

W. J. WATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

#### CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862. TENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 504

## GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. THE DEMOCRAT, OPublished every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

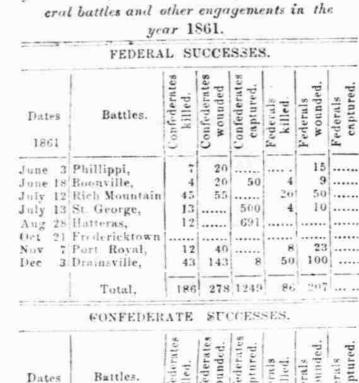
IN ADVANCE.

nor Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance and Advertisements not marked on the manuscript

or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and harged accordingly.

#### A STATEMENT

of the killed, wounded and captured in the sev-



HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary \$3,000 per annum. Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, \$300. Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary \$800. Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary \$2.000. W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer.

Salary \$1.200. C. H. Brogden, Comptroller. Salary \$1,000, Oliver H Perry, Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Wooten of Lenoir, President, John W Cunningham of Person, David Murphy of Cumberland, Wm A Ferguson of Bertie, J F Graves of Surry. J J Long of Northampton, W L Hillard of Buncombe. Governor's Aids-Hon Danl M Barringer, Spier

Whitaker. LITERARY BOARD-Henry T Clark, President ex officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gordon of Wilkes, Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD-Henry T Clark President ex officio; James Fulton of New Hanover, N M Long of Halifax, The General Assembly commences its session on

the third Monday of November every alternate year. The next election fer memoers, and for Governor. will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1862.

#### CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President. Alex H Stephens of Georgia. Vice President. R M T Hunter of Virginia, Secretary of State. C G Memminger of South Carolina. Sec'y of Treas. J P Benjamin of Louisiana, Secretary of War. S R Mallory of Florida, Secretary of Navy. Thos Bragg of North Carolina, Attorney General. J H Reagan of Texas, Postmaster General.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST FERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. SENATE. ALABAMA. NORTH CAROLINA George Davis. Wm L Yancy, Wm T Dortch. Clement C Clay. SOUTH CAROLINA. ARKANSAS. Robert W Johnson, Robert W Barnweil, Charles B Mitchell. James L Orr.

### Western Democrat. Che CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHAT THEY INTEND TO DO ?- The members of the Lincoln Congress are discussing the question of how the Southerners are to be disposed of after they are subjugated. Some advocate hanging, whilst others propose to only confiscate our property and appoint rulers for us of the "loyal" stripe. Senator Trumbull of Illinois, appears to as the war lasts, but at the end of the war (after we are conquered) the southerners in the hands of the Lincolnites must be tried for treason, and all southern property confiscated and divided among the Northern "brethren" after paying the expenses of the war. Mr Trumbull is quite liberal

Others propose to colonize us like the free negroes in Liberia. But a man named Willey, a Lincoln Senate, thinks it would be too expensive to transport the "rebels," and therefore proposes to hang every one of them.

These things show what southern people might So every man had better make up his mind now to spend the last dollar and shed the last drop of his blood in defending his rights, rather than be brought to poverty and degradation by Abe Lincoln and his vile people. To arms! to arms! ye southern men, and strike for your liberty, honor and property. Now is the time to rally and resist your barbarous enemies. Allow no traitor to lurk and must be treated as an enemy.

### THE DESTRUCTION BILL. The following is the bill passed by the Confed-

cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of them : indemnity thereof.

of the Canfederate Army are hereby authorized souri shore, below Columbus. and directed to destroy Cotton, Tobacco, military ands of the enemy

30th of August, 1861, and such owners and per- somewhat later. sons shall be entitled to indemnity out of proceeds Congress may hereafter provide.

We are authorized by the Public Treasurer to long as we hold that bank and the Tennessee bank tate, that he has appointed Mr Samuel H. Young, of this City, to sign for him the N. C. Treasury Notes of the denomination of Fives, Tens, and Twenty dollars, authorized by the late Convention. And we are authorized by the Comptroller to state, that he has appointed Mr W. T. Womble of this these appointments have been made by and with Madrid lies an impassable swamp which extends "The Yankees came up to Winton on Thursday,

## BRAUREGARD'S POSITION.

The retreat of Gen. Beauregard from Columbus erate Congress providing for the destruction of to the point on the Mississippi river known as the noble impulses that usually abound in the A bill to regulate the destruction of property un- concerned. It communicated with Tennessee by and poured the liquid poison upon the ground ; der military necessity, and to provide for the a railroad liable to be interrupted by the enemy, fitting libation to the devil and his impa from the

of America do enact that the military authorities boats, or perhaps even attack them from the Mis- in performing this act of mercy, but manifested a

be the most moderate man in the yankee Senate, and naval stores, or other property of any kind den turn and runs nearly due north, about fifteen and internal foes-the latter being the more and he proposes to treat us as belligerents so long whatever, which may aid the enemy in the prose- miles, to New Madrid, where it again turns and dangerous of the two. Of course they would not cution of the war, when necessary to prevent the runs nearly due south to Obionville, whence it be able, if they have the desire, to destroy all the same or any part thereof from falling into the continues its general southward course. It thus poison that a thousand filthy "worms" are pour-

See 2. Be it further enacted, That the owners and Kentucky, so narrow that while the distance Southern men! of property destroyed under the operation of this by land from the river bank at Island No. 10 to | Since the breaking out of the war the ladies of Act, as well as those persons who shall voluntarily the nearest point on the river about Obionville is this town, and in other portions of the Confederacy, destroy their property to prevent the same from less than three miles, the distance by water is have toiled day and night to prepare comfortable falling into the hands of the enemy, are hereby thirty. To pass this distance the enemy would clothing for our soldiers in the field, who, other-authorized to perpetuate the testimony of such have to silence the fortifications both of Island wise, would have suffered excruciating hardships destruction in the manner prescribed by an Act No. 10 and New Madrid. This peninsula has and rendered wholly unfit to encounter the foe traitor who pretend s to represent Virginia in the of the Provisional Congress, entitled "an act to been regarded by very intelligent officers as the except to submit to certain defeat-and the ladies perpetuate testimony in cases of slaves abducted or real key of the lower Mississippi, and the fortifi-, cannot in this critical moment of the contest, suffer harbored by the enemy, and of other property cations on and near it were commenced in Sep- an injury to be done their brave defenders in the seized, wasted or destroyed by them," approved tember last; those at New Madrid were begun field by patriots who remain at home to speculate,

expect if they permit themselves to be subjugated. of property sequestrated and confiscable under the be almost impossible for the Lincoln troops to legal, necessity, in their estimation, demanded it laws of the Confederate States, in such manner as take and hold that place, or the western bank of -and in time of war the civil laws, in many the Mississippi below it, unless their gunboats instances, have to yield, especially to the supreme should succeed in passing Island No. 10. As authority of woman .- Statesville Express.

of the river, the Mississippi furnishes a rapid and secure line both of supply and retreat for the army Winton, N. C. (says the Standard,) who was shell-on the perinsula at the island, and our gunboats ed out, gives us a few facts of that affair which secure us the control of both those banks. The country about New Madrid is known as the that quarter, it appears, did not behave as gallantearthquake region, from the terrible earthquake | ly as first stated, but they nevertheless "live to in your midst-he that is not for us is against us, City, to countersign the said notes for him. Both felt there in 1811. About six miles west of New fight another day." Our correspondent says:

the advice and consent of the Governor.-Raleigh southward to the junction of the St. Francis with with six gunboats and ten transports, and ster the Mississippi below Memphis, leaving a narrow strip of low land between it and the Mississippi. At a short distance east of the peninsula above mentioned lies Realfoot lake and river, a former channel of the Mississippi, and separated from it by swampy ground, thus presenting a strong barrier to a land attack on our forces at Island No. 10. With an army in the field in West Tennessee kept active and moving, to check a land attack, the passage of the Lincoln gunboats below the peniusula will be a difficult undertaking; if they succeed, the formidable works at Fort Pillow present the next obstacle to their progress down the Mississippi. Naturally the earthquake region of Missouri and Tennessee about New Madrid presents many obstacles to an invading force; under the guidance of Beauregard those obstacles will be improved by science and genius, to the ut-

# LIQUOR DESTROYED BY LADIES.

Some twenty ladies of this Town, prompted by Island No. 10, shows the penetrating glance of female heart, proceeded in a body to the depot, the accomplished engineer. Columbus was a last Thursday afternoon, and with hatchets and second Fort Donelson, as far as its position was hammers destroyed five or six barrels of whiskey and a retreat by the Mississippi on steamboats was hands of patriotic women, whose mission, pending Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States , hazardous, as the enemy could closely pursue our | the war is, to "go about doing good." The ladies desire to co-operate, at home, with our brave army At Island No. 10 the Mississippi makes a sud- in the field to save the country from both external forms a peninsula, on the line between Tennessee | ing forth night and day for the destruction of

> if they can prevent it. If the method resorted As we have gunboats at New Madrid, it would to in the present instance was not altogether

THE AFFAIR AT WINTON .- A subscriber at may be interesting to our readers. Our troops in

throwing a good many shells, landed about 1,500 men and proceeded to rob and plunder the place. They carried off whatever they could convenient-19. They stole ladies' and childrens' clothing, bed clothes, and threw beds in the streets and burnt them. They broke up furniture, and then proceeded to burn up such of the buildings as were in the lower part of the town. The principal sufferers by the fire, were Col. P. Jordan, Mrs Juo. A. Anderson, Mr James Northcott, Mrs. Halsey and Dr. D. H. Shields. Most of the others were rifled of their contents."

		1	చ	ő	õ	12 	4	μ.	Charles B Mitchell. FLORIDA.	James L Orr. TENNESSEE.	
		San Autonio,						150	A E Maxwell,	Langdon C Haynes,	
10 11 10		Fort Brown, Fort Sumter,		******	*****			100	J M Baker.	Gustavus A Henry.	
Apl Apl		Fort Bliss,							GEORGIA. Benjamin H Hill,	TEXAS. Louis T Wigfall,	
Apl		Indianola,				*****		600	Robert Toombs.	W S Oldham.	
		Sewell's Point, Fairfex C. H.,		2	5	6 5		1	LOUISIANA.	KENTUCKY.	
		Aquia Creek,			******				Edward Sparrow,	H C Burnett,	
		Pig's Point,						*****	T J Semmes. MISSISSIPPI.	William E Simms. MISSOURI.	
		Great Bethel, Vienna,	1			150		******	Albert G Brown,	John B Clark,	
		Kansas City,	15			50		150	James Phelan	R S Y Peyton.	
		New Creek,							VIRGINIA.	71 ( ) ) 0.0	
		Ronney, Mathias Point,	2			15 6	10		R M T Hunter, Wm B Preston.	Total number, 26.	
		Hayne-ville,	2	12						Len	
1.17		Carthage,	70			1000	200			USE.	
		Scary Creek, Bull Run,	3			200		20	1 HOMAS 5, DO	cock, Speaker.	
July	21	Manassas,	a second second	1489		1000			the second	BAMA.	
		Mesilia, Fort Stanton,				10	25	750		6 W Chilton,	
- 1 C		Springfield,			30		1200		2 Wm R Smith, 3 John P Ralls,	7 David Clopton, 8 James L Pugh,	
		Mathias Point,							4 J L M Curry,	9 E S Dargan.	
		Hawks' Nest, Builey's X Rds				1 2 2			5 Francis S Lyon,		
$A \circ g$	27	Cross Lanes,	3			50		100		INSAS.	
Sept		Big Creek, Gauley,	******		 	2 150				3 Augustus H Garland, 4 Thus B Handy	
		Lewinsville,				5	9	6	2 Grandison D Royster,		
Sept	11	Toney's Creek				2.0	30	50	1 James B Hawkins,	2 Hilton.	
1.000		Barboursville, Lexington,	$\frac{2}{25}$	····		50 39	120	3590	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	RGIA.	
		Alamesa,	2						1 Julian Hartridge,	6 William W Clark,	
Oct		Steam'r Fanny						45	2 C J Munnerlyn.	7 Robt P Trippe,	
Oct		Greenbrier, Chicamacom'o	6	31	12	100	150	32	3 Hines Holt,	8 L J Gartrell.	
Oct		Santa Rosa,	29	42	19	20	30	17		9 Hardy Strickland,	
Oct		Miss, Passes,	···· ]					1.0		0 A B Wright.	
Oct Oct		Bolivar, Leesburg,	27		*****	15	40 800	12 726		UCKY.	
Nov	6	Belmout,	95	373	117	400	600	200		7 H W Bruce, 8 S S Scott,	
Nov		Piketon, Guyandotte,	5			210	100		3 H E Read	9 E M Bruce,	
		Upton Hill,				- 6		3.0		0 J W Moore.	
		Fails Church,	1			P		10		1 R J Breckinridge, Jr.,	
		Pensacola, Near Vienna,	1	6		10	20	26		2 John M Elliott.	
Dre	2	Anandale,	2		2	4		15	1 Charles J Villiere,	4 Lucien J Dupre,	
		Alleghany,	25	1.		100			2 Charles M Conrad.	5 John F Lewis,	
		Woodsonville, Opothleyholo,	12	Sec. 10		30 75	45 125		3 Duncan F Kenner,	6 John Perkins, Jr.	
		Sacramento,	2			1 2 1				SSIPPI.	
		Total	0.0.4		010	10.05	7611	0777	1 John J McRae,	5 H C Chambers,	
	. 1	Total,	384	3330	218	4929	(014	0111	2 S W Clapp, 3 Reuben Davis,	6 O R Singleton, 7 E Barksdale.	
									4 Israel Welch.	/ L Darksuale.	
Confed, losses. Fed. losses.									OURI.		
Kille	i		. 1,1	20			4 911		1 John Hyer.	5 W W Cook,	
Wour	ade	d	. 3,6				7,821		2 Casper W Bell,	6 Thos W Freeman,	
								3 George W Vest, 4 A H Conrew,	7 Thos A Harris.		
Total,										AROLINA.	
200.00							210.023	-	1 W N H Smith,	6 Thomas S Ashe,	
		SAMUEL	. P	. S	11	TH			2 Robert R Bridgers,	7 James R McLean,	
A								w.	3 Owen R Kenan, 4 T D McDowell,	8 William Lander, 9 B S Gaither,	
Attorney and Connselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,								5 Archibald Arrington,			
Will	atte						cting	and	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
remitt	Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and emitting all claims intrusted to his care.							1 W W Boyce,	4 John McQueen,		
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Con- revances, &c.							eds,	2 W Porcher Miles,	5 James Farrar,		
During hours of business, may be found in the							nd in	3 M L Bonham,	6 L M Ager.		
Court	Ho	use, Office No.								ESSEE.	
Jan	ica j	y 10, 1862							1 J T Heiskell, 2 W G Swann,	7 G W Jones, 8 Thomas Mences,	
I I FOY								3 W H Tebbs,	9 J D C Adkins,		
	J. A. FOX,							4 E L Gardenshire,	0 Bullock.		
									1 David M Currin.		
	CHARLOTTE, N. C. 6 M P Gentry. TEXAS.										
		ENERAL CO							1 John A Wilcox,	4 Wm B Wright,	
January 1, 1969							2 Peter W Gray,	5 Malcolm Graham,			
3 Claiborne C Herbert, 6 B F Sexton.											
1	?	W I	RE	N	11	11	'H		VIRG	9 William Smith.	
	U.		11.1	1	VV	11	11		1 M R H Garnett.	9 William Smith	

Watch the Railroad bridges. Watch the foundries and workshops in the South. Watch your barns. Watch your store houses. Watch for incendiaries. Arrest all suspicious persons and submit them to a thorough examination. If this had been done six months ago, much valuable property would have been sa ved. Act prudently never tire of such sport. We must change it, or and discreetly, but firmly and vigorously. An attempt was recently made to burn the railroad bridge across Neuse river at Newbern in order to hinder communication with Fort Macon.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS .- To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer-Gentlemen: Permit me to express my surprise and regret at the action of the Senate of the Confederate States in passing the bill for the pay of members of Con- if they choose, pillage our coasts and burn our gress, and the officers of that body.

The Senate has fixed the pay of members of Congress at the enormous sum of three thousand Maryland throws off her chains, Washington is dollars per annum, and twenty cents per mile for emptied or captured, and New York and even mileage. The Speaker of the House \$6,000, and the officers of the Senate proportionate salaries. One of the last acts of the old United States Congress was the passage of just such a bill as this-so enormous that it shocked the sense of the country. Eight dollars per day is a large compensation for any member of Congress; and the people will not, and ought not to submit to such an enormous waste of the public money as in earnest. Rich and poor, old and young, all of this bill proposes. I hope you will publish the all classes who intend to defend their homes and ayes and nocs on the passage of said bill.

VIRGINIUS. We agree with the writer of the above exactly. This is no time for high salaries, and it seems strange that members of our Congress should vote themselves such pay when the Confederacy is in its infancy, and needs all the money she can command for war purposes. We had hoped that the Confederate Congress would have set an example in economy.

regiment, has been appointed Military Governor duct, but our defence now rests with ourselves. of Norfolk, and Capt. Parham, of Sussex county, | Let us put all who are for us to work in proper Virginia, holds the position of Provost Marshal of places, and let us put out of the way of doing us that city.

President Davis has called on Virginia for 40,000 additional troops. Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation calling upon Virginians to ville Register has the following : rally and volunteer at once without waiting for the operations of the draft law. The new levies Yankees, on their arrival in Nashville, that peaceand Williamsburg.

THE DRAFT .- In reply to the letter or inquiry of an esteemed friend at Prospect Hill, Caswell, we state that the present draft for one third of the militia is not for two years or for the war, but only to repel invasion. The Convention expressly refused to authorize a draft for the war. It is believed that the bounty offered by the two governments will be the means, in addition to the patriotic feelings of our people, of raising a sufficient number of men from this State for the war. It is also believed that the militia who are now being called out will not remain long in service.-Raleigh Standard.

Standard WAR OF THT RIGHT SORT -We must change the whole character of this war. As carried on now, it is a pleasant pastime for the Yankees. Secure at home from the appreheusion of danger, they can come down upon us, stealing, robbing, murdering, burning, and laying waste. They will be ready to submit to the fate that impends. We must carry the horrors of war to their doors. At once, and by concentration of all our means, we should throw a hundred thousand men upon Pennsylvania. Let proclamation be made for that number to assemble at Winchester, to be led by Stonewall Jackson or Magruder upon Philadelphia, and old and young will flock to the standard, and in thirty days the march to victory and revenge would begin. Let the enemy in the mean time, most extent. towns. Their strength lies in their cities. Philadelphia subdued and levelled with the ground,

Boston are not beyond the reach of an enterprising General. If such a crusade were preached, there is no telling the number of volunteers who would rush to the field to share in the glory and the spoil.

-Richmond Whig. nor Now is the time for action for all who are

families and country against a brutal and insolent foe, should now bestir themselves. We speak to the men, for it is with pleasure and pride we state the women have been and are more generally and actively awake to the calls of the crisis, than the men. Those who have much involved in property may lose all by economy in contributions to the public defence. One-fourth of the property that has been stolen from some places that have been occupied by the enemy, would have provided a perfect defence, if applied in time It is very well at the proper time to call on Presidents, or Lieut-Col. Cantwell, of the 2d North Carolina Secretaries, or Generals, or to censure their conharm all who are among us and not for us .--Charleston Courier

THE YANKEES IN NASLYILLE .- The Knox-

Notwithstanding the assurances given by the ing Hon. Neil S. Brown, Senator Barrow, and other prominent citizens. The despotic edict has been promulgated that no one must speak disparagingly of Lincoln or his policy or favorably of Jeff Davis. All who so do are to be regarded as traitors. " Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind." Those credulous Tennesseans who believe they will be exempted from the robbery and vandalism that has characterized the march of the subjugating army everywhere else, and have yielded to the allurements of their specious and hypocritical proclamation of peace and friendship, will realize a bitter disappointment.

THE HESSIANS .- Some of the foreign soldiers PLANT CORN!-Every farmer owes it to his at Roanoke Island, who could hardly speak Engneighbors and to his country to plant all the corn lish, informed some Confederate prisoners that they he can, and to make as little cotton and tobaceo were fighting for the principles of their foreas possible. The soldiers must have meat and fathers. This is the literal truth. The principles bread, and their families at home must be provided of their forefathers, who were bought up by for. Plant corn! it is the staff of life. A good George the Third like cattle in the market, were corn crop this year will do more for the South ninepence a day and their bread and meat. This than any thing else. The time for cotton and is about the same sum that Lincoln pays for their tobacco will come after a while; but this is the descendants, and constitutes the only principles that either ancestore or posterity are capable of THE DANGER TO THE SOUTH.

The great grain producing portion of the Southern Confederacy (says the Richmond Dispatch) has hitherto been Kentucky and Tennessee? The army supplies of the last year were principally drawn from those sources. The enemy have now overrun most of Kentucky and have control of a

large portion of Tennessee. They are making great efforts to compel us to withdraw our forces from the productive valley of Duck River. If successful in this, it is difficult to show how our army is

to be subsisted another year, unless the southern planters abannon for this year the cultivation of cotton and devote their fruitful soil to the production of provisions for the people and army.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in a long and able leter lately published, has called attention to these facts, and earnestly endeavors to dissuade the planters of the South from seeding cotton during this year. He shows that if the cotton and tobacco States raise only grain, we shall be able to furnish the Confederate army with the necessary supply of provisions, and defy the combined Federal forces for years to come. But if the lands and labor of the South are to be taxed with the production of four millions of cotton bags, which we can neither eat nor exchange during the blockade for provisions to sustain life, it is the honest conviction of Gov. Brown that we are in great danger of being conquered, not for want of arms or of men to use them, but for want of provisions. Even if the

grain crop were of little importance, instead of beng, as it is, a matter of vital necessity, two cotton crops on hand, when the blockade is removed, will

bring down prices to a figure that would render the profits of both little, if any, more than the are ordered to hasten by express to rendezvous. able citizens should not be molested, nor private single crop of 1861, which, from the scarcity of Every man is appealed to to take his own or property or personal rights be interfered with, it the supply, would bring all the manufacturers of borrow his neighbor's fire-arm and hasten to is reported by persons just from that vicinity, that the world into competition as bidders for it. Be-Winchester, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Norfolk they have already violated these pledges by arrest- sides, if the war continues, provisions of all kinds will be so high that the grain crop will, in all probability, command more clear money to the planter than the usual cotton crop.

Plant corn, plant corn, plant corn, and save us.

SHARP-SHOOTING ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER. -We learn that some of our citizens are preparing for effective service on the Tennessee river. They will not go in squads of more than five or six. Each man is a practiced shot, with a rifle at long range, and each will go prepared with not less than one hundred rounds. They will take son, where the greatest havoc of the field is said with them nothing but ground coffee, relying upon to have been effected by this kind of weapon. We

pose, in these small squads to guard the Tennessee in the Southern States. If it be objected to them river. They will take their opportunities from that they are not so effective as other weapons at behind trees, logs, and in the narrow bends of the long distances, we reply that the soldiers of the river, to pick off the Lincoln pilots. They can South are not going to fight at long distances plant a Minie ball in a sheet of foolscap paper, at hereafter. However much we may desire to keep a distance of six hundred yards; and we venture the Yankees at a distance in time of peace, we the assertion that such a corps of sharp-shooters must bring them to close quarters in time of war, will be as great a terror to the enemy's hoats as our gunboats were at Fort Donelson. Let each if we ever expect to equalize their advantage of numbers. county bordering on the Tennessee river, in West Tennessee, send a squad of such men on this THE TRUE GRIT .- In the retreat from Fort duty, and the pilots will soon refuse to ascend a Henry, Parson McKaime, of Company A, 15th stream where death awaits them behind any big regiment Arkansas volunteers, aged over sixty tree. A man may face a known or seen danger, years, after being wounded in the neck, was order-

ful. - Memphis Avalanche.

After such a statement, what confidence can any one have in the pretences of Burnside and Goldsboro', as to their designs not to disturb private property?

SPIES .- There are unmistakable indications, says the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, that the South swarms with Lincoln spies. The information by which the Federal troops guided their movements in Tennessee could only have been obtained from spies or traitors. The details given by the New York Herald of the stock of cotton in Augusta, and other particulars relating to our city, must have been derived from similar sources.

The cotton States must soon become a vast military camp, and throughout their whole extent military law should partially, if not wholly prevail. Every man should consider himself a detective, whose duty it should be to detain for examination all transient, suspicious persons. Especially should this be done along the lines of railroads. By their means almost unrestricted communication has been maintained since the commencement of the war. It is time some system should be adopted to prevent the conveyance of information to the enemy. The passport system is more objectionable in imagination than in fact, it is of little ncovenience to true men and is very effectual against traitors. We think the necessities of our situation require its adoption.

RE-APPOINTED .- Col. Singletary has received Colonel's commission, and has left for Raleigh under orders to report to the Governor for duty. His Excellency has selected a brave and true man -one who will work faithfully and efficiently at whatever he may be employed .- Newbern Prog.

A BLESSING .- The North Alabamian, published at Tuscumbia, thinks that the visit of the gunboats has been a blessing to that section. It has shown the people how helpless they were to defend themselves against even a small force, while too many men have gone on blindly depending on Jeff Davis, or some other man, to defend them, instead of trying to do something for themselves. It says that five hundred Yankees, at the time the recent foray was made, could have "cleaned out the whole town," but now the country is aroused, and organizations perfected to such an extent as would make the experiment a dangerous one to the vandais.

DOUBLE-BARREL SHOT GUNS .--- We have always expressed the opinion that there was no weapon as valuable for close fighting as the doublebarrel shot gun. The truth of this conviction the citizens and their guns for food. They pro- believe there is no lack of double-barrel shot guns

R. W. DEUN WIIII 1 MRH Garnett, 9 William Smith Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C., Of the best English and American manufacturers. Call and examine his stock before parchasing elsewhere. 6 John Goode, Jr. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. January, 1862

PRACTICAL

eller, &c.,

OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.

(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)

Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

D

months

Oct 16, 1861.

5 Thomas S Bocock, 7 James P Holcombe, 8 Dan'l C Dejarnette, Total number 107. John T. Butler,

2 John R Chambliss, 10 Alex R Boteler, 3 James Lyons, **J1** John B Baldwin, 12 Walter R Staples, 4 Roger A Pryor, 13 Walter Preston, 14 Albert G Jenkins, 15 Robert Johnson, 16 Charles W Russell.

WOOD-WORK and BLACKSMITHING, year for planting corn.

The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-Watch and Clock Maker, Jewwork and Blacksmithing, such as making and repairing Wagons and Buggies, Horse-shoeing, &c. His Shop is at his residence, nearly opposite Mr W F Phifer's dwelling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the back-street in the rear of the Mecklenburg House. confident he can give satisfaction both in workmanship of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 and charges. Give him a trial. J. H. PROPEST.

January 7, 1862

comprehending.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Yesterday, Sunday morn-SALE OF NEGROES .- The war has not had ing, while the old steamer Johnson, ferry-boat plying between Beaufort and Fort Macon and the much effect on the sale of negroes. At the sale is at his residence, nearly opposite Mr W F Phifer's iwcling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the back-street in the rear of the Mecklenburg House. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels onfident he can give satisfaction both in workmanshin bursted, killing one man, a Mr. Parsons, member \$1,000; a boy, 12 years old, \$810. This does not dread. Let our people feel, in this war, that any which missed fire, and the old soldier of the cross of Capt. Guion's company, and wounding three seem to be a decrease in the price of negroes-if defence is lawful, and our cause must be success- fell, as a true soldier of the South should, with anything, an increase .- Concord Flag. others .- Newbern Progress, 10th.

his face to the foe.