

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

THE NEWS.

In another column we give the news from the battle at Newbern as far as we have been able to gather it from various reports. What is correct and what is not, we are unable to say.

We hope no one feels like giving up the contest. As long as there is a man in the South who is unprincipled and brutal enemy must be met and resisted.

The latest news by telegraph will be found in another column. We have made arrangements to get telegraphic reports daily.

Our army all along the Potomac has felt back to defeat the designs and movements of the enemy. Centerville, Leesburg and Winchester are now held by the Yankees.

The Hon. W. L. Yancy has returned from England. A vessel arrived at a Southern port on Thursday morning last with about 27,000 guns and 1,000,000 pounds of powder.

THE BATTLE IN THE WEST.—A great battle has been fought in Benton county, Arkansas, by the Confederates under Generals Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and McIntosh, and the Federals under Gen. Curtis.

The official report of the battle states that it commenced at 10 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday the 8th, and at 6 o'clock, p. m., our fleet had sunk the federal frigate Cumberland, captured and burnt the Congress, disabled and driven the Minnesota ashore, and defeated the St. Lawrence and Roanoke, causing them to retreat to Fortress Monroe.

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President Davis, in a special message to Congress, calls particular attention to the perfidious conduct of the enemy on the Congress in raising a white flag and then turning upon our men as they approached the disabled vessel.

The Confederate vessel which did most of the work was the Virginia, heretofore called the Merrimack. She was refitted at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and occupied six months in the operation, 1200 men working on her all the time.

AN EXCELLENT ORDER.—Gen. Griffin, commander of the Cape Fear Department, publishes an order in the Wilmington Journal, directing the removal of all cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, from the coast to some secure place so that the enemy cannot reach them.

WE learn that E. C. Davidson, of Lemly's Beat, Mecklenburg county, is raising a Dragoon Company for the war. Now is the time to rally for the cause—those who don't want to go on foot can go on a horse—all must be accommodated.

A GREAT GATHERING.—On Friday last, in accordance with an order from Col. J. A. Hays, the companies composing the 8th and 86th Regiments of Militia, assembled in Charlotte. It had been reported for some time previously that a draft of one-third of the Militia had been ordered, but this does not seem to have been correct, and if it had been, no draft was necessary, for it appeared by the returns of the various companies that Mecklenburg has already more than one-third (nearly one-half) in the service or enlisted for service.

THE President has suspended Generals Floyd and Pillow from their commands until they give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson. He thinks they have failed to show that the whole army could not have been saved as well as a part.

THE authorities of Wilmington, N. C., following the example of many southern cities, have prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors in that town in either small or large quantities. The railroad and steamboat lines connecting with Wilmington are requested not to transport liquor to the town during the war.

MR. EDITOR.—Since the last publication of the "Philadelphia Soldier's Aid Society" we have forwarded two boxes of clothing to our soldiers. The first box contained 20 flannel shirts, 16 pairs socks, 3 blankets, 1 quilt, 1 comfort, 1 sheet; the last box contained 34 pairs cotton drawers, 2 pairs socks, 1 pair gloves, 1 neck comfort. The ladies of Bethlehem congregation are connected with us in our society. Besides this, they have given in to the amount of more than \$100. The ladies of both churches are resolved to do all they can for our brave soldiers while the war continues.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT.—The following sums were collected in Sharon Beat, Mecklenburg county, by J. W. Alexander, for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers by fire, and forwarded to the Relief Committee of Charleston by Mr. H. M. Phelps of Charlotte:

John Walker \$5, J. L. Springs 4, J. W. Hunter 1, J. B. Walker 1, W. H. Walker 2, John Wolfe 1, S. Wolf 1, J. W. Barnett 1, W. M. Parks 1, T. N. Alexander 5, Wm. Reid 5, L. B. Flannigan 1, Wm. Ross 2, Wm. P. Robinson 2, J. N. Ross 2, J. W. Ross 5 bushels meal, J. W. Alexander 5 bushels meal, Hugh Kirkpatrick 15 bushels meal.

RATHER UNBAY.—Our old friend of the Raleigh Standard evinces some queasiness on the gubernatorial question, and indulges in some remarks which display a feeling not calculated to do good at this time. We fear that the Standard is becoming desperate, and that the excitement of the times is operating injuriously upon the editor's usual prudence and good judgment.

The Standard is displeased because the name of Wm. Johnston has been mentioned by some of the newspapers. Johnston has been mentioned by some of the newspapers of Governor, and no doubt thinks it very wrong that the people of Mecklenburg, in public meeting, should endorse the nomination of Mr. Johnston. We suppose if the name of the editor of the Standard had been brought forward, and a public meeting held and endorsed it, he would not have been so much displeased.

The Standard is not willing to support Mr. Johnston, and we think no one expected it to do so; but it makes charges against that gentleman which are not justified by the facts. It says that Mr. J. is an "ultra and bitter partisan secessionist," and that he showed it by his votes in the Convention and by his acts as Commissary General. With regard to Mr. Johnston's course in the Convention we will simply remark that it was no doubt shaped by a disposition to do what he thought was best for the cause of the South, and if he is liable to the charge of being a partisan, then Mr. Holden himself is subject to the same charge.

But we did not commence this article for the purpose of defending Mr. Johnston—his course as a southern man needs no defence—but we desire to protest against the spirit of the Standard's article; it manifests too much hatred for those that paper has heretofore called "original secessionists"; it talks about those who "preferred" to dissolve the Union. Such articles, and similar ones which have appeared in the Standard, are calculated to build up two parties in the State and divert a portion of the people from a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Standard is not correct in charging Mr. Johnston's friends with having "caused and kept up party divisions." Whatever divisions exist, that paper is as much if not more to blame than any other in the State. It has shown a restless, complaining, fault-finding, revengeful spirit since the commencement of the war. We do not attribute this to the least disloyalty, but to a feeling of hatred for certain men who necessarily had to be foremost in beginning the revolution; and we have often regretted seeing such a disposition displayed by our contemporary.

The Standard is now quite extravagant in its praise of gentlemen whom it has spent a life-time in opposing—such men as Graham, Gilmer, E. G. Reade, Pool and Vance. The friends of these gentlemen, we presume, understand the matter.

The Standard says it is in favor of a canvass of the State. We are opposed to a canvass because it will do no good but much harm, and because we believe our people are intelligent enough to decide the matter without the dictation of candidates. If a bitter party contest arises in the State, the people may blame the editor of the Standard and those who agree with him for it. For ourself and the candidate we expect to support, we fear no discussion, but we do dread the bad feeling and division which is apt to be produced among the people in that way.

AN INVESTIGATION.—The Confederate Congress has appointed a special committee to investigate the causes of the recent reverses to our arms at Roanoke and Fort Donelson. While discussing the matter, Mr. Adkins of Texas, said that Gen. A. S. Johnston was incompetent and had grossly mismanaged the Western Department; he had lost the confidence of the people of Tennessee and of his army, and it could not be reorganized under him. He said he did not doubt Gen. Johnston's patriotism, but he believed him incompetent. It is stated that the members of the Tennessee Legislature have signed a petition to the President for the removal of Johnston from command.

SOME of the members of Congress defended Johnston and contended that he was accused wrongfully—that he was a brave, gallant and skillful officer, and had pursued the best course possible under the circumstances. We believe the President thinks there was had management in Tennessee and is disposed to make a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending what he considers imprudent surrenders.

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CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—A bill to organize a Supreme Court in the Confederate States has been passed. A resolution was passed by the House of Representatives advising planters not to plant cotton or tobacco this year, but to raise provisions, hogs, cattle, &c.

WHEREAS, it has become manifest that the Government of Great Britain, unaided of the true interests of that country, and in disregard of that policy which has hitherto characterized the action of enlightened nations, declines, so far as to recognize the existence of the Government of the Confederate States; therefore, The Congress of the Confederate States do resolve, That the President be and is hereby requested to withdraw from Great Britain the Commissioners heretofore sent thither, and leave the Government of that country henceforth to pursue such policy in reference to these States as it may deem best, without solicitation or suggestion on the part of this Government.

THE ROCKINGHAM (Va.) Register gives a detailed account of the villany and roguery of the Yankees in Pendleton county, Va. They seized everything they could carry off—negroes, horses, cattle, and of course did not hesitate to take all the money they could find, as well as insult and arrest southern citizens.

A CROCODILE CARGO.—During the late engagement in Hampton Roads, a schooner was captured from the enemy and carried to Norfolk, loaded with live cod fish. She had an immense tank on board filled with the fish, supposed to be intended for the Catholic soldiers at Newport News, as this is the season of Lent.

THE LINCOLN CONGRESS has under consideration a bill to reduce the Southern States to a Territorial condition, and place each under a military government for an indefinite period, whose duty it shall be to sequester, forfeit, lease and confiscate the property of all persons engaged in the rebellion. No person who has taken a part in the war against the so-called United States or aided the "rebellion" in any way, is to be allowed to vote, sit as a jurymen, or hold any office whatever. The officers of the Territories are all to be appointed by the Abolitionists, and of course, will be appointed from the North and sent here to rule over us.

SOME people may think it impossible for any body of men with common sense to seriously meditate the passage of such a bill as the one now before the Lincoln Congress, but nevertheless it is so; and they are now discussing and will no doubt pass it. They are mad and foolish enough to do anything. It is true, some of the members oppose it as impracticable and calculated to make the southerners desperate, but a majority of the Yankees pretend to think it can be enforced.

Southern people can now see what down awaits them if they submit. They will be completely disfranchised, have their property seized and distributed among their enemies, and be ruled by Yankee Governors and Yankee officers generally.

THE YANKES AND CANADA.—A London paper expresses the conviction that the Yankees surrendered Mason and Slidell on account of the spirit and enthusiasm exhibited by the Canadians in behalf of England. The country sprang into arms, and before the surrender took place, 55,000 men were ready for the field. This spectacle, so different from what the Yankees expected, startled them, and they at once raised the white flag. There may be a speck of truth in this conjecture; but we think the English greatly over-rate the Yankees to do injury to Canada. Their threats of invading that country were mere gasconades, designed to impose upon England. With the South arrayed against them, they never would have ventured across the line, nor could they have effected anything, had they gone. But the English evidently labored under apprehensions of serious hurt from that quarter. These apprehensions are now allayed. Precautions have been taken against a coup de main—the country is found to be sound to the core and John Bull is in a defiant mood. The London paper before us declares that the Canadians hate the Yankees worse than any secessionist can do. They live close to them and know all their meannesses—an extent of knowledge truly marvellous.—Richmond Whig.

THE CONVENTION ORDINANCES.—The Convention directed the ordinances it passed to be published in three Raleigh papers, for which publications, we, and all our readers have to help pay. We do not wish to appear capricious, but in all candor we would respectfully suggest that if the people in all parts of the State have to pay their equal proportion for publishing these Ordinances in three papers and three only, that all the papers selected for such publications should not be those of one town, but that a paper in the east, one in the centre, and another in the west, each one having a large circulation, should be selected as mediums through which to convey to the people throughout the State important information. This would be doing simple justice to the different portions of the State.

THE Convention, in their action on this subject, would seem to assume, that everybody reads the Raleigh papers, and nobody reads the papers of other portions of the State, when the fact is well known that all the Raleigh papers have not a general circulation throughout the State, and there are old established journals, both in the east and the west, of greater circulation than some of the Raleigh papers.—Greenboro Patriot.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—More Troubles for the Federals.—The N. O. Picayune has information from the Rio Grande, received through a merchant from Brownsville, from which we learn that the condition of affairs in that quarter indicates that another trouble is about to come upon our enemies. The intelligence is that the British and French consuls at Matamoros had presented to the Captain of the United States frigate Portsmouth a formal protest against the blockade of the Rio Grande, and that on the 6th the British consul dispatched a schooner to Tampico, with orders for a British war vessel to hasten to the Rio Grande and prevent, even to the extent of hostilities, the blockade of the river by the Portsmouth. The consul's orders were that the British vessel should engage the Portsmouth immediately upon her arrival. The French consul had also sent a war ship to Tampico for the forwarding of a French war ship.

THE SEQUESTRATION LAW.—Important amendments have been made to the original Sequestration Law, passed by the Congress. One of the amendments will secure to the children of the late Stephen A. Douglas the large estate willed to them by their grand-mother, Mrs. Martin, of Rockingham, N. C. We will at our earliest convenience, publish the new law in regard to sequestration, as a number of our readers are in some way interested in the matter.

EXTRAORDINARY.—Rufus Jones, Esq., of this county, left at our office on Thursday last a ten-penny nail three and a quarter inches long, found in the gizzard of an ordinary sized hen. The nail must have been in the gizzard for some time, as that member had become elongated to accommodate its strange visitor. The hen was quite healthy but could not quite digest the nail.—Raleigh Journal.

The Battle at Newbern, N. C. THE TOWN IN POSSESSION OF THE ENEMY.

The Burnside fleet seems to have disappointed many on the coast, and instead of attacking Weldon and Suffolk, has attacked Newbern and captured the town. We have no detailed or correct information from the fight. We have conversed with two or three gentlemen who were in Newbern or near the place when the battle commenced, and their statements are no doubt correct as far as they themselves saw, but they heard so many reports that it was hard to tell what had happened more than that Newbern has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Several exaggerated reports are in circulation.

The Confederate force at Newbern amounted to about five or seven thousand men, under Gen. Branch. The Union force is supposed to number fifteen or twenty-five thousand. Thursday last, the 13th, the enemy ascended the river leisurely in gun-boats, throwing shot and shell on each side, and stopped about 14 miles below the town, and landed a large number of cover of their guns.

On Friday morning, the land fight commenced and the gun-boats moved up towards the town. A determined stand was made by some of our batteries and Regiments, but they were completely overpowered and fled in haste. The fight lasted about 2 1/2 hours. Our loss is variously estimated at from 25 to 50 in killed and wounded, and but few if any captured as prisoners. The enemy's loss is thought to be heavy. There is no certainty about the loss on either side, but we are inclined to think it small from what we hear. One Yankee Lieutenant was captured by some of our men, so reported.

We have heard some of our Regiments mentioned as having behaved gallantly, whilst others are accused of acting otherwise. Campbell's, Vance's and Avery's are said to have fought well and repulsed the enemy three times at the point of the bayonet. Capt. Brem's artillery company stood their ground to the last moment, and lost most of their guns. It is said that an officer on our side was killed, and we have heard of none named as certainly wounded. The report that Col. Lee, Col. Campbell and Lt. Col. Hoke were killed or wounded is positively contradicted by a gentleman who came from the scene of action on Monday morning. The most of the horses attached to Battery were killed, and a few of the men wounded. Private J. P. Morris is reported as seriously wounded. Gen. Gatlin, who ought to have been on the ground, remained at Goldsboro during the action.

Some report that the town of Newbern was burnt by our own people, whilst others say that only the cotton-rosin and turpentine was burnt. The enemy shelled the town, but what damage was done to the place we cannot tell. The Railroad bridge across the Trent River was destroyed. Our troops retreated to Kinross, about 25 miles from Newbern, where Gen. Branch was reorganizing his army and determined to make a stand. He has been reinforced. The loss of Newbern cuts off communication with Fort Macon. Whether the Fort has been abandoned, or provisioned for a siege, we are not prepared to say. It is to be presumed that the steamer Nashville, which was lying at Morehead City, went to sea.

The consternation which prevailed among the citizens of Newbern is represented as very great. The women and children fled in every way possible, and we suppose many are in a destitute condition, and deserve the sympathy and aid of all who have it in their power to give it.

BY TELEGRAPH. RICHMOND, March 16. A skirmish took place last week, near New Creek, Hampshire county, Va., between Ashley's cavalry and the enemy, which resulted in the capture of 40 of the Federals. Our loss was two killed and one wounded. The Postmaster at Cumberland Gap writes that the enemy were in sight of that place, and that a fight was expected next day.

DISPATCHES received by telegraph to the Tennessee delegation state that on Friday 2,000 Federals passed Cumberland Mountain and captured two companies of our cavalry. A dispatch received this morning says a courier arrived at Knoxville and reports the enemy, from 4,000 to 6,000 strong, were twenty-five miles from Knoxville and advancing.

MEMPHIS, March 12.—A despatch from Fort Smith says Capt. Rodgers arrived in charge of the ammunition train, and the official account of the battle at Elkhorn. The fighting was terrible. The Confederates were mostly armed with rifles and shot-guns. They charged the enemy again and again, clubbing their guns and driving them back from their first position. The enemy had taken a second and stronger position. When it became known to his troops that Gen. McCulloch had fallen, they were frantic with rage—fighting like demons—charging and putting to flight five times their number.

FEARFUL that McCulloch's troops would be decimated, Van Horn deemed it advisable to withdraw. He renewed the attack next day, and retired in splendid order, under cover of his artillery. The attack was considered a brilliant manoeuvre. Gen. Melott, at the head of his command, fell early in the day, and was killed. The Confederates were mostly armed with rifles and shot-guns. They charged the enemy again and again, clubbing their guns and driving them back from their first position. The enemy had taken a second and stronger position. When it became known to his troops that Gen. McCulloch had fallen, they were frantic with rage—fighting like demons—charging and putting to flight five times their number.

GENERAL LEE has been appointed by President Davis Commanding General of the army. We have information from a private source of the evacuation of Winchester by our forces under General Jackson, and its occupation by the enemy. Their forces are represented to be about 17,000 strong. General Jackson encamped on Wednesday evening on Cedar Creek, about one mile north of Strasburg.

DEATH OF BISHOP MEADE. The whole religious community of the South will be deeply bereaved to learn of the death of the venerable Bishop Meade, of Virginia, which took place in Richmond on the 14th inst. AUGUSTA, March 14th. Passengers report an engagement at Chickasaw, on the Tennessee river, near Eastport, on Wednesday last. Four Federal gun-boats attempted to ascend the river, but were repulsed several times by our batteries. It is believed that one gun-boat was disabled. No one injured on our side. The city of Memphis has been placed under martial law. All cotton, sugar and molasses has been ordered to be removed, excepting enough for family supplies. The Appeal publishes a dispatch from Richmond stating that President Davis is going West, (supposed to be for the purpose of taking command of the army there in person) and it also urges all the people to rally to his standard.

THE Tennessee Legislature has convened in Memphis. The Governor sent in his Message immediately. He says that on hearing of the fall of Fort Donelson he called upon Gen. Johnston and tendered him all the resources of the State which could be made available, and full co-operation in any and all measures for the defence of the State and capital. Gen. Johnston informed him that under the circumstances which surrounded him, and with but a small force at his command, he regarded it as his duty both to the army he commanded and the Government he represented, to fall back with his army south of Nashville, making no defence of that city. The Governor urges ways and means to sustain troops, and also that the entire military force of the State be called out to sustain the Confederacy.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.—A meeting of planters, merchants, and other citizens, was held in Mobile a few days since, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that no more cotton and tobacco, or a very small crop, should be made during the present year, and requesting the Confederate Congress, by taxation or otherwise to prevent an over-production of these commodities; that he who sells either cotton or tobacco to the enemy during the present war should be deemed a traitor and treated accordingly; and recommending all holders of cotton to place it promptly in places of safety from the enemy, and to burn it whenever there is imminent danger of its falling into the hands of the Yankees.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—It is stated that the Fourth Alabama Regiment, in the Army of the Potomac, proposes to re-enlist for the war, rejecting alike the fifty dollars bounty and the sixty days' furlough, saying that the cause is enough.

CLOSING THE BAR ROOMS.—Mayor Boatwright, having received orders from the Governor and Council, has issued his proclamation, ordering all bar-rooms and other places where liquor is retailed to be closed after to-day. We are highly gratified with the action of the Council in the matter, and hope it will have the desired effect. This may be called not only a temperance but emphatically a "broad movement."—Columbia Carolinian of the 15th.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 22d ult., by J. P. Ross, Esq., Mr. Wm. Todd to Miss Carry Todd. In Irrel county, on the 24th ult., by Rev. W. B. Watts, Mr. J. F. Houpe to Miss Mattie O. Cox. In Rowan county, on the 24th inst., Mr. A. N. Wiseman to Miss S. A. Brown, daughter of the late Moses L. Brown. In York District, on the 4th inst., Mr. Wm. Y. Jones to Miss Margaret E. Tipping. On the 10th inst., Mr. Wm. W. East of Yorkville, to Miss Sarah E. Whitmore of Greenville.

DIED. In this county, on the 27th ult., Matthew Wallace, R. S., aged 62 years. In Cabarrus county, on the 3d inst., Mr. H. M. Ray, aged 45 years. In Lincoln county, on the 23d inst., Mrs. Sarah Baxter, aged 39 years. On the 10th inst., at the residence of Hon. R. C. Parry, in Wake county, after a protracted and painful illness, John Marshall Kerr, oldest son of the Hon. John Kerr of this State, formerly a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. He leaves a devoted wife and child, as well as a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss. On the 11th inst., Rev. John L. Newby, of the North Carolina Conference, aged 43 years and 11 months. In York District, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Maria J. Smith, wife of Z. D. Smith, aged 34 years.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a regular meeting of Pileux Lodge No. 8 of Masons, Fayetteville, held on the 6th inst., the following resolutions were adopted, viz: God, the Great Architect of the Universe, having taken from us our dear and brother, Past-master H. C. Lucas, it becomes us in humble submission to bow to His divine will, and with grateful hearts to praise Him that by His wisdom and through His grace our deceased brother was, by faith, enabled to pass through the valley and shadow of death to a blissful immortality. To his kind and affectionate mother, as friends of hers and as brothers of him, we offer our sincere and heart-felt condolence, and pray that God who was his friend, he bless her through life. Resolved, As a mark of respect to our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the records of the Lodge, and that a copy be delivered to the mother of our deceased brother. Resolved, That the town papers and the Western Democrat be requested to publish. T. WARDLE, J. A. WORTH, J. G. COOK, Committee.

ALL Persons who feel an interest in the establishment of an Army in this place, are requested to meet at the Court-house on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. The Committee to report as to a suitable location, will meet at the Court-house the same day at 2 o'clock. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. WM. F. PHIFER, R. F. DAVIDSON, Town Committee.

NOTICE. Sale of Property. Having obtained special authority from the estate of Robert W. Penn, deceased, and duly qualified as such according to law, I shall sell by order of the Court, on Friday, the 28th day of March, 1862, at the plantation of the deceased in Mecklenburg county, known as an Andrew Dunn place, the following property, viz: two head of Horses, one mule, several Cattle and Hogs, four bales of ginned Cotton, 150 bushels of Corn, one good road Wagon, 150 bushels of Cotton Seed, a quantity of Fodder, one set of Blacksmith's Tools, his household and kitchen Furniture, and various other articles belonging to the estate of the intestate. I will also, at the same time and place, hire for one year, six Negroes, and rent the Plantation. Terms made known at day of sale. WM. W. WALKUP, Adm'r. March 18, 1862 20-pd

BONDS FOR SALE. The Best Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic, Tenn., & Ohio Railroad Co. are offered for sale. They are secured by the endorsement of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Co. There is no better investment for capitalists, and scarcely any bonds offered in market so secure. Apply to M. L. WRISTON, Treas. March 18, 1862 4f Iredell Express copy four weeks.

Administrator's Notice. Having qualified as Administrator of J. H. McCord, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said deceased, or who may have claims against the deceased, and all those having claims against the deceased, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. M. McCORD, Adm'r. March 18, 1862 1m

850 REWARD. I will give the above reward to any person who will take up and deliver to me my son, or confine him in jail so that I can get him. Said boy ran off about the 4th of December last, and is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Charlotte or in the neighborhood of Cedar Creek or Reedy Creek in this county. He is about 21 years of age, and formerly belonged to Mr. Stephen N. Wilson, now of Ashe county, N. C. JOHN WOLFE. Charlotte, March 18, 1862. 1f

NEGROES FOR SALE. Two Negroes, a boy and a girl, aged about 12 years respectively, are offered for sale. Warranted to be sound and healthy. For further information apply at this Office. March 18, 1862 4t-pd

TAX BARK WANTED. I WANT to purchase a large quantity of tax bark this Season and will pay Five Dollars per cord delivered at the Tan Yard or Four Dollars per cord loaded on the cars on any Rail Road any distance not exceeding 40 miles. M. B. TAYLOR. March 18, 1862. 3m.

Charlotte Market, MARCH 17, 1862. There was more Cotton than usual offered the past week. Some three or four hundred bales were sold at 8, 7 1/2 to 8 cents—the market rather unsteady, and buyers not anxious. Flour is still in demand at \$1 to \$4 25 per sack. Wheat \$1 40 to \$1 60 per bushel. This is the price we are authorized by the proprietor of the Steam Mill to quote. Corn has a declining tendency. We quote it at 90 cents to \$1 per bushel. Most sales were made at 90 cents. Peas 85 to 90; Oats 50 to 55. Whiskey \$1 40 to \$1 75 per gallon. Irish Potatoes 32 per bushel. Sugar and Molasses have advanced. Sugar 16 to 25. Molasses \$1 10 per gallon. Coffee 89 cents per lb. Bagging 30 cents per yard. Chickens and fresh meats are scarce and in demand.

The reason we have not published the Charleston and Columbia markets recently is, we have not found the prices at those places quoted in any of our exchanges.

JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON, Stock Brokers, Richmond, Va. R. A. LANCASTER, P. J. WRIGHT. March 18, 1862. 6m.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. W. B. White, deceased, will please make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the deceased must present them for settlement, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. W. E. WHITE, Adm'r. March 11, 1862. 3t

Attention, Men of Mecklenburg. We are raising a Company for the war, and will receive the draft, by enlisting with us, One Hundred Dollars bounty paid, and clothing furnished before leaving the county. Come forward and enlist, and let not history record a draft in old Mecklenburg. J. H. WHITE, S. H. GRUBER, J. M. SPRINGS. March 11, 1862

RECRUITS WANTED. I am authorized to enlist ten or fifteen able-bodied men for the war, to join Capt. Barringer's cavalry company. Any one wishing to enter this fascinating branch of the service will please apply soon. A bounty of \$100 will be given. L. J. GRUBER, Lieut. Charlotte, March 11, 1862

NOTICE. The Seventh installment of the Capital Stock of the Atlantic, Tenn., & O. Railroad Company, subscribed in the town of Statesville, is due on the 7th of April next. The Ninth installment of the stock subscribed at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, and the Tenth installment and last of all stock subscribed in Mecklenburg county, is due and payable on the 23d of April. If the stockholders desire the work to continue they must pay their stock more promptly, as the Treasurer must have money. M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer. 7-7t

Sequestration Act. Having been appointed Receiver for the counties of Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Iredell and Mecklenburg, I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, former Partner, Trustee, or other person, holding or controlling in said district any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods and chattels, right of credit, or any interest therein, for any Alien Enemy of the Confederate States, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render me an account thereof, and as far as practicable to pay the same in my hands. Any person wilfully failing to do so, is made guilty by the law of a high misdemeanor. D. SCHENCK, Receiver. My address is Lincoln, N. C.

P. S.—Particular attention is directed to the 3d and 14th sections of the late Act supplementary to the first Act of Sequestration. March 4, 1862 1m

Tax Notice. Delinquent Tax-payers must pay on immediately, or will be under the necessity of collecting by law. I hope this notice will be considered by all who owe taxes to the State. W. W. WALKUP, Sheriff of Mecklenburg. March 4, 1862

Iron Foundry. The subscriber informs the public that he succeeds C. J. Hammer sold in the Iron Manufacturing business at the stand known as Spring Hill Forge, 7 miles east of Lincolnton. This Forge has been in operation for a number of years, and has a good reputation for the excellent quality of the Iron made. Address orders to me at Spring Hill Forge, Lincoln county, N. C. PARSONS NAYLOR. March 4, 1862. 8t-pd

VOLUNTEERS WANTED. Having received authority from the Governor of N. Carolina to enlist men for the war, all those desirous of entering the service will do well to call at my office and enroll their names. Whenever I may be absent from town, A. C. Williamson, Esq., will attend to this business for me. A bounty of \$100 will be given to each man when the company is completed and enters a Regiment. J. A. FOX, Recruiting Officer. Feb 18, 1862

Executive Department N. Carolina. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. FIVE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR are wanted to make up North-Carolina's quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per man will be paid by the State, and FIFTY by the Confederate States. The number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible, and Companies of present organization will immediately report to this Office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieutenant for fifteen. The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer Service; and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties. By order of the Governor: J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General. 4-1t

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS! I have on hand a lot of Oil-Cloth Coats; also Oil-Cloth by the yard, which I will sell at reasonable prices. Call at the store of Messrs. Huker & Kuck, next door to Elias & Cohen's, grocery store. F. W. AHRNS. Feb 19, 1862 2m

Town Notice. (Ordered by the Board of Commissioners, that no notices shall be hereafter made against the Town of Charlotte except such as are specially authorized by the Board of Commissioners, or upon the written order of the Mayor. And that any person presenting any account against the Town to the Board for payment, not specially authorized by the Board to be made, must produce the order of the Mayor authorizing the contracting of such account. Ordered that advertisement of this notice be made in one of the public newspapers of the Town. THOS. W. DEWEY, Clerk of the Board of Com. February 25, 1862. 3t