be rendered comparative light by the wise issuance of a hundred million of treasury notes, and will be cheerfully borne, in view of the great stake involved in the war. We are fighting for our independence, for our homes, for our property, for our freedom, for everything dear. We can afford to make temporary sacrifices, when all the advantages of future independence, political, commercial, and financial stand out before us in bold relief. We now know that it has been upon Southern products that the North has grown rich and powerful. With the lights of experience to guide the paths of our legislators, we will not fail to develop our inexhaustible resources and go forward in a career of unparalleled prosperity. We shall have our own navy, our own commercial marine, our own seamen, our own factories, our own manufactories, our own bankers, and reap from our own products those immense profits which the North has so long enjoyed.—No people ever had greater inducements to put forth all their energies in the prosecution of the pending war. No people ever fought for so high a stake. No people ever had such brilliant prospects after victory. Along with our political, commercial and financial independence, we will have all that can make a nation great, powerful and happy.

Very respectfully,

A. O. P. NICHOLSON.

The enemy, it would seem, have found out one of their weak points. They have displaced Fremont, who succeeded Lyon in the command of the Western Department. Bold, audacious, prompt, and full of energy, Lyon was worth twenty thousand men to the Yankee cause. Fremont never rose to the dignity of a decent humbug. He pretended to be the conqueror of California, but it is matter of easy proof that he never participated in a single battle by which that province was secured for the American arms. After the Mexicans had been routed by another commander, he met the broken and dispersed fugitives and received their surrender upon terms which he had no right to make. His chief exploits in California were the murder of two unarmed men at Sonoma, and a life marked by profligacy and corruption. He has failed disgracefully in Missouri to display any ability as a General, but he has been there long enough to show that his brutal and cowardly spirit is unchanged. He goes to Washington in disgrace. General Wool, who succeeds, has made a considerable reputation of late at the North, but we predict will not prove himself any great genius in war.—Mansfield, who succeeds Wool at Old Point Comfort, bears the reputation of being one of the ablest officers in the United States service.

Richmond Examiner.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S COMMAND.

The Nashville Union, of the 5th inst. says: The news from Memphis indicates great activity among the forces under the command of Gen. A. S. Johnston. They have evidently commenced an advance movement to the North, which we confidently trust and believe will prove a fatal disaster to the Western army of the usurper and his miserable cohorts.

Of course no one knows the plans of the General commanding, but it is believed, in all quarters, that this movement is destined to effect a complete triumph over the Western tyrant, Fremont, and to result in restoring the people of Missouri, if not Kentucky, to their rights as freemen.

Great Freshet.—The heaviest rains we have ever seen fell, visited this region last week. The streams, as a consequence, have been higher than ever before known. Swannanoa and French Broad were on a regular "boss," and had a high old time of it, sweeping off bridges, mills, dams, and everything else that impeded their onward march. A great deal of damage is the result. Mr. Patton's bridge and dam on Swannanoa were swept away; so, also, were the Wire Bridge and the lower crossing. All the bridges between this place and Greenville, Tenn., are gone, and staging on that line will be suspended for a time. We learn that nearly all the mills and bridges on Ivy and Reems' Creek are swept off, or greatly injured. The loss is heavy and the sufferers many.—*Asheville (N. C.) News.*

VOTING IN CAMP.

All officers and soldiers of this State, in camp, whether in this State or in Virginia, will bear in mind that they will be entitled to vote next month for members of Congress and for Electors for President and Vice President. This provision was very properly and justly made by the State Convention. The officers and soldiers entitled to vote under the ordinance passed for this purpose, must be citizens of this State and twenty-one years of age; and the voting must take place on the "Thursday before the day appointed for holding the election in this State," which Thursday will be the 31st day of this month, as the election will take place on Wednesday, the 6th of November. Bear in mind, then, officers and soldiers, that you will vote on the 31st or last of October. Three freeholders of each company, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiments to which the companies belong, will open and hold the polls for each company. Members of companies must vote in, or as for the Counties to which they belong, and the said freeholders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different Counties."—*Ral. Standard.*

Salt.—The Wilmington Journal says that Messrs. Wilkinson and Morse are making 12 bushels of excellent salt a day on Wrightsville Sound, employing 4 hands, 2 by day and 2 by night, and that they are selling it at $1 50 a bushel. We would suppose that $4 50 a day to each hand would tempt others, even if patriotism fail to do so, to engage in the same sort of manufacture.—*Fay. Ob.*

Wheat against Rye.—The use of rye as a substitute for coffee is said to have advanced the price of rye at Richmond to $3 a bushel. No such extortion has been attempted here—indeed we may almost say that no extortion has been attempted here—but if it should be, it may be as well to know that wheat is a better substitute for coffee than rye.

Fay. Observer.

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 14, 1861.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM LANDER, Esq., of Lincolnton, as a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the Confederate States.

Oct. 5, 1861 tf pd

FOR PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

The Raleigh Standard presents the following electoral ticket which the editor thinks will meet public favor. We have no objection to it, nor had we to the one offered by the Register, a few days before. There is no opposition in this State to Messrs. Davis and Stephens, and therefore, it is not very material who are the Electors, as they are honest and respectable men. The ticket presented below comprises members of both the two old parties, which, however a little disproportioned, is well enough done.

But after all, this may not be the ticket generally adopted. The people in some of the districts have called conventions to nominate Electors. They may select persons whose names are not in this ticket, and if so, then it must be changed. The business is a little mixed up, and as the election is rapidly approaching, we are in some danger of being caught without a ticket of general acceptation.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.
JOHN PUGH, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1st District, LEWIS THOMPSON, of Bertie.
2d " COUNCIL WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
3d " L. W. HUMPHREY, of Onslow.
4th " J. G. SHEPHERD of Cumberland.
5th " WM. EATON, Jr., of Warren.
6th " RADFORD BROWN, of Caswell.
7th " WM. F. TAYLOR, of Chatham.
8th " JOHN WALKER, of Mecklenburg.
9th " TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.
10th " G. W. CANDLER, of Buncombe.

☞ *The Election for Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and for members of Congress, will be held throughout this State, on Wednesday the 6th day of November next.*

The officers and soldiers of this State, whether in camp in this State or Virginia, will vote on Thursday before, it being the 31st of October.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 9th, 1861.

Mr. J. J. Bruner—Dear Sir: The Convention called to appoint an Elector for this District was almost a failure in every particular. There were three delegates from Cabarrus and nineteen from this county, and no other counties represented in the meeting at all.

Out of the twenty-two delegates, nine was in favor of recommending the name of Col. J. M. Long; and by voting by counties he was recommended as the choice of the counties voting. But did not have a majority of the votes in the Convention. And I am sorry to say he cannot get the vote for Elector in this county. MECKLENBURG.

Another letter from Charlotte, dated October 9th, says: "I find a great many persons in our county who are very much opposed to Col. Long, and will not vote at all if he is to be the Elector for this District. I think Mr. Jasper Stowe, of Lincoln, is the man. He has never been a politician, and is a good and respectable citizen, and very popular in the Western portion of the District. The meeting here was almost a perfect farce, and of the 19 delegates from the county, eleven was opposed to Long."

Here, then, is a bad fix to be in. Col. Long's friends are likely to defeat the very object he was foremost in attempting to promote, to wit: the harmony of the district. He called the Charlotte Convention, and perhaps it was due that his forethought and attention to this matter should be suitably acknowledged. But as his object was not to get the nomination for himself, but to promote harmony, we shall take it for granted that he will decline the honor conferred by his friends in the Convention, and will recommend the ticket published in the Raleigh Standard. There will be no objection to Col. JOHN WALKER, of Mecklenburg, nor would there be to Jasper Stowe, of Lincoln. But as Mr. Walker's name has been put in a ticket carefully selected, and published throughout the State, it is easy to settle the matter by adopting it as a whole. We give notice now, that we will print and vote the ticket presented in this paper, and no other, unless a change is fully justified by some district action entitled to respect. The time is so short that it will not allow delay to talk much about it.

Robert J. Walker, once a Senator from Mississippi, but for several years a resident of New York, is out in a letter in which he breathes out nothing but uncompromising war against the South.

Northern accounts touching Fort Hatteras, indicate a settled purpose on the part of the Federals to carry fire and sword along our coast. They want Wilmington in order to break our railroad communication through that part of the Sta

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SOMETHING STRANGE ABOUT LEATHER AND HIDES.

In February, March and April last, Hides were selling at 6 and 7 for green, and 12 to 14 cents for dry. And Leather, at from 25 to 30 for sole, and 45 for upper. These were also the average prices for several years preceding.

At this present time, green hides only command from 6 to 7, and dry, from 12 to 14 cts. Leather, however, rules as follows: sole, 50 to 60; Upper, 65 to 75.

The war is destined to work many wonderful changes in the political, commercial, financial and religious relations of this Country. It will turn away from Washington city the eyes and hearts of our people as the seat of their government. It will divert from New York, Boston and Philadelphia millions upon millions of the products of Southern soil and send them in Southern ships across the Atlantic, to England, France, Germany and Spain. It will build up great commercial cities in the South, where shall be centered financial interests of sufficient power to influence the civilized world. It will draw a wide and deep mark of distinction in the social relations between the natives of the country North, and of the country South, of Mason and Dixon's line, so that they will not soon again regard each other as brethren. It will stop the tide of Northern preachers and teachers flowing South, and whom we have too willingly encouraged to settle amongst us; and many other like things too tedious to enumerate, to use an advertising phrase. But why it should suddenly add *one hundred per cent* to the price of common, home made Leather, and not add *one cent* to the price of the hides, out of which it is manufactured, is one of the *strangest* results (if a fair and honest one,) that these eventful times have produced.

There is a great demand for leather to shoe our soldiers; and the Government coming into market with a good purse, carried by agents who make freer with it than with their own, leather dealers, (and others,) with consciences hardened by avarice and not tempered with patriotism, quickly discern the state of the case. Locked in, say they, by the blockade, alarmed by the falling leaves, autumnal winds, and the cries of barefooted soldiers, we've got you, young Confederacy, in our power, and we'll make you *shell out gloriously!* And when an old customer comes in—one of our humble farmers, for instance—whom they used to greet with smiles, and leather at from 25 to 45 cents per lb.—they meet him with a careless, don't care, *independent* air, and tell him "leather is leather," and his hides are *no-where*.

Well, this state of *leather* won't last always. Men are making records now which are to be read and re-read during the life-time of the present generation, at least. These noble fellows who have taken their lives in their hands and gone into the battle field, who are undergoing deprivation, exposure, sickness, and anguish of soul, will come back, after a while, poor, worn, and enfeebled it may be, but with sensibilities as keen and tender as their sufferings have been great. How will *they* feel towards one of these dealers in leather and hides, grown rich during their absence, by selling shoes to their families at a hundred per cent advance, taking hides, out of *great kindness*, at 6 and 7 cents in part payment? It won't be pleasant to stand before them and hear them read the records! And read them they will—right in the face of every man, and so long as they live. The soldiers of the old revolution never forgot, if they ever forgave, the speculators of those days; nor will soldiers of this revolution ever forget them, whether they relate to leather or other things. Neither will they forget the good deeds of the generous and whole-souled, whose patriotism is equal to the occasion, and only limited by the means at their command. They are keeping books in the army, and as ours is a great family concern with each member of whom an account is kept, a day of settlement will be sure to come when the rewards and penalties will be duly dispensed.

☞ Whilst on this subject read the following from the Richmond Examiner:

THE "ARMY WORMS" OF RICHMOND.

The corrupt and atrocious speculations of some of our Southern merchants and tradesmen is a subject of unbroken clamour in all parts of the Confederacy. The crime of the "army worm" in Richmond is more offensive and disgusting than that of the Yankee who formerly preyed upon the people of the South.

As winter is advancing, the brutal speculators in articles of clothing and necessary comfort are advancing prices beyond all reason and decency. We are informed of the instances where the common Virginia gray cloth, furnished by the manufacturers at twenty cents per yard, is sold by the Richmond dealers at the extortionate price of three dollars and a half. Again, we have seen some excellent heavy cloth, 6-quarters in width, manufactured in Nashville at $2 50 per yard. The same material is being sold in the city of Richmond at $5 per yard.

These extortions are little less than positive crimes. If the Government will continue to hesitate to apply the correctives, a citizens' mass meeting might be called, at least to give some public expression of sentiment to retrieve the city of Richmond from the disgrace brought upon it by the extortions, flippant callous, and insufferable insolence of speculators, shin-plasterers, and small money grubbing tradesmen.

☞ Edward Bolin, *alias* William F. Davis, *alias* Sidney T. Smith, whom we advertised some weeks ago, as having swindled Mr. Thomas K. Brown, of this place, out of a horse and buggy, has been heard from. He traded off the horse and buggy near Wytheville, Va., where he passed himself as William E. Terry. He spent some days in that section, and represented himself as an agent for purchasing army supplies, and bought cattle, bacon, &c., but paid for nothing. He was pretty successful there in his swindling operations, as we learn from one of his victims. Mr. Brown will recover his horse and buggy. Bolin is gone.

To the People of North Carolina.

We learn from an official source that the State of North Carolina has entered into an agreement with the Confederate States to supply all the North Carolina soldiers with winter clothing, blankets, &c.—The State government therefore is in the market to buy blankets, cloth for winter clothing, hats, shoes, &c. Many of our people are giving liberally to the soldiers, in blankets, clothing, socks, &c. Many, however, can make up blankets and cloth who are not able to give them to the soldiers. We are therefore requested to announce that Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M., of this city, is authorized and anxious to buy of our people all the blankets, cloth, &c., which they can produce for the soldiers, at reasonable and remunerating prices. Agents of the Department will be appointed in every County, for the purpose of purchasing and paying for said articles. We advise all persons not to sell such articles except to the agents of the government, who are known to be such. All persons who desire to send articles of clothing or blankets to any particular regiment or company, or for the North Carolina soldiers at any point, can have them forwarded free of expense by sending them to Captain John Devereux, A. Q. M., at Raleigh. Our State exchanges will please copy this.—[*Ral. Standard.*

THE FIGHT AT CHICKAMACOMICO.

Mr. CHAFFIN, a member of Capt. Kennedy's Company, the Mechanic's Guard, now forming a part of Col. Shaw's regiment, at Roanoke Island, arrived here on a visit last Friday. He reports that the health of the Company is pretty good, though many have had measles. Only one man is bad sick, a Mr. Stoner, who has typhoid fever. The Guard was in the expedition to Chickamacomico Beach. He says Col. Shaw's regiment was sent south of the enemy's encampment to cut off his retreat to fort Hatteras, but found it impossible to land. That the men jumped into the water waist deep, and waded nearly a mile in the direction of the island; but as the water increased in depth as they approached the shore, they had to give it up. Col. Shaw started from the steamer in a skiff, but seeing all his men in the water, he too, plunged in, sword in hand, and all did their best to get a lick at the Yankees. Had it been possible for Col Shaw and his regiment to land, the expedition would have secured at least 800 prisoners.

Col. Wright, of the Georgia regiment, was more fortunate, and effected a landing north of the enemy's encampment. The Colonel of the Yankee regiment drew up his men in line of battle, as if intending to fight, but told them that every man must take care of himself. He was the first man to strike a trot, and his men were not slow to follow his example. Colonel Wright found only 12 brave fellows willing to dispute his landing. They fought like heroes. One of them was killed, four were taken prisoners, and the remainder of the 12 escaped. Col. Wright found a horse on the island, which he resolved to use to pursue the flying enemy. He had neither saddle nor bridle, but getting a piece of rope, he put it in the horse's mouth, and using it back of his ears, formed what answered for a bridle. He then mounted him, and was in a fair way to try his bottom; but one of the 12 fighting Yankees, not then subdued, aimed a ball so well at him as to kill his horse. Nevertheless, the pursuit went on, and Mr. Chaffin says the Colonel's men brought in 50 prisoners. They followed the enemy to within six or seven miles of Fort Hatteras. Mr. Chaffin confirms the reported capture of valuable camp stores, but says the enemy had no cannons; and that it is not true that we took a thousand stand of arms.

☞ Gov. Clark, of this State, has issued his proclamation, dated Oct. 1st, to notify and require all male citizens of this State now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina where their allegiance is justly due, *within thirty days from the date hereof*; and further to declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirement of this proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison or detained by force.

Discountenance It.—We learned, incidentally, a few days back, that one of our volunteers had sent to a friend of his, the skull of a yankee soldier, killed at Manassas. We had heard before, through private channels, that the graves of the invaders slain in that battle were frequently most shamefully disturbed by our men, who ransack them in search of curiosities to send to their friends. Skull, and other bones, buttons, &c., are the objects sought, and these merely to gratify a depraved curiosity of persons at home who desire to see some evidence of the terrible work performed in the battle field. It is a demoralizing, degrading passion which seeks this gratification, and cannot fail, in our opinion, to lower the moral tone of those who engage in it. No soldier can think as well of himself after desecrating the undefended grave of one who was even a ruthless enemy as before. And if, in the fortunes of war, he should afterwards find himself at the mercy of that fallen enemy's friends and companions, the remembrance of having committed such barbarity would reproach him—tend to unnerve him—and unfit him for displaying in his bearing the highest type of patriotic dignity.

Home Made Quinine.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph, says a gentleman at that place has manufactured (from the bark of the prickly ash it is conjectured) a medicine so nearly representing quinine that it deserves to be called by that name. "It stays the chills every time." Quinine can do no more.

OLD RANDOLPH.—We learn that Messrs. John Pratt, A. F. Harvey, Doctor Worth and Doctor Vendon, of Randolph county, passed through this City last week, having in charge 557 boxes of blankets, clothing, &c., for the soldiers from that county in the 6th and 7th regiments, Virginia. Our people are truly remembering the poor soldiers.—*Ral. Standard.*

☞ Read Mr. Nicholson's letter on the first page of this paper. It would be profitable for our people to read it once a week while the war continues.

CONFEDERATE WAR TAXES.

We invite the attention of the people of Wake County to the notice published in the *Standard* to-day, by William H. Haigh, Esq., in relation to the times and places appointed by him for assessing property and receiving lists of property, under the act of the Confederate Congress. It is important that every citizen liable for taxes, should attend at the times and places appointed, with full and clear lists made out. We trust that the response of the people to this call for money with which to prosecute the war, will be universal and enthusiastic. Let no one hold back his means in this crisis. Those means, which, shed of our soldiers on the battle field, constitute the price of our liberties. Let us contribute our money with more cheerfulness, if possible, than that with which our brave troops are devoting their lives to the common cause.—*Ral. Standard.*

We published the Confederate law levying this tax in our last week's issue. Our patrons had better take care of the paper containing it, as they may wish to refer to it when called on to give in lists of their property to the tax assessors. The law in question shows what articles of property are to be listed for taxation.

COUNTY SECESSION.

Our contemporaries who have hastily understood us as asserting the doctrine of county secession, have wholly misunderstood us. *We neither assert nor believe any such thing.* That, indeed, would be rebellion against the sovereignty, which we would be the last either to advocate or sanction.—*Wil. Journal.*

The *Journal*, after the above, proceeds to show what it did mean, to wit: the people of the shore country, and those of the remaining portions of the State, *being willing*, they could either become independent or form a part of some other State. We hope there will be no necessity for testing the willingness of the parties concerned in this question. The Journal itself admits that "perhaps all will come right after much tribulation." It is certainly to be hoped so.

CONVENTION IN SALISBURY.

A writer in the Charlotte Bulletin proposes a Convention to be held in Salisbury, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. We are opposed to it. It is nothing but a trick to foist upon the people some *pet or favorite* who is dependent on *party* to carry him through successfully. It is time to put an end to such proceedings, and we hope the people will disregard such a nomination if made. Let as many come out as choose to do so, and then let the people vote for whom they please. They will be sure to elect some one, and it is more apt to be a good selection than if made up by a scheming Convention.

VICTOR C. BARRINGER, Esq.—This gentleman has published a card in which he says his name had been announced as a candidate for Congress without his knowledge and consent; and however thankful for the partiality of his friends, he could not accept a seat in Congress if elected; and therefore desires his name withdrawn.

☞ Mr. GRANT'S name was announced in the same way, but we have heard nothing from him. Is he a candidate? He has been our standing choice for a long time, and if a candidate will be liberally supported in this county.

☞ We have seen a letter from a member of the 6th Regiment, from which we learn that Col. PARSON, is regarded as the very man for the command. The health of the regiment has improved amazingly, under the medical care of Dr. Webb and his assistants. Brick, a., is the Post-office to which letters should be addressed for members of this regiment.

Shoe Thread.—This article, formerly sold at from 20 to 35 cents, is now selling in Petersburg at from $2 50 to $3 per lb. There are yet a few persons in the country who continue to raise flax, and a few old ladies who have not forgot how to spin it. These enormous prices for shoe thread will bring out from the garrets the little old flax wheel, and it won't be long till we shall have plenty of thread of our own manufacture.

The Richmond Examiner publishes a list of 135 Southern men, mostly citizens of Western Virginia, now confined in a pen near Columbus Ohio. A few of them are prisoners of war, taken in battle; but the remainder were seized at their homes and taken off on suspicion of being enemies to Lincoln's authority. They are cruelly treated, both as to food and lodging, and insulted every day by frequent parades for the gratification of idle visitors, men and women, who go to the pen from mere curiosity.

☞ A letter dated October 6th, from a member of the Rowan Rifle Guard, says the health of the 6th regiment has improved very materially since its removal to a new camping ground. The sick list is, White Plains are returning every day to their duties in the Regiment. The writer makes kind and encouraging mention of the Rev. W. A. Wood, who is now chaplain of the 6th Regiment.

WARNING.—Don't believe every man who comes upon professing to be an agent of the Government for buying up army stores. Many such are buying for speculation. Make them show some evidence of their authority from the Government.

☞ Hon. J. C. Breckinridge and other Kentuckians have made their escape from Kentucky, and are now in Virginia.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury informs the Bank Committee in New York, that he is spending $1,200,000 daily, or $8,400,000 a week. That will do.

Texas.—Crops of all kinds are most bountiful this year in Texas. Horses and buffaloe in splendid order, and are offered at ridiculously low prices.

Northern papers continue to report heavy naval preparations in the North for operations along the Southern shore this Fall.