#### N. C. DEMOCRAT, CHARLOTTE, WESTERN

#### FROM PENSACOLA.

An official dispatch received from Gen. Bragg, than they can comfortably digest .- Richmond Dispatch.

From all accounts, it appears the enemy have become heartily sick of their first experiment at reducing our batteries in the vicinity of Pensacola. After two days' bombardment, it appears Intelligencer, in an extensive article, sustains the with the circumstances of the surrender. From our forts have sustained no material damage, whilst the enemy, discouraged and severely battered by our fire, have concluded to suspend hostilities for the present. Gen. Bragg was stronger to resist, and gave them far more in return than they had dreamed of. Whenever they feel disposed to renew the engagement, no doubt they will find him on hand, ready to return all compliments that may be sent .- Savannah Republican.

We learn from the Pensacola Observer, that a private of the Louisiana regulars and the wife of a sergeant of the marine corps, were the persons killed in the Navy Yard on Friday. Both were killed by a shell from Fort Pickens. Says the Observer: "Our guns worked well all day, and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. We think the greatest damage done was to one of their ships, which ventured too near one of our batteries." Every one seems to place an unlimited confidence in our success. Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy, and hurrah for "A Little More Grape."

But the meanest and most contemptible act of theirs was the execution of the threat made sometime ago by that prince of hardened scoundrels," Harvey Brown, that he would not respect hospitals. One shot was so well aimed at that building that it went through it, but did no damage. The baseness of this act places this blackguard below the lowert cut throat and vagabond pickpocket of New York The worst incendiary, the meanest highway robber, or the lowest pirate, could scarcely hold a heart callous enough to commit that act. ....

#### COL RANSOM'S CAVALRY.

A correspondent of the Georgia Constitutionalist, writing from Centreville on the 18th, relates the following incident in which the acting party on our side was a company belonging to Col. Ransom's regiment of N. C. Cavalry.

The blockading of the Potomac by our batteries has rendered it necessary for the enemy to scour the country in every direction to procure a supply of forage. Day before yesterday, he sent out a wagon train in the direction of Fairfax Station, MENT -The New York Tribune has an article on cuse, N. Y. One of Col. Ransom's companies which we extract as follows: was on duty near the place to which the train was sent, and it was instructed to observe the movements of the foraging party, and if possible to capture it. Waiting until the Yankees had loaded the wagons with corn and hay, and paid for it, the Carolinians dashed forward, surrounded the train and escort, and commenced to fire upon them. The federals returned the fire for a moment, then threw down their arms and scattered in every direction. They did not get off, however, until the brave Carolinians had killed four, and captured thirtytwo men, twenty-two horses, and five wagons well loaded. Among the prisoners were the captain of the Company and a Lieutenant. We took also, several guns, but the exact number I have not ascertained. A good days' work truly for one company of newly arrived troopers, who did not lose a man. The prisoners were brought to Centreville yesterday, and will probably be sent to Richmond today. The men take their captivity more cheerfully than the Captain, who seems to be considerably cast down. He says McClellan has fortified Munson's and Mason's Hills, and that the Federslarmy are expecting an attack daily from us. That does not look much like they are coming out to fight us here. He says the Yankees are not auxious for a fight. In this opinion all the prisoners concur. The men are well clad and armed, and look as if they were well fea and treated.

Several regiments arrived at Old Point on the From the dominions of the Northern tyrants. says that everything is quiet about Pensacola, and 22d, from Annapolis. There was great bustle and awaits advices from home.

NORTHERN NEWS.

legality of the seizure. The New York Tribune Hatteras they were taken to Fort Lafayette-the troversy and yield Mason and Slidell, in order to | taken to Fort Warren-near Boston. Great Britain.

A fleet of large whaling vessels, purchased at New Bedford and other places, have been loaded with stone and are to be sunk in the approaches to certain Southern harbors Trap doors are made in the bottoms of these vessels, which, on being rival at Boston the men were marched ashore in opened, sink them in twenty minutes.

The New York Post says that English letters state that the British Government refuses clearances to United States vessels having arms on board.

Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that the Rump Congress will

hold session till summer, and intimates that the cotton which the Federals obtain in the South will be small in quantity, and that taken by force. Geo. Peabody and Mr Bates write from London, that Great Britain will not recognize the Southern Confederacy nor raise the blockade. Stocks have declined in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in consequence of the fears of a war with England, growing out of the Mason and Slidell affair.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 18th, publishes full accounts of the Yankee expedition resents the stampede to have been worse than that from Bull Run. The fright of the Northern troops was caused by Gen. Hardee's expedition such imbecility."

THE EXPENSES OF THE LINCOLN GOVERNunder escort of a company of infantry from Syra- the Financial Affairs of the Northern people, from The Commercial Advertiser speaks of the ex- produced among her passengers, and everything penditure of the Federal Government as rather and everybody were in the utmost confusion. A under than over one million dollars per day. We most favorable opportunity now offered for them deem this a gross understatement. There is not to escape and they took advantage of it. They a man less than half a million soldiers (regular, left their hiding place again, and as soon as the volunteers and militia,) this day looking to the Jersey City landing was reached, they rushed Federal Treasury for food, clothing, transportation ashore. They then took passage on a ferry boat and pay; and our army has hitherto cost us fully for New York. In this great city they found \$1,000 per man per annum, or about \$3 per day. a friend, who took them in and kindly cared We do not believe the average is below this at for them. He advised what they should do present, especially if the cost of recruiting and and furnished them with money to complete their fitting out regiments is included. We believe the outgoes of the Government, including the cost of the blockade and the great Southern Naval Expedition, are fully \$2,000,000 per day, or at least \$700,000,000 per annum. When our armies shall have been fully recruited, clothed, and equipped, with cannon and small arms, horses, are aided in getting employed on a wood schooner, wagons, munitions, &c., &c., it may be considerably bound for some point on the lower Maryland shore. reduced; but we shall not be spending so little as For sixteen days they worked like beavers, and by \$1,000,000 per day again till the war is concluded. The Commercial is misled by accepting the amounts of payments from the Treasury as the Captain. His every wish was law, and every act measure of the daily expenditure. But the Government spends faster than it pays, or else its contractors and creditors are most unconscionable grumblers and liars.

# REMARKABLE ESCAPE

William H. Parvin and William B. Willis, the Federal fleet keep at a safe distance from the preparation for another naval expedition, to be of the Washington "Greys," Captain Thomas guns. He is fully prepared for a renewal of the commanded by Picayune Butler. Its destination Sparrow, from Washington, N. C., passed through fight. We have every confidence that Bragg will is not known. It is not true that Lord Lyons has Petersburg last week on their return home, after give Harvey Brown and his ruffians "more grape" demanded the release of Mason and Slidell. He a long imprisonment at the North. Their escape from further confinement, and their subsequent All the Canada papers assume that war between avoidance of detection and arrest, are remarkable England and the Rump Government can only be -almost miraculous. They were taken prisoners avoided by a disavowal of Commodore Wilkes' act, in company with many other gallant North Caroand the release of the prisoners. The National linians at Fort Hatteras. We are all acquainted

> and Times are preparing the public mind for a Bastile of New York. Here they were kept in backdown on the Mason Slidell embroglio, and close confinement until the latter part of October, give as an excuse, that they can give up the con- when they were all put aboard a steamer and

> get England committed to the former American On their way to Fort Warren, Parvin and Wil dectrine in relation to the right of search. Ben- lis formed some plan of escape, and announced net, however, howls at such an idea, and says that their intention to attempt it to Captain Sparrow. the Yankees must, on no account, truckle to who told them they must do it at their risk. If they failed, heavy irons and close confinement for the balance of the war would be their lot. But they possessed brave hearts and were confident of success. They supplied themselves with bread and water, a candle, matches, &c. On their arcompanies, as their names were called. Immediately before the name of the "Washington Greys" was called, Parvin and Willis left their company, descended from the deck and found their way into the extra coal room of the steamer. Here they concealed themselves, and in a little while had built up a wall of coal around them so that any person entering the room would not discover them. -Their late companions in arms were gone, and they were now alone in the dark, unwholesome coal bunk of an enemy's steamer, not knowing what a day or an hour might bring forth. In this condition they remained for a day, or probably a day and a night, when a large number of sailors were brought aboard the steamer to be shipped to New York. On the 1st of November the vessel left Boston, and landed her load at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In the bustle and confusion consequent upon their embarkation, they thought they might leave their place of concealagainst Cumberland Gap. The Commercial rep- ment and make their escape. They gained the deck and went unobserved on shore, with the crowd of sailors. But they soon saw that their time for escape had not yet come .- All around from Bowling Green, the reports having reached the Navy Yard were stationed sentinels, whom it the Lincolnites, that his force amounted to 100,- would be impossible to pass. They therefore re-000 men. The Commercial, in alluding to the solved to return to the steamer and await yet longaffair says: "We have no heart to comment upon er. They now concealed themselves in the private spartment of the boat, and remained thus for two days, when finally, and as if providentially. in one of her trips the steamer ran afoul of a schooner in the river, and was reported so much damaged as to cause her to make for Jersey City with all possible speed. Great excitement was

NARRATIVE OF MR H. C. FERRELL. We have already alluded to the return home of Mr Ferrell, one of the released prisoners from the the following statement of the manner in which dominions of Abraham I. Mr Ferrell was one of the "Grand Army" is now being filled up. Unthe youngest members of the Washington Light naturalized Germans and negroes are the hirelings Infantry Volunteers, Capt. James Conner, from by which the "glorious Union" is to be forced

was taken prisoner at the battle of Manassas, havthat he received of his being in the hands of the enemy, was on finding himself in the midst of a Washington.

Maine regiment, who at once began to strip him uniform. These were also stolen from him. It proved afterwards, however, a fortunate eircumstance, the Zouaves failing to identify and mistaking the young South Carolinian for a member of their own regiment, whose uniform was somewhat similar to that of the Hampton Legion.

In company with another prisoner, he was placed in charge of a guard of six. who marched him quick to Washington, where they arrived Monday Gen. Mansfield's headquarters that officer commenced questioning him as to the bravery and Zouaves, for their former station near the great were already from eighty to one hundred kept in c lose quarters, and who had been taken ou vari-

ous previous occasions. Here they were divided off into squads of from ten to twelve in small rooms with scarcely space enough to walk for exercise. The only food furnished by the Government was hard pilot bread and water. Their friends, however, were allowed to visit them occasionally, and a number of Southern ladies in Washington supplied them with luxuries, furnished them with new and comfortable clothing, gave them books and papers, and expressed their sympathies in every possible way.

This continued, however, but a short time. The Government became suspicious, the most stringent measures were adopted, and all intercourse with the prisoners, except by the guard, prohibited. Several boxes of clothing and other articles, sent afterwards, were taken from the prisoners and appropriated to the use of their own troops. Occasionally they would get a newspaper by ing an exorbitant price to the guard. Even those who were in the habit of recognizing the prisoners by a wave of their handkerchiefs before the windows were suspected and frequently taken in custody. Their windows overlooked a magnificent lawn, around which the President and Mrs. November 5, 1861 2m Lincoln rode nearly every day. The prisoners at such times blockaded the windows to get a sight of him who was regarded the chief cause of the war. Like a criminal, however, conscious of his guilt, Abraham refused to show the light of his countenance to them, and never looked up. The soldiers acted differently. When off duty, they would frequently gather in crowds opposite the windows, call for "Secesh," and when intoxicated vent their abuse in throwing stones, shooting at the windows, calling the prisoners traitors, rebels &c, declaring that the American flag should yet wave over them. -----A grand review of the army in and around Counti Washington was made by McClellan the Saturday Alamanc previous to the release of the prisoners. The pro-Alexand Anson. cession commenced moving at half-past ten in the Alleghan morning, the last of the troops passed the Capi-Ashe, tol grounds about half-past three o'clock in the Beaufor afternoon. The force was estimated by the pris-Bertie, oners at about 300,000, with 300 pieces of artille-Bladen. ry. Most of the troops marched very badly, and Brunsw Buncom several of the Cavalry tumbled out of their sad-Burke. dles, one of which died the next day. Upon the Cabarru arrival of Lincoln a salute was fired, bursting one Caldwel of the pieces and killing two men. Camden Carteret, In speaking of the Leasburg battle they admit Caswell the loss of 500 men taken prisoners, and from Catawba 300 to 400 killed in battle, but attribute the re-Chatham sult to the mismanagement and cowardice of their Cheroke officers. Chowan. Clay, The prisoners released were taken from Wash-Cleavela ington to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, by night, so Columbi were furnished with free passes over the railroads as to avoid as much as possible all expression of Craven, sympathy by the secessionists. They were kept Cumber Currituc at Fort McHenry until the next evening, when Davidson they were placed on board the steamer Washing-Davie, ton for Craney Island. During their stay at the Duplin. fort they saw Cel. Thomas walking about the Edgecom sion among the Indians has been most satisfactory | yard, but were not permitted to converse with him. Forsythe Franklin His guard informed them that Col. Thomas Gaston, amused himself, however, by setting up pins and Gates. having a grand battle between the Confederate and to the Indian nations and tribes of Arkansas, but Unionists, in which the former were always cer-Granvill Greene. received no official notification of the appointment | tain to come off victorious. As the prisoners were Guilford Halifax, leaving Baltimore a number of their friends gath-Harnett, By the treaties which, since that time, he has ered around the boat, cheering for Jeff. Davis Haywood ing houses, and no stranger is allowed to stay in a negotiated, all the Indian nations, tribes and bands and the Southern Confederacy. These prisoners Henders place without registering his name. No one is between Kansas and Red river have placed them- have been released upon their parole, not to fight Hertford Hrde,

HESSIAN AND NEGRO INVADERS. A late number of the Baltimore South contains

this city, attached to Hampton's Legion. He down the throats of a free people :

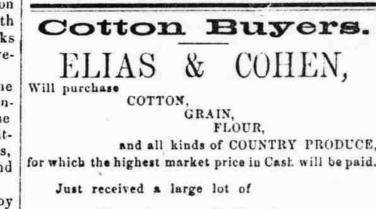
Negroes and Aliens to carry on the war of subing become separated from his company while jugation .- On Sunday evening a regiment of unmarching through a thicket. The first knowledge naturalized Germans, many of them just from the shores of Europe, passed through this city for

A friend who witnessed the passage of this of whatever valuables he had about his person. body, and who followed them to Camdeu station, They first cleaned out his pocket book, containing says there were not a dozen in the regiment who about \$10 in bills, and some small silver change. | could speak or understand the English language. Hearing that the Fire Zouaves had vowed partic- A German was sent among them while delayed at ular vengeance on the Hampton Legion, after his the station to inquire where they were from, and first surprise, he took from his hat the brass let- how they come to enlist. He was told that a ters, "II. L., S. C. V.," indicative of his member- large number of them had not been in New York ship in the Legion, and secreted them in his a week, and having been offered good wages and one hundred dollars at the end of the war, and a promise that all the land they conquered in the South should be divided among them, they had promptly enlisted in the army. They neither knew nor cared anything about the nature of the

war, they had enlisted for the pay!

We are informed that at an early hour this morning there passed through our city a regiment, all night through a drenching rain, at the double- a number of whom were negroes-rough, uncouth, ignorant negroes-marshalled into Lincoln's sermorning, about five o'clock . Being taken to vice for the subjugation of the South! Do the "unconditional Union men," the advocates of Lincoln's Government, endorse this hiring of gallantry displayed by the grand army during the Hessians and negroes to war upon their brethren fight. Our young friend informed him that it of the South? Will they still plead for a Union could only be appreciated by those who had seen with such masters and such materials? If such the very good time made, particularly by the an exhibition as this will not arouse the slumbering patriotism and self-respect of the people, then are capital. Gen. Mansfield then ordered the prison- they only fit to be the slaves of the tyrants who ers to be confined in the old Capitol, where there are forging their chains and associates of the negroes who are called upon to subdue them.

> We observe in the Greensboro' Patriot that "Misses Catharine and Julia Bunker, daughters of the Siamese twins," have contributed six pairs of socks for the soldiers. Also the same report says, "Mrs Adelaide Bunker and daughters family of Siamese twins, seven pairs."



#### PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of Nerth 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 er. portation, beyond the limits of this State, of all Bacon Pork, Beef, Leather, Mens' Shoes, Woolen Goods, Jeans, Linseys, Blankets, &c. &c., except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Govern. ment or of the State Governments.

The Adjutant General will employ the necessary means to carry into full effect this order. All Agenta to purchase for the State are required to have written HENRY T. CLARK. authority. Governor ex-Officia Nov 12th.

#### BARLEY WANTED.

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

#### **JOSIAH SIBLEY & SONS**

l	Wholesale	Grocers	and	Commission	Merchants.	No
4		Warren	Block	, AUGUST	A, GA.,	2020
, i	Have in St	tore and	to ar	rive		
13				abairs N O	Guman	

FA	CTORY	FOR	SALE.		
Augusta	, Nov. 12, 1861		71-pd		
	Measu	res, &c.	ils, Rice, Tobasso,		
Pann	or Suice Twin	a Salt Na	ile Dies Wat		
	German and A				
2500	Havana Segars	1997 - 1997 -	annaga in two,		
25	Casks Port, Ma	deira and	Malaga Wine		
	Bbls. Phelps' 6		100 CM		
10 Eighth casks Cognac Brandy,					
25 Bbls. choice Whiskey and Cordials,					
	Canisters Black				
50	Dozen painted	Buckets,			
30	Boxes Soda,				
	Boxes Soap,				
300	Coils Rope,				
	Bales Bagging	,			
250	Bbls. N. O. M	olasses,			
	Hhds. fair to c		). Sugar,		

The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and apon liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, localed 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.

5, The principal machinery consists of 130	
cards, 26 looms, and all the machinery	to work the
same. J. & E. B.	STOWE.
Oct 8, 1861 1m. Stow	resville, N. C.

### COTTON WAREHOUSE.

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 per cent. OATES & WILLIAMS. 31 October 15, 1861

North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NORTHEEN INTRIGUE WITH EUROPE -The Washington correspondent of the New York Post writes:

There is no doubt that Archbishop Hughes and dependent of the Government, yet in a certain the President, or rather Mr Seward, and the object is to meet such men as Slidell and Mason, and the other wily diplomats of the rebel Government, and create a Northern sentiment in English and French political and social circles.

It is rumored that Edward Everett and Bishop McIlvaine will follow in a few days, and that Mr Bancroft, the historian, who deservedly stands so high in Europe, will also make a visit, before the hard winter sets in, to the English capital. There can be no mistake about these visits. They are in no private sense diplomatic errands abroad, but are really private excursions abroad, suggested by the State Department, for the purpose of affording intelligent Englishmen an opportunity to discuss with the same class of Americans the war and the various questions connected with it.

#### The New York Tribune has the following:

We understand that Mr Edward Everett is about to visit Europe in the service of the Government. He goes, as Mr Weed and Archbishop acter

the South, he was furnished with passes and treat- of one thousand each, about half of whom are arm-FATAL INCIDENT .- Yesterday, about 10 o'clock, McDowe bushels per day, which they intend to sell on ed very handsomely by the officers in the camps, ed. The Creeks, once inhabiting parts of Georgia. Mecklen Mr William Privett, Sr, of this place, was shot living terms. So those who have hogs up fattenand on several occasions invited to dine with Florida and Alabama, now numbering about thir-Mitchell dead by Mr D. Handley. It appears that Mr ing need not turn them out for fear of not being Montgom teen thousand five hundred persons, have raised a them. Win. Privett. jr., who is a son of the deceased, Moore, able to salt them, but instead thereof, may put up On his return he was obliged to travel on foot regiment of some seven hundred and fifty men. was in contact with Handley, and had made two Nash, twice as many more.-Newbern Progress. over mountains, &c., in order to avoid the Lin- partially armed; the Choctaws and Chickasaws, New Hr or three passes at him with a bowie knife. The colnite camps. While in Kentucky, he heard of formerly inhabiting Mississippi and part of Ala-Northam elder Privett, who was in the conflict, received NO COTTON FROM EGYPT FOR THE YANKEES. the wilful murder of four travelers, near Madison- bama, and now numbering together about seven-Onslow, the shot aimed at the younger. The parties had Late Northern advices assert that the English ville, by some of the fiends. In addition to this, teen thousand five hundred persons, have raised a Orange. been in an affray earlier in the day, and Handley papers contain distressing accounts of the damage Pasquot they were arresting citizens suspected of secession full regiment of one thousand men, who have been ! with others was under arrest at the time, and Mr by the inundation of Egypt, caused by the extra-Perquin proclivities and sending them off as prisoners to in part armed by the government; and the Semiordinary rise of the waters of the Nile. Many Adams, of the town police, exerted himself to pre-Person, Washington and New York. The Kentuckians, no'es, originally a part of the Crecks, and still Pitt, vent the fatal result which we record-in fact was villages have been overwhelmed, with great loss however, especially in Southern Kentucky, were speaking the same language, now numbering about Polk, 3.795 398 92 398 92 in much personal peril, but all his efforts were of cattle and even of human life. The greater Randolph. volunteering almost unanimously in the Confede- four thousand, desire to furnish a battallion of 910 56 16,135 1696 06 2606 62 unavailing. part of the standing crop of Indian corn is stated Richmond. 8,828 476 16 927 97 rate ranks. five hundred men. The Choctaws also offer an-1404 13 Several persons not named are implicated in the to be lost. Granaries, both government and private, 664 80 Robeson, 13,307 1398 79 2063 59 other regiment; another was offered by the Creeks; Rockingham, The news of the capture of Port Royal reached 741 78 disturbance, but we forbear to particularise, as the have been flooded, and already, it is said, there is 14,219 1494 66 2236 44 and the Osages have agreed to furnish, if required, 739 74 Mr D. while in Illinois, where it was represented Rowan, 13,614 law will better designate the most guilty. 1367 99 an intention to prohibit the further exportation of 2107 73 five hundred men. Rutherford, 743 28 10,617 that Charleston had also been taken. The news 1116 02 Handley was tried before an examining Court 1859 30 grain from Alexandria. From the cotton districts, ( Hiram Merit, Nancy J Banchard, ) 375 49 Sampson, Thus has ended successfully, for the Confeder-13,812 738 66 1451 88 2190 54 caused great rejoicing among all classes. They and bound in a bond of 1,500 dollars for his apwhere the process of picking the first ripe pods Patty Hall, Kitty Hall, Lizzie Hall, Stanly, 388 88 7,333 ate States, the mission of Commissioner Pike 710 72 1159 60 say they are determined to fight it out, and that pearance at our next Superior Court .- Goldsboro' had commenced there are accounts of heavy losses, Stokes, 509 49, 9,414, 989 57 among the Indians. He has added to our territo-1498 97 the South will be compelled to submit. Surry, Tribune, 26th inst. sufficient to make a material difference in the ex-9,881 487 92 1038 66 1526 58 Larkin Snow, G. Harris, Nancy J Hill, 225 00 ry the whole country West of Arkansas inhabited Mr D. arrived home in excellent health, having Transvivania. tent of the cross, an event which the Yankee THE REBELLION IN TENNESSEE .- Informaby the Indians, which is equal in extent, if not Tyrrell, 4,304 267 12 met with many hair-breadth escapes, thankful 452 42 papers say is "to be particularly deplored at the 719 54 tion received here represents that the rebellion in greater, than the State of Arkansas, and unsur-Union, 10,304 555 48 1083 13 75 00 once more to be on the sunny soil of the South .--1638 61 Jane A. Benton, present time." One account states that the loss 1267 38 Wake, 24,334 3825 30 Narcissa J Dupree, John Simpson, 150 00 15 00 Carter co., had been crushed out. The Lincolnites, 2557 92 passed by any State in its natural wealth and fer-Charleston Courier. of cotton will reach at least one-third of the entire Warren. 11,566 621 96 1215 79 tility. The establishment of the undisputed auwho had been encamped, to the number of three 1837 75 Joseph J Reid, The rifle gun recently carried to Evansport, be- thority of the Confederate Government over this amount. It is said that it will take months to Washington, 5,371 286 80 564 58 851 38 or four hundred, some six miles from Elizabeth-Watauga, 4,915 200 88 516 65 717 53 repair the railroads. John L Sumerlin, Sarah W Sum- 225 00 town, had dispersed. About fifty prisoners are ing one of those brought over in the Bermuda, territory, without the fighting of a single battle Wayne, 12,726 619 05 1337 72 1956 77 General Sam Houston is still among the living, being mounted and tried, actually sent a ball four or the cost of a single life, and the addition to the erlin, Needham B Sumerlin, Wilkes, 14,266 698 521 said to have been taken in Carter. 1499 60 2198 12 Wilson, 405 28 The damage done the railroad bridges is esti- miles into Maryland, a distance of full six miles. fighting men of the Confederacy of many thousands the frequent reports of his death to the contrary 8,321 874 68 1279 96 Yadkin, 10,138 570 66 1065 57 mated at fifty thousand dollars. They will be in The gentleman across the river, near whose dwell. of brave warriors, who are now friends and not notwithstanding. The last accounts from Texas 1636 33 Yancey, 484 081 8,510 1378 63 David F Wiseman, Martin Singleton, 150 00 894 55 complete repair by January .- Richmond Ex- ing it fell, politely requested our men to "point" enemies, are the fruits of his labors of the past represent him as out of danger from his recent ill. 860,234 \$45,212 52 \$90,425 04 \$135,637 56 six months. ness. \$3075 00 some other way next time. CHILLEST.

### FROM THE NORTH.

Mr A. J. Dinges arrived safely home on Thursday, from an important mission to Abraham's coun-

try. Mr D. in his travels, visited all the large cities and towns of importance, and gathered a Thurlow Weed go to Europe, though perfectly in- large numbers of persons express their sympathy with the south, and their conviction that the sense on its businesss The visit was suggested by South would triumph in this struggle. Business generally seemed brisk, except in those houses formerly engaged in the Southern trade. The Government work employs a vast number of hands that would otherwise be idle. The farmers have suffered terribly, being unable to sell their produce and crops, the prices offering not paying the expenses of transportation.

spirit seems again to have gained the ascendancy and the farmers, as well as the merchants, laborers, &c., have been whirled into the current, and are off to the wars.

Travelers are watched very closely by detectives. on steamboats, railroad cars, at hotels and boardallowed to pass within the circuits of the camps selves under the protection of the Confederate unless regularly exchanged .- Charleston Courier. without a pass from the General commanding. States, and became their allies and wards. The Arrests are made daily in Louisville of Southern- whole Indian country West of Arkansas is thus ers endeavoring to escape to the South. It is almost impossible to escape. Our young friend Hughes have gone, charged by the Secretary of was arrested twice on his travels, and detained in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia State with unofficial duties of a diplomatic char- different camps for some six or seven hours. By and Tennessee, now numbering about twenty-two representing himself as an escaped Unionist from thousand persons, have raised two full regiments

plans.

They took passage to Baltimore as Union sail ors-anti-Southern seceshers of the deepest dye. In the Monumental City they had not far to go before meeting with friends of the South and her defenders. Clothes are given to them and they their unusual industrious habits and good behavior they gained the unbounded confidence of the was done with pleasure. But the proud captain was soon to be deprived of his prizes. It was the night for Parvin to keep watch, and the Captain had retired, and Willis had pretended to do so. But hands were busy as eyes. Sails for the small boat attached to the schooner were made and fitted. The proper hour had come; the sign was given, and the two men set forth upon the dark waters. It was all a venture to them, for they knew not whether they might land among friends or enlarge amount of valuable information. Warlike emies. After long hours of suspense and weary preparations of the most extensive kind continued travel, they landed on the Virginia side of the to be made, although in private conversations Potomac, below Acquia Creek. Here they were taken in custody and sent to General Holmes' headquarters, where they were joyfully recognized by old acquaintances from North Carolina. They home.-Petersburg Express.

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TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

We learn that the result of General Pike's mis-Since the securing of their harvest, the war- to the Coafederate Government. He was appointed by the President in March last Commissioner until about the 10th of May.

> secured to us. Under these treaties, the Cherokees, a people who originally inhabited parts of

Iredell, SALT .- We are happy to be able to announce Jackson. from good authority that in a few days there will Johnston Jones. be salt enough manufactured near Morehead City Lenoir. to supply any demand that is likely to be made. Lincoln Macon, We are assured that gentlemen of ability and energy have taken the matter in hand and Madison Martin, will be able, in a few days to turn out two hundred

Bagging and Roping; This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the and a complete stock of State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves GROCERIES. insured, for one or five years, for two-thirds of their

ELIAS & COHEN.

market value. For insurance apply to THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt., Jan 8, 1861 ly at Branch Bank N. C.

## Common Schools.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, November 13th, 1861.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund for the year 1861, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each county, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on and after the lat day of April, 1862, on application to the Treasury Department,

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed-there having been no report from said counties, under the law of the General HENRY T. CLARK, Pres't ex-officio of Lit. Board. Assembly.

PULARKI COWPER. Secretary to the Board

tica.	Fed. Pop	Spring Dis.	Fall Dis.	Total Dis.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb and Blind	
ice,	10,475	\$609 96	\$1101 10	\$17:1 00		
der,	5,774	300 18	607 37	907 5		
	10,884	645 36	1144 09	1789 45		
uny,	3,507		368 64	368 64		
Allen C	7,800	512 34	819 91	1332 25		
rt,	12,428	702 96	1306 39	2009 3:		
	11,036	598 32	1160 07	1758 39	(David   Watson Jasanh Wat-)	
	9,864	481 44	1036 87	1518 31	Deen Flizz C Watson	00
ick,	6,954	357 06	730 98	1088 04		
ibe,	11,882	740 28 415 14	1249 00	1989 28		
	8,288		871 20	1286 34		
ıs,	9,330	520 44	980 74	1501 18		
11,	7,064	350 16	742 54	1/92 70		
ı,	4,492	310 44	472 18	782 62		
t,	7,398	372 48 729 66	777 65	1150 13		00
	12,473	494 04	1311 12	2040 78		
a,	10,064	963 30	1057 90 1745 68	1551 94		
m,	8,958	402 18	941 64		Sarah C. Fooshee, 15	00
ea,	5,357	315 12	563 11	1343 82		
1,	5,551	510 12	005 11	878 23		
and,	11,495	581 82	1208 32	1700 1		
	7,612	318 48	800 15	1790 14		
us,	13,797	739 74		1118 63		
land,	14.037	638 03	1450 30 1475 53	2190 04	( Horrist K Strickland John D)	
ck,	6,406	475 42	673 38	2113 56	Strickland Courses W Hart's / And	00
on,	15,371	847 38	the second se	1048 80		-
, n,	7,537	419 88	1615 75	2463 13		
	12,936	666 66	792 27	1212 15		
mbe.	13,333	601 06	1359 80 1401 52	2026 40	Ellen C. Johnson, 75	
	11,985	637 87	1259 78	2002 58	J. W. C. Super, Henry B. Sunverlin, 150	09
ie,	11,278	570 11		1897 70		
n,	8,431	433 68	1185 51	755 62		
,			886 24	319 91		
le,	6,883	412 68 1038 18	723 52	1136 20		
10,	18,962	319 26	1903 23	3031 41	11	
d,	6,346	1108 80	667 07	986 33	4.1	
-,	18,606	780 42	1955 81	3064 61		
	15,301	VY PER LOOP	1608 40	2388 82	George L. Jones, 75	άv,
t, od,	7,005	425 35 414 42	736 35	1161 70		
	9,895	412 89	596 64	1011 06		
d,	7,726		1640 13	1453 11		
ч,	6,617	399 36 395 10	812 13	1211 49		-
	13,676	783 32	695 56	1090 60	E. Ballance, 75	
1,	5,416	103 32	1437 58	2220 90	Thomas W. Harding, 15	00
on,	13,690	778 86	569 31	569 31		
	4,365	236 10	1439 05	2217 91		
	8,158	370 86	458 83	694 93	5 <b>8</b>	
,	7,349	415 44	857 54 772 50	1328 40		
,	5,796	370 14				
<b>D</b> ,	5,823	010 14	609 25 612 10	979 39		
.,	8,468	417 66		612 10		
ell,	6,598	344 46	890 13 693 56	1307 79	Jasper Jamison 75	00
aburg,	14,758	703 44	693 56 1551 32	1037 03	basper onniant,	
1,	14,100	105 11	1001 32	2254 70	C. Seevers, 75	
mery,	6,920	369 78	727 41	1097 1		
	15,420	513 13	1095 32			
	9,815	474 30	1033 32	1608 4		00
nover,	17,582	854 16	1848 17	2702 33		100
mpton,	19,653	643 36	1119 81	1763 17		
,	7.457	422 40	783 85	1206 2		
	14,905	897 42	1566 77			
tank,	7,747	462 48	814 34	2464 19		
nous,	5,820	361 80	611 78	1276 8:		00
	9,143	529 50	961 09	1490 59		100
	12,691	644 70	1334 04	1978 74		
	3 795		398 92	1010 11		