

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1862.

The presence of a large fleet in James River goes to confirm our hitherto expressed impression that another and more powerful effort is to be made to take Richmond at an early day.

Nothing can be plainer than that one great effort with an immense force is to be made to reduce our capital. The change of commanders, the declared determination of the rulers at Washington that the army shall advance in Virginia at all hazards, and the presence of a powerful fleet in James River all point to this.

Our authorities at Richmond are of course aware of the dangers that threaten and are making every possible preparation to meet the great blow, and meantime we would urge all who have shoes, blankets or clothing of any kind intended for the army to forward them quickly.

It teaches that the independence of the Confederate States will be recognized, and that the North will be compelled at last to grant that which, in accordance with the spirit of American liberty, it should promptly and cheerfully concede.

SALT.—Much has been said and much more will be said, on the subject of supplying the people with salt, and the Legislature is looked to by the people to take some action in the matter.

From Wilmington.—The Fever still raging. The Journal bulletin of Saturday has the following reference to the fever, which still seems to be very fatal.

The mortality yesterday exceeded that of any day since first, and was really startling in view of the fact that the people had so generally regarded its ravages as at an end, and that those who had been absent were rapidly returning.

Table with columns: Date, New Cases, Deaths. Rows for Saturday through Friday, and a Total row.

It will be seen that the number of deaths appears to be precisely equal to the number of new cases, but it is not to be inferred from that fact that all those attacked died. The deaths, with few exceptions, were old cases of relapse or debility.

We hear of one death reported this morning, not included in the above table. The number of new cases is small, as compared with the hundreds in some former weeks, but the mortality still indicates the presence of the epidemic, or of the prostration resulting from it, and we fear that the rate of mortality will continue large throughout the balance of the winter, for there are few if any diseases more prostrating in their effects than Yellow Fever, and very few regain their full strength after even the slightest attack.

A friend of General Stonewall Jackson told us, says the Richmond "Christian Advocate," a few days ago, that the General remarked he hoped our people would not forget that God giveth the victory. His friend replied that he believed the churches were deeply prayerful all over the land.

The Stern Logic of Events.—A Prophecy. We republish from the Bangor (Me.) Democrat of May, 1861, the following remarkably prophetic article—remarkable as much for the latitude from which it came as well as for what it says:

The rapid fulfillment of all the predictions of Democratic speakers and writers, as to what would take place in our beloved country in the event of a sectional triumph in the election of a President, need not be attributed to any gift of prophecy; it is the result of the stern logic of events.

Now that we have entered upon civil war, let those who would read the story of the future appeal to that same stern logic of events. "What does it teach? We speak by its instructions.

It teaches that if Abraham Lincoln shall persist in attempting to carry out the policy indicated in his reply to the Virginia Commissioners, the fifteen slave States, numbering more than 12,000,000 of people, will unite in a common cause of defending their firesides and homes.

It teaches that every man within their limits, capable of wielding a sword or leveling a rifle, will take the field, determined, like their revolutionary fathers of old, to repel the invader or die in the attempt.

It teaches that, sooner or later, the fate of every Northern army sent within their borders will inevitably be that which overtook those of the British tyrant which were landed on our coast to rivet on our forefathers the chains of slavery.

It teaches that the armies of the North may meet with occasional triumph; may burn a few cities and devastate a few fields; may rob the Southern mother and her tender children of their peaceful and quiet homes; may here and there incite servile insurrections; but successes like those will only provoke the wrath of Heaven, and raise up for the South "armies to fight their battles for them."

It teaches that at last, after one, three, seven, or ten years shall have passed away; after our enemies shall have vanished before the never-failing aim of the Southern rifle, the irresistible charges of Southern cavalry, and the terrible ravages of a Southern climate; after myriads of Northern homes have been made desolate, and poverty and distress shall begin to stalk abroad in the streets of our cities and villages, then the hearts of our people will yearn for peace and peace will come.

Such are the teachings of the "stern logic of events." We put them upon record, and invite all who read this article to remember predictions founded upon them. The authority of the Federal Government will never again be established within the limits of the seceded States. The people of those States will never again recognize that authority voluntarily, nor can they be compelled to do so by force.

THE YANKEES AND THE STOLEN NEGROES.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Express gives a small picture of the unfortunate negroes who have been forced or lured to quit the protection of their masters and the comforts of their homes.

Now that the weather is growing cool, the question naturally arises, what is to be done with the numerous contrabands in Washington and vicinity? Will the poor wretches be permitted to starve or freeze to death, or will the government undertake to support and provide for them? Their present condition, even before cold weather has set in, is miserable and abject in the extreme.

This morning a stout negro, rigged up in cast off army clothing, came to a door where I was standing, and offered to be given a "job"—anything by which he could earn a meal of victuals. I questioned him, and found he was from Fredericksburg, having belonged to a well-known lady in that town. He said he had for several years "hired his time" from his mistress, and was getting along very well as a carter. In an evil hour he determined to turn "contraband," and come to Washington, bringing a hundred dollars in silver—his savings had earned money is now all gone, and he is half sick, and has to work as a carter, and is unable to get any employment.

He is very anxious to go home, but according to his statement, is not allowed to do so. He may not among the philanthropic abolitionists, but is not permitted to return "to slavery." He is one instance of many which have come under my observation. What have the "fanatics" to say to it? What remedy do the "others" apply?

A MACHINE FACTORY.—We are gratified in hearing that it is contemplated to establish a large factory of agricultural implements and machines in common demand. The factory will be suitably located in Dade county, Georgia, and will be established soon under the supervision and direction of Capt. Geo. W. Harris, now of the Ordnance service at Chattanooga, lately of Knoxville, and formerly known to many readers as "Sut Lovengood." The factory will furnish all the machines and implements needed by planters, farmers, gardeners, millers, builders, &c.—Charleston Courier.

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RESIGNATION IN THE CABINET.—The Dispatch yesterday says that there was a report on the street on Sunday that Mr. Randolph, Secretary of War, had resigned. We see no confirmation of the rumor, but are inclined to believe it correct.

Northern News. We continue our extracts from the latest Northern papers: PENNSYLVANIA OBSTINATE.—APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE DRAFTED MEN AND THE PROVOST GUARD.

The removal of McClellan has brought things to a fever heat in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 12th, alluding to the precarious state of affairs at Camp Curtin, the principal camp of the drafted men of the "Keystone" State, says:

The state of feeling at Camp Curtin is unsettled, so far as the drafted men are concerned. The objections to going into the old regiments are persisted in, while the idea of giving up their company organizations is regarded as an act of tyranny. It is in contemplation to test the matter legally. The purpose is to bring a case before a court, and test whether the men drafted can claim the provision and protection of the State law under which they were called into service, or whether the officers now in the service can force the drafted men in the old regiments. This would be a proper and safe means of settling what is really a grave difference.

The duty of the Provost Guard at present is of a character at once onerous and dangerous. They occupy a position which is not fairly understood by the men in Camp Curtin, with whom a difficulty exists as to their disposal in companies and regiments. The Provost guard are bound to execute their orders. They are soldiers who know nothing but obedience, and it is hoped that the drafted men will not tempt the Provost guard into what might seem to be, if not actually become, bloody work. On the night of the 5th, the guard, while on duty, were very badly treated by the men in Camp Curtin. They were assailed with stones, thrown by men concealed behind tents, and otherwise rudely attacked by the drafted men. Insubordination of this kind is disgraceful to the guilty.

Since the difference and dissatisfaction among the drafted men, large numbers have deserted, and the purpose to do so is also avowed by still larger numbers of the men now in Camp Curtin. Every hour adds to the embarrassment. On the 6th inst., one of the men, in attempting to break the guard, was shot in the leg, and severely if not dangerously wounded.

THE COURT-MARTIAL IN THE HARPER'S FERRY CASE. The report of the Harper's Ferry Commission is published. Gen. White and Col. D'Ussay and Trimble are acquitted of all blame, and the capacity and courage of the former is praised. Col. Miles and Gens. Wool and McClellan, however, are freely censured—Col. Miles for neglecting to fortify Maryland Heights; Gen. Wool, for putting Col. Miles in command; and Gen. McClellan, for not sending Colonel Miles reinforcements, or making any effort to send him any. The Commission also say that McClellan only marched six miles a day when pursuing the invading enemy, and they further say that Gen. McC. could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, testified to this effect before the Commission.

A dispatch from Washington contains the following wholesale denials: The agent of the associated press inquired at the State Department to-day about the current statements of Mr. Seward's having been consulted by Mr. Buchanan in the closing period of his administration. Also, about startling hostile announcements having been made by Mr. Mercier to the Secretary of State, and about projected and adjourned and anxious meetings of the Cabinet, involving serious military and Cabinet changes. The Secretary simply replied to the inquiry that the alleged consultations between himself and Mr. Buchanan were imaginary. The reported propositions of Mr. Mercier were apocryphal, and the alleged Cabinet meetings fabulous.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE RAID INTO FREDERICKSBURG. The Northern papers of the 12th, notice the mysterious affair at Fredericksburg. They say they crossed the river with fifty-four men, lost one killed and one wounded, and captured thirty-four prisoners, of which they paroled six. They regard it as the greatest dash of the war. They represent our force there to have been 500 men at the time. They also mentioned the capture of the cloth.

MISCELLANEOUS. The hospitals in Washington are being cleared of the convalescents with all possible dispatch. In all, about three thousand soldiers have joined Gen. McClellan's army from the camp of the convalescents. Very considerable numbers of invalid soldiers have been allowed to go home lately, in order, as it is supposed, to have more hospital room in Washington in case a great battle should come off in front. Major-General Hunter has been assigned to the Department of the Carolinas, and will leave in a few days for his post. He has succeeded, says the Northern papers, in getting all he wants, and, when he returns, look out for a breeze. Gen. Jackson, they say, is at Front Royal, and Gen. Grant advancing in Mississippi, being, on the 9th, 6 miles of Holly Springs, where he captured 180 Confederate cavalry. It is stated that Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, is not dead, but is still in confinement, wearing a ball in his head.

Immigration at New York for October shows 2,921 over the number for the corresponding month last year. D. A. Mahoney has been released from the old Capitol prison. Gen. Hood is up on his feet again, and will be ready to take the field in a very short time.

The Chattanooga Rebel is authorized to state that the ladies of Chattanooga will use their surplus dresses in making comforts for soldiers if they can. If such a spirit prevailed throughout the South, our soldiers would not long go unprovided for.

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LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE. The General Assembly of North Carolina assembled in the Capitol in this City, on yesterday, the 17th, according to law.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald.

The roll was called by Mr. Alspaugh, Principal Clerk, and the oaths of office were administered by Hon. Geo. E. Badger, a Justice of the Peace for Wake County.

Mr. Ramsey of Rowan, nominated Mr. Mebane, of Alamance, for Speaker, and Mr. Faison of Sampson nominated Mr. Wright of Cumberland.

Mr. Wright desired that his name should not be run. The Senate voted as follows: For Mebane.—Messrs. Adams, of D., Adams, of G.; Arendell, Graham, Holman, Jarratt, Lassiter, Matthews, Patrick, Neal, Ramsey, Russ, Saunders, Simpson, Sharpe, Smith, of A., Smith of H., Smith, of S., Taylor of C., Taylor, of N., Warren, Wiggins, Wright.—24.

The remainder were divided between Messrs. Wright, Graham, Wiggins, Warren, Taylor and Hall.

On motion of Mr. Graham, Messrs. Ramsey and Hall conducted Mr. Mebane to the Chair, when he made his acknowledgements in an appropriate manner.

C. R. Thomas, Esq. of Carteret, was then elected Principal Clerk of the Senate; Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Clerk; W. K. Page, of Randolph, Principal Doorkeeper; and C. C. Tally, of Chatham, Assistant Doorkeeper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House of Commons was called to order at 10 past 12 o'clock, by James H. Moore, Esq., principal Clerk of the last House.

The roll of Counties was called in alphabetical order, and the members presented their certificates, after which the oaths required were administered by Wm. Thompson, Esq., one of the justices for the County of Wake.

Mr. Cowles stated the members elect from the County of Wilkes were present, and that they had mislaid their certificates; that they had been elected by large majorities, indeed had no regular opposition.

On motion of Mr. Amis, they were allowed to register their names, were qualified and took their seats. A similar statement was made relative to the members from Burke, and like proceedings were had.

Mr. Fowle called the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Spruill from Tyrrell was present, and that owing to the fact that the enemy were in possession of the County last summer, there had been no election held in the County, but that Mr. Spruill had received the unanimous vote of a company of Volunteers, out of the County, at an election held in accordance with an act passed by the Convention. That the same causes that had prevented the election in the county had prevented the member elect from procuring the certificate of the Sheriff, he however held a certificate from the parties holding the polls in the county, setting forth the facts of his having received the votes of the same. He therefore moved that Mr. Spruill be allowed to qualify and take his seat.

Mr. Person said that he had not had an opportunity of examining the Law as passed by the Convention on the subject, but he had heard the opinion expressed by those whose opinions were entitled to great weight, that the act of the Convention did not reach quite so far as to permit such an election as this to hold. He preferred to deliberate on this matter for fear of establishing a bad precedent. He moved that the matter be referred to a select Committee to report as soon as practicable.

Messrs. Amis and Fowle both opposed the delay and argued to show that it was not the purpose of the Convention to disfranchise the people of the county merely because they were unable to vote in the presence of the enemy who had possession of their homes.

The question was then put by the clerk on the motion to refer, and lost. The question recurring on the original motion, was then put and carried, and Mr. Spruill, was qualified and took his seat.

The Clerk then announced that the next business in order, was the election of Speaker.

Mr. Burgin, nominated Hon. R. B. Gilliam, of Granville.

Mr. Stanford, added the name of Hon. J. G. Shepherd to the nomination, but being requested by Mr. Shepherd, withdrew his name.

The House then proceeded to vote. For Gilliam.—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis, Avery, Baldwin, Barnhart, Barringer, Beal, Benbury, Best, Bryan, Bryson, Bumpass, Burgin, Carpenter, Cowles, Craige, Daffis Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris, of Chatham, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harrison, Hawes, Henderson, Henry, of Henderson, Headen, Howard Horton, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kelly, Kerzer, Laws, Lyles, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Reynolds, Richardson, Robbins, Russel of Brunswick, Shepard, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Spruill, Stansil, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborne, Williams, Woodall, Worth, Young of Iredell, Young, of Yancey.—69.

Mr. Shepard received 16, and Mr. Flemming 6 votes.

Mr. Gilliam having received a majority, was declared by the Clerk duly elected, and was escorted to the Chair by Messrs. Shepard, and Mr. Fowle, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promising to impartially discharge the duties to the best of his ability, and hoped that the deliberations of the body, might tend to the establishment of our independence, and redound to the good of the State.

Just here Mr. Waddeil of Chatham announced that Lt. Gen. Polk was in the lobby and moved that he be invited to a seat in the Hall—passed with acclamation and the General was greeted with rounds of applause.

The next business in order being the election of a principal Clerk.

Mr. McCormick nominated Mr. H. C. Colton—there being no other nomination Mr. Colton was unanimously elected.

Mr. Cowles then nominated Jno. A. Stanly, Esq. for Assistant Clerk. Mr. Williams of Nash nominated Wm. H. Joyner of Franklin County.

The House proceeded to vote and Mr. Stanly was elected by the following vote—86 to 84.

The oath of office was then administered to the Clerks by the Speaker.

Mr. Webster of Chatham and Mr. Jno. Hill of Randolph were then elected principal and assistant doorkeepers in the order in which they are named. On motion of Mr. Lane a message was sent to the Senate informing that body that the House was organized.

On Mr. Lane's motion, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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. When Newbern fell I was in very bad health and in the army, and being prostrated 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, unable to discharge camp or field 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 here. What The Daily Progress was in Newbern, from September 1st, 1858, to March 18th 1862, it will be here—a 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 of 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.

To the Members of the Legislature. We shall have competent persons in each branch of the Assembly to report the proceedings, and the morning edition of the Progress will contain correct and faithful reports up to the adjournment on the previous evening. Besides the Progress will contain all the latest news from the army and elsewhere by telegraph and mail. The paper will be served to members at their lodgings, or placed on their desks at the Capitol, by leaving their names and subscription price at the office.

Two Editions a Day. We shall publish two editions of the Progress every day except Sundays. The morning edition will be served to city subscribers by the carriers and sent to mail subscribers North and East, while the evening edition will be sent to subscribers in the West and sold on the streets.

Donations for the Soldiers.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon: 1. Governor Vance 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, linseys, leather shoes, socks, 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.

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 necessary expenses of the agent.

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 nearest railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain J. F. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly 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, 1862.—41

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. 3,000 BUSHELS Charcoal, at Iron and Brass Works, for which the highest cash price will be paid. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO. Nov 15-41