

Flour.—The market is very quiet in this market within the last few days, and now only of 45¢. The price of flour is 45¢ per bushel, and is rising.

Pork—very little doing. Farmers seem disposed to sell up and turn into bacon, with the expectation of realizing from 20 to 25 cents for it in the Spring. Some are withholding their's from the market to engage themselves against the merchants for raising up the price of Salt. Taking revenge is a dangerous thing to trifle with, and those who do it will find it out.

Beef—sells freely at 5 and 6 cents per lb. by the quarter. The supply seems to be good, and we observe that butchers are buying in large quantities than usual—no doubt with the expectation of curtailing the amount of their usual purchases of pork.

Butter—20 to 25 cents, and very scarce.

Cheese—very abundant and well sold at 1.50 per dozen.

Eggs—supply moderate and selling for 12 1/2 cents per dozen.

Tallow—15 to 16 cents. The N. C. Railroad Company are purchasing all produced by the Beef Packers here, at 20 cents.

Wool—\$1.50 per 4 horns load.

Salt—sales high, though we have heard of some selling for \$15 and \$20 as in some other parts of the Country. The highest price yet paid here is about \$12 per sack of three bushels. There is none in the market at present, nor can we give any assurance that there will be. Numerous wagons have gone to the salt works of Virginia, and it is expected to draw from thence a supply for consumption. With Daniel, of Wilmington, on making salt, we learn, but there seems to be some difficulty in getting it by Railroad.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.
The Yankees who held Maryland, held an election in that State last week, which they are endeavoring to pass off on the public as a fair expression of the legal voters of the State. A more humiliating and disgraceful spectacle has rarely been witnessed in this same election. Men with Southern sympathies were openly notified that if they made their appearance at the polls—that day they would be sent to prison. So general were these threats, and such the vigilance, and vindictive spirit of the Confederates, that not one of the Southern men pretended to go to the election. Ten thousand Pennsylvania troops came over into the State to aid in regulating the election. Altogether, there were not less than fifty thousand Federal bayonets displayed at the polls on that day. They took control of the boxes, and brought out a result to suit themselves. In numerous cases one man held the election. He made no list of voters, nor complied with any of the usual forms of an election. To call it a fair expression of the public mind, is simply ridiculous.

Extortion.—It will be seen that the State Convention, now in session, have under consideration the practice of extortion. Perhaps those who have articles of prime necessity to sell, and who wish to monopolize the market, will soon find their interest in selling at fair prices. If the State should order their goods to be seized, the probability is they would have to wait several years for such a price as the State might think fit to pay. These are revolutionary times, and men need to be prepared to act in the sphere of obstruction, and they are aware of danger, their rapacity, and avarice may prove the cause of their undoing. So-called whole communities are not apt to submit to starvation, nor to outrageous extortion, in the midst of plenty, rather than resort to violent means to relieve themselves.

A YANKEE PRISONER.
The Lincoln Government has authorized a sharp order from Yankee land, to freight a vessel with trucks and articles of prime necessity and visit the North Carolina coast to tempt our people to trade. Among other things, he is to come with shoes and salt. We shall see what we shall see. If this Yankee order don't look sharp he will lose his ship and cargo and find anchorage for himself and crew in the old Salisbury Factory. We hope our people are not dazed that they should trade with the disturbers of our peace at this time.

From Pensacola.—We have news from Pensacola down to 7 o'clock, p. m., Saturday evening, at which time the firing from Fort Pickens ceased. The Navy Yard at Pensacola was fired by hot shot, but the Confederates put it out. The Federal steamer Niagara was badly damaged. Our guns had also made a breach in the bastion of Fort Pickens. Four Confed. rates were killed, and ten wounded, mostly in Fort McRae. The firing of the enemy was poor. Col. Villapio was slightly wounded in the arm. The Navy Yard was but little injured. Gen. Bragg expressed himself well-pleased with the day's work.

A motion was made in the Confederate Congress, at Richmond, on the 21st, to remove the seat of Government to Nashville, Tennessee. Nashville is nearest the centre of the Confederate States and will probably become the Capital of the Confederacy.

The Tories in East Tennessee have disbanded. They dispersed on the approach of the Confederates. A number of them were arrested and sent to Knoxville for trial.

Senators coming in this State, has supplied eleven companies.

From the Richmond Examiner.
The Convention was in session on Thursday from ten to three o'clock, a part of the time in secret.

THE CONVENTION—THURSDAY.
We give to-day the proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday, but those of Thursday are crowded out.

The Convention was in session on Thursday from ten to three o'clock, a part of the time in secret.

Among other things, the Convention refused, by a vote of 43 to 57, to fix a day for adjournment, the 2d of December having been proposed.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, a committee of one from each Congressional District was raised on the subject of the stay-law; and on motion of Mr. Carson, a similar committee was raised to investigate the accounts and vouchers of the disbursing agents of the State, for transactions since the 1st of April last.

Mr. Badger, according to notice previously given, introduced an ordinance to prevent oppressive speculation in the necessities of life, and to authorize the Governor to seize certain articles for public use. Read the first time, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Friday, the 23d. Judge Ruffin and Mr. Badger made remarks explanatory of the ordinance. The former complimented Mr. B. in very high terms for the wisdom and skill displayed in drawing up the ordinance. We think we are confidently assured our readers that extension and oppressive speculation in the future will be prevented, if possible, by the Convention.—*Ref. Standard.*

Confederate Victory in Kentucky—Yankee Lies—the Situation.

The Baltimore American of the 15th instant contains a Yankee telegraphic account, dated at Paris, Ky., November 11, conveying the intelligence of a most extraordinary Federal victory obtained by General Nelson over the forces under General Williams at Pikeville (or Picketon). The Yankee bulletin says that the fight lasted two days; that four hundred "rebels" were killed, and one thousand taken prisoners; that the victory on the Federal side was complete; and that General Williams and General Howe, the Confederate commanders, were among the prisoners taken.

We are assured by abundant evidence that this account is false, in whole and in detail, and nothing more than another senseless exploit of the Yankees.

The single salient fact which we have been able to ascertain is, that the forces of Colonel Williams had been compelled to fall back to Pound Gap from Picketon, Ky., (the county seat of Pike county) and that the Federals were advancing on the Tanawell road, in the direction of Buchanan Court-House.

It is reported that the falling back was in consequence of an engagement, in which some three hundred of our forces annihilated the enemy some several thousand strong, killing several hundred of them. The ambushing party fell back with a very slight loss—not more, it is said, than thirteen men.

Dispatches were received at the War Department from General Marshall, giving authentic and particular accounts of the affair referred to above, and representing the achievement of a brilliant victory by our arms.

The enemy had fallen into an ambush prepared by us on the road leading from Picketon. Their force was about fifteen hundred strong, while ours in ambush numbered three hundred picked riflemen. The enemy's loss is reported to have been frightful—two hundred and seven killed (counted) and about a hundred and forty wounded. Our loss is reported as follows: One killed, four wounded and seven missing.

The particulars of the fight, as ascertained by us, are very interesting. It occurred on Friday, the 21st instant, a little above Picketon, on the Louisa river. The ambus party was under the command of Captain May, consisting of three hundred sharpshooters, and were posted upon the precipitous wooded side of the mountain, overlooking the road just beyond the bridge, crossing the river at the junction of Ivy creek. The precaution had been taken to set the bridge on fire, and succeeded admirably in its design of deceiving the enemy with the idea that our forces had retreated. The bridge was burning as the enemy approached. When they had effected a crossing and were confidently advancing, our riflemen suddenly poured into them a deadly volley. Several rounds were fired into their panic-stricken ranks before they could retreat from the alarm. It had been arranged that our men in ambush, after executing their work upon the enemy, should disperse at a preconcerted signal, a temporary crossing having been provided over Ivy creek, a narrow but very deep stream. The slight loss sustained by us occurred in the dispersion of our men.

Latest News
From the Charlotte Bulletin.
November 22.—Fort Pickens opened its guns upon the stock, on Confederation Island, at Pensacola. Gen. Bragg is replying slowly and cautiously.

Montgomery, Nov. 21.—In the Legislature of the State to-day Hon. W. L. Yancy and C. C. Clay, Jr., were elected Senators to the Confederate Congress on the first ballot, they having received all the votes save two.

Nashville, Nov. 20.—The Tennessee Legislature to-day passed a law establishing a State Ordinance Bureau, and appropriated \$300,000 for the manufacture of arms.

It also authorized the Governor to press into immediate service all suitable guns held by persons throughout the State.

An unusually large public meeting held this day, resolved to send men and money to Columbus.

An address was issued, calling upon sister States to send forward men and guns in defence of the Mississippi Valley. The address says: "The threatened invasion is at last at hand. The enemy is moving upon us by land and water, in overwhelming numbers. In the next five days a great battle will be fought at Columbus, and if overpowered Memphis will be lost to the South. Unless Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana help, the surrounding States must meet the invaders, looking the danger sternly in the face, before it is too late."

Nashville, Nov. 21.—A special dispatch to the Times and American, says the sovereignty Convention of Kentucky, met at Russellville, has adjourned, after forming a Provisional Government.

George W. Johnson has been elected Governor of Bowling Green has been fixed upon as the Capital.

H. C. Burnett, Wm. Preston, and W. E. Semple, have been appointed Commissioners for the State to negotiate for her admission into the Southern Confederacy.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 21.—D. S. Patterson, Judge of the 1st Judicial Circuit in East Tennessee, and son-in-law of Andy Johnson, has been arrested under the charge of being guilty of treason, and brought here for trial.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.—Invasion by the Federals—Eviction in Arkansas—Warrior's Exploit.—A gentleman who resided this city from Jacksonport, Arkansas, yesterday morning reports that a messenger at Cotton Plant last Thursday, from Gen. Borland, stationed at Pocahontas, informed the people that there were 7,000 Federals at Doniphan, Missouri, 37 miles from Pocahontas, 2,600 of them cavalry, advancing by forced marches from Ironton to Pocahontas, and begging for reinforcements. On Friday, Gen. Borland sent a second courier, stating that the former report had been confirmed, and private assurances that this was not a false report. A merchant came from Pocahontas to Jacksonport last Friday, confirming Gen. Borland's statement. Immediately the call for aid was responded to, and some 300 men, poorly armed, but good fighters, left Jacksonport for Pocahontas last Saturday morning.

The news of the threatened invasion by the Federals had been spread in all the river towns, and the whole country from Jacksonport to Augusta, and as far west as Batesville, were aroused, and every man was marching for Pocahontas. It is supposed that at least 3,000 men had left to meet the invaders last Saturday. Gen. Borland had only about 2,000.

The general impression was that the Federals would reach and capture Pocahontas by Saturday night, and before reinforcements reached there. The Confederate Government has from \$150,000 to \$200,000 worth of army stores at Pocahontas. It is said that all the towns on the river are deserted every man having gone to meet the invader. We have every reason to believe that the enemy is trying to make a demonstration on the Arkansas frontier, and we shall await the result with no little interest.—*Memphis Appeal,* 13th inst.

PRINCE NAPOLION.—The fact that the Prince Napoleon, since his return, has expressed the opinion that the subjugation of the South and the reconstruction of the Union are impossible, are gall and wormwood to the Lincoln Government. All the toadying, feasting, and flattery of the illustrious French visitors have not blinded their eyes to a truth which everybody sees but the demented North. That remarkable people seems to suppose that all they have to do to win the favorable opinion of foreign visitors is to give them good dinners and treat them with distinguished consideration. They were very much astounded that, after putting themselves on their best behavior to the Prince of Wales, England should not help them put down this Southern rebellion. Disappointed in that quarter, they honeyed the Prince Napoleon, but with equal ill fortune. The South, which has maintained its self-respect, has the friendship of those whom they have vainly sought to propitiate, for the reason that European Governments are influenced in their foreign policy by the welfare and interests of their subjects, and not by unprofitable sympathies. Cotton, tobacco, and free trade are more important to England and France than procreant in-Broadway and dinners at the White House.—*Exchange.*

The Supply of Powder.—The Confederate States will not be without sources of supply of this indispensable article as the war progresses. The Government Powder Mills, at Augusta, have not yet been completed, but temporary works have been erected which are now turning out three hundred pounds daily. There are several other mills in the Confederacy which are working to the full extent of their capacity.

THE CONFEDERATE
By the Hon. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of the State of North Carolina.
It is a matter of course that I give thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings we enjoy. This solemn duty is still more imperative at periods of national trial and responsibility, when we are called upon to give thanks for our support in all the great enterprises of our State, to the God who 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, death 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 calamity of war, to our arms He hath given the victory, and abundantly crowned us with a final triumph over all our enemies.

Relying upon His divine Providence for continued protection, and for triumph, and that He may still continue to be our Father, 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 generation.

Therefore, Henry T. Clark, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby set apart THURSDAY THE 27th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1861, 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, throughout the State, invite their several congregations to repair to their usual places of public worship to render to our Heavenly Father for all His past blessings, and supplicate for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and nation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 19th day of November, 1861, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor of the State.

By order
PULASKI COWDER, Sec'y.

State of North Carolina, CATAWBA COUNTY.
F. D. Reinhardt vs. A. S. Vaughan.

Attachment Levied on sundry articles Household and Kitchen furniture.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the Carolina Watchman, notifying the said defendant that unless he appears at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Catawba, at the Court-house in Newton on the 2d Monday in January next, (1862) judgment by default final will be granted him and the property sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

Witness M. L. Cline, Clerk of said Court at office in Newton, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1861. M. L. CLINE, C. C. C. Nov 25, 1861. 6wprsd\$2.00

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JUST RECEIVED
5 lbs. new crop N. O. Melasses,
50 lbs. Superior Hyson Tea,
50 lbs. Black Pepper,
80 lbs. Spice,
80 lbs. Ginger, daily exposed,
20 Kags. Nails 4 to 10,
1 Cask new Rice.

R. & A. MURPHY,
Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1861. 3150

SHOE THREAD
500 lbs. Wanted,
500 POUNDS OF GOOD HOMESpun
Flax Shoe Thread, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to
ENNIS & BRADSHAW,
at Shoe and Mill Manufacturing.
Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1861. 6250

Shoe Makers Wanted.
WE WISH TO EMPLOY A LARGE
number of Shoe Makers on course work, sewed or pegged. Constant employment and liberal wages. Apply to
ENNIS & BRADSHAW,
at Shoe and Mill Manufacturing.
Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1861. 6250

Cash paid for Linsey and Jeans.
I WISH to purchase a quantity of the above articles for which the cash will be paid. Call at my office next door to W. J. Plummer's miller shop.
A. MYERS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1861. 1550

Fish, Fish.
THE subscriber will have in a few days, 50 barrels of SALT FISH for sale by the barrel.
JOHN D. BROWN.
Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1861. 50

Blum's Farmers and Planters ALMANAC for the year 1862, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store, Salisbury, N. C. Nov. 21. 1861. 1548

Receiver's Notice
REGISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY AND CLAIMS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.
I, JOHN I. SHAW, Receiver for the Counties of Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin do hereby notify each and every attorney, agent, farmer, merchant, trader, occupation, or officer of the Confederate States, or controlling interest, in real estate, personal property, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein within the counties aforesaid of the Confederate States of the Confederate States of America, to give information of the same to me, the undersigned Receiver, as aforesaid, and to render an account of the same, and in so far as it be practicable to place the same in my hands or under my control, which said several matters and things they and every one of them are hereby warned and admonished to do and perform upon or before the 15th day of December next, and to continue to do so until the 15th day of January next, 1862, and to do so at their own expense, and to do so at the peril of their own property, and of the property of the alien enemy held by them or subject to their control.

And I, the undersigned, do hereby further warn and admonish each and every citizen of the said Confederate States, specially and without delay to give information to me, (as he is by law specially enjoined and required to do) of any and every lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the counties aforesaid, and of every right and interest therein, which he or they may know or have reason to believe are held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by, for, for, and such alien enemy.

JOHN I. SHAW, Receiver.
In case of my absence my seal will be used at my office () J. I. Shaw, Recy. Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1861. 40
Salem Press and Winston Sentinel copy.

Spread the News
That the subscriber will be in Salisbury on Tuesday of Superior Court, (Nov. 26th) for the sale of GUNS—Rifles and Double-barreled Shot Guns, and will be glad to meet all persons having arms to sell. (No Guns are wanted but such as are in a condition for immediate use.)
W. A. HOUCK.
Nov. 18, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AS ADMINISTRATOR of the late Charles F. Fisher, will SELL AT HIS MILLS & PLANTATION, on the South Yadkin River, on the 26th day of December next, the following property, namely, a large tract of

STOCK OF CATTLE,
SOME FIFTY HEAD OF
OUT-HOGS,
FORTY-FIVE
FATTENED HOGS,
TEN HEAD OF
MULES,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
FARMING TOOLS
OF ALL KINDS.

Wagons and Carts, an Ox Cart and a Yoke of Oxen,
A WHEAT FAN AND THRESHING MACHINE, BLACKSMITH TOOLS,
Corn, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture,
AND OTHER ARTICLES

At the same time will be sold the GRIST AND SAW MILLS of said Fisher, and the FARMING LANDS on both sides of the river. Also, several
Negroes will be Hired.

On the 22nd of this month (November) we will sell at Fisher's Shanties, in Burke County, on the Western Rail Road, the following property, namely, some

Fifteen to twenty Mules, a Yoke of Oxen, about 100 head of HOGS,
Sixty of which will be FATTENED HOGS, and other property.

Six months credit will be given, bond with sureties required before the property is delivered.
BURTON CRAIG,
E. A. CALDWELL,
Nov. 11, 1861. Adm'r

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
BURTON CRAIG,
E. A. CALDWELL,
Nov. 11, 1861. Adm'r

Office Assistant Quarter-Master, SALISBURY, N. C.

SOCKS! THE Ladies of Western North Carolina are appealed to to supply SOCKS for the Army. Fair prices will be paid for all socks sent to my office in Salisbury, next to Cowan's Brick Row.
A. MYERS,
Capt. A. Q. M.
Nov. 10th, 1861. 31

HERALD OF TRUTH.
The public are hereby informed that this periodical will be out as soon as possible. Circumstances over which the Editor and the Proprietor have no control, will suppress its immediate issue, though it shall be forthcoming soon.
R. I. ABERNETHY, Editor.
Oct. 25th 1861. 249