MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1862.

The confiden boils and the fiendish devils dance ground the seething, bissing mass in demoniacal fury. The Northern "heart is fired" and her great unwashed millions seem to be on the eve of a universal mob. The symptoms are not without encouragement to us, and we rejoice at their ravings. The Tellamenad Times, leading organs of the radical abolitionists, anprove and appland the removal of McClellan, while the Horald and World, papers that blow for the newlight democracy, denounce the Government for the a t in unmeasured terms, John Van Buren, Prince, John, as he used to be called, also denounces it and assures the gaping multitude that Old Abe has made the disgraced here of the "on to Richmond" campaign

Tresident of the "whole Union under an amenal Constitut n." This will be some comfort to My deilan in bestirement, and if the Yankees should elect him as Li 'u's successor it will indicate a returning sense c son, for he is a much more decent man than the Rant Splitter. McClellan is at least a gentleman by we acation and association, but the same cannot be said of Lincoln. He is coarse, vulgar and sensual, and as much out of place in an Executive Chamber as a red-hot-poker would be in a powder magazine.

All men at the North agree that they are abundantly able to "suppress the rebeliion" and the quarrel is simply as to who shall have the honor of "restoring the Glorieus Union." They differ i the manner in which it is to be done but slightly that however makes no kind of difference to us. T radjeals want to restore the Union by freeing the aegro, while " our friends," the democrats, v the Unior and leave the status of sla andisturbed. This sudden friendship of the northern democracy however, is intended to deceive us, and we waru our people against it. The offer of protection to property, and especially slave property, is intended as a bait to induce us to return to the old government and consent again to be governed by them. They really have no hope of subjugating us and never had, but as the pocket nerve is all powerful with them they think to operate upon us by an appeal to our cupidity. Much as we approve slavery, and much as we desire to see it protected and perpetuated in these Southern States, we would rather that the last one should be swept from the fire of the earth, than that the seceded States should renew their allegiance to the ted government of Lincoln and Seward under at circumstances. Lincoln declares that slavery should not stand in the way of the restoration of the Union, of course intending to use all and every means for our subjugation; and we should determine that slave property nor any other kind of property should stand in the way o od independence.

While they que al and are trying to cut each other's throats, 1 s mercase our means of resistrel ance in our own strength and ance, and plage not upon the mais as for or final deliverance. The Republica and Democrats in New York may quarrel, bu Burn tile will push forward with the army, and we conquer that we conquer a peace; otherwis "he s at will continue, and no one can tell where o. nat he end will be.

> **** Spe ulation and Extertion.

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 party that turned out returned with fifty-six dresses. these times of extortion, speculation and robbery, an ordinary principle, applicable to ordinary times, will not do. Not only is the life-blood of the Confederacy at stake, but the lives of our people-our wives and children, and the wives and children of the heroic men that are fighting our battles are at stake, and unless the Legislature which is to meet here today, takes some immediate step to suppress the general swindling that is going on in articles of subsistence, some of our people must die by starvation before another crop is gathered.

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 ne good reason for withholding them in this case, at least. We have not only to fight the Vandal invader but we must fight the worse than Vandal foes among us. The Southern man who withholds recat, bread, clothing, aloes, or sait at this time is worse than Lincoln or any of his minions, for they are open greenies, while these sharks, while professing to be ng us of subsistenc . The Legislafriends are ome steps to suppre oculation and e will be open rebe in North Carextortion ou six months.

Response to or ppeal.

O appeal in Saturday's is a behalf of the sick your led, passing throt a er by this city, has It a prompt response 1 so the St egeon Generis State. While the position that Dr. Warren only makes it his duty to le a after North Car-Troops, be declares that all suffering soldiers s' A be taken care of while encamped in or passing to gh North Carolin To all who know Dr. Wart a, an assurance that he will do his whole duty w lu be superfluius;

OTHER OF SCHOOL GENERAL. RALLION, Nov. 15th, 1862. Entron Passansa-Sir: Hereafter an agent, with hands and litters shall be at the Dapot, for the purpose of artisting the "sick and wounded" from one train to another. Our maimed and afflicted Soldiers shall be taken care of, at least within the limits of North Carolina.

By WARD WARREN.

The Surgeon General having promptly as um. the responsibility of caring for all the sick and wounded, we hope that the Quarter Master's Departent will see to it that the remains of soldiers are mit neglected and that all proper dispatch is given to their transportation. The Quarter Master's duties we know are very laborious, and generally very promptly performed, but if the force is not sufficient to do all the work let it be increased.

Quire Ita. Hon, J. R. McLean is said to be scri-

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 citizens, as is usual on such occasions, commenced preparations to leave, and many of them did evacuate the place; but on Monday morning the report was a vertained to be without foundation, and vorything quieted down.

The enemy made a dash into Martinsburg on Satbrility 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. They did not approach nearer than five miles of c r forces.

On Saturday last eleven members of Vennescava. ty, of Loudoun county, captured one hundred and stragglers of the coemy's forces at Snicker's They belonged to various regiments, and at the time of their capture were unarmed. In addition. two sut er's wagons were captured, containing a valuable lot of slaces and clothing. One hundred and the Central train b - com. ag, three took the oath of a racy, and me was left Degiance to the Lat this Winchester, foo s herr serthe outleare shoes and and or

vices in that cape in state that a report a hed Passengers by Staunton from V ster yesterday morning the ffect that Gen. / Wednesday, in whi captured ith the enemy wlarge number . risoners and a wag . train of a eat value, estimated at not less than \$200,000. gr Along the line of the Rappahannock everything is quiet, and no indicati is of an advance of the Ya

PROMOTIONS. RESIGNATIONS, &c. We lear mat Alfred Iverson, late C 'onel 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. Ramseur, 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.

Col. James II. Lane, 28th regiment, promoted to Brigadier General, which makes Lt. Col. Samuel D. Lowe Colonel, and Major W. J. Montgomery Lt. Col.

Polonel Resert II. Cowan, 18th regiment reigned, making Lt. Col. Thomas J. Purdic Colonel, and Maj. Forny George Lt. Celquel.

We do not know the senior Captains of these regiments who will fill the vacancies in the rank of Major. Journal.

GEN Jus. E. J. HASTON.-The War Correspond-

ent of the Savannan Republican writes:

It is not known here what view is taken by the President of the campuign in the West. Various reports have gove out, at all that can be truly said i that nothing certain is known about it. It is see that unusual interest is manifested just now in regarto the health of Gen. Johnson. The wounded lion had been left to suck his paw in solitude until quiet recently, had it is now reported that his condition is the subject of frequent inquiries in high quarters. Whether this straw shows will have the wind sets in Kentu ky, I have it to the reader a colormine.

Gen. Johnson's health is in voving slowly. His physicians say there is an adhe fone of the lungto the lacken rib, and he is .cing subjected to severe treatment in order, if pocable, to disengage it.

BRUTAL OCTAGES .- We extract the following paragraphs from a letter from Nashville, published in the Chartanovoga Redel:

"About the time that Gen. Morgan established his headquarters at Hartsville, the war on the part of the Yankees assumed the form of a silk-dress war. One mine: "I never ran in my life as I did from Morgan at Gallatin, but I paid them for it." "How?" said I tack four silk dresses from one house. the lady, "I tack that silk dresses from one house." The war has now come down to ladies' under clothing; but let me say right here, it is not the privates alone who have this threving passion-from General Negley down it is the same thing. I do not believe this army would stay in Nashville, only they expect bir do as Gen. Mitchell did-steal themselves rich.

At one place a wretch demanded the ear-rings from alady's cars. While she was taking one from her right ear, he tore the other from the left. At the touse 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. One of them replied by reizing the nursing bottle and breaking it, and saying it should have neither milk nor bottle.

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

in the work of constructing a road to the Camberland

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

He suggests the draiting of the able-bodied free colored men of the loyal States, to be employed on the work, and also the employment of all able-bodied contrabands who come within the lines of the United States army; these persons to be put upon the pay roll; compensated according to the kind and amoun of labor performed by them, to receive one-third one-half of their pay monthly, and the balance at th conclusion of the war, together with transportation such country as they or the government may se-

for their colonization. With such a road our armies could at once occupy rennessee and the line of communication between Virginia and the Mississippi. - Commercially, it would open communication with a grain producing country, and one that is rich in undeveloped mineral

The cuterprise meets the approval of distinguished men, without regard to politics, in Kentucky and the Middle and Western States, and there is to be a powerful effort made to put it through under the direction

CUBE FOR DIFFHERIA.—A lady correspondent sends the following "simple and effective cure for Diptheria." 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 effectual cure for Diptheria.—After bathing the feet, wrap up warm in bod, take a tea-spoonful of the tineture of lobelia, and apply an after positive to the throat, as warm as can be borne. It

sill afford relief in a short time,

The French Army - Drill of the Zonaves.

A Paris paper, referring to the last maceuvres of the Infantry of the Guard in the Camp de Mars, speaks of the various modifications that have been in-troduced at various times into the old regulations of 1881. The communicement of the changes in question was a formation in two ranks instead of three, Then came the introduction of percussion locks and of rifled barrels, the diminution of the weight carried by the soldier, and, finally, the full development of the soldier's activity, and of the mobility of masses of treops. The "double quick," or running step, known as the pas gymnastique, and the bayonet ex-ercise, have been found greatly to promote the supleness and activity of the soldier, and they have been definitely admitted into the regulations of the 17th of April, 1862, as principles of military education. The pas gymnastique, which is neither more nor less the a steady moderate run, improves the soldier's wind, and, by practice can be kept up for a long time.

en bles bodies of infantry to transfer themselves, in ion, to any part of the field where they may be ded in an extremely short time, arriving in good the value of this kind of exercise, but it must manifest! be constantly kept up, in ace time as well as scontinuance would ar, 'nce a few mon's' scontinuance would radize much of the bute to of previous training.

og the soldier confidence T. c bayonet drill, by m so bandle it admitty, is venuon, and teac' n mis of attack, as well n niches him with a p the case of his finding as a precions means (. . uself surrounded L. L'ersaries. Considered arruction of the recruit, finally, as the bases bayonet ferring 44 him the gymnastic ster and want of again. of the original s med into a soldier peasant who is b hed are the develo hert wo great princip , and the mobility of of the agility of sult. Thus is all our which is attained cry ransformed aght infantry, apt for rat

(clan) of our troops, may produce the greatest res The improvements introduced into the army of so bellicose a nation as the French cannot but he 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 formida-ble 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. And France has always in Africa 40,000 men, whom it would take little more than a change of uniform to convert into Zonaves. A recent writer on the Algerian army made the following

remarks on the Zouaves.

"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 spontaniety of action; they are the artists of the battle field. The part they play in an engagement necessitates particuar qualities; they are specially apt at surprises, coup. de main, and in those acts of daring which often decide the fate of the day. They are the advanced guard, the heads of columns of an army. Their favorite arm is the bayonet; is musketry they have but moderate confidence; in many balls I we whisteled harmlessly by them that they despise lead and give the preference to steel. With the bayonet one is surer of the result. The favorite tactics of the Zouaves have been thus summed up by Gen. Cler (a distinguished French officer, who commanded a regiment of Zouaves at the capture of Schastopol):

"They spread themselves in skirmishing order, get as near as possible to the enemy, bewaider him by one or two close volleys, and attack with the layoner, turning his flanks at the same time."

"Success has almost invariably crowned this manauvre, although there mi, ht be serious objections to it with other men that Zor aves. In fact, when they thus dash forward they are dispersed in disorder, and it seems impossible to rall, them in case of an attack by cavalry. But these regiments possess such an intelligence of war, such a surprising rapidity of evolutions, so great an individual solidity, that a line of skirmishers, scattered over a considerable extent of round, transforms itself into a square in the space f a few minutes. The officers, who have tried their men and know their value, leave them the atmost liberty possible. Instead of thwarting their formidable impetus by uselessly dressing them in line. they content themselves with leading them against the feeblest point of that of the enemy. Moreover, the Zonaves themselves have a particular instinct in recognizing the vulnerable place against which their efforts should be brought to bear."

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 dura ing the week of 551 persons in the receipt of parochial relief, and of no fewer than 1,005 persons asssisted by the various relief committees. The latter bodies do not now extend assistance to any persons who are in receipt of parochial aid, and it therefore follows from these figures that the increase in the number of persons subsisting on charity in the fown within the short period hamed, is, in rounnd numbers, 1,500. As may be i mined from these facts, the the town has materially alstate of employment tered for the worse an ... com the latest returns issuof operatives working full ed it appears the . mb time is 8,570, ag 4 48 last week : the number J9 against 8,490 last week working short time is 7 unemployed has risen to 9,and the numbe eding week. 284 from 7.80

ation the members of other Taking in v v ulated that there are shouttrades, it i work in the borough, the less 10,000 per ng ~7,500. The total number of weekly ceiving relief, either from the guardians of persi or the committees, is 18,967, cut of a popula-tion the last census of a little more than 54,000. T xpenditure of the Poor Law Guardians is, of e, rapidly increasing, and at the last meeting of redy i' was stated that the cost of out-door re-

i i during the week was £997 5s., showing an increase of £25 0s. 2d upon the preceding week. The 187 were new cases. A new poor-rate of 5s, in the pound was levied on Saturday, which it is thought win last four months, when a further rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound will become necessary. Donations to the funds of the Central Relief committee continue to be received.

To the People of Eatsern North Carolina. The Schate of the Confederate States, at its last ession, 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 enumy.

I carnestly appeal to all having knowledge of such acts to cause affidavits of respectable and reliable witnesses to be taken and forwarded to me at as early a period as practicable.

Affidavits will be sworn to before a Clerk of a Court of record with his omeial seal attached, or before a Justice with the certificate of the Clerk of the

County Court under seal certifying his official charac-

Papers circulating among eastern citizens will lease Copy. please capy.
Gulasimao', Nov. 14th, 1862,

anufacture of Whisky.

This embies will most certainly be brought before the Legislature at the ensuing session, and their action upon it is lecked for with no small degree of anxiety by our people. While but few of the acts of the late Convention can be applicable. plauded, it seems to be generally conceeded that the Convention acted wisely in prohibiting its manufacture until after the 1st of January nextthat such action was absolutely required to prevent a great scarcity of grain and consequent suffering among many of our people. When the Convention passed the law prohibiting its manufacture, the grain crops for the present year could not be estimated or determined, although the prospect for full crops of all kinds of grain, at that time, was very favorable. Their action, however, was taken to prevent the distillation of the old grain in the country, and had no reference we think, to the crop which was then growing. It would be difficult to find a person entirely uninterested, who would pronounce that measure wrong, after seeing and knowing the benefits which have resulted from it. 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 adranced 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 tentils of the people. All the grain in the country will be absolutely required for food, and even were it used for no other purpose, it is feared the supply will not prove sufficient to prevent some suffering and hold out until the next crop is gathered. Whisky can be dispensed with until the war is ended, but bread cannot. The large amount of brandy made this year will surely supply all the necessities that exist or are likely to occur, and certainly if it was necessary and right to stop the manufacture of whisky when grain was comparitively plenty, it is much more so now, when it is scarce and hard to get at best. If a prohibitory law is not passed, there are hundreds who will take advantage of the omission, and obtain the grain by ome means or other. In this case it is hard to imagine what times we shall have to endure, but we think we can safely say that what we are passing through now, will be easy and light in com-

A Tauk PATRIOT .- The Western Scalinel records the following instance of true patriotism and Christian virtue. We wish that such cases were oftener to be

net 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 mil.
This gentleman in defiance of the wicked and nollish spirit of speculation, habitually refuses every offer to sell produce for a greater amount than the old prices. Indeed we have it upon good authority, that he retains all his surplus produce for the wives and chil-

frem of soldiers, and those who are bereft and destitute. By a course of this kind this good man and true patriot may not extend his fields or increase his stores pon earth, but verily he is winning acresin Leaven. And we recken with small profits and consciousness of doing right, he is far happier than he who gloats upon his thousands, crencked by extertion and spordation from the pockets of the destitute.

The Negro as a Freeman.

The condition of the "contraband" wherever they have collected during the war, appears to be the same—and sad enough it is. A correspondent of the Indianapolis et de Journ' writing from Coffo, gives this account of the neg es, for menageric, as he says,) there Soliected:

While waiting this morning for a boat I concluded to go to the menagerie-a real show, the animais be which are partly eaged and partly lying around-to-sein and about the old barracks over on the banks of the Mississippi. Such a sight! old wemen and older as white as wood and more kinkybabies, from a week-old all the way up till too big to be babies, all bull -clad and distressingly dirty -it is the elephant we got in the rafle, and now what to do with it is the question. More than two thousand of these wretched beings have been sent here by military authority to prevent starvation. These are "captives of war," most of them having been abandoned by their former masters, in and about Corinth, luka, and Bolivar. Some are from Curtis's operations .-They have fallan into our hands in spite of our unittary policy to preserve the status of slavery, and their numbers are daily increasing. There is a great de mand in this State for men to gather the corn and cut the winter weeds so great that Northern Illinois is complaining that the farmers in Southern Illiquis gobble up all the best as as fast as they come. Men are here every day for hands,

Wishing to get into the notion of the darkies I passed among them as an Himois farmer, my army bit asswer a capital purpose in the game. Through the lamb a man. Dun no, sah. Where you want me to go? What you gim be? Going up to the dirtiest woman I saw, I proposed to her. "Can't go, sah! I's ge' four babies!" "Well I'll take your babies" "But I'se got a husband"—"Well, I'll take your husban!, too," "But dar's old gramy, I can't leave her." "Why, can't you go, too, grauny?" "O, master, I's in hopes some days it will please do good Lord to give me back to old master. I tri I a dozen or more, and found underlyicir native most of them was an ultimate retu land. The one refrain wat-"Oh, carry me bac

Their local attachment is unqu able, and they eem utterly unreconciled to separate the families, An over sanguine friend of mine, a physician, spoke to me the other day to procure a suitable boy for him, who, after serving a reasonable time as hostler, could be put to the science of physicing. I concluded to get the boy here; but you ought to bucks whites of their eyes and their ivory v al. shell would hardly have produced greater consternation. The facts here and the facts every where bid us look the subject fairly in the face. Until the time comes when these can return to their homes in peace and freedom, they must be managed here, and to do this some system of apprenticeship must be adopted, These creatures have neither the intelligence nor the integrity necessary to contracting wisely for their own labor. One man asked \$15 per month the year round, another \$20, and another \$5.

And yet philanthropist—so called—desire to turn free, and thus deprive them of their natural protection and shelter, four millions of just such beings, bringing desolation upon both whites and blacks.

FROM THE TEXAS COAST -The Courier learns by a private letter to a gentleman of Natchez, from Lavacca, 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 hombarding and could not conquer. The same letter confirms the reported arrival in a Texan port of two vessels with powder, medicines, etc. It is said they took out cargocs 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 pubtie; 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. When Newbern fell I was in very bad health and in the army, and being prestrated for several months I could do nothing towards reviving the paper. In July, however, I resigned my position in the army, after being assured by Surgeons that I was, physically, nuable to discharge camp or held duty, and since that time have been unceasing in my efforts to get the paper again under way.

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 bere. What The Daily Progress was in Newbern, from Sep' ber 1st, 1858, to March 18th 1862, it will be here - roold 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 drives out of Newbarn, 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 infimate 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 publie to exert whatever of talent and energy I pessess 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 whateversef reputation or value that attaches to it is mine, and I shall not surrende, it. The enemy have stolen and appropriated my presses, type, &cs, 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 reader the Pregress equal to any of the Dailies of the Confederacy, and I solicit the scrutiny, criticism, and paironage of the public,

J. L. PENNINSTON, Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1862.

The Rect t Northern Elections.

The New Yor' Herald, of the 7th instant, has an interesting editorial giving an analytical view of the encent elections, and foreshadowing in some very signitionist speeches the policy of the Democratic or Conservative party.

The conclusions of this artilee as to the political complexion of the next Congress are as follows:

Conservatives. Republicans,

Conservative majority, tently says the idea that the Decrats elected to the next Congress should hold a Coffention to define their views, and publish or the world authoritatively the meaning of the late elec-

The plain suggestions of this and other articles of the Berald are, that the recent Democratic triumpiles 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 olan for the reconstruction of the Union, based pos-ily upon the exclusion of the New England States, the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and whatever other concessions might cath the superficial views of people of the South. The bints of such an experiment upon the South are quite plain in recent outgivings of the Northern press.

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

DEATH OF A BRIGADIER-GENERAL -Brigadier ieneral Allison Nelson, C. S. A., died near Little Rock, Ack., on the 9th uit. He was formerly Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and for several years a member of the Georgia Legislature. He served the distinction in the Mexican war.

PERSONAL .- Gen. Polk w: 1. this city on Satur-

Denations for the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they can spare in the state of the several districts to provided they can be considered the following is the result of our inquiries.

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, biankets, janes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raileigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or confirme.

by him to the purper regiment or company.

2. 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 neces-

State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agopt.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages, bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended, naming the company and regiment, and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the Captain of their district, or to a special Agent, by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the mearest Railrand Agent, directed to the care of Captain J. P. Garrett. Quartermater at Railegh, N. C., and it will be assembly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers, or for hospitals, must be carefully directed, and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 11, 1962.—tf