North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, December 10, 1861.

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

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.

War News.

War news is very scarce of late, and not of much interest. On the great land theatre of the war, the country is generally covered with snow, making it impracticable to carry on vigorous military operations. It is not improbable that the severity of the weather will very soon force both armies into winter quarters in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, although the Lincoln organs hold out the idea that such a course is not contemplated on their side. We think it probable that their great efforts during the Winter will be on our coasts, and that there will be very little more land fighting before the Spring campaign opens.

The Greatest Force of the Age.

The New York *Herald* of a recent date announces with great gravity, and apparent profound satisfaction the organization of a Provisional State Government for North Carolina, at Hatteras Inlet on the 16th ult. inst. by the Yankees and their fish canker prisoners.

The *Herald*, article states that there were 45 counties represented in the Convention.

They elected Marble Navil Taylor, (a Yankee we presume) as Provisional Governor of the State, and passed a series of silly ordinances to upset the present State Government. If we were a Shakespeare we would found a play on this silly farce, and entitle it Love's Labor Lost.

New Advertisements.

See the Advertisement of Messrs. Oates & Williams in reference to Molasses and Sugar. Those interested in their line will do well to call on them. Also see the notice "For the War," those desirous of entering service upon them conditions had better attend the meeting at Morrison's T. O. on Saturday next, 14th inst. Read the advertisement of Sheriff Grier, in regard to Taxes. Those indebted will confer a favor by calling on the Sheriff and pay up. See the Advertisement of the Sheriff of Union County, he offers for sale a valuable lot of property, known as the Sneeden property. Read the advertisement of Wm. Treloar and take warning, he speaks in very plain terms to those indebted to him.

People's Ticket.

We publish in another column a Ticket for Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte. The friends of the above Ticket are opposed to the Rail Road Tax. We suppose the tax is that of the $100,000 subscribed to the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. R., and we think that every citizen in the Town of Charlotte should oppose that Tax and vote for the above Ticket for Town officers to serve the ensuing year—1862.

Hard Times.

Hard Times, is the cry at every corner. But why cry thus as long as you allow the extortioner to remain in your midst. Our country is infested with land sharks, who buy up everything that comes within their reach from a pair of breeches up to a sack of flour. The proclamation issued a short time since by the Governor in regard to speculators seems to have but little effect.

Thanks.

The Ladies Aid Society return their sincere thanks to Mr. J. D. Palmer for a basket of nice Apples sent to them at their room, and in which they did ample justice. We are glad to see that while the ladies are using every exertion to aid the soldiers, that some of the gentlemen know how to appreciate their services.

Proceedings of Friday.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the meeting held on Friday last; as might be expected nothing of interest was accomplished.

Abe's Message.

This document is out and published in the Northern and Richmond papers. It occupies some 4½ or 5 columns of the Richmond Dispatch. We have not read it, and do not expect to. A synopsis is as much as we have stomach for, and this we have seen.—From this, it seems that Abraham is fearful that we will be induced to call in foreign aid, and asks his Congress to make the necessary provision to meet that contingency by fortifying all Northern posts and cities and harbors, &c. He recommends the construction of a military Rail-road through the loyal parts of Kentucky, Va., Tennessee and *North Carolina*. The whole message seems to be occupied with the discussion of the various and complicated questions, both domestic and foreign, growing out of the present war. The "Contrabands" are all to be liberated and colonized. The message boasts of the numbers and prowess of the U. S. Army Abe says it numbers 6,60,000. If it numbered as many more, he could not accomplish our subjugation.

The Electoral College of N. C.

This body assembled in the Commons Hall at Raleigh, on Wednesday last at 12 o'clock, A. M. and was organized by the appointment of the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards as President and E. B. Freeman as Secretary.

Mr. Edwards acknowledged the compliment in a handsome and patriotic address.

The vote of the State was then unanimously cast for the present incumbents of President and Vice President of the Confederate States, and Daniel Coleman, Esq., of Cabarrus was appointed messenger to convey the vote to the Confederate Congress. At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks was tendered to the President of the College, who responded briefly and pertinently.

Death of a good Man.

It is with regret that we are called upon to announce the demise of one of the oldest inhabitants in Charlotte, Dr. D. R. Dunlap. He breathed his last on the 8th. Thus the career of a good and just man has been ended.

☞ We received last week, for publication, an article headed "The Gilding Process," which has been mislaid. Therefore, the author will please excuse its non-appearance.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the farmers held on ... last, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, our Country is now involved in war with a cruel and unscrupulous enemy. It is incumbent upon the people of the whole South to band together for the protection of our homes and firesides not only against our common enemy but also against the worst of all enemies the extortioner,

Therefore be it Resolved, That we the citizens of Mecklenburg county will not buy from or barter with the extortioner for any article whatever.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due to those merchants in Charlotte who were so kind and liberal as to open their sacks of Salt and retail it by the small measure to the people at reasonable prices.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Charlotte papers be requested the proceedings of this meeting.

HUGH KIRKPATRICK, *Ch'man.*
G. W. McDONALD, *Secretary.*

From the Bulletin:

The members of the Soldiers' Aid Society desire, through your columns, to return their thanks to those friends who have aided them constantly since the organization, in the work in which they are engaged, and without whose assistance their efforts to help the soldiers would have been greatly restricted.

Among the number to whom the Society feels especially indebted, is Mr. James H. Carson, who has kindly, and free of charge granted them the use of two large and comfortable rooms for their meetings, and they desire thus through your papers to testify their grateful appreciation of his kindness and liberality.

In addition, the Society wish to thank the editors of the place for the "freedom of the press" they have enjoyed, having their notices, statements, &c., published without cost or charge, and especially to you, Mr. Bulletin, as they feel under obligations for daily favors, having used your paper more freely than any other, and the requests of the Society having been responded to by you on every occasion, promptly, freely and willingly.

MRS. B. S. DEWEY, Sec'y.
Charlotte, Dec 9, 1861.

EXECUTION NEAR WINCHESTER.—The Winchester Republican, of the 29th ult., says:

On Tuesday last the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted upon private James A. Miller, for mutiny and attempting to take the life of Capt. Henderson, of the Jefferson Cavalry. In conformity with his sentence, he was shot by a file of men detailed from Capt. Henderson's company, and died without a struggle.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST,—CAPTURE OF A CONFEDERATE SCHOONER,—CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER BEAUREGARD—THE CREW IN IRONS.

It was stated in the Northern papers, on the 17th ult., that two vessels—the British schooner Adelaide, of Nassau, and the Confederate privateer Beauregard, of Charleston—had been captured by the United States vessels and carried into Key West as prizes. The following particulars are taken from a letter in the New York Express, dated Key West, Nov. 21:

The Adelaide was captured by the United States steamer Connecticut, Captain Wood hull, near Cape Carneveral, on the 17th inst. She is loaded with coffee, lead, and swords, having several cases of the latter. The supercargo, Lieut. Hardee, a relative of "Tactics" Hardee, is an officer in the Confederate army. He claims the cargo as his property, and acknowledges that he was taking it to Savannah. The Adelaide has made several voyages to Savannah since the blockade. The Adelaide has been libelled by the District Attorney, and seized by the United States Marshal, who has placed a guard on board. Hardee and Smith have been taken to Fort Taylor, Major Hill, the commander, consenting to receive them until Capt. Woodhull returns from the fleet, when they will be taken to New York.

CAPTURE OF THE BEAUREGARD.

The Confederate privateer Beauregard, commanded by Capt. Gilbert Hay, was captured on the morning of the 12th, 180 miles E. N. E., of Abaco, by the U. S. sloop W. G. Anderson, Lt. W. C. Rodgers. No resistance was made by the Beauregard, the superiority of the armament of the Anderson being so great that it would have been madness to measure their strength.

While the Anderson was approaching her, the crew were engaged in throwing over shot, shell, muskets, &c., and before the capture most of the ammunition was lost—only powder, a few pistols, one or two rifles and the pivot gun on deck remaining. The crew, 27 in number, were at once placed in irons and transferred to the ship Prize. Master Davis, with a picked crew, took charge of the schr, and safely brought her to Key West.

FORAGING EXPEDITION ACROSS THE POTOMAC—DISASTROUS RECONNOISANCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

Two regiments of infantry went out today under command of Gen. Wadsworth's son, who is an aid to his father, and proceeded as far as Dorlin's and Bush's farms, and brought away all the remaining forage in that neighborhood.

The reconnoissance made yesterday by a squadron of the 3rd Pennsylvania regiment, consisting of companies F and N under command of Capt. [illegible], in the neighborhood of Vienna, resulted disastrously to our forces. After reaching Vienna, they took the right hand road towards Hunter's Mill, and had gone about a mile and a half when they suddenly found themselves surrounded in on three sides by not only a superior force of cavalry, but also of infantry.

The discharges of the rebel musketry placed the horses of our cavalry beyond the control of their riders, the animals having been but recently brought into service, and therefore unaccustomed to such alarms.—The officers, after several ineffectual attempts to get their men in line for the purpose of making a charge, ordered a retreat which was effected in as good order as the circumstances permitted.

The skirmish was brisk, though of short duration, the rebel cavalry firing but most from their carbines.

The number of rebels killed and wounded is not known. John Beatty, private in company F, killed a rebel officer and captured his horse. The mark on the saddle was D. S. Davis, Ridgeway, N. C. The missing up to 9 o'clock to-night amount to between forty and fifty.

THE ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES OF TEXAS—AN IMPORTANT MOVE.—The Houston Telegraph thus refers to a bill introduced in the Legislature of that State:

A bill has been introduced into the Senate by John T. Harcourt, Esq., restoring the original boundaries of the settlement of her boundary, because the question was linked with the series of measures composing the the compromise of 1850.

That the United States has been guilty of bad faith in all the questions embraced in the compromise of 1850, resulting in a dismemberment of that Union, for the sake of which Texas was willing to sacrifice her immense territory. That finally the United States has broken and violated her part of the compact, and therefore it is annulled and cancelled. The bill then re-asserts our title to the boundaries, embracing New Mexico, etc., and authorizes the Governor to take military possession. Our correspondent says it meets with great favour and will probably pass.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—In this era of speculation and extortion, it is a positive relief to hear of a man who has regard for his fellows as well as for himself. We are credibly informed that in the county of Duplin there is a gentleman owning a tannery, who refuses to receive more for his sole leather than 40 cents per pound. Tradesmen have repeatedly offered him 60 cents for his whole stock, which he has often declined, preferring to sell in small lots to his neighbors and countrymen, at a fair profit. It is such men who obey the injunction to love their neighbors as themselves. How beautifully does such an example compare with men who ask almost ten times the prices they paid for their articles.—*Petersburg Express.*

DR Griswold, of the 36th New York Regiment, one of the prisoners sent to Charleston from Richmond, died in that city on the 30th ult., after a short illness.

FIRE AT GEORGETOWN, S. C.—A letter from Georgetown, S. C., under date of the 29th ult., received in Charleston, says:

The alarm of fire was sounded in this town on Friday morning about half past two o'clock. It originated in or about the ware house of S. S. Fraser, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that scarcely was time given to the gentleman who had the keys of the office and safe, to save Mr Fraser's books and papers. The warehouses, offices, wharves, with some 3,500 barrels of Naval Stores, the buildings on the same range owned by Wm. Cains and H. J. P. Ellis, and occupied by their families, were consumed, as were also two dwelling houses, a cooper's shop, and a storehouse and contents on the opposite side of the street. Two houses on the southside were torn down, which with the assistance of the engines, prevented the further extension of the fire.

THE SOUTH IN ARMS.

A late letter from Charleston to the Richmond Examiner says,—

The Yankees have not been wholly mistaken in the effect of their descent upon Port Royal. The people of this and the adjoining States feel that the tide of war is rolling rapidly towards their own heartstones, and the events in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri have become to them of secondary importance. They are startled, but undismayed. In South Carolina there is an universal rush to arms. In districts which had seemed to be stripped of fighting men to swell the army of the Potomac, a new crop of armed men have sprung up at the roll of the drum. The coast has suddenly become a vast camp, and from the Pedee to Savannah river the sea islands are bristling with bayonets. Regiment after regiment has come in from North Carolina, and others are on their way hither from Alabama and even from Louisiana. You may judge the extent of the army that has thus suddenly congregated on our sea board, by the fact that a contract was made here yesterday to furnish daily, commencing to-morrow, fresh meat for 30,000 troops. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Savannah has been called upon to supply an equal number. At what points these vast forces are poster it would not be proper at this time to mention.

HOW FAR CANNON MAY BE HEARD.—The last Eufaula Spirit of the South claims that the cannon at Pensacola were distinctly heard in that place by several persons. In the county, negroes heard the reports and called the attention of their masters to the sound. The distance from Eufaula to Pensacola, as the crow flies, must be at least 130 miles.

Passengers from the South report that the guns at Port Royal were heard at Jacksonville and Palatka, in Florida, the latter place being, in an air line, about 200 miles distant.

WORTHY.—A gentleman who was in Cairo when the troops who had been in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson returned, says they swore worse than any army in Flanders, and declared that Jeff's boys had cost the United States $2,000,000 in specie, besides several thousand dollars worth of property captured. They also said that he had dodged them three times, after being hemmed in without half an effort.

Go it, Jeff.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE TRENT.—The British steamer Trent, on board of which Messrs. Mason and Slidell were captured, is owned by a joint stock company, styled the Royal Mail Company of London. With the single exception of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, they are the largest steamship owners in Great Britain, their operations extending to the coast of South America, Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies.

A TOUCH STORY.—The Times' special says that Commodore Dupont has sent to the Navy Department the original South Carolina ordinance of secession, beautifully engraved upon parchment, with the autographs of the South Carolina secedors, headed by General Jemeson. The photographs of all the members were also found at Beaufort with the ordinance, and a large number of other important documents.

MANUFACTURE OF PERCUSSION CAPS.—At the Bridesburgh arsenal, in Philadelphia, there are not less than 180,000 percussion caps manufactured daily. Sixty sheets of copper are thus consumed, weighing three pounds. It is estimated that a sheet, which costs one dollars, will yield 2,240 caps.—Fourteen thousand caps may be filled from a pound of fulminating powder.

A PRISONER PLEADS HIS OWN CAUSE AND IS ACQUITTED.—A man named Francis Church was lately arrested in St Louis on the charge of stealing a watch. He was indicted, and on his trial on Thursday last he acted as his own counsel, addressed the jury for one hour, and although (say the St. Louis papers) every one believed him guilty, such was his argument and eloquence that the jury acquitted him.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.—The grain trade of Chicago this season has been enormous. The receipts to Nov. 15th slightly exceed 51,000,000 bushels of flour and grain. The commerce of that port for this year will show an unusually large figure, although in time of war.

A true philanthropist and a well trained horse always stop at the sound of woe.

FROM HAVANA.

The Mexican Expedition—Grand Review of the Troops—The Efficiency of the Men—The Probable Effect of a Federal Victory upon the Future Movements of the Expedition, &c.

From the New York *Herald's* special Havana correspondence, of November 22d, we extract the following:

The Mexican expedition has not yet sailed but I am satisfied that they are only awaiting the arrival of the frigates Conzeption and Lealtad, which were to have left St Thomas on the 20th, and therefore ought to be here within a day or two. If Miramon were on board, as some have suspected, we should have learned it by the English steamer.

On Tuesday last the troops intended for the expedition, together with some 10,000 more of the garrison here, were reviewed by the Captain General on the Paseo de Isabel II. About 16,000 men of all arms were on the ground, and made a very fine display. The troops for Mexico wore their light blue cotton uniforms, with straw hats, and all were in marching order, with knapsacks, blankets, &c., strapped around them. The other troops were in full gala dress—snow white linen coats and pants, black cross belts, and a small, light, serviceable shako, which I believe is peculiar to the Spanish army. It was certainly a splendid body of men, better in appearance and discipline than anything I expected to find.

The only thing I noticed which I did not like was the condition of the arms, which were not as bright and neat looking as they might have been. The men march very rapidly, and carry their muskets in a manner different from what we are accustomed to see in the United States, and I believe more comfortably. While speaking of these matters, I may as well mention a rumor which prevailed here some days ago in certain circles, which was that if the United States were to gain some very decided advantage over the South, a victory which would promise success to the Northern arms, the Mexican expedition would be abandoned by Spain. No more idle rumor could exist.

We have had news of the arrival of a Spanish vessel of war tendering Spanish aid to the Government of Yucatan, in men and money, to put down the Indians. I rather incline to the belief that the men and money will be sent probably in the shape of a detachment from Vera Cruz.

I have the authority of the *Diario de la Marina* for saying that the same offer was made by Spain to Yucatan some 16 or 18 years ago. But then and now are different times, and people might think such an offer now as rather suspicious, perhaps on the other hand, I have been told that indignation and alarm of the South American people increase every day, and that Gen. Prim has issued a proclamation inviting the Venezuelans to assist Mexico by every means to resist the Spaniards. This may possibly be true, but I do not choose to vouch for it without seeing the documents.

P. S.—I had almost forgotten to mention that the steamer Santiago de Cuba is outside the harbor, watching, it is said, three or four suspected vessels now at anchor [illegible] and have cleared for Northern ports; but the supposition is that they are destined for some of the blockaded ports of the South.

BLOCKADE RAGGING.—The Laurensville (S. C.) *Herald* thus describes a new style of bagging which Southern ingenuity stimulated by Lincoln's blister, has produced.—Verily the blockade serves well, and though the pattern frets under it, it is doing him a heap of good:

One day last week, we were crossing the square, when our attention was attracted to quite a crowd around a waggon, and, being naturally curious to see all the sights of this world, we turned towards the throng to pick up a paragraph, in which we were not disappointed. On the waggon was a bale of cotton of purely domestic manufacture, bagging, rope and all. The cotton was of good texture, enveloped in white oak bagging and bound with hickory ropes. It was the enterprise of our friend, Captain H. N. Carter, who has a machine for making the spots which are wove into cloth of the right size for each bale, two whole of which was made previously as you would make them to hoop a barrel or hogshead. Capt. Carter told us that machine cost him about twelve dollars, and that it would cost but little over a dollar to put up a bale in that whereas it now costs two and a half dollars to put up a bale with bagging and rope. We have no hesitation in saying that the cotton was as safely packed as any we ever saw.

☞ The New York World, speaking of the naval expedition, says that it is manifestly not the intention of the Lincoln Government to capture yet any of the large Southern seaports. It thinks that New Orleans Mobile or Savannah could be taken without any great expenditure of blood, but the retention of cities, or any of them would be a much serious matter. It says that a lodgment on an island, or a series of islands, to command important harbors, with a view to future operations, is manifestly the object of the expedition.

DEATH OF REV. H. H. DURANT.—We have only time to say this morning, that the Rev. Henry H. Durant died at his residence in this place, at 4 o'clock, Tuesday morning. Mr Durant had recently returned from Virginia, and has been confined to the house since his return.—*Carolina Spectator.*

A Georgia volunteer, who has been actively engaged in scouting on the line of the Potomac, says he has got so used to roughing that he can sleep soundly in the bed of a stream, with nothing but a sheet of water to cover him.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A DESERTER—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS ON THE POTOMAC.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says:

A deserter from the rebels, by the name of William West, a son of a clerk in the Treasury Department, who was impressed five months ago at Winchester, and at the time he left the rebel camp was and orderly to one of their Brigadier-Generals, came into our lines to day. His reports that the headquarters of the enemy is still at Centreville, and that the force immediately around that point is sixty thousand, and that number is supposed to be less than half of the whole rebel force on the Potomac. General Johnston is in command.—Provisions are plenty—that is, bread and meat; coffee and sugar deficient; salt very scarce. The troops are living in tents.—They are tolerably well clothed and pretty well armed. Some of their arms they lately received from Europe. The troops, he says, are in good spirits. They express the belief that they can maintain their lines of occupation in front of us against any forces we can bring. The troops, he says, are told constantly by their officers, and especially by their Chaplains, that this is a war of subjugation, devastation, and abolition. There are formidable entrenchments at Centreville, but no siege guns. There are line entrenchments at Manassas, and some heavy guns. He says that our troops have gone Southward to his knowledge, the coast operations not causing any dispersion of their forces. This is contradicted by other authority. He brought with him a good horse, is well clothed—double woolen underclothing, heavy woolen overcoat, Sharpe's rifle—and presented as good an appearance as our orderlies generally.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE PACIFIC COAST.—It would seem as if there was no end to the discovery of new elements of wealth on the Pacific coast, and hardly a limit to the development of those resources already discovered. One California paper expresses its belief that the mining belt developed since 1858, in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Nevada, are giving employment to thirty thousand people, nearly one-half of whom are in Washington alone. The amount of silver now finding its way to San Francisco from Nevada is estimated by well-informed bankers at six millions per annum. At the same time explorations are being pushed forward along the eastern slope of the Sierra, and rich beds of ore brought to light, leading to the belief that only an edge of the great auriferous deposit has yet been discovered.

The fact that silver is mixed with gold in the placers west of that range is also beginning to excite attention. Sometimes the proportion by weight of the former to the latter is as high as one third, it being usually in the form of sulphurates, and occasionally found united with lead, in grains of pepper. On account of these combinations, while gold was found in a native state, requiring only mechanical means to separate it from the quartz, it is not surprising that silver ore should have escaped notice to a great extent. But it will hereafter be sought after in its various forms, and probably be found in immense quantities.

BRUTALITY OF THE YANKEES.—The Louisville Courier, of the 21st inst., says that among the noble Kentuckians who have been arrested by Lincoln's minions and taken to Northern States and cells in bastiles, for no other reason under Heaven than that they were in all their sentiments, feelings, and sympathies, Kentuckians and Southern, are, we are told, the venerable Joseph Sneethan and Judge Carry, of Hamilton County—both of them men between seventy and eighty years of age. Along with other prisoners, were passing through Hamilton, Ohio, Judge Carry, who as he stepped upon the platform, was surrounded by a crowd of Yankees, who, regardless of age and defenceless condition, attacked him, with the cry of "Kill the rebel!" He was knocked down and stamped, and two of his ribs were broken.

And this occured in what is fancied to be a Christian and enlightened community! God save us forever from any connection, either social or political, with such a people!

OUR PRIVATEERSMEN AT THE NORTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes. The arrangements made by the Confederate Government to hang a number of Federal prisoners in view of the anticipated condemnation and execution of privateersmen as pirates, brings that matter to a practical issue. The privateersmen, at the late trial in New York, were not found guilty, the jury having disagreed, though there was no want of evidence as to the facts. The United States District Attorney intimated that he should ask for a new trial, but it is for the Executive Government to determine this. Upon another trial there may be a conviction, and nothing but the intervention of Executive clemency can save the convicts.

An altercation took place in Raleigh, North Carolina, between Mr. W. W. Holden, of the Standard, and Mr. Reiman, of the State Journal. No serious damage to either party ensued.

Hon. Benjamin F. Dunkin one of the chancellors of South Carolina has been elected to the Appeal Bench, as Associate Justice, in place of F. H. Wardlaw, dec'd.