Hestern emocrat.

OFFICE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

per annum W. IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER

ELEVENTH VOLUME .-- NUMBER 546.

THE

TEROCHERO

Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

~) TERMS, PER ANNUM: C \$3 IN ADVANCE.

Pop" Transient advertisements must be paid for in 178 Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a pecific time, will be inserted until forbid, and

Hides and Tan Bark.

e larged accordingly.

I want to purchase Green and Dry HIDES for the purpose of tanning; also a large quantity of TAN BARK. For these articles the highest market cash price will be paid.

JOHN TRELOAR. Charlette, Oct. 28, 1862

MIRETER NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS 85th REGT. N. C. MILITIA, 1 Charactte, Oct. 23, 1862.

Captains of Companies, belonging to the 85th Regit, will order their respective commands to parade at inspection and drill, armed as the law directs, with ten charges of powder and ball. Those failing to comply with this order will be held to strict account. L S. WILLIAMS, Col 85th Regt Militia

MANUFACTURING COMPANY. (OPPOSITE C. S. NAVT WORES.) STEVENS, SCHUTT & McLEAN,

PROPRIETORS. We are now manufacturing, by steam-power, all kinds of Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Washstands, and everything appertaining to the Furniture and Cabinet

We are also making a very pretty, durable and sanction Wood Canteen, to which we invite the special

Orders from the trade and public generally are respectfully solicited, as we are confident in our ability to please the most fastidious. Orders promptly filled.

W. H. SCHUTT

Charlotte, Nov 4, 1862 M J. A. McLEAN.

THE AYR OIL COMPANY will pay the highest price for Fiex Seed, in any quantity. Apply at E. Nye Hatchison & Co.'s Drug Store. Ontober 14, 1862

Prospectus of the DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

On and after the 1st day of November, the State Journal will be published Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly. The Daily State Journal will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of two editions daily. The Morning Edintain the news by the evening mails, and news up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent ing mails North and East; the Evening printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by telegraph up to 2 o clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the matter in what direction they may live,

the State Journal. General news by mail will be promptly published. The Markets will be fully rebe reported daily by competent Reporters

Trans: For the Daily-12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3 50; 3 months, \$2; 1 month, \$1. For the Tri-Weekly-12 months, \$4: 6 months, \$2 50; 3 months, \$1 50.

ADVERTISING RATES: 1 square, 1 day, \$0 50 | 1 square, 5 days, \$1 50 1 00 | 1 do 3 weeks, 3 00 1 25 1 do 1 month, 5 00

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the vertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual ree dar rates, viz: One dollar per squere for the first last than, and twenty-five cents for each sub-

JOHN SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor,

DE. E. M. ANDREWS.

patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin. It has also a Barrel Factory, with improved Machine-

He is also prepared to perform any operation belong- with the Mill or separately. ing to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old frieads or new friendsyou may take that for granted.

VESUVIUS FURNACE

five miles north of Sharon Station on the Wil., Char. & Rutherford Railroad. He is also prepared to cast Muchinery, such as Mill Gearing. Thrashing Machine Irons, &c.; also Hollow-Ware and Salt Pans.

Vesuvius Furnace P. O. July 15, 1862. y-pd

IRON FOR SALE.

I have on hand, at my Purnace in Lincoln county, Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be 6 miles east of Lincolnton, about 20,000 LBS, of found at his Office in Brawley's Building, immediately WROUGHT IRON-tyre plow moulds, bars, &c. I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited-terms J. W. DERR. July 22, 1862 6m-pd.

Spring Hill Porge Repairing, Bell-hanging, &c.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to Repair Locks of every description, Clocks and Jewelry; he will also clean Jewelry for a very low price; will make Keys of all kinds; in fact, all kind of light Repairing done at short notice. Special attention paid to Bell-hanging. He may be found opposite the post-office. W. W. WOODEL. Jan 28, 1862.

old Gundocks, &c. W. W. WOODEL,

Lincolnton Female Seminary, Che Western Bemorrat. LINCOLNTON, N. C.

S. LANDER, A. M., Principal. Miss M. J. Tuckes, Mrs. C. Roseman, Miss A. M. HAGEN, Mrs. M. J. LANGDON, Mrs. L. A. LANDER,

The Spring Session, 1863, will begin on Monday, February 2nd, and close on Friday the 19th of June.

CHARGES PER SESSION. Board, including fuel and washing, at \$4 00 per Regular Tuition, including Latin and Singing, from ... \$10 to 20

Use of Instrument, 2 50 Pupils furnish their own candles, towels, and toilet 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 tion with Charlotte, from which it is only two hours | Confederate cities be on the qui vive for them. distant. For the benefit of pupils from sickly sections,

our long vacation is in the winter. Our building will accommodate about sixty boarding upils. 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.

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

For additional information address the Principal. Nov. 11, 1862. tf

THE SOUTHERN

Hepatic Pills This combination of medicines was first prepared by

the proprietor in 1825, when he was pronounced by advanced stage of Consumption. These pills cured iim. He is now over seventy years of age and in discharge of active professional duties. Their good effects upon others created such a demand for them that he was compelled to desist from supplying them gratu-

They are not recommended by the proprietor as DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. Many persons have testified to their good effects in Chilis and Fevers, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. They are an excellent FAMILY MEDICINE.

S. D. WALLACE, Esq., Treasurer of the Wilmington been said that "Dyspepsia" is our national disease. However this may be, it caused me long and severe suffering. Providentially a friend furnished me with a few boxes of the "Hepatic Pills," and the use of them has perfected a cure. In my family they have been used frequently with emment success. Among my acquaintances, many cases originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. I regard them as an invaluable medicine, and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute.'

COL. JOHN WRIGHT, of Goldsboro', N. C., (Aug. 14 1862.) says: "I have used the 'Southern Hepatic Pills' in my family here and also on my plantation in Alabama, and always with success. I have a valuable most in her extremity I was induced to try the Hepatic Pills.' They were given according to directions, and she is now well, entirely restored by them. A similar case occurred among my servants in Alabama. For liver and lung diseases I have perfect confidence in

*Full directions and other certificates will be found on the wrapper of each box.

proprietor to put these pills at 50 cents a box. As it nay soon not be possible to procure all the ingredients, it would be well for the afflicted to order them at

From the price above stated, a liberal discount will be made to dealers as long as the pills can be furnished.

Address GEORGE W. DEEMS, Wilson, N. C.

For sale in Charlotte, N. C., by F. SCARR, Druggist.

CORN WANTED. The subscribers wish to purchase CORN. Apply at

Charlotte, Nov 11, 1862 tf

Flour Mill for Sale.

The subscriber, baying entered into a contract for building the Railroad from Danville to Greensboro, is desirons of devoting his whole time to that work, and offers his STEAM MILL for sale. The property is sit-Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the nated in the town of Charlotte, on the North Carolina Prastice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old Rail Road, has six run of Mill Stones, and the Flour the voice of the people as recently expressed. will be reduced to those who can barter grain, stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold. has a high reputation throughout the Southern Confed-

> ry, and Cooper shops attached, which will be sold JOHN WILKES. Sept. 16, 1862. If

HIDES.

The market price paid for Hides, by

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to settle their Accounts or Notes with Fisher & Burrough, can have an opportunity of Don't delay, as we are anxious to get our business and adds: "Resignations persisted in at such a confederacy artillery camp for one more gun, which arrived Mr Mann reported a bill concerning the Cape J. C. BURROUGHS. settled up. June 3, 1862.

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C.,

over Drucker and Heilbrun's Store, or at his residence. Feb. 25, 1862.

SALT. The subscriber is daily receiving supplies of a good

article of Sound SALT, which he offers for sale at owest market rates. Orders accompanied with the money-will receive prempt attention. A. E. HALL, Sept 23, 1862 3m-pd

Carriages and Buggies.

The subscriber has on hand a few Carriages and Buggies, which he will dispose of on reasonable Wanted, ten thousand old Keys, of different sizes; terms. Among them is a fine Carriage of latest pattern and fine finish. SAML. LANDER, Sr., annosite the post-office. | Lincolnton. Oct 21, 1862 pd Carriage Builder.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NOTICE. Our terms are three dollars per year in advance. Bes The Democrat will be discontinued to all subseribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

STEALING TOMBSTONES .- The Yankees are stealing the ancient tombstones from the graves at Jamestown! We expect next to hear that they have violated the tomb of Washington. We have learned that the agent there has the utmost difficulty in restraining their depredations. There is nothing too vile for these men to do.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM .- Means having been adopted at Richmond to rid that city of a portion of the immense number of rascals who have infestfor its healthiness. It has daily Railroad communica- ed it, one of the papers recommends that all other

TURNING THINGS TO ACCOUNT .- In the late dash made by a portion of General Floyd's command in Kentucky, the public functionaries at Carter C. H., Kentucky, including Judges, Sheriffs, &c., were arrested. The "Lincoln war tax" The fact that we have semi-annual classes enables was extorted from the Sheriff and handed over us to enforce a higher standard of scholarship than is to our Quartermaster. A store, the owner of which had fled to Cincinnati, was taken possession of, and the Virginia boys were well shod from its to one-fourth. For instance, a man having an

umbus Sun says: "The Atlanta Confederacy has expend \$6,000 a year; his entire income is conbeen shown a lump of rock salt picked up on the sumed, and his capital encroached on \$4,500. railroad track near Opelika, and has received ver- But this is not all-his capital has depreciated that boulder of salt spoils so pleasant a report sugar and salr, and they can barter for anything at and dissipates all the encouraging anticipations relative prices; so their income is increased four bree eminent physicians in a Southern city as in an based upon it. We understand that it was probatimes, expenses remain the same, and the value of bly dropped from the cars while in transit-per- their estates is enhanced two for one. For inhaps from the Louisiana mines."

GENERAL HOUSTON .- General Houston is a refugee from his home. He has gone to Washington county to be out of the way of the Yankees. good for all diseases, but only such as arises from He made a speech at Brenham, Texas, at the request of the people:

He wound up by saying that this was probably the last occasion that he would ever address a public assembly-one foot on the brink and another in the grave He exhorted the people to land and negroes enhanced two for one,-the man and Weldon Rail Road, (Aug. 30, 1862,) says; "It has temperance and moderation, and to use all their efforts to repel the insidious foe that was stealthily marching to rob, plunder and destroy their homes, their property, &c., and concluded by a beautiful peroration in his own case; a septuagenarian driven from his house and home, without cause or reason, and coming back to Washington county, to one, and \$20 sent to support his wife and the cradle where the liberty of Texas was rocked, | children counts but \$4, and the effect of issuing and where he now expected to lay his bones.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World has some important announcements without interest from the whole class-for, when and speculations in his despatches. Among the the government issues its "promises to pay the

tion .- Notwithstanding the boasts of the radicals | expense, and the misfortune is, this is the most that they have secured the adherence of the helpless class of the community-widows, orphans President to their programme, it is believed here that Mr Lincoln's forthcoming message will con- employment of capital, and if the notes ever are vey an intimation that in some way the emancipa- redeemed, payment will not be made to those of tion proclamation will be either withheld or modified at the time appointed for its issuance, the 1st of January. It will be remembered that in the last Congress, radical as it was, the most radical features of the confiscation bill were carried by a bare majority of three-indeed, at one time, the essential | rich by the war. This is a grievous wrong. Men features of that objectionable measure were de- for the protection of whose negroes the war is feated by a majority of three, but re-considered waged, get rich—those who have no negroes beand carried; how, is known only to the initiated. In view of the expression of the people's will at equally. What is the remedy? Remove the the late elections, the Democratic leaders in the cause of the evil--reduce the inflation of the cur-House will be able to speak, not indeed, perhaps, | rency. How? By loans as far as practicable, and on behalf of "twenty millions," but certainly on by direct taxes. Unless this be done, those on behalf of the great majority of the Northern whom the whole weight now rests must sink unpeople, against the principles embodied in the der it, or struggle to get rid of it by investing in confiscation and emancipation measures. It is land and negroes; in fact, capital is now seeking believed that the President's solution of the mat- that channel-hence the extraordinary prices of ter will be the reference of the whole subject negroes in spite of the emancipation proclamation. to the reconsideration of Congress. Should the Merchants, carpenters, school-teachers and others popular branch of that body recede from the are struggling to get rid of the burthen, by deposition it took on the confiscation act, the Presi- manding higher prices-but high prices will lesdent would doubtless obey its action in view of sen the demand, and in the end their customers At any rate, it is quite certain that the radicals | meat, or the materials for clothing. These reflecare not as confident as they were, and the opinion gains ground, that if there will not be a conservative majority in the approaching session of the House, there certainly will be a majority against the extreme measures of the radicals.

Resignations in the Irish Brigade on account of McClellan's removal .- Gen. Meagher has issued an address to his brigade "in front of Fredericksburg," in which he says some of his subordinate officers have resigned their commissions, "prompted thereto by the recall of Gen. Mcmoment are tantamount to desertion. They sub- extinct, the funds of the banks confiscated, all the night of the 25th, under command of Capt. Fear and Deep River Navigation Co. [Abandons urge them. They weaken the military force and tend emphatically to its demoralization. They They cannot be sanctioned for an instant by any officer having the efficiency and the character of the aimy at heart. They shall be discountenanced, condemned, rebuked and reprobated, and that in terms of unqualified severity, by the Brigadier-General commanding the Irish brigade. Ex-President Buchanan is out in another reply to Gen. Scott, in which he says:

"No public arms were ever stolen," that the Southern States, under Floyd's administration of the War office, received less than their share of WILMINGTON. arms, etc.; but, in his explanation of the matter, the ex-President says "the Government had on hand, in the year 1859, about 500,000 old muskets," etc.; and that on the 30th of November, 1859, Secretary Floyd sent down 165,000 of them from Springfield to five Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their respective means of proper storage."

From the Raleigh Standard. OUR FINANCES.

We have been kindly permitted by a friend, to publish the following very able letter on the subject of our finances. The views and suggestions contained in this letter are worthy of serious consideration, as well on account of their soundness and the clearness with which they are expressed, as because of the source from which they emanate: November 19, 1862.

My Dear Sir:-You ask my views on the financial condition of our country. Money is as necessary to carry on war as men, who bear the burthen of this war. In respect to money, government can raise money in three ways-by taxes, loans, and promissory notes, to pass as currency. It was not deemed prudent to resort to the first mode, except to a limited extent; the process of collecting taxes was too slow for the emergency.

What is the result? The currency has become inflated, and the value of Confederate notes, notwithstanding the stays intended to brace it, has depreciated, so that, by reason of the depreciation, combined with a shameful spirit of extortion and speculation, it now takes \$1 to answer the purpose that \$1 did before the war. How does this operate on the community? Those who depend on a money income find it necessary to expend four times as much as before—their estates have in fact been reduced to one-half, and should the war last another year, and the government continue to issue notes, their estates will be reduced estate of \$30,000 at interest, receiving \$1,800, and used to expend \$1,500 a year; so he felt com-THAT SALT MINE AT OPELIKA .- The Col- fortable, and all was well. Now he is obliged to stance, a man having an estate of \$30,000 in land and negroes, makes 500 bushels of wheat, 1,300 of corn, and 5,000 lbs. pork to sell-at old prices, in wheat \$1, corn 50 cents, pork \$5, his income was \$1,500; he expended the whole, being content with the increase of his negroes, and the gradual accumulation from that source. But now he sells wheat at \$5, corn \$2, pork \$20, and realizes in all \$6,500; so his income is increased \$5,000, expenses the same, and the value of his is actually making money by the war.

Thus, it is plain to demonstration the burthen of the war is borne by those whose estates consist in money at interest, stocks, salaries, and all who receive money for their labor. The soldier who fights our battles finds his pay reduced four while others are left to suffer? so large an amount of Confederate and State notes, has been to take from them their entire income and one-half of the capital; not by a direct tax, or a loan from individuals, but indirectly as a loan bearer," it in effect comes from those on whom Modification of the Emancipation Proclama- the loss falls, and the war is carried on at their and those who are mostly too old for the active whom the indirect loan was made, but to the "bearer" or those to whom they were obliged to

pass the notes at the rate of four to one. On the other hand, planters and manufacturers so far from having felt the pressure, are getting come poor; the burthen should at least be borne tions by pursuing the train of of thought, lead to

1st. It will satisfy those who have money at failed to enter her iron sides, and it was not until command, that interest as well as patriotism, calls he found that he could not sink her, did he leison them to lend to the government one-half of their estates-if not all; the war can then be carried on without the ruinous consequences to them which now presses so hard. Should it be the whereabouts of the artillery, and shying around said-"That will be to risk all on the event of the the place where she knew it had been, she stuck of the bill, in its present form, after war." The reply is true-but is not all now risk- fast on a sand bar, and could neither get over nor ed on the event of the war? Suppose the South back away from it. Capt. Newkirk, the officer in is subjugated, of what value will be your Confed- command, immediately dispatched a courier to the charter of the Western Plank Road Company. ject the officers to discredit if not to disgrace, who be successful—if you invest in government bons, attack by daylight. Positions were chosen and Mr Grissom introduced a bill for the relief of be successful-if you invest in government loans, you have good stock with remunerating interest; but if you withhold your funds, and the Government is forced to issue more notes, at the end of a successful war you have depreciated paper, not worth, in all human probability, ope-tenth of its nominal value; these alternatives are offered-hold your funds and sink quietly into insolvency-take the risk of investing in land and negroes at prices, which, by your struggles, will run up to fabulous prices; or listen to the dictates of interest and patriotism, and lend to the government.

2d. It will satisfy those who own land and negroes, or actories, that fairness, as well as interest and patriotism, call on them to lend to the government one half of their profits, if not all. Is it fair that the burthen of a war in defence of our common country should be borne alone by other classes of the community? Is it not wrong that wards the inlet, and though the artillery threw ginia, beyond the limits of the city of Richmond you should make money out of a war commenced snot near enough to them to throw the water in under the direction of the Surgeon General, for

have monied investments are ruined by it? The from the artillery made an entrance into the cabsuggestion that you pay a war tax in land and in, a light was discovered, and Capt. Newkirk slaves, \$150 on \$30,000 worth, is trifling on the proclaimed the day ours. Very soon the wood gain, and let your sense of right answer the ques- attention of all was directed to the schooper, which tion. Aid the operation by a consideration of bore them away as a stiff breeze cauried them fast longer bear the whole burthen of this war? they crew would have been ours, but let us rest content must sink under it. If the South is subjugated, with what was done. They left in the utmost it will not be by arms, but by famine and priva- confusion, leaving everything they had, their interest, and of patriotism.

attending to the dictates of fairness, of your own fired into by Lieut. Simmons and his picket, with islatures and of Congress, that a further issue of that was ready for sea. All the papers the steamer notes will ruin the country, and that a wise policy got at Jacksonville must have been lest, she, luckcalls on them to reduce the inflation of the cur- ily for herself, stole a schooner in which to make rency by means of loans and by direct taxation on her escape, and was forced by 45 men to abandon income. Those who have borne the burthen of her element of power, iron gunboat. The officers the war will cheerfully pay one-fourth of their and men engaged are deserving of especial praise. gearly income; those who are making money out Capts. Newkirk and Adams, as also Lieut Latham, of it ought to submit to a tax of one-half of the McClammy and Spicer and their men, will always produce of their land and negroes and of their fac- remember with pleasure the day of the 26th of ories. This discrimination should be made on November, and while it was not the good pleasure he ground that the income of the former is of less of Capt. Ward to engage with them, yet he stood value four to one, while the income of the latter is at an important post ready to dispute their passage of greater value, four to one. The ability to bear | to the land. Her cannon, magazine, chests, wahe burthen is the true test. On what ground | ter tanks, boiler, and a vast quantity of iron have does age exempt from the conscription of men? been saved. Many things of value were found, Because the old and the young are not able to ameng them a lot of newly invented schackles for bear arms. So the conscription of money should the feet, together with handcuffs in abundance. be regulated by the ability to pay it. One having Southern men think of this: know what awaits and be able to procure the necessaries of life for for your wives and children! Citizens of the himself and family, while one whose income was Cape Fear, and soldiers in the defence, ponder \$1,800 by the sale of the products of his farm at these things well, and swear that you will die, old prices, can now spare one-half, and have more rather than have your loved soil polluted by the bal roports of 'towering cliffs on either side, of one half! On the other hand, the planters and than \$3,000 to add to his estate; so there is no tread of the despot. pure salt, while the cross-ties are laid on the same manufacturers sell their products for \$4 instead of valid objection to the discrimination; but our substance.' We are sorry that the truth about \$1; a little flour, or grain, or cotton yarn, pays for country can only be saved from ruin by a tax of one fourth or one-half of income and productions. Let the tax be imposed at all events, either with or without discrimination. Such a tax or conscription of money is "a necessity." No one can doubt for a moment, that in the condition of our country, a "conscription of money" is as necessary and as constitutional, and should be acquiesced in as readily, as the conscription of men. The one saved our army from destruction-the other may save our country from ruin. Call this a "forced loan" by way of exciting odium, on the same ground call that a forced rendering of military service; but call them what you please, volunteering of men failed to meet the exigency, and a conscription of men became necessary, and was enacted; volunteering of money has failed, and a conscription of money has become necessary, and should be enacted. The menbers will feel the truth of these remarks by paying \$5 a day for board, the per diem being \$3. Will legislators seek partial relief by increasing their own salaries,

Yours, &c., HOW THE YANKEE GUNBOAT WAS CAPTURED.

From the Wilmington Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Allow me a small space in the columns of your paper to give an account of the total destruction of an Iron Steamer, which entered New River, Onslow county, N. C., on the morning of the 24th ult. Her arrival was duly noticed and promptly reported by Capt. Ward's pickets to the proper authority, when Capt. Newkirk, with a detachment of the "Rebel Rangers," together with Lieut. Latham with one piece of the Kennedy Artillery, proceeded to the mouth of New River to pay her their respects. They arrived on the morning of the 25th, just as she was returning from Jacksonville, where she had taken the mail and what papers she could find, in the meantime appropriating to her especial use some in the field. And just here, for their cousolation, let me inform them that, although they failed to reach their proper destination, yet they never gave warmth to their enemies, as they were destroyed with the steamer. As she was quietly proceeding down the river, on her way out, apparently in no hurry at all, Lieut. Latham opened upon her with his rifled piece, checking her progress, throwing her out of the main channel of the river, and causing a general confusion on board. So soon as she recovered from her shock, she opened upon him a terrific fire of shell and canister, but he heeded not her reply, and continued to pour upon her a rapid fire, causing her iron sides to ring. But 'twas a play at ball with no equality in the side, for having but the one piece to contend with, she was able to direct her three heavy guns at us, while Lieut. Latham's balls urely and in the best of order retire, while grape was flying thick and fast in every direction. The steamer continued to shell the woods, to find out attack by daylight. Positions were chosen and next morning, an hour before day, all parties were sick and wounded soldiers. The bill provides inordered to their respective places. [Here follows asmuch as the condition of our sick and wounded the position of our forces, which we do not think soldiers is distressing, and it being out of the prudent to print.] Capt. Newkirk superintended the movements. Everything was now ready and such provisions for them as their necessities and there ensued for a few moments a perfect stillness, merits require, that the Governor shall appoint which was broken by the rifled shell of Capt. Ad- an agent to reside in Richmond to take in charge ams, which went thundering forth; then another and organize the Medical Depot, to visit the made her ring, then came Lieut. Latham's shot, Hospitals and supply all necessaries and adminiswhich did its errand well, then replied the steamer ter to the comfort of the N. C. Troops, to aid with her would-be-murderous grape, while both them in procuring furloughs and discharges, when pieces of artillery kept up a rapid fire, just then a the case may require it, to receive and properly boat was seen going down, and as it touched the distribute such supplies as may be donated by the water, Lieuts. McClammy and Spicer, with their benevolent, and such as may be forwarded by the detachments, stood ready to dispute their passage State; -also provides for the appointment of two for the protection of your slaves? while those who their boat, it failed to sink them, Just as a shell the purpose indicated above, and appropriates

brink of a precipice. Put aside a sordid thirst for work of the Steamer was in a light blaze, and the your own true interest. Do you think others can down the river. Had it been calm, the entire tions, caused by the high prices of the necessaries rifles, cutlasses, books, caps, shoes, and even their of life. Where then will be your negroes, and beef and crackers half-done. Whether any of land, and factories? All involved in a common them were killed is not known. The shell fell all ruin, which you have it in your power to avert by around her. On her passage up the river she was what effect is not known. She accomplished 2. It will satisfy the members of the State Leg- nothing at all. Our pickets burned the schooner money income of \$1,800, may spare one fourth you, recollect what they have prepared, perhaps

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, November 29 SENATE. - Mr Lassiter introduced a resolution concerning the culture of tobacco. Mr Lassiter said this resolution is not intended to prohibit by law the cultivation of tobacco, the propriety of which is too questionable, in regard to this as well as any of the industrial products of the country. But the necessity is becoming greater every day for us to busband our resources and to look well to the future. By the steady advance of our enemics the area from which our supplies are to come is gradually diminishing, and by emigration into the interior, many consumers have to be supported without a corresponding number of producers; and the ten thousand men proposed to be raised for the State defence will reduce the number. In view of these pressing reasons, I hope the Committee on Agriculture will introduce a resolution recommending to the people of the State the importance of cultivating only those crops which will support human life.

Mr Adams of Guilford introduced a bill relative to witnesses. [Requires expenses to be paid in advance when summoned out of the County.] The bill to amend 13th section 105th chapter Revised Code. [Provides that County Courts

may in their discretion increase the bonds of

Sheriff to \$30,000.] Passed. A bill from the House concerning the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. [Provides for the payment of salaries when prevented from holding the Courts by the presence of the enemy.] The bill was discussed by Messrs. Brown, Warren, Lassiter, Carraway, Eure, Russ, Copeland, Ellis and Shipp. The question being on the passage of the bill, it was lost by a large vote. Mr Ramsay gave notice that he would, on another day, move a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was defeated.

House.-Mr Shepherd presented a report from the Joint Select Committee on the Stay Law, with a bill modifying the same, making provisos and boxes of clothing deposited there by the patriotic exceptions in favor of soldiers in service, or those ladies of Onslow, for the use of our brave soldiers | disabled while in the service of the Confederate

> Mr Costner introduced a bill for the better government of slaves. Mr McRae introduced a bill allowing in addi-

tion to bounty heretofore offered our soldiers \$15 per month. Mr Carson introduced a bill regulating the

the prices of articles of prime necessity.

The bill constituting the 8th Judicial Circuit passed its several readings.

MONDAY, December 1. SENATE .- Mr Sharp introduced a bill to authorize the settlement of estates by a Commissioner appointed by the different County Courts. The act to provide clothing and all other necessary Quartermasters stores, and to provide for securing supplies for destitute families of soldiers now in service, was taken up. Mr Brown opposed the passage of the bill in its present form as it created more military offices-he advocated

the County Courts where he was sure they would suffer no detriment. Mr Ellis urged the passage some further discussion, was rejected. House .- Mr Beal reported a bill to amend the

leaving the families of soldiers under the care of

Mr Grissom introduced t power of the Confederate Government to make