North Carolina Whig.

Tuesday : : : : : November 12, 1861.

POSTSCRIPT

THE LATEST NEWS.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY IN KENTUCKY—THE FEDERALS BADLY WHIPPED.

We have news from Kentucky of a most cheering character. General Pillow, with Tappan's, Weight's Pickett's and Russell's Regiments, numbering 2,500 men were attacked by 8,000 Federal troops under Generals Grant, McClernand and Huford. Until one o'clock there were many alternations of successes and reverses. Our forces were then reinforced by Walker's, Carroll's and Mack's Regiments, when General Pillow ordered a flank movement, which was made and supported by Smith and Weight's Regiments, under the immediate command of General Polk. The enemy fled and were pursued to their gunboats. It was a complete route. The roads were filled for seven miles with the dead and wounded, with guns, ammunition, knapsacks, &c. The gunboats were attacked by our sharpshooters, their cables cut, and the Federals made a precipitate embarkation.

Watson's battery, under Halthoven, is immortalized. It was captured after a furious defence, and subsequently retaken by our troops.

Our loss is heavy, but much less than that of the Federals. We have ninety prisoners. The enemy's loss is from four hundred to five hundred.

Gen Grant is reported killed.

We re captured nearly all our men who had been taken prisoners.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.

The Appeal correspondent says Gen Grant has sent a flag of Truce to Columbus to exchange prisoners.

Gen Polk refused to exchange owing to the insulting nature of the proposal

The bearer of the Flag acknowledges a loss of 800.

We captured 200 prisoners. They captured 20, mostly sick.

The Federal Gun Boats are badly damaged by our batteries.

Generals Polk, Pillow and Cheatham participated.

Another attack is anticipated on the Kentucky side.

Memphis, to day, is like Rachael mourning for her children. Business, generally, is suspended

Two wounded are expected to morrow.

Robert Johnston and C. D. Mitchell have been elected by the Arkansas Legislature as Senators to the Confederate Congress.

Mark's Regiment suffered but little.

The steamer Bill will arrive to-morrow with the wounded.

A NEW STYLE OF LETTER ENVELOPE.—The "envelope letter" is a recent invention, and seems to be worth adopting in this Confederacy as a most useful contrivance. We find it thus described:

It presents three seperate things in one—a sheet of letter or note paper, and envelope and a postage stamp, all so simply put together that one may use them with more ease than he would the old envelope. The advantages are, first, that the whole cost less than the materials would separately, thus affording an important economy for those who write many letters; second, the stamp cannot be stolen or rubbed on, which is a matter of some consequence when it is remembered that nearly a million of letters are returned to the U. S. Dead Letter Office annually that have suffered in this way; third, the post-mark is always on the letter itself, which can thereby be used in course of justice, as a legal proof or document, as to the dates, contents, &c.; and or, fourth, as the sheet, envelope and stamps are one, time and trouble are thus saved in conducting a heavy correspondence.

RIDENBLOW SEARLY MATCHER.—The Missouri caveat comes up pretty well to Ridenblow in language and spirit, being quite blasphemous:

Abolition Brutality.—The Columbus News has information from what are deemed reliable sources, that on the day troops were sent from Paducah to Mayfield, Gen. Smith refused permission to any one to leave Paducah. Little children whose parents were in the country—ladies who went to the city to purchase medicine for their sick friends—messengers for physicians in cases of emergency, as well as the physicians, were not permitted to depart.—Gen. Smith, when supplicated by children, wives, etc., who were anxious to return to their sick parents or families, swore by God, "that if Jesus Christ or God Almighty were in town, they should not leave!" The News asserts that this statement is reliable, incredible as it may seem, and adds that "the blasphemous wretch should be gibbeted."

☞ The report in relation to the re-taking of Fort Hatteras is untrue.

WAR NEWS.

The Fight at Port Royal.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT—BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF COM. TATNALL'S FLEET—THE SAVANNAH HAS TWO BALLS SHOT THROUGH HER, &C.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—The steamer Resolute, of the Confederate fleet, came up at eleven o'clock last night, to coal. She brought correct particulars of the operations at Port Royal up to the hour of her departure. It appears that the report of a Federal steamer being disabled, and another one being aground, is incorrect.

On Monday afternoon Commodore Tatnall, with his little fleet, went within a mile of the Federal squadron, and engaged them for nearly an hour, until they came within reach of the guns at Port Royal, when he retired, and allowed the latter to open on them. The engagement lasted until evening, with what result it is impossible to ascertain. The Commodore again sailed out to a point about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's fleet, when a fierce engagement of forty minutes ensued. The enemy fired rifle shot and shell, which fell about us in great profusion. Two shots passed through the Savannah without serious damage to the vessel, and nobody on board was injured.

Parties at Port Royal say that seven shots from our fleet took effect on the Federal vessels. The latter coming in closer, our fleet retired.

On yesterday all was quiet. It was reported, however, that the Federals were landing at Hunting Island. About seven o'clock last night, firing was again heard at Port Royal, and warm work was anticipated.

LATER.

THE ENEMY IN PORT ROYAL.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.

Seven of the enemy's heavy war steamers succeeded in passing the batteries, and are now inside of Port Royal harbor, out of the reach of the batteries. The transports are still outside. The enemy's guns were served with great precision, and ours badly.

Gen Lee, late in command in Western Virginia, arrived to take command of the Southern Atlantic coast. He has gone down to Port Royal.

Troops are hurrying to the scene of action. The enemy will probably attempt to land soon. Our forces are adequate to repulse them.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.

The steamer Samson has arrived from Port Royal with the wounded, who were engaged in the battle yesterday.

The Samson was between Fort Walker and Bay Point and reports fifteen vessels outside.

Five hundred men were at Fort Walker and 1,500 outside, on Hilton Head Island.

The steamship Minnesota was the first to enter the harbor. She was followed rapidly by others, when the Fort was attacked from three sides. After the second round from the fleet, the principal gun on our battery was disabled.

The engagement lasted five hours, during which time all the guns on the fort were dismounted, except two, when the place being no longer tenable, they were dismounted.

Arrangements have been made to blow up the magazine when the enemy enters.

The total loss of the Confederates is about one hundred.

Sergeant F. Parkinson and private Heise of Berry's infantry, slightly wounded.

The Georgia Foresters have two missing.

One of Gen. Drayton's aids was shot from his horse.

Dr. Bost, of Charleston, was killed while dressing a wound.

Gen. Drayton is slightly wounded.

Latest From Virginia.

ANOTHER BATTLE—FEDERALS DEFEATED—600 PRISONERS TAKEN.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.

Intelligence has been received from Cotton Hill that Gen Floyd commenced cannonading the enemy on Friday last—stopped their transportation—killed a number of horses—dismounted the wagons and killed twenty nine of the enemy.

General Floyd now controls the road over which the enemy transport their supplies.

There is a rumor current this morning that the Federals had crossed Loup Creek, to cut off Col. Jenkins' Cavalry, but Col. Jenkins having been advised of their movement, he obtained reinforcements of Infantry from General Floyd and surprised the Federals. He succeeded in cutting them off and capturing six hundred.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 31.

The brig Ethan Allen, of the great expedition, returned to Hampton Roads, this morning, in consequence of rough weather on the coast below. She brings no particulars respecting the expedition.

The barks Genesheck and Amanda have just returned from a cruise.

The Rescue is at Old Point, and will go to sea at once.

The frigate Roanoke is hourly expected from the South.

The sailing of the Southern expedition has nearly cleared the Roads, and left us to think of and attend to something else.

As soon as the Roads were cleared, the Minnesota moved down to her old anchorage, out of the range of the guns of the Fortress, preparatory to giving the Merrimac a proper reception should she attempt to come out of Norfolk, as report says she intends to do on the first favorable night.

☞ The Secretary of the North Carolina Agricultural Society has advertised for a meeting of the members of the Society, to be held in Raleigh on the 19th inst.

☞ John C. Breckinridge has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and assigned to duty in Kentucky.

PRAYING FOR A DYING ENEMY.—A correspondent of the Crescent says:

A most touching scene took place in the affair of Major Hood's, already alluded to. Among those mortally wounded was a Northern man; he was shot through both hips and had fallen on the road, where he was discovered by a Louisianian. He was suffering the most intense pain, his face and body distorted by his agonizing sufferings. He begged for water, which was promptly given him; his head and shoulders were raised to make him more comfortable, and his face and forehead bathed a water. He urged the Louisianian to pray for him, who was forced to acknowledge his inability to pray. At that moment, one of the Mecklenburg troopers came up, and the poor fellow urged his request again, with great earnestness. The Virginian knelt at his side and asked the wounded man if he was a Christian, and believed in the promise of Christ to save repentant sinners? He answered, yes.—The trooper then commenced a prayer, fervid, pathetic and eloquent; the soldier's face lost all the traces of his recent suffering, and became placid and benignant, and in his new-born love for his enemy, attempted to encircle his neck with his arms, but only reached the shoulder, where it rested, and with his gaze riveted on the face of the prayerful trooper, he appeared to drink in the words of hope and consolation, the promises of Christ's mercy and salvation, which flowed from his lip, "as the parched earth drinketh up the rain;" and as the solemn amen died on the lips of the Christian soldier, the dead man's head relapsed its hold, and fell to the ground, and his spirit took its flight to unknown realms.—The scene was solemn and impressive, and the group were all in tears. The dying never weep, 'tis said. Having no implements with which to dig his grave, and expecting the return of the enemy in large force, they left him, not, however, without arranging his dress, straightening his limbs, and crossing his hands on his chest leaving evidences to the dead man's companions that his last moments had been ministered to by humane and Christian men.

We regret that the Louisianian could not pray.

A TERRIBLE REGIMENT.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 2d inst., says:

A few days ago we had the pleasure of a visit from three distinguished and learned divines of the Methodist denomination, two of whom wore uniforms, and the third still retained his clerical habit. These gentlemen were the Rev. Dr Carter, President of the Methodist Soule University of Texas; the Rev. Mr. Boggs, recently a Captain in one of the regiments at Manassas, and the Rev Mr. Gillespie, our cotemporary of the Christian Advocate, and an eloquent and able preacher. Associated with these gentlemen in this enterprise is the learned and able D. Wilkes, of Texas, and several other prominent divines of the same patriotic persuasion. These gentlemen are commissioned to raise a mounted regiment in Texas; and as Methodist preachers in the South are all good horsemen, and are accustomed to field exercise, to the exposure and danger of camp life, this regiment promises to be one of the most formidable and efficient in the Confederate army.

The field and most of the commissioned officers will be composed of the same class of zealous defenders of the cause of the South and of Christianity. Dr. Carter is an experienced and scientific soldier, thoroughly versed in the art of war and skilled in the use of all appliances. Dr. Boggs has already seen much active service, and doubtless many of the one hundred and twenty Methodist preachers who were included in the rolls of the army of the Potomac will be assigned to command in this regiment. The equipment of the regiment is to be a very complete one. The men are to be armed with lances, like those of the celebrated Polish lancers, with revolvers and double barrelled shot-guns. As the regiment will be officered by gentlemen of great sobriety, piety and propriety of conduct, and will naturally excite a peculiar interest and elicit the active and earnest aid of the large body of Christians whose zealous patriotism and devotion it will represent in this noble struggle for liberty and right, we recommend the young men of the country, who are desirous of participating in the exciting drama, to join its ranks.

CHEAP BLANKETS.—Newspaper blankets are coming into vogue. They are no joke. A correspondent of one of our exchanges thus refers to the matter:

"I have recently heard much about the value of newspapers as a substitute for blankets, and have considered the statement to be spoetyphal. But, last evening, I was induced to make the experiment. I took four full sized newspapers and pasted them together at the edges, making one large sheet the size of a blanket. I then removed the blankets from my bed, and placed the newspaper sheet between the one remaining blanket, and the counterpane.—The result was a comfortable night's sleep, without any feeling of cold. I pledge my word to you, gentlemen, that this is literally true; and my object in making the communication is, that through the medium of your paper, the fact may be generally circulated; for it is no trifling matter to the poor to know that for an outlay of a few pennies they can supply themselves with comfortable bed covering through the winter. One of the printers connected with the Advocate office has also made a trial of the matter, and says it works like a charm."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Let no sane man (says the Southern Field and Fireside) think of money making until every battle field is whitened with the bones of our sensual, brutal and depraved invaders. Every thought about gain and self must now yield to the wants of our brave soldiery. If, through our neglect and indifference, our armies become disorganized, then will land, slaves, bonds and stocks, become worthless, except to the rapacious Yankee invaders.

Every feeling of patriotism, and every selfish consideration, require us to devote money, labour—indeed everything—to the comfort of our soldiers.

An Original Zouave Letter.

The following is worthy the pen of the original Doesticks, and is a pretty good "take off" on telegraphic reports of war news, both North and South:

"I've just returned from witnessing one of the most mournful sights that ever made a man feel as though he had been peeling onions all the week and grating horse radish on Sunday. It was the dying scene of one of the Pet Lambs down at Alexandria, and as one of Five's chaps remarked it was enough to make the eye of a darning needle weep. Jim was the name of the sufferer—if he ever had any other it had slipped his memory—though his affectionate relatives sometimes called him 'Sooty.' He was out on picket guard when the Southern Confederacy attempted to pass him. He challenged the intruder, and called to his comrades for help, but before the latter arrived, the Southern Confederacy drew a masked battery from his pocket, and fired six heavy balls through the head of the unfortunate Zouave, nearly fracturing his skull, and breaking several pane's of glass! The cowardly miscreant then fled to an adjoining fence closely pursued by Sherman's artillery.

Upon discovering that he was wounded, Mr. Sooty examined the cap on his musket, and stood it carefully against a tree, buttoned up his jicket to the neck, and asked his comrade for a chew of tobacco. Too full of emotion to speak, the gentlemanly comrade handed a plug of tobacco to the dying man, who cut off about half an ounce from it, placed it thoughtfully in his mouth, and then stuffed his handkerchief carefully in the hole in his forehead made by the shot.

"Is any of my brains hanging out?" he asked of his comrade.

"No, Sooty," answered the other, bursting into tears, "you never had any to hang out."

After this response, the dying man paused for a moment to spit in the eye of a dog that was smelling around his knees, and then proceeded to the direction of the hospital. As he passed the officers' tent I noticed that the top of his head was completely gone, and one of his eyes was half way down the back of his neck. Upon entering the hospital he took a pipe and commenced to smoke it, at the same time giving us a history of his life and career. After finishing the pipe and history, he asked us to wrap him up in the American flag, and died.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have heard that no such occurrence took place at Alexandria. The alarm was occasioned by the falling of a bundle of hay in the officers' quarters—the noise having been mistaken for the discharge of artillery. I have since learned that no accident has occurred, and that Sooty did not come with the regiment, but remained in New York.

A DISMAL FORETODING.—The N. Y. Times advocates a combined effort to get rid of the unemployed and starving population of that city by sending them to the West. It owns up to the condition of affairs thus:

"Our citizens may as well now take into serious consideration the social burdens they will be obliged to carry during the approaching winter. The unemployed poor are increasing on our hands at an alarming rate. Already we are informed that thousands of able bodied women are under charge of the Commissioners of Charity, and supported at public expense—women who ask for no charity, but only work.—Many families of volunteers have not been relieved by the liberal sums expended, and will be forced soon to become burdens on the city. The swarm of unfortunate children—offspring of people impoverished by the business prostration, or of fathers who have abandoned everything for the war—increase in the streets. The agents of such societies as the Children's Aid Society report that numbers of destitute and orphan little ones beset their office or their schools, and seek shelter and employment. All signs forebode a severe and gloomy autumn and winter for the poor.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGES BY THE YANKEES IN ANDERSON COUNTY, KY.—The Louisville (Bowling Green) Courier, of the 1st inst., says:

In Anderson county, we are informed the Federals are committing such excesses as have never been witnessed in this State since the savages were driven from its borders. Arson, robbery, plunder, violence, every species of lawlessness is perpetrated by them. The other day the house of Capt.—Utterback was burned by them. A young gentleman named Thompson was tied to a tree, and whipped terribly, when his persecutors left him, bleeding, suffering, and helpless, to perish, as he would have done but for the timely assistance of a gentleman who accidentally found him. Stock is driven off, granaries emptied, hay and wheat stacks burned; and a fine bridge across one of the leading turnpike roads there was burned the other day in pure wantonness. This is a fair specimen of Lincolnism in Kentucky.

A FRIGHTFUL STAMPEDE OF CAVALRY HORSES.—A frightful stampede of cavalry horses took place recently at St. Charles, Missouri. A St. Louis paper thus describes it:

Colonel Merrill's First Missouri Regiment of horse was on its way to reinforce General Fremont, and quartered for the night at St. Charles. About ten o'clock the horses of Captain Charles Hunt's company became frightened and broke loose. The panic was shared by the others, and soon fourteen hundred horses, maddened with fear, went rushing over the encampment, treading tents and men into the earth, and creating a scene of unparalled excitement. Twelve men are known to have been frightfully mangled, and probably fatally; but the only member of the companies composing the regiment, which were organized in Ohio, at all injured, was Captain Henry Wilson, brother of Captain Lewis Wilson, United States Army. His skull was fractured and an arm and leg broken. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.

PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE—A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—In the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature on the 24th, a series of resolutions was introduced, one of which was as follows:

RESOLVED, That to make sure our defence against the invading foe, large armies, on the part of our Government, are indispensable, and while our ports are blockaded we must depend upon the agricultural resources of the Confederate States for sustaining both the people and army of the Confederacy. In our opinion, therefore it becomes equally the patriotic duty and the best interests of those who do not engage in the military service of the country, to use their best exertions to provide for the ensuing year more than an ordinary quantity of provisions. And to that end we would call the attention of our respective constituencies throughout the State, and especially those who may be engaged in agricultural pursuits, to the importance of seeding a sufficient quantity of their arable lands to provide an abundant harvest for the ensuing year to supply the wants of the country; and we would also call their attention to the importance of raising an increased quantity of live stock, particularly cattle, hogs and sheep—the two former of which are so essential for subsisting, and the latter for comfortably clothing our gallant troops.

PROCLAMATION,

By the GOVERNOR of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES hath set apart *Friday*, the 15th of November inst., as a day of lasting humiliation and prayer: AND WHEREAS, it is our sacred duty with profound gratitude for past blessings, also to supplicate Almighty God for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and Nation: AND WHEREAS, this solemn religious duties especially proper and incumbent upon us in the present serious crisis of our public affairs, when we feel so deeply and are anxious to acknowledge our humble dependence on the Almighty in all things, and especially on Him, as the God of battles, to give us the victory over all our enemies, and secure to us the blessings of an honorable peace:

Now therefore, I, HENRY T. CLARK, Governor *Ex Officio* of the State of North Carolina, do hereby set apart the said 15th of November inst., for the performance of said religious duty and in conformity with the Proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, earnestly request the Reverend Clergy of all denominations, and all the good people of our State, religiously to observe the said day in solemn public worship, and as a day of fasting humiliation and prayer.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand and seal of our State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, this 5th day of November, 1861.

By the Governor.

HENRY T. CLARK.

PULASKI COWPER, Secretary.

November 8, 1861.

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.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 1st November, at the Pitains Station Mississippi Gap R. R. First Lieutenant James Rufus Reid, of Company C. 4th Infantry N. C. State Troops.

Lieut. Reid was a native of Mt. Monroe, Iredell county, N. C., and altho he was not attached the age designated by the laws of his country to engage in its military defence, he was without his solicitation chosen second in command of Capt J. B. Andrews' company organized in Statesville; and with his gallant company and commander, devoted himself to his country's service by enlisting for the war.

Thus we record another victim to the terrible scourge of our army, the Typhoid Fever. And another witness is summoned to the bar of heaven against the authorities who wage this wicked warfare against us. In this instance death has selected one of our richest jewels. Intelligent, modest, amiable, diligent in duty, and faithful to his trusts, he had grown to him the hearts of all who knew him.

He was born and died in the service of his country, but could it have been our privilege to have fallen on the field contending for the whose interests Christ has bought with the blood of his cross, it would hardly have been consistent with the wonte mercy, to have granted him the just reckoning from the hand of youth to the bloom of manhood, and have said "it is well!"

While we deeply lament the death of our young fellow soldier, we trust the utter insufficiency of our sympathy to afford the slightest comfort to the sorely lacerated hearts of his widowed mother and devoted affianced yet we ask the privilege of offering this testimony to his merits, and to express our appreciation of their great loss.

J. A. Y.

Iredell Express please copy.

MARRIED.

In Charlotte on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, MR. DAN BYERLY to MISS JANE WRISTON, all of this place. We wish them much joy.

Also, on the 5th MR. J. A. STEWART to MRS. JANE HOUSTON.

The Markets.

CORRECTED BY OATES & WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, SEPTEMBER 13, 1861.

BACON, Hams, new	lb	20 @	21
" Sides,	lb	21 @	21
" Hog round,	lb	20 @	00
" Shoulders,	lb	18 @	00
Bagging, Gunny,	yd	30 @	40
Beeswax,	lb	4 @	5
Butter,	lb	25 @	30
Beeswax,	lb	20 @	25
Beans,	bushel	75 @	1 00
Brandy, Apple,	gal	62 @	65
" Peach,	gal	100 @	125
Cotton,	lb	6½ @	8
Coffee, Rio,	lb	10 @	10
" Java,	lb	00 @	00
Candles, Adamantine,	lb	12 @	00
" Sperm,	lb	00 @	00
" Tallow,	lb	9 @	25
Corn,	bushel	50 @	60
" new,	bushel	00 @	00
Chickens,	each	10 @	15
Cloth, Kentucky,	yard	15 @	16
" homespun,	yard	40 @	50
Eggs,	doz	12 @	15
Flour,	lb	4½ @	5
"	bbl	2 00 @	275
Feathers,	lb	20 @	25
Hides, Green,	lb	6 @	6½
" Dry,	lb	12 @	12½
Lard,	lb	18 @	20
Mutton,	lb	5 @	8
Mackerel, No. 3	bbl	14 @	00
" Kits		450 @	00
Molasses, N. O.	gal	70 @	75
" W. I.	gal	00 @	00
Meal,	bushel	80 @	00
Mullets (Wilmington)	bbl	4 50 @	00
Nails, Northern,	lb	10 @	00
" Southern,	lb	8 @	00
Oats,	bushel	35 @	40
Pork,	lb	7 @	7½
Peas,	bushel	85 @	00
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	75 @	100
" Sweet,	bushel	40 @	50
Rice,	lb	00 @	00
Sugar, Loaf,	lb	25 @	00
" Brown,	lb	15 @	00
Stone-Ware,	gal	00 @	00
Salt,	sack	1 60 @	00
Tea,	lb	100 @	150
Wheat, white,	bushel	95 @	105
" red,	bushel	90 @	100
Whiskey, Northern,	gal	75 @	00
" N. Carolina,	gal	70 @	00
Wool, (best Georgia)	unwashed	50 @	00
" "	washed	45 @	00
Yarn,	lb	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.

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

GROCERIES.

ELIAS & COHEN.

September 5, 1861. 2m

REMOVAL.

I WOULD give notice that I have removed to my New Factory next door to the Whig Office where Military Sashes, Honors 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 bushel.

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 11 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

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.

TAKE NOTICE.

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

J. EDENBURN.

Oct. 29, 1861—4t.

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

TAYLORS

Hardware Store, opposite the Mansion House.