

No one seems to know, outside of the War Department at Richmond, where our main army, under Gen. Lee, is, or what it is doing, but we think the advance of Burnside upon Fredericksburg with one hundred and ten thousand men, will cause Gen. Lee to hasten his movements and stretch his lines nearer around Richmond. That the great army that confronted him for weeks after the battle of Sharpsburg has been broken up and a large portion of it sent to Fredericksburg there can be no doubt, and the Yankee force now on the upper Potomac cannot be very large. The movement at Fredericksburg and the reinforcement going on at Fortress Monroe and Suffolk, give us plainly to understand what the plan is for the reduction of Richmond. Burnside in person will most likely advance upon Richmond from the direction of Fredericksburg, while another heavy land force will move up by McClellan's old track by the Peninsula, and a third from Suffolk upon Petersburg, with a simultaneous advance of the gunboats up James river. This is what we suppose the programme to be, and if the attack is made at all this winter, we are confident it will not be varied from what we have indicated, in any essential particular.

These three columns will move too, provided they advance upon the Capitol at all, with not less than two hundred thousand men, and probably even a greater number. Having these facts to look in the face, our Government and our Generals cannot be too active and vigilant. If the attempt is to be made to take Richmond at all, it will require all the powers of our Government and our arms to defend and save it. The blow, if struck at all this winter, will be made in a few days.

Salt Again.

As the Legislature is urged to take action on the supply of salt, and as the supply depends on our own productions, and not the supplies of other States, we urge again on the Legislature the importance of defending the section of country where salt is made. If we hold Wilmington we can have a supply of salt manufactured sufficient for the demands of our people, but if we lose it, the chance for a supply is poor indeed. Hence the necessity of the defence of Wilmington, and the coast of that section.

The Assembly.

The proceedings of the body will be found faithfully recorded under the proper head, and we are willing to believe that all has been done that could be done under the circumstances. The Standing Committees for both Houses have been appointed and a number of bills have been introduced, and the work of the session has fairly commenced. We trust that the Committee on Military Affairs will report as soon as possible, and let what is to be done be done quickly. The perils of the hour will admit of no delay, and the recommendations of the Governor relative to a force for State defence should be acted on at once.

Robbery.

The store of Mr. Hesselbach, next door to our office, was entered by some thief on Wednesday night, and two watches and between one and two hundred dollars in money stolen. The robbery was committed at an early hour in the night, and the thief made his escape. In these times of lounging, loafing and general demoralization, it might be well for the night police to be increased. Certain it is there is a number of hard cases around this city that need watching. We advise all to lock their doors securely and keep the poker or fowling piece near the head of the bed.

Promoted.

We learn that Maj. Peter Malett, commandant at camp of instruction near this city, has been promoted to a Colonelcy, to take rank from the 15th inst.

Our News Boys on the Cars.

We have newsboys on all the trains, East, West and North, but the system is not yet as perfect as we hope to make it. The boy on the route between here and the Shops was prevented from going on Wednesday on account of sickness, and the one on the Goldsboro' route failed to go yesterday. We shall endeavor hereafter to have them on the cars every day.

DEATH AT THE DEPOT.—We learn that a negro woman died at the depot in this city on yesterday morning. She was with a large number of others, being removed to the up-country from some of the lower counties.

REVIVAL.—A revival is going on in Salisbury. Many have been converted and many continue to flock to the altar.

The Examiner of yesterday says:

There is no news of interest from the region beyond Gordonsville. Seventy odd Abolition prisoners, picked up at different times during the current week, were brought to Richmond by the Central train yesterday evening.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

From the Savannah Morning News, Nov. 1. Several paragraphs having gone the rounds recently that the Seminoles remaining in Florida had recently committed murders and depredations on white families in South Florida, we take pleasure in stating, on the authority of an officer who has just returned from that region, that they are perfectly quiet and have not been guilty of any outrages. They now number about 800 warriors, and their chief has called them all in to the interior from the coast for fear they will be tampered with by our enemies. They are desirous of entering the Confederate service and will soon be organized into a company and armed. Our old friend, Col. H. V. Snell, who is a great favorite with them, will probably be charged with this mission, and it will be most effectually and faithfully attended to. When they do find a Yankee intruder, or a Thayer colonist, he will receive his perpetual imprisonment to Florida soil. They are the remnant of the small tribe of brave Seminoles who held their native soil, South Florida, against the armies of the United States, led by Scott and the best generals in the service, during a period of over seven years, and were never completely subjugated. They will prove to be most valuable allies. They will protect a long line of the Florida coast, and will be a terror to the Yankee invaders. They should henceforth be cherished and protected by the Confederacy, and a home in perpetuity should be laid off for them in South Florida.

For the Daily Progress. Ed. Progress: So seldom is it that we see anything from official pens that bears on its face the unmistakable stamp of common sense, truth, honesty and fair dealing, that we are compelled to express our unbounded admiration for the admirable message of our young Governor Vance. It has received the hearty approval in this section of all honest, right thinking men; it being a clear and forcible exposition of the rights and duties of our representatives and people, in this hour of darkness and danger. It is true that the message may elicit a growl from evil minded persons who for months have been monopolizing breadstuffs and especially corn, in anticipation of the high command they would have should the present Legislature fail to extend the ordinance against the distillation of whisky. It is true that the timely suggestion that the spirit of lawlessness and reckless disregard of obligations and contracts be stopped, by establishing the Courts—the channels through which justice flows out to every citizen—thereby causing men to pay their honest debts instead of hoarding up money to speculate on the necessities of life, sucking the very life blood from the wives and children, widows and orphans of those true and glorious spirits who have gone out to do and die in defense of our homes. It is true, I say, that this class of men may wince under the plain language of the message, yet the noble-hearted soldier, when he reads the Governor's message, will grasp his musket more firmly, his eye will kindle, his step grow firmer, as he paces his lonely beat, because he feels that his wife and children have at least one friend at home who will do all that can be done to alleviate their wants; and our legislators, if they desire to live in the hearts of the people of other years, let them see to it that the wise and statesmanlike suggestions of the Governor's message have their prompt and speedy attention. Let them not shrink from any duty in this perilous crisis. H. Henderson, Nov. 20, '62.

Additional from the North. We continue our extracts from Northern papers of the 15th: THE DESPOTISM AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET—SCENES AT THE POLLS IN THE LATE ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH—HOW THE THING WAS DONE IN DELAWARE. The Philadelphia Journal tells how the myrmidons of Lincoln tried to control the election in Delaware at the point of the bayonet: On Monday evening three steamboats, loaded with soldiers, arrived at Seaford, Delaware. Thence they were conveyed by railroad and wagons to every voting precinct in Kent and Sussex counties, where Gen. Wool was in person, placed under the orders of the most unscrupulous advocates of the abolition party. In some of the precincts the Democracy were driven away from the polls, and the most prominent and influential Democrats were arrested and kept under guard until the polls were closed.

This occurred in Dover Hundred, Kent County, and in Dagsboro' Hundred, Sussex County. In this latter Hundred some thirty Democrats were so treated, amongst them Mr. Aaron B. Marvel, late Auditor of the State, and the Democratic Sheriff elect. In Dover, the Capital of the State, the soldiers made two bayonet charges, in mere wantonness, when there was no fighting.

In most of the precincts, Democrats were not allowed to accompany voters to the polls, whilst Abolitionists took forcible possession of all timid voters, surrounding them with soldiers, and forced them to vote their ticket.

The paper here gives an extract of a private letter from Dover, stating some of the scenes in that town. The writer says—

Dr. Biggely was endeavoring to get an opportunity for two of his Irish laborers to vote, and in the melee, the soldiers were ordered to charge bayonets. They claim the men were brought here to see that the Union men, as they call themselves, had fair play and be allowed to vote; but every body knows that they came to intimidate and bully us into their infernal Abolitionism. But for the shameful fact that our State was degraded by the introduction of New York soldiers, caused by our own people, we could have carried the State by 1,500 or 2,000. The wonder is that we did anything. Just think of it; at several of the voting places, soldiers forming a line at the window on each side, with pointed bayonets, through which free white men, who love the Constitution of their fathers, must pass, else not vote at all. And this free America? Oh, how I blush to chronicle the fact!

The Philadelphia paper rebukes such shameful and high-handed outrages with the elective rights of a free people, and says:

We have not the heart to continue the catalogue of outrages on the loyal, constitutional Democrats of our little sister State. The object of this military interference is transparent. A desperate attempt by the friends of the Administration to force the election as to impose upon the people of the more Northern States the preposterous idea that a conservative border State supports the Administration in its emancipation and Abolition policy.

So, too, was the election in Missouri. The Missouri Republican, a Federal paper, admits this when it says: In reference to the Congressional delegation, those who have a fancy for such things may undertake to fix their political status. Four were really elected by the military.

THE YANKEE AND THE NEGRO. As we have always predicted, the Yankees are becoming heartily sick of the trouble and burden of the thousands of negroes who have escaped into their lines. A Connecticut paper—a "Down East" paper even—acknowledges this in the following very frank manner:

The universal testimony is that they are worthless to us. A few of them can be put to work, but many are old and more are children, and a great proportion women, who from a state of comparative innocence are corrupted and depraved by communication with the soldiers, and soon die, or what is worse, live to spread disease and corruption. They have done little, taken as a whole, to what has been done for them. They show no disposition to render themselves useful—they have not the capacity or the will to be so; and most of them look forward to a return to their master's plantations. With these ignorant and simple people there is great attachment to the places where they were reared—great love for those whom they have served, and much more comfort there than they can enjoy elsewhere. While the contractors can do nothing for the Government, they are a big bill of expense. They have occupied the houses, while the soldiers have been without shelter, and in some instances have had new houses built for them, while white men, defending the country, were left out doors without tents or blankets. They have drawn their rations at the expense of the Government, and are maintained as paupers, while the Government never has aided whites, and refused to distribute wood for which they had no use at Washington, among the poor of the District of Columbia.

Man, says the anatomist, changes entirely every seven years; "therefore," says Jones, "my tailor should not ask me for the bill I contracted in 1855—I am not the same person—hence, I owe him nothing."

Retaliation. Much as we are opposed to the Black Bill, or the introduction of any uncivilized measures to the management of war, we do insist that our Government assert its rights, and maintain its dignity by retaliation, when our soldiers are inhumanly butchered by the enemy. Rosecrans threatens to hang all of our partisan Rangers that fall into his hands, and ridicules the idea of retaliation. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth should be demanded by our Government, and our people will be satisfied with nothing less. The Examiner has a long and interesting article on the subject, which closes with the following recital of the brutal murder of ten of our men in Missouri: It appears that the Yankee commanders in the South, not satisfied with their former works of assassination and pillage, and encouraged by the Government's neglect of retaliation, have ventured in Missouri upon a diabolical slaughter of our prisoners that is without a parallel outside of the annals of the Sepoys. The outrage is one of cold-blooded and horrible details, but its important incidents may be related in a few words.

The statement was first published in a New York paper, that Brigadier General McNeil had, in the early part of last month, executed ten Confederate prisoners at Palmyra, in Missouri, because a tory citizen of that State had been carried off a prisoner by our forces. From further accounts of the affair in the enemy's own publications, it appears that the missing man, Andrew Allsman, was a legitimate prisoner of war; that on the descent of the Confederate forces upon Palmyra he was captured by them; that he belonged to the Federal cavalry, but that being too old to endure all the hardships of active duty, he was detailed as a spy, being "frequently" as one of the Yankee papers states, "called upon for information touching the loyalty of men, which he always gave to the extent of his ability."

When General McNeil returned to Palmyra, he caused a notice to be issued that unless Allsman was returned in ten days, he would shoot ten Confederate prisoners as "a most reward for their crimes, among which was the illegal restraining of said Allsman of his liberty." The ten days elapsed, and the prisoner was not returned. The following account of what ensued, is condensed from the Palmyra Courier, a tory journal, without any variation from the language in which it describes the deed of the demons with whom it is in sympathy.

"The tenth day expired with last Friday. On that day ten rebel prisoners, already in custody, were selected to pay with their lives the penalty demanded. A little after 11 o'clock, a. m., the next day, three Government wagons drove to the jail. One contained four, and each of the others three rough board coffins. The condemned men were conducted from the prison and seated in the wagons one upon each coffin. A sufficient guard of soldiers accompanied them, and the cavalcade started for the fatal ground. The ten coffins were removed from the wagons and placed in a row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line north and south. Each coffin was placed upon the ground, with its foot west and head east. Thirty soldiers of the 2d M. S. were drawn up in a single line, extending north and south, facing the row of coffins. The arrangements completed, the men knelt upon the grass between their coffins and the soldiers. At the conclusion of a prayer by the army chaplain, each prisoner took his seat upon the foot of his coffin, facing the muskets which in a few moments were to launch them into eternity. They were nearly all firm and undaunted. The most noted of the ten was Captain Thomas A. Sinder, of Monroe county, whose capture at Shelbyville, in the disguise of a woman, we related several weeks since. He was now elegantly attired in a suit of black broadcloth, with a white vest. A luxuriant growth of beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders, which with his fine personal appearance, could not but bring to mind the handsome but vicious Absalom. There was nothing especially worthy of note in the appearance of the others. A few moments after 1 o'clock the chaplain in attendance shook hands with the prisoners. Two of them accepted bandages for the eyes, the rest refused. A hundred spectators had gathered around the amphitheatre to witness the impressive scene. The stillness of death pervaded the place. The officer in command now stepped forward and gave the word of command—"Ready! Aim! Fire!" The discharges however were not made simultaneously—probably through want of a perfect previous understanding of the orders to fire. Two of the rebels fell backwards upon their coffins and died instantly. Capt. Sinder sprang forward and fell with his head towards the soldiers, his hands clasped upon his breast, and the left leg drawn half way up. He did not move again but died immediately. He had requested the soldiers to aim at his heart, and they obeyed but too implicitly. The other seven were not killed outright: so the reserves were called in who dispatched them with their revolvers."

The blood of this devilish murder the earth cannot cover. It will be in vain for this Government to attempt to hide it by its neglect or by a patchwork of orders and correspondence. The story is one month old, and the first our people hear of it is not through any action, protest, or reference on the part of the authorities, but only through the narratives of the newspapers. The Government would doubtless wish this to be both the first and the last heard of it. It is not likely to be gratified in this desire. This last comment on its policy of retaliation, scrawled in blood, will never pass from the memory of the people. We have many enduring memorials of the imperfections of the Government; but that stain made by the unavenged blood of its citizens, will cling to it everlastingly.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.—The Examiner of yesterday says: It is stated that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed to take command in the West, including those in East and Middle Tennessee and the army of the Mississippi, will be consolidated under his command; and his Department will be known generally as the Western Department. Gen. Polk left yesterday for the West.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The Examiner of yesterday says: The railway train from Fredericksburg, not arriving at the usual hour, five o'clock, p. m., yesterday, it was at first supposed that it had been detained by the authorities for military purposes; but conjecture was set at rest by its arrival at six o'clock, p. m.—From one of the employees of the road we learn that when the morning train from Richmond arrived within three-quarters of a mile of Fredericksburg it was stopped by several shots from the Stafford hills, and their shot passed directly over the centre of the town. The train having been backed off to a safe distance our informant proceeded to the depot on a hand car, and thence walked as far as the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock. At this point he was within three hundred yards of the enemy's pickets on the opposite bank of the river. The town wears a deserted appearance, except where occupied by our troops. Of the number of our forces there it is unnecessary to speak. The enemy has, since Monday, made no demonstration of any kind, except firing upon the train yesterday, and throwing a few shells at the railroad depot. The enemy's fire was in both cases without effect and was not replied to by our guns.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21, 1862.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, the Speaker in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Henry Hardie. Journal of day previous read and approved. Mr. Simpson presented the credentials of the Senator elect from Caswell's whereupon, Mr. Brown was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Lane announced the presence of the Senator elect from Gates and Chowan, who had exhibited his credentials, but as there was no question of his election, Mr. Eure was qualified and took his seat. The Speaker then announced the following Joint Standing Committees on the part of the Senate: ON DEAF DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUMS. Messrs. Arendell, Copeland and Taylor, of Nash. SWAMP LANDS. Messrs. Slaughter, McD. Linsey and Merrill. ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Messrs. Lane, Jarratt and Dickson. PUBLIC LIBRARY. Messrs. Ellis, Patrick and Lassiter. CHEROKEE LANDS AND WESTERN TURNPIKE. Messrs. Shipp, Powell and Neal. INSANE ASYLUM. Messrs. Brown, Ramsey and Smith, of Macon.

Mr. Ellis presented a memorial from the citizens of Columbus county, asking the Legislature to clearly define the crime of extortion, and praying that adequate punishment may be inflicted for the same. Mr. Simpson, from the Committee to whom the Joint Rules were recommitted, reported the same back with an amendment, recommending their adoption. Concurred in.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying pensions to disabled, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, until the same are provided for by the Confederate Government. Passed and referred. Mr. Shipp introduced a bill to modify an Act passed at an extra session of the Legislature, entitled a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading. (Repeals several sections of the act.) Referred to Judiciary Committee and, on Mr. White's motion, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, a bill repealing the 76 sec. 34 chap. Revised Code. (Substitutes a very stringent section in lieu thereof, relative to gaming generally.) On Mr. Hall's motion, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Young introduced a bill amending the Charter of the Western Plank Road Company. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on claims, reported back to the Senate a resolution in favor of Phil. D. Smith; recommending its passage. The resolution then passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Smith, of Anson, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its third and last reading in the Senate.

Mr. Lassiter introduced a resolution to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to raising ten regiments, as a reserve for State defence, to the Committee on Military Affairs. Adopted and referred.

Mr. Ellis introduced a resolution, making sundry inquiries of the Quarter Master General for this State. On motion of Mr. Ramsey, leave of absence was granted to the Senator from New Hanover; (Mr. Hall) for three days.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21, 1862.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lunsdell, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and amended. Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, was appointed on the Joint Committee on Military Affairs, vice Mr. Douneal excused. Mr. Riddick, representative from Perquimans county, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee, to consider the expediency of establishing a State Printing Office, in connection with the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, but withdrew it on learning that Mr. Amis had already offered a similar resolution.

On motion of Mr. Burgin, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Committee to consider so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the taxation of slaves. Mr. Bryson, a resolution requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the propriety of sending a commission of three to visit sick and disabled soldiers in camp, to ascertain their wants, that steps may be taken for their relief. Adopted.

Mr. McKay, a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee, into the expediency of fixing a scale of prices for articles of prime necessity. Adopted. Mr. Manning, a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the propriety of relieving from taxation, persons whose property has been destroyed by the public enemy. Adopted.

Mr. Bryson, a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs consider the propriety of granting pensions to disabled soldiers and the families of soldiers dying in service. Adopted. Mr. Peebles, a resolution referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to State defences to the Committee on Military Affairs. Adopted. Mr. Lyle, a resolution in favor of Joseph Welch.—Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to authorize the payment of salaries to Judges whose circuits are in possession of the enemy. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, a bill to amend the 9th section of the 53d chapter Revised Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bryson, a bill to authorize the Agent for the sale of Cherokee Lands to refund the purchase money in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands. Mr. Shepherd, a bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer, and prescribe his duties. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Headen, a bill authorizing the Magistrates of Chatham County to levy a tax for working the public roads, in said county. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills. Mr. Brown, a bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Burgin, a bill to establish the 7th Judicial Circuit. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House adjourned.

Erratum.—In yesterday's proceedings, on the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Mr. Keener's name was misprinted Keiser. A HEW WITH A SERPENT'S HEAD.—The Memphis Bulletin says: A correspondent, who gives his name and who is a lawyer in this city, informs us that there can be seen in Stillman's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson streets, a chicken that has a head which resembles that of a snake. The upper and lower jaws are furnished with teeth. It protrudes its tongue with velocity like a viper. It has eyes but is blind. It has been purchased by a gentleman in New York for three hundred dollars.

Items from the Valley of Virginia.

The following items are from the Newcastle Express of Nov. 14th:

A lady direct from Greenbrier county, informs us that the enemy's cavalry made a dash into that county Friday last, and captured about a dozen wagons belonging to our forces. They set fire to the barn of Col. Samuel McClung, and destroyed his entire crop of wheat, amounting to several thousand bushels.—When will such outrages upon private citizens of this Government cease? When the President of the Confederate States excuses and allows to threaten.

Dr. Wm. E. Rucker, of Yankee notoriety, reached here on Wednesday last, from Covington, to be finally tried for the various offences with which he is accused. His presence here, and the proximity of the Yankees, have caused an unusual excitement among the women and children, and we believe in the minds of some of our brave men.

He will doubtless be removed to some inferior county for safe keeping, until the day of trial, which will be on the 8th of December next.

New corn has been sold here within the last few days at the unprecedented high price of \$3 per bushel. Wonder if provisions will be as high in Heaven, when some of these christian farmers get there? (If they ever do.) We think corn would be just as high there, if there were half a dozen furnaces, furnishing iron for Government artillery. The Devil we believe, has the management of most furnaces in the world to come, and from present indications, we think some of his friends would get a situation here at this time.

QUEER BUSINESS.—Hon. F. H. Hatch, Confederate Collector of the port of New Orleans, has opened a collection office at Ponchartraine, and is proceeding regularly with business. In accordance with his suggestion, the Treasury Department at Richmond has ordered the release of some thirty vessels and their cargoes, which had been seized under recent orders, on condition that their owners pay the duty specified duties according to law. The Jackson Missions think that this movement will be followed by a trade in indispensable articles—no cotton being allowed to go out in payment thereof.

NOT DEAD.—We are glad to state that the Wilmington Journal is authorized to deny the reported death of Capt. W. J. Houston, of Duplin. Mrs. Houston has received a letter from a member of his company, stating that his horse was shot from under him, and that he was captured by the enemy.

THE NEW DROWNED.—Heavy firing was heard here yesterday forenoon. We learn that the blockaders had run a schooner ashore near Moore's Inlet, on the Sound, and a brig ashore near Fort Fisher. The brig was the Fanny, belonging to John Frazer & Co. She grounded yesterday morning on the reef at New Inlet and we regret to learn that Capt. Gardner, his mate and eight of his crew were drowned in trying to reach the shore. The brig lies out of the range of the blockaders. Only two of the crew of the brig were saved. They were brought off by Middlebury Mass., and picked crew with the largest quantity of salt from Fisher. We presume that all the assistance that can be rendered, will be sent down to try and save the vessel and cargo. The weather was very unfavorable yesterday and the chances were bad.

The Schooner was burned by a boat's crew of fifteen men, for that purpose, from one of the blockaders. The boat's crew was captured by Captain Newkirk, with a portion of his Cavalry, to whom information had been given by the crew of the schooner who escaped.—Wilmington Journal.

From our Coast.

The Wilmington Journal of Thursday says: On the 17th instant, the pickets of Capt. Newkirk's Cavalry company renewed the crew of the Schooner John W., Captain Salter, loaded with salt, and run ashore near Moore's Inlet to avoid the blockaders.—They reported that a boat load of Yankees had landed to burn the Schooner, which they succeeded in doing.

Captain Newkirk, with a portion of his company, proceeded to the beach and captured one Acting Master, two Midshipmen and ten privates. Two negroes belonging to the Schooner having gone to the Yankees were taken at the same time. The prisoners were brought in here yesterday, in charge of a guard under command of Lieut. G. W. McClumny, and carried before General Whiting.—The Yankees were ordered to be sent on to Richmond this morning. The negroes will be placed in their proper sphere.

DOATIONS 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. Those 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, knives, 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 C. W. 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.—If

PAYMENT OF STATE BOUNTY DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Executive Department, North-Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 1.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS ARE PUBLISHED for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February, 1862:

- 1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State and the company and regiment to which he belonged.
 - 2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witnesses and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.
 - 3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him as in other cases.
 - 4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the conscription act.
- By order of Governor Vance: J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General, Nov. 11, 1862.