

The confederate bulls and the fiendish devils dance around the seething, hissing mass in demoniacal fury. The Northern "heart is free" and her great unwashed millions seem to be on the eve of a universal mob.

All men at the North agree that they are abundantly able to "suppress the rebellion" and the quarrel is simply as to who shall have the honor of restoring the glorious Union.

While they quarrel and are trying to cut each other's throats, the enemy increases our means of resistance, and places reliance in our own strength and not upon the assistance of our federal deliverance.

Ordinarily we believe it best that the legislative department of government should not interfere with the general course of business, and that evils in commercial transactions should be left to cure themselves before an enlightened public opinion; but in these times of extortion, speculation and robbery, an ordinary principle, applicable to ordinary times, will not do.

Extortion and speculation must be suppressed by some power or we are not only a ruined, but a starved and subjugated people. Facts are facts and there can be no good reason for withholding them in this case, at least.

His Excellency, the Surgeon General, has issued a circular to the Surgeons of the Army, in relation to the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Surgeon General having promptly assumed the responsibility of caring for all the sick and wounded, we hope that the Quarter Master's Department will see to it that the remains of soldiers are not neglected and that all proper dispatch is given to their transportation.

Gen. J. R. McLean is said to be critically ill.

From Northern Virginia. The Dispatch of Saturday says: There was an alarm at Winchester on Sunday last, caused by the report that a body of Federal cavalry, numbering some three thousand, supported by infantry, were at Bunker Hill, and moving on that town.

The enemy made a dash into Martinsburg on Saturday evening last, and captured one Confederate soldier. On Sunday they made an advance in considerable force on Gen. A. P. Hill's division from the direction of Charlestown, shelling the woods on each side as they advanced; but their fire was not responded to by our troops.

Promotions, Resignations, &c.—We learn that Alfred Iverson, late Colonel of 20th N. C. Troops, has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, and that John L. Cantwell of 51st has resigned, making Lt. Col. W. A. Allen Colonel, and Major H. McKethan Lt. Colonel of that regiment.

N. C. Troops—Promotions, &c.—Colonel Stephen D. Ramsore, 49th Regiment, promoted to Brigadier General. This promotion makes Lt. Col. Lee M. McAfee Colonel, and Major John A. Fleming Lt. Col. of the 49th.

Colonel Robert H. Cowan, 18th regiment resigned, making Lt. Col. Thomas J. Purdie Colonel, and Maj. Ferny George Lt. Colonel.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston.—The War Correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes: It is not known here what view is taken by the President of the campaign in the West. Various reports have gone out, but all that can be truly said, is that nothing certain is known about it.

Gen. Johnston's health is improving slowly. His physicians say there is a chance of his being able to go to the front, and he is being subjected to severe treatment in order, if possible, to disengage it.

BRITISH OUTRAGES.—We extract the following paragraphs from a letter from Nashville, published in the Chattanooga Herald: "About the time that Gen. Morgan established his headquarters at Harpeth, the war on the part of the Yankees assumed the form of a silk-dress war.

At one place a wretched demured the ear-rings from a lady's ears. While she was taking one from her right ear, he tore the other from the left. At the house of a gentleman a few miles from Nashville, they went in and found the lady ill, with an infant three weeks old. After taking everything from the house of any consequence, except the bed she lay upon, she asked them please to leave her one cow, as her babe could not live without milk.

A Military Road to Cumberland Gap. Major Ridenour, of the transportation department, is now in that State to assist in securing co-operation in the work of constructing a road to the Cumberland Gap.

Major Ridenour's plan is to construct a road one hundred feet wide, on the most direct practicable route for Lexington, or some point near to the Ohio, to Cumberland Gap, and thence to Knoxville, in East Tennessee—the timber to be cleared for three miles on each side, or rather felled, so as to form an easy obstruction to cavalry and guerrilla raids, and to prevent ambushes.

CURE FOR DYPHTERIA.—A lady correspondent sends the following "simple and effective cure for Diphtheria." She has tried it in a great many cases, and feels authorized to speak of its efficacy. It can certainly do no harm, and may save many lives.

Simple and effective cure for Diphtheria.—After bathing the feet, wrap warm in bed, take a teaspoonful of the tincture of lobelia, and apply an after-poultice to the throat, as warm as can be borne. It will afford relief in a short time.

The French Army—Drill of the Zouaves. A Paris paper, referring to the last maneuvers of the Infantry of the Guard in the Camp de Mars, speaks of the various modifications that have been introduced at various times into the old regulations of 1831. The commencement of the changes in question was a formation in two ranks instead of three.

The bayonet drill, by which the soldier confuses his weapon, and teaches him to handle it altho' it is not his, is a precious means in the case of his finding himself surrounded by the enemy's bayoneted recruits, the gymnastic step of the bayonet forming a part of the original drill of the Zouaves.

The improvements introduced into the army of so bellicose a nation as the French cannot but be of interest, and worthy of noting by all European Powers. The tactics of the French infantry, which, in case of a long and serious war, would be likely to be largely augmented, are of a particularly formidable nature to troops that are not prepared for them, or which do not possess in perfection that calmness and solidity which long service and high discipline alone can completely bestow.

The superiority of French soldiers is in great part to be attributed to the intelligent manner in which they fight. Among them the Zouaves have acquired a special reputation for spontaneity of action; they are the artists of the battle field.

The condition of the "Central and" whatever they have collected during the war, appears to be the same—and so enough it is. A correspondent of the Indianapolis State Journal, writing from Cairo, gives this account of the negroes, (or managras, as he says), there collected:

While waiting this morning for a boat I concluded to go to the managras—a real show, the animals of which are partly cages and partly lying around—see in and about the old barracks over on the banks of the Mississippi. Such a sight! Old women and other women, heads as white as wool and more kinky—babies, from a week old all the way up to big boys and girls, all half-clad and distressingly dirty—it is the elephant we get in the race, and now what to do with it is the question.

The Cotton Famine in England. The following in relation to the cotton famine is from the London "Times": STOCKPORT.

There has been a greater increase in destitution in this town during the past week than has previously taken place in the same period since the commencement of the cotton famine. There is an increase during the week of 551 persons in the receipt of parochial relief, and of no fewer than 1,095 persons assisted by the various relief committees.

Taking into consideration the members of other trades, it is estimated that there are about 10,000 persons at work in the borough, the loss of weekly wages being £7,500. The total number of persons receiving relief, either from the guardians or committees, is 18,907, out of a population of the last census of a little more than 54,000.

To the People of Eastern North Carolina. The Senate of the Confederate States, at its last session, appointed the undersigned on a committee to procure evidence of the various acts of vandalism, wanton destruction of public and private property, inhumanity to non-combatants, &c., by the enemy.

THE NEGRO AS A FREEMAN. The condition of the "Central and" whatever they have collected during the war, appears to be the same—and so enough it is. A correspondent of the Indianapolis State Journal, writing from Cairo, gives this account of the negroes, (or managras, as he says), there collected:

The Manufacture of Whisky. This subject will most certainly be brought before the Legislature at the ensuing session, and their action upon it is looked for with no small degree of anxiety by our people. While but few of the acts of the late Convention can be applauded, it seems to be generally conceded that the Convention acted wisely in prohibiting its manufacture until after the 1st of January next—that such action was absolutely required to prevent a great scarcity of grain and consequent suffering among many of our people.

The grain crops of this year having fallen so much short of what they might have been, and the prices at which they are selling, having advanced so greatly, we unhesitatingly say that we consider it the duty of the Legislature to extend the prohibitory law in force now in some manner, and we believe that in so doing, they will carry out the wishes of nine tenths of the people.

A TRUCK PATRIOT.—The Western Sentinel records the following instance of true patriotism and Christian virtue. We wish that such cases were often to be met with:

We learn that the Rev. John Swicegood, a minister of the gospel in the Lutheran Church, and a citizen of Davidson county, is in addition to his ministerial character, a farmer and the owner of a grist-mill. This gentleman in defiance of the wicked and unchristian spirit of speculation, habitually refuses every offer to sell produce for a greater amount than the old prices.

The Negro as a Freeman. The condition of the "Central and" whatever they have collected during the war, appears to be the same—and so enough it is. A correspondent of the Indianapolis State Journal, writing from Cairo, gives this account of the negroes, (or managras, as he says), there collected:

While waiting this morning for a boat I concluded to go to the managras—a real show, the animals of which are partly cages and partly lying around—see in and about the old barracks over on the banks of the Mississippi. Such a sight! Old women and other women, heads as white as wool and more kinky—babies, from a week old all the way up to big boys and girls, all half-clad and distressingly dirty—it is the elephant we get in the race, and now what to do with it is the question.

Wishing to get into the notion of the darkies, I passed among them as an Illinois farmer, my army hat on my head, and a capital purpose in the game. I proposed to a man, "Dum, no, sah. Where you want me to go? What you gin pe?" "Going up to the driest woman I saw, I proposed to her. "Can't go, sah; I's got four babies?" "Well, I'll take your babies?" "But I's got a husband?" "Well, I'll take your husband, I, too." "But dar's old granny, can't leave her?" "Why, can't you go, too, granny?" "O, master, I's in hopes 'sime days it will please de good Lord to give me back to old master."

PERSONAL.—Gen. Polk was in this city on Saturday. Many persons in the State are ready to see that what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of our soldiers in North Carolina, should be forwarded to them. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries.

FROM THE TEXAS COAST.—The Courier learns by a private letter to a gentleman of Natchez, from Lavaca, Texas, of a late date, that the Captain of the blockaders and six or seven of his men had been taken prisoners, and sent to Corpus Christi, the very place he had so long been bombarding and could not conquer. The same letter confirms the reported arrival in a Texas port of two vessels with powder, medicines, etc. It is said they took out cargoes of cotton on their return trips.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC. The reverse to our arms by which the town of Newbern fell into the hands of the enemy on the 14th of last March, is well remembered by the public; and having lost the entire material and stock constituting the Daily Progress establishment, as well as all other property that I possessed by that disaster, the publication of the paper, under my management, was necessarily suspended. It will also be remembered by the patrons of the paper and the public that I published a Card in the press of the State a few days after the suspension at Newbern—promising to start the paper at some eligible point as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made to do so, but a combination of unfavorable circumstances have prevented my doing so until the present time.

Promises as to what course the Progress will pursue—what measures it will advocate or oppose, or with what party it will affiliate—would be perfectly superfluous here. What The Daily Progress was in Newbern, from September 1st, 1858, to March 13th 1862, it will be here—bold and fearless Independent Newspaper. It will belong to no clique, or party, but will fearlessly discharge its duty to the public regardless of consequences.

My arrangements for publication in the City of Raleigh, are, of course, not permanent; for when the war is over, or the enemy effectually driven out of Newbern, I shall return, with other wanderers, to my home, to labor again for and among a people that have done more for me than any other, and to whom I am affectionately attached by the most intimate social and business ties. The publication of the Progress will be continued here, probably, until the war is over, provided the Yankees do not again compel us to "change our base;" and I promise the public to exert whatever of talent and energy I possess to "make it worthy of the approbation and patronage of the intelligence and refinement of the Metropolis and the people of the whole State.

As to the name of the paper, I think whatever reputation or value that attaches to it is mine, and I shall not surrender it. The enemy have stolen and appropriated my presses, type, &c., but they cannot steal the name of the paper. The "Newbern Daily Progress," that they issue, is a bogus, illegitimate concern, and THE DAILY PROGRESS, issued by the original founder and proprietor, is the real and legitimate journal.

The Telegraphic and other arrangements which I have made, and shall make, will render the Progress equal to any of the Dailies of the Confederacy, and I solicit the scrutiny, criticism, and patronage of the public.

J. L. PENNINGTON, Editor and Proprietor. Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1862.

The Recent Northern Elections. The New York Herald, of the 7th instant, has an interesting editorial giving an analytical view of the recent elections, and foreshadowing in some very significant phrases the policy of the Democratic or Conservative party.

The conclusions of this article as to the political complexion of the next Congress are as follows: Conservatives, 101; Republicans, 83; Conservative majority, 18.

The Herald persistently says the idea that the Democrats elected to the next Congress should hold a Convention to define their views, and publish a world authoritatively the meaning of the late elections. The plain suggestions of this and other articles of the Herald are, that the recent Democratic triumphs should be made the early occasion of laying the foundation of a Union party in the South. It is not improbable that if these suggestions are followed the Democratic party of the North will ere long offer a plan for the reconstruction of the Union, based possibly upon the exclusion of the New England States, the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and whatever other concessions might catch the superficial views of people of the South. The hints of such an experiment upon the South are quite plain in recent outpourings of the Northern press.

The Herald indicates the policy of at once "plying the people of the South of all delusions and false impressions as to the spirit and purposes of the conservative North." It thinks that the recent Democratic triumphs are forerunners of some great and beneficial enterprise; but it is careful to say that "they do not invoke a treaty of peace upon any other basis than the integrity of the Union."—Examiner.

DEATH OF A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.—Brigadier General ALLISON NELSON, U. S. A., died near Little Rock, Ark., on the 9th ult. He was formerly Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and for several years a member of the Georgia Legislature. He served with distinction in the Mexican war.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Polk was in this city on Saturday.

Donations for the Sick and Wounded. Many persons in the State are ready to see that what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of our soldiers in North Carolina, should be forwarded to them. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED. The Governor Yancey has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North-Carolina soldiers, blankets, jacks, linens, leather, shoes, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

Besides this, the people of one or more Captain's districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.