

THE LATEST NEWS.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Norfolk, Jan. 16, 1862.—The Examiner's agent has procured a copy of the New York Herald of the 15th instant, from which he makes up the following summary of news: Cameron has resigned his position as Secretary of War, and will be appointed Minister to Russia. E. M. Stanton has been nominated as Cameron's successor. General McClellan is better, and is able to attend to business. It is rumored that Secretary Chase also intends resigning, to take a seat in the Senate. Colonel James Kearney, of United States Engineers, is dead. An official dispatch claims the victory for the Federals at Prestonsburg, Kentucky. Colonel Galtfield says that Marshall was repulsed, fleeing in great confusion, and carrying off his dead and wounded. The Federals found 27 dead on the field, and took 25 prisoners. In the United States Senate, on the 14th, dispatches from the Austrian Government to Minister Hubner, on the Trent affair, were read; also, Seward's reply. Austria sustains England. In the House, a bill abolishing the franking privilege was passed. Intelligence from Mexico is important. The Mexicans were arming for resistance. Juarez had issued a proclamation, calling on the people to unite in defence of their homes. The Spanish soldiers were beginning to desert. General Frim had left Havana to take command of the fleet.

LATE FROM HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, P. M.—The sloop William Henry has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 9th instant. She reports that the French fleet left Havana on the 2d instant for Vera Cruz. It comprised a line of battle ships, three first class frigates and three propellers. The Spanish fleet left about the 20th of December. It was reported at Havana that Vera Cruz was abandoned by the Mexicans on the arrival of the Spanish fleet. The combined land force is under the command of General Bria. The British fleet has been withdrawn. The steamer Calcutta arrived at Havana on the 6th instant. She makes ten Confederate vessels which had arrived since the blockade. Business was extremely dull on the island.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Jan. 16—10½ o'clock at night.—The chimney of the Monticello House, used by the South Carolina Association as a hospital, took fire to-night. One-half the building was burnt. The sick were all safely removed. The furniture and hospital stores were considerably damaged, and many were lost. There were no casualties.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.—The large tobacco warehouse in Henderson, Ky., owned by Keer & Co., of Liverpool, was burned on the 4th inst., together with \$9,000 worth of tobacco. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

ANOTHER VICTORY.
LYNCHBURG, Jan. 15.—Intelligence has been received here by the Tennessee train that a fight had occurred a few miles beyond Prestonsburg, Kentucky, between General Humphrey Marshall, with 2,500 men, and the Federals, numbering 8,000. Marshall was retreating when he was attacked, and the enemy came upon him in a narrow gorge. The engagement, which resulted in a decisive victory, is represented to have been one of the most gallant and desperate of the war. Colonel Moore's regiment charged upon the enemy, and a hand to hand conflict ensued, which lasted half an hour. The Federals fought well, but finally broke and scattered, and ran off in "Hull Run" style. General Marshall's forces being exhausted, and so much smaller in number than the Federals, he fell back to Prestonsburg. The Confederate loss was twenty-five killed and fifteen wounded.—The enemy's loss was over two hundred.

The information about this engagement was brought to Abingdon by participants in the battle.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.
REMOVED, January 18.
Deceased at Boston Office, Jan. 18—9:30 p. m.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Advices received from Charleston, S. C., at the office of the Examiner, state that the Yankee vessels had all left Fort Royal probably to co-operate with the Burnside expedition.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

The Yankee fleet reported to be at Hatteras, it is believed at Newbern, are destined to Roanoke Island or Newbern.

Norfolk, Jan. 17.
Dr. Jeffy, Pege, and Lindsey, formerly of the United States Navy; Colonel Foggan; Captains Johnson and Sutton; Adjutant Ford; and Lieutenants Lane and Hall, of the North Carolina Seventh Regiment, who have been imprisoned in Fort Warren, arrived here this

North Carolina Rail Road.

To THE EDITOR OF THE FLAG.—Sir: If there ever was a man in public life who richly merited the abundant execration for neglect of duty that has daily heaped upon him, that man is PAUL C. CAMERON, President of the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

During the brief period of Mr. Cameron's administration, there have been more mishaps on the road, as we are informed, than during the entire administration of the lamented Col. Finney. A collision, an engine or a coach running off the track is almost of daily occurrence. At this very time, we are informed, there is an engine and a coach or two lying on the bank of the road. At the Concord station the engineer very frequently runs the train one hundred and fifty yards beyond the station, thereby subjecting ladies to walk through mud to get on the train, and the mail carrier to run after the mail.

Then look at the number of negroes that ran off and left the road. Why was this? Simply on account of their bad treatment and mismanagement. We venture to say, that more negroes on the sections in Cabarrus ran away during the six months of Mr. Cameron's administration than during the whole of Col. Fisher's.

Why is it that the ware houses at Concord station are so filled with flour and produce that you can hardly pass through it, and the ware houses in Charlotte station, belonging to the South Carolina railroad, comparatively empty, yet ten times as much is shipped from Charlotte as from Concord? The answer is easily given.—The one road is properly managed, the other mismanaged. With shame be it said, there has not been a single hand at work on the section from Concord to Harrisburg since the holidays. And we ask why is this so? Simply because Mr. Cameron was unwilling to give the common prices for negroes, low as they did bid. Is Mr. Cameron willing to abate his salary of twenty-five hundred dollars in a corresponding ratio? We trust not. Mr. Cameron is personally and socially a gentleman, no doubt, but wholly unfit to manage the road. He is a man of immense wealth. He possesses large plantations in North Carolina and in the South, with scores of negroes upon them, and no doubt finds it more profitable to attend to his private affairs than to the affairs of the road. The proper management of this road requires the entire time and attention of a good business man.

Is it not a little strange that all, or nearly all, the profitable offices of the road should be confined to one family? There is Mr. Cameron, the President, his brother-in-law, the Treasurer, and his uncle, the principal financier. Now we would like to know on account of what distinguished merits or services this one family monopolizes all these offices. It is certainly not because they have done more for the road than others. Surely the salary of twenty-five hundred dollars cannot be an object to a man of such vast estate as Mr. Cameron possesses. Then let him resign the post he fills and let a good business man be substituted in his place, who will devote his entire time to the road, and then regularity, safety and order will be restored. The road managed as it ought to be, would yield a handsome dividend this year. It has as much as it can transport, and a great deal more than it does.

Many are suggesting the propriety of holding an indignation meeting at the Court house. We see no use for this, for the reason that nearly every person seems indignant at the management of the road already. This strikes a cord, which in Salisbury, finds a ready response. Mr. Cameron is almost universally denounced here as totally unfit for the office of President. There is scarcely a day that we do not hear somebody complaining of the bad management of the Road, or denouncing the President and Mr. Wilkes, (the latter a sort of General agent) for incompetency, neglect, inattention, &c. The trains seem to run by no regular schedule, and accidents have become fearfully common. The depot in this place has been packed for months. Numbers have lost by detention of produce, and others by detention of goods.—[Ed. WARREN.]

Manufactories in Georgia.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligence says:

The aggregate weekly production of cotton goods in this State, may be set down as follows: Shirts and Sheetings, 292,000 yards. Osnaburghs, Stripes, Drills and Denims, 371,500 yards. The exhibit of woollen goods is almost as satisfactory. The amount of Kerseys and Linseys manufactured in Georgia per week being 23,000 yards. And of woollen Jeans and Cassimeres, being 22,000 yards. These goods are made by 31 factories. The number of factories in N. Carolina considerably exceeds that in Georgia, and we think it probable that the product is larger.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN INDIANA.—There are increasing signs of dissatisfaction with the war coming to us every day from the Northwest. The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 31st ultimo, makes mention of a "treasonable secret society" which has recently been discovered and exposed in Indiana, the object of which is stated to be "to oppose the war and resist the collection of taxes." The Commercial observes, in a very complimentary style, that "the flight of that meanest of Indiana traitors, John G. Davis, to Secession, is supposed to have been occasioned by his knowledge that his treachery would soon be made manifest, and that he had to take his choice between Richmond and Fort Warren."

HOLDEN'S NOTION OF THE CONVENTION.

"We observe that Res. John Alspaugh, who is a candidate for the Convention in Forsyth, takes the ground that the Convention has no power to Legislate, and that that body ought to dissolve. Now, in the first place, it is only necessary to state, to show the fallacy of Mr. Alspaugh's opinion, that the people have clothed the Convention with supreme legislative, executive and judicial power."

If this be the idea of the Convention, it is time to take the people's idea of it again. Let the Convention become in reality, what Mr. Holden would have it in theory, and it would be an instrument of despotism as powerful as the greatest tyrants could wish. Gov. W. A. Graham does not sympathize in this view of Holden's, as his language is essentially quoted in the State Journal. He says:

"If this Convention, like a French national assembly, were to declare itself in permanent session, and arrogate all the powers of the Government, it would give a very great shock to public sentiment and make a dangerous stride towards despotism."—Concord Flag.

SPECIAL.—At various points in the Southern Confederacy specie is selling at an enormous premium. Fifty per cent. is charged for it in some places. The Richmond Examiner says that it is owing to the anxiety of speculators to obtain it for the purpose of sending North to obtain goods from the Yankees, which it says are smuggled into the South in large quantities. Is the government aware of the existence of such smuggling? Does it con- sider it? Some men would risk the navigation of the river of Styx to make money. They abuse the Yankees, were warm advocates for bringing on the war, no doubt, and yet will not pay a dollar or risk a limb to promote it, but will risk every thing to make money out of it. Who are they? These same people will be strong advocates for allowing Yankees equal privileges for trade, &c., with our own citizens, when the war is over. Men who thus give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, ought to be known.—Raleigh Standard.

A DRAFT.

There is quite an excitement here in regard to a draft which has been made for one-third of the enrolled militia. Substitutes, we expect will be in demand.—Raleigh Register.

MARKET.

SALISBURY, Jan. 20, 1862.
Apples, \$1.00; Bacon (old) 20 to 22; Bran 75 to 80 cts., per 100 lbs.; Corn, 60 to 65; Flour, \$2.75 to \$2.87½; Lard, 14 to 16; Lin- sey, 45 to 70; Jeans, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Pork, 25 to 30; Peas, 55 to 70; Mottoms, 75 to 85; Sugar, 14 to 20; Rice, \$1 to \$1.25; Rice 40 to 50; Whiskey, \$1.25.

DIED.

At Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 20th Dec., 1861, ROWLAND HARRIS, in the 58th year of his age. He was born in N. Carolina, and removed to Tennessee many years since. He professed faith in Christ at Bethesda Camp-ground, in Wilson county, in 1862, and united himself with the M. E. Church, living an exemplary member until his death. He was the subject of a protracted illness owing to an affection of the lungs, but endured all as only a Christian can. For several weeks prior to his death he lived in the land of Balaah, dwelling in the light of God's countenance continually. The writer was an eye-witness to his final triumph over the last enemy, by a living faith in Christ.

For weeks before his departure he said, in the language of the apostle, "I walk by faith, and not by sight." His expressions to those around his dying couch were, "I know for myself that Jesus died for me. My flesh is failing, but my inner man grows stronger day by day. I am prostrate, but I am lying at the feet of Jesus. Truly, his death was the most signal triumph of the Christian, and both profitable and pleasant to witness. The scene forced upon the mind of those around the triumphant expression of the apostle, "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of life, which the Lord the righteous Judge, will give me in that day." He fell asleep in Jesus as sweetly as an infant on its mother's breast, surrounded by his bereaved family—all except his oldest son, who is an officer in the army at Columbus.

At Manassas on the 25th December, ult., Mr. WM. L. COWAN, a member of Capt. Rufus Barringer's company of Cavalry. The deceased was aged 21 years and one month. He was a native of the Scotch-Irish settlement in Rowan.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

26th Regiment North Carolina Militia,
JANUARY 20, 1861.

THE COMPANY OFFICERS OF THE 26th Regiment of North Carolina Militia are ordered to meet in the Court House, at Salisbury, January 31st, for the purpose of holding adjourned Court Martial, and to receive their new commissions. By order of Lt. Col. J. A. BRADSHAW, Commanding.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

Apply to
Jan. 20, 1862.
A. HENDERSON, Rpd58

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND for sale, convenient to Salisbury. Apply to
R. J. WEST, Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1862. Rpd58

Negroes to be Hired.

I HAVE on hand 4 or 5 Heavy Negro Ochs to hire, between the ages of 15 and 21. T. G. HAUGHTON, Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1862. Rpd58

Saw and Flouring Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM ENGINES, CIRCULAR SAW AND FLOURING MILLS, with several extra Saws—all in good order, and of easy transportation. For particulars apply to me at this place. JOHN BEARD, Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1862. Rpd58

Confederate State Prisons!

SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 15, 1862.
The undersigned is authorized by the Secretary of War to receive and commit into Confederate State Prisons, for local detention, any number of fugitive slaves, unless sooner discharged.

Four Companies of Infantry.

Captains desiring to offer their Companies for duty at this Post, will communicate with me here. GEO. C. GIBBS, Major Commanding, Jan. 20, 1862. Rpd58

State of North Carolina.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. RETURN TO SAID COURT.
John F. Ellis, Adm. in Wiley Kent and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Wiley Kent, David Kent, John Kent, Jan. Russell, and wife Catherine, Jo. Elbertson, and wife Catherine, Wash. Champlin, and wife Jane, Wiley Champlin, and wife Malinda, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for the term of three weeks successively; notifying the above named defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockville on the 2d Monday in March next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petitioners will be heard and granted.

Witness, Eph. Gaithee, Clerk of said Court at office in the town of Rockville, on the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1861.

EPH. GAITHEE, C. C. C.
Jan. 14, 1862. Rpd58

COFFEE, COFFEE!

IS MANUFACTURED AT M. KELLY'S Southern Excellent Coffee Mill, Raleigh, and is equal to the best coffee. It is made of coffee, rye and chickery, and is mixed in a cylinder by machinery, and therefore is better parched than can be done by hand. Chickery is not so well known in this land, but in Germany they use it to give a superior flavor to the coffee. In Germany they call it agorah, and here we call it dendelion. In England it is highly appreciated that they buy a duty of two pounds ten shillings sterling per hundred weight to protect the grower of it. We assure Prof. Edmund Pettigrew to show that there is no heating, but it is what it is represented to be.

To Mr. Kelley, Sir.—I have tested and used the two samples of manufactured coffee—the labelled Java and Agorah. The first equals the Rio coffee of the shops, and seems to be equally good with that kind. I am satisfied that they contain nothing which is injurious to the system, and may be comfortably and safely used as substitutes for coffee.

This coffee is put up in pound papers, and packed in boxes containing thirty-six lbs., unless otherwise ordered. This coffee can be had at Retail of Henderson & Knapp, Druggists; McCubbin & Foster and Moore & A. Smith, or a good cup at the Mansion Hotel.

All orders promptly attended to by address— M. KELLY, Raleigh, N. C. January 20, 1862. Rpd58

Sale of New Market Foundry.

ON the 14th of FEBRUARY next, will be sold at Auction, at New Market Foundry, near New Market, Rockingham county, N. C., all the property belonging to the said New Market Foundry Company, consisting of some nine acres of land held in fee by the Company, with the Machine Shop, Saw Mill, &c., and all necessary buildings for operations. The Machinery is moved by a good water power, and every thing is in good working order. Also, two good Lathes, Blawblath Tools, Patterns, Flasks, a large quantity of wrought-iron and pig iron, and other materials. Also, a variety of finished work, among which are: Thrashing Machines, Corn Shellers, Stump Cutters, Ploughs, Mill Gearing, Wheel Barrows, &c. The Foundry and Shop will be kept in operation till the 1st of Feb., and every opportunity will be afforded before the sale for any person wishing to examine the property, and possession given immediately after the sale.

Terms to be made known on day of sale. JOSEPH NEWLIN, Cler. January, 11, 1862. Rpd58

HESPER: AND OTHER POEMS.

BY THEO. H. HILL.
This volume, a neat little, will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, on application to the publisher. Price, 51 per copy. A liberal discount to the trade. STROTHER & MARCOM, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 13, 1862. Rpd58

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.