

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, November 19, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The reports from Virginia indicate that another great battle is daily expected. There appears to be nothing definitely known as to the enemy's operations at Port Royal.

SCHEPHERD COURT.—The Fall term of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg was held last week—Judge Saunders presiding. The only case of importance tried was that of the State vs. Peter Simpson and Elizabeth Polk of Union county.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—The 1st Regiment of N. C. Volunteers was disbanded last week, the time of enlistment (six months) having expired.

THE REGIMENT FIGHT.—The battle of Bethel was the first blow to Yankee power, and the gallantry of the North Carolina boys is a matter of history.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT FROM YORKTOWN. Gen. Magruder made a speech to it, thanking the soldiers for the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION IN THIS STATE may be stated as follows so far as members of Congress are concerned: 1st District, W. H. Smith.

Table with 3 columns: Candidate, Votes, and District. Lists names like Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg with their respective vote counts.

PRUDENT AND SAFE.—One of the largest cotton planters in this county, sold his whole crop of Cotton last week at 8 cents. We think he acted prudently and has placed himself on the safe side at least, for if the war continues even one year more (and we have no doubt it will) he would not be able, probably, to sell at any price.

WIL & WEL. RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the company was held in Wilmington on Thursday last. The Journal says: "From the report of the President and Directors submitted by Hon. W. N. Ashe, as also by the report of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, we learn that the gross receipts of the road for the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1861, were \$271,236 24, and including the Tarboro Branch they were \$380,396 81, showing an increase over 1860 of \$71,026 67.

RETALIATION.—One of the Confederate privateersmen, Capt. Smith, having been convicted of piracy at Philadelphia, the Secretary of War of the Confederate States ordered that from the Lincoln Colonies, held as prisoners, one should be selected by lot to be hung if Smith was hung in Philadelphia. The lot fell to Col. Curran of a N. Y. Regiment.

THE BATTLE AT PORT ROYAL, S. C.—We publish pretty full accounts of the battle near Beaufort, S. C., from the Charleston Mercury. The Mercury is particular to say that it was one of the hardest fought battles on record; but that paper complains that Gen. Ripley was not placed in command soon enough to get better prepared for the enemy. A rather poor excuse. In fact, no excuses are necessary—no doubt all did the best they could.

N. C. RAILROAD STOCK.—We are informed by the President of the North Carolina, that he (the President) "will return the stock of individuals to the Tax Collector, and pay the tax under the Act of the Confederate Congress."

THE TORRES.—The torres of East Tennessee are beginning to show their hand. The lenient treatment of them by the Confederate authorities was a mistake from the beginning. A Southern man who would sympathize with the Lincolns, and aid them by word or deed, ought to be hung; but instead of this, they have been allowed to run at large, and the consequence is they have repaid kindness by burning Railroad bridges and making preparations for resistance.

With regard to the depredations in East Tennessee, the Richmond Dispatch says: "Our Lynchburg correspondent states that it is pretty well ascertained that no less than five bridges have been burnt on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The telegraph has also been destroyed for miles, and the wire carried off. Passengers who have returned to Lynchburg from Bristol report that there is a general rising of Lincolns in East Tennessee.

It was reported that the torres of East Tennessee expected aid from some of the Western counties in North Carolina—Watauga county was designated—and we find the following in the Raleigh Standard of Saturday last:

THE FOLLOWING IS ALSO COPIED FROM THE RALEIGH JOURNAL OF SATURDAY: "The people of Western North Carolina are very reasonably alarmed at the acts of treason of the Union men of East Tennessee, in destroying railroad bridges, &c. A few days ago a large public meeting was held in Asheville with a view to putting a stop to these traitors. A amongst the proceedings was a resolution to memorialize the Governor, asking for arms and troops. The matter has been entrusted to Dr. S. L. Love, of Waywood, who arrived here on Friday morning. We understand Gov. Clark at once ordered the 25th Volunteers, Col. Robert Vance, now at this point, to march for the West. Dr. Love lost no time in getting the memorial ready. The Regiment will start for the West in a day or two.

THE WAR TAX.—We publish the following for the information of our readers in this county, and at the same time the matter will be of interest to our readers in other counties, showing, as it does, the articles taxed, &c. The same regulations apply to all the counties:

General notice is hereby given to the citizens of the county of Mecklenburg, that I have been appointed Tax Collector for this State for the purpose of collecting War Taxes for the Confederate States, and that I have appointed a Tax Assessor in each Captain's Beat in the county aforesaid, whose duty it is to take the returns of all the property held by each citizen at its marketable value on the 1st day of October, 1861, under the following classification:

- 1. Real Estate, including all lands and estates thereon and all interest growing thereon, including ferries, bridges, mines and the like. 2. All slaves, with their age and sex. 3. Merchandise, embracing all goods, wares and merchandise held, on the 1st day of October, 1861, except the agricultural products of the country. 4. Money at interest, including the principal sum of all money belonging to any person other than a Bank, upon which interest is paid or to be paid by the debtor, as the same stood on the 1st day of October, 1861, and all money invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities for money; excepting in all cases the Bonds of the Confederate States. 5. Railroad and other corporation stock. 6. Cash on hand or on deposit in Bank or elsewhere. 7. Cattle, horses and mules raised for sale, not including such as are raised for food and work on the plantation or farm where they are held. 8. Gold watches. 10. Gold and silver plate. 11. Pianos. 12. Pleasure carriages. 13. Bank or corporation stock not duly returned by the Bank or corporation.

It is made the duty of every citizen or corporation owning or having in possession five hundred dollars worth of property in all, as above described, to present a written list of the same to the Assessor for his precinct on the day appointed for that purpose, which return shall be sworn to before the Assessor, and the taxes shall be doubled where no return is made, and for false or fraudulent lists a fine of \$500 is imposed. The property of schools, colleges and religious and charitable institutions, whist used as such, are not taxable. The following are the persons appointed as Assessors in Mecklenburg, with the times and places they will attend to take the returns of the property to be listed for taxation, viz:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Time, Name of Assessor, and Location. Lists names like Dennis, Mornin, Star, Providence, Sharon, Steel Creek, Berryhill's Store, Long Creek, Lemly's, Dewese's, Mallard Creek, Harriett's Store, Crab Orchard, Charlotte.

The Taxes must be paid in "coin or Treasury Notes on or after the 1st of May," of which due notice will be given by me of the time and place of paying the same. WM. MAXWELL, Tax Collector.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, MR. MEMMINGER, IS ALSO PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION: "Confederate States, Treasury Department, Richmond, Nov. 9, 1861. W. K. Lane, Chief Collector of N. C.—Sir: You will herewith find a copy of a letter from W. D. Harrison, asking several questions in reference to the War Tax Act and the Instructions, to which the Department prefers to reply through you, as follows: The answer to the first will be found by referring to the 20th section of the Act, which declares that, 'whenever the capital stock of any corporation is returned by the corporation itself, and the tax paid, the stock in the hands of individuals shall be exempt from tax'—and further, 'the capital stock of all corporations shall be returned, and the tax paid by the corporations themselves, and not by the individual stockholders.' With reference to the VI subject of taxation, 'money at interest,' the principal sum must be returned as it stood on the 1st day of October last, and the tax must be paid on the same, without regard to the indebtedness of the person holding or owing the evidence of the debt. If it be claimed that the debt is not worth the amount upon its face, the assessor and he must rate the amount at its true value. In the opinion of the Department, a buggy is a pleasure carriage, and should be taxed accordingly; if desired, you may publish this letter for the benefit of the public. Very respectfully, C. G. MEMMINGER.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—In order to punish the North for commencing and carrying on the present unholily and unprovoked war, it is suggested that the planters of the South make no more Cotton next year than will do for home consumption—only enough for Southern manufacturers. Instead of Cotton, make grain and raise meat for market, all of which will be in great demand.

THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS ON THIS SUBJECT REMARKS: "The Yankees require at least six hundred thousand bales of the staple annually to keep their mills going and their trade from extinction. If they were to fail for a single season to procure the supply which they then need, their looms would all be stopped—their spindles be motionless—their warehouses desolated, their operatives footless, and, in fact, all New England be bankrupted. What more tremendous punishment could be inflicted upon them than they would suffer under a total stoppage of their supply of cotton?"

THE IDEA OF SUCH A STROKE OF POLICY IS BASED, OF COURSE, UPON THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR UNTIL THE NEXT planting season, in which event a full crop would be of no ready value to the planter, as it could not be shipped and therefore could not be sold. What difference could it make with him cultivating a crop which he could not sell, or not cultivating it at all, or if at all, on a scale reduced to the Southern demand only? If the slow that would be followed by such consequences that will feed and clothe our people more than we shall need a crop of cotton, which would be worth less as long as the war and blockade (twin enormities) lasted. Meat and bread and raiment will be indispensable to the planter, and the raising of grain, hay, hogs, sheep, vegetables, poultry, fruit, bees, butter and such like articles, they would not only have to render themselves and their families comfortable, but they would have a surplus which would find a ready market, and in this way, they could get money which Cotton would not bring them.

IN EVERY POINT OF VIEW, THEREFORE, UPON THE SUPPOSITION OF THE CONTINUANCE OF THIS WAR, AN INTERMISSION OF THE CULTIVATION OF THE NEXT CROP OF COTTON IS A MATTER ENTIRELY WORTHY OF THE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF THE PLANTERS. Let just enough of it be made for family use and to keep our own manufacturers at full work, but not a pound more. An additional argument for the adoption of this grand scheme for sickening our enemy of the war, is very obvious consideration, that the pretermission of one year's crop, would render the next succeeding one doubly valuable in the market, and thus the planter would, in the end, be fully indemnified for his present every sacrifice, whilst he would have the opportunity to solve the blockade and insistent New England lumbled into the dust by the loss of that which constitutes the breath of her nostrils, viz: trade—for without Cotton, she could have no trade, and without trade she must perish."

MOLASSES.—If our people had continued the manufacture of Molasses from Chinese sugar cane, they would not now have to pay high prices for Molasses. It took but little trouble to make Molasses from the cane, and we never could see any good reason why it was abandoned. We last year urged the importance of our farmers making their own Molasses, and we are glad to learn that a few did so. The Statesville Express says: "Mr. Robert Ramsey, last week, presented our family with a gallon of home-made Molasses, manufactured by him three years ago, of the sugar cane, and if anything the quality of the article, which is very superior, would say that the disintegration of our glorious Union, which is generally regarded here as an accomplished fact."

SOME SENSE LEFT.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, who recently visited the island of Nassau, writes as follows: "While ashore I was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of an English gentleman who has lived on the island for many years, and whose property in the island. He described the negroes (who are all free) as being a most worthless, thriftless set, and a serious drawback to the prosperity of the whites. For his part, he said, he was obliged to let his land lie idle, for if he planted a crop of anything it would be stolen before he could gather it. His example is followed by the white land-owners, and the consequence is one of the most fertile islands in the world is unable to support a small population, three-fourths of which, however, are negroes. In the days when those same negroes were slaves things were very different. Among other things cotton of a very fine quality was raised there, but now the cultivation of it is entirely abandoned. The gentleman I refer to intends planting some fifty acres with cotton seed next year, and he says that he will attempt to imitate him or not I could not learn. Affairs in the United States are the constant theme of conversation in Havana, and though I find a great deal of sympathy expressed for the South, yet there is a universal regret at the dissolution of our glorious Union, which is generally regarded here as an accomplished fact."

WHERE IS THE MEAT TO COME FROM?—We do not think there need be so much apprehension manifested about the scarcity of meat in the future. If speculators in meatstuffs and breadstuffs were exterminated or punished by law, there would be no gloomy forebodings in the Confederate States and anxious inquiries as to "where the meat is to come from." We clip the following from an exchange paper: "From the census of 1850 as to the number of hogs in the different sections of the late United States, the following results are demonstrated: In the 11 Confederate States there were 15,802,354 hogs. In the doubtful border States (Kentucky, Md., and Missouri), 4,948,334 " Total, 20,750,688 "

IN ALL THE OTHER STATES (that is in Lincoln's dominions) 9,559,553 " Showing that the Confederate States have more hogs than the Yankees, and the former have only one third as many people to feed. Why then should meat be so scarce as to cause alarm? The Nashville (Tenn.) American of the 10th, in its monetary and commercial columns, thus speaks on the subject of Pork: "There is a strong speculative feeling manifesting itself in the country in pork, which has induced holders to ask high prices. The supply of hogs in the South is not in the reason for the speculation, and this is the cause of the want of Bacon, and this is the reason for the speculation, that are being entered into. The Government, in order to get a supply for the army, has fixed the price to be paid by its agents at 10 cents per lb net, but we hear of some holders demanding and some buyers paying a higher price."

THE SHELBYVILLE (TENN.) EXPOSITOR OF THE 8th says: "I am desirous to see with what rapidity the price of pork has gone up in the last few weeks. Last month engagements were made at 12 cents, now holders ask from 10 to 12 cents, while others are unwilling to engage at any price, waiting for a further advance in prices. This advance in the price of pork does not originate from any scarcity of the article in this (Bedford) county, for we will bring into market more meat this fall and winter than we have done for years past, but it is on account of bidders here at home and those from abroad, one bidding over the other, that the figures are so high."

GASTON COUNTY.—For Congress, Lander received 424—scattering 35. For Electors, Rodman received 341, Guion 341, Bond 341, Shepherd 361, Edwards 341, Long 341, Mitchell 362, Woodfin 362, Pool 449, Humphrey 449, Reid 449, Foster 449, Graham 108, Wooten 108, McKay 88, Bragg 108, Brown 108, Walker 108, Caldwell 87, Merrimon 87.

CATAWBA COUNTY.—Lander received 797. The Rodman and Guion ticket received 752, Graham and Reid 74.

INCENDIARY LANGUAGE.—Ought not North Carolina to have some law for the purpose of punishing those who use incendiary language—who speak for the North and denounce the South? If there is no law to punish such conduct, the people will appeal to Judge Lynch; therefore it would be better to provide a law, and thus guard against the action of mobs.

WE REGRET EXCEEDINGLY TO SEE THAT THERE IS SOME difficulty between the military authorities at Newbern. It appears that Col. Singletary went on the expedition to Hatteras without orders. Though he failed to capture Hatteras or even attempt it, he was fortunate in being able to save the crew of a wrecked French vessel. However, military law must be enforced, and therefore Gen. Hill had Col. Singletary arrested for going on a hazardous expedition without orders. By way of retaliation, we suppose, Col. Singletary's brother, Major Singletary, preferred charges against Gen. Hill for "assumption of authority and neglect of duty." So the matter stands, and how it will end we don't know. It is strange that there should be so much difficulty and bad feeling among the military and people generally about Newbern. We fear there is a disposition not to yield willing obedience to military authority, which is a necessity in time of war.

FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT. DALLAS, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1861. Mr. Editor: Capt. Edwards, of the "Gaston Invincibles," 28th Reg. N. C. Vol., now stationed at or near Wilmington, N. C., having written to the ladies of Gaston that his men were in need of blankets, &c., in a few days the following gratuitous contributions were made for his company: Mrs. Wm Withers, Mrs. E. L. Stowe, Mrs. W. J. Stowe, Mrs. D. M. Sifford, Leroy Stowe, Mrs. Martha Vickers, Mrs. Catherine Fronberger, Mrs. Manassah Pasour, Mrs. J. B. Oates, Mrs. Mary Blackwood, Mrs. J. H. Ransom, Mrs. S. A. Torrence, Miss M. C. Arrowood, Mrs. Thomas Crawford, Mrs. Andrew Carson, Mrs. Calob Rhodes, Mrs. Bennett Carpenter, Mrs. Daniel Pasour, Mrs. Isaac Holland, Mrs. J. Vickers, Miss E. Fronberger, Mrs. E. Carpenter, Mrs. George Pasour, Mrs. Joseph Bradley, Mrs. James M. Hanner, Mrs. J. K. Rhyne, Mrs. Mary Moore, Mrs. Jacob Plank, Mrs. R. H. Rhyne, Mrs. S. A. Torrence, Mrs. R. Rankin, Mrs. Winnefred S. Holland, Mrs. A. W. Daventon, 1 blanket each; Mrs. M. D. Hoyle 2 blankets; C. W. Hoyle 2 blankets; Miss Jane Fronberger 1 blanket, 1 pr gloves; Mrs. W. P. Pogram 1 blanket, 1 pr gloves; Mrs. J. Fronberger 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Lawson Manney 1 blanket, 1 Bannel shirt, 2 pr socks; Mrs. R. Dilling 1 woolen quilt; Mrs. B. F. Wells 2 blankets, 2 pr socks; Miss E. J. Wells 2 pr socks; Miss Susan Ransom 1 pr socks and neck comfort; Miss Lucy Torrence 1 pr socks; Mrs. Mary Suggs 1 pr drawers, 2 shirts, 1 pr pants, bed-tick; Mrs. R. C. Lineberger 2 blankets, 1 pr Adam Clemmer 2 blankets, 1 quilt, 2 Bannel shirts, 2 pr drawers, 2 pr socks; Mrs. J. N. Ford 1 quilt; Mrs. J. C. Smith 1 comfort; Mrs. J. A. Whitesides 1 blanket, 4 pr socks, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, Mrs. Mary Lineberger 2 blankets, 1 pr pants, 2 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 4 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs. Daniel Hoffman 1 coverlet; Miss V. Costner 2 shirts, 1 pr pants; Miss R. E. White 2 blankets, 1 blanket, 1 coverlet; Mrs. F. Arrowood 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Mrs. M. Lineberger 1 pr socks; Mrs. J. P. Pogram 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Laura L. Stowe 2 pr socks; Miss Rebecca M. Craig 2 pr socks; Mrs. V. Allen 1 pr shirt, 1 pr drawers, pr socks; Mrs. Geo. Clemmer blanket, comfort, coat, pr pants, shirt, pillow; Mrs. H. Allen quilt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs. Noah Smith shirt; Mrs. B. Jenkins blanket; Mrs. R. M. Jenkins 3 pr socks; Mrs. Geo. Jenkins pr drawers; Mrs. John Grace 1 quilt; Miss Sarah Rhyne pr socks; Mrs. Sarah Cannon, blanket, coverlet; Miss Connel, blanket, pr socks; Mrs. Dan James neck comfort; Mrs. R. M. Jenkins 3 pr socks; Mrs. R. K. Rhyne pr drawers, shirt; Mrs. Wilson Love, comfort; Mrs. P. Fronberger 2 shirts, pr drawers, pr pants, 2 pr socks, pr gloves, bed-tick, pillow and case, towel; Mrs. J. D. Lineberger, blanket; Moses H. Rhyne pr pants, pr socks; Mrs. M. Lineberger 1 pr socks; Mrs. J. P. Pogram 2 pr socks, 1 pr pillow; Mrs. M. M. Johnston 3 neck comfort; Mrs. A. Rutledge 1 cotton comfort; a Friend 3 blankets, cash \$1.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE A GREAT MANY ARTICLES WERE contributed of which no record was kept. W. P.

ANOTHER CARGO OF ARMS.—It gives us great pleasure, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 14th, to announce that another steamer has arrived in a Southern port from England, laden with arms and munitions of war, for the Confederate Government. This intelligence was received here yesterday. The vessel itself, we understand, as well as the cargo, has been purchased by the Government. Her cargo consists of from 8 to 10 rifled cannon (which were originally intended—tell it not in Gath—for the Federal Government) 28,000 stand of arms—large quantity of powder for cannon—large quantities of blankets, over-coats, many and army shoes, saddler's tools for artillery purposes sufficient to equip 4 battalions. She also brings a large quantity of medicine and assorted goods. The vessel cost about \$200,000. Her engines are very powerful. Her carrying capacity is about 1600 tons, and she was one of the swiftest steamers in the British waters—There is nothing in American water can cope with her when she shows her heels.—She carries a heavy armament as the Yankees will some day learn.

THE WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT "UNION."—Our forces, or a portion of them, at and in the vicinity of Fort Macon, have been actively engaged since the storm, overhauling the wreck of the Lincoln transport "Union," which went to pieces near that place with, we are happy to say, very satisfactory results. We understand they will succeed in saving, whole and complete, besides the engine that propelled the ship, two other engines, one for converting salt water into fresh the other for some useful purpose, have forgotten what it may be for converting salt water into salt, if so it will prove immensely valuable, at any rate the three engines are said to be of the very best quality and cannot be worth less than some hundred or hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE BOWLING GREEN CORRESPONDENT OF THE Nashville Union says Mr. M. Lewis, a nephew of Gen. Sam Houston, has received information to the effect that his uncle is dead.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body convened on Wednesday last in the Baptist Church and was called to order by Elder James McDaniel. Elder McDaniel was re-elected President for the ensuing year. Elders T. E. Skinner, T. R. Owen and S. E. Mason were elected Vice Presidents; Elder W. T. Brooks, Recording Secretary; Elder T. D. Huff ham, Treasurer; and J. G. Williams, Auditor.

THE INTRODUCTORY SERMON WAS PREACHED AT NIGHT by Elder John Mitchell. The attendance of delegates is not so large as usual.—Raleigh Standard.

WAR NEWS. By Telegraph to the Columbia Carolinian. RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—The general impression is that we are on the eve of a great battle like that of Manassas. The Federals are reconnoitering in large force near our lines. The blockade of the Potomac is still effective, and very disastrous to the Federals. The Federal pickets are opposite Ocoquan with cannon. The train last night from Norfolk brought 33 Southerners, prisoners who were recently confined in Washington.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—Northern news to the 13th has been received. Despatches from Washington of the 12th confirm the report of the Federal reconnaissance opposite Ocoquan with 18,000 troops. Several pickets have been shot and taken prisoners. [This item is given, we suppose, for the purpose of showing that a battle is expected.]

THE N. Y. INDEPENDENT SAYS THAT SEWARD HAS EXPRESSED THE conviction that the Federal Government cannot succeed in this war, and that peace will be declared in ninety days. [We don't believe that Seward has said any such thing. No doubt he is convinced that the South cannot be subdued, but he is not ready to say so yet.]

THE REPORT OF THE SUCCESSFUL BATTLE OF THE federals at Pikeville, Ky., is all a humbug.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.—One hundred Yankee prisoners arrived here to-day, captured at the battle of Belmont.

THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN OF THE 12th SAYS THAT the immense Fremont demonstrations, endorsing him and his conduct, shows trouble in the Federal wigwam. The Washington administration is denounced by Fremont's friends. Gen Halleck has been put in Fremont's place.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The New York Evening Post says that an expedition is prepared, if not already sailed, which will seal the harbors of Savannah and Charleston against the exit or entrance of any further Theodor or Nashville expeditions. Also that a flotilla of thirty armed vessels is now armed, manned and ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. These vessels are of peculiar size, draft and armament for harassing the coasts of Louisiana and Alabama.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, Nov. 11.—Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio River, thirty-six miles below this place, was attacked last night by six hundred rebels. But one hundred and fifty Federals were stationed there, of whom only fifty escaped; the rest were either killed or taken prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Capt. Dowell, of the 20th Indiana Regiment, who has returned from Hatteras, says that he found it impossible for his regiment to remain there any longer. In the Maryland Legislature, only six Secessionists were elected. Bradford's majority for Governor was thirty thousand. Hicks urges a special session of the Legislature to place the State unequivocally in favor of the Union.

THE NEW YORK HERALD, OF THE 12th, GIVES THE following names of vessels of the fleet which are disabled, ashore and missing: Belvidere, Florida, Commodore Perry, Ethan Allen, D. M. Pettit, Union, Ocean, Express, Governor and two gun-boats, names unknown. Favored parties in Rhode Island have been permitted to send ships to Southern ports controlled by the fleet, with supplies for Southern Union men, to be exchanged for cotton. [Doubtful.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—A schooner arrived here on Friday from a foreign island, with 4,500 bushels Salt and seventy-one barrels sugar. She reports no blockading vessels off the Western bar on Friday and only one off New Inlet.

APPAIRS IN NEW YORK.—From a gentleman who very recently succeeded in reaching this city, from the North, we learn that business in New York is completely prostrated, and a visitor, passing through its streets, would be disposed to think that Sunday extended through the entire week. Of the numerous large wholesale establishments, but one is doing anything in the way of trade, and failures are the common events of the day. The feelings of the people are still very bitter against the South, but the idea of subjugation seems to have been in a great measure abandoned. It is not so dangerous to talk "secession" as heretofore, and there are some who dare to express an honest sentiment and yet escape the punishment of the bastille. It is the belief of our informant that the mass of the people would be glad of an excuse to bring the war to a close by the intervention of a foreign power. Our own opinion is, however, that it will be some time yet before they come to their senses.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES.—We learn that at a sale of slaves made near Eagle Rock, in this county, by John C. Moore, auctioneer, the following prices were obtained: George, 21 years old, \$1,245; Jim, 18 years old, 755; Isaac, 15 years old, 700; Catharine, 12 years old, 615; Woman Becky, 24 years old, with 2 children, 2 and 4 years old, 1,535.

AN AVERAGE OF \$695 FOR SEVEN. These are high prices for the times. They prove two things, first, that there is an abundance of money in the pockets of the people, and secondly, that slave property is just as secure as it ever was.—Raleigh Standard.

WHERE NEXT?—The Rump fleet, or what remains of it, is reported to be making its way to the Gulf. Where they will strike next, remains to be seen. Probably Pensacola, or Apalachicola, or Galveston, may come in for a benefit.—But strike where it may, the blow will be an abortive one, as it has been at Hatteras and Port Royal. Cotton is the grand object of the Yankees, and Cotton they will not get.—Every bale within their reach will be burned, if necessary, to keep it from falling into their hands.—Petersburg Express.

THE NEW YORK HERALD OF THE 12th INSTANCES THAT it is thought the transport federal steamer Winfield Scott (which was in company with the steamer Union wrecked on the N. C. coast) is lost with two regiments of troops on board. She has not been heard from, says the Herald, and it is believed she foundered at sea during the late storm, and that all on board perished.

WE LEARN THAT THE OLD Custom House in Norfolk, used as a warehouse for the storage of goods, was burned on Monday morning, the 11th. The building with most of its contents was consumed. There was a watchman employed to guard the building, but he is supposed to have been asleep. It is not known whether the fire was accidental or the work of an incendiary.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 6th inst., Mr S. A. Stuart to Mrs Jane Houston.

DIED. In this county, on the 14th inst., of typhoid fever, Mr Wm. A. Lawing, aged 65 years. TRIBUTES OF RESPECT. At a regular communication of Long Creek Masonic Lodge No. 205, Nov. 9th, 1861, the following resolutions were passed unanimously: Resolved, 1st, That we sympathize with the Grand Architect of the universe who removed by death our highly esteemed brother R. B. Monteith, Esq., who died on the 23d ult., in the 49th year of his age.

Resolved, 2d, That we cordially concur in bearing a decided testimony to his unswerving integrity, honor and fidelity as a member of this Lodge from the period of his admission until the day of his death.

Resolved, 3d, That we unite in tendering to his bereaved relatives, sympathizing friends and all friends our heartfelt and sincere condolence in their present affliction.

Resolved, 4th, That as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother we will wear the usual badge of mourning, and the space of thirty days.

Resolved, 5th, That copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved relatives of Bro. Monteith, and that they be published in the Western Democrat. G. W. ALEXANDER, Secy.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX-ASSESSORS for Mecklenburg county are requested to meet in Charlotte, at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m. Business of importance will be under consideration. WM. MAXWELL, Tax Collector. November 19, 1861.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Nov. 18, 1861. Cotton has been offering more freely the past week, and manufacturers are getting pretty well supplied. The price ruled at about 84—some lots were sold at 82. Flour has been selling at \$3 to 3 1/2 per sack. The market is not yet well supplied. Wheat \$1 to \$1 25 per bushel, according to quality. Demand good. Corn is becoming rather scarce, and we are authorized to quote it at 50 cents. Peas 60 to 70 cents; Rye \$1. 25. Bacon 20 to 23 cents—scarce. Trade was tolerable brisk the past week.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 16.—Cotton 61 to 8 cents, extremes. 100 lbs. during the week. Flour \$3 75 to \$4 per sack; Corn 70 cents; Peas 70 to 75. CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—About 56 bales of Cotton were sold during the week at 7 1/2 to 8.

PROCLAMATION. By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, November 7, 1861. In pursuance of the power vested in me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation, beyond the limits of this State, of all Bacon, Pork, Beef, Leather, Mens' Shoes, Woolen Goods, Jeans, Linseys, Blankets, &c., except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government or of the State Governments.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL will employ the necessary means to carry into full effect this order. All Agents to purchase for the State are required to have written authority. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex-Officio. Nov. 12th. 4t

HEADQUARTERS 85th REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA. CHARLOTTE, Nov. 11, 1861. General Order No. 2. Pursuant to orders from J. G. Martin, Adjutant General, another election will be held in Charlotte on Friday the 22d inst., for Field Officers of the 85th Regiment, (the recent election being irregular.) Officers whose commissions are registered according to a late Act of the Legislature, are alone entitled to vote. Such Officers will meet at Headquarters and cast their votes without further notice. J. Y. BRYCE, Col. com. 85th Regiment. Nov. 12th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Dry Goods & Hardware. Having taken notice of administration at the October Term, 1861, of Lincoln County Court, on the estate of J. G. Rudasill, deceased, late merchant of Lincolnton, I will sell on THURSDAY the 26th of December next, and the following days, his entire stock of merchandise, consisting of a full selected stock of Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, PANT AND VEST PATTERNS, BONNETS, Onsnaburgs and Domestic, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Earthenware, & Drugs, With many other articles usually kept in a store. TERMS—All sums under \$3, cash; over that amount, six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving good and approved security. WM. TIDDY, Jr, Adm'r. Lincolnton, Nov. 12, 1861.

FURTHER NOTICE. All persons indebted to the deceased will please come forward and close their accounts immediately either by cash or note; and all persons having claims against the estate must present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. TIDDY, Jr, Adm'r. November 12, 1861. 7t-pd.

NOTICE. The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of Thomas B. Cowan, deceased, hereby notifies those indebted to said deceased to make settlement immediately, and those having claims against the deceased must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. DAVID COWAN, Adm'r. Nov. 12, 1861. 3t-pd.

JOSIAH SIBLEY & SONS, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 4, Warren Block, AUGUSTA, GA. Have in Store and to arrive: 100 Bbls. fine to choice K. O. Sugar, 250 Bbls. N. O. Molasses, 50 Bales Bagging, 300 Coils Rope, 300 Boxes Soap, 30 Boxes Soda, 50 Dozen painted Buckets, 32 Boxes Black Tea, 25 Bbls. choice Whiskey and Cordials, 10 Bbls. choice Cognac Brandy, 10 Bbls. Phelps' Gin, 250 Havana Segars, 50,000 German and American Segars, Also, Pepper, Spice, Twine, Salt, Nails, Rice, Tobacco, Measures, &c. Augusta, Nov. 12, 1861. 7t-pd.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C., Office of Chief Commissary, Goldsborough, Oct. 17. Proposals will be received at this Office for the delivery of 5,000 barrels of good superfine FLOUR for the use of the Confederate troops on the coast of North Carolina. Bidders must state the quantity they can deliver per week or month, the price, and the Railroad depot at which the Flour can be delivered. The Flour will be received in either barrels or bags, but preference given to offers for it in barrels. WM. W. MORRISON, Major C. S. Army. Oct. 22, 1861. 8t.