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## OBSERVER. FAVETTEWILLE.

THERSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

THE CAPTURE OF MERSES. MASON AND SLIDELL .has demanded the restoration of these gentlemen, has been refused, has demanded his passports, and that the New York Herald pledges a united North in support of the propriety of the Convention's making provision for lincoln's refusal, naturally produces great excitement the payment of the Confederate States tax. and strong hope. If true, the next step will be wara war which will rid the South in a great measure of the only force which she is not fully able to overcome the yankee navy. That will find abundant occupation elsewhere than in blockading Southern ports. It will be required to defend the Northern cities and coast

We have doubts of the truth of the report-doubts whether a Minister would take so decided a step withhirst getting instructions from his government, and doubts whether the crafty Secretary Seward would so parts of said Constitution as relate to the Executive Depromptly and plainly meet the issue as to give the Minister occasion for the final and offensive step which he is reported to have taken. If, however, he has taten that step, it shows that he is aware that his goverament desired a legitimate reason for hostilities-a stronger justification in the eye of the world than the

But whatever doubts may rest on the question of right to capture our Ministers under the circumstances. and on the above report, and on the action of the British Government, we agree with the Charleston Mercuwhat there can be no doubt of the feeling of the Briish people. Whatever the laws of nations may require he British government to do or to abstain from doing, e people of that great and proud nation will be agired from centre to circumference by what they will be very sure to regard as a gross national insult and out-Nothing but reparation is likely to satisfy them. and we live in hope, therefore, that John Bull will take incoln's navy off our hands while we whip his army in by ordinance to this Convention. s many Bull Runs as it may venture to engage in.

P. S. The latest news by this morning's mail is condeting, not sustaining the report of Lord Lyons' peremppry demands, but clearly indicating his temper to reent the outrage, and further showing, by the fall of stocks, that the North is very uneasy at the prospect

COTTON .- We are glad to see that the South Carosians about Beaufort are at last doing what they night to have done at first-destroying their cotton and her produce, and removing their negroes, to prevent hem from falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing and a panic, we suppose, could have induced the planters there to leave any thing that the enemy could appropriate to his own use.

The probable destruction of the entire crop of sea sland cotton, which is produced in no other part of the world than on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and lorida, is an event of serious moment to a considerable class of manufacturers in Europe, chiefly in France, whose business will be broken up for want of the raw material. Their machinery can scarcely be adapted to he manufacture of the short staple or coarser cottons, even if the blockade were raised and those kinds were

The stock of cotton in Liverpool does not diminish as rapidly as has been anticipated, probably because the spinners buy sparingly at the present high prices, as well as because the mills work short time. On the 8th there were still 633,000 bales on hand, of which line Cavalry. 190,000 were American. This is a supply for about weeks, not estimating the 243,000 bales of inferior

Saltimore Sun writes that "it is believed that assurances have already been given, through the U. S. haister, Mr. Adams, that free access to the cotton orts should be given, this winter, to British vessels." magines that the planters would sell their cotton England under any such arrangement, through Port val or any other port held by the enemy; or that the nfederate States, or any one of them, would permit ich an operation, even if the planters were disposed engage in it. Mr. Lincoln and the English may assured that all the cotton they will get through such ports will be what they can steal or capture.

THE VOTE FOR ELECTORS .- Gov. Clark has issued a roclamation declaring the election of the 12 Electors President and Vice President, viz: "Lott W. Humrev. John Pool, Alfred G Foster, David S. Reid, deholas W. Woodfin, Henry F. Bond, Weldon N. Edwards, William B. Rodman, Anderson Mitchell, John M. Long, Haywood W. Guion and William McL. Mc-

| The Governor | states th | ne votes as follows:      |  |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| Humphrey,    | 46,390,   | (run on both Tickets.)    |  |
| Pool,        | 46,141,   |                           |  |
| Reid,        | 45,449,   | do.                       |  |
| Foster,      | 45,953,   | do.                       |  |
|              | 27,400,   | (old Secession Ticket.)   |  |
| Bond,        | 27,378,   | do.                       |  |
| Mitchell.    | 27,159,   | do.                       |  |
| Edwards,     | 27,077,   | do.                       |  |
| Redman,      | 27,039,   | do.                       |  |
| Long,        | 26,947.   | do.                       |  |
| Guion,       | 26,804,   | de.                       |  |
| Mckay,       | 24,489,   | partially on both Tickets |  |
| The other no |           | coived as follows.        |  |

lesse G. Shepherd 20,947, Council Wooten 19,507, R. Caldwell 19,316, John Walker 12,270, A. S. errimou 19,174. Bedford Brown 19,169, Thomas rayg 19,162, and Wm. A. Graham 18,919. And there nany scattering votes.

The Standard says, that of the 12 elected-

Eight are original secessionists and four old Union The whole vote cast in the State, it will be seen, a little over 46,000-being a fraction over one d only of the entire vote of the State-the aggregate ordinarily in a test of party strength being about 12.000. The vote therefore, canuot determine the "esent status of public opinion in the State."

It strikes us that the Governor's mode of computing e votes is not correct and might lead (though it has erhaps not done so in this instance,) to the disfranisement of one or more of the Districts. Gov. Reid, rinstance, was run on one Ticket as Elector for the tate at large, and on the other as Elector for the 6th istrict. Gov. Clark has thrown together the votes he seeived in both these capacities, and thereby elected m, though he may not have had a majority in either, The proper count, it appears to us, would have en for Electors for the State at large, Reid so many, Rodman so many, &c. And then for the Districts, Reid many, Pool so many, &c.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. - In the statement of the Tote in the 6th Congressional District, as published last week, there was an error, perhaps more than one. A riend in Montgomery county has forwarded to us the

| lowing, which v | aries in | some par   | ticulars I | rom that. |
|-----------------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| presume that    |          |            |            |           |
|                 | Ashe.    | Christian. | Waddell.   | Headen.   |
| Davidson,       | 181      | 78         | 377        | 3         |
| Randolph,       | 270      | 345        | 131        | 18        |
| Moore,          | 238      | 368        | 105        | 35        |
| Anson,          | 660      | 79         | 99         | 8         |
| Montgomery.     | 188      | 403        | 19         | 2         |
| Ciauly.         | 879      | 343        | 7          | 2         |
| Chatham,        | 23       | 142        | 538        | 288       |
| The Late        | 1939     | 1758       | 1276       | 351       |
|                 |          |            |            |           |

We Ashe 38, Christian 8 votes, which makes Ashe's vote in Montgomery, and Christian 411 votes, which akes Ashe 211 majority. The vote of this Company of not reach before the polls were compared.

10TH DISTRICT. - We learn that the majority of A Sountain District, is 1196.

THE CONVENTION .- Memorials in favor of the repeal or modification of the Stay law have been introduced | Proclamation by the Governor of N. Carolina. and referred to a select committee. Mr. Christian inspecial committee on salt has been appointed.

The resolutions of Mr Jones of Rowan, declaring the The prevalence of a report that the British Minister separation from the North final, at any and every sacrifice, expressing confidence in President Davis, &c., were unanimously adopted. Mr Satterthwaite offered a resolution to inquire into

> Mr Graham introduced the following resolutions: Resolved, That committees be appointed to who

shall be made the references following, namely: 1. A committee of - members, to be styled the Legislative committee, to whom shall be referred all such parts of the Constitution of the State, as relate to the egislative department of the government, the apporionment and election of its members, its powers and the restrictions thereon, the rules of its proceedings, &c., and that all propositions of amendment in this de

partment be referred to said committee 2. A committee of - members, to be styled the Executive committee, to whom shall be referred all such partment, including those which relate to the offices of Secretary of State and Treasurer, and that all proposions of amendment in this department be referred to

said committee. 3. A committee of - members, to be styled the Judiciary committee, to whom shall be referred all such parts of said Constitution as relate to the Judicial Department, including the appointment, removal and confirmation of Judges, and likewise such parts as relate to the office of Attorney General, the exemption of hon debtors from imprisonment, and bail to prisoners, and that all propositions of amendments in these ser eral particulars be referred to said committee.

4. That so much of said Constitution as relates to justices of the peace, be referred to the committee on

5. That so much thereof as relates to modes of amend ing the Constitution be referred to a select committee of ten, one from each Congressional District.

6. That so much thereof as relates to the condition and rights of foreigners in this State, to schools and ugoing resolutions, be referred to a select committee, and said severa! committees have leave to report On motion of Mr Osborne, the rules were suspended

and these resolutions put on their several readings. Mr Biggs opposed their adoption. He said their passage would lead to an interminable session of the Con vention. On motion of Mr Thomas, each committee was ordered to consist of one Delegate from each Congressional District. After discussion between Measrs Biggs, Graham, Osborne, and Thomas of Jackson, the resolutions were adopted, and, on motion of Mr Badger, or

dered to be printed. The above items are from the Standard's detail of roceedings, including Saturday. In its brief summary of Monday we find nothing important.

VOLUNTERR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARMY .- MOD day's Examiner reports \$68,378 of contributions listed in Richmond on Thursday and Friday last. From North Carolina: -

D. S. Allison, \$1850 to Sixth Regiment North Carolina State Troops.
W C Cole and C C Smith, \$2000 to Thirteenth Regi-

gent North Carolina State Troops. J T Freeman, \$600 to Third Regiment North Carolia State Troops.

M McMannen, \$5000 to Sixth Regiment North Caro-

ina State Troops.

Captain W T Marsh, \$2500 to Fourth Regiment outh Carolina State Troops. J W Redfern and F Crowder, \$150 to Thirteeuth

forth Carolina Regiment. W H Smith, Sheriff Person county, North Carolina \$4,319 in clothing and \$64 in money to the Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment State Troops.

A Turner and C C Markham, \$8000 to Sixth Regigiment North Carolina State Troops. J H Walker, \$1000 to First Regiment North Caro-

Contributions to the Maryland Volunteers .- We yes terday (says the Richmond Examiner.) received the ollowing letter, which explains itself:

To the Editors of the Examiner: Enclosed please find a check on Confederate Treasu ry for \$221 25, contributed to the support of the Marylanders in the Confederate service by the officers and employees at this [Fayetteville] arsenal and armory. As you have so willingly urged their necessities, Surely the U. S. government must be indifferently in- ing to them this additional evidence that their friends is all wrong and shows clearly the utility of exeormed as to the temper of the people of the South, if are not confined to any particular locality in the South-

ern Confederacy. Very respectfully, JNO. C. BOOTH. Captain Artillery, Confederate States Army.

FLAG PRESENTATION .- A volunteer company of youths, none over 18 years of age, has been formed at Rockfish, of which John Williams is Captain. A few days ago, Mr. Wm. Vink, at the request of the Ladies of that neighborhood, presented them with a handsome Flag, the work of the hands of those Ladies, accompanied by a neat and appropriate address, in which he told them, that though not organized for immediate service, they night be required before the end of this struggle, which may last till the youngest member of the company may arrive at old age. Captain Williams replied appropriately, and in the confident expectation of eventual

SALT.-Virginia papers confirm the statement we lately made on the authority of one of our townsmen recently from that State, that Mr. H. D. Bird's advertisement proposing to send a train of cars to the Salt Works whenever 2800 bushels of salt were engaged as freight, was a humbug. Persons who proceeded to the Works to purchase the salt, found that none could be had, except to load wagons, to which a preference was, very properly, given.

MAIL IRREQUIARITIES .- A subscriber at Asheville writes to us that the Observer of Monday, due there on Thursday, never reaches there till Saturday, and frequently not till Tuesday, eight days after it is forwarded. He suggests that we send it by Raleigh, which is precisely what we always do. We cannot account for

We are sorry to learn also, that our Monday's packlelay we cannot imagine. Our packages are in Raleigh for grain and provisions. These are doubtless on Tuesday morning before day. We fear that a num- good suggestions. It is not too late to seed a ber of post offices, supplied by cross mails from Pittsporough, are greatly annoyed, as we are injured, by this inaccountable delay.

DIVIDEND .- The Bank of Wilmington has declared a

tividend of five per cent. The Buncombe Riflemen, Capt. W. W. McDowell, of the Bethel regiment, reached home, at Asheville, on Sunday the 17th, and met a hearty welcome from all

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS .- At High Point, on the 4th inst., Wm. Davis, of Capt. Lorence's Rowan county,

At Camp Lee, Beaufort district, S. C., Mitchell Prestley, of the Cane Creek Rifles, 25th N. C. Vols. At Camp Argyle, Carolina City, on the 9th inst. Wm. Hampton Beaver, of Co. H, 7th Reg't N. C. State Troops, from Mecklenburg county, aged 24.

PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED .- The Washington Republican, said to be the organ of Mr. Lincoln, in its issue of the 20th inst., announces on "positive information that a number of rebel prisoners have been removed, within a week past, either to Fortress Monroe by water, or to Richmond by the inland route, for the purpose of being exchanged."

A DISAPPOINTMENT .- It is stated that Calvin Huson, a nephew of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, who was taken prisoner at Manassas and subsequently died in prison at Richmond, came on with the "Grand Army" with the expectation or promise of being made Governor of Virginia after its expected conquest by the battle of Ma-Davidson over Wm. H. Thomas, for Congress, in the nassas. It is singular that he should be taken prisoner along with Ely, who beat him for Congress.

THANKSGIVING

It is at all times our sacred duty to give thanks troduced a resolution in favor of increasing the pay of to Almighty God for the manifold blessings we privates in the army. On motion of Mr. Woodfin, a enjoy. This solemn duty is still more imperative at periods of national trial and responsibility, when we feel more deeply that God has been our support in all the vicissitudes of fortune. To us as a State, He has ever been kind and protecting: and thus far in our new career as a separate and independent nation we have been a highly favored people. Instead of famine and pestilence, health and plenty have prevailed, and if instead of peace, it hath seemed good in His wisdom, for our past sins, to afflict us with the calamities of war, to our arms He hath given the victory, and a heav-

enly earnest of a final triumph over all our enemies. Relying upon His divine Providence for continued protection in all our troubles, and that He may still vouchsafe to us as a people, wisdom in council, victory in battle, health and plenty in all our land, and establish on firm foundations our national independence and happiness; let us give thanks that the God of our Fathers hath been our God, and supplicate His Holy name that He may ever continue His favor to us and our children to the latest generations. I, therefore, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex of-

ficio of the State of North Carolina, do hereby set apart Thursday the 5th day of December next, as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving to Almighty God; and recommend that on that day all our usual avocations be suspended, and that the reverend Clergy of all denominations through out the State invite their several congregations to repair to their usual places of public worship to render thanks to our Heavenly Father for all His past blessings, and supplicate for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio

By order. PULASKI COWPER, Sec'y.

The Stay Law .- The Winston Sentinel (Demo cratic) is strongly opposed to the Stay Law. It

"That dishonest individuals should refuse to pay their debts, when not compelled to do so, is not to be wondered at; that persons possessing advantages over their neighbors, in times of want and trouble, should be heartlessly unfeeling, is no unusual occurrence; but that every body should 'turn up" wrong side outward is certainly a novelty in any age or generation. The salesman demands the cash for every article of merchandise; the lawyer goes about the streets with nothing to do; the editor gets no pay for his labor; the debtor has no use for money; the producer is in no hurry to get his produce to market, and every thing seems up side down. There is beyond all question more money in the hands of the people at the present than has ever been known, at any

one time, and yet there is no money in circulation. You can scarcely get a dollar changed. The inconvenience of transacting business even upon small scale is becoming enormous, and all this the result of a misguided conception of affairs n the money holders of the country in not distributing out their money as usual. It is useless to say that there is no money in the country; we know to the contrary. The merchants have carried none North; the banks have made double loans; crops during the past year were very extensive and sold at high prices; the bacon, the horses, cattle and all the resources of the State have been drawn out and amply paid for; labor has been in great demand; for all which cash has been amply distributed, and is now in the hands of the people; and yet there is no money. This cution laws.'

North Carolina Convention .- The convention has now before it, besides the ordinance of Mr. following subjects of general State interest:

A resolution looking to the citizenation of the Cherokee Indians in the western part of the State, a measure which was defeated at the last session of the General Assembly.

A set of resolutions, reiterating the eternal separation of the State from the old Union, by Mr. Jones, of Rowan.

A resolution, by Mr. Graham, for committees of ten each on the Executive, the Legislative, the Judicial, and on Miscellaneous Amendments to the Constitution, and to prepare the Constitution in one entire instrument.

An ordinance to repeal or amend an act of the last Legislature, which makes Indians competent witnesses in courts. In addition to the above. the subject of providing for the gubernatorial interregnum that will occur between August, 1862, and 1st January, 1863; the providing for a lieutenant-governor; annual sessions of the legislature, and various other amendments to the constitution. and necessary legislative action, will be considered before the adjournment of the Convention, which will be sine die when it takes place. Raleigh Letter to Petersburg Express.

Suggestion to Planters .- The Georgia Planters Convention recently held at Macon, recommend to planters that should the war continue and the present crop remain unsold, not to plant any cotton next spring except enough for home consumption. The Secretary of the Treasury suggests ages for Pittsborough do not reach there till Thursday that the planters should take immediate measures or Friday afternoon, instead of Wednesday. Why this for planting for winter crops to meet the demand large crop of wheat, rye and winter oats. Arrangements should be made for a large crop of corn, peas, potatoes, white beans, &c., next spring. Our mountain farmers should seed largely for Irish potatoes. Flax should be sown also more largely than heretofore. Let the present crop be well husbanded and used properly, and let it be sold at living prices. In the mean time let the utmost care be taken for the preservation and tanning of hides. Let every farmer turn his attention more particularly to the raising of hogs, sheep, cattle and horses. Let our women get up their old cards, and spinning wheels and looms. Our Southern factories cannot supply the demands of the country if the war should continue, and if the farmers would return to the manufacture of their own clothing as in former years, it would go largely to lessen the demand for cotton and tion that the war will soon be ended. We must armies and our people. - Raleigh Standard.

Salt .- The very extravagant valuation placed upon this article by parties who have been engaged in buying it up for purposes of speculation, at first induced many to suppose that we should all be deprived of any such luxury as cured meat. Certain railroads, however, have lately come to the rescue in such good time that the schemes of the speculators bid fair to end in their utter discomfiture. In a few weeks enough salt will have been brought from the Kanawha salines and adjacent country to supply any reasonable demand, and the price which unprincipled and avaricious men sent up like a rocket, will come down like a could be content to sleep in the bed of the river, burnt stick .- Richmond Examiner, 25th inst.

SOUTHERN OPERATIONS IN ENGLAND The safe passage of the Bermuda and the pre-

parations for the Fingal's trip called forth the following letter from London to the N. Y. Times:-LONDON, Oct. 19, 1861.—The steamer Berda, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, has run the blockade and reached Savannah in safety. So we are told from America, and the Secessionists here are exultant. They say that this will, in the first place, show the European governments how weak the blockade is, and encourage them to break it; and they say, besides, that there was powder and clothing enough on board of her to place their army on an effective footing. In ort, I see no reason to doubt what I have stated, that this success is as good to them as ten thou-

It is likely to cost us at least that. With all our fleet it seems strange that we could not catch this vessel, for I recollect that as early as the 24th of August, I mentioned the rumor here that such a vessel had sailed, and that our authorities here knew of it. It could have been no other than this same vessel, and of course the Navy Department must have had still earlier knowledge than that, and yet the Bermuda seems to have gone straight in without trouble. To say the least, it is annoying, and what are the consequences? We have hardly heard this news than we see it mounced in all the papers that a steamer, called the Fingal, freighted with an enormous quantity of munitions of war of every sort, has left the Clyde nominally for Madeira and the West coast of Africa, but, of course, really for America.

I mentioned in my letter a fortnight since that here was a story in Liverpool that such a vessel was getting ready, and now here she is. These hings trouble us loyalists here excessively, for very cartridge on board of this vessel may be the life of some of our friends or relations; every pound of powder represents a terrible loss to our ide; every rag of clothing represents so much nger continuance of the war. For does one ch steamer, or two such, end the matter? The short stay I made in Liverpool and Glasgow convinced me that things were worse off for us than I had supposed. The Secessionists there are exceedingly numerous, and, what is worse, they are in no want of money.

I stated some time ago that their principal source of supply was the funds which the Southrn banks had transferred to England on the breaking out of the war, but I under-estimated the sum. Besides this there are large private resources which are hard to estimate at all, as they are deposited in many different places and are liable to fluctuations, particularly in the matter of cotton, which has nearly doubled in price, and to its Southern owners, of course, if there are any, brings a continually increasing wealth. I estimate when I say that there must be at least fifteen millions dollars Southern property here in

This accounts for the fact that they have been ble to buy the monopoly of the manufacture of rms in the English market, that they have reighted two steamers with cargoes, which in ease of the Fingal is stated at \$300,000; and in that of the Bermuda could hardly have been less; that they have bought the steamers themselves, as it seems to be supposed they have; and that, if rumour is to be believed, they are preparing to continue the progress as soon as they hear of the fate of the last adventure. Indeed, they must do o, for the purchase of arms and munitions of war in England are enormous, and amount, in Birmingham alone, if the newspapers are to be believed, to \$100,000 a month.

It stands to reason that all these arms and ac outrements must be sent off somehow, and there only one way. It stands to reason, also, that and, perhaps, the loss of the contest, and the the Fingal will be allowed to find a port?

Another curious fact is connected with this in an indirect way. I was told about a fortnight since in Liverpool that there was a man there, the merchants and newspapers and endeavoring to organize a party in favor of the breaking of

much excitement throughout this State as the season for packing pork approaches. If the people about Wilmington, last summer, had begun o make salt as we urged them to do, the article at this time would be plentiful and cheap. But our entreaties were unheeded, as was the advice f other journals upon this subject, and the confor \$5 a bushel, and difficult to obtain at that price, if our suggestions had been followed, might e bought in the up country for 75 cents or less, and no scarcity of the article. Many people are on, and about 100 miles north of Statesville, where the article can still be had, we learn, for 50 ets, per bushel of 50 pounds.—Iredell Express.

Salt Springs in Florida .- We have received bler of Jacksonville, Florida, in which he speaks that an exceedingly valuable saline may be opened.

Quantities of salt are now being received in Louisiana from Drake's Salt Works in Arkansas. The price asked for it is \$3 per sack.

Mountain Beef .- We dropped in one day last week at the packing establishment of Messrs. Carlton & Green, of this place, who have a Govrnment contract, where we saw Beef, which was rought from Watauga county, that equalled the blockade of their ports.

Some hesitation in business is caused in Boston and est we ever saw in the New York or New Orleans markets. The hind quarters would weigh more than 150 lbs., and so fat and nice. The son and Slidell. Stocks have also fallen in consequence brave soldiers that may be so lucky as to feed upon this beef, can but grow fat and fight well. Iredell Express

A Fine Old English Jury .- During the times of the "Long Parliament," under Cromwell, it was common among the most fanatical of the fathers of New England Puritanism to adopt scriptural woclen goods. Let us not act upon the supposi- names, some of them consisting of several words of a favorite text. We subjoin the names of a bestir ourselves if we would clothe and feed our jury said to have been empanelled in Sussex, England, which presents a fair sample of the names of that period, and may serve to amuse the

Accepted Trevor, Redeemed Compton, God Reward Smart, Earth Adams, Kill Sin Pimple, to action early to take place. The said sham battles ler, Weep Not Billing, Graceful Hurding.

has rendered him so robust and hardy, that he with no other covering than a sheet of water.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR. Washington, Nov. 19 -Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Unofficially he is almost impertinent, and in conversation he assumes that the United States must yield the point in controversy, disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, and return Messrs. Ma-

son and Slidell to England.

The Spanish Minister has openly declared that if Messrs. Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish ship, he would have immediately demanded his

passports.

Lord Lyons is said to have assumed a menacing tone. and to have declared that Messrs. Mason and Slidell must be given up, or ample reparation made for the offence offered to the British crown.

Nothing of this kind has been officially intimated,

but in ordinary intercourse these expressions of hos-tility and disapprobation have been unguardedly made. The special Washington correspondent of the N. Y. imes, of the 18th inst., says there is increasing con fidence in the entire correctness of the conduct of Capt Wilkes in taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason; and I am informed that Secretary Chase has expressed his regret that Commander Wilkes did not at the same time seize

the British mail vessel.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, of the 16th inst., says that all are delighted at the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, except the diplomatists, who growl over the event. It is said that Lord Lyons is especially angry, and it is even reported that he has denanded his passports.

The special correspondent of the Louisville Journal,

of the 19th inst, says that although there appears to be plenty of law to sustain Com. Wilkes, Lord Lyons is very noisy, and while being compelled to remain ofially silent, he is unofficially impudent in all his conversations, and assumes that there will be no question between his Government and the Government of the United States, because the latter will apologize, and return Mason and Slidell. Many diplomatists, including some friendly to the Federal Government, express the opinion, unreservedly, that there will be war with Eng-

TORONTO, CANADA, Nov. 18 .- The Globe and Leader have severe articles on the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American Government if the captives are liberated without the remonstrance of Great Britain. The Leader says it is an insult to which the meanest Government on earth would not submit.

Signs of an Approaching Engagement at Manassas.— MANASSAS, Nov. 26.—All the signs which give evince of an approaching engagement are abundant from Washington to Manassas. A few days will de elope the result of the signs now so apparent.

From Tybee Island -Augusta, Nov. 26 .- The Savannah Republican, of this morning, says that late on Sun-day evening several barges of Lincolnites landed on Tybee island. Soon after doing so, they raised a Fedal flag on the light-house.

Later from Savannah .- SAVANNAH, Nov. 27 .- Comnodore Tatual, with three small steamers and one gun oat, attacked the enemy's fleet in Cockspur Roads on esterday. The firing lasted for an hour. Forty or fly shots were exchanged. No body hurt on our side—the effect on the enemy is unknown. Failing to draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Com. Tatnall Six large vessels are now inside the bar, and one large

rigate was towed over vesterday afternoon. The enemy has pickets all around Tybee Island as

far as King's landing. It is reported that the Yankees have taken possession Warsaw Island; and it is believed they are preparing attack Fort Pulaski.

From Pensucola .- RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27, 1861.message was received from Gen. Bragg last night, hich says that all is quiet at Pensacola, that the ene my's vessels are lying at a safe distance, and that he is ready for any attack.

Landing of Yankees near Bluffton-Orders from Gen. ee .- Augusta, Nov. 26 .- The Charleston Courier of this morning, says that an official dispatch has been received there dated the 24th, which announces that two Yankee boats landed at Buckingham, six miles from Bluffton. This is coming directly on the main and. Our forces made a forward movement to meet them. Gen. Lee has issued orders that no one be pernitted to leave Charleston without a permit from the

From Kentucky - NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 26 .- The ovements at Louisville and elsewhere in Kentucky, eem to indicate an early movement of the Federals i arge numbers. For about ten days past, two or three egiments have arrived at Louisville daily, and have en sent forward towards Bowling Green.

the Western papers disclose (says the Memphis Appeal) a new and important feature in the plans of the

enemy. That journal, of the 17th, says:

In Robeson county, on the 26th Oct'r, Mrs. MARY

JANE McLEAN, wife of Dr. A. D. McLean, in the 40th ral forces from Western Missouri and sending them down year of her age the Mississippi. That this is the policy of the Admin istration, we have no doubt whatever. The descent of Badger to suppress exorbitant speculation, the whose name I was told, who was intriguing among the Mississippi will be made by a probable force of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand troops. To meet this force, will require all the resources that can be brought to bear against it, and what is more, there is no time to be lost. The Federals at St. Louis are building and have well nigh completed six or eight gunboats,

o be accompanied by 150 barges as transports. The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 18th inst., pub. shes an account of the stampede of a Federal expediion against Cumberland Gap. The account says the tampede was worse than that at Bull Run, and was caused by Gen. Hardee's expedition from Bowling Green. The panic was intensified by the report that Hardee had in his command 100,000 men. The Commercial says: "We have no heart to comment on such

Late Northern News .- We are in receipt of New York news to the 23d and Baltimore to the 24th, embracing a variety of information—the most important of which s that a portion of another piratical expedition, under Butler, had reached Fortress Monroe. Its destination

is not made known.

The indications from Washington are that McClellar. is about to advance, in unison with a general advance in Kentucky and Missouri and everywhere else. This may be so—but we doubt.

Charles Francis Train writes from England that the steamer Gladiator is about to sail for Nassau, with a heavy cargo of arms for the Rebels. He also says the Rebels are negotiating for two large steamers—the Punjaub and Assage. He is particularly sharp upon the Rebels generally, and thinks the aristocracy and capitalists of Great Britain are with the South in feeling. The London Times has a quite savage article on Seward, and its city article gives a deadly blow to the Yan-kee bonds in London.—Rich'd Whig, 27th inst.

Items from the Baltimore Sun .- WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. -Much speculation continues to be indulged in relative to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained, the British Minister has taken no action whatever upon the subject, but will probably await in-structions. Nor has there been an informal conversation between him and the proper Department concern-

Advices were received from London by the last packet from the leading American bankers, Mr. George Peabody and Mr. Bates, stating their own opinion to be that the British Government is desirous of preserving peace with the United States, and that it will not recognize the Confederate States, nor attempt to raise the

New York by an apprehension that the British Government will resent the arrest of the ministers Messrs. Maof the uncertainty as to future relations with Great

letters state that the British Government refuses to grant clearances from English ports to vessels having aboard arms for the United States, and that shipper creafter will be compelled to send in vessels from Continental ports. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. - Governor Pierpont, of Wes ern Virginia, has had an interview to-day with the President, Secretary of War, and General McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- The Post says that English

As the result, it can be stated that a plan has been determined upon by which the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be re-opened. RICHMOND, Nov. 26 .- The Baltimore Sun of the 23d inst., has been received here. It reports several Federal reviews and sham battles, to accustom the Federals

Fast on High Stringer, Called Lower, Return with his entire force, had abandoned his position near Spelman, Fly Debate Roberts, More Fruit Fow- the Gauley Bridge, and had gone towards Richville, where it is understood it is intended to make a stand. Rozencrantz is still at Gauley Bridge with his entire command, and contemplates making a forward movement as soon as the necessary arrangements can be

The N. Y. Times of the 20th contains a letter from its

to be divided, and the transports are to convey 6000 troops for the purpose of operating at another port. The transports are now taking in water for 15 days. There is sufficient cotton here and on Pope island, unginned,

o make 3000 bales. •

The Steamships Delaware, Boston and Cosmopolitan have been charterd by the government for three months to sail immediately for Port Royal. The transport Atlantic is now coaling up and taking provisions for Port Royal. She also carries troops.

Yankee Troops withdrawn from Western Virginia .- IN-DIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19 .- Gen. McClellan has ordered six Ohio and two Indiana regiments to Kentucky from Western Virginia. There is a probability that other Indiana regiments will follow. A Northern regiment will pass through here during to-night.

Missouri in the Confederacy. -RICHMOND, Nov. 27.-President Davis to-day sent a Message to the executive session of Congress, concerning the secession of Missouri, accompanied by an able letter from Gov. Jackson Also the act dissolving her union with the U.S. and acts ratifying the Constitution of the Provisional governnent and Convention between the Commissioners of Missouri and those of the Confederate States. Congress unanimously ratified the Convention entered into between R. M. T. Hunter and the Commissioners for Mis

Arrest of an Episcopal Minister at Elkton, Md. —A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Elkton, states that on Sunday last, just before the hour for the commencement of the service at the Episcopal Church of the town, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell was arrested by Capt. Ricketts, of Company C. Big Elk Rangers, on the charge of using treasonable language, and sent to Cambridge, Md., where the Captain and his

The Joint Expedition to Mexico .- A letter in the Brusels Independence states that Spain, as the power most closely interested, is to furnish 5,000 men, France 1,500, and England 800.

According to the Paris Patrie, the allied squadrons have fixed upon the roadstead of Vera Cruz for their rendezvous. The city will be immediately occupied, and should that measure not lead to any satisfactory result, the allies will successively occupy Tampico, Matamoras, Tacasco, and the town of Carmen, in the Yucatan, and ultimately, if necessary, the city of Mexico.

The Cotton Question in England .- The accounts from Lancashire state that the paralysis of trade in the manufacturing districts, owing to the scarcity of American cotton, is becoming more visible day by day. Each cceeding return shows numbers of mills gradually being reduced in time by not being lighted up in the morning and evening, some that were working four days being reduced to three, and some being closed altogether.—London Times, Nov. 8.

Look out for Counterfeits .- We were shown yesterday a counterficit \$10 bill on the Bank of Cape Fear, Wil mington, N. C. By observing the bill it may readily be The names of the Presi detected from the genuine. dent and Cashier on the latter are written, while those on the counterfeit are engraved. The vignettes on the counterfeit are also badly executed, the hands of the reaper not being visible. The eyes are also dotted as with a pen. The only writing on this counterfeit is the number and the word Washington. The paper has a greasy appearance.—Chas. Courier, 26th inst.

We learn that Col. R. R. Vance's regiment, which has been in camp for some weeks near this City, has been ordered to Jonesboro', Tenn., and left on Monday evening last. - Raleigh Standard

The Lincoln fleet is lying lea-ward of the Georgia coast. That is the reason why the Presient sent Lee word to look after them.

A number of Methodist divines in Texas are now engaged in raising a mounted regiment. The field officers, most of the commissioned officers, and many of the privates, will be taken from the

This morning at 12½ o'clock, EDWARD, youngest child of Alex, and Mary A. McPherson, aged 1 year months and 10 days. The friends, acquaintances and public generally are

morning at 10 o'clock. At his residence near Raleigh, on the 23d inst., in the 69th year of his age, Major CHARLES L. HINTON, known and highly esteemed throughout the State. His death will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of The War in the West and Southwest.—Recent dispatches truly attached friends, and deplored as a public loss, the Western papers disclose (says the Memphis Apgislature and as Public Treasurer of the State. In Robeson county, on the 26th Oct'r, Mrs. MARY

> SHAW, aged about 55 years, formerly of Fayetteville. In Moore county, on the 29th October, of diptheria, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, aged 3 years, 5 months and 8 days; and on the 31st, of the same disease, MAR-GARET ANN, aged 5 years, 9 months and 23 days, children of D. M. and Mary J. Sinclair.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- Nov. 28.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Flour-Receipts very good during the week. We quote Family 7 25, Super \$7. Bacon—Sales to-day at 22 cts. Pork—Market well supplied for present use; selling

Beef-On foot, 5 to 6; retailing in market at 4 to 8. Cotton-Several loads on market; bringing 81 to 84. Corrected by Pemberton & Sloan At Wilmington, Bacon 20, hams 21 to 22; Corn 621 to

65; Super Flour \$8 to 8 25; Pork 9 to 12\frac{1}{2}; Rice 4\frac{1}{2} to 4\frac{1}{2}; Sugar 14 to 17: Salt \$15 to 17 50. First Battalion North Carolina

Volunteers. THE Governor will accept a Volunteer Battalion (of six Companies) to be raised in the Counties of the

The term of service will be twelve months. The Commissioned Officers of Companies will be elected by the privates of the respective Companies, and the Field Officers by the Commissioned Officers of the Companies. The Governor will give to the Battalion the best arms he has at the time of mustering into the service. hinks the arm will be the Mississippi Rifle with the

Gentlemen who wish to participate in raising the Battalion will please call at the store of A. M. Johnson, next door to G. Brandt's. F. N. ROBERTS.

Attention! La Fayette Light Infantry.

THE members will meet at their Armory this evening

at 61 o'clock. A full attendance is requested Capt. F. N. ROBERTS.

By order,

LOST, N the A. P. Hurt, the night the Companies arrived, a Gent's Gray SHAWL, with Circle Pin attached. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it with Captain

LOST, KEY to an Iron Safe, marked with the figures 6464, A (I think.) Any person finding it will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the Office of the Fayetteville T. WADDILL.

Superior Pocket Cr RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crook Rhode. Son's celebrated Pocket and I. AIVES.

50 Head of Cattle Wanted. THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase 50 HEAD of DRY CATTLE. JAMES BREECE. DRY CATTLE. Nov. 24.

Single copies of the Observer an be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON., J. T. MURRAY E. MURRAY & CO. Commission Merchants.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, NORTH WATER STREET, Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention given to sale or shipment of

not believe that there is any fear of an over-

every such cargo run in represents an army to them, and to us the lives of thousands of men, final destruction of the Union. Is it possible that

our blockade. Salt.—The high price of Salt is producing equence is before us. Salt that is now selling one from this portion of the State to the salines Virginia for salt, 18 miles north-east of Abing-

in interesting private letter from Dr. D. C. Amof obtaining a half pint of pure common salt from gallon of water taken from a natural spring some 5 miles South of his extensive stock farm near the St. John's river and 200 miles above Jacksonville. The water of this spring contains more than twice as much salt as that of the ocean; and by boring a short distance, it is highly probable

Southern Field and Fireside.

A gallant soldier writes bome that camp life

Port Royal correspondent, which states that the fleet is | Cotton and Naval Stores.