

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Wilmington, Nov. 14th, 1861.

The President of the Confederate States having appointed Friday, the 15th inst., as a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer," the citizens of Wilmington are requested to suspend their ordinary business on said day, and to observe it in such way as to evince their gratitude to Almighty God for the many signal blessings dispensed to our nation during the past, and their entire dependence on Him for that sustaining power by which alone they can hope to achieve success in the great struggle for liberty and independence in which they are now engaged.

JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company convened this forenoon in the Court House, and was organized by calling Owen B. Kenan, Esq., State Proxy, to the Chair, and requesting R. Norbert, Esq., of Edgcombe and P. Murphy, Esq., of Sampson, to act as Secretaries. The Secretaries, with Wm. A. Wright, Esq., were appointed a Committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

There appearing on examination to be a majority of stock present in person and by proxy, the meeting was declared ready to proceed to business, and the report of the President and Directors with accompanying documents, was submitted by Hon. Wm. S. Ashe.

From the report of the President and Directors submitted by Hon. W. S. Ashe, as also by the report of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, we learn that the gross receipts of the road for the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1861, were \$571,236 24, and including the Tarboro' Branch they were \$580,396 81, showing an increase over 1860 of \$71,026 67. The cost of operating the main stem and branch was \$247,106 13, leaving net receipts for the year \$333,290 73, against \$246,484 63 for 1860, showing an increase of net receipts this year of \$86,806 10.

The receipts on the main stem and branch were derived from the following sources:

Table with 2 columns: Receipts from, Amount. Includes Freight Passengers, Freight, Mail, Miscellaneous sources, Gross receipts for 1861, Increase, Receipts from Passengers, Freight, Mail, Miscellaneous sources.

And we have total increased income for 1861 of \$86,806 10. And total gross receipts for 1861 of \$580,396 81.

The operating expenses show a general reduction although there is an increase in some particular items, as for instance in maintaining the roadway, and also in the items of "Oil, Tallow and Waste," occasioned by the increased price of lubricating materials.

The Superintendent's report states that with prompt repairs the machinery and rolling stock will be sufficient for the business of the present year, with the addition, however, of thirty new box cars. The bridges are in good order as also the track, with the exception of laminated rails. By a late arrangement with the "Traders Works" at Richmond, the company will very soon be able to remove the worst rails and lay down new ones.

The President's report says:

From the report of the Treasurer it will be seen that our fiscal condition is good. After meeting the annual expense of Rail Road operations, reducing our debt \$22,799 84, paying the interest on our debt, and dividing eight per cent dividend, we yet have on hand a surplus, which is held in Confederate States bonds, bearing six per cent interest, to be hereafter appropriated to our sinking fund.

The President's report concludes with the following reference to the Fayetteville Branch, authorized, or rather chartered, by the Legislature at its last regular session:

The Legislature, at its last regular session, chartered a Company to construct a Rail Road from a point on our Road north of Magnolia to join the Coastal Road at Fayetteville, and authorized this Company to take stock thereon, loaning on the State's credit to aid in its construction. We are not prepared to recommend the acceptance of the charter by this Company, as the coal may probably be brought to Wilmington by a connection with the Wilmington, Charlotte & Bush River Rail Road, and this connection would impair, if not render worthless, our enterprise; but as an act of foresight and prudence, it may be politic for our Company to take such preliminary steps as will prevent the forfeiture of the privileges conferred. This matter is respectfully referred to the Stockholders for their consideration.

At an election held yesterday evening at the Court House, by the Upper Division Wilmington Militia, Captain W. L. SMITH, the following officers were chosen:

- First Lieutenant—HORACE H. MUNSON. Second do. HORACE A. BAGG. Third do. LEWIS W. MARBLE.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF BOYS.—We regret to hear that obnoxious buildings with stones, breaking windows and endangering wholly unoffending persons, not even excepting ladies, has become altogether too prevalent among some of the boys in town, who ought to know better and to do better. Surely their parents ought to take this matter in hand. Boys inclined to be rowdy think such conduct makes them appear quite manly.—They could make no greater mistake. It makes them any thing else. We do trust that those having the control of the rising generation will see to it for their own future peace as well as the good of their children, that a stop is put to such things.

Complaint we learn has been made to His Honor, the Mayor, and he requests us to say that the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against all offenders, so that the peace and quiet of the town, and the comfort of citizens may not be interrupted by thoughtless or evil disposed boys.

RESCUE.—We have always heard that it was rather an uncertain business to buy ground coffee, as the chances for successful adulteration were so much greater than when the unground berry was purchased. It is doubly so now. Economy and the necessity of finding some substitute for coffee may, and indeed, do lead prudent persons to mix up rye, Indian corn and sweet potatoes, duly parched, with their coffee; and really, the favor is remarkably good, all things considered. We think the cake left after the oil has been squeezed out of ground peas, would be a valuable ingredient when properly prepared. The ground pea, with the oil in it, would not do so well. A small medium of coffee ground with the same will give it the aroma, and a very pleasant beverage will no doubt be produced. But why should any housekeeper buy any papers purporting to be ground coffee, when it is evident that the article is sold in simply such a composition as anybody may make at home for half the price asked, and have it fresh.

The Price of Things.

There are certain things that people see and have before them the printed rates, and upon these it is very difficult to get an advance. Take for instance newspapers. The cost of paper and the difficulty of obtaining it is such as to have compelled the discontinuance of some papers, the reduction of the size of others, the publication of others on a half sheet. Inks are higher. Fuel is much higher. Lubricating oil is higher. Potash to make lye for washing forms is higher, and so doubt they will be more so.

We have to pay cash for everything, as everybody else has, and everything we pay for is higher, yet it is represented by A & B, were to charge a mercantile firm, represented by C & D, double price for advertising or newspapers, why C & D would kick up a thunder in general and break things in particular, and yet if we, represented by A & B, go to buy of the mercantile firm, C & D, we will, on an average, have to pay for tea, sugar, coffee, or dry goods, not much under three times former prices, and we may kick up a thunder if we like, but can't help ourselves. Queer, isn't it? Things don't quite find their level, do they?

Well, we won't moralize much more, neither will we preach. Preaching won't pay. They only give preachers fifty dollars a month in the Confederate army, and we therefore were forced to withdraw the tender of our services in the chaplaincy line. But we do say this. A daily paper in worth six dollars a year to any one man. Don't, by begging or borrowing, try to get two men's reading for that sum. Let each man have one for himself so that the printers may live and the Editors keep above ground, and that the days of the reader may be long upon the land. Yes!

Skilled Labor.

The man who can make a good gun to shoot with, would really be doing better service by staying at home and making guns, than by going off to the wars to shoot with one gun, while so many thousands are waiting for thousands of guns.

Skilled workmen on railroad work would also serve the cause more essentially at work in their shops than they can do in camp, for work must be done to keep the machinery of transportation in order. Without transportation the army cannot be supplied nor kept efficient, and without skilled workmen to see to the repairs and efficiency of the locomotives and rolling stock, transportation cannot be satisfactorily carried on.

So in many other departments. We may think, and do think that this struggle cannot last over a second winter. But this is only thinking—it is not knowing. If the war is to be a long war we must go to work at once to develop our manufacturing and productive industry or suffer. We need not calculate with any confidence upon European intervention—for our own part, we do not. We must wrestle this thing out and we must put our houses in order so that we may do so with effect, and bring the struggle to a triumphant close, and at that close be truly independent.

Messrs. Gilbert & Darr, of the Sumter (S. C.) Watchman, at the earnest request of their fellow-citizens of that District, have consented to postpone for the present their determination to suspend the issue of their paper in order that they themselves might go to the wars. The publication will go on under many difficulties by reason of the loss of hands, good to the war.

It is somewhat odd that now Mrs. Winfield Scott has announced her speedy return from Europe, after many years absence, that her other half, Gen. Winfield Scott, announces that he is about to depart for Europe! Is it possible that the same hemisphere is too small to contain both the General and his wife at the same time? And has Mrs. Scott's coming home anything to do with the abrupt resignation of the General, coupled with the announcement that he is going from home?—Fredericksburg Herald.

Chamberland Gap.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.] Chamberland Gap continues to be the strongest fortification in the Southern Confederacy, and its natural advantages are such that, with little labor and expense it may be made impregnable. I do not believe it will ever be assailed. The enemy know it too well. For one hundred miles into Kentucky, from the gap, is a perfect wilderness of dense forest and rugged mountain range, perfectly destitute of forage, and through which an army of any considerable force could not be engineered successfully. Even to ascend the mountain road at the Gap, seems almost a hopeless task, and the traveler who climbs it will certainly be in bad condition for a fight, after the ascent is accomplished—especially in the face of rifled cannon and Minnie muskets. The various Gaps in the Cumberland mountains range are alike difficult of approach, on account of the condition of the roads during a winter season, and any one of them, believe, could be easily defended with a force less than half that the enemy will be likely to bring against either one of them.

THE WAY JEFF. THOMPSON'S MEN FIGHT.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, describing the engagement at Fredericktown, says: "And let us do justice to the enemy. They fought well and bravely when all the circumstances are considered."

Some of the enemy performed deeds of heroism, worthy of a better cause. One of their cannon was placed in the woods, near the mouth of the lake, and was vigorously worked. As our forces advanced, they picked one after another of the gunners off till at last but a single one was left. He continued his work of loading and firing as fast as he could, nothing daunted. He seemed utterly oblivious to everything but the work before him, and made motions towards retreat. At last he fell at his post, bravely and heroically.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A GERMAN BARON.—The little town of Bruchsal, Baden, where Ober Becker was tried for his attempt on the life of the King of Prussia, has just been thrown into excitement nearly equal to that of the Becker case, by the trial of a lady of high rank—the Baroness de Baumbach—on a charge of attempting to poison her husband. The trial occupied the sittings of the Assize Court at Bruchsal during the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September.

Madame de Baumbach is a lady 42 years of age, and is described as of a distinguished and noble mien, with pale, handsome face. She was accompanied in the Court by her daughter. The charge against the Baroness was that she had attempted to take the life of her husband by mixing quantities of phosphorus with the sugar usually put in his warmed beer, which she was in the habit of having served to him. A singular peculiarity in the case was, that only some of the servants of the Baroness had set suspicion on foot and taken the steps which led to the proceedings. The Baron Baumbach had never believed the charge, and in his examination before the Court repelled all idea of a suspicion of his wife's innocence with the utmost emotion.

Some trifling quarrels between the married pair appeared to have first given rise to any suspicions. It was also hinted that the Baron had endeavored to form an improper relation with a lady of rank, an acquaintance of his wife's, and that this circumstance had weakened the Baroness's jealousy. This allegation, however, was warmly denied by the Baron and by several witnesses. The jury only deliberated five minutes, and then returned a verdict of not guilty, which was received with loud applause in a densely crowded court. The Baron de Baumbach immediately rushed to his wife and embraced her, and the scene which took place is described as singularly affecting.

WHERE THEY GET SHOT.—Dr. Parker, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was in the battle of Leeburg, writes:

"I can not think that they will again attack us, or give us a chance to make a charge on them; it is impossible for them to stand a charge, and whenever such command is given they take to their heels. Not one of our men that I have seen was shot in the back; more than one half of the enemy's men were there. The enemy say that we will never encounter a force that will fight more bravely, as they were hemmed in by the river and could not retreat—that they would have run sooner, but they had no place to run to."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LEX TALTON.—A Federal judge in Philadelphia is reported by telegraph to have said, that any further proceeding in the case of the Southern prisoners, now on trial in that city, would be farcical, but the probabilities are, that if the Lincoln government shall dare to carry out its avowed purpose of executing these prisoners as pirates, the proceedings consequent upon such an act of brutal hate, will be so deeply tragical as to render it historically memorable. It will be seen from the official correspondence, which we subjoin, that our government is resolute in its determination to apply the lex talionis in vindication of justice and of humanity, both of which would be wantonly outraged in the judicial murder of these Southern seamen, and to visit upon the Northern officers, selected for that purpose, precisely the same fate which shall be meted out to our men.—Life for life, man for man. That this purpose of our government will be carried out fully and promptly, no one who reads the correspondence below, can doubt.—The fiat is pronounced, the victims—for such they are to the vindictive spirit of their own government—are selected, and the executioner but waits the signal which Lincoln shall give to perform his duty.

For our part, we shall regret if this act of just, but necessary retaliation be forced upon the Confederation. We had hoped, notwithstanding the bitter spirit which has characterized the Northern leaders in this that it might be conducted in accordance with the recognized rules of civilized warfare, and with the sentiments of a Christian age; but the hope has not been realized, and we may be compelled to resort to measures of retaliatory justice, which we would gladly see avoided if possible.

The selection of hostages was made on Sunday last, at the office of the Provost Marshal of the prisons, in the presence of Colonels Smith and Woford, as witnesses for the Confederacy, and of Mr. Ely and Colonel Lee, Cogswell and other Northern officers. The drawing of the names of the officer whose life should be held as a hostage for that of Capt. Smith, convicted of piracy at Philadelphia, was entrusted to the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., of New York, the lot falling upon Col. Curran, who is now a prisoner at Charleston, S. C. Of the remaining hostages, Col. Lee, Major Revere and Capt. Rockwood are from Massachusetts; Wilcox from Michigan; Woodruff and Nef from Kentucky; and Potter, Wood and McQuade from New York.—The following is the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Winder:

U. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Nov. 9th, 1861.

Sir—You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank one who is to be held as a hostage for the life of Capt. Smith, who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner-of-war in the same manner as your instructions to all the wounded and prisoners of war, who will exist at the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heinous a crime.

Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Acting Secretary of War.

To Brigadier Gen. JOHN WINDER, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, Richmond, Va., Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va. Sir—In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war of the highest rank in our possession was chosen by lot, to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of the six Colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Colonel Curran, 9th Regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for the life of Capt. Smith.

In choosing the thirteenth, from the highest rank, to be held to answer for a like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot three Captains. The names of the three were Captains J. R. Eickets, H. McQuade and J. W. Rockwood.

The list of thirteen will therefore stand—Colonel Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut. Colonel Bowman and Bell; Major Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Captain Rockwood, Bowman and Keller.

Respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, Richmond, Va., Nov. 13, 1861.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va. Sir—In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war of the highest rank in our possession was chosen by lot, to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of the six Colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Colonel Curran, 9th Regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for the life of Capt. Smith.

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Respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

An Interesting Letter from a Baltimore Lady. To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer: The accompanying extract is taken from a letter received a few days since from Baltimore. I send it thinking it may prove interesting to your readers as evincing the feeling in that unfortunate and oppressed city, the condition of which happy people must elicit the sympathy of every true-hearted Southerner.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1861. The accompanying letter, dated on the day after it was intercepted, read by our honorable masters, and returned to me with sunny threats, etc., at which of course, I snarped my fingers. I send it again, with the wish, rather than the hope for "better look next time."

October 8, 1861. Strange to relate, in all these difficulties, with our laws entirely subservient to "military necessity" our City Government suspended the military rule administered by our old and mercenary enemies, the "Fugs," with the most glorious uncertainty hanging over us even with regard to the events of to-morrow, we are cheerful, even hopeful—the backs are becoming fitted to the burden.

The State is completely occupied by the Northern hordes; our cities are swarming with soldiers, as they call themselves, clad in every conceivable variety of uniforms; the drum is heard at all hours of the day and night, and yet we are a loyal State and people. "God save the King!" is at all reliable. Every day Government telegrams tell of battles fought in which the Confederates are slaughtered like sheep, whilst the Federalists seem clothed in impenetrable armor. True, it requires no great amount of absurdness to discern in this independence lying the weakness of our cause, and the want of success which attends their efforts; but treason is silenced by anxiety for the Southern cause, upon whose success depends our future, and it is almost past endurance that whilst we are stiver powers to aid, except in the most unnecessary way, we are not even permitted to hear of its progress. News from the North (though we are absolutely flooded by their vile papers) is just as unreliable as that from the South. They have pretty nearly silenced the independent press, and all that are permitted to circulate breathe death and destruction to the seceding States.—Still, through travelers, complaints constantly reach us of the increasing difficulty of obtaining volunteers, and these yet exist at the North a large party opposed to the war, who will rapidly find voice and power in the event of another great reverse to their arms. On the other hand, we know they are levelling money, mowing large fields, and planning vast expeditions against all parts of the Confederation. Large bodies of troops pour through our streets. Horses and mule-trains of vast quantities are daily sent South. We see all these immense preparations and are wholly ignorant of our opposing force, yet with a firm reliance on our statesman, our leaders, and the material, at least, of our arms, we have the faintest confidence in the justice of our cause, we fearlessly anticipate its triumphant issue, and that, too, at no distant day.

Sales of Stocks in New York on the 23d Inst. 1st Board. 2d Board.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes Virginia 6's, Missouri 6's, North Carolina bonds, Treasury notes.

HEADQUARTERS N. C. TROOPS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Nov. 8th, 1861.

No. 550. Colonel James Sinclair, 35th Regiment N. C. Troops, is authorized to collect public arms for his Regiment; and purchase such as may be fit for service.

By order of the Adjutant-General, J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Colonel JAMES SWANLICK.

Queen Victoria and her Family.

Our last English paper announces that Queen Victoria is in quiet retirement at her favorite residence, Balmoral. We fear that the even tenor of her way is likely to be broken by the ill-starred match which her eldest daughter has made. Frequent allusions have been made to this subject in the English papers in as delicate a manner as was possible, but now it is openly spoken of, and the Berlin correspondent of the Belfast News Letter has the following remarks:

The unhappy relations that exist between the Princess Royal of England and the husband selected for her by the laws which regulate royal alliances have now become so well known that it is idle to remain longer reticent on the subject. It is stated that the circumstance has occasioned the liveliest concern in the most distinguished households in the land, and that no pains have been spared to make representations in the quarter to which an appeal might be supposed to have some weight. That royal alliances, as at present conducted, should terminate unhappily, cannot be a matter of surprise; but the Prince of Prussia, from his youth and apparent frankness and candor, gave promise of proving an exception to the general rule of German Princesses in this respect. I remember having been present when His Royal Highness made a speech in reply to an address of congratulation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in which he stated with extraordinary emphasis, and in very fair English, that it would be the study of his life to contribute as much as possible to the happiness of the Princess Royal, and thus establish a claim upon the good will and affections of the English people! The cotton lords cheered this eulogical declaration, and pronounced the young gentleman a "brick."

Some time ago it was stated that the prince had been guilty of actual violence to his fragile wife; this may have been, and we hope was, an exaggeration, but it is certain a very severe quarrel took place between the royal couple, and that the prince's visit to England had reference to the affair. Four hundred years ago this would have been sufficient cause for war between the parties, their subjects counting for nothing except in so far as they were good soldiers and paid taxes. But now even a divorce would not provoke such a reprisal. This time last year the Prince of Wales was with us, feted and honored. By the last accounts he was at Cologne—"the city of smells and odors vile"—where he met with no less brilliant a reception than here. Surely as much adulation must ultimately spoil even the best educated youth. He is now all "foes and feathers." He was received by the King and Queen of Prussia in state, the Princess Royal (his unhappy star) being in full ball dress and sparkling with diamonds. The King was dressed in a rich uniform, and his breast adorned with decorations. The Prince wore his scarlet uniform and a hat with waving plumes. The cheering was deafening; Cologne went mad, dirty as it is, and the hand struck up God Save the Queen. What is it all about? Is Albert Edward going to Berlin to whip the man who behaves so badly to his sister? No! court etiquette forbids that.

The truth is, H. R. H. is on a matrimonial excursion. A propos a letter from the banks of the Rhine says the sweet prince has improved in appearance since his visit to the land of the free. He begins to look a little like the portraits of the Georges, his ancestors, and his recent hard service in the camp in Ireland has tanned his cheeks. —So he looks more manly, more soldierlike, but not quite so "pretty"—more like a good, sensible, big, sweet young fellow, and less like a wasp image. He was dressed on this occasion in a black semi-military uniform, profusely adorned with little bits and tabs of ribbon, so that if he had been blown upon by a respectably sized pair of bellows or even a gentle zephyr, the fluttering of those tabs would have been in the highest degree agreeable. He wore a cloth cap, spurs, and was securely fastened to a large cavalry sword. He was indeed a most unpretending looking person. The Prince's companions were dazzling in an inverse proportion to their real rank. The Prince Royal of Prussia, Frederick William, was in ordinary citizen's clothes, and looked like any twenty thousand other respectable young men. The Duke of Saxe-Weimer, the Prince of Saxony, Prince Ernest of Saxe-Gotha, the Duke of Wellington, and others, appeared and behaved like gentlemen; but there were several other individuals of minor rank who were decorated with as many medals as a corporal in the Russian army. There were also a few tussy dubsches, who made a great rustling and swooping when their stiff silk dresses, swooping down on a picture or a little inoffensive duke, with the noise of an Alpine avalanche. Cologne was splendidly illuminated, and the odd ornaments and quaint carvings of the houses in the narrow streets were made manifest in the most successful manner. The trades had a torchlight procession, forming a double line, through which the royal party rode.

From the London Herald, Oct. 18, 1861. The Attorney General, England on the Cotton Crisis.

On Tuesday night Sir William Artherton, Attorney General, and M. P. for Durham, addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Town Hall in that city. The chair was occupied by Sir William Artherton, Attorney General.

The Attorney General observed in his speech: Sir William next referred to the subject of the foreign policy of the country, citing and expressing his adherence to the words employed by Earl Russell at the banquet in Newcastle on the previous evening. With reference to the cotton war, Earl Russell had observed that nothing but mischief would appear to be possible from a continuance of that war. The word did not bid, it underd; and it seemed to be next to impossible that, in the event of one or the other of those countries, Let us take the case of a union should be brought about in consequence which should either resemble the original Union or which should have in itself either the elements of advantage or durability. It must be the wish of every one that the unfortunate struggle might come to an early close, and that bloodshed in these countries might cease.

But that struggle had an aspect rather important to us in its bearing upon the commerce and industry as really of the country, and the cotton war. Let us take the case of a union should be brought about in consequence which should either resemble the original Union or which should have in itself either the elements of advantage or durability. It must be the wish of every one that the unfortunate struggle might come to an early close, and that bloodshed in these countries might cease.

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200,000 LBS. COTTON YARN FINE ANSER. THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edgcombe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 2000 LBS. COTTON YARN DAILY, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos. 4's to 19's, by the bale of 200 lbs., at market rates, for cash, deliverable at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern North Carolina, free of freight. The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarn guaranteed. Orders solicited. Address: WM. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mount, Edgcombe county, N. C. October 24, 1861. 23-6m

Transient Advertising. In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE on all transient advertisements. This rule will not be departed from in any case. Persons sending advertisements to this office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in same, or they will not appear in our paper. Our terms are on the first page of the paper, and are easily seen. We have to pay cash for everything we buy, and must exact it from others.

BLADEN COUNTY, N. C., Nov. 10th, 1861. Captain J. F. OLIVER announces himself a candidate for the office of Major in the 65th Regiment of N. C. Militia in the county of Bladen, and will be pleased to receive the votes of the Commissioned Officers of the Regiment on the day of election. Nov. 11th—29-2&13-1*

Single copies of the WILMINGTON DAILY JOURNAL may be had every day, as soon as issued, at WHITAKER'S NEW BOOK STORE, MARKET STREET. Also at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE, and at this office.

The DAILY JOURNAL can hereafter be had by the volunteers in camp at 60 cents per month.

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DIED. In Matagorda, Texas, on the 12th October, Dr. JOHN CALHOUNA PERRY, a native of Wilmington, aged 43 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A FEW BARRELS ALCOHOL, 85 per cent. For sale by J. B. BLOSSOM & CO. Nov. 14.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. New or second hand Vices, and old hand saw blades. Apply at Confederate States Arm Factory, or Nov. 14-31. M. NEWHOFF, Gen. Agent.

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