

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, January 7, 1862.

THE NEWS.

It appears that many of the Northern papers are dissatisfied with the surrender of Messrs Mason and Stidell. They assert that the surrender was not made because it was RIGHT, but on account of NECESSITY, and they say it will not keep England from interfering against the Federal Government. A Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says it is "an indisputable fact that the recognition of the Confederate States as an existing nation, by England and France, is rapidly approaching diplomatic

The enemy at Port Royal, S. C., attempted an advance movement on Wednesday last, for the purpose of getting possession of the Charleston & Savannah Railroad Thev were repulsed, but on the next day, Thursday, they succeeded in getting a foothold on the mainland, and at last accounts held that portion of the mainland bordering on the Coosa River and stretching from Chisolm's plantation to Port Royal Ferry, including a small Fort formerly held by Col. Jones' Regiment, where they are fortifying and mounting guns. Col. Jones fell back to a better position. The Charleston Mercury of Saturday says "the position of our forces is unquestionably far stronger now than before." It is said that Gen Lee feels confident of his ability to prevent the enemy from advancing farther inland.

New Orleans, Savannah and Mobile are also threatened by the enemy, and a large fleet is concentrating in that direction. Now is the time for the South to put forth all her exertions. We must not trust to England for helpwe must help ourselves. Let us trust to Providence, but keep our powder dry.

Important items will be found in our news columns. Several vessels have run the blockade within the last 8 or 10 days-a British steamer came in on Saturday.

Hiring .- On the 1st January, at this place, negro men hired at from \$80 to \$120-not many at the latter figure. Women went at \$50, \$60 and a few at \$75. Prices ranged about 30 per cent lower than last year, which seems to have been the case throughout

pressive speculation. It is not worth the paper upon labored and brought forth a mouse.

WHY THEY DO NOT ADVANCE -As a reason why the Gen. McClennan is waiting until the time of enlistment of many of the Southern volunteers expires, expecting that they will not re-ealist for the war. He hopes that the Confederate army will be weakened in that way, and then he will pounce upon it and march to Richmond without much trouble. The Confederate Congress has offered additional inducements for the purpose of getting our soldiers to volunteer for the war, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful. They are now well drilled and acclimated to camp life, and it is highly desirable to keep them in the service, as well as to add to their number. The South must renew its exertions and keep the Government supplied with men and money. The people (or most of them) have done well so far, but they must continue their efforts. Those who have not given must now open their purses and help to sustain the cause They had better give part of their substance now to aid in beating back the tyrants, than allow the country to be overrun and thus lose everything-property and honor, and liberty.

The mill near Raleigh has been in operation some it would be well not to waste it by salutes or otherwise. Save it to be used against the Yankees.

THE PROSPECT .-- The following encouraging and truthful remarks are from the Richmond Examiner:

The affairs of the South look more prosperous at the present juncture than they have done since the commencement of the war. Never before was the character of our people so well understood abroad as at this moment. Never was the value of the South to the commerce of the world so highly appreciated. Never were the liberality of the commercial policy which we ! have always advocated, and the excellence, ability and dignity of Southern statesmanship, so fully impressed upon the mind of the world. The tide of sympathy throughout Western Europe is strongly in favor of the South. The bravery of our armies, and the sublime military cowardice and the puerile, vulgar, vindictive and infatuated policy of our enemies. There have been the intelligence of Europe have also shone continuously upon our cause; and never more distintly than by | tional flag. now inclining to our favor the good opinions of the

At home our situation is far from discouraging. We have not lost a battle, and have repeatedly defeated like the flag used and disgraced by the Lincolnites. the enemy with large odds against us. We have lost no territory: but on the contrary, have gained a footing in Kentucky and Missouri, which we had not until recently. The enemy, who, in the first months of the ing our great lines of communication with the West, have been skilfully kept at bay with inferior numbers and taught a lesson at Gauley and the Alleghany camp which will put him on good behavior for the rest of the war. At Pensacola they have met with a telling rebuff; and on Ship Island they are establishing a camp from which they will be unable to advance five miles into the interior, and which will become a hospital for yellow fever as soon as summer sets in."

Lieut. Col. Leach, of the 21st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, has resigned and returned home, says the

The Hon. Warren Winslow of Cumberland county, has resigned his seat in the State Convention. W. McL. McKay, Esq. is proposed as Mr Winslow's successor; he will make a useful member.

ominated to the Senate Charles H Foster, of North Carolina, to be Marshal for that District.

The above is a northern item. Foster has got an of-North Carolina to act as Marshal.

THE FEDERALS AT PORT ROYAL .- The Lincolnites at Port Royal and on the coast of South Carolina have not found it as pleasant as they anticipated. A letter from an officer (or some one connected with the expedition) to a Northern paper says that there were about five thousand federals on the sick list, with 200 deaths; and he very sensibly calculates that if so much sickness prevails now, it will be terrible in the spring and summer time. This same writer, who appears to speak more truth than correspondents of Northern 100,000 pounds of cotton.

be disastrous, we would yet save our honor." He said if the prisoners were delivered up it would make the United States vassals of Great Britain, and they would

lose the respect of foreign nations. Mr Hale is exactly right, but the miserable government of which he is a member is too weak in the backbone to save its honor. The whole tribe trembled at

It is reported that Messrs Slidell and Mason have been delivered up. What will the Yankees now do with Capt. Wilkes for bringing upon them so much humiliation? No man in the North has benefitted the South or injured the North so much as Capt. Wilkes, though he may not have intended it. Before the anger of England was known, Capt. Wilkes was praised and fairly worshipped by the whole Yankee nation, including Cabinet officers and members of Congress. Now, we suppose, he will be snubbed and an effort made to banish him. He has certainly put the concern in a bad scrape-if they fight, they will get badly whipped-if they submit, their honor is lost (if they have any left) as Mr Hale plainly told them in the Senate.

MOB LAW AND VIGILANCE COMMITTEES .- Our friends of the Fayetteville Observer say they are sorry to hear us say that we would oppose the execution of a sentence of a Court like that inflicted on certain persons in Rutherford county, by Judge French, for arresting a suspicious character. We are as much opposed to mob law as the Observer, and as much in favor of strictly maintaining the laws of the State as any one, but not in cases like that tried at Rutherfordton, if we are correctly informed about it. We are in favor of backing up and supporting regularly appointed vigilance com-THE LAW AGAINST SPECULATION .- In another col- mittees, composed of good, prudent citizens, who shall umn we publish the Ordinance passed by the North arrest suspicious characters, or persons guilty of using Carolina Convention for the purpose of preventing op- seditious, anti-southern language; persons who are at heart Lincoln sympathizers. We are for removing which it is written. The Convention occupied seve- from the South, either by hanging or transportation, ral days in discussing and passing this Ordinance, and all persons who are none too good to burn barns, railwhen it is remembered that the daily expenses of the road bridges, and otherwise aid the enemy. It is true. Convention are near five hundred dollars, any one may there is a law for punishing these offences, but getting calculate what the impracticable, useless, wishy-washy the proof is a different matter; but there is no law in-Ordinance cost the State. Truly, the mountain has flicting punishment for seditious, anti-southern expressions, therefore we think it right for vigilance committees to arrest and examine persons who are guilty of such conduct, and make them give responsible security per cent. is paid by the people for these fabrics before enemy does not advance on Manassas, it is said that for good behaviour, or put them out of the way. The Legislature last winter passed a law which would meet such cases, but the Convention, in its great wisdom, (?) know that those who need and must have these fabrics repealed it and neglected to pass a substitute worth anything. Look at a case which occurred in Forsythe ounty recently. A man was arrested and carried before three Magistrates-it was proven that he said the Manassas, on the 21st of July, ought to be put upon Southern soldiers. He had used other language equally outrageous. The Magistrates discharged him because there was no law to punish him. That was a roper case for a vigilance committee.

Last Spring the town of Charlotte was in danger of eing consumed by incendiary fires. Four or five houses were burnt within four days. A vigilance committee was formed, and many suspicious characters were arraigned, examined and transported. In this way the fires were stopped and the community got rid of a number of bad people. The citizens of the town pledged themselves to support the action of that committee, and if Judge French or any other Judge ever POWDER .- We learn that the Powder Mill, now being comes here and sentences one of them to imprisonment erected near this place, will soon be in operation. or to pay a heavy fine, we have no doubt it would be resisted by the citizens of the town and county comtime. So that no apprehensions need be entertained bined. We are opposed to mobs, but we are in favor about a scarcity of the important article. However, of sustaining the action of prudent vigilance committees. If the South had more active vigilance committees, fewer spies would prowl about and pass to the North with information for the enemy.

> A New Flag .- All the Regiments at Manassas have been presented with a new battle flag. When one of the Colonels complained that his flag was a little faded Gen. Beauregard told him to take it and dve it in the blood of his enemies. A correspondent speaks of the

"It was found from experience that the national Confederate Flag was very hard to distinguish at a distance from the United States flag, hence the reason why a battle flag has been adopted. The new battle flag is about three and a half feet long by three wide. It is made out of red silk, which is bordered around with dignity of our cause, are every day contrasted with the vellow fringe. Extending diagonally across from corner to corner, are two bars of blue silk about four inches wide, which form a cross like an X, and in this abundant proofs that the smiles of a higher power than cross are placed eleven white stars. The flag is a very to Norfolk, pursued by nine of the federal gun boats. beautiful one, and I hope it may be adopted as our na-

> We think it would be much better than the present Confederate flag. The Stars and Bars are too much

The Richmond Theatre, and one adjoining building, was burnt on Thursday morning last. The Theatre is on foot among the planters to plant only half a crop war, had overrun Western Virginia and were threaten- had become such a rowdy place that we suppose all of cane next year and turn their attention to other good citizens rejoice it is out of the way.

> The Charlotte Democrat, speaking of the resignation of Judge Biggs and Mr. Patterson, as members of the Convention says: "Judge Biggs ought to have resigned long ago; he holds a commission from the Confederate Government as a Judge, and never had any right to a seat in the Convention according to the common-sense meaning of the law." If he does not make a more useful Judge than he did a member of the Convention, some people will think he ought to re- doing something for the comfort of our brave self-denysign his Judgeship. By the way, he is only Provisional Judge, and is yet to be appointed, if at all, under the permanent Constitution -Ral. Standard.

If he is not satisfied with holding one office at a time, he should resign his Judgeship anyhow. A Judge has no business with any other office while he is publication : The donations sent to Charleston for the relief Judge. If he is permitted to hold elective officesof the sufferers by fire, amounted to \$160,000 at the seek and receive the votes of the people for office or place-we can see no reason why our system should Washington, Dec. 26 .- The President (Lincoln) has not be changed and elect our Judges by the people. Moore a comfort; mrs Martha Hamilton, wife of a revo-We have always opposed electing Judges by the people, but if it is right for Judges to hold other positions by popular election, and thus come in competition with fice at last, after being driven from this State back to other candidates, why not make him stand his chance his Yakee home, and after being refused a seat even in for his Judgeship before the people. No Judge should the Lincoln Congress. He will never dure come to be allowed to seek, receive or accept the votes of the people for an office or place while holding the office of Judge. If there are not men enough in the country to and pair gloves; mrs J D Burkhead comfort and quilt; represent the State in legislative bodies without calling upon the Judges, then we are hard pushed. One office at a time is enough for any man to hold. We would as soon trust the gentlemen who hold the Judgeships, as representatives, as any other set of men, but we have protested and will continue to protest against their holding any other office while acting as Judges. Let us keep the Judiciary uncontaminated with any other office or place, and thus maintain the high charpapers usually do, says they have obtained only about acter for integrity and dignity which North Carolina Judges new have and have always enjoyed.

A SPUNKY MAN .- As mean an abolitionist as Senator | REFORM NEEDED .- We are gratified to see that the Hale is, he appears to have more sense of honor than Richmond papers are rebuking the delinquencies of most of the trash who control affairs at Washington, the Clerks in the various Departments at Richmond. He made a speech in the Federal Senate for the pur- We are satisfied there are too many Clerks employed pose of trying to prevent the Lincoln Government from in the Departments, and that strict economy would dishumbling itself to Great Britain. He said if England pense with about one-third of the number. The peohad demanded the surrender of Mason and Slidell, he ple of the South are fully determined to sustain and would meet it at once by a declaration of war; he support the Confederate Government, and they demand would not wait for her to make war. "If we are to be that prudent economy shall be practised by their pubhamiliated," said Mr Hale, "let it be after a war, and lic servants. We have been told by several gentlemen not before." "This country." he continued, "would who visited Richmond on business, that it was with come safely out of such a contest; but even if it should | difficulty they could get attention, although there appeared to be any quantity of Clerks sitting about doing nothing. When they work, it is only from 9 or 10 to 2 or 3 o'clock. Even the soldiers cannot get attention as we learn by the following from the Richmond

"We have alluded on more than one occasion to the unkindness and abuses imposed upon sick, discharged soldiers by the pertness, insolence and sovereign carethe first roar of the British lion, and, like a cur dog, lessness with which they are treated by government officials in the course of the routine through which they have to go before they are permitted or enabled to leave for their homes. One has only to go to the pay office of the government, in Bank street, to witness scenes of suffering there, and of official circumlocution and delay to which the sick soldiers are subjected, calculated not only to move their pity, but to excite, on the other hand, the strongest indignation. The office is daily crowded with poor, sick, wounded and disabled soldiers, waiting anxiously for their pay. Many of these wretched, diseased men will tell you they have been in the office at 9 o'clock every morning for more than a week, and apparently no nearer getting their pay than when they first came. They will beg you to buy their claims at fifty cents on the dollar, and will tell you with all sorts of entreaty of their anxiety to get home."

It is complained that there are too many persons who were in the employ of the Government at Washington now employed in the Richmond Departments. We have full confidence in the President and heads of Departments, but we think it right that their aftention should be directed to abuses which probably they are not aware of. While our people are straining every nerve to maintain the war (and they intend to maintain it until their independence is acknowledged) their servants in the offices should be made to work a reasonable time each day, 7 or 8 hours at least, and practice economy. The government has no money to spare to pay high salaries to arrogant, stiff-kneed loungers.

The following article, from the Raleigh Standard, is timely and sensible:

COTTON FABRICS .- Before the war, spun cotton was elling at from 90 cents to \$1 10 per bunch and ordinary cotton cloth at 8 to 10 cents per yard. Now the former is \$1 75 to \$1 90 per bunch, and the latter 20 to 25 cents. We are glad that the factories are still able to turn out these fabrics, and we know that all the materials they use, except cotton, are much higher than formerly; but then cotton can be obtained at 7 to 8 cents per pound, and labor is cheaper than heretofore. Under these circumstances it seems to us that thirty to forty per cent, on former prices would be a fair profit for the manufacturers: as it is, more than 100 know which of these classes-the manufacturer or the merchant-is realizing the greatest profit, but we do are paying enormous prices for them.

We again urge our readers to start the cards, spinning-wheels, and looms, and manufacture their own cloth. We know cards are scarce, but let them all be gathered up and used. The spinning-wheels and looms handcuffs which were captured from the Lincolnites at can be made at home. Cotton is cheap. Spin it, and then weave it into cloth.

> LINCOLN CONGRESS .- A resolution was introduced into the Lincoln Senate to expel Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, who is accused of being a secessionist. Mr. Bright defended himself in the Senate in an able speech. He said he was opposed to the war and to the Lincoln Administration, and if that was treason they might make the most of it. No doubt there are many men in the North who entertain similar sentiments, but they are afraid to speak out now. . Any one who dares to oppose the tyrants at Washington, is immediately arrested and plunged into prison. In this way Seward has enslaved the people of the North, and deprived them of privileges which are enjoyed by

even the negroes of the South. The abolition question is still under consideration, and they appear greatly bothered to know what to do with our negroes after they succeed in subjugating us. The fools are counting the chickens before they are

Two hundred and ninety southern prisoners have been released by the federals, they expecting a like number of prisoners held by us to be released. A number of the Hatteras prisoners have returned. among them Col's. Bradford and Martin, Lieut. Col's. Tyler and Johnston, and Major Andrews.

A DARING FEAT .- Commodore Lynch, in command of the Confederate steamer Sea Bird, captured a vessel from the enemy at Fortress Monroe last week. The vessel was being towed from Newport News to the Fort by a federal steamer. Com. Lyuch run up, poured a few shot into the federals, set their steamer on fire, made her abandon the vessel which she was towing and seek protection under the walls of the Fort. Com. Lynch then took the vessel in tow and started with it In the meantime, the Confederate batteries at Sewell's Point and Crancy Island opened on the enemy's gun boats and drove them back, and Com. Lynch and his prize passed safely down to Norfolk.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES .- In consequence of the large crop of sugar and molasses in Louisiana, a movement products. It is stated that at least one-third of the present crop will be on hand at next planting time. The planters complain of low prices, a complaint which consumers about here do not realize.

For the Western Democrat.

CODDLE CREEK, Cabarrus county, Dec 31, 1861. MR EDITOR: Though we have not a "Soldiers' Aid Society" in this vicinity, yet we have been and are still ing soldiers. A box of valuables has just been collected by Mr N. Johnston in the vicinity of Coddle Creek church, and forwarded to the companies of Captains McAuley and Young, 7th Regt N C troops. The following is a list of the articles and the names of the contributors, which we have been requested to send for

Mrs J E Pressly 1 woolen coverlid; Mrs J F A Mellon blanket, I pair socks; Mrs R A Johnston 1 quilt, 1 blanket, ! pillow, ! pr towels: Miss S Riley a blanket and comfort; Harriet, a servant, one pillow; Mrs Wm C lutionary soldier, a quilt; miss Louisa Hamilton comfort and pair gloves; miss Ada Smith comfort and pair socks; mrs Jas Smith a comfort; mr T Hamilton comfort; miss S Wallis comfort; mrs E Benson coverlid and pillows; mrs L D Benson quilt and pillow; miss Mag Woodside pair gloves; mrs E Neel comfort and pair gloves; mrs J Johnston blanket and pair gloves; mr M Cannon blanket; mr Jas Allison blanket and pr socks; mrs M J Allison blanket; mrs R W Johnston comfort mrs C Moore, mrs N Jenkins and mrs M M Johnston one comfort each; mrs Cyrus Johnston and mrs Cyrus Alexander one blanket each; miss Mag Johnston pillow and 3 pair gloves; mrs N Johnston comfort & blanket; mrs J G Witherspoon a sheet and old linen. J.E. P.

clothes caught .- Fayetteville Observer.

For the Western Democrat. COTTON CULTURE.

MR EDITOR: I raised two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five pounds of Cotton on one acre of improved land the present year. The land is red clay old held, that had been lying out for a number of years. The first year that I cultivated it (without manure) it only made about fifty pounds. It has been brought to its present state of fertility by deep plowing, a light total rout of the enemy, who lost two hundred killed, their guns, where they are fortifying. There were coat of stable manure in the drill and working it in cotton for the last four years. I stir the soil to the The Confederate loss was twelve killed and twenty the enemy was about the same. One of the Yandepth of twelve inches every Spring. This year I put five hundred bushels of stable manure in the bottom of the ridge-the ridges are three feet three inches widethe cotton was thinned to one stalk per foot, and of the profific variety. It was cultivated in the usual mode. I think it proper to state that the above named atre has sixty-four apple trees growing upon it, now five years old, and from 14 to 15 feet high.

THOMAS B. PRICE. P. S .- I would like to hear from my competitors in the Agricultural Society.

For the Western Democrat.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Mecklenburg county, Dec. 26th.

At a meeting of the Militia of Sharon Beat, Mecklenburg county, held on the 27th ult., On Notion, J W Morrow was called to the Chair, and H K Reid and W M Parks were requested to act as Secretaries.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of the folowing persons, viz: J W Barnett, W S Prather and H Reid to draft resolutions for the action of the meetng, when the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

We, a portion of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, believing that it is the duty of the people at all times to keep an eye on the action of our members in Congress and the legislative bodies of our beloved State; and, further, that it becomes the people in revolutionary times, like the present, not only to watch well their representatives but to act promptly whenever they perceive them to be unfaithful in the discharge of their duties. Such action on the part of the sovereign people would, in our opinion, have warded off in a great measure the present alarming condition of our beloved country. What do we see going on now in our State at the present time? Men whom the people have placed in power assuming an authority never delegated to them; for instance, they propose altering the Constitution without pursuing the course prescribed by that instrument, whose provisions they are sworn to obey. In view of such facts, we, the citizens of Sharon

Resolve, 1st. That in our opinion the people of North Carolina should not submit to any alteration in the Constitution of the State, unless that course be pursued which is prescribed in that instrument. (See Amendments to Constitution, art. 4th, sections 1st and 2d.) 2d. That it is the duty of Congress to construct or destroy railroads or canals whenever the interests of near the North Carolina line, was killed by a ne-

3d. That such appropriations should be made as will secure the manufacture of arms sufficient to arm every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 50 years; and the construction of a sufficient number of vessels calibre desired, and a sufficient number of gunsmiths in suitable place for such an establishment.

4th. That the conduct of our Chief Magistrate, Gov. Clark, meets our hearty approval despite the bickerings and cavilings of the Convention, and we have full confidence that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the position he occupies.

5th. That the Convention was called together for a specific purpose, viz: to pass an ordinance of secession' from the old government-that object having been accomplished and the duties incident thereto, it should have been abolished.

6th. That we do most earnestly desire the citizens of the Militia Beats throughout the State to express on these subjects an explicit and unequivocal opinion. 7th. That the above resolutions be published in the Charlotte papers, and that papers throughout the State be requested to copy.

> For the Western Democrat. WORDS FOR THE TIMES

At the close of the old year it is competent for each man to review his concerns, that he may know what is his standing before his fellows, as regards his social duties: may see wherein his business arrangements have been at fault; and hence, what changes are ne- to Miss Mary L. Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, Esq. cessary that he may shape his course safely for the

It strikes us that, as individuals, and as communities, it is certainly more urgently necessary now than before, that we look narrowly into every thing bearing upon our pecuniary interest. We are, no doubt, uninly excited by the state of war in which we are involved, so that we are apt to fix our attention upon some points of what appear to be public utility, thereby losing sight of other interests equaly important, hough not so prominent, forgetting that the public good is intimately connected with individual action.

Premising thus, we hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in us to make a few random remarks and

Would it not, then, be well that our citizens should deal calmly and justly with each other, in these times of trial to all, making every due allowance for the pressure of circumstances, but without special reference to any law partaking of the general spirit of excitement? Undoubtedly the best way to mitigate the evils that surround us is, to meet them calmly, firmly, and, more than all, unitedly. There will, undoubtedly, to some extent, be an inability to liquidate old debts this winter; but let every man who owes anything pay to the full extent of his power: he will thereby be acting the part of a true patriot, in doing all that he can to soften the miseries of his countrymen.

We should not harass each other by charging our misfortunes on our neighbors. We are all, alike, involved in the existing state of things-why should we attack one another, as though each were the author of his fellow's calamities, instead of recognizing that those difficulties are due, primarily, to our national troubles, though greatly aggravated by our thoughtlessly criminating one another! True, some men, in every walk of life, have manifested a sordid disposition-striving to enrich themselves by their country's calamities. Now we can sooner bring such men to a sense of their duty, as well as their interest, by a wise economy, than by raising a hue and cry against them-not that they do not deserve all, and more too, but because such outery, having the appearance of persecution, hurts others worse than those at whom it is aimed. The day is not far distant, if the people of this Confederacy are not blind to their own interests, that the extortioner engaged in manufacturing or mercantile pursuits, will find his custom dwindle rapidly to starvation figures. It is to be hoped that we will be compelled speedily to become is at his residence, nearly opposite Mr W F Phifer's a manufacturing people. The idea that a community can, dwelling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the to any considerable extent, be engaged in the manufacture of the necessaries of life, and at the same time practice extortion upon the consumers to a hurtful degree. especially if we keep clear of oppressive tariffs after peace is restored, is palpably absurd. Prices must and will rule high till either the present blockade is raised, or home manufactories become sufficiently numerous to influence them. It may require a considerable lapse of time to effect either; but surely men engaged in such a struggle as we are ought to have nerve enough to bear even greater hardships than are likely to oppress us for the good

Our only remedy, meantime, is for each man to become his own artificer-make everything possible himself; and ing, and have probably been killed; therefore I penned beyond that retrench his expenditures. By these means this one so that the owner can get it by coming forwe may begin to enjoy independence even before it is ward, prove property and pay expenses. EUDOXUS. achieved.

ONE HUNDRED HOUSES OF REBELS BURNT .-We have received an interesting letter from our special correspondent with the army of the West. A terrible and devastating guerilla warfare has commenced in that portion of Missouri adjoining Kansas. Col. Jennison, stationed near Fort Independence, having received no reply to the proclamation calling upon the secessionists to take the oath of allegiance, sent detachments of troops in every direction, and the houses of one hundred rebels were burnt. In one skirmish a rebel named Fitzpatrick was captured, tried and shot. The reasons given for this by Col. Jennison were, that DEATH BY FIRE.-Miss Sarah Eliza Goodman, Fitzpatrick had killed a Federal officer, whose aged 18, daughter of Mr Goodman of this town, arms were found upon him, and that he had shot was shockingly burnt on Christmas morning, and a Methodist preacher while standing guard over died the same night. She had dressed to go to him. The rebel died game, shouting for Jeff. Church, and was standing before the fire, when her Davis and the South as he fell pierced with the bullets of the soldiers .- Boston Traveller.

LATEST NEWS.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN THE WEST. MEMPHIS, January 3 .- A despatch has been received regiments, had a fight with Opothleyholo, the Indian chief, seventy-five miles North-west of Fort Gibson, on the 26th. which lasted four hours, and resulted in the attempt to advance they were driven back under wounded. McIntosh is still pursning Opothleyholo-the latter fleeing towards Kansas. The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and one hundred

RICHMOND, January 4 .- The Government has received official intelligence confirming McIntosh's recent battle, Judge Hemphill, member of Congress from Texas, died at the Exchange Hotel this morning.

FROM THE NORTH.

Norfolk, January 3 -Northern papers to the 2d inst.,

The New York Herald, of the 2d of January, says that there are rumors in that city that a serious enng authentic, however, has been received. The people of Arkansas, it is reported, have refused to allow Gen. Price to enter that Stae with the Mis-

souri troops, and will only permit those belonging to the Confederate service to come among them. Gen. McClellan has had a relapse. His disease in typhoid fever, and his recovery is doubtful. Lincoln's message has been received in England There is great surprise at the absence of all allusion to the Trent affair. The London Times characterizes the

message as a tissue of concealments. A practical suspension of the Banks at the North has taken place. There is a general squabble going on among them relative to an agreement of equalization. The Herald says the list of failures last year in the Northern States numbered six thousand. Their indebtedness reached the sum of one hundred and eighteen millions of dollars.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL. New Orleans, Jan. 4 .- A British steamer has arrived in a Confederate port, bringing a large quantity of munitions of war and other valuable articles. Мемриів, Jan. 1.-Gen. Pillow resigned at

Columbus yesterday, and has gone home. NASHVILLE, Jan. 2 .- Gen. Johnston has called on the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 30,000 men, to serve one or three years.

A DANGEROUS NEGRO .- On Thursday last, Mr. D. McBride, residing in South Carolina, our Confederacy demands such action for military pur- gro under the following circumstances: For some outrageous conduct, he thought it his duty to punish the negro, and sent him to the crib for corn. While in the crib, Mr. McBride advan- the barrel, 75 cents by retail. ced and closed the door, waiting outside, until a to protect our interests on the inland waters of our neighbor, who was assisting him, came up. Mr. coast; and that manufactories of arms be established at McBride then prepared to enter the crib, and every available point, and as there are two founderies stooping for that purpose, when about half in, in the town of Charlotte capable of casting guns of any was struck upon the head by the negro, with a this and the adjoining counties for the manufacture of piece of board or scantling. He died the same small arms, we would recommend said town as a night or next morning, never speaking after the receipt of the blow. The negro escaped. It is supposed he will try to reach the Yankees at Port Royal. Look out for him and all other suspicious persons, white or black .- Wadesboro Argus.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 2d inst, at the residence of Dr J. M. Miller, by Rev. J. C. Chalmers, Mr James Howie

to Miss Jane C. Lee.

In this county, on the 31st ult., by Rev. Walter S. Pharr, Mr Branch A. Worsham to Miss. Nancy E Johnston. Also, at the residence of Col. R. Coehran, Mr McLean to Miss Caldwell, Also, Mr J. C. Black to Miss Margaret R. B. Black. Also, on the 2d inst, Mr S. W. Davis to Miss Martha Cashion. In Statesville, on the 19th ult, by Rev. W. W. Pharr

Mr Will. Pitt Drake, Junior Editor of the "Iredell Express," to Miss Mollie J. Gill, daughter of William L

Gill, Esq. In Clinton, N. C., on the 25th ult, Mr James C. Dub-

bin, Jr. to Miss Anna Holmes, In Washington, N. C., on the 11th ult., Dr. W. G. Blacknall, one of the proprietors of Kittrell's Springs, Appended to the above notice is a statement that Dr. Blacknall and his bride were escorted six miles out of town by two companies of Spruill's Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Andrews. An unusual honor, but one well deserved by the Doctor, who is one of the day of January, 1862, to WILLIAMS & DATES, who cleverest men in the State, and one of the most accom- will continue the business at the old stand of the sub-

DIED.

At Floral College, Robeson county, on Tuesday morning last, after about a week's illness of pneumonia, the Rev. Frederick K. Nash, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place, and an influential and efficient Minister of that denomination. In Asheville, on the 26th ult., James W. Patton, Esq.

after a long and protracted illness. He was one of the oldest and best citizens of Asheville.

In Lexington, on the 16th ult, Nina Lavenia, daughter of Eli and Cather ne Penry, aged 17 months.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Dr. D. T. Caldwell, deceased, will please present them to us, or either of us, on or before Tuesday of January Court in R D. ALEXANDER, W. P. CALDWELL,

modating landlords.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Executors.

Having qualified as Administrator of C. E. Spratt, deceased. I hereby notify all persons indebted to the In javor of low taxes, and opposed to the subscription to estate of the deceased to come forward and settle the same immediately. Those having claims against the estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their R M. WHITE. Adm'r with Will annexed | Ward No. 1-S M Blair,

WOOD-WORK and BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Woodwork and Blacksmithing, such as making and repairing Wagons and Buggies, Horse-shoeing, &c His Shop back-street in the rear of Harkey's Hotel. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels confident he can give satisfaction both in workmanship

and charges. Give him a trial. J. H. PROPEST. January 7, 1862

Taken Up

On the 30th ult., a large black Sow, marked with the right ear cut short off, and the left ear slightly niched, with a white face. There was this one and others running together for some time. The others are miss-

HENRY BEATTY. Charlotte, Jan 7, 1862 1t-pd

Treas. Office. A., T. & O. R. R. Co., CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 3, 1862. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad, will be held in Charlotte on Thursday, the 30th inst. The Directors will meet

on Wednesday, 29th inst., in the office of the Treas. M. L. WRISTON, Treas. Jan 7 4t

N. C. GULLETT, COTTON FACTOR

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Union street, NEW ORLEANS. Strict attention given to purchasing.

Jan 7, 1862 lyr pd SODA.

Jan 7th.

Just received a good lot of Baking Soda, for sale at J. D. PALMER'S.

FIGHTING ON THE S. C. COAST.

COOSAWHATCHIE, Jan. 2 .- Yesterday the enemy landed six miles below Port Royal Ferry, from Little Rock, containing official intelligence from under cover of their guns of several steamers, the North-west that Col. McIntosh, in command of four marched under their cover and effected a lodgemarched under their cover and effected a lodgement on the main land at the Ferry. In the wounded and missing, and one hundred taken prisoners. 15 killed and wounded on our side. The loss of kee Sergeants was captured.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2 .- Fighting on the Coast began yesterday. 3,500 of the enemy landed on the mainland, near Port Royal Ferry, and were met with the bayonet by two Regiments, when the Yankees fled precipitately, throwing down their arms, and were driven to their bonts. The boat howitzers opened fire, killing 6 and wounding 12 Carolinians. The enemy's loss was about have been received at the office of the Norfolk Day the same. To-day the enemy landed in much larger force at the same place. Gen. Gregg's Brigade has fallen back a short distance, to an gagement is going on in Southern Kentucky. Noth- eligible position. The pickets were skirmishing all day. The enemy design an attack on the railroad and cannot avoid a battle.

DIVIDENDS .- The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The Bank of Clarendon, 5 per cent.

A fire in Washington city consumed a Government stable, together with 200 horses and a large quantity of army harness, &c.

All the Yankee prisoners who were confined at Charleston, including Cel. Corcoran, have been removed to Columbia, S. C.

Cholera is making great ravages in India. At Cauppore the natives are the principal victims, At Kanadahar eight thousand people died in eighteen days.

Charlotte Market, JAN. 6, 1862. About 75 bales of Cotton were sold last week at prices ranging from 64 to 74. We are authorized to say that 8 cents would be paid for strictly good mid-

Wheat-White \$1 45 to \$1 50, Red \$1 40-demand

continues good. Flour \$3 to \$3 62 per sack. Corn 60 to 62 cents per bushel; Meal 60. Pens 60 to 65; Oats 37 to 40; Rye in demand.

Pork 10 to 11 cents, in demand-Lard 16%. Whiskey, common, \$1 10 to \$1 15 per gallon. There is a fair supply of N. O. Sugar and Molasses in market. Sugar 10 to 134 cts. Molasses 65 cts. by

Corn 85 to 90. Pens 85 to 90. Oats 65 to 70.

Salt \$15 per sack. A pretty good supply was brought from Georgia. COLUMBIA, Jan. 4 .- Cotton 54 to 74 extremes-107 bales sold during the week. Flour \$4 to \$4 75 per sack.

The largest stock of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &c., in the State, must

be sold in 90 days, to make room for other business. All those wanting bargains had better call soon. Those in the trade will do well by calling on

W. H. SCHUTT, Dec. 31, 1861. tf Opposite Post Office.

Notice to Creditors.

The co-partnership existing between the undersigned expires by limitation on the 1st January, 1862, but has been extended indefinitely for the purpose of closing up our business. We hope, therefore, that all persons indebted to us, will come forward and pay their notes and accounts (the latter are all made out ready for settlement) as soon as possible, as we are in need of all money due us, to comply with the requirements of our Government, and to answer individual purposes. Grateful to our friends and patrons for past favors, we shall be happy to see and serve them for cush only

at cash prices, as our books are positively closed. Dec 31, 1861 3t BROWN, TATE & CO.

A CARD To our Friends. For the purpose of settling our outstanding business

to this date, our firm will change its style on the 1st

scribers. We earnestly request our costomers to come forward and settle their indebtedness, as business cannot be carried on without money. The ready zeal with which both partners have voluntecred to serve their country is & claim upon you

which should not be overlooked, nor should you by withholding their just due, cause a total sacrifice of their business. OATES & WILLIAMS. Dec 31, 1861

Char. & S. C. Railroad Co.

A Dividend of \$3 50 per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid at my office, on and after the 1st of January, 1862. All Bonds of the Company due at that time will be paid in cash or Confederate A. H. MARTIN. Bonds. Dec 31, 1861 3t

SALT.

250 SACKS just received and for sale at \$15 per sack by WILLIAMS & OATES. Dec 31, 1861.

Peoples Ticket, the Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad. FOR MAYOR, CAPT. W. A. OWENS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS, Ward No. 3-J H Carson, S A Cohen Ward No. 2-A. N. Gray, Ward No. 4-J M Springs,

Dec 10, 1861 te-pd RECRUITS WANTED. CAPT. J. M. MILLER wants 40 or 50 men for his

R F Davidson

Cavalry Company now in service in Virginia. J. P. ALEXANDER. EXECUTOR'S SALE.

H G Springs.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th of February next, at the residence of the deceased, we, the undersigned, will expose to public sale, with a liberal credit, all the property belonging to the estate of the late Dr W A Ardrey, to-wit: Nine good Mules, four Horses, thirty or forty head of Cattle, two yokes of Oxen, thirty head of Sheep, a fine lot of brood Sows and stock Hogs. Also, 6,000 lbs. of Pork, 2,000 bush. Corn, 150 bush. Wheat and Oats (seed and sheaf,) a large lot of Roughness, such as hay, fodder, &c.; 35 or

Also, an assortment of farming and blacksmith's Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. one Piano-force, three road Wagons (one entirely new,) one Carriage and Buggy. In a word, everything neces-

40 bags of Cotton, and a quantity of Cotton Seed.

sary in outfitting a farm. At the same time we will hire all the Negroes belonging to the estate, to the highest bidder, until the 25th December, 1862; and reut the Lands known as the Home and White tracts—the latter place being situated in York District, S. C., near the mouth of Big Sugar Creek. One of the Negroes to be hired is a first ate Blacksmith.

Dec 24, 1861 6t J. P. ARDREY, Ex'rs. rate Blacksmith.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to aunounce A. I. HOOD as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the next August election. Dec 10, 1861 te-pd.

Hoop Poles, Staves and Cord Wood, Wanted at the Charlotte Steam Mill. JOHN WILKES, Oct 15.