

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

Decisive Victory for the Confederates near Leesburg, Va., on the Potomac River.

Loss of the Enemy 1,200.

The news of a victory over the Federals near Leesburg, Loudoun county, Va., was communicated to the War Department in the following dispatch: "CENTREVILLE, Oct. 22.—Gen. Evans reports that he was engaged most of the day on yesterday with twelve regiments and five batteries of the enemy, near the Potomac— they had crossed under cover of artillery fire. He drove them back with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and took two hundred prisoners.

"Col. Baker, of Oregon, was killed, and Col. Cogswell and ten other officers are among the prisoners. Six pieces of artillery were captured.

"Gen. Evans' command consisted of four regiments and five cannon."

In addition to the foregoing, we received the following dispatch from our special correspondent: "MANASSA, Oct. 22.—A fight took place yesterday near Leesburg, between Gen. Evans' brigade, consisting of four regiments and five cannon, and twelve regiments of the enemy, with five batteries of artillery. The Federals were badly whipped."

This news comes to us in such authentic shape that no room is left for doubt that Gen. Evans has gained a brilliant victory.

The killing of Col. Baker, the Black Republican Senator from Oregon, and Lincoln's mouth-piece in the Senate, is a cause for especial congratulation. He was an Englishman by birth, and it was this man who said, in the course of a long tirade of abuse of the South and Southern men, delivered at the late extra session of the Federal Congress, that every foot of Southern soil should be re-conquered; that the stars and stripes should wave over every fort and arsenal, and that if Southern Governors would not conduct their State affairs according to the laws of the United States, Governors from Massachusetts and Illinois would be appointed in their places. It seems highly probable, from present advice, that it was not his destiny to witness a fulfillment of his sweeping prophecy.

The Federals were seduced into the belief that our forces had all been withdrawn from the neighborhood of Leesburg, and they anticipated a quiet occupation of the rich county of Loudoun.

Manassa, Oct. 22.—Gen. Evans, with 2,500 Confederates, engaged Gen. Stone with 10,000 Federals, at Leesburg, on yesterday. The battle lasted all day, and the Confederates were victorious. The Federal loss was 400 killed and wounded, 520 were taken prisoners, and 300 were drowned while trying to recross the Potomac. The Confederate loss was 300 killed and wounded.

OFFICIAL.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, Centreville, Oct. 22, 10 1/2 p. m.

In addition concerning the victory of General Evans, I have to report the capture of nearly 600 prisoners, and 1,200 stand of arms. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded and prisoners amounts to between 1,000 and 1,200.

The rout was total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. Our forces engaged were the 8th Virginia, and 17th and 18th Mississippi Regiments; the 13th Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the Richmond Dispatch. The Regiments Engaged—Terrible Fighting—Complete Rout of the Enemy—Bravery of our Troops, &c.

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

The loss upon our side had not been ascertained with accuracy, though our telegraphic advice report it at three hundred in killed and wounded. This, however is not comparable to the loss of the enemy.

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

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

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

RICHMOND, Oct. 24.—Six hundred and eighty-five prisoners arrived here to-day from Leesburg, taken at the battle on Monday. Among them is Col. W. R. Lee, of the 20th Massachusetts; Col. Cogswell, of the 12th New York; Maj. Bevers, of the 20th Massachusetts; Adjutant Pearson, of the 20th Massachusetts; and eleven Lieutenants from the New York, Massachusetts and California Regiments. A considerable number more prisoners are to be brought to-morrow.

Passengers report that Leesburg is now in the possession of 20,000 Federals. The Confederates retired under orders to evacuate Leesburg if the Federals appeared in large force. Previous to the battle of Monday, a similar order was issued, but Evans fought the battle notwithstanding. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing is about 2,000. Numerous incidents are related of gallant deeds performed by the Confederates. Men never fought with more daring and chivalry.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24—10 P. M.—No official information has been received of the Federal occupation of Leesburg, and a gentleman who left there at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon denies the statement; and yet in official circles the Federal occupation of Leesburg is regarded as very probable, even though not yet accomplished.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 23rd inst. If the assertions of the prisoners, that there were not more than 1,200 Federals engaged in the battle near Leesburg on Monday last, be entitled to any credence, it would follow that almost the entire force was either killed, drowned or captured. The number of prisoners already arrived in Richmond is 657, and it is reported that more are on the way. The actual casualties to the enemy, on the field and in the river, will doubtless reach the number previously stated on good authority. We do not, however, place any confidence in the representations made by prisoners in regard to their numerical strength. Our own list of killed and wounded has not yet been accurately ascertained, but we learn from persons who were in the immediate vicinity of the fight, that the first statement of 300 was an exaggeration.

Col. John E. Scruggs, of Fauquier, who arrived yesterday from Leesburg, informs us that the fighting on both sides was terrific, and that the enemy contested every inch of ground with our forces. The opposing armies were at times brought into close proximity. The Yankees once charged upon our men, but were repulsed with a volley of musketry, which was followed up by a counter charge and great bravery and gallantry. The death of Gen. Baker, who commanded the Federals in the battle, is confirmed by a statement of a prisoner, one of Baker's "California" regiment. He says that he was very near him when he fell, pierced through the head with a bullet.

Intelligence was received last evening that the enemy had again crossed the Potomac in large force, and taken possession of the town of Leesburg, Gen. Evans falling back. No official confirmation of this report had been communicated to the War Department at 6 o'clock last evening, though it was evidently believed by passengers from Manassa. If it should turn out to be true, it may result in still further disasters to the Federal army, since Gen. Evans will have no lack of reinforcements to conduct his operations.

LATER.—We learned at a late hour last night that the President had received a dispatch contradicting the rumor that our forces had fallen back from Leesburg.

THE DESPOTISM OF THE NORTH.

The Norfolk Day Book gets the following intelligence of the enemy through one of the passengers arrived from the North under a flag of truce.

At the Baltimore election, which takes place very shortly, the oath of allegiance will be presented to every man who presents himself to vote, and if he refuses to take it he will be disfranchised. What will follow their disfranchisement it is by no means difficult to conceive, if the power of these tyrants is not speedily curtailed. A government that will deprive its citizens of their rights, will not simply deprive them of their liberties also.

Our informant corroborates the statement with regard to the stoppage of travel between Baltimore and Washington, but was unable to assign any reason for the move. It means something, however, and should forewarn us.

We also gather, from the same source, that extensive batteries have been recently erected at various points along the Philadelphia road; and that another is now being constructed, and is nearing completion. This looks very much like we were expected in Washington, with a certainty so perfect as to induce our foes to relinquish the idea of trying to keep us out, and to devote their time and talents to prevent us, if possible, from advancing further into their country.

In answer to an inquiry whether or not McClellan was expected by his Government to advance upon the Southern force, we were told that such was not the expectation; that he was placed there to resist Beauregard, and if Beauregard did not make the advance there would be no fighting. McClellan is represented as saying that he would stay there as long as Beauregard did, but that he never would, under any circumstances, attack his original adversary. Rather afraid of masked batteries, we think.

A plan was put in operation a short while since by some of the Federalists, so our informant says, for the purpose of effecting the capture of some of our forces. Everything was worked admirably well; our troops were marching right into the snare provided for them, when suddenly, and without any apparent reason for the move, they right-about faced and marched out of harm's reach, to the complete chagrin and disappointment of their enemies. The officer in charge of this unsuccessful expedition, in making his reports, said in substance: "That they (the Confederates) were in league with the devil, or had the benefit of air telegraphs, he didn't know which; but that, any way, it was impossible to catch them."

FROM EUROPE. The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 5th, has arrived.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., in a speech at Sunderland to his constituents, gave it as his opinion that the English Government ought to urge the raising of the American blockade, and that both England and France should now consider the expediency of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. This speech was received with cheers, together with some hisses.

The financial depression continues at Paris, and there has been some agitation owing to the advance in the price of bread.

The Pope refuses to make any compromises with the enemies of his Government.

The relations between Italy and France are satisfactory. France asks for no Italian territory.

The Spanish expedition to Mexico is actively progressing, and will soon leave.

The Dublin Evening Post reiterates the assertion that agents of the American Government are in Ireland, looking for recruits, but is unable to say how they have succeeded; thinks they have met with but little encouragement.

THE CRY FOR BREAD IN FRANCE.—The London Times says that France will be compelled to spend forty millions sterling, or, in round numbers, two hundred millions of dollars, to make up the deficiencies in her domestic bread crops of this year, and that both "Canada and the United States will be importing largely into France."

COTTON IS HIGHER IN LIVERPOOL than it has been for the last twenty years, and the English papers and people are beginning to manifest considerable anxiety about a supply.

A TREACHEROUS FOE.—The Woodville (Miss.) Republican has a correspondent with General McClellan's army, who was in the battle of Oak Hills, and from whose last letter we extract the following:

I desire to mention in this postscript one fact connected with the operations of the enemy that ought to stamp them, not only with infamy, but cowardice, and cover the names of Gen. Lyon, Gen. Seigle, Col. Totten, and Capt. Sturges of the U. S. States Dragoons, with everlasting infamy. Throughout all the battle they displayed no colors over any position that they held; in no line of battle formed, in no line of march, did the Federals writhes ever unfold their much beloved Stars and Stripes, while in every regiment and on every part of the battle-field waved the Confederate flag. Not once did the cowardly fling to the breeze a banner that would indicate their nationality, but on the contrary, deceived us by hoisting, on one or two occasions, when we pressed them in a Confederate flag they had found in Churchill's deserted camp. They also, on every occasion as we approached them, cried, "don't fire, we are friends!" This they did as our regiment first advanced, and then, as soon as our men threw up their pieces, perfidiously fired in to us. They also had got hold of our badge—a red one on the left shoulder; they also passed our men several times to gain a new position, crying, "hurrah for Jeff Davis." This was remarked all over the field, and if they had not done it, but few would have escaped being prisoners. This is opposed to all rules of civilized warfare, and worthy only of the blackness of Abolition hearts; and Gen. Lyon richly deserved the death he met, and his men the unburied fate that leaves them rotting on many hills.

THE UTTER ANNIHILATION OF THE UNION.—Mr. Breckinridge, in his recent address, (an interesting portion of which we publish on the 1st page), says:

The United States no longer exist. The Union has dissolved. For a time, after the withdrawal of the Southern States, and while there was a hope the rupture might be healed, it might be assumed that the Union was not yet dissolved, and such was the position of Kentucky in declaring her neutrality and offering her mediation between the contending parties. But time has now elapsed, and mighty events have occurred, which banished from the minds of reasonable men all expectation of restoring the Union. Coercion has been tried and has failed. The South has mustered in the field nearly as many combatants as the North, and has been far more victorious. The fields of Manassa and Bethel, of Springfield and Lexington, have worked with a terrible and sanguinary line the division between the old order of things and the new.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance meets in Concord on the 11th November.

EAST TENNESSEE.

We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing in our office a gentleman just from East Tennessee, on his way to Fayetteville, his place of birth and residence.

The gentleman, Mr. McRae, a brother of Col. D. K. McRae's, had been out on a visit to some relatives near Nashville, Tennessee, when the war broke out, and promptly entered a cavalry corps just forming there, in which he has since been engaged in active service in Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, and in Western Virginia, scouring the country and looking out for Tories.

He speaks of the great and favorable change in East Tennessee brought about by the mingled firmness and moderation of Gen. Zollicoffer's course. The people in the isolated mountain regions are cut off from intercourse with the world, and their prejudices had been artfully aroused by stories representing the "seceders" as everything bad that could be thought of. The people were told that the Confederate troops would rob, steal, and commit all manner of depredations. On the contrary, the utmost respect for private rights and private property was enjoined and observed. Whatever the troops needed they bought and paid for, and where the obstinacy of parties was such as to compel the troops to seize upon food or fodder which had to be got, the things so taken were also paid for at a fair valuation. The people were thus enabled to see that those who told them such horrible tales of the secessionists had deceived them. The people in what had been the most disaffected districts of East Tennessee either go heart and hand with the State or, any rate they do not go against her. In some parts of East Tennessee already spoken of, still remains, but not in its original intensity. At first, in passing through some neighborhoods, the troops would find all the houses closed and not a man to be seen, and only occasionally a woman might be seen peeping out from behind a shutter or a boy slipping away out of sight. That, even in the most backward places, is changed, although the feeling is far from being as good as it could be wished. There is this difference however, between the disaffection in Eastern Kentucky and that in places like Louisville, on the Ohio River. In the one case it is attributable to prejudice, the result of ignorance and false information; in the other case it is the direct expression of a deliberate anti-Southern feeling. The prejudices of the mountaineers yield to better information. The course of the majority of the Kentucky Legislature, and of such men as Prentice, Holt, Andy Johnston, Guthrie and Crittenden is nothing but cold-blooded treason, and they know it; consequently they are far more inveterate, and far more inexcusable than those who erred through want of knowledge.—Wilmington Journal.

WESTERN VIRGINIA. The campaign in Western Virginia has been a very severe one on all engaged in it; not so much on account of what our soldiers have had to perform or to dare, as what they have had to endure. The theatre of operations has been mainly in a country of mountains and of clouds, of rugged forests and wretched roads, where supplies could not be obtained, and to which it was difficult to transport them. Let the soldiers who have had to endure these hardships be remembered with an especial favor. While we have deeply regretted the unavoidable privations of our men, it affords us a grim satisfaction to find that the enemy have suffered at least as much.

In this connection we present the following from a Western Virginia contemporary, who knows whereof he affirms, and from actual service in the war. The Abingdon Virginian says:

"We are sorry to see some of our exchangers unnecessarily and unjustly censorious of Gen. Lee's conduct of the war in the North-west. They want him to be in great haste—perhaps precipitate—and intimate he has more science than common sense, and more caution than discretion. These writers are unacquainted with the country in which he is operating, and entirely ignorant of the nature of a campaign in that region of gorges and mountains. Turn one of these gumbler loose in these hills, and he would be lost in an hour and would never be found again, unless he should take the precaution to hang a cow-bell about his neck."—Rich. Eng.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—Public notice is given that the fifteen million loan has been all taken and the books closed. At Charlotte the amount taken was \$23,350. In this place, \$48,650. A good deal more had been promised by several gentlemen, who did not anticipate so early a closing of the books.—Fayetteville Observer.

THE NORTHERN PROGRAMME FOR COA-T. INVASION.—A correspondent of the Griffin (Ala.) Confederate States, of the 30th ult., says the following extract from a letter, just received from a lady near Brunswick, gives some insight as to their designs:

My sister-in-law writes, that she saw a Southern gentleman, just from the North, who says that they are getting up every craft they can to send South, and it is said 100,000 men are to man them. Their object—the whole case from North Carolina to Texas. There are maps selling in New York giving the plan of the seaboard, and ten miles inland, with every plantation and the owner's name, the number of his negroes; the name of every inlet and creek, &c. Their object is to destroy the crops and to carry off the negroes.

The New York papers give an account of a duel which took place lately in Paris between a Virginian named Farquar and a Captain C. Lee Moses, who hails from Maine, but is said to be a South Carolinian. Farquar reproached Moses with being a renegade to the South. A fracas and a duel followed. Both parties were shot through the head; Farquar was killed, and Moses so badly wounded that his situation is considered critical.

A Norfolk correspondent announces that a steamer will shortly go down from Norfolk to Old Point with persons desiring to go North. This will close up the flag of truce arrangements at this location. Those who intend to go are required to register their names at the Mayor's office; and suspicious persons who fail to do this, and remain, will be arrested and confined in the public jail.

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

LETTERS TO SOLDIERS.—It is said that there are thousands of letters in the Postoffice at Manassa, uncalled for, and hence not delivered, because they are not properly directed. All letters addressed to our soldiers should be directed to the person in a legible hand, with the name of his company and the name of his regiment and his proper post office. At any rate the name of his Colonel and the number of the regiment and State to which it belongs must be plainly written.

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North-Carolina, for the current year, will be held in Greensboro, on Thursday the 19th of November, at seven o'clock, P. M.

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

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

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

No portion of this generation hold places of more importance than those occupied by the persons engaged in the cause of education, and we cannot but hope that our educators will be fully impressed with a sense of their obligations, and rise to the dignity of the crisis in which they are placed. We are happy to announce that the prospects of our Association were never brighter, and that by the blessing of Providence, the difficulties of the times have not impaired its powers of usefulness.

C. H. WILEY, Sup. Com. Sec. J. D. CAMPBELL, Rec. Sec. C. C. COLE, Cur. Sec'y. Ex. Com. October 22, 1861.

ANOTHER YANKEE GIRL ANXIOUS TO MARRY.—The following letter found on the body of a Yankee soldier, who fell at the battle of Manassas Plains, is published in one of our Southern exchanges:

PROVIDENCE, R. I. July 9th, 1861. Dear George: Yours of the 3d inst came to hand to-day, which found me enjoying health, and at once revived and raised for you my heartfelt passion to a considerable extent. And glad I am to hear that your regiment have got into the land of the rebels and are well and ready to drive them from the soil of liberty and love. Mrs. Ribburn received a letter from her husband, the Captain of the R. I. Artillery, that he would play Yankee Doodle on the rebels at Bull Run on the 21st of this month, and I am told that on the 28th of the same month you are to have a grand ball at Richmond, with Jeff Davis and Beauregard, assisted by many of the Southern girls, as waiters.

Dear George, I await in anxiousness for your return, that our bargain may be closed; as for living single, I am tired of it. Mother is very willing for the match; for she says if you live, President Lincoln will give all the soldiers a farm and negroes to work it, for that is just what we want; for neither of us have got much and therefore you are not to disappoint me, and if you want Mary Clark—which I understand you asked her to have you—I hope you will be taken prisoner and kept there forever. I am thinking of you all the time and dreaming, at night; but dreams do go by contraries. Sometimes I dream of being at frolics, but, alas! awake disappointed—though in hope it will not always be so.

"Disappointment sinks the heart of mankind." "But a renewal of hope gives consolation." The above proposition is taken from one of your letters that you wrote to Jane White in 1856, when John Smith cut you out and married her old Billy Potts, which made you as mad as a hen that wanted to get setting on her own eggs and was ducked in a tub of water for it. But stick to me and I won't deceive you. Nothing further, dear George, but your real admirer, EMMA WILSON.

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

Notice. An Election will be opened and held at the several Election Precincts in Mecklenburg county on the first Wednesday in November (4th day) for twelve Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, and also a member of Congress to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Confederate Congress.

The following gentlemen will hold the election for President and Vice-President, and for a member of Congress, at their respective Precincts, namely: Inspectors of Precincts: Charlotte—C. Overman, J. P., John L. Spriggs, Chas. L. Torrance. Norment's Store—Wm Means, J. P., M. M. Moore, A. F. Sadler. Long Creek—John F. Barry, J. P., C. W. McCoy, E. A. McCaulley. Dewees's—T. W. Sparrow, J. P., T. Potts, J. L. Sloan. Hills—E. L. Deardour, J. P., W. F. Stinson, A. Hunter. Harriaburg—Wm Sample, J. P., Thos M Alexander, C. B. McGinnis. Hart's—A. C. Flow, J. P., John R. Harris, Jas McCombs. Rea's—John M. Pylon, J. P., A. Greid, Clark Wedding. Providence—W. M. Mills, J. P., V. N. McKee, Jas A. Caldwell. Steel Creek—Thos B Price, J. P., J. Starr Neely, Alex Query. Inspectors of Congressional Box. Charlotte—J. P. Ross, J. P., P. M. Brown, H. G. Springs. Norment's Store—W. S. Norment, J. P., Sam L. Loring. Long Creek—A. M. Barry, J. P., Robt Henderson, R. D. Whitley. Dewees's—E. B. Sloan, J. P., Saml M Withers, C. S. Potts. Hills—B. Harrison, J. P., Abner Hunter, D. F. Dixon. Harriaburg—Sam'l W Caldwell, J. P., S. A. Stewart, Wm Hutchison. Hart's—Robt McEwen, J. P., W. Brin, Z. Morris. Rea's—Arthur Grier, J. P., J. S. Reid, T. A. Morris. Providence—W. M. Matthews, J. P., W. T. Stitt, J. N. Ross. Steel Creek—Gen W. H. Neal, J. P., Alex Grier, J. Lee Grier.

The number of votes given must be written in words, not in figures, and the scrolls containing the number of votes must be returned to me before 4 o'clock the next day. W. N. GRIER, Sheriff. Oct 15, 1861

M. S. OZMENT Keeps for sale Lard, corn and orn meal; also, chick, &c. A fresh supply of candies just received. For sale cheap for cash. Two doos below the Jail. Oct. 15, 1861

An Excellent Recipe for Making Yeast.—A lady requests us to publish the following:

Take a good tablespoonful of hops, pour on them one quart of boiling water, let it boil 10 minutes, strain and scald it with half a cup of flour, stir till smooth, (and add, if you choose a well washed potato, though not essential.) Set this yeast aside to ferment; after which mix with it as much meal and flour as will make it stiff enough to crumble. The proportions should be a light teaspoon of flour to every pint of meal. Make the mixture quite salt; then crumble on dishes, and dry in the shade, taking care to stir it occasionally whilst drying. Two teaspoonfuls of this, dissolved in milk-warm water, will lighten two quarts of flour. This yeast will keep for months if put in a dry place; never sours in weather, requires very few hops, and is always ready; besides being easily carried. On that count it is particularly suitable for camp life.

B. R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOOKS,) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER, Calf-Skins and Shoe-Findings, CHARLOTTE, N. C. March 26, 1861.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, Charlotte, N. C. B. R. SMITH & CO., ARE receiving a choice stock of Boots and Shoes of the best quality (warranted) which they will sell at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. March 26, 1861.

THE MISTRATES of Mecklenburg county are requested to meet at the Court House in Charlotte on Tuesday of Court, being the 29th day of October. A full attendance is necessary, as important business in regard to the Soldiers' Relief Fund is to be transacted. WM. MAXWELL, Chairman. Oct 8, 1861

PROCLAMATION. In pursuance and by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex-officio of said State, do hereby notify and require all male citizens of this State, now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina, where their allegiance is justly due, within thirty days from the date hereof; and I do hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirements of this Proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison, or detained by force. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor, ex-officio. Oct. 8, 1861.

FACTORY FOR SALE. The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and upon liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, located on the South Fork of the Catawba River. The machinery is comparatively new and in good order for work. The water power is good and the building ample, and a good FLOURING MILL attached. The principal machinery consists of 1300 spindles, 3 cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery to work the same. J. & E. B. STOWE, Stovessville, N. C. Oct 8, 1861

A Card. I take pleasure in informing my friends and patrons of this town and neighborhood that I have returned to Charlotte and resumed my former business. In consideration of the existing pressure of the times I shall limit my terms of tuition (in town) on the Piano to \$30; for the full Session of 40 weeks, or \$15 for the half Session of 20 weeks, on hand and will attend punctually to all orders in that line as also Tuning, Repairing and Sale of Pianos. The principal machinery consists of 1300 spindles, 3 cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery to work the same. J. & E. B. STOWE, Stovessville, N. C. Oct 8, 1861

BUTTER! BUTTER!! The highest cash market prices will be paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., at PALMER'S Variety Store. Sept 24, 1861

BROGANS, BROGANS!! 2,000 pairs Negro Brogans, just received, and for sale by JAS. HARTY. Oct 1, 1861

SALT BEEF (SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.) RALEIGH, Sept 26, 1861. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, for the delivery of SALT BEEF, according to the following stipulations: The Beef must be from well-fatted Cattle, slaughtered after the 29th of October, and weighing not less than 320 pounds. The legs and leg-ends of the hind-quarters, and the shins, and at least six pounds of the neck end of each fore-quarter must be excluded from each barrel, and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut with a saw and knife, so that the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than six pounds, nor more than 10 pounds. The Beef must be salted at the rate of one bushel of pure Turck's Island Salt, or 1 1/2 bushels of Liverpool Salt, and 2 ounces of pulverized Saltpetre to every 200 pounds, exclusive of a pickle to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear. This Department will furnish salt to contractors at cost and charges, if desired. The Beef must be put in barrels; the barrels must be tight and well covered; the net weight of Beef and the contractor's name marked on each barrel. The Beef will be inspected by inspecting officers, to be appointed by this Department, at the point of delivery. Two securities will be required in some equal to the amount of the contract. JOHN DEVEREUX, Com. of Sub. RALEIGH, N. C., Oct 7, 1861.

Vinegar, Candles and Soap (SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.) RALEIGH, Sept. 21, 1861. The undersigned is desirous of purchasing a large lot of these articles for the use of the Troops. Application may be made to him, or to any one of the Agents engaged in purchasing for the State. JOHN DEVEREUX, Com. of Sub. Oct 1, 1861

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., Oct 7, 1861. To all Whom it may Concern: Notice is hereby given, that all goods affected by the Proclamations issued by his Excellency Gov. H. T. Clark, dated Raleigh, September 13th and October 24, 1861, which were bona fide purchased and paid for, and shipped prior to the 10th October inst., are exempt from all restrictions under said Proclamations, and all Agents will hereafter be governed by this order as to stoppage of the same in transit. JOHN DEVEREUX, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, N. C. Army. October 15, 1861.