'He ask who I am! Oh, you var respectable old gentlehomme! hear vat ye ask—Who I am, *perfide!* ah—I am your wife!'

'I never saw you 'fore so help me Bob,' cried Gusset energetically.

'Don't you swear!' said old Deacon Peabody; if you do I'll kick you into fits; I won't have no profane or vulgar language in my house.'

'O, bless you, bless you, respectable old man. Say he must come via me—tell him—sobs interrupted her utterance.

'It's perky bad business,' said the deacon, chafing with an unwonted fire. 'Gusset, you are a rascal.'

'Take care, Deacon Peabody—take care,' said the unfortunate shopkeeper.

I remarked you was a rascal, Gusset—You've gone and married two wives, and that ere's flat buglary, of I know anything 'bout the Revised Statoots.'

'Two wives!' shrieks the French woman.

'Half a dozen, for aught I know to the contrary, said the deacon. 'Now you clear out of my house; go to the station, and clear into Boston. I won't have nothing more to do with you.'

'But Deacon, hear me.'

'I don't want to hear ye, ye sarpint,' cried the Deacon, stopping his ears with his hands. 'Marryin' two wives, and comin' a courtin' a third. Go long, clear out.'

Even Mrs. Peabody, who was inclined to put in a word for the culprit, was silenced. Susan turned from him in horror. In despair he fled to the railway station, hotly pursued by the clamorous and indignant French woman.

'That afternoon, as Miss Susan Peabody was walking towards the village she was overtaken by Mr. Johnathan Dubkins, dressed in his best, and driving his horse before his Sunday buggy. He reined up and accosted her:

'Hallo suck get in and take a ride?'

'Don't keer if I do, Jonathan,' replied the young lady, accepting the proffered seat.

'I say, you,' said Jonathan, grinning, 'that ere city feller's turned out a poorty pop, aint he?'

'It's dreadful if it's true,' replied the young lady.

'You had a narrer escape, didn't ye?' persued the old lover. 'But he warn't never of no account. What do the old folks think about it?'

'They hain't said a word since he cleared out.

'Forgot that night I rode you home from singing-school?' asked Johnathan, suddenly branching off.

'No, sir!' replied the young lady, blushing and smiling at the same time.

'Remember them apples I gin you?'

'Oh, yes.'

'Well they was good warn't they?'

'First rate, Jonathan.'

'Got a hull orchard of them kind of fruit, Suke, said Johnathan suggestively.

Susan was silent.

'G'lang!' exclaimed Jonathan, putting the whip to the bluey horse. 'Have you any idea where we are going, Suke?'

'I'm going to the village.'

'No you ain't; you are going along with me.'

'Where to?'

'Providence; and you don't come back till you're Mrs. Dubkins—no how you can fix it.'

'How you talk, Johnathan.'

'Darn the old folks! said Johnathan, putting on the string again, 'cf I was to leave you with them much longer, they'd be tradin you off to some city feller with a half a dozen wives already.

The next day as Mr. and Mrs. Dubkins were returning home in their chaise, Johnathan said confidentially:

'May as well tell you now, Suke, for haint got any secrets from you; that Gusset never used them women afore they came into your house and blowed him up. I had though. Cost me ten dollars—thunder I racked em' what to say; and I expect they done it well! Old Gusset may be a shop keeper, but if he expects to go ahead of Jonathan Dubkins, he must get up a pisgucy sight earlier of mornings.

GENERAL LYON KILLED BY A DARKEY.—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Times* contains the following in relation to the death of General LYON, at the battle of Oak Hill, in Missouri:

A negro man, body servant to Captain John Griffith, of the gallant Third, was in the hottest of the fight at Oak Hill and fought to the last charge like a tiger. He claims to have killed General Lyon. He says he shot a man in the breast, that was on a large grey horse, and saw waving his hat, and he saw him fall. Thus it is very probable that the Abolition Lyon fell by the hands of a darkey.

This same black man finding his youngest master, Benj. Griffith, wounded in the calf of the leg, picked him up and carried him off of the field; notwithstanding Ben resisted it with all his might.

WAITING FOR ANOTHER "BULL RUN."—A messenger who undertook to deliver a letter from one Federal prisoner to another, in this city recently, dropped it on the floor of a public hall, perhaps intentionally.—The writer says: "I am patiently waiting for another Bull Run battle to take place, when I hope for an exchange; but if we get as badly used up as we did on the 21st of July, I think I will apply to be admitted as a citizen of the C. S. A.; for sure I will believe the d--l is only on our side." This is a candid expression of sentiment, and the writer seems to be an honest fellow. Satanic influences direct the course of public sentiment at the North, but truth and justice must ultimately triumph.

DEATH OF A GODSON OF WASHINGTON.—Walter Washington Buchanan, a godson of Gen. Washington, died at Greenock, Scotland, on the 11th ult., at the age of 86 years. Mr. Buchanan was baptized in Gen. Washington's arms, at Hoosick, (now Nottingham,) New Jersey, on the 4th of January, 1777, and Kosciusko and Lafayette were present at the ceremony. Mr. Buchanan subsequently became a surgeon in the United States navy, and in 1806 was chosen Secretary of the County Medical society of New York.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 22 1861.

E. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, books or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM LANDER,

OF LINCOLNTON.

Remember,

That we take all kinds of country produce in exchange for the Whig. Eggs, Butter, Lard, Chickens, in fact anything that is in the market.

Wood.

Those of our country friends who intend paying their subscriptions in wood, will confer a favor upon us by bringing it in as soon as possible.

Thanks.

The Ladies Aid Society desire to return thanks to Capt. Lewis Williams for a nice basket of fruit, sent to them at their room, and to which they did ample justice.

To our Patrons.

Our necessities compel us to make an earnest call upon all our subscribers for the payment of arrearages. The increased price of ink and paper, and the requirement of cash for everything we get, renders it imperatively necessary that we should have money. The prostration of business in general has cut off in a large degree our receipts for advertising and job work, and we must depend almost entirely upon our subscription list for support. We hope therefore, that our friends at a distance will remit us the small balances which they owe us without delay. We are in need of the money, and we are compelled to look to our subscribers for it. We dislike to ask for money through the columns of our paper, but we are compelled to do it. We hope this call will not be disregarded.

Granite Mill Stones.

We call the attention of all those in want of a good article of Mill Stones, to the advertisement of E. W. McLenna, of Lexeville, S. C. These stones are said to be admirably adapted to mill purposes, and far superior to the French Burr for grinding corn. All who are in need of these articles will no doubt find him a good man to deal with.

Clothing for the Army.

The Ladies Aid Society have been busy for several weeks past in preparing clothing for the soldiers. We believe that the ladies of Charlotte have done as much towards furnishing our soldiers with winter clothing as those in any other part of the Confederacy. They went to work with a good will, and they have not grown weary in the work. They deserve a good deal of praise for the energy and promptitude which they have manifested in the cause, and we hope they will all be repaid by the reflection, that they at least, have done their whole duty.

We see by the report of their Secretary that they have made 148 pair of drawers, and 148 shirts. These have been equally divided, and one box has been sent to the needy of the 6th North Carolina State troops. The other is designed for the 6th Regiment of Volunteers in Western Virginia. In addition to this they have made 100 shirts for Capt. Miller's Cavalry Company, besides a good deal of other work.

TEA CULTURE.—We observe, says the Savannah *Republican*, the papers are again agitating the subject, and showing from experiments that good tea can be grown in North Carolina and elsewhere.—There is no doubt of it. Our climate is well adapted to the growth of the plant, but the difficulty—as is also proved by experience—the last here: after you make your pound of tea in America it will have cost you enough to pay for about six pounds of the article imported from China. Where labor is worth from sixty cents to a dollar per day, we cannot cope successfully with labor at three cents per day. Let us give up the tea humbug, and go to something that will pay.

James Buchanan.

The editor of the Monmouth (N. J.) Democrat, has been on a visit to ex-President Buchanan. He writes back to his paper as follows:

'I visited Wheatland, the residence of ex President Buchanan. I had never seen him, and gladly embraced the present opportunity. As we approached the house we saw the stars and stripes floating from a fine flag-staff in front. He received us in the library. He had just recovered from a fit of sickness, the first he says, he had ever had. He looked well, but complained that his former strength of body was gone. He entertained us for an hour in conversation, which principally turned upon the rebellion. He related many personal anecdotes of the leading military men now before the country, North and South. He was emphatically of the opinion that there is no way to get out of our difficulties but to fight it out. I came away well satisfied that, for weal or woe, James Buchanan stands firmly for the Union, and that, whether mistaken or not, he has always acted from the highest motives of patriotism."

James Buchanan "has always acted from the highest motives of patriotism." That is laughable. It is indeed, the richest joke of the season. The editor that penned the above article is certainly a wag. Of all the men that have ever filled the Presidential chair, no one has ever pursued as vacillating a course as James Buchanan. His acts in regard to Anderson, before the expiration of his term of office proved him not only a traitor, but a dishonest man. The proof is as clear as the noonday sun that he lied, and lied wilfully and knowingly in regard to that matter, and that having been caught he endeavored to bolster himself up by a resort to a hecatomb of lies. There is no man living that deserves the detestation of the Southern people more than James Buchanan, save perhaps, that hoary headed traitor, Winfield Scott. They would make a nice couple if they were only chained together. The world would never desire to look upon a more hideous picture. The one has been a tory from his birth, and the other sold himself for Northern gold. Both owe all that they have ever been to the South, and both have betrayed her.

But the editor says Mr. Buchanan stands "firmly by the Union." It is well that he does, he is a fit representative of the corrupt and degraded Union that at present exists in the North. A fit counterpart of Abraham Lincoln and his thieving clan. He ought to set himself up as a monument of the "Union" so that all the Vandals might come and look upon and worship him.

The editor says again, "that he was emphatically of the opinion that there is no way to get out of our difficulties but to fight it out." The old dotard must have had a ray of light lately. Some time ago he told the country that the "rebellion" would be crushed out in a day. Now the only way they can get out of their difficulty is "to fight it out." The poor old man was vain enough to think that the North could subdue the South without even a struggle, but he has found to his deep regret and mortification that he was mistaken. Thank fortune he is not the only one that has found out the mistake. We think the whole Yankee nation are pretty well satisfied upon this point by the present time. When the editor makes another visit we hope he will procure a lock of the old man's hair as a remembrancer, as he seems to be fond of a joke.

FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT.—The Fayetteville Observer, of Monday last, says:—Our Fayetteville companies have had another tramp on the Peninsula. Four companies, A, F, H and L, were ordered on Monday last at 12 o'clock to march at 2 for York Point, 5 miles from Camp Fayetteville. Arrived there, the place was found to be nearly knee deep in mud, when they were ordered to another place, 8 or 10 miles, at which they arrived at 9½ P. M pretty thoroughly tired of 18 miles marching. On the next day they were joined by the other eight companies. They are within 4 miles of Camp Fayetteville, and at the place where they have been heretofore engaged in digging and embanking. It is supposed, therefore, that they will resume that interesting and invigorating duty, and continue at it till their term of service expires, four weeks hence. The water is good, and the place not objectionable, though not so pleasant as the beautiful grove they left. Their address is still Yorktown.

☞There are a class of minds which are always captivated by bold and startling projects. The beaten track of common sense will not suit them.—*Richmond Examiner.*

True, O, King! An open confession is said to be good for the soul, and we are glad to see the editor of the Examiner owning up. The above remarks apply to his case exactly. We can't see how he came so near telling the truth, but accidents will sometimes happen.

☞ The Memphis Avalanche says that thirty cases of Enfield rifles were received in that city on the 29th ult., and immediately forwarded to Columbus, Ky. They were recently brought over from England, with more of the same sort.

Winter Quarters.

There seems to be an impression prevailing in the minds of a large number of our people that the Southern army are going into winter quarters. This we think will be found to be a great mistake. The Northern Generals have laid out a splendid campaign for the winter, when they intend to retrieve all they have lost, and march on to Richmond, at least that is the programme that they have laid out. The Federals have no idea of going into winter quarters, and it is therefore idle to talk about our army doing anything of the kind.

There has been time enough wasted already without going into winter quarters and remaining idle three or four months longer. For all the real good that has been accomplished they may as well have been in quarters for the last three months. We do not believe that during the time either army has been stationed on the Potomac they have made a move that will prove of any considerable importance in the future. The probability is that the whole programme will be changed, and that all the labor in that direction will be lost. There is no telling, however, what will turn up. Of one thing, however, we may rest assured, we will have no opportunity to go into winter quarters. Where troops are regularly stationed, and they have the opportunity, they will of course erect wooden sheds to protect themselves. This will doubtless be done at Yorktown and other points. But there will be no cessation of hostilities during the winter, and the soldiers will be required to be on the move equally as much, if not more, than during the summer months.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.—The difficulties which the Post Office Department has to surmount are manifold and inconceivable.—Its Special Agent, Gen. Ashmore, recently caused the arrest of a post office clerk in Augusta, Ga., charged with robbing the mails, and he is now in custody to answer for the offence. A postmaster in Alabama certifies that the contractor on route No. 715 performed the regular mail service during the month of June last, whilst the postmaster at the other terminus of the route, in the same State, writes that service has been abandoned thereon since the middle of January to about the 30th of June—no letters having been received or transmitted from his office during that period. Yet the contractor wants his "pay for service" which he did not perform. It will thus be seen that many obstacles have to be overcome, for which time and patience are indispensable. A thorough investigation will lead to the exposure of dishonesty and trickery, and to that extent an advance will be made towards the establishment of a regular and efficient postal system.

FATAL DUEL BETWEEN MISSISSIPPIANS.—MEMPHIS, October 15.—A duel occurred to-day in Arkansas, just opposite this city, between Messrs. Lurke and Chambers, rival candidates for Congress in Mississippi. Rifles were used at fifty paces.—Three shots were interchanged. At the third fire, Lurke fell shot through the head. His wound is mortal. Chambers is uninjured. Their difficulty occurred during an excited political canvass, and great efforts had been made by their friends to adjust the affair.

FREMONT'S BIOGRAPHY.—The Columbus Ohio Statesman, published in 1856, the following as "Col. Fremont's Biography."

"A son without a father—a husband without a wedding—a monument without a dollar—a statesman without a speech—a legislator almost without a vote—a military chieftain without a battle. Make room for Col. Fremont—the gentleman who is never in the right place at the right time."

The Statesman now thinks Fremont a great patriot. Times change, and men change with them. But Fremont will be "the right man in the right place" when Gen. Jeff Thompson or Gen. Price captures his bastard body; and that time may be near at hand, unless he shortly makes Manassas speed from Missouri.

AN INCIDENT OF GILHAM'S RETREAT.—We learn that a fatal casualty attended the retreat of Col. Gilham's command from Valley Mountain to Extra. A wagon, containing five sick soldiers belonging to a North Carolina regiment, was swept away while attempting to ford a swollen stream, and all five of the soldiers, together with the driver, were drowned.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the Montgomery Mail suggests that as the Lincoln hireling Colonel in command at Fort Pickens declares that he will destroy the navy yard if an attempt is made upon the fort, the navy yard be converted into a prison for the confinement of the vandals taken during the war.

This is an excellent suggestion.

MRS. GENERAL SCOTT.—We have a report that Mrs Gen. Winfield Scott designs an early visit to Richmond to look after some property which is liable to sequestration. If rumors are to be relied upon, the old General would be very much obliged to anybody who would sequester his "better half."

A PATRIOT'S CHARGE TO HIS SONS.—Col. George Mason, the author of the first Constitution of Virginia, died at his residence in Fairfax county, near Alexandria, on the 7th of October, 1792, in the 67th year of his age. The following extract from his will is worthy of universal acceptation in these times: "I recommend it to my sons, from my experience in life, to prefer the happiness and independence of a private station to the troubles and vexation of public business; but, if either their own inclinations or the necessity of the times should engage them in public affairs, I charge them, on a father's blessing, never to let the motive of private interest or ambition, induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or the fear of danger and death, deter them from asserting the liberty of their country, and endeavoring to transmit to their posterity those sacred rights to which themselves were born."

Words that in the present state of affairs, may be aptly described by the language of Scriptures as "Apples of gold in pictures of silver."

WELL PUT.—A Tennessee correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, alluding particularly to the appointment of inefficient surgeons in the army holds the following language. The same remarks apply with equal force to all appointments in the army and to all in civil affairs. What remains of constitutional liberty in America, is now confined to the Southern Confederacy.—Partyism and corruption have driven it from the Northern States, and the same influences if not watched closely and resisted to the bitter end, will drive it from the Southern. The correspondent says:

"If incompetent and corrupt men have received appointments, through political influence, they ought to be removed, and not let those who are exposing themselves to the perils of the battle fields, to defend our homes, suffer, that they may wallow in fat offices. My dear sir, there is too much of the corruptions of the old Government to cure already; and our Revolution will be a shallow and empty victory, if we do not get rid of the corrupt jobbers, office seekers and camp followers, in every department of the Government.

THE SEQUESTRATION.—The amount of property of aliens under investigation in the Confederate Court at Richmond is stated by the Dispatch at $600,000. The latest case is that of Capt. Uriah P. Levy, of the U. S Navy, the owner of Monticello, the former home of Jefferson. His property involved in the case consists of the "Monticello" estate, in Albemarle county, containing 360 acres, with improvements thereon; and another tract of land, containing 961 acres, on Rock Island, in the same county; also, ten slaves, eight horses, and other personal property.

☞ The Raleigh papers say a balloon was seen passing over that city on Sunday morning at a moderate speed towards the South. It is described as being well lighted up, not very high, with flags, &c., and at least four persons in it. It is also reported that another was seen on Monday morning or Sunday night. If the four aeronauts should prove to be Professor Lowe, Abe Lincoln, Billy Seward and Gen. McClellan we hope they will light somewhere on Southern soil, when their balloon explode may possibly terminate for a time.

The circular of Mr. F. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State of Mr. Lincoln's Government, confines the operations of the confiscation of enemy's property to that in *transitu* between the North and the South, and such as is actually used for hostile purposes. The practice at the North, thus far, has been without respect to any such limitation. It is not improbable that this interpretation of the Northern confiscation law is an afterthought, in view of the vigorous retaliation by the Confederate States Government through the operation of the law sequestrating the property of aliens.

CONFEDERATE AND YANKEE PRIZES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 21st September sums up the prizes taken on both sides as follows: Seized by Confederates, 64 vessels valued at $2,794,400; seized by Federals, 52 vessels valued at $1,817,200—an excess in our favor of 12 vessels and $977,200.

ADJUTANT GRAHAM DAVES.—President Davis has commissioned Graham Daves, Esq., brother in law, and private secretary of the late lamented Gov Ellis, First Lieutenant in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States and has attached him to the 12th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, as its Adjutant.

DISHEARTEN.—The Standard calls attention to the fact that Gen. Hill had made a requisition upon the people of Craven county for one-fourth of their negro male force for two weeks, to complete the defences near Newbern; and that the people had so far failed to comply that Col. Singletary had been obliged to give notice that he would enforce the requisition.

DEATH OF JUDGE DICK.—We regret to learn that amiable jurist died on Tuesday last at the county seat of Gates.

Bible Society.

CHARLOTTE, October 10 1861.

The Board of Managers of Mecklenburg County Bible Society met at the call of the President.

On motion of Dr. Strong

Resolved, That the President appoint two members from each congregation in the county to represent this society in the State Bible Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 23 prox.

On motion of Rev. J. W. Kennedy, the name of the President was added to the list of delegates.

Under the first resolution the following persons were appointed delegates:

J Sol Reid,	John R Davidson,
E C Kuykendall,	Sam'l Black,
Rev R Z Johnston,	James Gibson,
C T Alexander,	Robt Hunter,
Rev John Hunter,	James Bigham,
Sam'l Doyle,	W A Gillespie,
Rev H N Pharr,	E P Hall'
R M White,	Rev J McLaughlin,
Rev C Moritz,	James Querry,
Geo Davis,	Thos Hamilton,
Daniel Stentz,	Rev Mr Colton,
Rev Mr McQuorkadale,	Rev Dr J S Kirkpatrick,
Capt J Robinson,	Rev R H Lafferty,
Samson Wolf,	Wm Carter,
S H Elliot,	Rev G D Burnheim,
David M Lee,	Rev G M Everard
S W Newell,	Rev R H Griffith,
Dr J M Strong,	Rev A Sinclair,
Rev Mr Chalmers,	Col Robt Cochran,
S Watson Reid,	Rev W S Pharr,
Rev J C Alexander,	E D B Sloan,
Thos P Price,	Rev Mr Jones,
John Hart,	Prof W C Kerr,
John H McDowell,	Ira Parks,
Nathan B Taylor,	Rev F M Kennedy,
J F Stilwell,	Prof Pope,
Joab Campbell,	John Wilkes,
Rev R Burwell,	S P Smith,
Thos Johnston, Esq.,	M D Johnston,
James W Martin,	D A Caldwell,
Rev S C Pharr, D D	E H Andrews.

E. NYE HUTCHISON, President

S. P. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

General Twiggs, in command of the Confederate forces in Louisiana, has resigned, wishing to retire from active duties of the army. Gen. Mansfield Lovell has been appointed to succeed him.

The Louisville *Journal* has moved over to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where it should have been published long since. It is to be hoped that it will stay there, and never again curse Kentucky with its pestiferous influence.

A New paper states that over two thousand bales of cotton are now lying at Apalachicola, Florida, and hints that Butler's expedition may be soon heard of in that locality.

Gen. Hardee has made a requisition upon the military board of Arkansas for four regiments. This will make nine new regiments to be furnished by Arkansas.

A Chicago paper says that the bill of the Adams Express Company against Lincoln's government, per Gen. Fremont, for the transportation of guns, ammunition, etc. since the great "Pathfinder" took command at St. Louis will amount to $400,000.

It is reported that Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, whose name is linked with brilliant achievements in the Mexican war, has joined the Confederates in Missouri. If this be true, we have made a valuable acquisition to our cause.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. TWIGGS.—The public will regret to learn of the resignation of this distinguished veteran, induced by old age and infirmity. The New Orleans True Delta announces the fact by the publication of the following dispatch from Secretary Benjamin:

RICHMOND, Oct. 9

Gen. D. E. Twiggs. Your dispatch is received. The department learns with regret that the state of your health is such as to cause you to request to be relieved from active duty. Your request is granted, but you are expected to remain in command until the arrival of Gen. Mansfield Lovell who has been appointed to succeed you, and who leaves for New Orleans to morrow.

J. P. BENJAMIN

THE PRISONERS OF THE SAVANNAH.—The New York *Evening Post* says:

The trial of four officers and nine men of the Privateer Savannah is set down for Wednesday, October 23. The prisoners have been confined in the Tombs since June 25th, the day when the Harriet Lane brought them to this city. The first officer, Harleston, and the Purser, Pennington, have been removed to a large and comfortable room in that part of the Tombs known as the new prison; while Capt. Baker and the Second Mate, Howard, occupy the same cells to which they were first committed.—Their long confinement does seem to have affected their health, but they are very anxious for their trial, and say that they should prefer almost anything to a continued residence in the Tombs.

WONT SELL THEIR COTTON.—The planters of Washington county, Texas, held a meeting on the 23d ult., and resolved not to sell a single bale of cotton to the agents for the Mexican market. They took this course, in consequence of their having understood that these agents were covertly buying for Yankee cotton mills.

TREASON SAVED HIM.—We learn from a private letter published in the Natchitoches, Chronicle, that Gen. Siegel, when he found himself in danger at Oak Hill of being killed or captured, raised the Confederate flag and hurrah'd for the South lustily. By this means he deceived the Confederate troops, and was enabled to effect his escape.