davis was taken from the guard and carried off by live persons who threatened to hang him. He got loose and ran, when he was shot and seriously wounded.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard, writing from Wilmington, says: "A man who is not with us is certainly against us. You must remember having seen some time ago in a correspondence from this place the names of J. L. H. and J. R. B., who had quietly slipped out of town in the wee hours of the morning. They are men who have resided in Wilmington for at least twenty years, I should suppose, and also have both made fortunes and held prominent places. But now, just at a time—and a critical time—when they should show their patriotism and their love of country, which heretofore they have so boldly manifested, they sneakily slip out of town in the wee hours of the morning, leaving their business in charge of Southern partners."

The War News.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE VICTORY.

MANASSAS, August 2.—Reliable information received here states that Ben McCulloch, with 12,000 men, attacked the Federals, at Springfield, Missouri, on Friday, the 26th of July, killing 600 and taking about the same number prisoners. The Confederate loss was very trifling, and the victory complete.—Telegraphed to the Columbia Carolinian.

ANOTHER DECISIVE VICTORY.—McCulloch at Work.—A courier arrived at the headquarters of Gen. Pillow yesterday morning, bringing intelligence of a battle that had been fought at or near Springfield, Missouri, in which the forces under Gen. Ben McCulloch gained a signal victory over those of Seigel, which were entrenched, but could not withstand the furious assault of the great Texan Ranger, and gave way after a hard fight, in which it is reported that 900 of Seigel's men were slain, while Gen. McCulloch's loss was near 600. This may be somewhat exaggerated, and the number of prisoners less than has been reported, although there is little or no doubt that a signal victory has been achieved.—Memphis Argus, 30th.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—RICHMOND, August 2.—Governor Harris, of Tennessee, telegraphs to President Davis that a pitched battle has been fought in Missouri and a great victory gained by the Confederate troops. Ben. McCulloch commanded on our side with 18,000 men. The enemy numbered 20,000, under command of Gen. Lyon. After a sharp engagement, Gen. Lyon's forces were routed by the Southerners. Six hundred of the enemy were killed and seven hundred were taken prisoners. No further details have been received.

From Newport News and Harper's Ferry. RICHMOND, August 2.—The Portsmouth Transcript, of this morning, says that the Federal evacuation of Newport News is doubtless false. The Transcript, of this morning, says that Bank's army at Harper's Ferry is almost entirely disbanded, only a few regiments remaining.

Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, August 3.—Congress has passed and the President approved several acts to-day, amending former acts about cotton exportations, the public defence, the issue of Treasury notes, the revenue and appropriations for the Navy. Nothing of interest from the camps.

Later from Europe. NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamship Fulton arrived off Con. Rae to-day, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 24th ult. The sales of cotton for the two days amounted to 45,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 22,000. Prices have advanced 1-16 to 1/8, and the market closed with an advancing tendency.

It is reliably stated, on the most undoubted evidence, that when the news was received at Washington of the capture of Sherman's battery, Gen. Scott privately ordered six cannon to be taken from the Navy Yard and sent to Alexandria, with horses, and have them brought back to Washington with the announcement that it was Sherman's battery.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The London Times says that Lincoln's message confirms the impression that the inaugural produced, that after an infinite loss of life and humiliation on the part of the North, the result will be the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. The Toronto Globe says that the sympathies of the British people are being withdrawn from the North. The Leader, the Government organ, advocates the sending of additional troops to Canada. The London Telegraph and Star denounce Lincoln's message as unsatisfactory.

Militia, Attention! Charlotte Bell (Ward No. 4)—You are hereby commanded to appear at your Headquarters on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m., armed and equipped for military duty. By order of J. N. HUNTER, Capt. August 6, 1861.

MARRIED.

In Chapel Hill, on the 24th ult., Wm. Van Wyck, Jr. of Pendleton, S. C., to Miss Mary, youngest daughter of Hon. Wm. H. Battle.

DIED.

In this county, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Mary H. Blakely, wife of T. H. Blakely, aged 45 years. In Statesville, on the 27th ult., David C. Ramsour, aged 29 years. Also, on the 7th ult., Julia H., daughter of Capt. A. K. and Isabella Simonton, aged 6 years. In Salisbury, on the 20th ult., Mrs. Louisa Burgess, aged 43 years. In Orange county, at the residence of his father, on the 25th ult., Mr. Henry O. Blackwood, aged 32 years.

NOTICE.

OUR CREDIT CUSTOMERS, BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS, have forced us to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our terms hereafter will be strictly Cash on delivery. FISHER & BURROUGHS, Aug 6, 1861

NOTICE.

S. P. ALEXANDER is my authorized Agent. All persons having business with me will transact it with him. T. H. BRYE, Aug 6, 1861

State of North Carolina—Union county.

In Equity—To Fall Term, 1861. George W. Fowler against Israel Helms and wife Frances, and others. Petition to make title to Land.

It appearing in this case to the satisfaction of the court that Moses Thomas, Senr., heirs, viz: James, Thos. K. Jr. and Saml. Cureton, and Virginia, intermarried to F. D. Green; Jeremiah Cureton's heirs, viz: Thos. Taylor and J. Narcissa Cureton, and Elizabeth, intermarried with S. A. Duram; Ann Potts' heirs, viz: Margaret B. intermarried with J. M. Moore; John Moore's heirs, viz: Ann, intermarried with R. M. Miller; Henry Massey's heirs, viz: H. Reese Massey, and Mary, intermarried with S. B. Massey, and Benj. H. Massey, son of Edward Massey. Against Rebecca, wife of J. R. Bratton, James E. Sarah A. and Wm. H. Massey; the heirs of Charlotte Massey, viz: L. J. Massey, Sr.; child of Dr. G. L. Massey, dec'd; Mary Antonette and J. J. children of H. J. Massey; Col. J. C. Hale; child of Mary Hale, dec'd; Mrs. Catherine Ann Moore, wife of G. M. theson; the heirs of Elizabeth Knott of Texas, names not known; the heirs of Benj. Hale, Jr., dec'd, names not known; Susan Lanier's heirs, viz: Thos. C. Lanier, Mary wife of Wm. Hewer, Catherine wife of Thos. H. Lanier, and others whose names are unknown to the petitioners; the children and heirs of Edward Cureton, dec'd, viz: James B. John, and Everett Cureton, and Elizabeth, wife of Thos. C. Lanier; Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Jos. Cunningham; Mrs. March and Mrs. Murrill.

Petition for Sale of Land for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, commanding them and each of them, to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 10th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1861, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, Thomas D. Winchester, clerk and master of said court at office in Monroe, this 29th day of July 1861. T. D. WINCHESTER, c. c. 76-61 [pr adv \$6]

State of North Carolina—Union county.

In Equity—To Fall Term, 1861. Wm. J. Cureton and wife Charlotte, Sarah Kimbrell, Thos. K. Cureton, Senr., heirs, viz: James, Thos. K. Jr. and Saml. Cureton, and Virginia, intermarried to F. D. Green; Jeremiah Cureton's heirs, viz: Thos. Taylor and J. Narcissa Cureton, and Elizabeth, intermarried with S. A. Duram; Ann Potts' heirs, viz: Margaret B. intermarried with J. M. Moore; John Moore's heirs, viz: Ann, intermarried with R. M. Miller; Henry Massey's heirs, viz: H. Reese Massey, and Mary, intermarried with S. B. Massey, and Benj. H. Massey, son of Edward Massey. Against Rebecca, wife of J. R. Bratton, James E. Sarah A. and Wm. H. Massey; the heirs of Charlotte Massey, viz: L. J. Massey, Sr.; child of Dr. G. L. Massey, dec'd; Mary Antonette and J. J. children of H. J. Massey; Col. J. C. Hale; child of Mary Hale, dec'd; Mrs. Catherine Ann Moore, wife of G. M. theson; the heirs of Elizabeth Knott of Texas, names not known; the heirs of Benj. Hale, Jr., dec'd, names not known; Susan Lanier's heirs, viz: Thos. C. Lanier, Mary wife of Wm. Hewer, Catherine wife of Thos. H. Lanier, and others whose names are unknown to the petitioners; the children and heirs of Edward Cureton, dec'd, viz: James B. John, and Everett Cureton, and Elizabeth, wife of Thos. C. Lanier; Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Jos. Cunningham; Mrs. March and Mrs. Murrill.

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Witness, Thomas D. Winchester, clerk and master of said court at office in Monroe, this 29th day of July 1861. T. D. WINCHESTER, c. c. 76-61 [pr adv \$12]

State of North Carolina—Union county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1861. Thomas W. Dewey, cashier, vs. R. F. Stockton. Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that R. F. Stockton, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, commanding them and each of them, to be and appear before the Justices of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Union, at the court house in Monroe, on the first Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, J. E. IRBY, clerk of our said court at office the first Monday in July, and in the 85th year of American Independence, A. D. 1861. J. E. IRBY, clerk. 76-61 [pr adv \$6]

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Charlotte Market, Aug. 5, 1861.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes BACON, COFFEE, FLOUR, SUGARS, MOLASSES, etc.

REMARKS.

We reduce our quotations for Bacon, this week to 12c for hog round. Flour is also lower—\$5 to \$5 50 for barrels, and \$2 50 for sacks. White Wheat 80 to 90, Red 70 to 80. Corn 55 to 60. [We think the price of corn will certainly advance before the new crop offers.] Groceries are rapidly advancing—Salt \$5 per sack; Rio Coffee 35 cents per lb. and scarce at that. People in the South must quit drinking coffee.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 3.—Flour \$2.75 to 3.25—market well supplied. Corn \$1 per bushel. No Peas or Oats in market. CHARLESTON, Aug. 1.—32 bales Cotton sold during the week, for domestic use, at 10c to 12c per boll; \$1 per bushel; Oats 75 cents; Flour \$6 to 7c per cbl; Bacon 15 to 18; Lard 16 to 17; Salt \$3.50 per sack.