

Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, November 11, 1862.

THE NEWS. The latest news will be found in another column. Our readers can form their own conclusions. The northern elections have resulted in favor of the democrats, but unfortunately the new Congressmen will not be entitled to seats until after the 4th of March next, and therefore will not be heard, probably, before a year hence, the regular time for the new Congress to meet.

CONSCRIPTION.—The Secretary of War has published regulations for putting in operation the late conscript law. We will publish them in full next week. We have time this week to only make the following extracts: "All persons liable to conscription may, before enrollment, volunteer in Companies in service on the 16th of April, 1862. But after enrollment, they cannot volunteer, nor can they at any time volunteer in Companies received into service since the 16th April, 1862. And in all cases in which a substitute becomes subject to military service, the exemption of the principal, by reason of the substitution, shall expire."

HOUSE BURN.—We learn that the residence of Mr. E. H. Brown, in Steel Creek, this county, was burned on Tuesday last, about 1 o'clock, p. m. The house and all the furniture was entirely consumed. It is supposed that the fire originated by sparks from the fireplace. Mr. Brown is a poor man, and this loss falls heavily upon him at this time.

SERMON.—We have received a pamphlet copy of a sermon delivered by Rev. Alex. Sinclair of this place, at Six-mile Church, Lancaster District, S. C., on last Thanksgiving day. The vigorous and active intellect of the Reverend gentleman is discernible in every page of the discourse. While it recounts the victories and defeats of our arms, it shows how great are our obligations to God for numerous blessings since this cruel war was forced upon us. The sermon is published by request of the congregation.

WE have also received from a friend at Fayetteville a sermon delivered in the Methodist Church at that place, by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, on the "Guilt and Punishment of Extortion." It earnestly portrays the enormity of the extortioner's sin, but we fear that sermon will have little effect on the hearts and consciences of those who are determined to get rich by taking advantage of the necessities of the people. They would not hesitate to form a regular copartnership with the Devil himself if a few dollars could be made by the operation.

WE are requested to state that Sergt. R. C. Bell, of Capt. J. T. Davis' Company, 49th N. C. Regiment, is now at home for the purpose of procuring blankets for the members of his company, who are in great need of them. Sergt. Bell will leave Charlotte for his company on Monday, the 17th inst. Blankets may be sent to the residence of the late W. A. Ardrey, or left at Charlotte.

NORTH CAROLINA GENERALS.—We notice a communication in the Raleigh Register suggesting the propriety and the right to have North Carolina Generals appointed to command North Carolina Brigades where vacancies have occurred. We agree with the writer that the claims of North Carolina, in this respect, should not be ignored without a protest. It is stated that General Hill has recommended Georgians and Virginians to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Generals Branch and Anderson. As a North Carolinian we protest against any such course as long as we have in the field so many able Colonels from our own State, men who have been in eight, ten and eighteen battles, and exhibited gallantry and capacity. We are not jealous of other States, but we have heard of other States wantonly depreciate our soldiers until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Let North Carolina Brigades have North Carolina Generals, and then we may expect to have justice done our gallant men in official reports and otherwise. We hear that some of our best Colonels are indignant at the prospect of being placed under Brigadiers from other States who have had no more, and in some cases not as much, experience as themselves. North Carolina has more men in the field in proportion to population than any other State (probably Virginia excepted) and her soldiers hold fewer prominent offices.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column that Prof. S. Lander intends opening a Female Seminary in Lincolnton. He has purchased a commodious building in that place, well adapted to school purposes. Lincolnton is a pleasant location, healthy at all seasons of the year, and accessible by railroad and otherwise to all portions of the State; and Mr. Lander is an experienced instructor in whom full confidence may be placed.

WATCH YOUR SMOKE-HOUSES.—Breaking open smoke-houses is of frequent occurrence now-a-days, as we see by our exchanges. We hear of some bold robberies in this section.

A MAMMOTH POTATO.—We were shown last week a Sweet Potato of the Yam species, raised by Mr. James Collins, of Steele Creek, in this county, which weighed very nearly 10 pounds.

MR. LEE HELMS of Union county, raised a Sweet Potato of the red-spined kind, weighing six pounds.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on the first Monday in December.

GOV. MOREHEAD has donated five hundred dollars to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Greensboro.

THE report that Gen. Bragg has been succeeded in the command of the Kentucky army, turns out to be untrue. It is stated that the President approves of his conduct and has full confidence in his ability as a commander.

THE building used as a cartridge manufactory at Jackson, Miss., was blown to pieces by an explosion on Wednesday last. All the operatives—boys, girls and women, about 30 in number—were killed.

FIRST RAILROAD.—The Greensboro Patriot says the construction of this road is progressing finely. A large number of hands are now employed, and energy seems to mark the work. Messrs. Wilkes & Co., the contractors, are enterprising and energetic men.

IN Wilmington, on Friday last, there were 7 deaths from fever. No report of new cases, but the number is said to be small. Frost and ice Friday night.

THE Lincoln candidate for Governor of New York, in a recent speech, used the following language: "The South has unanimously declared that she will submit to no restoration of the Union, and will under no circumstances come back into the Union. What then, are we to do? We must either go over and join them, and adopt their laws and their social system, or we must subjugate them to our laws and to our system. Abraham Lincoln tells you that he intends to subjugate them—that he intends to subjugate them in the field; that he intends to subjugate them. God grant it!"

We are gratified to say that this man Wadsworth has been defeated.

RUIN.—The Governor and Council of South Carolina have revoked the permits to distill grain in that State. The threatened scarcity of provisions in some of the Districts of the State has called forth this action of the Governor and council. Gov. Pickens, in his Proclamation, says: "We are in the midst of a great revolution, involving our very existence, and the free use of ardent spirits by our citizens, in Companies in service, is more likely to injure the discipline of our armies and to introduce sickness and disease than any other cause. The question is simply whether we are to keep bread for soldiers' families or allow it to be manufactured into poison, to be administered to their husbands and brothers in service."

I earnestly entreat that every man may use his best exertions to see that this proclamation is immediately enforced, and thus aid in suppressing a vice which is a disgrace to virtuous freemen, and if not suppressed, is well calculated to sap and undermine our strength and power as an independent people.

WE hope the North Carolina authorities will see that every man who has distilled grain in this State, since the law prohibiting the same went into effect, is prosecuted. A permit from a Confederate Surgeon, or from any Confederate officer, is no excuse. We have a State law prohibiting the distillation of corn, &c., and the law must be enforced, or the price of corn will be advanced by whiskey-makers so high that many will suffer for bread. It is the duty of Solicitors to prosecute all who have violated the law, and we call upon them to do their duty fearlessly. This is a matter in which the people at large are deeply interested.

WHO ARE FOR KEEPING THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTIES?—Let the following paragraph from the Raleigh Standard of the 4th inst. answer: "The Legislature.—The Legislature of North Carolina will assemble in this City on Monday the 17th of this month. Business of much importance will no doubt be transacted, and the attention of the people will be attracted by the people that the Conservatives, having the majority, will organize the two houses by selecting officers from their own party; and that afterwards, in every instance, original secessionists shall give place to Conservatives. And we may add, the people not only will be gratified by the attention of the people, but members of the Legislature, are at all inclined to doubt what we say, let them ask for instructions on this subject from the people of their respective neighborhoods. We respectfully appeal to the Conservatives to attend in full force on the first day of the session."

The above very forcibly reminds us of the story about Patrick Henry and the beef man in time of the first Revolution. While the people were then fighting for their rights, their property, their lives and their liberty, there were men who thought of nothing but sell and the spoils. The people of North Carolina are now fighting for their rights as freemen and to keep a brutal enemy from destroying and confiscating their property. Yet the editor of the Raleigh Standard exhorts what it calls the "Conservatives" to fill the offices with "officers from their own party." The Standard wants the Legislature divided into two parties at the start, and demands that "original secessionists" be proscribed. We had hoped that we should hear no more of party until after the war, at least. This is no time to talk about parties and to create a scramble for the offices. We do not intend to discuss party matters with the Standard or any one else, but we could not allow the above paragraph to pass without protesting against the spirit it manifests, and we hope those papers which co-operated with the Standard in the late election will join us in condemning the programme marked out by the Standard. If the "party" in power acts in accordance with the demands of the Standard, and thus fans the flame of party feeling, the responsibility for divisions and strife will not rest on those who supported Mr. Johnston for Governor. The Johnston men have cordially supported Gov. Vance's administration, so far he has acted in a manner to deserve their support; and they desire to keep the people of North Carolina united and free from party divisions for the sake of the cause of the South, but they will not submit to be hunted down and proscribed simply because they did not co-operate with the Raleigh Standard in the late elections. We care not who hold the offices, so they are honest, capable men—and we protest against keeping alive party feeling and proscribing the members of any particular party.

When the Standard denounces "original secessionists" we take no part of it to ourselves, for we were a much better Union man before the war than the editor of the Standard ever was. Since the war commenced we have supported the State and Confederate Governments with all our might in all measures for prosecuting the war and securing the independence of the Southern States, while the Standard has been throwing obstacles in the way of the authorities, both State and Confederate, by finding fault and almost constantly complaining. It is not because the Standard's denunciations pinches us that we rebuke it, but because the course of that paper is calculated to do harm.

WE have been furnished with the following extract of a letter dated Winchester, Va., from Lieut. Wm. J. Kerr, of the 7th N. C. Regiment: "After a wearisome ride in the stage of 30 hours, I arrived at Winchester, bringing my baggage through all safe. Jackson's corps, of which our division forms a part, left its camp at Bunker Hill some days ago for the vicinity of Martinsburg, for the purpose of destroying a part of the R. & O. R. R., with the intention of returning so soon as it accomplished its object. The country between here and Gordonsville is a very fine one—the celebrated Valley of Virginia. I passed through Charlottesville, where the University of Virginia is located. This Institution was founded by Thomas Jefferson. It is a noble monument, worthy of the illustrious man. Staunton is situated among the mountains. Here is the Deaf and Dumb and Lunatic Asylum. The whole route is dotted with towns—eight or ten miles apart. Winchester is an old-fashioned, fashionable town, with many nice residences. The ladies are said to be remarkably secesh. The Yankees have had possession of it once or twice, perhaps often. The route between Staunton and Winchester presents a striking appearance. Stage coaches with passengers everywhere on them—ambulances full of sick—wagons, carts, every imaginable vehicle, full of human beings—one-horse wagons carrying from three to eight persons; then the ground is thronged with foot-men. At night the whole view is lighted up by a thousand camp-fires. This innumerable company is going both to and from the army. It would make your heart ache to see the poor sick soldier plodding his weary way along, perchance with broken limb and shoeless feet—the ambulances can't carry, or don't carry, all the sick to the Railroad. No private conveyance is to be had to portray the sufferings of our noble men in the army. If the people at home knew half what their sons, brothers and friends suffered, they would never cease trying to alleviate those sufferings; and if we stay up here this winter, many a brave fellow will perish with cold."

MURDER BY THE ENEMY.—The New York Times of a late date, publishes the following paragraph: "On Saturday, Oct. 18, ten rebel prisoners were shot at Palmyra, Missouri, in accordance with orders issued by Gen. McNeil. Porter's guerrillas had some days previously carried off one Andrew Allsman from Palmyra, and Gen. McNeil promptly gave orders that if he were not returned to his family within ten days, ten prisoners should be shot. Mr. Allsman was not released, and Gen. McNeil executed his threat."

FOR this unjustifiable murder of our soldiers, the Richmond Enquirer very properly calls on the Government to retaliate. Something ought to be done to make the enemy observe the rules of civilized warfare. The Lincolnton not only commit the most horrid crimes, but they boast of them in their newspapers.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.—Northern papers state that the Confederate steamer Alabama ("290") has been capturing more Yankee vessels. A few weeks ago the notorious Henry Ward Beecher professed to believe that Lincoln's Proclamation "would do itself almost end the war." He now declares it is like a ship frozen in among the icebergs of an arctic sea. In other words, it is "a Pope's bull against the comet."

The improbability of recognition is again reported. Sir G. C. Lewis, the British Secretary of War, had made a speech, in which he said that the war in America would before long come to an end, but it must be admitted to be yet undecided. And until the Northern States were exhausted and incapable of continuing the contest, it could not be said that the independence of the Southern States had been established. A Cabinet Council had been summoned to meet on the twenty-third of October. This is earlier than usual, and the consideration of the American question is supposed to be one of the purposes of the meeting. The proposition before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in favor of memorializing the Government to recognize the South had been withdrawn. The Southern Club at Liverpool gave a grand banquet to ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky. The speeches, of course, were strongly in support of secession.

Paris correspondents say the Emperor, at the last ministerial council, overruled the portion of the ministry favorable to immediate recognition, by expressing his determination to await the first of January and the issue of Lincoln's proclamation. M. Thouvenin has succeeded in the French Cabinet by Baron Drouin de Lhuys, a friend of the cause of the United States.

IRON-CLAD FLEET.—The Liverpool Post says there is no doubt but that the Confederate Government is having a number of iron-clad boats built in England. The Post remarks: "It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that the South, at no distant period, will possess an iron clad fleet capable of coping successfully with that of the North as its armies have triumphantly met those of the Federal Government in the field. It is not surprising that the armies of the South can be found to command it. Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the vessels built on the Mersey, the South will have an advantage over the Federal in strength of build, equipment and invulnerability. The rest their own courage will do, and we may yet hear of the gallant performance of more than one No. 290 before the announcement of peace gladdens the hearts of all Europe. At all events, a few such make as a building on the Mersey would make the raising of the Southern blockade an easy task."

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—We hear the complaint, frequently, that there is too much Confederate money in circulation, and that the abundance of paper money is one great cause of present high prices. The best way, and probably the only way, to bring about an equilibrium is for Congress to pass a heavy tax bill, and in that way draw in the currency; or for the rich men (or those having a surplus amount of money on hand) to buy Confederate Bonds. If people who have money to invest, instead of buying real estate and other property at exorbitant prices, would purchase Confederate 8 per cent Bonds, they would find it a more profitable investment and at the same time they would give a great help to the cause of the South. If Confederate bonds do not turn out to be a profitable investment, then certainly no kind of Southern Stocks or property will be of any value, for if we are subjected to everything is lost—State bonds, Bank stock, houses, lands, &c. We consider nothing more certain than that the independence of the Confederacy will be established, and the best way, besides hard fighting, to bring about this result speedily is to sustain the Government by buying its Bonds, and in that way do away with the necessity for further issues of Treasury notes.

The currency of the Confederacy must be maintained, and by funding it in Confederate bonds much good will be accomplished. The man who refuses to take Confederate money is a more dangerous enemy to our cause than if he were in the ranks of the Lincoln army.

The Yankee papers are keeping up the spirit of their readers by publishing the stories of deserters and by copying the factious censures of the Confederate administration which appear in a portion of our press. They will get a very poor idea of the facts of our position and the spirit and sentiment of our people from these sources.—Richmond Enquirer.

The growlers and grumblers are doing the Southern cause more harm than if they were in the enemy's army with a gun in their hands, openly fighting against us. While the Lincoln soldiers are murdering our citizens, destroying property, and abusing our women, there are a few papers in the South constantly engaged in finding fault with the Confederate Government, opposing and denouncing necessary laws for the prosecution of the war, and trying to render President Davis unpopular among the great mass of our people; and the worst of it is, the growlers, grumblers and fault-finders are, instigated by party motives—they are generally disappointed, soured men.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Statesville Express has advanced its subscription price to \$3 per year. The Editor in speaking of the necessity for this advance says: "When the price was fixed at \$2, farmers were willing to sell us a sack of flour for a year's subscription; but now it takes more than seven years subscription to pay for a sack of flour; and many other articles of produce are quite as high; and flour, coffee, treble and quadruple old prices. While this is true with regard to the cost of living, paper and printing materials have been advanced, by manufacturers, to an enormous cost. But we do not propose to advance in proportion to others; if we did, the price for subscription could not be less than \$7 a year, for that would be about the proportion. Compared with others, the advance of one-half which we make, is a very small matter, and \$3 a year will barely pay the expenses of publishing the paper, these dear times."

We advanced our price to \$3 per year two months ago, and we did so for the simple reason that we have to pay two-thirds more for printing materials than we did last year. For some articles we pay more than two-thirds. We are gratified to say that our subscribers (with a few exceptions) have been liberal enough to acknowledge the necessity for an advance by promptly renewing their subscriptions at three dollars. We have only found four men who appeared displeased because we advanced, and in order to please them, we offered to take \$2 a year if they would sell us bacon at 10 cents per lb., wood at \$2 a load, &c. But several of our subscribers who paid for a year's subscription before we advanced the price, voluntarily came forward and paid another dollar. Such men are worth having on a subscription list.

NEVER SATISFIED.—A Georgia paper calls attention to the fact that the Georgia Railroad Company has raised its rates of freight 40 per cent. at the same time that it declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, though its dividends before the war were but 4 per cent. It is already making 50 per cent more profit than before the war, yet raises its rates as if it were to make its profits higher still.—Fayetteville Observer.

We hear frequent complaints that the North Carolina Railroad has advanced the fare and reduced the accommodations. It frequently happens that there is not a light to be found in any of the passenger coaches—not even in the one occupied by women and children, except what is afforded by opening the stove-door; and but one coach in the train had fire in the stove. We know this was the case three weeks ago. Neither was there any water on the train for sick soldiers or any one else. It appears that Railroads, as well as individuals, intend to make as much money by the necessities of the times as they possibly can.

LATEST NEWS.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

The Abolitionists Defeated. The elections in several Northern States took place on Tuesday last for Governors and Congressmen. The contest was warm between the Democrats and Abolitionists—between the opponents and friends of the Lincoln administration—and we are gratified to announce that the abolitionists have been generally defeated. In New York, Seymour, the democratic candidate for Governor, beats Wadsworth, abolitionist, by a large majority, and a majority of democratic Congressmen are elected, among them Fernando Wood, Ben Wood, Jas Brooks, editor of the N.Y. Express, and other opponents of the Lincoln administration. In New York city the democratic majority is 31,000. In New Jersey the entire democratic ticket is elected. In Illinois and Wisconsin the contest was close, but it is believed the abolitionists have been defeated. Massachusetts and Michigan have been carried by the abolitionists of course.

It is hard to tell what effect this result will have on the war. One thing is certain, the enemies of Lincoln have triumphed, and we think the successful men are opposed to continuing the war. One of the successful candidates in New York, Mr. Brooks, made a speech after the election and said that he would be hoped to take part in restoring the Union, he hoped to demonstrate that "there is no reason why brother should longer abuse his hands in the blood of brother, and thus causelessly prolong a fratricidal war."

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The rumors of a fight below Tarboro, on Thursday, are untrue. Nothing of the kind had taken place since the skirmish on Sunday evening last. "All quiet along the lines." From Weldon we learn that beyond the excitement naturally arising from anticipated danger, there is nothing stirring there. The Yankees were reported at Palmyra, on the Roanoke, but it is said they have retired. It is the opinion of some that the enemy is concentrating his force towards Williamson, and may attack some point on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon road. So it may be, and he may be right; but it is at present in the air on a blithering expedition, or is stirring about to cover a movement in another quarter.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH]

GOLESDORF, Nov. 7.—No fighting. The enemy have retreated, it is said, towards Weldon.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 7.—A railroad collision took place on the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina Railroad yesterday near Orangeburg, killing Lieut. Carroll, of the Palmetto Guards.

Col. Phillips and family arrived at Mobile on the 4th, from New Orleans.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Intelligence from Winchester on yesterday, states that our army still occupies important positions beyond that town, and that skirmishes were of frequent occurrence. On Thursday, a brisk affair occurred below Winchester, resulting in the capture of one hundred and twenty Yankees, and half a dozen wagons and teams.

The reported fight at Front Royal was reiterated in reliable quarters on yesterday, and repeated by parties who arrived from Staunton. No particulars had been received at the war office, and we are left to presume that it was one of those affairs of little consequence.—Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Gen. O. M. Mitchell [federal] died at Beaufort on the 31st ult.

Gen. J. B. Richardson [federal] died at Sharpsburg, on the 30th inst., of wounds received at Antietam.

In New York, on the 5th inst., Gold was quoted at 132 1/2, but later in the day it fell to 131 1/2. Foreign exchange in the early part of the day was 146; later in the evening 145 1/2.

The steamer Cahawba arrived at New York on Tuesday from New Orleans, having on board Rev. Messrs. Leacock, Goodrich and Fulton, pastors of Episcopal churches in New Orleans, who had refused to pray for the President of the United States.

IMPORTANT.

The following from the Raleigh Journal possesses much important information:

THE SUPPLY OF SALT.—We had an interview yesterday with J. W. B. Watson, Esq., who has just returned from Saltville, Va., whither he went to procure salt for Johnston county. He states that the prospect for an adequate supply is gloomy. Mr. Watson informs us that our State Commissioner, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., has done an immense amount of work and labored faithfully to supply this indispensable article. He originally contracted with the proprietors of the salt springs for as much water as he required at a cost of seventy-five cents for such quantity as would produce a bushel of salt, but he has since been required for a full supply under his own superintendence, and at the State's expense. The proprietors, however, it would seem, have proved faithless, and now refuse to supply the requisite quantity, preferring to sell it at the enhanced price of \$3.25 to others. It is probable that Mr. Woodfin will sue the proprietors for this breach of contract, but what will that avail? The people of the State will not be able to put up their meat unless a supply be procured elsewhere; and if the suit should be successfully prosecuted, the enormous gain wrought by the breach of contract will enable them to pay heavy damages.

Several of the counties, we learn, have received the first installment of their supply, being from one to two car loads, according to population, and each consisting of 300 bushels. The State works under Mr. Woodfin are now producing about 1,000 bushels per day, and the hog-killing season will be over in about 40 days, and 40,000 bushels is the whole amount that can now be reasonably expected from that source for the State. This, with what has been delivered, will fall far short of the half million of bushels required for a full supply to our coast and elsewhere. No time is to be lost, and farmers had better note our figures and make their calculations accordingly.

At Saltville, on Friday, speculators are buying up all the salt, and the price is high. The entire production of the existing works there is about 15,000 bushels daily.

The interference of Gov. Letcher is said to have had a very injurious effect. He succeeded in annulling many valuable contracts to the public, and, by afterwards making a large profit, he threw down the barriers to speculators, who have not been slow to step in.

We regret to learn that Mr. Woodfin has completely broken down his health by his unremitting attention to this important business of the State, and that he has been laid up sick for about a month.

TABLEAUX AT TRELOAR'S HALL

- On TUESDAY Evening, November 11th. By the Ladies of Charlotte, for the benefit of the Soldiers. PROGRAMME. PART I. 1. Titania's Summons. 2. Beauty and the Beast. 3. Marriage of Catharina of Aragon. 4. The Moor's Children. 5. The Child's Dream. 6. The Husking Bee. 7. Night and Morning. 8. The Gossips. PART II. 1. The Magic Mirror. 2. Uncle Toby and the Widow. 3. Joan of Arc receiving her Commission. 4. Joan of Arc in Prison. 5. The Comic Concert. 6. Vision of Queen Catharina. 7. Drawing Room of 1735. 8. Hard Times.

COLD WEATHER.—Snow to the depth of seven inches, fell in Petersburg night before last. As far as Franklinton, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, it also fell to considerable depth. The cars from Weldon came in last evening covered with snow. Snow fell in this city on Thursday night, for a short time, long enough to a blizen the tops of the houses. From a messenger by the cars yesterday morning, we learn that snow fell heavily as the train passed through Warren county.—Raleigh Journal, 8th.

MARRIED. In Union county, on the 17th ult., by E. C. Ashcraft, Esq. Mr. David Deason to Miss Jane Waters. In Salisbury, on the 29th ult., Mr. S. J. Swicegood of Lexington to Miss Nellie D. Shaver of Salisbury. Also, Mr. Green Wood to Miss Nancy Ann Lilly. Also, Mr. C. P. Meroney to Miss Charity Burkhead.

DIED. In this county, on the 21st ult., Mr. Wm. Allison, aged about 74 years. In Union county, on the 21st ult., Miss Sarah A. Kirkley, aged 28 years and 8 months. In Yorkville, on the 31st ult., Capt. Thos. H. Smith, aged 69 years.

Lincolnton Female Seminary, LINCOLNTON, N. C.

S. LANDER, A. M., Principal. Miss M. J. TRICKER, Mrs. C. ROEMER, Miss A. M. HARRIS, Mrs. M. J. LANGDON, Mrs. L. A. LANDER, Assistant.

CHARGES PER SESSION.

Board, including fuel and washing, at \$3 00 per week, ..... \$60 00 Incidental Tuition, ..... 20 00 Regular Tuition, including Latin and Singing, from ..... \$10 to 20 00 French, ..... 10 00 Music, Piano or Guitar, ..... 20 00 Use of Instruments, ..... 2 50 Pupils furnish their own candles, towels, and toilet soap. TERMS.—Seventy-five dollars required in advance; the balance at the end of the session. No deduction for absence unless in cases of serious illness.

The Town of Lincolnton has long been proverbial for its healthiness. It has daily Railroad communication with Charlotte from which it is only two hours distant. For the benefit of pupils from sickly sections, our long vacation is in the winter. Our building will accommodate about sixty boarding pupils. The boarding department is under the immediate charge of the Principal and his wife, who, with most of the other teachers, habitually eat at the same table, and lodge under the same roof, with the girls.

The fact that we have semi-annual classes enables us to enforce a higher standard of scholarship than is usual in the best institutions conducted on the ordinary annual plan. Diplomas of Graduation will be given to those who complete our College Course.

Thankful for the liberal patronage given us while at High Point, we appeal with confidence to the public for a continuance of the same in our new and superior location. For additional information address the Principal. Nov. 11, 1862. S. LANDER, Principal.

SALE OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

On the 10th of December, I will sell in High Point, N. C., to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months a considerable quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the estate of W. T. Langdon, dec'd, including Beds and Bed-clothing, Tables, Chairs, Table-furniture, two Piano Fortes, &c. S. LANDER, Adm'r. Nov. 11, 1862. 6t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of the late Andrew Erwin, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder at public sale in the Public Square of Charlotte, on Monday the 11th day of December next, a valuable House and Lot, with a good Kitchen and Smokehouse attached, situated just back of the Episcopal Church, being a half-lot 99 feet square, and fronting on the side street. A title of six months with bond and good security are the terms of sale. THOS. C. ALLISON, Executor. Nov. 11, 1862. 1t

Notice.

The Wardens of Poor for Mecklenburg county, will meet at the Poor House at 10 o'clock, on the 22d inst, for the purpose of electing a Steward and Physician for the ensuing year. Persons wishing the positions can send in their bids on Monday in person. E. C. WALLIS, Chairman. Nov. 11, 1862. 3t

COTTON AT AUCTION.

Having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, of James A. Elms, dec'd, I will sell on Tuesday, the 26th day of December next, to the highest bidder, at Morrow's Turn-Out, Twelve Bales of good packed Cotton. A credit of six months, with interest from the date of sale, will be given to purchasers executing bond with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them for payment according to law. JOHN W. ELMS, Adm'r. Nov. 11, 1862. 3t-pd

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Charles Landfried will make immediate payment, and all having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law. WM. S. NORMENT, Administrator. Nov. 11, 1862. 3t

CORN WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase CORN. Apply at their Livestock Stables. BROWN & WADSWORTH. Charlotte, Nov. 11, 1862. 4t

ESTATE SALE.

By permission of P. T. Hammond, Esq., Ordinary for Lancaster District, we will sell on the 27th and 28th inst., the personal estate of James Faulkner, deceased, at his late residence in Lancaster District, consisting in part of

Twenty-two Negroes.

nearly all of whom are young and very likely; three Horses and four Mules, all young and well broken; a fine lot of cattle; a lot of Pork and Stock Hogs; about 1500 bushels of Corn, and a quantity of Fodder; a lot of baked Cotton; Peas; a lot of fine red Wheat and good Oats; one mark of Liverpool Salt; two road Wagons and Harness; one new Buggy and Harness; Blacksmith Tools; Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

TERMS.—All sums of \$5 and less cash; all sums over \$5, a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale; the purchaser to give note with two or more approved securities. W. L. FAULKNER, & J. KIBLER, Exrs. Nov. 11, 1862. 3t

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Charlotte Gas Light Co. will be held at the Branch Bank of N. C. on the 4th Wednesday of November inst. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be before the meeting. JAS. B. CARSON, Pres't. Nov. 11, 1862. 3t

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

On Tuesday, the 11th of November inst., (Court week) at the Court House in Charlotte, I will sell at public auction, for cash, Thirty-five Hundred Dollars worth of N. C. State Six Per Cent Bonds. E. W. HOYLE, Adm'r of A. B. Hoyle. Nov. 4, 1862. 2t

For the Western Democrat.

Strogers Lodge, No. 32, Concord, N. C., October 31, 1862.

At a regular communication of this Lodge, the following is a part of the proceedings which were had: "Whereas, to remove from our midst our late friend and brother Capt. James B. Atwell, who, though not a regular member of this body, has frequently communicated with us, and who has lately died of wounds received in the battle of Sharpsburg. Therefore, be it Resolved, That in his loss Society mourns a useful member; Whereas, he was a beautiful example of our principles; and his family one upon whom they had built their fondest hopes.

Resolved, That his devotion to our tenets have insured him a place in that Lodge above where brothers part no more, where the Great Light burns with a steadily increasing brilliancy, and where the Great Master himself presides and scatters peace and harmony among his children.

Resolved, That we most heartily sympathize with the family of the deceased in their bereavement. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be forwarded to the Western Democrat with a request to publish. W. M. COLEMAN, Sec'y. J. M. LONG, D. M. COLEMAN, Com.

100 CASKS RICE, on consignment, will be sold at auction on Tuesday, the 11th inst. A first rate article. ELIAS & COHEN. Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1862.

NOTICE.

On Tuesday the 25th inst., at the late residence of J. W. Barnett, dec'd, I will expose to sale the following property, viz: Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, 3 Mules, 2 Wagons, 1 Carriage, 8 Bales Cotton, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles not necessary to mention. At the same time and place, I will hire out the Negroes and Rent the Lands belonging to said deceased.