feint.

who

assed

adale, a

there

gades

tomac

nding

ertain

and

efore

senti-

ng ut

gain-

last

View.

come

illery

liable

T, We

hich.

ug at

omac.

ies at

warm

nstra-

ended

lines

is has

dated

ph is

blish-

says

nove-

get in

ring-

Me-

left

lance

1 ward

royed

derals

Little

1. We

which

from

g dis

wern

ought

which

rout-

ound-

rs. 40

iition.

with

n hot

ble to

ion of

at the

or the

ant of

of the

esent.

cable

within

nessee

sition

n an-

regi-

em to

of to-

acuat-

ed the

y and

g says

ee on

elling

1 un-

n the

ently,

-Last

rithin

Fort

tents

Fed-

ay for

n, but

gn an

Bow.

most

mpor-

osing

outh

B EX-

re the

lerate

y the

ind of

at we

MBIA,

erday

Jas

Lou-

Sem

Its.

In

Co-

t, the

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE .- This document is at hand in extenso. It is rather dull and dry, and therefore we give the Northern synopsis of it. It is remarkable for having not a word about the capture of Messrs Slidell and Mason, from which we infer, that Lincoln is indismosed to commit himself to a justification of that outrage, but prefers to await the action of England, that he may either make reparation or not, as the tone of Eng land may be more or less belligerent. Indeed, it will not surprise us to hear that he has already made some

The idea of making a railroad from "the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina,"-(the atter locality will be hard to find)-would be amusing, it were not the result of the foul slanders of the ultra artisan press of this State, which have evidently led incoln to hope, and perhaps to believe, that there is a party or a region in this State that is "loval" to the incoln despotisuf. A grievous wrong has thus been lone to our State, and a great encouragement furnished Lincoln, by those who claim to be the peculiar champions of the South, but whose conduct is inconsistent with their claim.

Lincoln says that "Maryland already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union and none to the ene-This is a glaring falsehood-we believe talse in outh particulars, certainly as to giving none to the South. Equally false are his statements that "Kentucky is de dedly and unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union." and that not more than a third of 40,000 men are in arms against the Union from the three States of Mayland, Kentucky and Missouri. The message is a conemptible affair.

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT .- We are glad to see that the public is calling for some modification of this law. its purpose-that of retaliation for the law of the Lincoin government authorizing the confiscation of the property and claims of Southern citizens-is a proper

one. That act called for and justifies the most stringent measures against Northern men having property or claims in the South. But the effect of the Confederate retailatory law is to oppress our own citizens as well as the yankees. The late visit of the Receiver to this place has made this fact apparent. A merchant is required to render an account of all his debts to Northern people, and in due course the Court will condemn the mounts so rendered, and will require him to pay them into the Confederate treasury. But the war has put it out of his power to pay; it has broken up his business suspended his collections from his own debtors, and in many cases deprived him of claims against Northern people, sometimes of greater amounts than his own in debtedness to the North. The very least that should be done in such cases, is to allow a Southern man to offset so much of his own indebtedness as these claims of his against Northern people amount to.

TANKER MALIGNITY .- We have a new evidence of the malignity of our late brethren, who are endeavoring to make us love them by robbing and burning our property and by murdering our people, in the attempt to block up the julets which God has made to our ports, by sinking old hulks loaded with stone in their channels, and with the avowed purpose of never allowing at least one of them to be re-opened. This is a kind of warfare not resorted to, so far as we know, by any civilized nation. lt is dastardly, and weil nigh impious—an attempt to a man in the old field." e overwhelmingly strong, against a feeble band o ebels, as they call the South. The act will bring down upon them the scorn of all really great nations, and we the Great Architect of the Universe.

THE YANKES CAN'T UNDERSTAND THE SOUTH .- I e of his recent letters to the London Times. Russell

any port on the South, the planters, as a proof of ir determination and as a punishment for non-recogwill lay their cutton in tlames on every acre ir soil threatened by an enemy. I, who have seen herce beatings of that fervid Southern heart, can ell believe a cotton Moscow- nobody here does. They believe in dollars; they are satisfied the planter lyield to so many cents per pound for sotton. Stand

Russell dates from Washington, where nobody be leved that the Southerners would burn their cotton out, judging from their own sordid regard for the "al lighty dollar," felt sure that a traffic would immed ely begin with the vile invaders. We hope they have and out their mistake ere this. Better that the whole

outh should submit to desolation Than to robbery. In the same letter Russell alludes to the fear in the neoln administration to remove incompetent officers cause of the political influence they wield, and says

"Two officers of high rank in the army, one a General one a Colonel in the West, have been frequently med in the journals as men of notoriously intemper habits-one being occasionally seen "drunk in the It is not wonderful, if such statements be true at the New York "Times" should have to say of such airs as Edwards' Ferry, that "the retreat was mad ter the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements, e men rolling, sliding and almost turning somer-ults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now stailed them from all points. I am assured that the assachusetts regiment behaved well, but that Tamwas not quite so becomingly represented. As t urage of the Confederates all agree. They were form line and come into action under fire with steadiness. If their finances were as sound as their ting, there would be immense chances on the side le Southerners; but Mr. Memminger's scheme onds is tumbling, an eruption of small paper ers the States and a forced loan of ready money i

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE -A story is told in Geora papers illustrating the manner in which military continents are made there as in other parts of the nfederate States. There were two applicants for a ace office in a Georgia regiment, one named Levi S. issell, the other Philip M. Russell, both of Savannah. e commission issued to Levi, who entered upon his bee and discharged its duties until Philip had a char with the Governor resulting in his appointment to Levi's ace. The Governor had appointed the wrong Russell Philip was the one who had voted for him.

SOUTHERN SENATORS IN WASHINGTON .- Among the rivals of Congressmen in Washington on the 30th ult. e find reported the names of Hon. L. W. Powell of blucky and Hon. James S. Green of Missouri. Both entlemen were Senators at the breaking out of the Far, and attended the last session of Congress; but we lid not expect that either would ever attend another reen, it was lately reported, had been arrested by the ederals, and he may be there on parole.

HATTERAS AND PORT ROYAL .- It we had had doubts the propriety and necessity of the remarks we made st week as to the relative degree of the "disgrace" atading the capture of these places, such doubts would emoved by a paragraph of the Charleston Courier, ich, deprecating "ungracious comparisons between eras and Port Royal," proceeds to make such a com-Transport as well as ungracious—itself. It was meet such injustice that our article was penned.

MACHINERY FOR THE ARSENAL .- The Petersburg Ex-38 of Friday mentious the passage through that place ayeneville, N. C., of "some stupendous machinery hed probably for the rifle manufactory at that Probably the two steam engines made in Richhond for our Arsenal.

DOMESTIC SALT .- We have seen a small sample of Salt made near Wilmington, part of a supply received here for sale at the moderate price of six dollars a bushel. It is beautifully white, had been ground like the Liverpool salt, and appears in all respects, except price, into the business if they could get the pans for evaporation. The foundry of Messrs. Anderson & Cord, in this town, has been thronged with applicants and orders, and the proprietors have been offered a high premium for preference in the supply of pans made at their establishment.

The determination of the State to go into the business, with a capital of \$100,000 devoted to it, and to sell at cost, will soon bring down the price and make an ample supply,-supposing that the business be placed in proper hands, as we hope it will be, and not be used merely to give a place and salary to some broken down political back. It is unfortunate that the Legislature did not pass the similar bill of Mr. Wright, of this county, at its session last Summer, which might have gotten the works in full operation weeks ago, and saved thousands of dollars to the consumers, and a large amount of character to the speculators. Very few persons, however, at that time imagined that salt would be so scarce as to sell at \$15 to \$20 a sack

P. S. We rejoice to see that Dr. Worth, a gentleman t capacity, energy, and integrity, (who does not belie his name,) has been selected to manage this important

A CHANCE to VOLUNTEER. - Young men desiring t enter the service are referred to the advertisement of our young friend George B. Baker, who had been for many years connected with our book establishment until the breaking out of the war, and in that capacity had commanded our warm regard and respect. When war broke out, he joined the Lafayette Company, and performed active and faithful duty therein, including the day of Bethel Church, till the close of the term of service of his regiment. He now has the offer of a comnission, for which he is all the better qualified by having learned to serve in the ranks

SPRUILL'S CAVALRY REGIMENT .- The following extract from a letter of Lieut. J. P. L., of the Orange Cavalry, to the Hillsborough Recorder, possesses an interest beyond the sad facts of deaths in the companies of Capts. Strange and Bryan:-

Mr. Heartt:- In my last letter I gave you a list of ou sick, for the satisfaction of those who have sons and relations in the Orange Cavalry. Richard Horton, who was mentioned as very ill, died on Sunday night. This is the first death in our Company; no other Company of the regiment has had so few visits from the King of terrors. Capt. Strange, since coming into camp, has lost three men, Capt. Cole two, Capt. Thomas six, and Capt Bryan three.

We thought of sending Horton's remains to Orange; out he was a poor friendless boy, all alone in this cold selfish world; no father or mother or near relations to eccive the dust which will soom return to its native earth, would make a colder funeral at home than we gave him here. Some of our soldiers have been buried in the old field, on Mr. Thompson's plantation, where we are camped. The good people of Edenton allowed us to bury our comrade in arms in the grave-yard of the Baptist Church. We buried him with military nonors, close by the grave of a revolutionary soldier The ladies of Edenton, who are so kind to the sick, attended the funeral. The regiment may be much trouble to them, but if they knew how thankful the hum blest sick soldiers are for their many acts of kindness, they would feel themselves repaid for much of their atention and toil. Seeing the Company of the departed soldier around the grave with subdued hearts, and try ing to hide their tears as if a soldier had none, or i was unsoldier-like to show them, I thought with private Tensley, who said, "it was too cold and lonely to bury It did seem warmer, better counteract the great purposes of Providence, in opening and more humans to bury him in a church yard, in a 2 for B. L. Perry of Carteret.

And more humans to bury him in a church yard, in a 2 for B. L. Perry of Carteret.

Mr. McNeill, of Cumberland, introduced a resolution ter satisfied, than if he had been to the old field to perorm the last sad office for a human being

RANSOM's BUGLERS .- Col. Ransom's twenty-four may hope that it will be frowned upon and circumvented cavalry buglers bid fair to earn as great a reputation in struct a Railroad from the Confideds to connect with the true from the Confidence of the Universe.

The Richmond N. C. Road, was made the special order for Tuesday next. their way, as their fighting comrades. The Richmond

low he is at them again, thus: "Ransom's fine Cavalry Regiment has been doing tile stroke of business, having captured 26 Yankees by way of a start. These arrived here yesterday. Kanm can do as good work as anybody; but I'll be blamed he puts his four and twenty buglers in front of the enemy, and let them blow one of their doleius blasts, if he whole herd don't rush violently into the Potomac the the swine mentioned in Scripture, did into the sea.

THE RELIEF FOR NORTH CAROLINA. - Stewart, the great New York Dry-goods man, has contributed \$500 the "Relief Fund for loyal citizens of N. C." The ontribution seems to have been made as such things sed to be done in New York-for an advertising dodge

arm affection, and I cherish the hope that she will be ominally severed against the real interest and the

THE TIMBER CONTRACTS .- It will be seen by referuce to the advertisement, that Capt. Booth has extended the time for receiving bids for the Timber wanted at he Arsenal and Armory from the 20th inst. to the 1st

f Delegates, on last Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Buord, it was resolved that a select committee of five be appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the confederate Government in relation to the construction in a week. of a railroad between the town of Danville, Virginia, and the town of Greensboro', North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA METHODIST CONFERENCE .- This body met at Louisburg on Wednesday last. Bishop Anirew not having arrived, the Rev. Dr. Deems was elected President, and the Rev. Wm E. Pell Secretary. The attendance was large. Committees were appointed, and 75 or 80 Ministers passed the usual examination of character. Bishop Andrew arrived at night.

THE UTLEY GUN .- The Petersburg Express of the 6th Manufactory, was tried yesterday afternoon, east of he expectations of the inventor and the makers.

The Express of the 7th describes the gun as made of wrought iron, weighing only a little over 500 lbs., carrying a six lb. ball about five miles, with a charge of 1 1b. of powder. It is to be sent this week to Gen. Huger, with justructions from the Ordnauce Department to try it, and report upon its merits

THE COST OF MAKING SALT .- By an estimate made by Thos. Spencer, (who was once State Superintendent | dependence. of the New York Salines,) he shows that by the erection of vats and evaporators, salt of the best kind could be hade at less than 4 cents. These vats to manufacture 1,000,000 bushels would cost less than \$100,000, and are in the nature of a permanent investment.

SALT IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION - In the Virginia into actual service bate in the Spring. Convention the ordinance giving the Governor power to at the Court House, or in my absence Mr. John W. seize salt in private hands has been laid on the table, by Baker, Jr., will act for me. a vote of forty-four to thirty-six.

SALT IN GEORGIA. - The Augusta Chronicle says that there is abundance of salt in Georgia; that 69,970 sacks have been imported at Savannah more than were imported last year, and 40,000 less exported than last year, showing a larger supply by 109,970 sacks than last year-an excess, sufficient to cure two millions of hogs. The editor expects a grand tumble down in the price.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION. Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

On Monday, Mr. Leak presented a petition for protection against distillers and speculators, from citizens

f Richmond county.

At the request of Mr. McNeill, of Cumberland, a let to be the right thing. We learn that the coast is lined with salt-boilers; and many more would be glad to go was detained at home by continued ill health. Mr. Schenck from the committee of inquiry con ing sick soldiers in Raleigh and its vicinity, and the essity for the establishment of Hospitals at different points, reported as to the first inquiry, that the committee had learned from the Surgeon General that prior

to the present time he had had one comfortable house n the city for the accommodation of sick saldiers in This had answered every purpose until lately Hospital buildings were being furnished under his im-mediate supervision at the Fair grounds, and would soon be ready to accommodate several hundred invalids

Mr. Speed, from the same committee, reported as to the other inquiry, that the Confederate government had taken steps to establish permanent hospitals at Newbern, Wilmington and Washington, and a temporary one At Edenton.

maturacture of oil-cloth, and exhibited specimens of such cloth manufactured by a lady of Raleigh. Mr. H. stated that these specimens had been highly approved at the Quartermaster's Department, whe rge quantity was urgently needed. manufactured in Georgia at the cost of 65 cents per ard. It was thought that this could be furnished at 50 The Salt ordinance was taken up, and various amendnents proposed and discussed at length; finally the or-

Among the amendments rejected was one offered by Mr. Graham as a substitute, "to encourage by boun from the public treasury the manufacture of salt. proposed to give a bounts of \$1 per bushel to individ-uals who may make 1000 bushels of salt during the month of December and sell it to the people of the State at a price not exceeding \$2 per bushel, and a bounty of 75 cents per bushel for like manufacture and

sale during the month of February 1862. On Tuesday, Mr. Ruffin reported an ordinance allowing the Treasurer an additional clerk at a salary of \$750, and raising the salary of the chief clerk to \$1,200. the propriety of provision for arming the militia.

an ordinance for the construction of a railroad between Greensboro' N. C. and Danville, Va. Mr. Thomas of Jackson . "an ordinance to equalize taxation," and another "to provide for an equal distribution of the Common School fund."

Mr. Setzer, a resolution of inquiry concerning the distribution of Acts of the General Assembly. (Proposes appointment of a committee to inquire into the the delay in their publication and distribution.) The ordinance (introduced by Mr. Thomas of Jackson,) to prevent the emancipation of slaves and their being brought into this State as merchandize, was put on its second reading, opposed by Messrs. Graham,

Ruffin and Brown, and tabled. A resolution of thanks to the defenders of Forts Hatteras and Clark, introduced by Mr. Warren, was read. At Mr. Warren's request, the following statement was

rend by the Clerk: At the request of Flag-officer Barron when I left him at Fort Warren on the 6th inst., I saw Mr. Mallory in Richmond, Com. Barron having heard that he was blamed for the fall of Hatteras, Secretary Mallory said, "Write Com. Barron that the government sympathizes with him; that it fully approves of his course-that it approves of both his courage and his judgment, and that here is no one whose opinion Com. Barron could possibly care for, but who approves of his action in every be WYATT M. BROWN.

Surg. 7th Inf. N. C. V. The Resolution was then unanimously adopted. Mr. Biggs' ordinance to define and punish sedicion was discussed by Messrs. Biggs, for, Leak and Dick. against, until adjournment. The ordinance provides that every free male person in this State over sixteen years of age, with the exception of the Volunteers, shail take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confede

On Wednesday, John M. Worth, Esq., of Asheboro'. was elected Sait commissioner; receiving on the 2d ballot 53 votes to 36 for Phil. B. Hawkins of Franklin and

instructing the committee on Coal fields to inquire as to the propriety of modifying the charter of the Western Kailroad company.
()a motion of Mr. Manning, the ordinance to con-

A communication was received from C. H. Browden. heir music when they passed through Richmond, and force be allowed in his department. The Comptroller's communication was an interesting one. It stated that or years past with no corresponding increase of pay The onerous burthens imposed upon his department by the Legislature and the Convention (consequent upo he adoption of the ad valorem system of taxation, and the heavy issue of the Treasury notes) had rendered ad fittional clerical force in his office an absolute necessity

Messers. Ruffin and Budger thought the communicaon an important one, and that the clerical force of both the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices, was wholly inadequate to the burthen of business in:posed upon them. The communication was referred.

The Convention then adjourned until Friday. shoe dealer on Broadway, N. Y., named Myer, was arrested a few days ago by an order from Secretary Sew Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to send you a ard, and hurried off to Fort Lafayette. The N. Y. Ex neck for \$500, for the "Relief Fund for Loyal Citizens | press calls this running the thing into the ground. It North Caroline. for which State I have ever had a submits to the summary arrest of such a man as Senafor Gwin, but to descend to a mere shoe dealer, who mong the first to be restored to that Union of which was never in public life, is beneath the dignity of a he was so true a friend, and from which she has been government; "it takes away from the humble strizen, as well as from the distinguished, all right of liberty, of family, -ail social rights, -in short converts the govern nent into an irresponsible despotism, as bad as that in Rome, in Hungary, or in Turkey, or Egypt even. No man is sufe an hour under such an administration of gov The spy, or informer, or private enemy, may go to Washington and whisper "treason" in Mr. Seward's ear-when Mr. Seward uses the telegraph, and Mr. Kennedy executes his order. Thus a man is on his way to Fort Lafayette only because he may have offended some neighbor in business, or some one who wishes to put him out of his way. That Mr. Seward commits constant errors is shown from his constant reeases from prison. The Lettre de Cachet shuts a man up one day, and the letter of deliverance lets him out

> We shall expect to hear soon of the incarceration of the Editors of the Express. And we shall feel no regret. Speculation .- A letter from Long's Mills, Randolph

ounty, of the 5th inst., says,-"Speculation is going up here. Wheat \$1 25 at the the mills, Whiskey ol at the stills, but little braudy at \$1 25 per gallon.

DIEB,

At the private residence of Mr. Granger, in Morehead ity, Nov. 22d, after an illness of three weeks, OLIVER NEWTON HADLEY, of Company E, 26th Regiment ust, says that the "beautiful breech loading rifled can- N. C. Vols. He was in the bloom of life, having just non, the invention of Mr. Utley of North Carolina, and entered his 22d year; of kindly feelings and possessed made in this city at the Petersburg Locomotive and Car many amiable qualities which endeared him to a large circle of relatives and friends at home, and gave him universal favor in the army, with all who knew the city, and proved a complete success. It surpassed him. For more than two years he has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church at Pleasant Hill, Chatham county, (his native place) and during his last illness he repeatedly expressed his entire resignation and willinguess to depart and be with Christ. He leaves numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss. God, "we mourn not as those without hope." Though in delicate health, he went willingly to the tented field at his country's call, and tho' he fell not among the thunder of cannon, and the roating musketry on the field of blood, yet in his death he adds another to the list of patriotic martyrs for the cause of liberty and in-

Twenty-five Men Wanted

OR a Company of FLYING ARTILLERY in the Fourteenth Regiment. Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The Messrs. Moore. Marsh, McNeuly & Bais, \$11,000 to term of service, during the war. The Company will Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments. go into camp at Richmond in eight or ten weeks and

GEO. B. BAKER.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER will hire out for 12 months, on the lst day of January next, at the Court house in Lumberton, 10 able-bodied men, among them are two good Black-Smiths, known as WASHINGTON and FLETCHER. The hiser must give note with good se-REUBEN KING. Dec. 5, 1861 81-th

THE MESSAGE OF LINCOLN.

The Baltimore Sun, of the 4th, contains the following summary of Lincoln's message sent in to both Houses of the Yankee Congress on Tuesday last:

o both Houses of Congress yesterday, and it will be care of sick and wounded. found at length in the Sun this morning. We have read it with the attention which so important a document is calculated to inspire, and especially at a crisis of our history so momentous as the present, and take for granted that most of our citizens will do the same. But for the convenience of those who may not have the time or inclination to do so, we present a brief summary

The message opens with a recognition of existing political troubles," but expresses gratitude to God for

e prosperous harvests and general health. In reference to the action of the seceded States, the resident anticipates the possibility of an appeal for oreign aid, or of foreign interposition; and though aduitting the noninterference of European powers hitherto, it is deemed expedient to suggest the arming and fortifying of the Northern parts and the lake coasts to be repared for any contingency in the future.

Suggestion is also made for co-operation with Kentucky and certain districts of Tennessee and North Carolina against the seceded States, and the building of a railroad in aid of the purpose.

Indemnity is recommended in the case of the British

ship Perthshire, for illegal detention under the blockade. The recognition of Hayti and Liberia is approved. The revenue from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861, was \$86,835,978, and the expendires for the same period \$84,578,834, which with previous balance in treasury, left a balance of two and a dinance passed, 64 to 18. See it elsewhere in this paquarter millions. The revenue for the first quarter since, ending September 30th, is \$102,532,509, and the expenses \$98,239,733. For the estimate for the three uarters ensuing, and for 1863, Congress is referred to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is aleged as a gratifying fact that these expenses are not peyond the resources of a loyal people. It is also added that the number of troops offered for the war is beyond

the requirement of Congress.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy for certain improvements in that arm of the service are urged upon congressional attention.

Vacancies existing on the bench of the Supreme

Court are referred to, and delay in appointments as-Mr. Sutherland introduced a resolution of inquiry as | cribed to an unwillingness to do injustice to the South; at the same time the President regards the North as hav-Mr. Osborne from the military committee, submitted ing a superior claim. Certain modifications in the system of the Construction of a railroad between The revision or codification of the acts of Congres

is advised. A plan for the temporary operation of courts in the territory reoccupied by the authorities of the United States, in the seconded States, is recommended, especially for the summary restitution in the case of repudiated debts. Authority to make final judgment in the Court of Claims is presented to the consideration of Congress.

The restoration of the old Virginia boundaries of the District of Columbia is recommended.

The orgalization of an agricultural and statistical bureau is decorated along him.

emed advisable. The attention of Congress is particularly directed to such legislaas will authorize the freedom of slaves coming within the se of milit ry action on the part of the United States, and the insition of territory for their colonization the President states that he has preferred the blockade of the thern ports to the closing of the same, as authorized by the act

Southern ports to the closing of the same, as authorized by the act of the last Congress. Reference is made to the belief on the part of the South that they would have the sympathy of a large portion of the people north of Mason and Dixon's line. The error is said to have exploded, while Detoware, Maryland, Missouri and Konucky are claimed to have vindicated their loyalty to the Federal Government.

The retrement of a leat tree, Scott is altituded to, and the appointment of Maj Gen. McClellan as commander-in-chief of the army, is spoken on as a popular as well as exacutive selection.

The measage closes with a sort of controversial disquisition of certain principles councisted by a late committee of the Virginia Legislature, on suil age and motification of papular government, and some remarks upon the relative importance of capital and labor; and commends the national cause to a firm and earnest reliance upon Providence for success.

557,208 54,654 20,830	11,175 4,744 4,308
20,830	
8,395	
	107
640,637	20,334

The Fight at Pensacola .- A letter from the Yankee fleet to a New York paper says that Bragg's batteries "completely riddled with balls" the monster steam fri-

another first class frigate. Gen. Bragg has issued a General Order of congratufor middling uplands, 1700 bales being sold at that price, lation at having crippled and driven off their ships, and chiefly to se hospital and the dwellings of innocent women a dren, without giving previous notice. He thanks the troops for their coolness, devotion and conspicuous galtry, and for the precision of their firing, in this their first practice, which would have done credit to veterans.

information of the capture, on the Upper Missouri, by a portion of the Missouri State Guard, under Col. Kelly, of the Federal steamer Sunshine. Her freight consisted of the entire camp equipment destined for two Kan sas regiments, together with a considerable amount of

The Tories in East Tennessee .- The Confederate Goverament has decided to offer an amnesty to the traitors of Last Tennessee who may give up their arms promptly and take the oath of allegrance, except the bridge burn These are to be tried by drum nead court martial and hung pathe spot. Persons taken in arms will be imprisoned during the war.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 6 .- W. G. Brownlow, of Brownlow's Whig, was arrested here to-day for treason, and lodged

Congress. - RICHMOND, Dec. 6. - To-day Thos. A. Harriss, from Missouri, appeared and took his seat. The President returned, with his approval, the resotion of thanks to Mai. Gen. Polk, Brig. Generals Pil w and Cheatham, and the troops under their command, r the victory at the battle of Belmont

Messrs, Clarke and Pevton, elected Senators by the Missouri Legislature, were admitted to seats on the floor of Congress, as delegates at large from that State.

The Confederate Senate .- On the 15th ult. the Legisonfederate States Senators.

Manar's Election in New York .- NEW YORK, Dec. : -Mr Opdyke has beaten Wood. Poll: Opdyke 25,259; provement. Gunther 24,588; Wood 24,185.

Lord Lyons and the C. S. Commissioners .- WASHING ron, Nov. 26. - Lord Lyons was indiscreet enough to say in general conversation, soon after the seizure of be returned; -understanding the effect his words have residence. For further particulars address the Princi door, Corn \$1, Pork 10 cents, Flour \$6 50 to \$7, at had upon the country, has since preserved silence, saying he has nothing to say until he receives instruction

> Another Stone Fleet .- The N. Y. Herald of the 4th ust, says that another Stone fleet of old whalers will oon leave-to be sunk in the channel between Morris and Sullivan's Islands and in the beach and stone inlets.

Alabama Pikes. - The Legislature of Alabama, on the 27th, appropriated \$6,000 for the purpose of arming the and bowie knives. The pattern is said to be formida-

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE ARMY. - Nearly a half million ollars worth of voluntary contributions are detained from the Confederate troops by the vandalism of the bridge burners of Tennessee. The following amounts embrace contributions from North Carolina listed at the Passport office for the week ending Sunday night:

V. C. Barringer, \$1,100 to First N. C. Cavalry. R. W Best, \$300 to Third North Carolina State troops. E. Conner, \$600 to Fifth Regiment.

Miss Conder J. Helm, \$500 to same. T. J. Fowler, \$500 to Sixth Regiment. O. Gregory, \$1,250 to Thirteenth Regiment W. H. Howell, \$100 for Sixth Regiment.

Lieutenant S. P. Hill, \$3,000 to Sixth Regiment I A. Johnson and W. S. Stuart, \$600 to Fifth Reg't. Mesers McGregor, Mallory and McNeill, \$1,600 ;

W. D. McMillan, \$500 to Fourth Regiment. W. B. Stripling, \$300 to Nineteenth Regiment DEATHS OF SOLDIERS .- In Stafford county, Va., on

the 18th ult., Martin C. Shaw, a native of Raudolph county, aged about 24, of Co. L, 22d (formerly 12th) N. At Middleton, Hyde county, on the 9th ult., Robt. L. Bynum, of Co. D. 7th Reg't State Troops. At Manassas, Va., on the 29th of August, of Measles, Wm. Peel, a private in Capt. Waugh's Company from

"Antechauska" in our next. We appreciate her compliment-and would have been more considerate if we had supposed she was our townswoman.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Manassas. -- MANASSAS, Dec. 6 .-- No movement of importance so far as a battle is concerned. The f the Yankee Congress on Tuesday last:

The annual message of the President was delivered hospital buildings completed and every thing ready for

The Examiner of the 7th in which this appears also mentions the departure of Col. Kemper, Speaker of the Va. House of Delegates, to join his battery, having learned that a fight was expected in the direction of Manassas. 1

The War in Kentucky .- NASHVILLE, Dec. 5 .- Judge Moore, of Mount Sterling, Ky., a member of the Legislative Council, arrived here yesterday direct from the headquarters of Gen. Humphrey Marshall. Volunteers were flocking to Marshall in large numbers. Marshall commenced a movement towards Lexington with a force mply sufficient. Judge Moore reports that Col. John S. Williams, a few days since, went with 300 of his command, on an expedition into Letcher county, where a Lincolnite named Vermillion was putting up provis-ions for the Lincoln army. Williams captured Vermil-

lion and secured the product of 500 hogs.

Judge Moore also confirms the severe loss sustained by Gen. Nelson at the battle of Piketon. Nelson hearing that Marshall was marching on him, retreated from Piketon in "Bull Run" style. So precipitate was his retreat that he lost two pieces of cannon and sixty

horses, crossing the river at Piketon. Yankee marauders from Paducah and Smithland came up the Cumberland river a few days since, and stole 400 hogs and 80 beeves belonging to the Southern Rights men in Caldwell county, Ky.

Bridge Burning in Kentucky .- NASHVILLE, TENN. Dec. 5 .- A dispatch from Russelville, Ky., states that the Railroad bridge near that place was burned last night by the Lincolnites. The bridge was guarded by eighteen men. One of the guard escaped. About sixfeet of the bridge was burned, but it will soon be re-

From Missouri -ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 26,-The recon noitering party which left here yesterday morning pro-ceeded five miles west of the Gasconade river, and reured here last night, and report a troop of eighty Texan Rangers at Lebanon, destroying property generally. McCulloch and his army were expected at Lebanor on Sunday, prepared to give the Federals battle.

A fight took place at Salem on the night of the second. The Confederate loss was ten killed and thirty wounded, and many prisoners. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was fifteen. The above is a Federal report. There are about three

thousand Confederates about Salem. From Bowling Green, Ky .- The Federals are still North of Green river and reported to be going into winter quarters. Green river is too much swollen by late rains to permit their passage.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- Dec. 9.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. -Would bring 20 cents by the quantity Pork -In some demand; sells readily at 101 to 11. Beef-On the hoof, 6; by retail, 5 to 7. Beeswax 20 cts. Cotton-A pretty fair business done last week-clos

ed firm at 8 75. Cotton Bagging-Stock light; worth 30 cts. Coffee-Rio 50; stock nearly exhausted. Candles-Fayetteville mould 25 to 30. Factory Sheetings-15 by the bale. Yarns-1 15 to 1 20 per bunch. Flour-No change to notice; Family \$7 25; Super 6

Grain-Corn 80 to 85; Rye 1 25; Oats 40; Peas 75. Hides-Dry 12% to 15; green 6 to 7. Iron-Swedes 8; American 7. Lard 23 to 24.

Molasses-Very little on hand, retailing at 75. Nails—\$12 to 12 50 per Keg. Shot—\$25 per bag. Spirits—Peach Brandy, 2 50; N. C. Apple, \$2; N. Whiskey, \$2. Sugars-Have declined; common brown by the Had.

10 to 11; better grades 15 to 18. Spirits Turpentine—Settled down to 17c per gallon. Tallow—20 Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN. At Petersburg, Flour quiet; Bacon lower, and dull;

Pork 12 1-2: Salt \$17 to \$18. At New Orleans, not a bale of Cotton was received during the week ending on the 29th ult., and since the 1st Sept. only 11,789 bates have been received, against 651,970 bales in same time last year. Sugar is falling; inferior brown 1 to 1 1-2 cents, white clarified 53 to 1-2; molasses 14 to 18 1-2; flour \$9 to 11 37; sack salt gate Ningara, and "thoroughly disabled" the Colorado, \$10 to 11 50; stock on hand 81,711 sacks; coffee 50 to 60. At New York, cotton had risen on the 1st inst. to 272

Fancy Dry Goods!

BARGAINS may be had for a few days at J. N. PRIOR'S. WINTER OATS. A. N. McDONALD.

Fresh Ground Rio Coffee. ROM Confederate Mills, Richmond, Va. For sale by A. N. McDO

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL-MALE AND FEMALE.

R. P. TROY, A. B., Principal. Miss Ellen E. White, Assistant in the Female Depart

TIME Spring session will commence Jan'y 2d, 1862. In addition to the usual exercises, Military instructions will be given regularly free of charge, and we intend as early as possible to make Olin a thorough Military Institution. Good Board in pious families, including wood and

washing, eight dollars. Geography, Arithmetic and Eng. Grammar, \$10 00

Philosophy and Chemistry, Greek and Latin, Music, with use of Instrument, Contingent fee,

Olin is situated in Iredell county, N. C., fourteen miles north-east from Statesville, in a healthy and moral ature of Texas elected Messrs. Wig all and Oldham, community, free from temptations to intemperance and extravagance, and is so far removed from the seat of war that the mind is not confused with fear and excite ment, and every thing is favorable to study and im

From the flattering number now in attendance we confidently expect a large and prosperous school next session. There are a number of elegant houses and lots for sale or rent on the best terms, and any who may wish to accompany their sons and daughters to a good dessrs. Mason and Slidell, that of course they would school will find Olin a retired and deligntful place of pul at Olin, N. C. Dec. 6, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

PAKE notice, that at December Term 1861, of the Court of Pieas and Quarter Sessions for the County Cumberland, having taken out letters of Administraion on the Estate of H. C. Robinson, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate 45th regiment Alabama Militia, at Mobile, with pikes payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. WRIGHT HUSKE, Adm'r.

T the residence of the late H. C. Robinson, on Haymount, on the 31st December 1861, I shall offer for sale the following property belonging to said Estate,

2 Horses, 2 Mules: 1 Wagon and Harness; 1 Buggy; 1 Negro Man;

And all other perishable property belonging to said state. WRIGHT HUSKE, Adm'r. Estate. Dec. 7, 1861.

First Battalion North Carolina Volunteers.

MHE Governor will accept a Volunteer Battalion (of six Companies) to be raised in the Counties of the pper Cape Fear.

privated 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. thinks the arm will be the Mississippi Rifle with the

F. N. ROBERTS.

Wanted to Purchase, GOOD NEGRO GIRL, 15 or 16 years of age, ac-

A customed to house work and the care of children.

More Timber Wanted AT THE North Carolina Arsenal and Armory. YEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 1st day of January 1862, for the delivery of the following described Timber, at the Arsenal and Armory, at the times and on the conditions specified in the previous advertisement, of Nov. 29th 1861, (for which see another column

of this paper.) Rough dimensions of each piece. REMARKS. No. of Long. Wide. Thick. pieces. inches. inches. inches 130 55 48 132 111 60 48 14 910 6710 2012 912 912 912 912 912 912 do 60 48 16 19 round. 32 28 60 Oak fellies do 50 70

111 181

36 54

192

\$6 55 87

28

28 28 85

29

:12

48

192

68

200

26 30

30

162

200

162

80

40

60

60

120

120

60

20

12

12

200

14

181

9

162 14 1-2 12 1-2

58 16 1-2 14 1-2 76 10 1-2 14 1-2

76 16 1-2 14 1-2

200 14 1-2 12 1-2

161 11 81-2

61-2

50 15 1-2

180 5 1-2

12 42 1-2 180 12 1-2

11

68

102

264

104

101

102

66

86 198 21

40

30 161-2

30 18 1-2

30 181-2

62

141 12 1-2

16: 141-2

161 141-

14 1-2

100

1200

100

 $12\frac{1}{2}$ 10 1-2 $11\frac{1}{2}$

Oak, split Oak. 11

14 1-2

61-2

24 181 40

20 00

SALE.

Corn, Fodder, Hay, Peas;

The term of service will be twelve months. The Com ssioned Officers of Companies will be elected by 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.

Apply to Dec. 5, 1861.

Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

JOHN C. BOOTH,

do