North Carolina Telegraph.

Tuesday : : : : : November 5, 1861.

Startling News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29

The New York Tribune says one of its correspondents on board the Naval Expedition writes from Hampton Roads that the private Secretary of Commodore DuPont has carried off the maps, chart and even the sealed orders for the Expedition.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on Gen. McClellan, urging him to battle near Ball Run as soon as possible.

It is rumored that efforts are being made to supplant McClellan.

Much speculation is indulged in about the effect which will be produced by the removal of of Fremont. Many believe he will be declared Military Dictator.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The Herald says the objects expected to be realized by the expedition are.

1st. To carry the war into the Cotton States which are chiefly responsible for the rebellion and produce the disorganization and dispersion of the immense Confederate army in Virginia.

2d To secure winter quarters for the Federal troops and harbors of refuge for the naval, mercantile and marine, and.

3rdly. To open one or more Southern ports to commerce, and thus satisfy all demands and obviate all difficulties about the supply of Cotton and the efficiency of the Blockade.

4thly. To form a nucleus in the Confederate States, near which long suppressed loyalists and the good sense of the people may feel it safe and appropriate to give expression to their opinions, thus to encourage and stimulate the reactionary feeling, on which such remarkable encouraging manifestations have been exhibited in North Carolina.

Simon Cameron, in his letter to the commander of the expedition, gives authority to employ negroes, but assures all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of the services of persons so employed.

Gen. Bakers body has been embalmed and will be exhibited in state in Philadelphia previous to its removal to California

NORTHERN ITEMS.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 28.—The fleet sails to-morrow. One hundred thousand rations have been distributed to the fleet, and sealed orders given to the Captains. Several transports of men and horses are on board. Various transports suffered greatly during the gale which prevailed during the past few days.

Simon Cameron, in a letter to the Commander of the expedition, gives authority to employ negroes, but assures all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of the services of such persons.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Gen Baker's body is to be embalmed and will be exhibited in state in Philadelphia previous to its removal to California.

The New York Tribune says one of its correspondents on board the naval expedition writes from Hampton Roads that the Private Secretary to Commodore Dupont has absconded, carrying off maps, charts, and even the sealed orders of the expedition.

There is considerable pressure on McClellan, urging him to give battle near Ball Run as soon as possible.

Much speculation is indulged in about the effect of the removal of Fremont.—Many believe he will be declared military dictator.

The New York Herald, of the 29th, says that the objects expected to be realized by the expedition are: First, to carry the war into the cotton States, which are chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and produce disorganization and the dispersion of the immense Confederate army in Virginia. Secondly, to secure winter quarters for the Federal troops and harbor refuge for the naval and mercantile marine. Thirdly, to open one or more of the Southern ports to commerce, and thus satisfy all demands and obviate all difficulties about the supply of cotton and the efficiency of the blockade. Fourthly, to form the *nucleus* in the Confederate States, near which the long suppressed loyalty and good sense of the people may find safe and appropriate expression, and to encourage and stimulate this reactionary feeling, of which there have been such remarkable and encouraging manifestations in North Carolina.

A special order for the fleet, dated on board the steamer Atlantic, October the 26th, says that the expedition is under the command of Commander Dupont, and that it is intended to make a descent upon the enemy's coast, and probably under circumstances demanding the utmost vigilance, promptness and intrepidity of every man in the expedition. The surf boats and other means of disembarkation are believed to be capable of landing at once from 3,000 to 4,000 men. Some of the surf boats will carry 100 men. The expedition consists of three brigades, commanded by Generals Wright, Stevens and Veill, each with artillery. Full orders are given as to the mode of landing. If they succeed, they are directed not to go beyond supporting distance from the shore.

Yankee Prisoners.

One hundred and fifty vandal prisoners passed through here on Saturday morning, bound for Columbia, where they will be incarcerated in the district jail. They were a hard looking party.

☞ A letter from Iowa says, eggs are selling there at one cent a dozen, and corn at fifteen cents a bushel, apples twenty five to thirty cents per bushel; flour two dollars per hundred pounds.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FEDERAL COURT AT LOUISVILLE.

At a recent sitting of the federal grand jury in the city of Louisville, John Cornwall and others were called as witnesses, when the following scene occurred:

Q. Do you know of any in rebellion against the federal government?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is it?

A. Jeff Davis.

Q. Do you know of any one bearing arms against the federal government?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is it?

A. Beauregard.

Q. Do you know of any one who has been carrying on the contraband trade with the Confederate States?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is it?

A. Many of the Union men at Louisville—will give names if desired

The witness was told he could retire.

G. W. Smal was then called.

Q. Do you know of any one in rebellion against the federal government?

A. Yes, sir.;

Q. Who is it?

A. The Confederate States.

Q. Do you know any one bearing arms against the federal government?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is it?

A. The whole people of the Confederate States—the most warlike on earth.

Q. Do you know of any one who has been carrying on the contraband trade with the Confederate States?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is it?

A. Dr. W. H. Goddard.

Q. What evidence have you of the fact?

A. (Witness drawing from his pocket a paper, read:) "Received of G. W. Small, five hundred dollars for obtaining a permit, and shipping a certain lot of machinery (describing) into the Confederate States." Signed by M. Goddard.

Mr. G was then indicted, arrested and put in jail. He was a prominent Union man of Louisville, and a partner in the well known firm of A. G. Mason & Co.

J. M. Duncan was then called, and after answering the foregoing questions, was asked:

Q. Do you know any one who has been shipping pork or bacon to the South?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is it?

A. Mitchell, Duncan & Co., Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., and various others.

Q. When was it?

A. About a year ago.

Q. Do you know of any one who has contributed money to send persons to the Southern States?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did it?

A. I did.

Q. Who were the persons sent?

A. A poor woman and four small children.

Amid prevailing good humor the witness was told that he could retire which he did, saying to himself, "if this be treason, make the most of it."

The above proceedings we furnish as given to us by gentlemen of reliability, who are cognizant of the fact.

CHARACTER OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. SEWARD AND LORD LYONS.

—"Age," a correspondent of the Sun, writes from Washington as follows:

It is understood in diplomatic quarters that a sharp correspondence is going on between Mr Seward and the British Minister touching blockades, the arrest of Her Majesty's subjects, etc, and what has been published of such correspondence is but an instalment to apprise our people of the likelihood of serious differences between the two countries. Those who are acquainted with the communication of the British Government to the authorities of the revolutionary States of South America, say positively that Lord Lyons's letters to Mr. Seward is precisely of the same domineering and offensive stamp as the former.

The best opinion here acquits Lord Lyons of the authorship of what is offensive in his letter, but it is fully believed that Earl Russell dictated its terms or expression. Such a curt letter was never before addressed to the American Government, and the moderation of Mr. Seward's reply is accounted for upon the supposition that the British people will not approve of the act of their Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Under the circumstances, it is no longer a matter of surprise that Mr. Seward issued his recent circular to Governors of loyal States, toching seaboard and other frontier defences.

Now that the navigation of the Potomac is barred by the Confederate batteries, even the parties that have hitherto scouted the idea of danger in that way, experience both inconvenience and mortification.

LARGE MEN.—The assertion has frequently been made that the men of the present generation, especially in America and more especially in the Southern States, are physically degenerate. Much has been both sadly and satirically said and written about the small size of the men who now play their parts on the stage of life. The following statement of a correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, shows that one locality in the South does not produce pigmies. The writer says that a company of volunteers from Merriwether county, Ga., contains "77 men 6 feet 9 inches high; the aggregate weight of the 77 men, 18 557 lbs; its commander weighing 341 pounds without one pound of surplus flesh; can hold 155 pounds at arms length. His lady was 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighed 263 pounds. Now, Alabama, bring in your colossals, and if you can beat this, then take my old hat. 'I know a boy, son of Mr. John Grant, of the same county, 14 years of age weighs 199 pounds, has a foot—I don't know the exact length—but something like a number 12 she would be a sunday's fit. Your humble servant, at the age of 14, weighed 163 pounds; now, 173 pounds."

BY THE PRESIDENT.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath pleased all mighty God the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto in their conflict with their enemies, and to be unto them a shield:

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him belongeth the victory and in humble dependence upon His Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and put them to confusion and shame:

Now, therefore, I JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, in view of the impending conflict, do hereby set apart FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting and humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the Reverend Clergy and the people of these Confederate States, to repair on that day to their usual places of worship, and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms, that He may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

SEAL. Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this thirty first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and sixty-one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President;

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Secretary of State.

Acknowledgements.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Henegan acknowledges the receipt of the following articles from Sharon beat, for Capt. J. K. Harrison's company:

Miss M K Russell, one pillow case, one sheet, two quilts.
Mrs Sallie Alexander, one blanket.
" L Kirkpatrick, one blanket, two pair socks.
Miss S A Kirkpatrick, one quilt.
Mrs S H Kirkpatrick, two blankets.
" Wm Prather, one blanket, three pair socks.
" G Brown, two pair socks.
" Jno Lee, " " "
" B M White, one vest.
" Arthur Grier, twelve pair socks.
" W A Noles, four pair socks.
Mr W J Hunter, (presented to a friend in Capt. H's company,) one overcoat.

A GOOD JOKE ON GENERAL MAGRUDER.—Everybody on the Ouachita River, and especially in Monroe and Trenton, Louisiana knows Ned Phelps, former clerk of the magnificent steamer, "Pargoud." Ned is a private in company A, of the "Crescent Rifles," First Louisiana Battalion, better known as the "Charley Dreux Battalion." This battalion was and is on the peninsula, under Gen. J. B. Magruder. For a while Gen. Magruder used to take the troops under his command, and carry them on long weary some marches through the peninsula. On one of these expeditions he had marched—so the boys says—the Dreux Battalion sixteen hours, through a drenching rain, when, finally, morning came, with the "boys" broken down and nearly famished. No particular hardship in this, as it is occasionally the fate of all soldiers—so to supper. Gen. Magruder, being "General," went to a farm house, near his encampment, and ordered a hot breakfast. It was soon forthcoming, and the General had begun to enjoy it when Ned Phelps walked in, and, without saying a word the General or anybody else, commenced eating very heartily. The General "leaned back amazed, as at him gazed," and laid down his knife and fork, with just breath enough to ask: "Sir do you know whom you are eating with?" "No!" replied Ned Phelps, still helping himself. "No, I don't know whom I am eating with. *Since I come soldiering I haven't been at all particular whom I eat with, so the victuals were clean!*"

NEAT PEOPLE.—A traveler "out west," gives the following as his experience of neatness, which is very good.

We always did like neat people. We always cherish a kind of tender feeling for all neat women. But we were never "struck" with one until last week; and the way of it was this: We were "out west" a few miles and got belated; looked for a place to stay over night, found a cabin, asked if we could be accommodated, and a tall woman, with freckled face, red hair, buffalo-skin moccasins, buck-skin dress, and a baby, said "she reckoned we mout." We got off our horses, hitched them to a cotton wood corn-crib and went in. We asked for supper. We got some bacon, molasses, and boiled corn dodgers. We ate heartily.—After the meal was past the woman said to the oldest:—

"Now Daddy Jane, you have jist got to keep that old slat and them ere paps from sleepin in this ere meal box any longer.—In makin up this stranger's corn bread I was jist mainly pestered to death a pickin the small hairs and dud flies out'n it, that cum off o' them pesky dogs; an if they sleep in it a week longer it won't be fit for use."

We were in love with that woman on account of her neatness.

☞ We publish a recipe for putting up corned beef, which we clip from an exchange.

"For pickling 100 pounds beef. Take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, three pounds brown sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces saltpetre, one ounce red pepper and one ounce potash. Boil and skim it well, and let it stand until entirely cold; then, having rubbed your meat with fine salt and packed closely filled in a water-tight cask, pour the brine over it—after standing six weeks, reboil the brine and return it to the tub, or if you prefer making it into bacon, take it out of the brine at the end of the six weeks, and smoke it well with green hickory wood. This receipt answers admirably for curing hams also."

THE LINCOLN FLEET.—This fleet is said to be a very formidable one—comprising 100 vessels of different kinds and 25,000 men. There is no doubt but it left Old Point recently, bound Southward. Some persons were sure it was intended for our coast, but the magnitude of the fleet inclines us to a different opinion. Up to the time of this writing it had not made its appearance before Fort Macon nor at the mouth of Cape Fear, yet the indications are that the authorities at these points were getting every thing in readiness to give it a warm reception.

We are inclined to the opinion that the fleet is designed for the Gulf, either to cooperate with the Lincoln forces in Kentucky in an attempt upon New Orleans this winter, or to attack Mobile first and then move upon New Orleans. If this be so, it will be followed by large reinforcements. The building of houses upon Ship Island to winter the Lincoln troops, looks very much as if Lincoln has determined upon that policy. A scheme, so far as reaching New Orleans by Northern troops by the valley of the Mississippi clearly Utopian.

DEBT OF NEWSPAPERS.—Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of men's honesty. They will, sooner or later, discover the man. If he is dishonest, he will cheat the printer some way—says he has paid what he has not—declares he has the receipt some where—or sent money, and it was lost in the mail—or will take the paper and not pay for it, on the grounds that he did not subscribe for it—will move off, leaving it coming to the office he left.—Thousands of professed Christians are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell fearful tales in the final judgment.

COTTON BUYERS.

ELIAS & COHEN

WILL PURCHASE

COTTON, GRAIN, FLOUR

AND

COUNTRY PRODUCE

of all kinds for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH.

Just received a large lot of BAGGING AND ROPING and a full supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

ELIAS & COHEN.

September 5, 1861. 2m

REMOVAL.

I WOULD give notice that I have removed to my New Factory next door to the Wing Office where Military Saddles, Harness and Accoutrements can be had at short notice.

S. M. HOWELL.

Cash paid for Hides.

November 5, 1861. 1m

SALT.

WE have on hand some Salt which we will sell at two dollars a bush L.

FRANKENTHALL & BRO.

November 5, 1861. 1m

☞ Notice

THE Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg county will meet at the Poor House on Saturday the 16th inst. at 9 o'clock to elect a Steward and Physician for the ensuing year. By order of the board,

E. C. WALLIS, *Chmn.*

November 5, 1861. 2t

FROM THIS DATE,

OUR BOOKS ARE

POSITIVELY CLOSED TO ALL.

Cash will, in every instance, be required, without distinction of persons.

We are compelled to buy for CASH ourselves and must therefore have MONEY.

DO NOT ASK FOR

CREDIT.

ELIAS & COHEN

September 24, 1861. 3t

Granite Mill Stones

FROM THE CLOUD CREEK QUARRIES

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, S. C.

THESE rocks are peculiarly adapted for Mill purposes, being superior to the French Burr for grinding corn, cheaper and more easily kept in repair. The subscriber is prepared to furnish a few set of the above rocks, of any desired size, if orders are sent immediately.

Being himself a practical Miller, (at present the half owner of the well known "Fisher Mill" in Columbia,) and knowing what is wanted, he feels confident he will be able to fill all orders with entire satisfaction. Will deliver them at either of the Depots in Columbia or Augusta.

Address E. W. McLENNA.

Oct. 15, 1861—3tps. Leesville, S. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

Powell, & Long vs. Willis Gaither. | Levy on Real Estate in Lease.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Gaither is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, but resides beyond the limits of the same, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolina Wing, notifying said defendant, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lenoir on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to show cause if any he can why the justices judgment shall not be confirmed, and an order of sale ordered to issue.

Witness, J. R. Wilson, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lenoir the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1861.

J. R. WILSON, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1861. Printers Fee $6. 12t

☞ Notice.

AN Election will be held at the several Election Precincts in Mecklenburg County on the first Wednesday in November, (6th day) for Twelve Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, and also a member of Congress to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Confederate Congress.

The following gentlemen will hold the Election for President and Vice-President, and for a member of Congress, at their respective Precincts, namely:

PRESIDENTIAL BOX.

Charlotte.—J. Overman, J P, John L. Springs, Chas L Torrence.

Norment's Store,—Wm Means, J P, M M Moore, A F Sadler.

Long Creek,—John F Harry, J P, C W McCoy, E A McCauley.

Deweese's,—T W Sparrow, J P, Thos E Potts, J L Sloan.

Hill's,—R L Dearmond, J P, W H Stinson, Andrew Hunter.

Harrisburg,—J Sample Davis, J P, Thos M Alexander, Chas E McGinnis.

Hart's.—A C Flow, J P, John R Morris, James McCombs.

Rea's,—John M Fyren, J P, A G Reid, Clark Wellington.

Providence.—W M Mills, J P, W N McKee, Jas A Caldwell.

Steel Creek,—Thos B Price, J P, J Starr Neely, Alexander Query.

CONGRESSIONAL BOX.

Charlotte.—J P Ross, J P, P M Brown, H G Springs.

Norment's Store,—W S Norment, J P, Samuel Lewing, R S McKee.

Long Creek,—A M Barry, J P, Robt Henderson, R D Whitley.

Deweese's.—E B D Sloan, J P, Samuel M Wilkerson, C S Potts.

Hill's,—B H Gaitrison, J P, Abner Hunter, D F Dixon.

Harrisburg,—Sam'l W Caldwell, J P, S A Stewart, William Hutchison.

Hart's,—Robt McEwen, J P, William Bain, Z Morris.

Rea's,—Arthur Grier J P, J S Reid, T A Morris.

Providence,—W M Mathews, J P, W T Stitt, J A Rose.

Steel Creek,—Capt W H Neel, J P, Alex Grier, J Lee Grier.

The number of votes given must be written in words, not figures, and the Scroll containing the number of votes must be returned to me before 4 o'clock the next day.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

October 22, 1861. 31t

MILLINERY.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Miss E. R. Williams,

WOULD inform the public and the ladies particularly, that she is prepared to do all work in the Millinery line in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by punctuality and dispatch to receive a liberal share of public patronage. She can be found at the residence of Mrs. Andrew Springs, on the street leading to the College.

October 29, 1861. 1m

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE are authorized to announce that WILLIAM LANDER, ESQ., of Lincolnton, N. C., is a Candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the first Congress of the Confederate States.

Oct. 8 10c

Cotton Warehouse!

OATES & WILLIAMS will store Cotton under roof, and advance 5 cents per pound on all received, charging interest on the money so advanced, and 25c per bale for the 1st month, and 10c per bale for each subsequent month, and 1 per cent commission.

OATES & WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1861—3t.

BROGANS!

Brogans!

A Large Stock of NEGRO BROGANS.

—ALSO—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS BOOTS & SHOES,

—ALSO—

Ladies and Childrens Shoes. For sale by

JAMES HARTY.

Charlotte Oct. 1, 1861. 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

John Simpson, vs The Mecklenburg Gold and Copper Company. | Original Attachment. Same as the others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, but resides beyond the limits of the same. *It is therefore Ordered*, by said Court that publication of six successive weeks in the North Carolina Wing a newspaper printed in the Town of Charlotte notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County to be held for said county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to answer or demur or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, W. R. Reid Clerk of said Court at office in Charlotte, the 4th Monday in July one in 86th year of American Independence.

W. K. REID, C. C. C.

August 20, 1861. Printers Fee $6. 12t

WANTED,

3,000 POUNDS OF WOOLLEN YARN for making Soldiers' Stockings. The highest market price will be paid in cash.

H. W. KINSMAN.

September 17, 1861. 35-4t

JOB PRINTING of all kinds will be neatly and expeditiously executed at the North Carolina Wing Office.

The Markets.

CORRECTED BY OATES & WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

BACON, Hams	lb	20	@ 21
" Sides	lb	21	@ 21
" Hog round	lb	20	@ 00
" Shoulders	lb	18	@ 00
Bagging, Gunny	yd	30	@ 00
Beef	lb	4	@ 5
Butter	lb	25	@ 30
Beeswax	lb	25	@ 28
Beans	bushel	75	@ 1 0
Brandy, Apple	gal	60	@ 65
" Peach	gal	100	@ 125
Cotton	lb	6½	@ 8
Coffee, Rio	lb	20	@ 00
" Java	lb	60	@ 60
Candles, Adamantine	lb	40	@ 00
" Sperm	lb	65	@ 00
" Tallow	lb	9	@ 10
Corn	bushel	80	@ 90
" new	bushel	0	@ 00
Chickens	each	10	@ 15
Cloth, Copper's	yard	15	@ 16
" Lindsey	yard	40	@ 50
Eggs	dozen	12	@ 15
Flour	bbl	4½	@ 5
"	bags	2 50	@ 2 75
Feathers	lb	30	@ 35
Hides, Green	lb	6	@ 6½
" Dry	lb	12	@ 13½
Lard	lb	18	@ 20
Mutton	lb	5	@ 6
Mackerel	bbl, No 3	14	@ 00
"	kits	4 50	@ 00
Molasses, N. O	gal	70	@ 75
" W. I	gal	00	@ 00
Meal	bushel	60	@ 00
Mullets (Wilmington)	bbl	9	@ 00
Nails, Northern	lb	10	@ 00
" Southern	lb	8	@ 00
Oats	bushel	35	@ 40
Pork	lb	7	@ 7½
Peas	bushel	65	@ 00
Potatoes, Irish	bushel	75	@ 00
" Sweet	bushel	40	@ 50
Rice	bushel	4	@ 00
Sugar, Loaf	lb	15	@ 00
" Brown	lb	15	@ 10
Stone-Ware	gal	10	@ 00
Salt	sack	1 00	@ 00
Tea	lb	1 00	@ 1 00
Wheat, white	bushel	95	@ 105
" red	bushel	90	@ 100
Whiskey, Northern	gal	75	@ 00
" N. Carolina	gal	75	@ 00
Wool, (best Georgia) washed	lb	50	@ 00
" " unwashed	lb	40	@ 00
Yarn	hank	100	@ 110

REMARKS.

COTTON.—In demand. In consequence of the advance in price it is coming in more freely, a good article is now in demand at 8c.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, June 29, 1861.

COTTON.—The sales the week have reached only 70 bales, prices nominal.

BACON, long round	lb	12½ @	13
CORN	bushel	105 @	110
PEAS	bushel	2 10 @	00
OATS	bushel	80 @	85
FLOUR	bbl	5 4 @	5 4½

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON June 8, 1861

COTTON.—The market has been active stead this week. We have no sales to report in either Upland or Long Cotton.

MPOTANT NOTICE.

OUR TERMS

POSITIVELY CASH!

ON AND AFTER THE 21st INSTANT.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

August 20, 1861. tf

W. C. & R. RAIL ROAD CO.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton Rail Road Company will be held in the Town of Charlotte on the fourth Wednesday in October next, the same being the 24th day of the month. County Agents unable to attend should not fail to have the County Stock represented by proxy to insure a quorum. This is the more necessary as very many of our Stockholders have entered the army and will be necessarily absent.

H. W. GUION, *Pres't.*

Sept. 20, 1861. 1m

Notice.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. R. Co.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 17, 1861.

THE FIFTH Installment of Capital Stock in the A. T. & O. R. R. Co., subscribed in the Town of Statesville, is due on the 5th of October next.

The Seventh Installment of the Stock subscribed at Mount Mourne, Iredell County, and the Eighth Installment of all Stock subscribed in Mecklenburg County, is due and payable on the 21st October, next.

If the Stockholders desire the work to continue they MUST be more punctual in their payments. This is no idle talk. The Treasurer must have MONEY.

M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer.

September 17, 1861. 25-4t

BUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year	$3 00
Two Copies, to one address or Post Office	5 00
Six Copies, do do	15 00
Eleven Copies, do do	20 00
Twenty one Copies, do do	40 00

☞ In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State, distinct and clear. Address

BUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE accounts and notes due Mr. Isaac Lonckevin are in my hands for collection and settlement. All persons indebted will please come forward and settle the same without delay.

J. EIGENBRUX.

Oct. 29, 1861—4t

Notice.

S. P. ALEXANDER is my authorized agent. All persons having business with me will transact it with him.

T. H. BREM.

August 8, 1861 10t

LULLOW'S CELEBRATED SELF-SEALING CANS, of all the different sizes at

TAYLOR'S

Hardware Store, opposite the Mansion House.