THE BATTLE OF BELMONT, MO. The following address has been issued by Gen. Polk to the army under his command:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, KY.,

November 13, 1861. The Major-General commanding, with a profound acknowledgement of the over-ruling Providence of an Almighty God, congratulates the officers and soldiers of his command on the glorious victory achieved by them at Belmont. Mo., the 17th ult. The battle began in the morning under to the most veteran troops. Yet the obstinate re- bombs. sistance offered by a handful of men to an overwhelming force must long be a lesson to them, and the closing scenes of the day in which a routed enemy was vigorously pursued and attacked in nection with that spirit of our people which has proclaimed in triumphant tones upon every battleof Major-General Polk. E. D. BLAKE, Captain Confederate States Army.

The Memphis Argus says that Gen. Bowling and Col. Dougherty are among the prisoners. Two stand of colors were taken.

The trophies of the victory are some two hundred prisoners, the corpses of probably as many of Gen. Cheatham.

After the contest had been favorably decided, and when the foe was in retreat, the baffled forces were attacked in flank by Preston Smith's Tennessee and Blythe's Mississippi Regiments .-These two last regiments suffered comparatively little, the brunt of the fray having fallen first on Tappan's men, and subsequently on Pickett's. The latter suffered most.

During the battle on the Missouri shore, the gun-boats were well responded to by sharp-shooters of ours from this side; and the 128-pounder con-

For the Western Democrat.

CAMP HILL, (near Newbern,)) Nov. 6. 1861.

On the 16th of last month I left Charlotte to join the 34th Reg. N. C. Vol., stationed at High Point, N. C. I found upon my arrival at that the weather was rough, and the fleet lay at anchor place, that all of the men composing the Reg. had a good appearance and were in fine spirits. All of the officers are gentlemen of ability and the number of vessels to forty-one. All Tuesday possess the happy faculty of pleasing the men night, and all day Wednesday, and Wednesday under their charge. In relation to Capt. Myers' night, our men stood to their guns, momentarily company I will say a word or two The past expecting an attack, and obtaining only such scanty history of Capt. M. himself is too well known to rest and refreshment as chance afforded. render it necessary for me to say anything of him. Suffice it to say that he is one of the very best but undaunted gunners, and all felt that the day Captains that ever went from old Mecklenburg. of trial had at last arrived. Scarcely had break-I do not suppose that he has the military skill of fast been despatched, when the hostile fleet was some, but at heart he is one of the best men I observed in commotion. The great war steamers ever saw and I think he will eventually make a formed rapidly insingle file, and within supporting skillful officer. His men love him in a manner distance of each other, the frigate Minnesota, the almost amounting to devotion, and I know that the flag ship of Commodore Dupont, in the van. As 84th Reg. has a just cause to be proud of him. the long line of formidable looking vessels, thirteen His company is as fine a one as there is in the in number, some of them powerful propellers, with Reg., and its good moral character cannot be a few sailling men-of-war in tow, swept rapildy doubted-the moral character of the Regiment and majestically in, with ports open and bristling generally is unexceptionable.

On the 25th, I received an appointment as grand and imposing. This was at half-past eight Surgeon in the N. C. Troops, and was ordered to report myself for duty to Capt. Brem's Co. of Artillery and Engineers, and on the 1st inst. I arrived safe at Camp Hill, where Capt. B's company is stationed. On last Sunday his men began to erect a fort at Point Fisher, a short distance from this camp, and in all probability it is there Almost immediately afterwards, the batteries of that he will take winter quarters.

Last Monday in the afternoon, the Captain and I rode out a few miles from our camp on business, and returning we came by the fort that is being built. Just as we had dismounted our horses, a war-whoop was raised, and in a moment the whole company flew to arms and were ready to meet the enemy. Looking up the Neuse a few hundred wards, and a short distance from its Southern bank, we were agreeably surprised to see a most magnificent bear swimming at leisure towards the opposite bank. A few men were dispatched down the river for a boat to make an attack upon the animal by water, while others, armed with muskets, were sent up the river to fight him by land in case he should attempt to come ashore. The boat was so far down the river, and the bear was making such rapid strides up the river that Capt. B. became apprehensive of losing the splendid prize. Eventually, however, the great bear became very much exhausted and attempted to reach the bank. Just as he was about to come out, the land force opened a volley of musketry upon him which disturbed him so considerably that he advanced more rapidly, and as he landed the brave soldiers charged bayonets, but the snimal broke through and retreated in double quick. Now several guns a vigorous and well directed fire against their aswere leveled upon him but without effect. Now all hopes of gaining the prize were about to vanish. The great bear was gaining ground and would soon have been lost forever. Soon, from a dense marsh on the left, a report was heard. It was the fatal enemy would haul off and extinguish the flames. shot, made by private Veni. Thus ended the first bear chase I ever saw. Thus ended the first victory gained by Capt. Brem's battery of artillery.

This section of country appears to be an eternal chain of swamps, and there are therefore, few places in this immediate section by which the enemy could penetrate into the interior.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of reeing Gen. Hill-and I understand that he is expecting an attack upon our coast soon. He is busily engaged in making preparations for the defence of the With more infantry here, we would con sider ourselves in a tolerably safe condition.

J. M. L. ROARD OF CLAIMS .- We are requested to state that the Board of Claims will expire by limitation about the 15th of December. Persons having claims against the State unadjusted, and which must be laid before the Board for adjudication, ought to have them presented immediately .-Raleigh Journal.

MURDERER CONVICTED .- The trial of the negro ous effect. man Mac. (property of William Anderson,) for the murder of Miss Sarah Anderson, resulted in on Friday, the 26th instant, at the spot where the murder was committed. (About 13 miles northeast of this place.) The prisoner since his conviction has made, voluntarily, a full confession of quirer.

THE BATTLE OF PORT ROYAL. From the Charleston Mercury.

The battle of Port Royal will be remembered as one of the best fought, and best conducted battles, which have signalized the war in which we are engaged.

The two islands of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with their extreme limits, constitute the two points which guard the entrance to Port Royal Sound, about three miles in width. On these two points, two forts were erected-Fort Walker on Hilton Head and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point. The time we possessed, enabled us to make them only disadvantages that would have been discouraging earthworks, without any protection from shells or

The island of Hilton head was commanded by Gen. Drayton. The officers immediately superintending the artillery and conducting the fire of Fort Walker, were Col. Wagener, Maj. Arthur their gun-boats, will ever be remembered in con- Huger and Capt Yates, of the regular service, especially detailed by Gen. Ripley to aid in directing the artillery. Col. Dunovant commanded field, "We can and will be free." By command at Fort Beauregard, but he generously allowed Capt. Elliott, of the Beaufort Artillery, to direct and conduct the batteries of the Fort.

The day was beautiful-calm and clear, with scarcely a cloud in the heavens-just such a day as our invaders would have ordained, if they could, to carry on their operations.

In such a sketch of the battle as, amid the exthe foe, and the moral effect of a victory due to a citement and thousands of rumors, we are enabled Waterloo tenacity of courage in the troops engaged to present to our readers, a brief review of the during the forenoon, and the bravery and skill of earlier events of this memorable week will not be

The great fleet of the enemy passed our bar on Sunday, the 3rd inst, and on the following day was anchored off Port Royal entrance. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Commodore Tatnall, with his "mosquito fleet," ran out from the Harbor and made the first hostile demonstration.

The immense armada of the invaders, numbering , at that time, thirty-six vessels, was drawn up The estimate of the enemy's forces, as well as in line of battle; and as our little flotilla steamed of his intents, is based on the reports of Federal briskly up to within a mile of them, and opened prisoners, who added that seventeen regiments had its fire, the scene was an inspirating one. but alleft Paducah with the intention, they supposed, of most ludicious, in the disparity of the size of the making an attack on Columbus, simultaneous with opposing fleets. The enemy replied to our fire althat on Tappan in Missouri, and the bombardment most immediately. After an exchange of some kee gun-boats; while the crews of the steamers tained from prisoners,) expected a reinforcement twenty shots, Commodore Tatnall retired, and was not pursued.

About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, several of the largest Yaukee war steamers having stantly vomited its iron bail, and did most terri- come within range, the batteries of Fort Walker ble execution. It is claimed that its first shot and Beauregard were opened and the steamers it was "all right." A quick trip to Blufton follow- remainder retreated, and our scouts returned tolevelled no less than twenty-two men and one threw a number of shells in and over our works, ed. Thence the troops marched to Hardeeville; wards their camp. Capt. Miller received a charge inflicting no damage upon Fort Walker, and but slightly wounding two of the garrison of Fort they dragged their exhausted frames was filled were slightly wounded in the feet. The prisoners Beauregard. This engagement lasted with short with a heterogeneous throng of fugitives of all were taken to the cavalry camp at Carter's Station. tion. intervals, for nearly two hours, when the enemy conditions, carriages, carts and conveyances of Among those who distinguished themselves by drew off. The steamers made a similar, but short- every description that could, by any possibility, bravery and daring in the skirmish was a young er reconnoissance, on Wednesday evening, but be pressed into service. The spectacle was a without any important results. On the next day one. five or six miles from shore. During the day, several straggling transports came up, swelling

> Thursday dawned gloriously upon our wearied with guns of the heaviest calib re, the sight was o.clock- Until the Minnesota same within the range of and directly opposite to our batteries on Hilton Head, all was still. Suddenly, the fifteen heavy guns of Fort Walker, which had been aimed directly at the huge frigate, belched forth their simultaneous fire and the action was begun. Fort Beauregard, on the other side of the entrance. also opened their fire. The enemy, at first, did not reply. But as the second steamer came opposite to Fort Walker, the hulls of the first three in all, seventy-five guns, came clashing against our works. From this moment, the bombardment was terrific and incessant. One by one the propellers bore down upon our forts, delivered their fire as they passed, until nine bad gained the interior of the Harbor, beyond the range of our guns. The Minnesota, still followed by the others, then turned round and steamed slowly out, giving a broadside to Fort Beauregard as she repassed Thus the battle was continued, the enemy's vessels sailing in an eleptical curve, pouring one broadside into Bay Point, and then sweeping around to deliver the other against Hilton Head. This furious fire from some four hundred guns, many of them of the 11-inch Dahlgren pattern, and some even of the 13-inch bore, (for a sabot of that diameter was found in Fort Beauregard,) was maintained incessantly, and the roar of the cannonade seemed most continuous. Meanwhile our garrisons made a gallant defence. They kept up sailants, and notwithstanding that their best gun was dismounted at the beginning of the action, they succeeded in setting fire to several of the ships. Whenever this happened, however, the The effect of our guns was, in many instances, plainly visible from the forts, Although several of her ports were knocked into one. Nor of the power of our fire could be seen. Many of

the other steamers were likewise badly hulled After some time spent in sailing round and deivering their broadsides in rotation, in the manner we have described, the enemy's steamers indignant at this cowardly desertion in time of breaking of the blockade to procure a supply of adopted another and more successful plan of at- danger, and urges Gen. Lawton to issue an order cotton. tack. One of them took a postion inside the harbor so as enfilade the batteries of Fort Walker, of age, from leaving the city. while several opened a simultaneous enfilading fire. two of the largest steamers maintained the fire from the outside. Besides this terrific cross fire, two of the largest steamers maintained the fire in cated with the Government upon the subject of front of the Fort. Thus three furious converging "hoisting the black flag," to which allusion has streams of shot and shell were rained amongst the brave little garrison for hours. The vessels came up within half a mile of the shore, but nearly all our guns had, by this time become dismount- those captured must be regarded as prisoners of ed, and we were no longer able to reply with seri- war, which will be disregarded by the authorities

were silenced. The fire of Fort Walker, as far time of the John Brown raid upon Harper's Ferry a conviction. He has been sentenced to be hung as the guns that remained were concerned, was not - When we are done with the invaders, the Cona whit slackened, until 1 o'clock. By that time federate Government may have them .- Richthe dreadful condition of the fort became too ap- mond Dispatch. parent to be lor yer disregarded. The guns lay in every direction, dismantled and useless; the dehis guilt, and the atrocious circumstances under fences were terribly shattered, the dead and dying which the deed was committed .- Yorkville En- were to be seen on every side, and still the iron hail poured pitilessly in.

In this strait, it was determined to abandon the fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent and commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened be-Knapsacks were abandoned, but the men retained time to restore it sufficiently for the running of their muskets. Each of the wounded was placed the train.

ing the dead. And thus the gallant little band some facts have been communicated to us relative comrades had left. Among those who remained shot-gun with such effect as to keep them at bay

when they also quitted the post. injury of a man. In this fort none were killed, stopped and threw out pickets; and about midand but five were wounded, and two of these were | night the little scouting party under Capt. Miller wounded by negligence in loading a cannon, by started to explore the country. They had proceed which hot shot was driven on the powder, without ed some three and a half miles through Carter the wet wad preceeding it.

Thursday night the garrison at Fort Walker had promptly returned, and the skirmish was kept up collected at the landing, in the hope of being able with spirit for half an hour. The Lincolnites small Confederate steamers were within hail. But of a body of 800, stationed in Elizabethtown, the here a ludicrous mistake occurred. The retreat- mountain strong hold of the traitors. We may ing troops imagined the little steamers to be Yan- say here that these men, (as has since been ascerwere convinced that the troops were a body of dis- of 500 from Wautauga county, North Carolina, a embarked Yankees. Acting upon this double de- disaffected region adjoining Johnson county, Tenlusion, a deal of mutual reconnoitering was made, nessee. and it was only after a vast variety of stragetic | In the fight, the enemy were driven out of the approaches, that they reached the conclusion that woods, nine killed and five taken prisoners. The the retention of cities, or any of them would be a seventeen miles distant. The road along which

consciousness that our troops deserved success.

What injury we did to the enemy, we do not know. Our firing was, of course, less efficient than theirs. Our troops were volunteers-theirs were picked artillervists. Yet, it is remarkable how few were killed or wounded, amongst our troops. This battle, in this respect, was very much like the battle of Fort Sumter. How so many cannon could have been dismantled and rendered useless, and yet so few of those who worked them injured, seems very marvelous. Our troops did their duty faithfully and bravely, and fought until to fight longer would have been sheer folly. Though encountering immense odds, no signs of cowardice marked their conduct. Officers and soldiers exemplified the ancient character of the State, and deserve our profound gratitude and

THE FEDERAL LOSS .- A negro man on Hilton Head, the property of Gen. Drayton, seeing a number of officers approaching a small house on the island, unobserved concealed himself underneath. The officers entered, took seats, and discussed at length the events of the battle which occurred the day previous. In the course of the conversation, the negro says they reckoned up their killed in the action and fixed it at forty, nearly three times the Confederate loss.

tidings of special interest from the invaders at were suddenly wrapped with smoke, and the shot Port Royal. They seem to be strenthening and shell of three tremendous broadsides, making, themselves for a permanent occupation of the islands skirting the harbor of Port Royal, but have as yet, made no advance in force towards the main. Our force are vigorously at work establishing a line of defences across the low country, so as to confine the operations of the enemy to as narrow a compass as practicable. The headquarters of Generals Lee and Ripley are at Coosawhatchie. These accomplished officers are now busily engaged in locating and building batteries various points, so as to protect the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah Troops are also rapidly concentrating to support the new batteries, and our military line along the coast is already one of exceeding strength.

The farmers and planters, so far hard from, were zealously preparing to remove non-combatants and valuables, and to destroy what could not be

The latest reports from Beaufort town represented it as generally deserted, and in virtual occupation of some of the piratical ships, while other ships were at rest lower down. It was not believed that any attempts at landing had been made beyond small foraging, scouting and thieving parties.

The capture of Port Royal created great excitement and considerable apprehension in Sathe sides of the Minnesota are of massive strength vannah. Famillies commenced packing up, and large numbers of families and children were sent was she the only vessel upon which this evidence from the city to the up-country. A number of small merchants having taken measures to flee the city, with their effects, they were notified by the city authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods. The Republican is justly preventing any able-bodied man, under sixty years

THE BLACK FLAG. - We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communibeen made since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that Gen. Lee has received orders from the War Department, urging that of South Carolina; and that the same course will Soon after 11 o'clock, the batteries of Bay Point be pursued which Governor Wise adopted at the

It is stated that the black flag has been raised by the South Carolinians on the coast, and that the Lincolnites have done the same thing. are inclined to doubt all such reports.

REPORT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The rumors in regard to the burning of bridges on the waters of the Holston, in East Tennessee, tween the garrison and the woods. Across this have subsided into the authenticated fact that the 6th. Gen. Meigs is mentioned as the successor they were ordered to run for their lives, each man only ones successfully fired this side of Knoxville, for himself; the object being to scatter them as are the Union Station bridge, ten miles from much as possible, so as not to afford a target for | Bristol, and another at Lick Creek, further on. the rifled guns of the fleet. The preparations for Some two hundred feet of the bridge first named of Wool is unfounded. running this perilous gauntlet were soon made. were destroyed, and it will require but a short

in a blanket and carried off by four men. The There are reports of the burning of two bridges safety of the living precluded the idea of remov- on the Georgia and Tennessee railroad, and quitted the scene of their glory, and scampered to an attempt to burn the long bridge at Strawoff, each one as best he could towards the woods. berry Plain, near Knoxville. The man who was The retreat was covered by a small detachment stationed there to guard it saw fifteen men apwho remained in the fort for an hour after their proaching, and used his pistol and double barrel were Capt. Harms, with six men, Lieut. Melchers until assistance arrived; but he was very badly with four men and Lieut. Bischoff, with four men. wounded himself. Two or three arrests have These worked three guns until about two o'clock, been made of suspected parties in the neighbor-

hood. The abandonment of Fort Beauregard was We have received the particulars of the skirequally a necessity. The garrison were exhausted mish near Carter's station, last Sunday night, to and in momentary danger of being cut off. When which brief allusion was recently made. In con- law. Col. Dunovant ordered a retreat, tears of mortifi- sequence of private intelligence received at Briscation and indignation filled the eyes of Captain tou of the doings of the Union men in East Ten-Elliot at the sad necessity. The retreat was ad- nessee, Capt. Miller picked up a party of 22 young mirably conducted, and rendered entirely success- men, accompanied by Mr J. R. Howard as a volful by the prudent energy of Capt. Hanckel, one unteer, and started from Bristol by Railroad on of Gen. Ripley's Aids, who had got together some Sunday evening at 9 o'clock. They sent lauterns twelve flats at Station Creek, by which the troops ahead of the train and found the track torn up passed safely over to St. Helena Island. From between Wautauga and the Union Bridge, but there, they passed to Beanfort Island, and reach- the damage was soon repaired and they passed ed the train at Pocotaligo without the loss or over safely. Arriving at Carter's Station, they county, Tenn., when they were met by a pretty The rest of the story is briefly told. Late heavy fire from rifles and shot-guns, which was to reach Bluffton by water. Luckily, several were some 300 strong, and constituted the advance

of buckshot through his coat, and two of his men man named Moffatt, a private in the 4th Georgia regiment. The men all fought well, and too Thus ended the defence of Port Royal. The much praise cannot be given to the adventurous mortification of the disaster is lessened by the party, searcely any of whom had ever been under fire before. These particulars, which we have from a gentleman who participated in the fight, are strictly authentic .- Richmond Dispatch.

> JONESBOROUGH, Nov. 13 .- The Union mer have a camp of from a thousand to thirteen hundred men at Elizabethtown near the North Carolina line and about 20 miles from Bristol. also have another of about 700 men near Strawberry Plains. Their forces are increasing at both these places, and they threaten to take possession of the railroad and burn all the bridges.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. Prince Napoleon Reports in Favor of a Recog-

nition of the Southern Confederacy-Premonitory Symptoms of Recognition. [Paris Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 2.]

PARIS, Oct. 18 .- I was not mistaken in the information I gave you in my last, as to the favorable reports Prince Napoleon had given to the Emperor of what he conceived to be the chances of success of the South. The fact is now notorious. and the language he has held to more than one of the Ministers here makes it evident that, in his belief, the Union is broken forever. It is easy to see that the government journals have become more Southern in their views since his return. The "Constitutional" of this morning inserts a THE INVASION OF THE STATE.-There are no letter from Manassas, flatly contradicting all that has been said about scarcity of food or difficulties of Swords, lances and bayonets carried on there of any sort among the rebels.

We are all watching with the most intense inbe the views of the Government, I am now more than ever satisfied that all popular feeling is on the side of the Union. Prince Napoleon told his cousin that he did not believe-

1. In the power of the Federal army to gain any mportant victory over that of the Confederacy. 2. That admitting the posibility of the fact, it would on the morrow of victory be as far off its

3. That the whole Union, as comprised by the North, was a rope of sand. He gave his voice in favor of an early recognition of the South. have not the slightest hesitation in stating this. as I am sure my information is authentic. The government is very uneasy about the harvest returns, and again and again assurances are

put forth by its semi-official organs that no effort shall be wanting to lower the present price of bread. It is its apprehensions on this head that renders it so anxious about the cotton supply, the assurance of which it sees only in a recognition of the rebel States. A complete understanding exists between England and France on the subject. and any disaster to the Union army will be followed instanter by an acknowledgment of the South. Nay, I am by no means sure that even a victory and rout under the auspices of General spoke of the high gratification with which he had McClellan would alter the matter.

News from Europe by the last steamer shows that the Confederate Commissioners in London and Paris are very confident in their belief that the necessity of the manufacturers will lead to the

The London Post deprecates any interference with the blockade, and shows that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will not re-open the cotton trade, but on the contrary recognition will only increase the vigor of the blockade, and interference will be an act of war.

The Shipping Gazette continues to denounce the conduct of the blockade and the wrongs done British shipping. Some action on the part of the British Government is indispensable. The Times thinks it not unlikely that the moment a drain of specie commences, the financial

community of America will have its Bull Run. In all the European markets Cotton is rapidly advancing, and the supply is getting less and less.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 12.-Intelligence received here from Columbus, Ky, states that a Dahlgren gun exploded there on yesterday, by which two lieutenants and eight or ten privates were killed. Gen. Polk narrowly escaped, but We had a portion of his clothes torn off by the conWAR ITEMS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—The New York Herald of the 8th, contains news from Washington to the to Fremont. Probably Halleck will be sent to Kentucky. Brigadier-General Mitchel, of Cincinnati, has resigned. The reported resignation

The Norfolk Day Book publishes a summary of news from the New York Herald, of the 12th. The following is a dispatch from Rolla, dated the 11th: "All the sick and wounded at Springfield have been sent to St. Louis. Price has fallen back and is moving South, evidently to lead to the belief that he will not fight the Federals. The general opinion is that St. Louis will soon be in the hands of the Confederates from Columbus,

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 14 .- The Western train which was due this morning, arrived to-night, and brings a through mail and dates as late as Knoxville, 10th. Passengers say that the reported damage by the Union men is much exaggerated. Knoxville has been placed under martial

Forty-five prisoners taken by Floyd's command arrived on the train. A portion of them were captured while holding the recent election in the North-west. The poll book was also captured, respecting the report of Fremont's removal. Fre. with the names of the voters, &c.

GUYANDOTTE, VA., Nov. 11 .- The Confeder ates, numbering six hundred, attacked the town last night and killed and took prisoners about one hundred. They then burnt the town and retired with a trifling loss.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10.—The steamer Spaulding has arrived from Hatteras, with the 12th Indiana Regiment. The officers say that it appurtenances, in the town of Monroe, Union county. is impossible to remain longer at the inlet. The N. C. regiment has suffered severe privations. Col. Hawkins, commanding at Hatteras, advises that the troops be returned to Fortress Monroe in consequence of its untenable condition. In the recent severe storms much damage was done, and the troops had to retire.

The New York World, speaking of the naval expedition, says that it is manifestly not the intention of the Lincoln Government to capture yet any of the large Southern seaports. It thinks that New Orleans, Mobile or Savannah could be taken without any great expenditure of blood; but much more serious matter. It says that a lodgment on an Island, or a series of Islands, to command important harbors, with a view to future operations, is manifestly the object of the expedi-

Lincoln's Generals Deserting him .- General IcCall, commanding the department of Ohio and Kentucky, has resigned, because of his unsatis- paid. factory relations with Gen. Sherman. Gen. Rousseau also has resigned. The cause

assigned for his resignation is ill health.

McClellan Preparing for an Advance .-Advices of an authentic character have been received which represent that McClellan is actively preparing for an advance upon our army of the Potomac. The absence of any exciting news from that quarter for some time past is regarded by some as the calm which precedes the storm.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—In the United States Court to-day Judge Grier said it seemed like a farce to try the privateersmen at this time. The dictates of humanity should counsel the Government to treat the captives on sea like those taken on land. He could not understand the policy of hanging the first, and exchanging those taken on land.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4 .- Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about starting for Europe to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners and prevent the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by England and France. [Doubtful.]

VISIT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT TO THE WIL-MINGTON SWORD FACTORY.-On vesterday afternoon, the factory of Froelich & Estvan was the scene of an agreeable incident, arising out of the visit of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who made a minute inspection of the various manufactures After he had gone through all the work shops, he was requested by the agent, Mr Newhoff, to lay terest your military movements, and whatever may the foundation for a new sword making machine, which he did, laying brick and spreading on mortar in a workmanlike manner, taking occasion to make a few appropriate remarks respecting the welfare of the factory and its importance to the Confederacy. The party, consisting of the Vice-President, Joshua G. Wright, Esq , Dr. Medway, Messrs. Froelich & Newhoff, then adjourned to MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. the counting house, where a beautiful sword and lance were accepted by Mr Stephens, after which Mr Wright, in an exceedingly brilliant and happy speech, presented the Vice-President to the assembled workmen, who received him in the most enthusiastic manner. Holding the sword and lance, Mr Stephens made a spirited address, stating that being accidentally detained here, he had accepted this invitation to visit the sword factory without supposing that he should see anything at all equal to the magnitude and finish of the works he had just inspected. He complimented the firm on the patriotism and energy displayed in the undertaking, and beautifully urged on the workmen the dignity of the labor in which they were engaged, assuring them they were no less employed in defending their country, and were no less necessary for her protection than generals in the field or statesmen in the cabinet. He then received the beautiful arms presented to him, saying he should take them with him to let others see what the old North State was doing .- Wilmington Journal, 9th.

Cotton Buyers.

ELIAS & COHEN, Will purchase COTTON,

FLOUR. and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

for which the highest market price in Cast will be paid. Just received a large lot of

GRAIN.

Bagging and Roping: and a complete stock of

GROCERIES. ELIAS & COHEN. November 5, 1861

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

If all those indebted to us either by Note or Account will close the same by cash between now and the 1st of else has authority in the latter case. Those interested January, 1862, we will discount 10 per cent off, and be will act wisely to heed this notice before the 10th of much obliged to them for the balance. J. G. WILKINSON & CO.

There was a rumor current in the city on Thursday that the public documents were being removed from Washington to Philadelphia Whether the rumor had any foundation or not we think the act advisable as a matter of precaution. The chances of battle are uncertain, and if the Confederates do actually give battle to our forces the safety of the buildings in Washington are in imminent peril. It they gain the day, and pet possession of the treaties and other important State papers, the foreign powers are as likely as not to recognize the Confederates as the Government de facto.

REMOVING THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES PROM

WASHINGTON .- Many think that Washington

cannot be taken. The Yankees, it seems, think

otherwise. A New York paper says :

HIGH PRICES IN WASHINGTON CITY.-Intel ligence from Washington city states that the canal has broken so extensively that it will be unrepairable till spring; and with the blockade of the Potomac and the interruption of railways, will cause a heavy admnce in provisions, fuel, &c. Coal is worth twelve dollars a ton and wood twelve dollars a cord; other things in proportion.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Republican dated Springfield, October 31, says that a good deal of excitement has prevailed for some days mont's removal would cause no little trouble in camp. A number of officers declare they would resign in that event, and insist on creating him Dictator for the south-west independent of the Administration.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The undersigned, having determined to join the Confederate service, offers for sale his Hotel and all its Its business location is the very best in said town it

being right opposite and close to the Court-House with a front to the public square of near 100 feet, and running to the rear 180 feet. The Hotel has all the necessary buildings and conveniences for such an establishment-rooms all furnished, a never-failing well of water in the yard.

The stable-lot and stables very convenient and large, with good well of water, and also a good kitches and garden attached. The above is a very desirable property for any person who wishes to keep a Hotel, and is offered low and on very accommodating terms. For particulars apply to

the undersigned. Until sale is effected, my former patrons and friends and the traveling community generally will find no abatement in the hospitalities and substantial fare they have so often and so long experienced at the 'Village Hotel," Monroe, N. C.

October 29, 1861

BARLEY WANTED.

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

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

The highest cash market prices will be paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c, at Variety Store.

M. S. OZMENT Keeps for sale Lard, corn and corn meal; also, chick-

ens, &c. A fresh supply of candies just received. For sale cheap for cash. Two doors below the Jail. October 15, 1861

FACTORY FOR SALE. The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and

pon 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, ?

cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery to work the J. & E. B. STOWE. Oct 8, 1861 Stowesville, N. C.

\$15 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 13th of Sept. my 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 Tuckascege P. O. It is supposed that he may be lurking about in that neighborhood or the town of Charlotte. I will give the above reward for his devery to me or his confinement in Mecklenburg Jail.

Nov 5, 1861

COTTON WAREHOUSE.

R. B. WEDDINGTON.

OATES & WILLIAMS will store Cotton under roof and advance 5 cents per pound on all received, charging interest on the money so advanced, and 25 cents per bale storage for the first month and 10 cents per bale for each subsequent month, and commissions 4 OATES & WILLIAMS.

North Carolina

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., Jan 8, 1861 1v at Branch Bank N. C.

Cautwell's Practice.

During my absence in the Military service of this tate, 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, are equested to pay her. I will hold her receipt good. Price of single copies of the above \$5.00 A deducion will be made to those who buy to sell again. EDWARD CANTWELL. Camp near Norfolk, July 30, 1861.

875 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from where we had them bired, nest Chester, in June last, our three negro men, viz : Bill Giles and Henry. Bill and Giles we bought the 14th of last November

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 to their old neighborhood. Bill is about 26 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, will

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 inches high; will weigh 160 lbs., is very black, and walks with his head up and feet turned out in front-Henry, we purchased Jan. 1, of Col. C. Rives on the Catawba river. He is 28 years old, well set, 5 feet 10 inches high, and will weigh 175 pounds; has a hear, brow and speaks slowly: has some character as a runaway. May go to Charleston or Washington city. it is hard telling where he will go as he is a gentleman of

travel. They all ran off about the same time. We will pay \$75 reward for the 3 men; or \$25 \$ piece for either of them delivered in any jail so that we can get them. These boys may attempt to make their way North as some others from this place have at-PRIDE & DUNOVANT. tempted. Chester, S. C , July 30, 1861

DUES WANTED.

The Book Accounts of J. A. FOX, and also those of M. HOWIE, contracted in the Foundry business, are in my hands for settlement and collection. No one October proximo.

Sept 17, 1861

A. C. WILLIAMSON, Attorney.