A correspondent of the Yorkville Enquirer, writing from Beaufort, S. C., gives a description of the place as follows, which will be found interesting inasmuch as the enemyhave attacked it:

"Beaufort is situated on Port Royal River, enough to accommodate any war vessel in the world. It is said to be the second best harbor readers: in America. The town is one of the oldest in male population is at present in the army. With ultimate success. In proof of the existence of the exception of Yorkville, it is the handsomest such a state of feeling they relate that an attempt town we know of in the State, and in some respects was made by some of the Federal soldiers at Old surpass even it There are many beautiful resi- Point to blow up the magazine there by means of dences; and evidences of wealth, luxury, and re- a train of powder which they had succeeded in be bought here at 10 cents per dozen. Lemons, quite a number of the Northern soldiers expressed limes, figs and pomegranates are also abundant. a desire, on their departure, to go South with The bay and surrounding waters abound with fish them, and regretted exceedingly the circumstances

CONFEDERATE COURT .- We learn that this tribunal was in session last week at Edenton, during them more than the seeing of numbers of the Thursday and Friday. His Hon, Judge Biggs delivered a learned, elaborate and eloquent charge to the Grand Jury, setting forth clearly the duties | One of them relates that a Fed told him that if of that important body, and urging them to its he didn't behave himself they would do him in the faithful fulfilment. No criminal matters were developed, but many presentments were made of debts due and property belonging to alien ene-

It was ordered by the Court that all information given to receivers under the 2nd and 3rd sections of the Act of Sequestration, shall be in writing, under the oath of the informer, which shall be taken and subscribed before a Judge, Justice of the Peace or Commissioner of Affidavits of this State, or before a Commissioner of the Confederate States, and shall be to the following effect:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that this information contains to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and full statement of all the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, by me held, owned, possessed | the Stars and stripes." We are happy, however, or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy in this State to be able to say, that while the prisoners themliable to be sequestered, so help me God."

A term of the Court will be held in Edenton, on Tuesday after the 3d Monday in January next, when we doubt not but that the docket will be crowded with cases arising under the Sequestration Act, as many of the receivers have qualified and gone to work in good earnest. We believe that the Confederate Court will, during the war, be by far the most important of any held in the

The Confederate Court for the District of Pamlico, will be held at Goldsboro, on Monday the 11th of November .- Goldsboro Tribune.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.-The latest accounts from the North fail to confirm the rumor of an explosion in Lincoln's Cabinet, and the consequent withdrawal of three of its members. The only fact in the entire report, so far as we can learn, is that the Lieutenant General has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

Robert E. Lee left this city yesterday morning the-way, speaking of Bull Run, reminds us that for Beaufort, South Carolina. He was accompanied by several naval officers, and is charged with the command of the coast defences south of Virginia.

John C. Breckinridge has been appointed Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and assigned to duty in Kenfucky, for which point he departed yesterday .-Richmond Dispatch, 7th.

MISSOURI SECEDED .- A special dispatch to heard for Hatteras. the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, dated Little Rock, November 3, says that the State Legislature of Missouri has passed the Ordinance of Secession.

A letter from Iowa says eggs are selling at one cent a dozen, corn at fifteen cents per bushel, apples at twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel, flour two dollars per hundred pounds. Such are some of the effects of the Lincoln blockade on the farmers in the Northwestern States.

COTTON STATEMENT .- New Orleans, Nov. 6 .-3,699,926 bales. Decrease from last year 997,-800. Exports of the year 4,915,300. Total exports of the Confederate States for the year, hind them all their wearing apparel, and conse-3,764,840. Decrease from last year, 861,380.

Georgia.-Milledgeviile, Nov. 7 .- The Governor's Message was read on yesterday before the

The Governor refers to the early history of the I nion, and advocates the doctrine of State rights. He deprecates the power conferred on the President to accept State troops without the intervention of the Governor of a State, and pronounces the act unconstitutional and opposed to State rights. He says that Georgia has now fifty regiments in the field, forty of which are State troops, and ten independent regiments. He recommends the issue of Treasury notes by the State, and also recommends an advance to the planters of twothirds of the value of the cotton crop of the State, on certain conditions. He alludes to the unpatriotic speculations of some dealers in articles of prime necessity, and asks that authority may be vested in the Governor to allow him to seize, for the use of the troops, such provisions as may be necessary for them, the State paying such reasonable compensation as may be fixed by competent valuing agents. He recommends that the State shall pay the war tax, and also that the State shall subscribe a liberal sum to the direct European steam company now formed, or forming,

reported the death of Gen. Houston, of Texas, but outside throwing up rockets, supposed it to be a

VILLE, Nov. 8 .- A despatch from Washington to ing, the Colonel remaining with the Albemarle. the New York Times, of the 31st, says that the The French officers came aboard our vessel and Federal army will not go into winter quarters exchanged greetings with our officers. While within their present lines of entrenchments. No Col. S. was waiting for the tide to come up and such purpose is entertained by the Government lift him from the mud below, the Freach vessel at the suggestion of Gen McClellan. Active pre- finally went to pieces, and the crew, consisting of parations for an advance continued,

coln has assured certain parties that a forward fused protection or assistance by the Yankee

empty vials were comparatively valueless, but now, Nov. 8th. when they cannot be bought, they are worth | The Progress promises to give a fuller and more coreleansing and preserving.

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.

Interesting facts obtained through a Conversation With released Hatteras Prisoners-the Yankees wish to join the South.

The editor of the Norfolk Day Book publishes the following report of a conversation had with the released Confederate prisoners sent down to seventy-five miles from Charleston and sixty from that city from Fortress Monroe under a flag of Savannah. The harbor is very spacious, and deep truce some days ago. The information is highly interesting and will richly repay a perusal of our

"They represent much dissatisfaction among the the State, and usually contains about fourteen Federal troops; and state that many of them enhundred inhabitants. The greater part of the dorse the action of the South, and hope for her finement are to be seen on all sides. The climate laying, but which was discovered before an opporis almost tropical, and most delicious oranges can tunity was had to fire it. They also stated that which prevented their so doing.

Among the various little amusements for our men while at the Rip Raps, none seemed to please Northern delinquents with a ball and chain attached to their feet, rolling wheelbarrows of coal. same way, whereupon he told him they would have to kill him first, and he added "I mean it, too, for I should prefer death any time to those iron things about my legs.'

The notorious Charles Henry Foster is at the Rip Raps-sneaking around in his usual hangdog manner. He had the impudence and lack of manliness to make a dishonorable proposition to our men there, which they were prevented from properly resisting on account of the circumstances under which they were placed. They have him marked, however, and the time may come when they will have an opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon him. The proposition to which we refer was, that they decline any further alliance with the South, and "enlist as soldiers under selves were not at liberty to reply as they would have desired to this base suggestion, yet they had the satisfaction of witnessing the mortification of Foster, occasioned by a peremptory order from the officer in command of the Rip Raps, forbidding him to utter such language, and intimating that nothing but a coward would take such an occasion to make such a proposition.

Foster pleaded, as an excuse for his conduct. that he had been instructed to make the proposition by Gen. Wool; this the officer flatly denied, and afterwards told the men to resist such a suggestion if made to them again.

Two deserters from our ranks joined the enemy at the Rip Raps a short time before our men left. They were both Georgians, and deserted from

Dixie's Land, it seems, is an air so much admired by the Feds that they cannot bear the idea of giving it up, and our informant states that he was asked a number of times, while among them to sing it. He regretted with us that he didn't do MILITARY MATTERS .- We learn that General so introducing the little affair at Bull Run. Bywhile our men were in Castle William, at New York, passengers on the boats would take occasion, when passing there, to tantalize them with cheers for Hatteras. They bore it patiently for isville (Ky.) Courier, 1st inst. some time but finally regarding forebearance as one occasion, by singing out, "Three cheers for Bull Run!" After that boats passed as noislessly

It seems that the Northern soldiers regard the hesitation in asserting the same, whenever an opportunity presents. They have bestowed a new title upon Beauregard, and allude to him as the "Old Swamp Fox," meaning by this, we suppose, has departed for Europe with his stolen money. that he is cunning enough to perceive all their plans, and wise enough to thwart them.

The returned prisoners report that they left quite a number of their comrades sick, and state that there has been sixteen deaths among them The total crop of cotton this year amounts to since they left Hatteras. The disease prevailing dent Lincoln has sent out an order to the Western among them is a form of typhoid.

When they left Hatteras, the prisoners left bequently stood very much in need of clothing on arrival at New York, and, being in a strange country, among strangers, they did not know for awhile what they should do. Those with whom we conversed, state, however, that their wants, in this respect, had all been supplied, and expressed their indebtedness for the clothing they then wore to their Captain, L. L. Clements, who had procured

The released men expressed much satisfaction at being again in Dixie's land They left Friday morning in the ears for Weldon, and are now doubtless once more at their homes among the loved ones there."

THE EXPEDITION TO HATTERAS.

On Saturday evening last Commodore Lynch left here with his naval fleet, to see if something could not be done towards relieving the cut throat Yankees at Hatteras of any further duties at that fated station, and on Monday morning at 4 o'clock | ties. Col. Singletary left with some four or five hundred of his land forces in charge of the Napoleon bearing two or three dangerous weapons, also S. Senstors, who had called on him to know when taking along the steamer Albemarle to act as a feeler for the schooner. Arriving near to Hatters the place was found

to be closely guarded by Lincoln gun boats, there being 4 inside and some outside. The fleet came back to Washington, and Col. S. with his force GEN. SAMUEL HOUSTON .- The telegraph has went round to Ocracoke, and, discovering a vessel e have reason for doubting the statement. We Lincoln vessel, fired upon it when he saw the Napoleon was sent up with the force which arrived Prospect of a Fight on the Potomac .- NASH- here Wednesday night or early yesterday morn-139 men, were forced to abandon her and take A special despatch to the World, says that Lin- refuge on the beach, having been obstinately re movement of the army has been determined upon. steamers, 3 or 4 of which had passed close by

them in the mean time. SAVE YOUR EMPTY VIALS .- We observe that | Col. Singletary, however, as soon as his vessel the army Surgeons in some of the Confederate would float, took about 50 of them aboard and ar-States are calling on the citizens for all the empty rived here with them yesterday about three o'clock vials they have to spare, to be used in dispensing and we understand the remainder will come up medicine to the sick soldiers. In ordinary times, with Commodore Lynch .-- Newbern Progress,

rect account of the expedition hereafter.

OUTRAGES OF THE FEDERAL SOL-DIERS

The robbing propensities of the Federal soldiers as it has obtained, and to urge a restraint. The following from the Missouri correspondent of the people of Missouri by the hirelings who have been imported to subjugate them. The writer, who was in Fremont's army, says:

In my last letter I spoke of the inauguration of the foraging system, and the disappearance of feathered bipeds, etc., from the face of the earth hereabouts. I regret to say that the practice was carried to extremes by soldiers and officers, until Gen. Fremont felt bound, for the reputation of companies, and tender a second regiment; the the United States army, to put a stop to it. On the road, on Tuesday last, we saw regiments of troops passing along, three-fourths of the members of which carried dead turkeys, geese or chickens on their bayonets. Nearly every wagon we passed contained a couple of hogs or calves. Worse than all, many soldiers killed stock on farms, and left nine-tenths of the careass to rot on the ground. Houses were entered and depleted of victuals, whether the occupants were Unionist or Disunionist, the soldiers seldom stopping to inquire. Assuming an authority never given them, they plundered everything and anything. Such a state of things could not long exist without bringing disgrace upon our army and cause. On Wednesday morning, Gen. Fremont put a veto on it in the shape of an order to the effect that any soldiers or officers, convicted of foraging or plundering without authority from him, should be shot without

The Chicago Tribune, Lincoln's old Illinois organ, copies this statement, and not only admits its truthfulness in every particular, but makes other charges against the Federal forces, saying that the "track of our (the Federal) columns in Missouri may be known by the converts to secession that the outrages of our (the Federal) soldiers have made," and that "just such scenes have attended the march of the Union troops in almost every place where they have penetrated." The humiliating confession is made by the Tribune, that when "Gen. McDowell moved out to Bull Run, the line of march of his army was marked by wanton and needless devastation; and only a few days ago Gen. McClellan's men-after following up the retiring rebels-were severely reproved for their destructive and fellonious principles," and it is added that "Hurlout's troops in Missouri eclipsed them all by the variety and extent of the outrages they committed.

excesses as have never been witnessed in this State since the savages were driven from its borders. Arson, robbery, plunder, violence, every species of lawlessless is perpetrated by them. The other the independence of the Southern States. It is day the house of Capt. Utterback was burned by at least competent for us not to recognize an imthem. A young man named Thompson was tied to a tree and whipped terribly, when his persecu- have it. We are under the pressure, or will soon tors left him, bleeding, suffering and helpless, to be under the pressure of necessity. National law, perish, as he would have done but for the timely like municipal law, must give way to an exigency. assistance of a gentleman who accidentally found him. Stock is driven off, granaries emptied, hay own, through no fault of climate, or season, or govand wheat stacks burned, and a fine bridge across one of the leading turnpike roads there was burned the other day in pure wantonness. This is a fair specimen of Lincolnism in Kentucky .- Lou-

no longer a virtue, they replied to these cheers, on | Philadelphia Press says an effort is being made by parties in that city to induce the Federal Government to confiscate the Mount Vernon estate, with as a funeral procession, and no more cheers were the hope of realizing money of which they were being an abundance of cotton brought to Liverdefrauded by the bad management of the lady's pool; and if our cotemporary can be relied on. association for its purchase. A man named G. T. there will be no occasion for studying too intently South as having the best officers, and make no Devereux, who was employed by Miss Cunningham to engrave the record, forged her hand-writing and by this means succeeded in swindling her and several brokers out of nearly \$20,000. He

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The New York Times, of Monday, the 4th inst. contains the important announcement that Presi-Military Department transferring the command ter a Battalion of Cherokee Indians into the serfrom General Fremont to General Hunter. The reached Fremont before this time. It is based on Lincoln's thorough conviction of Fremont's incapacity as a General, and of gross profligacy of expenditures of the public money under his ad-

The Government is proceeding against the news reporters for some of their revelations and strictures. The Star and Republican are also censured. It is complained that the rebels get received in Washington.

McClellan has issued an order for shooting four soldiers for sleeping while on picket duty.

A despatch to the New York Times, dated Washington, 31st, says that there is a slackness in enlistments again, especially in the larger States. Enlistments are so few that the War Department has again returned to the system of accepting men directly without interposition of the State authori-

The Herald's Washington despatches of the 31st, state that Lincoln had informed certain U. a forward movement would take place, that the responsibilities of such a movement was left with McClellan. It is the purpose of the Executive to sustain him in any undertaking whatever.

Advices from New York to the 31st, state that the jury in the case of the privateer Savannah stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

A Northern paper thus accounts for the defeat learn from C. C. Clute, Esq., General Superinten. French flag run up. He immediately went out of the Federal forces at Bull Run: "When the dent af the Texas Telegraph Company (says the and boarded her and found it was the French battle was at the hottest point and nearly won to Richmond Dispatch,) that he was not dead on man-of-war "Prony," 700 tons burthen, which had our side, there came word that there were two the 21st of October. He had been very sick, but been beached during the recent gale. Meantime, vacancies in the New York Custom House. the Albemarle got aground in the sound and the | Hence the stampede of the leading officers. The

manding usurious interest. get rich out of the war .- Raleigh Standard. | clothing our gallant troops.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Gen. Pike, the Confederate Commissioner Plenipotentiary to the Indian Tribes west of Arkansas, in Missouri have been indulged to such an extent after arduous labor of over four months, has that even the Abolition press is beginning to fear concluded all the treaties he desired to effect. the consequences of such unbridled plundering These are made with the Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, Seminoles, the Wichitas and other small bands within the "Leased District," four Cincinnati Gazette, gives but a slight picture of bands of the Southern Comanches, the Osages, the outrages that have been perpetrated upon the Quapaws, Sene cas and Shawnees, and last, but

not least and most important of all, the Cherokees. The whole Indian country south of the 37th parallel is now an undivided phalanx, unit for the South and determined in opposition to the North.

These men agree to raise men to fight their own and Southern battles, as thus: The Cherokees have already raised two regiments and tendered a third; the Creeks a regiment, several reserve Seminoles a battalion of the best fighting men; the Chickasaws a regiment and tender a second; all of which are raised being now in the field. The Wichitas and the other bands also agree to raise men when called upon, while the Osages promise 500 warriors. We will thus have as our strong allies a force of from eight to ten thousand warriors. When the "Pet Lambs" and the "Zouaves" hear the war whoop of these warriors it will be more dreadful even than the remembrance of Manassas and Oak Hill.

FROM YORKTOWN .- A letter from a member of the 1st Regiment mentions that it marched from Bethel to Yorktown on the 31st, and would probably leave the latter place for home in three divisions, commencing on the 6th. A dispatch dated the 5th says, "We will probably start for North Carolina this week."-Fay. Observer. RECEPTION OF THE FIRST REGIMENT .- A

meeting of the Citizens of Raleigh was held on Thursday, 7th inst., at the Court House, to consider the propriety of giving a proper reception to the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, on their arrival at Releigh from Yorktown. C. B. Root, Esqr., was called to the chair, and

Mr P. F. Pescud was appointed Sccretary. On motion of K. P. Battle, Esqr., a committee of five gentlemen was apointed by the mayor to make suitable arrangements. The Committee consists of Messrs P. F. Pescud, E. Hall, W. L. Pomeroy, J. Q. DeCarteret, and Geo. T. Cook, who will doubtless make arrange ments to receive them in a style worthy the occasion.

We learn that a number of public spirited Ladies have been requested to co-operate with the Committee.—Raleigh Register.

FEDERACY .- The Liverpool Post refers to the action of the Czar on the American question, and HORRIBLE OUTRAGES BY THE YANKEES IN says: What Russia has done, why should ANDERSON COUNTY .- In Anderson County, we England and France do? After speaking of the are informed, the Federals are committing such probability of such interference, the Post concludes in the following terms: If mediation fails, then the question arises what

ought we to do? It is competent for us to recognize perfect blockade. We want cotton, and we must ernment at home, may, in a few months, be exposed to positive starvation, because of the madness of the people composing the American Union. Are we bound to abstain from interference under the pressure of circumstances which have THE LAST YANKEE DESECRATION .--- The originated in a perfectly understood promise of mutual exchange? At present, however, it is not necessary to make the point too fine. The Economist may be right in its assurance of there believed to be the Great Republic. the laws of nations. But, in the meantime, Russia has set an example which England will be very wrong not to follow. Failing in counsel. the question will arise, apart from prospective principle, whether it is best for us to get cotton from the Southern States or continue at peace with the Northern States.

THE CHEROKEES .- Lieut. Dillard, of Col. Clingman's Regiment, passed through here a few days ago, on his way to Jackson county, to musvice of the Confederate States. They will be very order is absolute and unconditional, and has valuable as scouts and skirmishers .- Ashville News

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—Our community was shocked on Thursday last, by the sad intelligence that John Houston, a very respectable citizen of our county, had committed suicide. The deceased had been laboring under a very great and troubled state of mind, for some weeks, in regard to his religious condition. Being rather delicate physically, his mind soon gave way under the constant thought of a future state, and in an unthe Northern papers almost as early as they are guarded moment he hung himself. The deceased was fifty years of age, comfortably situated in life -surrounded by a devoted wife, several children and numerous friends, who will mourn his loss and long remember his virtues .- Greensboro Times.

> PROF. DEGRATH A PRISONER.-The Charleston papers say that among the Hessian prisoners in Castle Pinckney, is Professor Charles Degrath. of Philadelphia, the Electric Oil man. The Mercury says he has now relinquished the cure of more inveterate diseases of the soul-in other ed. words he is Chaplain to a regiment.

The druggists and newspaper men will remember the above sharp looking Yankee. He wore a tall hat, shaped like a sugar loaf, and had his slender shanks encased in a pair of woollen stockings, worn outside, and extending as high up as Yankee race never appeared on the streets.

PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE—A sensible to their old neighborhood. suggestion.—In the lower branch of the Tennessee | Bill is about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, will Legislature on the 24th, a series of resolutions was introduced, one of which was as follows:

Resolved, That to make sure our defence

against the invading foe, large armies, on the part of our Government, are indispensable, and while our ports are blockaded we must depend upon the agricultural resources of the Confederate States How is it?-The small amount of cotton de- for sustaining both the people and army of the manded by the factories in the South together Confederacy. In our opinion, therefore, it bewith the blockade, keeps down the article to a comes equally the patriotic duty and the best low figure. The Factories at the South are now interests of those who do not engage in the milipaying from 8 to 10 cents for cotton, and yet they tary service of the country, to use their best exare demanding nearly 100 per cent. advance up- ertions to provide for the ensuing year more than on former prices for their goods. Is this right? an ordinary quantity of provisions. And to that way North as some others from this place have at-The necessities of the people create their demand | end we would call the attention of our respective for them, and these corporations taking the ai- constituents throughout the State, and especially vantage of this necessity are putting almost a those who may be engaged in agricultural pursuits, double price upon their fabrics. What better is to the importance of seeding a sufficient quantity this than note shaving, in its worst form, or de- of their arable lands to provide an abundant harvest for the ensuing year to supply the wants These are times when every interest should be of the country; and we would also call their attena crying shame. Ruin and starvation must overwhelm the poor people of the land, if speculators and sheep—the two former of which are so essenand skinflints are not checked in their purpose to and skinflints are not checked in their purpose to a crying shame. Ruin and starvation must overwhelm the poor people of the land, if speculators and sheep—the two former of which are so essenis supposed here he will make his way to Louisville, tial for subsisting, and the latter for comfortably articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst., was released and left Charleston, S. C., on the 16th

NEWS FROM THE FEDERAL FLEET.

The great Federal fleet, on its way south, was considerably damaged by the storm of Friday night the 1st inst., as will be seen by the following:

A despatch was received at the Adjutant-General's office, on Monday, communicating the fact that the Yankee steamship "Union" had been wrecked near Fort Macon, and all on board her taken prisoners. These prisoners, seventy-one in number, arrived here by the Eastern train, and were marched to the Fair Grounds to enjoy the society of some of their brethren, who have for some months past been partaking of the hospitality of North Carolina. The "Uniou" stranded on Bogue Island, about twelve miles from Fort Macon, during the gale of Friday night, the 1st inst., and the Yankees, with great difficulty, succeeded in saving themselves from a watery grave. When the ship struck, and was evidently going to pieces, a boat, with a line was sent on shore and the line made fast. This was a ticklish operation, and the boat was in an ace of being swamped several times. After the line was made fast, the boat was by means of it pulled backwards and forwards to the ship until all the persons on board were safely landed. This was a sort of triumphant entrance upon Southern soil which the Yankees did not bargain for. After recovering their wind, the Yankees marched to Fort Macon and surrendered to the officer in command. The prisoners state that the ship was a new one and on her first voyage. She was intended for a packet to ply between New York and New Orleans. Her | cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery to work the machinery worked beautifully until the gale commenced on Thursday, on the night of which day the "Union" was separated from the rest of the fleet. There was sixty-four horses on board. All but twenty, which are now in our possession, were lost. The gale is represented by the prisoners to have been of the most terrific nature. The prisoners had nothing to eat from Wednesday morning until they reached Fort Macon on Saturday. Three men who had reached the shore were, from sheer exhaustion, left on the beach, and no doubt of Charlotte. I will give the above reward for his de-Three men who had reached the shore were, from have since died. The ship had two powerful en- livery to me or his confinement in Mecklenburg Jail. gines in her, which will be saved, as they are now visible in the water. The prisoners know nothing of the fate of the rest of the fleet, but express the opinion that many of the vessels have gone to "Davy Jones' Locker," as the oldest seafaring man amongst them states that he never in all his | ing interest on the money so advanced, and 25 cents life encountered so terrible a storm. The hand of the Almighty is evidently raised against the Northern vandals. On land and sea, disaster after disaster overwhelms them. We should not be at all surprised if more than half the vaunted THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CON- armada were never heard of until the advent of the day on which all secrets will be disclosed, as the prisoners state that they saw a large number of horses and cows, which did not belong to their ship, floating about in the sea. These animals of course belonged to other vessels of the fleet, and their fate indicates that of their owners -Ral

> A correspondent of the Newbern Progress, writing from Fort Macon, enumerates what was captured from the steamer as follows:

> "Our forces have been employed getting out the valuables of the wreck. She proves to be a prize indeed. It is impossible for me to give a detailed account of the cargo and what we have already recovered. In a general way I may state correctly the cargo will be worth over \$100,000 to the Confederates. Two rifled 24-pounders have been got out, Sharpe's rifles and cartridges, 11 horses were saved, 800 blankets, &c., &c. The engine is worth \$30,000 and will be recovered."

> The Norfolk Day Book publishes a report of the beaching of two Federal steamers, during the late storm, on Currituck beach. One of them is

> Two of the enemy's boats were also wrecked near Georgetown, S. C.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6 .- Capt. Morrell, of the Federal steam transport, Osceola, which was wrecked near Georgetown, arrived here yesterday. He reports that he was ordered, at New York, to the requirements of this Proclamation, except he be a take I5 days' provisions and follow the large ves- | soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some sels. The Osceola went ashore on Saturday, and bilged. Capt. Morrell says the fleet consisted of 56 vessels, of all classes, and says that the storm on Friday and Saturday was very severe, and he thinks many of the fleet must have been lost or

Probable Loss of Five of the Crack Steamers of the Yankee Fleet .- The National Intelligencer the other day, in its description of the GrandsArmada said that the 1,500 horses attached to the expedition were mostly on board the Great Republic, Vanderbilt, Ocean Queen, Baltic and Ericsson, The account yesterday was that, after the storm, the beach for miles about Currituck was strewn with dead bodies of horses which had been drowned. This fact indicates that the above named steamers must have been in a terrible strait, and it is not at all improbable that they had to give up the ghost in their fight with old Neptune .-Petersburg Express, 6th.

Exciting News .- The telegraph brings inteligence of an engagement on the coast of South Carolina, where the Federal fleet, of which we have heard so, much, seems to have commenced active operation. Bay Point, the locality of the reported fight, is situated at the entrance of the bay leading up to Beaufort. We refer the reader physical maladies and addressed himself to the to another column for such news as we have receiv-

875 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from where we had them hired, near Chester, in June last, our three negro men, viz : Bill.

Bill and Giles we bought the 14th of last November his thighs. A meaner looking specimen of the at the estate sale of Ed. Leach, on Broad River, in York District. They being brothers and having relations in the neighborhood where we purchased them, it is more than likely they have made their way back

weigh 150 or 160 pounds; is very black; rather sharp faced, speaks quick when spoken to.

Giles his brother, is about 24 years old; 5 feet 9 inches high; will weigh 160 lbs., is very black, and walks with his head up and feet turned out in front. which went from your county-and when your own Henry, we purchased Jan. 1, of Col. C. Rives on the Companies are supplied, you will then forward any Catawba river. He is 28 years old, well set, 5 feet 10 balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You inches high, and will weigh 175 pounds; has a heavy will put up all articles intended for your Companies in brow and speaks slowly; has some character as a run- strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh away. May go to Charleston or Washington city, it is -with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked hard telling where he will go as he is a gentleman of on them; and you will have the contents of each box They all ran off about the same time

We will pay \$75 reward for the 3 men; or \$25 a borhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to piece for either of them delivered in any jail so that we them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which can get them. These boys may attempt to make their receipt you will forward to this office. PRIDE & DUNOVANT. Chester, S. C , July 30, 1861

\$25 REWARD

SAML. ROTHSCHILD having absconded from this place, not complying with his contract, the above reward will be given for his arrest and confinement till I am heard from. Said Rothschild was detained content with a living profit, but beyond this, it is tion to the importance of raising an increased in Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst., was released and Charlotte, N. C., Sept 24, 1861

SALT .- We understand that this article has reached the price of fifteen dollars per sack in this city! This is a gloomy announcement and we exceedingly regret that we have occasion to make

it, but there is no use in concealing the fact There is ground to hope, however, that then will be some relief to consumers in the course of a month. The last Charleston Mercury informs us that the services of Professor Thomassey have been engaged by one of the most enterprising houses in Charleston for the erection of Sal Works on a grand scale. The article, however, says the Mercury, cannot be made in a day nor in a week; but, as we have said before, about Christ. mas a full supply, at reasonable price, may be expected from the South Carolina Salt Works. The manufacture of salt requires a period of about sixty days. The South Carolina Salt Works have been in progress about half that time .- Pet, Er

BARLEY WANTED.

I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY can get, for which the highest market price will be MARTIN MUNZLER Charlotte, Oct 29, 1861.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and apon 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 buildings ample, and a good FLOURING MILL attached. The principal machinery consists of 1300 spindles, J. & E. B. STOWE.

\$15 REWARD.

Stowesville, N. f.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 13th of Sept. ny negro boy MARTIN. Said boy is a bright mulatto about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and weight 145 pounds; has rather an effeminate voice, and one or two of his front teeth are out. He has an extensive acquaintance and has a wife at Mr Henry Cathey's in the icinity of Tuckaseege P. O. It is supposed that he R. B. WEDDINGTON

COTTON WAREHOUSE.

OATES & WILLIAMS will store Cotton under roof and advance 5 cents per pound on all received, chargper bale storage for the first month and 10 cents per bale for each subsequent month, and commissions OATES & WILLIAMS. per cent.

Hoop Poles, Staves and Cord Wood Wanted at the Charlotte Steam Mill.

North Carolina

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured, for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to

THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt., at Branch Bank N. C. Jan 8, 1861 ly

Cantwell's Practice. During my absence in the Military service of this State, in Virginia, subscribers and others desiring copies of the above work, can obtain them of Mrs. Cant-

All persons indebted to me, by note or otherwise, ate equested to pay her. I will hold her receipt good Price of single copies of the above \$5.00 A deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again. EDWARD CANTWELL

Camp near Norfolk, July 30, 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 de hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeiture which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to ober one of them, or in prison, or detained by force.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor, ex-officio Executive Department, Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1861. General Order No. 18. All companies of N. C. Troops are allowed for servants for which they receive rations. Free negross

can be taken with their consent, but not without it, except on the order of the chairman of the county court or of three Justices of the county. By order of the commander-in-chief,

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1861. neral Order No. 19. I. All accounts against the State of North Care

lina, incurred for military purposes, must be presented at this Office within thirty days after they have been made. If longer withheld, no assurance can be given of their favorable consideration or prompt payment. II. All accounts should always be accompanied by a certificate of some officer or authorized agent of the

State, that the property has been delivered, that the price charged was according to agreement or contract, and that the receiver will account for the same to the State. Otherwise accounts cannot be paid. J. G. MARTIN, By order of the Governor, Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS. Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861. General Order, No. 20.

All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor will remain at home, without pay, until called upon for active service, when a reasonable time will be al lowed them for reaching their appointed place of readezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of clothing and camp equippage now on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the troops.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

Oct 22. Adjutant General. Notice to the Sheriffs of the different

Counties of North-Carolina. All Blankets and Clothing which may be received by you can be sent directly to the several Companies

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neigh-

October 8, 1861. J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,)

October 3d, 1861. Any person or persons who may be desirous taking contracts for making Clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office Goods will be issued to any responsible parties, in quantities sufficient to clothe single Companies-which can be made up in their own neighbor-Oetober 8, 1861.