

Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Tuesday, February 11, 1862.

THE NEWS.

The news this week is of great importance. That from Europe is highly encouraging to the South, and has created considerable sensation at the North.

Latest News.

We are indebted to the Telegraphic operator at this place, Mr. Catlett, and to the operator at Columbia, Mr. Baker, for the following dispatches:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 10.

Intelligence received here by private dispatch this morning, landed on Roanoke Island yesterday. Our troops, after consuming all their ammunition, were forced to surrender, and the Federal flag now floats over the works.

THE WAR TAX.—Wm. Maxwell, Esq., the Collector of the War Tax in this county, has furnished us with the following statement, showing the amount of the tax in Mecklenburg, and the different sources from which it is derived:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Value, Tax. Includes Land, Town Lots, Merchandise, Bank Stock, etc.

Mr Maxwell, we learn, hopes to make some arrangement with the Banks, whereby the apprehended difficulty about paying the tax in specie or Confederate notes, may be avoided.

COUNTY METTING.—At the late term of Mecklenburg County Court, the following Justices were appointed to take the Tax Lists and act as Assessors:

Charlotte, W. F. Phillips, Providence, H. H. Peoples, Berryhill, T. B. Price, Paw Creek, Stephen Wilson, Long Creek, A. M. Barry, Mallard Creek, S. W. Caldwell, Crab Orchard, Wm. Morris, Morning Star, Wm. Maxwell, Sharon, Wm. Reid, Steel Creek, A. G. Nesh, Lewis, H. B. Blythe, Dewees, E. B. D. Dixon, Clear Creek, Lloyd Miller.

Jurors.—The following were drawn as Jurors for April Term, 1862:

Wm. Marshall Jr., H. A. Query, M. L. Wallace, J. M. Henderson, Jos. M. Alexander, B. F. Brown, J. A. Herron, W. G. Garrison, Jas. L. Sloan, Jas. B. Griffith, Robt. D. Collins, Jas. L. Collins, Williamson Wallace, W. L. Houston, W. L. Beard, Burwell Cochran, Worldly Phipps, E. H. Smith, Chas. S. Potts, D. L. Terrence, John Kirk, John Oehler, M. W. Caldwell, D. O. McEwen, T. W. Squires, P. M. Alexander, A. J. Gibson, J. M. Coffey, Thos. Trotter, Chas. Hinson, W. B. Withers, Mathias Harker, Clark W. Edgington, Zebulon Morris, Wm. A. Johnson, Wm. M. Howie.

VIOLATORS OF THE COMMITTEES OF SAFETY.—The following persons were appointed by the County Court, Vigilance Committees in the Districts named, for Mecklenburg county:

Sharon—D. M. Lee, J. W. Morrow, Wm. Reid, Dr. J. W. Ross, Lorenzo Hunter. Providence—W. M. Matthews, W. T. Stitt, Jas. B. Robinson, J. S. Reid, J. E. Sump. Morning Star—Robt. McEwen, John McLeod, Arthur Grier, Jas. Maxwell, Zebulon Morris. Crab Orchard—Williamson Wallace, Wm. Houston, Wm. McEwen, Franklin Stafford, E. C. Wallis. Dewees—E. B. D. Dixon, Dr. M. Wilson, Wm. Caldwell, G. F. Shepherd, Jas. P. Henderson, Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick. Long Creek—David Allen, J. F. Harry, Robt. Whitley, C. W. McCoy, John Patterson. Berryhill—S. B. Taylor, B. F. Brown, A. F. Skiller, T. B. Price, Saml Berryhill. Clear Creek—Robt. Simpson, A. C. Flow, Sugar Dulin, C. Dennis, J. M. W. Flow. Mallard Creek—R. L. DeArmond, R. D. Alexander, S. W. Caldwell, Dr. T. C. Reed, D. F. Bacon. Lewis—Wm. Patterson, H. A. Cathey, Wm. Potts, E. C. Davidson, Ezekiel Alexander. Paw Creek—R. A. Bozell, Stephen Wilson, Samuel Rankin, Samuel Lawing, J. S. Means. Steel Creek—W. H. Neal, W. M. Grier, J. M. Potts, J. S. Neely, J. Lee Grier. Charlotte—Dr. W. J. Hayes, Chas. Overman, R. F. Davidson, J. L. Brown, H. L. Alexander, W. J. Yates, R. E. Cochran, S. T. Weston, M. L. Weston, D. Koompa, Wm. A. Cook, T. W. Dewey, J. M. Springs, J. P. Smith, Wm. P. Pifer.

MILITARY.—Capt. W. A. Owens of this place (late Captain of the Hornets' Nest Riflemen in the first Regiment of Volunteers) has been elected Major of the 24th Regt. N. C. Vols. (Col. Leventhorpe) and has already entered on the discharge of his duties. He is a first-rate officer, and the 24th is a first-rate Regiment.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. John M. Tate, who is raising a company for the war. It is time to make arrangements to fill the places of those now in service, and whose time expires in the Spring and Summer. Now is the time for the South to put forth all her energies, while our enemies are doing their utmost to crush out the rebellion! Every man and all the resources which it is possible for the South to command, should be made ready to push against the invaders early in the Spring. Therefore, we hope all who are trying to raise companies will succeed, and that no draft may be necessary in North Carolina.

N. C. RAILROAD.—Paul C. Cameron, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the North Carolina Railroad. Thomas Webb, Esq., of Hillsboro, has been selected to occupy the vacancy.

RICE FLOUR.—Our friend, Col. J. Y. Bryce, presented us with a sack of Rice Flour from the Clawson Mills at Charleston. It is rather a new article in this market, we believe, and is fine for pastry purposes. Those who want to try it, can find a few sacks at Col. Bryce's office.

REASONS WHY WASHINGTON WAS NOT CAPTURED.—A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed in the South because the Confederate Army did not push on to Washington city immediately after the battle of Manassas, and President Davis has been blamed for the failure to do so.

The official reports of Gen. Beauregard and Johnston state why the advance was not made. Gen. Beauregard says his force was too much exhausted by fatigue, having fought 12 hours, under a July sun, without water and food; and, besides, a heavy rain fell the day after the battle which precluded the possibility of making a successful march on the city. Gen. Johnston, in his report, says: "The apparent firmness of the United States troops at Centerville who had not been engaged, which checked our pursuit, the strong forces occupying the works near Georgetown, Arlington, and Alexandria, the certainty, too, that Gen. Patterson, if needed, would reach Washington with his army of thirty thousand men sooner than we could, and the condition and inadequate means of the army in ammunition, provisions, and transportation, prevented any serious thoughts of advancing against the Capital. It is thought that the fresh troops within the works were in number quite sufficient for their defence; if not, Gen. Patterson's army would reinforce them soon enough."

PROSPECT OF RECOGNITION.—The British Parliament assembled on the 10th inst. It is confidently predicted by some that that body will recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. We shall not be surprised if it does recognize us or refuse to do so. So much has been said on both sides about English feeling, that it is hard to predict, in advance, what will be the result. The hesitating policy of the British Government is not calculated to promote kind feelings for that country in the South—we were long ago entitled to a mere recognition. But we think the South has more cause to expect recognition from France than England. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes, under date of January 19: "I am in the possession of information which establishes, beyond a doubt, that this government is bent upon the recognition of the South. It has within the last two weeks, repeatedly urged this course upon England, and may succeed in persuading the Palmerston Cabinet to meet its views. The Washington Government must arm once, coast defenses must be attended to, and, above all, a strong, efficient navy be at once equipped."

THE DISTILLERY QUESTION.—A memorial was recently presented to the Convention from the 24th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers. (Col. Leventhorpe) asking that some steps may be taken to suppress or materially abate the distillation of the grain of the country. The memorial was referred to a committee, and that committee, through their chairman, W. F. Leak, Esq., has reported an ordinance on the subject. It provides that every owner or agent of a Still, before working the same, shall apply for a license, which license shall be granted for a term not exceeding one year, the person getting the license to give bond, with two good securities, that he will faithfully comply with the provisions of the ordinance and pay the tax therein imposed; any one running a still without a license to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and a double tax. This is the substance of the first section. The 2d section imposes a tax of fifty cents upon each bushel of grain distilled. The number of bushels of grain so used to be listed, under oath, at the time of listing other property for taxation—those failing or neglecting to make returns, to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. The ordinance to remain in force until the termination of the present war, and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

The ordinance was made the special order for consideration yesterday. Numerous petitions, from soldiers and citizens, have been presented to the Convention praying for action to prevent corn fraud. A farmer from Lincoln county remarked to us the other day that the whiskey distilleries were doing the South more harm than the Lincolnites are doing. He apprehended there would be suffering next summer for the want of bread, because, if the war continued, the men would have to take the field, and the force left to make corn would be small and insufficient. The past season, said he, we made corn enough to last us two years, but the whiskey distilleries are using it up by the wholesale, and already a diminution of the supply is beginning to be felt. Some people are determined to make money out of the war if it causes a failure of the Southern Confederacy, sends the soldiers to the devil, and starves women and children.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—In the North Carolina Convention, recently, Mr. Holden, of Raleigh, offered the following amendments to the Constitution, which were referred to the committee on Constitutional amendments raised on that subject, and ordered to be printed: "Knowledge, learning and virtue being essential to the preservation of republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portions of the State being highly conducive to the promotion of this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly in all future periods of this government, to cherish literature and science. And the fund called the Common School Fund, and all the lands and proceeds thereof, stocks, dividends, and other property of every description whatever, heretofore by law appropriated for the use of Common Schools, and all such shall hereafter be appropriated, shall remain a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall never be diminished by legislative action and the interest thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of Common Schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State.

That the property of the State shall be held in perpetuity by the Trustees thereof, for purposes of education, and no part of it shall ever be diverted from said purposes, nor the right of the University to it impaired by the Legislature."

Gen. Price.—Gen. Sterling Price, the Missouri hero, was in Richmond last week, on official business. It is stated that he will be promoted, as he deserves to be. No man has damaged the enemy in this war more than Gen. Price has. Under his lead the brave Missourians have suffered all sorts of hardships and fought and gained some of the hardest battles of the war. The Richmond Dispatch says that Gen. Price represents that the southern cause is in fine condition in Missouri, and that thousands are daily flocking to his standard. The greatest difficulty is to get arms to put into the hands of those who are ready to fight against the Lincoln government. The Dispatch says: "We understand that the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged. Gen. Price will doubtless be commissioned a Major General, and the Missouri troops received into the Confederate service as twelve months' volunteers. A large number of these troops have already entered the service."

The price of Gas in Petersburg, Va., is \$3 per thousand feet. For two years past it was \$2 50 and \$2 75. Why is it so high in Charlotte—\$6 per thousand?

FULL TREASURIES.—The Richmond Examiner of the 31st ult. learns that the Confederate Government has declined to accept a portion of the State of Georgia's share of the war tax in advance, allowing interest on the same until the day it shall be due. The circumstance is flattering to the financial condition of both Georgia and the Confederacy, and affords a good sign that our government is not pressed for money.

Composition of the Lincoln Army.—The Baltimore South says a regiment of unnaturalized Germans recently passed through that city on their way to Washington. Many of them had not been in the United States two weeks.

N. C. CONVENTION.

We stated last week that the proposition of Mr. Badger to repeal a portion of the Stay Law and rectify some of its evil provisions, had been rejected. We are gratified to see that the delegates from this section— from Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus, Rowan, Iredell, Catawba, Lincoln, Cleveland and Gaston—voted in favor of Mr. Badger's ordinance, or against its indefinite postponement. We give the final proceedings on the matter:

"The question recurred on Mr. Satterthwaite's motion to postpone indefinitely. Mr. Graham addressed the Convention opposing the postponement and urging the repeal.

Mr. Brown replied, defending the action of the Legislature on the subject of the Stay Law. Mr. Mebane said he had opposed the stay law in the Legislature, but regarded the proposed repeal merely in the light of a substitution of one stay law for another. He should consequently vote for an indefinite postponement which would leave the present law to the decision of the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality.

Judge Ruffin and Mr. Rayner spoke in favor of repeal, and Judge Howard against it. The vote was then taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone, and resulted as follows:

Those who voted in favor of postponing were Messrs. Arrington, Atkinson, Bagley, Batchelor, Battle of Edgecombe, Bond, Bryson, Bunting, Christian, Cunningham, Darden, Dickson, Dillard, Durham, Ellison, Foy, Hargrave, Hicks, Holmes, Howard, Jones of Currituck, Kelly, Leak of Anson, Lyon, McElwain of Burke, McNeill of Cumberland, Neaves, McEwen, Mosely, Myers, Penland, Reid, Rhodes, Royster, Sanders, Satterthwaite, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Macon, Spruill of Tyrrell, Strong, Strong of Wayne, Sutherland, Thomas of Jackson, Thompson, Thomson, Turner, Warren, Williamson, Woodfin, and Wooten—53.

Those who voted against postponing were, Messrs. Allison, Badger, Barnes, Battle of Wake, Berry, Bogie, Brodhead, Brown, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon, Council, Dick, Douthett, Edwards, Eller, Ferrel, Foster of Ashe, Foster of Randolph, Gilmer, Gorrell, Graham, Green, Greenlee, Hearne, Headen, Holden, Houston, Johnston, Jones of Caldwell, Jones of Rowan, Kittrell, Leak of Richmond, Long, Manning, Michal, Miller, Mitchell, Osborne, Phifer, Royner, Ruffin, Schenck, Setzer, Shipp, Slaughter, Strong of Wake, Sutherland, Green, Mecklenburg, Walton, Washington and Wilson—52.

So the matter was postponed by one majority.

On Monday, Feb. 3, Mr. McDuffie offered a resolution calling for a list of the Southern officers now in the Federal service, and proposing that the Convention take the necessary steps by which their names may be laid on the table, and the Convention be informed.

Mr. Schenck moved to amend by adding "except by the consent of a majority of the delegates present." It was understood, he said, at the time of the adjournment last session, that the only business, or the chief business, for which another session was to be held, was to amend or change the Constitution. Mr. Graham had distinctly stated that he was in a position to do this; however, the Convention was engaged in trivial acts of legislation—measures for the removal of Court-Houses, and such like amongst them. This, he contended was not the business for which the people had sent them there, and disjunct and dissimilar matters springing up from the seashore to the mountains. All these trivial and insignificant matters should be laid aside, and the Convention should address itself to its legitimate business, and finish it and go home. His amendment was designed to require the consent of a majority of the Convention before any such business could be introduced, and thus save the time of the Convention in considering them.

Messrs. Graham, Lenke, Forebee and Osborne opposed the motion. They agreed mainly with Mr. Schenck, but they believed the object he is in a position to judge of the nature of the business brought before them. On motion of Mr. Graham, the resolution was laid on the table.

[Mr. Schenck is exactly right.] The balance of the day was consumed in discussing the Danville or Piedmont Railroad ordinance.

On Tuesday, the 4th, the Piedmont Railroad charter was discussed.—Messrs Osborne, Ruffin, Dick and Kittrell in favor, and Messrs Howard and Strong in opposition. The Convention refused to make the Company Shops the terminus, by a vote of 58 to 24.

On Wednesday, 5th inst., Mr. Mebane introduced an ordinance, providing for the election of Governor by the people, on the second Thursday in July, also members of the General Assembly, the Governor to hold office until the — day of January, 1865. The ordinance passed in support of the Washington and Tarboro Railroad passed its third reading by yeas 54, nays 28.

On Thursday, 6th inst., Mr. Strong of Wayne, presented a petition from citizens of Wilson county, against the distillation of grain into whiskey.

Mr. Means presented similar petitions from citizens of Smithfield, and the officers of the 26th Regiment N. C. Troops, read and referred to a select committee. Mr. Darden, presented an ordinance concerning distilleries—provides for holding an election in each County district within a specified time, to ascertain if the people will allow it; and also to abolish them where they have been established.

Judge Osborne offered a resolution, calling attention to the necessity of making the writs of Habeas Corpus in the Confederate Government. Mr. Graham illustrated the importance of the writs, and on his motion the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed its final reading.

Mr. McDuffie, a resolution directing the Adjutant General to ascertain and report to the Convention, the names of such native North Carolinians as are now in the Federal service, that their names may be rendered infamous.

Mr. Badger moved to lay on the table. Mr. McDuffie moved the resolution would not lie on the table, and advanced its passage warmly. Judge Osborne suggested a motion for the adjournment, so as to require the Adjutant General simply to furnish the name of the persons contemplated therein. Mr. Foster opposed the resolution.

Judge Ruffin saw no necessity for it. He knew of no North Carolinians in Federal army, and only two in the Navy, and his friends detained. He renewed the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Rayner stated that the subject would come before the Convention in a regular way, as a resolution previously introduced by himself, on the same subject, had been referred to a select committee on political status.

The order of the day, being the ordinance granting a charter to the Piedmont Railroad Company, was taken up and passed its second reading. Mr. Gilmer moved to suspend the rules; that the ordinance might be taken up on its third reading. Judge Howard demanded the yeas and nays—yeas 70, nays 29.

The ordinance being on its third reading, numerous amendments were made, and the discussion thereon was protracted an hour, but courteous and parliamentary.

Messrs. Thomson, Strong, Neaves, Howard and Speed, severally, spoke in opposition to the ordinance, and Messrs. Badger, Ruffin, Reid, Ferrell, Gilmer and others, in favor of its passage. Judge Howard, providing that a majority of the Directors should be citizens of North Carolina, was rejected.

The question recurring on the passage of the ordinance, the yeas and nays being demanded, it passed its third reading—yeas 67, nays 35, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Arrington, Atkinson, Badger, Barnes, Bogie, Bryson, Caldwell, Calhoun, Christian, Dick, Douthett, Durham, Eller, Ellison, Foster of A., Foster of R., Gilmer, Gorrell, Greenlee, Hamlin, Hearne, Headen, Hicks, Holden, Houston, Johnston, Jones of C., Jones of R., Jones of B., Joyce, Kittrell, Leak of L., Long, McElwain of B., McDowell of M., McDuffie, McNeill of H., McNeill of C., Michal, Miller, Mitchell, Myers, Osborne, Penland, Phifer, Reid, Ruffin, Schenck, Setzer, Shipp, Slaughter, S. Spruce, Starbuck, Strong of M., Thomas of J., Turner, Warren, Williamson, Wilson, and Woodfin—67.

Nays—Messrs. Bagley, Batchelor, Berry, Bond, Bunting, Cannon, Darden, Edwards, Foy, Fuller, Graham, Hargrave, Holmes, Howard, Jones of Currituck, Kelly, Lyon,

MAN, MERRIT, MOSELEY, RAYNER, RHODES, ROYSTER, SANDERS, SMITH OF H., SPEED, STRONG, STRONG OF W., SUTHERLAND, THOMPSON, THORNTON, WASHINGTON, AND WOOTEN—53.

The starting point on the N. C. Road is to be selected by the stockholders.

Showing the clothes root.—Edward Everett, the "great Edward Everett," it appears is still writing for the New York Ledger. In a late letter to that paper he takes decided ground in favor of abolitionism, and urges the Lincoln Government to adopt the doctrine of universal emancipation. Everett is now giving vent to his real sentiments—sentiments which he no doubt entertained when traveling through the South delivering lectures. He ought then to have been hoisted off, as no man who subscribed for a testimonial to be presented to the notorious Sumner, after Brooks cracked his head, should have been permitted to lecture to a southern audience.

Bishop Ames and Hamilton Fish, the commissioners appointed by the Northern government to visit the yankee prisoners in the South, will not be permitted by the Confederate authorities to discharge that duty. While visiting the prisoners they might act as spies. If the Lincolnites want to relieve their fellows in any way, let them adopt a regular system of exchange and come down from their pretended dignity at once, as they will have to do in the end.

It will be seen by the news that the Lincoln dynasty have already backed down a peg or two in regard to our prisoners—men. It is stated that they are now to be treated like other prisoners of war, and exchanged. The yankees soon found that their threats about hanging "rebels" and "pirates" could scare nobody, and that the South would retaliate with interest.

The Confederate steamer Sumter has reached Gibraltar, and burned another American ship. The Liverpool Post says the war must be immediately stopped, by mediation if possible, by force if necessary. The ministerial journals of England and France keep up a fierce tirade against the blockade. The attitude of France is very menacing. The French steam despatch boat Perle at Cherbourg has received orders to sail to North America on a special mission.

Prince Napoleon is seriously ill. The Liverpool Post says the war must be immediately stopped, by mediation if possible, by force if necessary. The ministerial journals of England and France keep up a fierce tirade against the blockade. The attitude of France is very menacing. The French steam despatch boat Perle at Cherbourg has received orders to sail to North America on a special mission.

THE NEW YORK HERALD OF THE 6th, says that a powerful conspiracy exists in Congress to oppose Lincoln and break up the Union. It says it is very evident that the European powers are resolved to break the blockade. Gen. Lawton writes to General Hunter, and requests that he will certainly be expelled. Besides, the Legislature of New York and Pennsylvania have instructed their Senators to vote against Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright ought to feel highly honored at being expelled from such a place as the Yankee Senate.

The small pox is said to be prevailing to an alarming extent in Washington, and if it spreads the whole Lincoln Congress from this world, no one about here will shed many tears.

It appears that Gen. McClellan, and the Lincolnites generally, are waiting, before advancing on the Southern lines, until the time of a number of our volunteers expires. They argue that the Southern forces will not re-enlist, and that then will be the time to push on to Richmond and other places. We hope the sequel will show how deceived they are. Let efforts go on to fill up the ranks of our army and supply the place of those who do not re-volunteer.

We are gratified to see that some of the Regiments have re-enlisted for the war. The 2d Tennessee Regiment, Col. Bate, re-enlisted last week.

THE GOVERNMENT QUESTION.—The State Journal fully agrees with an article in our last week's issue, in regard to the qualifications of Col. Wm. Johnston to discharge the duties of Governor, but thinks that Gov. Clark is entitled to hold the office until January, 1863.

The Raleigh Register says: "The nomination of Mr. Johnston is heartily endorsed by the Democrat, and we do not hesitate to say that if the Convention shall go into the election of a Governor for the period between August and January, there is no man in the State who we would prefer for the office to Wm. Johnston. He is a man of high character, great intelligence, and fine business capacity. He has, too, the further recommendation of not being a case-hardened political hack. If a Governor shall be elected by the Convention, the West has a right to expect that he shall be taken from that quarter of the State."

The Fayetteville Observer, in allusion to the matter, says: "Mr. Johnston has the reputation of being a man of integrity, ability and industry. We expect to be satisfied with the election of him or any other proper man."

The Greensboro Patriot says: "We publish a communication from the Charlotte Democrat, together with the remarks of the Editor of that paper, recommending Wm. Johnston, Esq., as a suitable person to discharge the duties of Governor from the first Thursday in August until the installation of whoever shall be elected by the people at the next regular election. We have no disposition to interfere in the selection, being willing to leave the selection entirely in the hands of the Convention, which body, we trust, will be able to unite on some gentleman qualified to discharge the important duties of Governor in the present crisis; but we have no hesitation in endorsing all that the Editor of the Democrat and his correspondent say of Wm. Johnston's eminent fitness for the place. We will cordially shake hands with the Editor of the Democrat in the determination, 'heretofore to support the best man, regardless of former party connections.' Such has been our convictions of him ever since the inauguration of the present wicked war that the North is waging upon us, and such will be our course, until the South is disenthralled from the invading armies of our common enemies."

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES IN CHINA.—The capture by the imperialists of the city of Nanking, after a stubborn resistance, was attended by horrible atrocities.

As far as we can gather from the scanty intelligence forwarded, it would appear that the city was impregnable to the attack of the besieging force, so they resolved to starve the rebel horde within the walls into submission. This had its usual effect, where the besieged are determined to resist, and the horrors of famine raged within the devoted city, until it merged into cannibalism of the most frightful description. After every cavity of ordinary food was consumed, and the most loathsome animals devoured, they resorted to eating human flesh, which was vended at eighty cents each per catty, or about four pence per pound. It is reported also that three regiments or separate bands of rebels gave themselves up to the imperialists as prisoners of war, under the impression that their lives would be spared, but they were slaughtered to a man, and their bodies thrown into the river.

These were seen in hundreds floating down the stream, by those on board the steamers Governor-General and Carthage and several sailing vessels on the upper ports of the Yang-tze-kiang.

RANK IN THE ARMY.—An exchange paper tells the following story, which we think is too good to be lost: A private and a captain were engaged playing cards—the latter being considerably under the influence of stimulants. A dispute arising, the captain denounced the private, and, at the same time, announced his personal responsibility, saying that he would waive his rank and fight him according to the code. The private replied that he would not waive rank with him. The indignant officer replied, "You waive rank—don't I know you are nothing but a private?" "Yes," replied the private, "and that is the very reason. Put a strap on a Yankee's shoulder, and give him high pay, and even he will fight, but it takes a gentleman to fight for 11 dollars a month." Not bad logic.

LATEST NEWS.

ENGAGEMENT AT ROANOKE ISLAND. NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—A messenger from Gen. Wise arrived here at 11 o'clock a. m. this day, with dispatches to Gen. Huger. The messenger left Roanoke Island at 9 p. m. yesterday, when a desperate battle was raging between our batteries and the Burnside fleet. Fifty-three ships attacked all our batteries at 11 a. m. yesterday, and tried to land, but had not succeeded when the messenger left. They had ceased firing at our upper batteries at 2 p. m. The messenger, while on his way, heard constant and rapid firing till dark, when it ceased. Reinforcements were sent to Wise from Nag's Head, at 1 p. m. yesterday. Later advices state that the fight continued on Saturday and that our batteries were uninjured.

EUROPEAN NEWS. NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—The flag of truce boat to-day brought late Northern papers, from which the following items are extracted: The steamship Nova Scotia, bringing five days later European intelligence, arrived at N. York on the 6th inst. Cotton is falling in Liverpool. Breadstuffs rising. The ministerial journals of England and France keep up a fierce tirade against the blockade. The attitude of France is very menacing. The French steam despatch boat Perle at Cherbourg has received orders to sail to North America on a special mission.

Prince Napoleon is seriously ill. The Liverpool Post says the war must be immediately stopped, by mediation if possible, by force if necessary. The ministerial journals of England and France keep up a fierce tirade against the blockade. The attitude of France is very menacing. The French steam despatch boat Perle at Cherbourg has received orders to sail to North America on a special mission.

THE NEW YORK HERALD OF THE 6th, says that a powerful conspiracy exists in Congress to oppose Lincoln and break up the Union. It says it is very evident that the European powers are resolved to break the blockade. Gen. Lawton writes to General Hunter, and requests that he will certainly be expelled. Besides, the Legislature of New York and Pennsylvania have instructed their Senators to vote against Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright ought to feel highly honored at being expelled from such a place as the Yankee Senate.

THE GOVERNMENT QUESTION.—The State Journal fully agrees with an article in our last week's issue, in regard to the qualifications of Col. Wm. Johnston to discharge the duties of Governor, but thinks that Gov. Clark is entitled to hold the office until January, 1863.

The Raleigh Register says: "The nomination of Mr. Johnston is heartily endorsed by the Democrat, and we do not hesitate to say that if the Convention shall go into the election of a Governor for the period between August and January, there is no man in the State who we would prefer for the office to Wm. Johnston. He is a man of high character, great intelligence, and fine business capacity. He has, too, the further recommendation of not being a case-hardened political hack. If a Governor shall be elected by the Convention, the West has a right to expect that he shall be taken from that quarter of the State."

The Fayetteville Observer, in allusion to the matter, says: "Mr. Johnston has the reputation of being a man of integrity, ability and industry. We expect to be satisfied with the election of him or any other proper man."

The Greensboro Patriot says: "We publish a communication from the Charlotte Democrat, together with the remarks of the Editor of that paper, recommending Wm. Johnston, Esq., as a suitable person to discharge the duties of Governor from the first Thursday in August until the installation of whoever shall be elected by the people at the next regular election. We have no disposition to interfere in the selection, being willing to leave the selection entirely in the hands of the Convention, which body, we trust, will be able to unite on some gentleman qualified to discharge the important duties of Governor in the present crisis; but we have no hesitation in endorsing all that the Editor of the Democrat and his correspondent say of Wm. Johnston's eminent fitness for the place. We will cordially shake hands with the Editor of the Democrat in the determination, 'heretofore to support the best man, regardless of former party connections.' Such has been our convictions of him ever since the inauguration of the present wicked war that the North is waging upon us, and such will be our course, until the South is disenthralled from the invading armies of our common enemies."

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES IN CHINA.—The capture by the imperialists of the city of Nanking, after a stubborn resistance, was attended by horrible atrocities.

As far as we can gather from the scanty intelligence forwarded, it would appear that the city was impregnable to the attack of the besieging force, so they resolved to starve the rebel horde within the walls into submission. This had its usual effect, where the besieged are determined to resist, and the horrors of famine raged within the devoted city, until it merged into cannibalism of the most frightful description. After every cavity of ordinary food was consumed, and the most loathsome animals devoured, they resorted to eating human flesh, which was vended at eighty cents each per catty, or about four pence per pound. It is reported also that three regiments or separate bands of rebels gave themselves up to the imperialists as prisoners of war, under the impression that their lives would be spared, but they were slaughtered to a man, and their bodies thrown into the river.

These were seen in hundreds floating down the stream, by those on board the steamers Governor-General and Carthage and several sailing vessels on the upper ports of the Yang-tze-kiang.

RANK IN THE ARMY.—An exchange paper tells the following story, which we think is too good to be lost: A private and a captain were engaged playing cards—the latter being considerably under the influence of stimulants. A dispute arising, the captain denounced the private, and, at the same time, announced his personal responsibility, saying that he would waive his rank and fight him according to the code. The private replied that he would not waive rank with him. The indignant officer replied, "You waive rank—don't I know you are nothing but a private?" "Yes," replied the private, "and that is the very reason. Put a strap on a Yankee's shoulder, and give him high pay, and even he will fight, but it takes a gentleman to fight for 11 dollars a month." Not bad logic.

MARRIED.

In Union county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. F. M. Kennedy, W. W. Grier, Esq., Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, to Miss M. M. Morrison, daughter of Mr. James Morrison. In Gaston county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Hall, Col. M. H. Hand to Miss M. Laura Gaston, 2d daughter of the late Major Harry N. Gaston. In Yadkin county, on the 15th ult., Mr. A. P. Miller to Miss M. Victoria Hampton. In Orange county, on the 22d ult., Mr. David McCauley of Chapel Hill, to Miss Mary K. Rogers. On the 30th ult., Mr. T. T. Whitesides of York District, to Miss Margaret Brown of Union District.

DIED.

In Gaston county, on the 18th ult., Mrs. Martha Capps, wife of T. B. Capps, aged 38 years and 11 months. In Cabarrus county, on the 18th ult., Mr. Levi Klutts, aged 40 years. At Jamestown, Guilford county, on the 1st inst., J. W. Field, Esq. In Newbern, on the 5th inst., Isaac W. Hughes, son of Dr. I. W. Hughes, aged 7 years and 11 months.

WANTED.

Able-bodied men to serve under the Confederate flag during our present struggle for independence. Services: Infantry, with approved arms; Bounty \$50 from the Confederate States, and at least \$15 and probably \$25 from the State. Field officers to be chosen by the company officers. Apply soon to JOHN M. TATE, Charlotte, Feb. 11, 1862.

Charlotte Market, Feb. 10, 1862.

There has been such rainy weather for the past week and the roads are in such bad condition, but little was done in the way of trade. Cotton remains at former quotations, 63 to 84 extremes, with ready sale. Flour \$3 50 to \$4 per sack—in good demand. Wheat \$1 40 to \$1 60—supply not equal to the demand. Corn 80 to 87—supply quite limited. Peas 75, Oats 50, Rye \$1 50 and wanted. Pork 11 to 12—some lots of heavy hogs sold at 13. Lard scarce, and would command about 20 cents. New Bacon 18 to 20 cts per lb. Whiskey \$1 15 to \$1 25 per gallon.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 6.—Bacon 23 to 25, Cotton 63 to 70, Corn 85, Flour \$7 25 to \$8 50 per barrel, Lard 21, Leaf Tobacco \$4 75 to \$10 per hundred, Wheat \$1 25 to \$1 35, Salt \$25 and \$30 per sack. Petersburg, Va., Feb. 6.—Cotton 63, Corn 85, Salt \$25 per sack, Leaf Tobacco \$4 50 and \$11 per hundred.

MUSIC.

MISS V. C. FRAZIER will give instruction on the piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence. Also, lessons in French. CHARLOTTE, Feb. 4, 1862.

Agricultural Society.