

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1861.

TENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 496.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:
If paid in advance, \$2 00
If paid within 3 months, \$2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and settling all claims entrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 10, 1861

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner.
January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Forsyth counties.
Office in the building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 25, 1861

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY.
Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January, 1861.

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
January, 1861

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, &c.
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months.
Oct 16, 1861.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1860.

**New Supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.**
The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.
Nov. 27, 1860

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Osteoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—you may take that for granted.
February 5, 1861

NEW GOODS.
KOOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c., to which they invite particular attention.
April 23, 1861

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.
General Order, No. 20.
All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor will remain at home, without pay, until called upon for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for recruiting their appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of clothing and camp equipage now on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the troops.
By order of the commander-in-chief,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

WHEAT!

The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.
Jan'y 1, 1861

FACTORY FOR SALE.
The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and upon liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, located on the South Park 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 1200 spindles, 9 cards, 24 looms, and all the machinery to work the same.
J. & E. B. STOWE,
Oct 8, 1861
Stovesville, N. C.

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

HIDES.
I have now on hand and am constantly receiving large quantities of Hides, which I will exchange for Leather.
S. M. HOWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.
October 8, 1861

A Card.
I take pleasure in informing my friends and patrons of this town and neighborhood that I have returned to Charlotte and resumed my former business.
In consideration of the existing pressure of the times I shall limit my terms of tuition (in town) on the Piano to \$30, for the full Session of 40 weeks, or \$15 for the half Session of 20 weeks.
I have a fine stock of sheet music on hand and will attend punctually to all orders in that line as also to Tuning, Repairing and Sale of Pianos.
Address orders through the post-office.
CHARLES O. PAPE,
Wanted to purchase, a second-hand Piano.
Oct 8, 1861.

Hardware!! Hardware!!
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:
Carpenters' Tools.
Circular, mill, crescent, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Angers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plaster, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Goggles, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.
May 29, 1860.

Blacksmith's Tools.
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Battresses, Farriers Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pickers and Tonges, Bayonet and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Barax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap at
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House

Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Funnels and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and briar Sickles, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spindlers, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware,
A large assortment; Block Tin, Black Zinc, Tin Plate, Babbit metal, &c.
Stoves, the largest Stock of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite Mansion House

PETER B. DAVIS. W. H. HARDEE.
DAVIS & HARDEE.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Petersburg, Va.
REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 10, 1861

BIRDS, BIRDS.
All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS; also, a beautiful assortment of NEW STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a fine Songster, will find
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Nov 29, 1860.

Notice.
From and after this day (1st of January, 1861.) we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers, and the rest of mankind, for
cash, and cash only,
any article in our line of business that we may have on hand. Any person sending or coming for Goods after this date, without money, will please excuse us if, in business for the future, we furnish them with a copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to sell a single article on credit.
And those indebted to us are requested to call and pay, as we want the money.
OATES & WILLIAMS.
January 1, 1861

Dissolution.
The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.
The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers.
The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers—none other need ask it.
All persons indebted to the old firm of Fullings, Springs & Co., must come forward and settle immediately, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
Jan 15, 1861.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RUTHERFORD COURT was in session last week, Judge French presiding. Messrs. Waters, Pruitt, and Durham, of Cleveland, were tried on the charge of forcibly arresting one Scoggin, on suspicion of being an abolitionist, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment. Some six or eight months since, Scoggin wrote an insulting letter to Mrs. Holton, in which he said: "Now spread yourself for Jeff Davis and the Confederate States, where the people have no voice but are led by fire-eaters who want a republican government pulled down, and establish one where the free rule, not for us Rutherford boys you need publish your Jeff Davis stuff. We are for our rights, but not for renegades." Scoggin was brought before a vigilance committee, and dismissed on a promise of good behaviour, which resulted in his bringing this suit. The Judge may deem it a gross outrage, but public opinion will not sustain him. We may soon look out for bridge burnings, when loyal citizens are to be imprisoned for arresting suspicious characters when prowling among us.
A fine of \$30 has since been substituted for the imprisonment.—Shelby Eagle.

We consider the sentence of Judge French an outrage, and we do not hesitate to say that if we lived in Rutherford county we would oppose its execution. If the vigilance committee had dealt more severely with Scoggin they would have done right. We believe all three of the gentlemen tried are now in the field fighting for the South, and the action of the Judge in sentencing them to imprisonment or fining them \$30 each for arresting a suspicious character is nothing less than an outrage. In order to merely vindicate the law, a fine of 5 cents would have been sufficient.

Sale of Valuable Property.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL FIXTURES.
No. 1.—I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Union Gold Mines, known as the "Howie Mine," on the 23rd and 24th of December, the following personal property, viz:
6 Steam Engines,
with Boilers, 2, 8 and 70 horse power; 1 Tubular Boiler; 20 Bull's Amalgamators; 4 Bartol's do; 2 Double Chilian Mills; 1 large iron Lath; 1 large iron Pan; 26 by 11 feet of Boiler from 1 large upright Boiler of Boiler iron; 1 small no. of cast iron; 1 large 18 horse Wagon; 8 hogsheads Sulphate Soda; 4 Brick Presses, for face brick;

14 Holes, 3 Horses, 4 4-horse Wagons;
1 two-horse Wagon, 1 Boxey, 1 Carrroll, lot of Harness, 3 Cows, 3 Calves, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

No. 2.—Also, on the first Monday in January next, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Monroe,
SEVEN NEGROES;
Ren. aged 42 years; Mary, 40; Julia, 12; William, 10; Henry, 8; Sarah, 5; Mary, 1. And the following Tracts of Land, lying in the county of Union, on the waters of Twelve Mile Creek: One tract, 172 acres, adjoining lands of F. L. Watt and others, and known as the Washington Mine.

No. 3.—Also, another tract, containing 100 acres, adjoining the lands of A. J. Clark, Wm. H. Howie, and others. Also, another tract, containing 453 acres, adjoining lands of F. L. Watt, Wm. H. Howie, and others. Also, another tract, containing 287 acres, adjoining lands of Wm. H. Howie, R. G. Howard, and others. Also, another tract, containing 264 acres, adjoining lands of J. C. Austin, Wm. Jones and others. Also, another tract, containing 40 acres, adjoining lands of Martin Chapman and others, and formerly known as the Ingraham Mine tract.

All of the foregoing property levied on and sold as the property of R. F. Stockton, to satisfy unpaid rents and fees in my hands, issuing from the County and Superior Courts of Union County, against R. F. Stockton, in favor of T. W. Dewey and others.
C. AUSTIN, Sheriff.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
600 lbs. N. O. Molasses, new crop, 100 lbs. N. O. Sugar, new crop; 25 kits Mackerel, to hand and for sale wholesale. 300 lbs. N. O. Molasses expected every day.
Orders from merchants will be promptly attended to, and prices lower than the same articles can be bought in the Charleston market.
Dec 10, 1861

OATES & WILLIAMS.
Dec 10, 1861

Milburne Paper Mills,
RALEIGH, N. C.
The Neuse Manufacturing Company pay cash and the highest market price for COTTON AND LINEN RAGS. (N. B.—Not Woolen Rags.)
Present price 3 cents per pound, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh.
S. H. ROGERS, Pres't.
Address H. W. Husted, Treas'r.
Nov 26th.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of R. B. Monteith, at the October sessions, 1861, of Mecklenburg County Court, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
A. A. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
November 5, 1861

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. &c., except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government or of the State Government.
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.

TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI.

Two Men Killed and several Wounded.

The Starkville (Miss.) Advocate, publishes a letter from a gentleman living on Greensboro, Miss., to his son in Starkville, giving the particulars of a recent bloody tragedy which occurred in Choctaw county, brief mention of which has been published. The letter bears date November 25th. We extract the following:
"I have just witnessed the closing scene of the most terrible tragedy I ever witnessed, or ever read, or heard of, and I sincerely hope I may never witness a similar one. It seems that a difficulty had been brewing for some time between the Edwards and the Gray families about some property. I do not know who was in fault about the matter. The children of the two families had intermarried with each other, and some time since one of the Edwards who married a Miss Gray, died. Mr. Robert Gray administered upon his estate, and was trying to get the property claimed by his sister. On last Friday the parties met at the late residence of the deceased, about five miles from this place, and about two miles from the residence of Judge Edwards, and about four miles from Dr. James Gray's residence.
The parties met early in the morning, both armed for the conflict. It seems that the Grays, Robert, William and James reached the fatal spot first. After they had been some time, Judge Edwards and his two sons, Luther and Knight, came, and found the Grays there, armed with double barrel shot guns. Some angry words passed between the parties, and the firing commenced, and how long the battle lasted no one knows. There were three on each side, and it is said that several negroes belonging to Judge Edwards participated in the fight. Judge Edwards was shot in the breast and died soon after. Luther Edwards was shot in the left side, and died that evening, and the two Grays, Robert and William were not shot, but were beaten over the head and left on the ground for dead—then Dr. Gray was left alone to contend with Mr. Knight Edwards and the negroes. They fought a long time; it is said Mr. Knight Edwards received a severe wound on the head, and Dr. Gray a severe wound in the left arm with a large knife, and several about the head. In the mean time Robert Gray came to himself and scrambled up and left—some of the negroes, it is not known how many, pursued him and two of them overtook him just as he reached Mrs. Newman's; and there two young ladies gathered arms and stopped the negroes. Robert Gray was then conveyed to a residence near by, where he lies in a critical condition."

THE HANGING OF THE BRIDGE BURNERS.
GREENEVILLE, TENN., Dec. 2.—The two doomed culprits were not aware of their doom until a few moments before the hour, (4 o'clock p. m.), and short as the time was, they busied themselves in speaking on oath their full confession of guilt before the court-martial. Fry confessed that he poured the turpentine on the bridge, and afterwards set fire to this combustible material, carried the sentinel off some half mile and made him swear never to reveal the names of the offenders. Providence has saved the sentinel the trouble, for they have met the fate so justly meted out to them. They came in sight of the gallows—a temporary affair erected on the hill-side in full view of the town—and a large oak limb was substituted as the cross-beam for this novel engine of death, and a shudder passed over them which was perceptible by all. They then knew that in a few moments they must die the death of a felon.

The whole battalion under arms was drawn up around the ground, and the ropes were adjusted, the caps drawn over their pale faces, the ladder was taken from the tree—the stillness of death pervaded the whole through—the minute-hand was in a few seconds of 4 o'clock—the watch still went tick, tick—their knees shook visibly—the whole frame was ready to give way to nature's spirit—hark! it is 4 o'clock! The trigger is touched—and lo! dangling at the rope's end, between heaven and earth, are seen two struggling human beings! The struggles of one were short; the other seemed a little loth to give up the spirit from its tenement of clay, but in a few short moments they were both dead.

It has had a wonderful effect on Unionism here, and scores are coming in night and day, taking the oath of allegiance to our Government, and by this serious service proclaim to the world that they will defend it against all of its enemies.

**THE YANKERS OFF PORT ROYAL.—The Coming in of the Slaves to them.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of affairs at Port Royal, says:
The newspapers have published most exaggerated accounts of the coming in of slaves at Port Royal. From several gentlemen, who have recently returned from that port, we learn facts which are to be relied on as true. The negroes have come to the fort to sell provisions, poultry, &c., and their supplies have been bought. Others have come from curiosity, and loitered around awhile, going away again when they pleased.
About one hundred and fifty remain in the fort, having been employed to work, receiving rations and eight dollars per month. The total number that have come in, on any and every pretext, does not exceed three hundred and fifty. No indication has been given of any desire to accept liberty as a permanency. Their attachment to their masters and the families to which they belong does not seem to be diminished, and there are large numbers, probably thousands of them in the neighborhood, who have not come into the fort at all. It is said that a visit to South Carolina has already opened the eyes of many gentlemen, of former abolition inclinations, to some few facts in slavery.**

VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Severe Fight—The Enemy Routed.

The monotony that had prevailed for some days was broken by the receipt of official intelligence that the enemy, stationed on Cheat Mountain, had sallied out and attacked a small force of our troops, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The fight took place on Friday, the 13th inst., on the Allegheny Mountain, fifteen miles west of Monterey, to which point the forces remaining in that vicinity, under Col. Edward Johnston, had fallen back and encamped.—The official dispatch received says that the battle commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning, and lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy retreated; that the Federals numbered 5,000, while Col. Johnston's command was only 1,200 strong.
We have private information which mainly coincides with the foregoing. Our camp, it is stated, was surprised by the enemy at an early hour in the morning, but the troops rallied gallantly to their work, and fought with the energy of desperation. The troops under Col. Johnston's command were portions of the 12th Georgia and the 31st Virginia regiments, Col. Baldwin's Virginia regiment, and Hansbrough's and Rezar's battalions—in all, probably not much over 1,200 men. From statements gathered from two prisoners captured a few days previously, it is presumed that the enemy's force was from 3,000 to 5,000. Our loss in the battle is set down at 25 killed and 75 wounded and missing.
The enemy left eighty dead on the field and twelve in killed and wounded is believed to be very heavy. It was a desperate fight, and a dearly bought victory.

Col. Edward Johnston, under whose command the battle was fought, is a native of Chesterfield county, Va. He was an officer in the old U. S. Army, and distinguished himself in Mexico. After his resignation, he returned to Virginia, and was assigned to the command of the 12th Georgia regiment, in Gen. Loring's division, a portion of which had been lately transferred to another point, leaving Col. Johnston the senior officer of the post. This force, at Camp Alleghany, expected orders to move eastward, when the enemy came out from his stronghold on Cheat Mountain and made the attack, anticipating an early victory, but returned beaten.

ENGLISH OPINION.
Every act of Mr. Lincoln's since the taking of Fort Sumter, has been a violation of that "fundamental law of the Anglo-Saxon race beyond the Atlantic"—or would be so, but that the Constitution has ceased to exist, therefore cannot be correctly said to be violated. Secession, perhaps, is unconstitutional, but coercion is equally so. Mr. Davis governs by the authority of a successful revolution. Mr. Lincoln governs in the name of an authority which forbids everything that he does and cannot help doing, and if the Constitution were in vigor he must be impeached for high treason, without a chance of defending himself, and would be liable at the same time to actions for false imprisonment which would ruin a Rothschild.

He has ordered his officers to set at defiance the Supreme Court of the Republic. He has suspended the *habeas corpus*. He has proclaimed martial law. He has set up a new Legislature in Western Virginia in opposition to the authority of the lawful Governor. He has suppressed the Constitution and imprisoned the collective Legislature of Maryland. He has put down freedom of the press and annulled the right of petition. In a word, he committed many hundred distinct acts of high treason, or what would be such had America any longer a law or a legal government.

Are we, then, to believe that a war undertaken in defiance of every constitutional principle is a war in defence of the Constitution—that President, Ministers and Generals are fighting for a law, the operations of which, if really enforced, would be to hang them all? We waive the obvious impossibility of constitutionally governing the South, if reconquered, because the contingency is too improbable to be worth discussion. But we think it is too bad to accuse Sir John Packington of "hating to free institutions," because he desires to see stop put to the war. In the first place, free institutions in the North mean mob law, and in the South violence as elsewhere known in the United States.

In the next place, the necessary effort of the restoration of constitutional law in the North would be to stop the war at once.—London Herald.

ARREST OF HON. EDWARD STANLEY.—We regret to hear that information has been received, via Manassas, that the Hon. Edward Stanley and his nephew, Capt. Fabius Stanley, U. S. N., have been arrested at San Francisco and lodged in jail. These gentlemen are natives of North Carolina, and it was suspected by the miserable Lincoln despotism that they were about to return to the State for the purpose of resuming their residence in the South. The Hon. Edward Stanley represented one of the North Carolina Districts in the Federal Congress for many years.

HOGS.—The hog buyers are very busy and are paying very good prices. The price gross is from 6 to 8 cents. Considering the abundance of the crop, we must think our farmers are getting remarkably good prices. Indeed, if the complaints against the merchants for claiming a moderate advance on their goods, have been just, the farmers are certainly reaping the full benefit of the advance in pork. For within our recollection, the present prices gross are equal to the former prices net.—Franklin (N. C.) Carolinian.

PORK.—Pork sold in our market on Saturday at 8, 9 and some we believe at 10 cents per pound. We doubt not but an abundance may be had by the middle of January at 7 and 8 cents. Pork sells for cash, and meat is more abundant than money.—Newbern Progress.

COMPOSITION OF THE LINCOLN ARMY.—The Baltimore South says a regiment of unaturalized Germans recently passed through that city on their way to Washington. Many of them had not been in the United States two weeks. In another regiment there were a number of negroes, rough and uncouth.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The South Carolina Conference met in Chester on the 12th inst., and adjourned on the 17th.

APPOINTMENTS.
Charleston District.—F. A. Mood, P. E.—Charleston city; Cumberland street, C. McLeod, Trinity; J. T. Wightman; Bethel, A. M. Christy; Spring street and City Mission, J. W. Hubbard; Walterboro' Circuit, E. J. Meynardie and J. E. Penny; Ashley R. O. Mission, A. Nettles; Pon Pon Mission, P. G. Bowman; Ashpole Mission, J. W. Coward; Conahatchee Mission, M. L. Banks; Bamberg Circuit, T. R. Ransom; Allendale Circuit, W. J. E. Felton; Black Swamp Circuit, S. Leard and N. K. Mello; Williams Mission, E. J. Pennington; Savannah River Mission, J. R. Coburn; Bluffton Mission, to be supplied; Beaufort Mission, to be supplied; Edisto and Jehossee Mission, to be supplied; Missionary to China, B. Jenkins.

Orangeburg District.—W. G. Connor, P. E.—Orangeburg Circuit, J. W. Kelly, A. J. Stokes; St. Matthew's Mission, J. W. McLoe, J. D. W. Crook; Cypress Circuit, J. W. Workman; Summerville Mission, J. W. Miller; Cooper River Circuit, J. W. Abernathy; Cooper River, to be supplied; Middle St. John's Mission, G. W. Moore; St. James Goose Creek Mission, to be supplied; St. George's Circuit, W. Hutto; Blackville Circuit, C. Wilson; Edisto Fork Mission, E. A. Price; Barnwell Circuit, W. Carson; Aiken Mission, E. F. Thwing; Graniteville Mission, M. A. McKibben; Lexington Circuit, D. W. Scale, W. A. Clarke.

Marion District.—W. P. Mounson, P. E.—Marion, T. Mitchell; Marion Circuit, J. W. Murray, J. H. Morgan; Georgetown, J. A. Porter; Santee Mission, A. P. Avant; Black River and Pee Dee Mission, I. P. Hughes; Sampit Mission, J. A. Moody; Waccamaw Mission, C. Betts; Conwayboro' Circuit, G. H. Wells, J. H. Tart, A. Erwin, sup.; Darlington, D. J. Simmons; Lynchburg Circuit, M. A. Connelly; Brownsville Circuit, L. M. Hauser; Williamsburg Circuit, W. A. Henningway, D. J. McMillan; Darlington Circuit, L. M. Little, J. F. Wilson; Liberty Chapel Mission and Lynch's Creek Circuit, W. L. Peppers, O. Eddy.

Columbia District.—R. J. Boyd, P. E.—Columbia; Washington street, W. A. Gamewell; Marion street, J. W. North—Congaree Mission, N. Talley; Fairfield Circuit, A. J. Cauthen, J. B. Massey; Sandy River Mission, E. A. Lammont; Chester Circuit, J. R. Pickett; Rocky Mount Circuit, C. H. Pritchard; Richland Circuit, W. Crook; Richland Park Mission, S. Townsend; Camden, M. Brown; Wateree Circuit, J. L. Shuford, W. M. Wilson; Sumter, D. H. Moore; Sumter Circuit, A. L. Smith, J. L. Sibley; Santee Circuit, M. Puckett; Upper Santee Mission, D. D. Byars; Manchester Mission, T. W. Munnerlyn; Manning Circuit, W. W. Mood; Trent, Columbia Fem. Col., W. Martin.

Cokesbury Dist.—W. A. McSwain, P. E.—Cokesbury Circuit, J. M. Carline; Laurens Circuit, J. T. Kigo, J. A. Wood, A. P. Martin, sup.; Newberry, B. English; Newberry Circuit, J. W. Wightman, P. L. Hermy; Saluda River Mission, W. H. Lawton; Ninety-six Circuit, S. H. Browne; Rocky Pond Mission, G. W. M. Creighton; Butler Circuit, T. G. Herbert; Edgefield Circuit, J. S. Connor; Abbeville Circuit, A. G. Stacy, R. B. Tarrant; Anderson Circuit, W. Bowman; Pendleton Circuit, V. A. Sharp; Pickens Circuit, F. M. Morgan.

Wadesboro District.—C. Taylor, P. E.—Wadesboro, S. J. Hill; Wadesboro circuit, B. G. Jones, J. D. Carpenter; Ansonville circuit, J. M. Cline; Agt. Car. Fem. Col., to be supplied; Albemarle circuit, S. Jones; Concord, L. Wood; Rocky River mission, to be supplied; Monroe circuit, J. W. Puetz, J. L. Stouderman; Lancaster circuit, A. W. Walker, J. Hutchison; Catawba River mission, C. E. Land; Chesterfield circuit and mission, L. Scarborough; Cheraw, E. W. Thompson; Bennettsville circuit, T. R. Walsh, J. B. Campbell; Society Hill mission, D. A. Ogburn.

Lincolnton District.—R. P. Franks, P. E.—Lincolnton circuit, G. W. Ivey; Dallas circuit, A. N. Wells; Pineville circuit, A. McConquoddy; Charlotte, F. M. Kennedy; Charlotte circuit, O. A. Darby; Catawba circuit, A. R. Bennick; Lenoir circuit, J. Watts; Morganton circuit, J. C. Stoll; Shelby circuit, J. S. Nelson; Yorkville, W. S. Black; Rock Hill circuit, D. May, A. S. Link; Davenport Female College, H. M. Mood.

Spartanburg Dist.—H. A. C. Walker, P. E.—Spartanburg; J. Stacy, L. C. Weaver, sup.; Broad River mission, to be supplied; Spartanburg circuit, J. Parker, W. C. Kirkland, sup.; Rutherford circuit, W. W. Jones; McDowell circuit, M. Eddy; Columbia circuit, T. J. Clyde; Pickensville circuit, T. S. Daniel; Keowee mission, to be supplied; Greenville, F. Auld; Greenville circuit, A. H. Lester, J. H. C. McKinney; Union circuit, J. H. Zimmerman, C. Murchison; Goshen Hill circuit, J. Finger; Pacolet Circuit, W. A. Hodges; Wofford College, Dr. A. M. Shipp, Pres't, W. Smith, Prof.

W. C. Power, chaplain 4th N. C. Regiment.
R. B. Allison, chaplain 6th S. C. Regiment.
A. B. Stevens, chaplain 1st S. C. Regiment.
W. H. Fleming, chaplain Branches' Reg., S. C. Volunteers.

T. H. Edwards, A. W. Walker, J. P. DePass, W. Graham, etc., in the army, but not chaplains.
P. F. Kistler, R. R. Pezous, etc., without appointments at their own request.

The next Conference will be held at Spartanburg, S. C.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The report that the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner had been released from his imprisonment at Fort Warren, on parole, preparatory to his exchange for Congressman Ely, is confirmed. A Washington telegram says that Mr. Ely "will proceed immediately South, and procure a similar release for Mr. Ely. If not successful in that errand, he has pledged himself to return to custody in thirty days." We also learn that the gallant Captain DeLizogal has been exchanged for the Federal Captain Kicketts, who was wounded in the battle of Manassas and taken prisoner.

It is understood, says the Southern Recorder, that the Banks of Georgia will advance eight million of dollars, if so much should be required, to enable the State to pay the Confederate tax, and to defray the charges of her own defence—the former being estimated at about \$3,000,000.