WESTERN DEMOCRAT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Bestern EBemocrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, April 21, 1863.

Mecklenburg County Court was in session last week. Nothing of public importance was transacted. excepting the Court made an order that the money retained by the State from the Randlesburg Company be drawn by Jos. H. Wilson, Esq., and paid over to Col. Wm. M. Grier, and by him returned to said Company or to those members from whom it was withheld.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING .- The proceed ings of a public meeting, held in this place on Friday last, will be found in another column. Mai. Carrington, of the Confederate Army, addressed the meeting, representing the wants of our Army in Virginia. We wish every farmer in the State could hear him. He stated that the army had consumed all the food it was possible to procure for 70 miles around the point where it is now stationed, and that unless more corn and meat was furnished from North Carolina it might have to fall back into North Carolina. It is important that the farmers of all the surrounding counties should remember this. It would be much better that each man should now sell to the Government one-half or two-thirds of what he has in the way of provisions. than to have the army fall back into this State. If the army is compelled from mere want to retire from Virginia it will be disastrous to nearly every man in North Carolina, for he will not only then be compelled to part with his provisions, but his fields may become the battle ground for the contending forces. It is a serious matter, and we want to impress it on the minds of all. Every one in this and the surrounding counties who has a bushel of corn or a pound of meat to spare, must bring it forward immediately. He will be paid for it, and paid a good price; and it will help to save the Old North State from being overrun by the murderers and robbers of the North. Now is the time to act, and the action must be prompt. And it would be well for all who have a surplus amount of provisions on hand to remember that unless they sell it voluntarily, the Government will be compelled to impress it. The necessities of the army in Virginia and Eastern North Carolina can be and must be relieved if those at home have

## THE PROSPECT .- If the people of the Confederate States will put their surplus food on the thus assist in sustaining our armies, the time is not

far distant when our enemies will be forced to make peace and acknowledge the independence of the furnish the food to sustain the troops in the field in Virginia and Eastern North Carolina. If we fail to do this, those troops may be compelled to fall back for the lack of brend and meat; and then what will become of our fields and property and storehouses of grain and provisions? They will all be seized or destroyed by the brutal, invading foe, and our men, women and children subjected to the most savage and inhuman treatment. This calamity can be averted if all will do their duty and quit striving to make fortunes off of the war. Our brave troops, if properly fed. can whip any Lincoln army that may be brought against them; they have no dread of being defeated by the Northern army; but they cannot fight and endure toil without proper food.

In view of these facts, does it not seem to be the best policy, even in a pecuniary point of view, for every one who has more corn, flour and meat than is necessary for his own use until next Fall, to sell it to the Government or put it on the market to supbly the demands of the public at large? There is elenty of food in the South to last us all until the next crop is gathered, and it would be an everlasting shame and disgrace to permit our armies to suffer and be compelled to evacuate their present positions for the want of something to eat.

And while the people are bringing forward their provisions for the army, it would be well for the Government at Richmond to hold its Agents to a stricter account and see that they discharge their duties promptly, and send forward to the army corn and meat instead of allowing it to waste and rot in warehouses and at Railroad stations. We have heard that it was difficult to get transportation for food. We do not understand how that is unless it is because our Railroads are blocked up with cotton, tobacco and other articles in which speculators are dealing. If the superintendents of our Railroads will not transport army supplies in preference to other things, let the Government take charge of the Roads for one month and transport the needful articles. Let some thorough business man, with energy and industry, be appointed to superintend, in person, the transportation of army upplies over each of our Railroads, and let him have power to force the transportation if the managers of the Roads are unwilling to do it. In this way an abundance of food for our armies can be immediately supplied. Furthermore, let every Government Quartermaster, officer or agent, be unhorsed where it is not absolutely necessary to use a horse in transacting his duties. Why should any of these men be allowed to keep two, or three or four horses, eating corn, when such food is necessary for the soldiers? Reform is demanded in this respect. If a Captain to meet the invader and confident of success in a or Colonel on detached service is entitled by the army regulations to a certain number of horses, it would be far better to pay him commutation money and dispense with the horses. We hear the complaint made, and believe it well founded, that there are more government horses kept here in Charlotte eating government corn, than are absolutely necessary. If all-Government officers and the people-will resolve to do their whole duty, the prospect of an early peace is good; but if they do not, we may expect a long war, for the war can never, never end until the Confederacy is established as an independent nation.

## STOCK INVESTMENTS.

The public mind (at any rate a large portion) market and sell it at a fair remunerating price, and seems to have taken up a strange idea, as to the comparative values of the several stocks now daily presented in the market. Why should a State Bond or even a Bond of the county of Mecklenburg. or any other county, bear a higher rate of premium Confederacy. North Carolina and Virginia must than those of the Confederate States? Many persons who are investing money seem to forget that the destinies of the Confederacy are inseparable from those of the States. Under no issue of events but the full and free establishment of the Southern Confederacy will any Bond or Stock be of value. We have confiscated, or sequestered, the property of Northern men; as surely as they gain the ascendancy over us they will decree that all debts due to others than themselves shall be void, and they will arrogate to themselves the right to manage our affairs, financial as well as political. Where, then, will be the superiority of one species of stock over another? The destinies of the Confederacy are linked with those of the States as father with son, as debtor with creditor. If one falls, the other is at least very much injured. The more truly is this the case with North Carolina, as by her arrangement with the Confederacy for clothing the troops she annually receives upwards of \$4.000,000 of Con-COMMON SENSE. federate notes.

> The above article is from the pen of a gentleman who, though not an original advocate of secession, now looks at matters in their true light, and understands that if a Confederate Bond is not good hereafter, certainly a State or County Bond, or Bank Stock, or any other species of property, will not be safe in the hands of a Southern man. Why is it the sub-committees. that any man will pay a premium of from 25 to 70 per cent for a State or county Bond, or three or five prices for any other property, as an investment. when he could easily invest in Confederate Bonds at par or a small premium? The fact is, all our people have not yet realized or comprehended the tubborn fact that the Confederacy must be established or all our property is lost. If they understood this matter now as they must and will undertand it at some day, we should not see such high prices paid for local stocks, for lands, negroes and horses, when they have the opportunity of investing in Coufederate Bonds at a comparatively small premium. Suppose we fail in establishing the independence of the Confederacy, does any one supose that we would be allowed to enjoy our property or receive an income from any sort of stocks? Certainly not. If the State of North Carolina was to rejoin the old Union, could she collect revenue enough to pay her debts? We think not. Onehalf of her citizens would refuse to pay another cent into the State Treasury, and it could only be collected by the sword, which would keep us involved in war all the time. Besides this, there are thousands of men who will never lay aside the implements of warfare and submit to the detested Government of the North. So it is a plain fact, that in order to have peace and hold and enjoy property, our independence must be established, and it is foolishness to make a distinction between the destinies of the State and Confederate Governments -if one falls the other is ruined-if the securities of one are not good the other is also worthless. Therefore, it is the duty of every Southern man to do all he can to sustain the Confederate Govern- R B Hunter ment, as his all depends on that. The sooner our people understand this fact, and act accordingly, | R Davidson the sooner shall we have peace and independence.

## In accordance with notice given, the officers of Mecklenburg county, at least a goodly number of them, assembled at the Court-House in Charlotte the Court-House in Charlotte them, assembled at the Court-House in Charlotte the Court-House in Charl Fox, Esq., the Hon. J. W. Osborne was requested to take the Chair, and E. H. Britton and W. J.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Yates ordered to act as Secretaries. The meeting having been organized, the Chairman explained in a few remarks its object, and who was present, to inform it as regards the condition of our armies in Virginia and North Carolina: whereupon

Maj. Carrington addressed the meeting in an eloquent and most touching manner, pointing out the condition of the army, their efficiency and invulnerability and the policy which it is necessar for the people to adopt in order to keep our armies supplied with food, both for men and horses. Gen. John A. Young being called for, addressed the meeting in his usual felicitous and effective manner, and moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, in each Captain's Beat in provisions and forage they may be able to gather for the army, and report to a Central Committee of three, also to be appointed by the Chair. Col. Wm. Johnston seconded the motion, but uggested that the number of the Central Compittee be increased to five, and that they appoint

The Chair then put the question to vote and he resolution was unanimously carried.

On motion it was Resolved, That the proceedags be published in the papers of the town. On motion of Gen. Young, it was Resolved, That the Central Committee be hereby requested to publish an Address to the planting community, setting forth the objects of this meeting, and urging the absolute necessity of prompt action on their part.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned. J. W. OSBORNE, Ch'n.

E. H. BRITTON, Sec'ys. W. J. YATES,

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman appointed the following named entlemen to act as the Central Committee, viz: Gen. J. A. Young, Col. L. S. Williams, Wm. F. Phifer, W. J. Yates and John L. Brown.

## SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Sub-Committees, appointed by the Central Committee are as follows:

## LATEST NEWS.

from Washington ; that yankee gun-boats had succeeded

in passing our batteries conveying reinforcements to the enemy, and therefore our forces withdrew. If Gen. Hill's movements were for the purpose of capturing the town, he has failed, (if the reported withdrawal be true;) but it called upon Maj. Carrington, of the C. S. Army, made to enable our people to bring away supplies of provisions, &c., from that section, then we suppose he has succeeded in his object. But there is no certain news from that section further than that the yankee force which

attempted to reinforce Washington by land from Newbern was defeated and driven back by Pettigrow's brigade.

FROM SUFFOLK, VA.

We have been unable to gather any information of the movements of our troops in the immediate vicinity of Suffolk, other than that already given. The North-At the close of Major Carrington's remarks, ern accounts say that Confederate forces were approaching Suffolk last Monday by several roads, but that they were not then surrounded, and also that they had received reinforcements.

We heard late last night from a perfectly reliable. source, that our gallant troops captured yesterday two the county, to canvass, ascertain and collect what Yankee transports and 600 prisoners, below Suffolk. This intelligence came direct from lvor Station, on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, where a courier had inst arrived with it from the army near Suffolk .-Petersburg Express, 18th.

> The only intelligence from Suffolk, on yester. y, consisted of a report that General Longrstreet was gathering in provisions in the Blackwater region, for the transportation of which an order for a large number of wagons had reached Richmond. The report was exaggerated into a "capture" of an immensi amount of stores from the cnemy. The position and military movements of Gen. Longstreet have not as yet transpired. It is not believed, by gentlemen whose positions entitle their opinions to weight, that the enemy is 'surrounded' at Suffolk. - Rich. Eng , 18th.

#### FROM THE WEST.

firing.

VICKSBURG, April 17 .- Some eight of the enemy' boats came down at 11 o'clock last night. Heavy firing was opened by the batteries, which was replied to briskly by some of the boats. One boat was fired by our guns, and burned to the water's edge in front of the city; the others, including two transports, passed down; two or three thought to be disabled. None are now in sight below, but one transport. Two guns from the Yankee battery on the Peninsula opened on the city this morning, at nine o'clock, and are still

LATER .- Four prisoners from the boat sunk fast night b The above reward will be paid for the delivery at who were brought in to-day say the transport Henry Clay was burned and the ram Lafayette sunk by our batteries last night; also that the remainder of the expedition will come down to-night.

The battery on the Peninsula ceased firing late this afternoon, having done no damage.

The New Orleans Era (Lincoln paper) of the 14th, Morning Star Beat-Arthur Grier, Robt Me- bas the following: 'The captured ram Queen of the West was destroyed this morning at 10 o'clock by our gun-boats on Grand Lake, and her crew captured. The gun-boat Diana is in a tight place and will be probably captured or destroyed. The rebels evacuated their works at Centreville last night and retreated up the Teche.

#### MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. S. L. Watson, Capt. A.G. Neel of Mecklenburg county\_N. C, to Miss Amanda R. C. Adams, daughter of the late Joseph Adams, dec'd, of York District, S. C.

On the 5th instant, in Gibsonville, Guilford county, Dr. Jos T F Cummings of Alamance, to Miss Laura Ann Frances, daughter of Rev J D Scheck.

In Rowan county, on the 31st ult, Mr Geo. B. Pennngton of Davie county, to Miss Emma B. Swink.

In Raleigh, on the 15th inst., Capt. Geo. B. Baker of Fayetteville, to Miss Kate D., daughter of the late Henry W. Miller, Esq.

#### TOTOTO ...

Of a wound received in the second hattle of Manassas, Marcus H. Bostwick, formerly of this county, aged 34 years. He was a grandson of Gen. Geo. Graham of Revolutionary memory.

In Union county, on the 5th inst., Serg't A. T. Clark, of the 15th N. C. Reg't., aged 32 years. He was a rood soldier and bighly esteemed by his companions in

#### DE STANORITHARY.

in Union county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. S. R Broom, aged 34 years. She left four small children to mourn their loss. Her husband, being a soldier in the army, had started home expecting to find all well, but when he arrived home it was to find his wife a corpse, and his children in tears. She was not sick but about three days. She had been 's member of the Baptist Church 13 years. She said she was willing to die We hope she has gone where there are no more wars or troubles. She also left two brothers and one sister to mourn for her.

"Sister thou wast mild and lovely, Gentle as the summer breeze, Pleasant as the air of evening As it floats among the trees.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber, Peaceful in the grave so low; Those no more will join our number,

Thou no more our songs shalt know.

Dearest sister thou hast left us, \* Here thy loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God that has bereft us,

He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,

When the day of life is fled, Then in heaven with joy to meet thee,

Where no farewell tour is shed " J. J. G.

Mecklenburg Co. Bible Society Will meet in the Presbyterian Church to-day (Monday) at 11 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

\$100 REWARD.

the jail in Charlotte, of a free negro, khown as JOHN GRICE, who is about 5 feet, 11 inches high; stoops when walking, has straight hair, and is a dark mulatto. He has a wife living on the plantation of Mr. Robert McGee, on the Catawba river, Mecklenburg county.

The threats against the white population, and the burglaries committed by this negro are sufficient to KOOPMANN & PHELPS. outlaw him. April 21, 1863 tf

to live on half rations. The enemy now expects to conquer us by starving our troops. Shall that be so when we have it in our power to prevent it?

We are not discouraged, and no one else should be, at the present condition of affairs, for we are confident that there is food enough in the South, if properly distributed, to supply the wants of soldiers and all others. We have heard of several persons who have from 500 to 2,000 bushels of corn on hand, but some of them seem unwilling to sell a portion of it until they are forced to do so. The news is that our brave men everywhere are anxious fair fight. Give them plenty of food and all will be well.

1 The failure of the packets of Democrats to reach Query's and Harrisburg last Monday evening was no fault of ours; they were not put off by the mail agent. but carried beyond those offices. We hope the mail agents on the N. C. Road will prevent such disappointments hereafter.

FUNDING CONFEDERATE NOTES .- A. C. Wil liamson, Esq., of this place, has been appointed Depositary for the Confederate States at Charlotte, and will attend to exchanging Confederate Bouds for Confederate Notes. See his advertisement in another column.

We think the circulation of Treasury Notes has already been considerably diminished by the funding process-this is the opinion of business menand the probability is that it will be still further diminished. This is, indeed, a gratifying evidence of the increase of public confidence in the Confederate Government. At Richmond, last week. Confederate Notes issued previous to Dec. 1, 1862, commanded a premium of two and three per cent.

IP We are informed that Mr Burwell Cashion, living near Davidson College, is another patriotic man who sells Corn to Soldiers' families at \$1 per bushel. Mr Saml. L. Ewing, of Gaston county, is also selling corn at \$1. Every man who sells provisions at a moderate-price in these times deserves to be remembered.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS .- The bill to abolish the office of Regimental Commissary, and devolving the duties thereof upon the Quartermaster, has been passed.

A bill has also been passed to displace from the Quartermasters and Commissary Departments clerks liable to Military duty, and to detail for clerical duties disabled soldiers.

The bill to exempt mail contractors and drivers of hacks or coaches carrying the mails, from military service, was passed and will be found in full in another column.

ARRESTED .- The negroes advertised in this paper last week as having broken out of Lincoln county jail, were caught about 4 miles from this place on Tuesday last. They are to be tried for murder-Judge Heath to hold a special Court at Lincolnton commencing to-day.

The "Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina" will meet in Charlotte on the 30th inst. Those who are willing to entertain the Ministers The Enquirer's article is a strang, one, and to say

FROM THE NORTH--The Northern papers are anxious to make us believe that the late attack on Charleston by their iron clads was intended only as a reconnoisance and to try the strength of their boats. A Northern correspondent says :

"The fire which opened on the Keokuk, of four or five hundred guns, has never, perhaps, been equaled in the history of the world. While the balls struck her every moment, her guns worked with vigor and precision, and it soon became evident that she was not as impregnable as the Ericson Monitors. As an iron clad, she was a failure. The rebel balls seemed to penetrate her as easily as a wooden vessel; and during thirty minutes one hundred shells struck her. ninety of which were water line shots; she was perfectly riddled and sunk next morning. She had thirteen seriously wounded, two mortally.

UNTIMELY .-- The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th

inst., under the head of "Peace," publishes an imto prove that peace will be ruinous to the Northern people! However much we may think so, it is cer- | coming fall than ever. tainly not prudent to blaze it forth to the world, and thus furnish an argument to the abolition papers of the North to urge the continuance of the war. The Enquires, we suppose, intended its article to dispel from Southern minds any hope for peace founded on anything short of hard fighting; but to accomplish this object it was not necessary to assert and declare that peace would effect the ruin of the North. It is our duty to encourage the peace party at the North. (as there prtainly can be no peace until the North withdraws from the contest.) and leave them to find out hereafter what effect peace will have on those articles, viz : For Corn, two dollars and lifty cents their society and interests. The Enquirer savs war is better for the interests of the North than peace. We do not think so, and it is the part of prudence to show the North that such will not be the case.

Abraham Lincoln has appointed the 30th inst. as a day to be observed in his dominions in fasting and prayer. We suppose they will ask Providence to bless them in their efforts to ruin. plunder and subjugate the South !

Read the Address of President Davis on our outside page to-day.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The wheat crop in this vicinity is looking remarkably well, and there is a good prospect of a large yield. From other portions of the State we have intelligence of similar prospects as to this important cereal. An early and large wheat crop s just what the country needs. - Danville (Va.,) trict, because each one of them is known to be Register.

From all sections of the District we have the most cheering reports of the wheat crops. The crop is unusually large and promises the most bundant yield .- Chester (S. C.) Standard.

One of the oldest and most successful farmers of our county remarked a day or two ago that he had not seen such a prospect for a wheat crop in many that they may be fed while they beat back the years .- Eutaw (Ala.) Whig.

CROPS IN TENNESSEE .- A gentleman writing from Cook co., East Tennessee, says that the wheat crop in that section bids fair to yield abundantly. He also states that the people are planting noth- victory to their arms has already been recorded in prudent and untimely editorial, in which it labors ing but corn, and that if a good crop is raised there history. Upon us at home now devolves the fate will be more hogs fattened in East Tennessee the of our army, and of our Confederacy. Will we do

> The wheat prospects in Alabama are represented as very flattering. A great breadth of land has been planted in corn.

> In this section of North Carolina everybody speaks of the growing wheat as unusually promising.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

burg, appointed for the purpose of assisting the ed that large quantities will be found in the pose-Government in procuring supplies of Bacon and Gorn ession of many persons,) and take such direction for the army, have agreed on the price to be paid for of it as will bring it to the officers of the Governauling it; For Bacon, ninety cents per pound, and the portation, for which the Quartermaster here will expense of hauling the same to this place, or to any pay. The Committee men will urge a response to Railroad station designated by the Government agents. them preferable to a visit of the officers of the Gov-The Government officers at this point have agreed to pay these prices, and it is hoped that all other and nothing is more contain that it will be vernment agents in this State, in order to secure and nothing is more certain than that it will be

Ewin, Col Zebulon Morris. Crab Orchard-Wm McCombs, E C Wallis,

Williamson Wallace. Clear Creek-Robt Simpson, John R Morris,"

John M W Flow. Mallard Creek-R L DeArmond, Dr Thos C eal, Saniuel Garrison. Providence-Jas B Robinson, J N Ross, W M Mills. Sharon-C E Bell, Hugh Kirkpatrick, J W Morrow Deweese-Joseph R Gillespie, Wm G Potts,

Long Creek-R D Whitly, T M Kerns, John Lemly's-R F Blythe, Dr W S M Davidson,

E B D Sloan. PAW CREEK .- Richard Rozzel, G W McDonald, M M Moore. Steel Creek-Wm M Grier, John M Potts, R Erwin. Berryhill's .- Samuel B Hill, Dr J M Strong, N B Taylor. Charlotte-Beat No. 1: John L Springs, C 1 Alexander, P M Brown. Beat No. 2 : John P Ross, A A Kennedy, C L Torrence.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the District Committees:

The accompanying list of Committees have been appointed by the Central Committee of the county of Mecklenburg, for each Captain's Diszealous, active and self-sacrificing in the support of the Confederacy, and because it is confidently of the 100,000,000 loan at 1094 to 1104 believed that each man thus appointed will at once devote himself to the duties devolving upon him. The appeal to you, gentleman, to engage promp tly and with indefatiguable energy, in the discharge of your duties, comes from your sons in the armies of your country's defence, and they ask only vandal foe who is pressing on to our destruction. They ask only to be fed, and promise, under the continued smiles of kind Providence, 'to encircle with fresh wreathes the thousand fields upon which

our duty? It is expected that each District Committee will see in person every farmer in their respective Dis-

tricts, and induce them, by a candid representation of facts, to bring to the Quartermaster in Charlotte, any surplus corn, floor, wheat, oats or bacon which they may have, and receive for it the market price. It is farther expected that the punctual. Committee men will make arrangements in their respective Districts, to have all the small parcels The Central Committee for the county of Mecklen- of these articles brought in, (as it is not supposof it, as will bring it to the officers of the Govern-

REPULSE OF TWO GUN-BOATS. RICHMOND, April 18 .- Two steam propeller gun-boats

one of large size and both filled with troops, came up the York River on Thursday. The latter went up the Pamunkey River. About a mile above West Point, our artillery opened fire, doing her great damage. At the end of the action she was gotten off with great difficulty. The groans and screams of the wounded were heard distinctly at West Point. Both propellers went down the river.

### NORTHERN NEWS.

The Petersburg Express contains Northern dates to the 15th. The Herald says the attempt to take Charleston has been abandoned for the present, the experiment having proved too hazardous. The fire from the batteries was tremendeous, as the condition of the Keokuk shows. She was riddled through and through with steel shot furnished the rebels from England. The Ironsides received 65 shots, the Keokuk 90, Weehawken 60, Montauk 20, Passaic 58, Nantucket 51, Patapsco 46, Nahant 80. Gold closed in New York at 148 to 1511 bid. [The northern papers, although they try, cannot dis-

guise the fact that their iron clad fleet was badly defeated at Charleston, and had to withdraw from a contest in which they engaged with confidence of being successful. They had been preparing for the assault for the last 12 months, and now that it has failed, they call it a "recon-

noissance "! And no wonder they proclaim that the taking of Charleston is abandoned for the present.

STOCKS .- In Richmond, on Saturday last, Confederate Bonds (15,000,000 loan) sold for 147. and Bonds In Raleigh, N. C , Confederate Bonds 1061 to 130. North Carolina Bonds 132 to 135. The prediction that we have frequently made, that the day would soon come when Confederate Bonds would command a high premium, is being verified.

GOVERNMENT STORES BURNT .- The Government Store near Branchville, S. C., was destroyed by fire on Sunday, together with fifty thousand rations of Bacon and a large quantity of Flour and Sugar. There were about three hundred hogs in the building.

Lincoln's emissaries are doing this work, and yet our people are not aroused.

#### NOTICE.

The owners of slaves sent to Wilmington in charge of H. W. Stinson are required to deposit in the store of Messrs. Williams, Oates & Co., Twenty Pounds of BACON for each slave sent, by Wednesday next. Be W. F. PHIFER. April 21, 1863 14

# 10.000 ACRES LAND!

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of May, 1863, at SHELBY, Cleaveland county, I will sell at public sale, in convenient lots for farming purposes, per bushel, and two cents per mile. per bushel, for ment here. Hire teams if necessary, for trans- Ten Thousand Acres of Land lying in Cleaveland county, sequestered as the property of Goold Hoyt and Isaac Bronson, alien enemies of the Confederate States.

Terms-Note and security for the purchase money,to be paid when sale is confirmed by the Confederate Captain General and commander-in-Chief, hath sign-Court-the Court to be held the first Monday in June. D. SCHENCK, Receiver.

### To Holders of Treasury Notes.

Having been appointed Confederate States Deposiary for this locality, Treasury Notes may now be funded at my office in the Court House in Eight per cent Bonds, or stock, until and including the 22d inst., on all Notes dated prior to the 2d of December, 1862 and in Seven per cent Bonds until the first of August next, and after that date in Four per cent Bonds.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. S. D. April 21, 1863.

#### ADMINISTRTTOR'S SALE.

I will sell at the residence of Dr. P. C. Caldwell (old Lucky Rock House, four miles from town.) on Enturday, 25th inst., a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, a GREY MARE-Morgan stockimported from Canada, now only eight years old, and is one of the best brood mares in the State; and also one of her colts-a fine black mare, one year old, and sired by Davidson's black horse.

And also a lot of CATTLE, consisting of Milch Cows and Calves and Yearlings. The above is the property of the late Dr. J. W. Cald-

well. Terms made known on day of sale.

S. P. CALDWELL, Adm'r. April 21, 1862 1t

#### By the Governor of North-Carolina. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has become apparent to me and to all who are interested in the welfare of the S ate, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the ories which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the crime of speculating in the necessaries of life can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North-Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to-will: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yara and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermaster and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation; and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or nonresidents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence: The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast Receiver's Sale. and in their own works, and to cargoes entaring a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in transitu. from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels" of Militia, throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced. I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON- B. VANCE, Governor, ed these presents and caused the great scal of the State

and visitors on that occasion are requested to make it known to the Rev. G. D. Bernheim or any one of the Committee. IFJ. H. Flanner, Esq., of Wilmington, has been	to feel it their duty to write a certain amount of matter for their papers every day or week, and they do it without reflecting as to what effect it is going	The Government must have Corn and Bacon for the Soldiers, and those who are willing to sell their surplus at these prices, and bring it forward immediately, will certainly not be troubled by an impressing officer;	Let the citizens of every county in the State organize and make a similar call upon their citi-	NOTICE. The Notes and Accounts due the Estate of Patrick I Lowrig decid are in the hands of S. P. Smith	R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary?
nppointed by Gov. Vance a member of the Internal Improvement Board in place of E. J. Hale, Esq., declined. DISTILLERS.—Some parties from Union county were brought before Judge Osborne last week on the charge of distilling.	that the writer, or one of the writers, for the En- quirer is of that class. PEACE PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH.—A letter from New Jersey March 22	impressments will be resorted to. The sub-committees in the County are requested to send supplies forward as soon as possible, and the Quartermaster at Charlotte will pay the bills. In	once be supplied with everything necessary for their subsistence, and our country will be safe ! Will you, citizens of the Yadkin and Catawba counties, join us promptly in this effort for our homes! JNO. A. YOUNG.	bar of their recovery. L. J. LOWRIE, Execution. April 21, 1863 Im-pd	Bacon 75 to 90 per lb. Lard 80 to 85 " Corn 2 75 to 3 00 per bushel
tion of law. We learn they were bound over. The Grand Jury of this county. last week, made some presentments for the same offence. WILSON HOSPITALWe learn that the Hospit- tal at Wilson, N. C., is in need of supplies for the sick and wounded at that point, such as linen for bandages, bed comforts, socks, or anything the public may choose to contribute for the sick sol- dier. Contributions in money will be thankfully received. Mr. Wm. J. Myrover, at the Charlotte Female Institute, will take charge of anything that may be donated for the Wilson Hospital, and for- ward it. TW Henry K. Burgwyn has been appointed Ap- praiser for North Carolina, under the late impress-	"At present all eyes are turned to the good old Southern city, which is menaced by so formidable a land and naval force. No doubt you are all pre- pared for the conflict, and will win a signal victo- ry, or perish in the defence of your city. "There are thousands of Peace men all through the North. The opinion is beginning to prevail very generally that the South cannot be conquer- ed; but the politicians, both amongst the Demo- crats and Republicans, will urge on the war. You need expect no quarters from any of the leading men. Nine tenths of the North, of all parties, would be willing to terminate the war and give the South the Crittenden Compromise, or even more, to restore the Union; but as yet the majority are opposed to recognizing the Southern Confed- eracy. A Union defeat at Charleston and on the	their hands for the present, or, at least, until the waits of our gallant soldiery are fully supplied. Patriotism, as well as stern necessity, demands it, and it is confi- dently believed that our people will act willingly and promptly. Respectfully, JOHN A. YOUNG, April 18th. Chairman of Central Committee. THE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY.—We learn that at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company held in Raleigh, the following gentlemen were elected Directors : Kemp P. Battle, George W. Mordecai, William J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, J. E. Allen, John C. Washington, Henry A. London. Capt. Elias Bryan resigned some time ago, having become a contractor.—Raleigh Progress.	are requested to meet in the Court House in Char- lotte, at 11 o'clock, on Friday the 24th inst., for the purpose of reporting what progress has been made in the collection of army subsistence, and to mature arrangements for continued efforts in their important labors. JNO. A. YOUNG, Chairman Central Committee.	ripe let them be punctured, and when the exuding juice shall have sufficiently hardened, let it be collected and forwarded to the nearest Medical Purveyor.	Peas 2 50 to 2 75 per bushel   Flour \$50 to 00 per barrel   Cotton 35 to 40 per lb.   Butfer 1.00 to 1 25 "   Eggs 40 to 45 per dozen   Chickens 75 to 80 each   Beef 25 to 30 per lb.   Sugar 1 00 to 1 25 "   Molasses, none Nails   Nails \$100 per keg.   Bacon, lard and corn, are scarce and in demand,   Flour is in pretty fair supply, but nothing like   equal to the demand. Our quotations for Cotton   are nominal, as but little if any has been offered   during the past week. Mealand entables generally   are badly wanted. There are but few changes
				lotte Beat. We take the returns of everything taxed by the late law except Land and Negroes. Each tax- payer will write out his list and hand it in ou oath. M. L. WRISTON, For the Eastern division	