

NORTH CAROLINA'S PLATFORM AND HER ELECTORAL TICKET.

For President. JEFFERSON DAVIS. OF MISSISSIPPI. For Vice President. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA. ELECTORAL TICKET. An unremitting Prosecution of the War-the War to the Last Extremity. Complete Independence .--Eternal Separation from the North.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. Wm B Bodman, of Beaufort, Haywood W Guion, of Lincolnton. DISTRICTS: Ist, John Pool, of Pasquotank, 2nd, Henry F Bond, of Lenoir, 3rd, L W Humphrey, of Onslow, 4th, Jesse & Shepherd, of Cumberland, 5th, Weldon N Edwards, of Warren, 6th, David S Reid, of Rockingham, 7th, Alfred G Foster, of Randolph, 8th, John M Long, of Cabarrus, 9th, Anderson, Mitchell, of Iredell, 10th, N W Woodfin, of Buncombe.

> For President. JEFFERSON DAVIS. OF MISSISSIPPI. For Vice President. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. OF GEORGIA. ELECTORAL TICKET.

THE STATE JOURNAL: RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1861.

From the Richmond Dispatch. The Yankees' in Richmond---Arrival of a few more of the same sort.

The announcement of the expected arrival of a large number of Lincoln's myrmidons, captured near Lees-burg, by Gen. Evans; of South Carolina, drew to the depot of the Central Railroad, yesterday a very large crowd, who patiently awaited their coming from an early hour in the morning until their actual arrival about half-past ten o'clock. Included in the attending throng were numbers of well-dressed ladies, whose natural curiosity to behold these compulsory Yankee emigrants, had led them willingly to encounter the rough usage and rudeness of a street crowd.

Under the direction of Lieut. Wm. R. Bradford sentinels were stationed for several hundred yards in front of the depot, keeping free from the intrusion of the crowd a sufficient space of ground for the debarcation. of the captives and for the formation of the line of march. The train conveying the Yankees consisted of sixteen freight and two passenger cars, for the accommodation of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In the former cars the hirelings were closely packed, occupying standing positions. Each car having a well armed guard of four soldiers, to keep ward and watch over the only means of exit.

Some little delay was occasioned after the arrival of the train, in waiting for an additional de achment of guards, which had been sent for shortly before the cars reached the depot; they were, however, prompt in at-tendance, and the line was quickly formed. A number of spectators possessing more relish for fun, than sense of generosity to a helpless enemy-were evidently disposed to be both witty and merry at the expense of the prisoners, and greeted the first squad of Yankees who reached the head of the line, with sarcastic reminders of their desire to see Richmond, and of their reception on Virginia soil, which were seemingly any-thing than pleasurable to the latter, who responded with bitter remarks, which in one or two instances at least, turned the laughter of the crowd upon those who provoked the retort. There were others, however, who needed no provocation to express their anti-Southern sentiments, but with true Yankee annoyance and insolence, defied the crowd with sneers at Southern courage, and with predictions of an inevitable Northern triumph.

One huge rascal, whose red hair, florid complexion and augular face, plainly bespoke his Celtic origin, and whose countenance was indicative of every other sentiment but that of honesty or bravery, expressed, with an oath, his confidence in the ability of the Yankees to whip the Southerners, "as aisy as pilaties :" another, with a murderous scowl and a significant shake of the head, closed a reference to his condition with the remark "Never mind, we'll see you again," while anoth-. er, with an evidently firm belief in his powers of prescience, replied to a good natured querist, who desired to know, the precise date when Scott and Lincoln might be expected, that they would "both be here very soon," an assertion which provoked a shont of derisive laughter. Several of the prisoners exhibited a good-natured and decidedly philosophical appreciation of their position, and were treated with delicate courtesy by the surrounding crowd, with whom they engaged freely in conversation, One of this latter class remarked with delightful nenchalance-"I knew we should get to Richmond, and here we are." The rear of the first division of "Yanks" was brought up by a negro named Lewis Augustus Bell, also a prisoner, dressed in semi-military garb. His appearance proved the signal for vociferous laughter and derisive cheers, which seemed considerably to embarrass this simon pure "Black Republican," Upon reaching the prison, Bell was instantly recognized by a gentleman as a slave and a former resident of Richmond, both of which allegations the darkie earnestly denied, contending that he was born a free man, and was known to be such to Robert Ould, Esq., and to other residents of the District of Columbia, where for many years he lived. The prisoners being fully disembarked, were drawn up in files of four abreast, within a square formed by : bastalion of military, comprising one company of pri son guards, Lieut. Bradford in commend, a detail 35 men under command of Capt. J. B. Andrews, 4t! North Carolina State troops, by whom they were escorted from Manassas, and a detachment of 120 men from the 18th Georgia Regiment, under command of Capt. J. B. O'Neil ; and in this order were marched to Mayo's tobacco factory, corner of 24th and Cary streets, which had been fitted up for their accommodation. The prisoners were able bodied and stalwort looking men, the most of them Irishmen apparently. They were very well clad in grey pants, with blue woolen jackets, and stout overcoats of different regimental colors. Their clothing was, however, covered with clayed mud, as if they had been floundering through swamps and quite a number of them were barefooted ; one of these stated to a bystander that he had cast aside his shoes, with the intention of swimming the river but when he saw so many of his comrades drowning, he became disheartened, and gave up the attempt and himself together. The officers were neither remarkably fine looking in physique, nor in intelligence; nearly all of them gave indication of foreign extraction, Several of the number seemed to have narrowly escaped with their lives ; one had the skirts of his coat perforated with a ball in dangerous vacinage to his gipin; another had one of his shoulders's straps shot way with a bullet, and a third had his fatigue cap nined by the ball which passed thrugh it. There were in all 22 commissioned, with 125 noncommissioned officers, and 378 privates, a total of 525 prisoners. The following are the names of the commissioned officers: Col. W. R Lee, 20th Mass. regiment, Col. Cogswell, 42d New York Vols. Major E. J. Revere, 20th Mass. Adjutant Charles L. Pearson, 20th Mass. Assistant Surgeon, E. H. R. Revere, " " Captain Francis J. Keffer, 1st California (Baker's

(From the Wilmingtou Journal. Congress.

On the first Wednesday in November, being the 6th day of the month, the people of this State will choose ten persons to represent them in the House of Representatives of the first Gongress of the Confederate States held under the permanent Constitution.

We had hoped that this election would have been allowed to pass off without excitement. That public pinion would generally have settled down in favor of some person in each district, and thus anything like a canvass or a contest be avoided. We fear that such will hardly be the case.

In the Raleigh district there are-we know not how many candidates spoken of, and, from a remark we subject under this flag to be used as protection to any heard made, we feel assured that party feeling is not at all laid aside there. It has only assumed a more them. rancorous because a more personal character-forced to yield to circumstances-to pull in the same trac e with those whom in the Spring they denounced as raitors, a certain set of politicians of that section have transferred their rancor to the men to whose policy they are forced to bow, and whose deeper and mores patriotic insight and impulse put to shame their own more tardy and reluctant movements. We notice a Mr. Turner out with a manifesto in a recent number of the Raleigh Register There is a confused idea meandering through this queer affair that Mr. Turner wants to run for Congress. This very fact-the bare, possibility that by some ludicrous accident Mr. Turner night slip in, shows the appropriateness of our obections to affixing the title of honorable for life or at all, to members of Congress or other officers. It would, indeed, be the reductio ad absurdum. We think Mr. Turner makes some reference to the Journal-we don't mind that-we know nobody else does. There are a number of candidates in the third disrict-that just North of us. Owen R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin, was nominated by a Convention held at Goldsboro' on the first of October. Thomas I. Faisen, Esq., of Sampson, F. D. Koonce, Esq., of Onslow, and C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, are also out as candi-

The Goldsboro' Convention, we presume, was w ourely spontaneous body-at least the delegates were chosen to it in accordance with no political organization. Its moral power must depend upon the influcace and representative action of those composing it. We presume that it urges no other claim, and can bind only those who directly or indirectly sanctioned or participated in its meeting or endorsed its action .--All this is a matter for the people of the district to udge of and decide for themselves. They know all he gentlemen-they are acquainted with all the cirunistances, and are so fully capable of attending to both were rigidly enforced. heir own matters, that we feel that any further rerence would perhaps be impertinent.

In our own district-so far, at least, but one name as been brought forward for Congress, that of Mr. IcDowell, of Blalen, at present our delegate to the Provisional Congress. From all appearances we think no other name will be brought forward at this late

sonal esteem and regard for Mr. McDowell, but we cration of the civilized world.

From Pensacola --- Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Commander at Fort Pickens and General Bragg: HEADQUARTERS DEP'T FLORIDA,

FORT PICKENS, Oct. 9, 1861. SIB: I observe this morning, for the first time, a

vellow flag hoisted over a large building directly in front of my batteries. I also understand that officers' wives and children were in the adjoining buildings. I do not make war on the sick, women or children.

The buildings will necessarily be exposed to my fire, should there be a bombardment, and they are besides

I therefore give you this notice, that the sick, women and the children, may be removed, so that if fired on, the responsibility may rest where it belongs.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, HARVEY BROWN. Colonel Commanding.

Brig Gen. Braxton Bragg, Commanding troops near Pensacola.

HEADQUARTERS, C. S. TROOPS. Near Pensacola, Florida, Oct. 10, 1861. SIR: I received late last night your communication of that date with profound astonishment. The build! ing on which you had for the first time observed the

yellow flag has b en well known to you and to all your command, as well as to the U. S. Navy, as the military hospital of this station, and you could not help knowing that it is now used for that purpose.

Dealing with one who had been an old brother soldier of high reputation, I had hoped that our intercourse and conduct in the hostile attitude in which we are placed would be marked by all the courtesies and amenities of civilized warfare. But it seems from your communication that you claim the right to violate the hospital flag, because it may be abused. Admit this principle, and we revert to a state of barbarism. The sick, the women and chidren, and the prisoners must become objects of vengeance, the white flag must be abolished, "Beauty and Booty," "Rape and Rapine" must follow in the track of a victorious commander. decline-your invitation to make these the subjects of war.

Your hospital flag has been and shall be respected. In the affair of Tuesday night your hospital with its inmates was in our possession for at least one hour, and as far as I can learn, my orders to scupulously respect

Our hospital and the two adjacent buildings occupied by medical officers will continue to be used for legitimate purposes. Nothing has been or will be done to attract your fire. If under these circumstances you should put your threat into execution, which would only be in accordance with the acts of some of your brother commanders, of little experience in the custom We have no reserve in expressing our high per-We have no reserve in expressing our high per-known, that it may receive, as it will deserve, the exeof war, I shall take care that the fact shall be made

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.

GENTLEMEN :- The duties assigned me by Congress federate States as far as practicable, and to enquire into the administration of the Medical, Quartermaster the Springfield battle : and Commissariat Departments of the Government, have so fully occupied my time, that I have been able to attend to no other business. To finish that work will engage my whole attention until near the meeting of Congress on the third Monday in November. It is the duty of that committee to report to their body whether any legislation is necessary for the more successful and satisfactory administration of those De-partments. I could not decline the performance of stances, as it was impossible to see all that occurred that duty. In doing so I have along with the other on a field so extensive, broken in surface, and covermembers of the committee encountered the hardships and dangers of camp life in order to understand those obtained from others, you have but to read the newswhich beset the soldier. it was on account of my papers of the day, published in your own State, to necessary absence that I addressed the card in Sep- see how contradictory that information would have tember last placing my name in the hands of the; been. voters of the District acknowledging then as I do now

On my return to-day to Richmond from Manassas, learned for the first time that it was said in the District that I was indifferent to the result of the election and the wishes of the people. That I occupied a doubtful position as to whether I was a candidate at all, and might thus defeat a fair expression of the wishes

tations contained in letters from my friends to which I widest part, and, including the cords and baskets are yield in declaring myself a candidate for a seat in the about one hundred feet from top to bottom. Their next Congress. Whilst I defer to their wishes I re- material is of strong brown Pongee silk, doubled and gret that it is impossible for me consistently with varnished four times. Professor Lowe is now forming higher claims, and higher duties to take any part in a balloon corps for the working and transportation of the canvass. The sick sons, brotners and husbands his various balloons, who will probably rank as Lieuof our people, as well as securing the best provision | tenants, and will receive \$3 a day until their rank and for the support and comfort of our army in the field, demand of me the devotion of my whole time to that work and to it it shall be devoted.

If the voters of the District shall elect me whatever ability or experience I possess shall be brought to their service. I shall, however, cheerfully concur in their choice wherever it may fall. But I feel assured that I should give small evidence of my fitness for any further employment should I abandon the sacred duty which Congress has assigned me to electioneer for any place within the gift of the people. The claims of our soldiers at the commencement of a winter campaign ought not to be deferred to the personal advantige of one seeking his election to Congress.

A. W. VENABLE. Richmond, October 19, 1861.

[For the State Journal. Withdrawal

To the Voters of the 6th Congressional District : FELLOW CITIZENS :- Two weeks ago I announced myself a candidate to represent you in the Confederate Congress, at the same fime I made known to you my opinions relative to old parties. I did not hesitate to tell you that party feelings should give way to patriotism, that a man should know no party save that party which is battling for our independence, com- and loval hearts, the action of th posed as it is of Whigs and Democrats, Secession and Union men. My opinions have undergone since that time no change. But Mr. Dick, one of the candidates, is making every effort to arouse again old party feelings and rekindle the old party fires, by eulogizing the old Union and denouncing Southernmen; whom, he charges with disrupting it, which can in my judgment, have no other effect than that of dividing you at a time when you should be united, and thereby give aid and comfort to our enemy; and although I am well satisfied that he cannot be so far successful as to carry a majority of your votes, yet I am s rry to admit my belief that with two candidates against him, whose opinions are almost identical, he may be able to carry a plurality of votes and thus succeed in being elected against the wishes of a decided majority of the

CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM GEN. MCCULLOCH -An Arkansas paper publishes the following letter from Gen. McCalloch, addressed to an officer who had

Arkansas, Sept. 24th, 1861. Col. De Rosey Carroll:

DEAR SIR :- Your report has been received. I am unfortunate in not rendering satisfaction to you and others in my official report of the battle of Oak Hills, It was my desire to do justice to every man under me, and to give offence to none. This was more than ed with woods; and to be guided by information

In zonclusion, permit me to suggest that the best their right to choose their own agents and representa-i mode of settling the whole matter is to try, it over Your ob't serv't. again.

BEN MCCULLOCH

LINCON'S BALLOONS .- A Philadelphia letter-writer

Professor Lowe is constructing in this city four new balloons for Government use. These new ones vary of the people of the District. I found here urgent solici- from thirty-one to thirty-five feet in diameter at the

For Congress.

To the Voters of the First Congressional District, composed of the counties of Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Bertie, Northampton, Hertford, Gates, Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.

The permanent Constitution for the Government of the Confederate States supercedes the present Provisional Government in February next. Preparatory to organiza ion under it, elections are appointed by law to be heid for . members of the Electoral College, and for Representatives to the permanent Congress from the several Districts into which the State is divided, on the first Thursday of November preceeding.

There are no movements in progress of which I am advised, indicating a disposition to resort to the instrumentality of conventions for the purpose of making nominations for the latter office. These agencies, however appropriate or even necessary, during the heated party strifes of the past, to secure concert of popular opinion and action, seem to have disappeared before the generous and patriotic impulses which the presence of a common danger has in-spired. The day of election is near at hand, and I do not consider that I am overstepping the proprieties of my position in announcing myself a candidate to represent the District in the first permanent Congress of the Confederate States. Unwilling to revive controversies calculated only to disturb the entire harmony of sentiment and feeling which now prevails in maintaining, with undivided strength the old and entering into the new Confederacy, for the curity of her constitutional rights and the d fence of the imperiled liberties of her people, 1 avail myself of this mode of communicating with you, and shall content myself with declaring my purpose to yield a cordial support, in public and private station, to such measures of war and finance as promise to make the impending struggle, on our part, vigorious, short and decisive. To this end, mutual confidence and a zearous co-operating. differences of opinion, alone are waiting. W. N. H. SMITH. confidence and a zealous co-operation, unimpaired by former

ITS PRINCIPLES. An Unremitting Prosecution of the War-the War to the last Extremity. Complete Independence-Eternal Separation from the North.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. Wm, B. Rodman, of Beaufort. Haywood W Guion, of Lincolnton. DISTRICTS, 1st, John Pool, of Pasquotank. 2nd, Henry F. Bond; of Lenoir. 3d, L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow. 4th, Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, 5th, Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren. 6th, David S. Reid, of Rockingham ... 7th, Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph. 8th, John M. Long, of Cabarrus. 9th, Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell. 10th, N.W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

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Capt	Jno. M. Studley, 15th Mass.
	Henry Bowman, " "
	Ch's S. Simmons, " "
	John McKral 14 (11)
4.6	John McKral, 1st California.
1000	Timothy Omairo, 42d New York.
Lieu	t. George B. Perry, 20th Mass.
	Samuel Gibberson, 42d New York.
- + 6	J. E. Green, 15th Mass.
	Wm. Harriy, 1st California.
44	John H. Hooper, 15th Mass.
	Frank A. Parker, 1st California.
	C. M. Hooper, " "
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	Henry Vancoost, 72d New York,
	W. H. Kearns, 1st California.
a 44	G. W. Kearney, "
44	B. B. Vassall, 15th Mass.
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have it incumbent upon us to refrain from the use of even a single sentence calculated to interfere with or influence the choice of the district. We have invited correspondence on this subject, and have published all sent us. We think; without knowing anything about it, that the Observer, the only other secularaper in the district, has done the same. We are leased to witness this apparent and we believe substantial unanimility, and certainly it does not detract from that pleasure to find that the choice, falls upon so truly estimable a gentlenían as Mr. McDowell, "This without any disparagement to other good and worthy gentlemen. The feeling throughout this district, is, we may truly say, good.

We do trust that true men-men of, good sense and some experience will be sent from all the districts, + We do not want mere partizins-we do not want party politics to rule in this matter, but we can asure our people that no graver error can be committed than that of throwing overhoard as dishonest, all hose who have had the advantage of some political knowledge and experience, and picking as innocent and virtuous those who have not had any such experience. People are not necessarily above temptaion because they have never been tried, nor does their usefulness increase in proportion to their ignorance of the duties of the position to which they have been called.

Important Circular from Secretary Seward relative to the Defence of the Atlantic Lake Coasts.

The following important circular has been sent to Governor Morgan, and similar ones to the Governors of all the States on the seaboards and lakes at the North :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Oct. 14. 1861. To his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York ...

SIR :- The present insurr ction had not even reealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for versation. He was one of the Editors of the Univerthe overthrow of the Government and destruction of sity Magazine, during the year 1857-'8, and leaves, the Federal Union. These agents are known to have so far as we know, no other record of literary attainmade their appeals to some of the more important ments. States without success. It is not likely that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endcavoring to accomplish that disloyal purpose by degrees and by indirection.

Taking advantage of the embarrassment of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest, and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity, and friendship

I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect of any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to arrest the evils of a foreign war to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion which we are endeavoring to cure. One of the most obvious of his memory, amidst the new associations of his adoptsuch precautions is, that our ports and harbors on the ed home. The order to march under General Mcseas and lakes should be put in a position of complete | Calloch to the relief of Missouri, is understood to have defence; for any nation may be said to voluntarily in- | reached him but a few days bef re the time appointcur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to ed for the consummation of the tenderest of human show that it has sheltered itself on every side from ties! which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided. The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute

Leen manifested in a degree eminently honorable by

all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and

continuancy of the same disposition on the part of

ich you pleside, and to ask you to submit the sub-

shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State

The expenditures ought to be made the subject of

conference with the Federal Government. Being thus

made with the concurrence of the Government for gen-

eral defence; there is every reason to believe that Con-

gress would sanction what the State should do, and

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President

will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government

to confer with you, and to superintend, direct, and

couduct the prosecution of the system of the defence of

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that there are now

of Cumberland Gap, the dispersion of the Confederate

camp there, and the taking possession of the East Ten-

W.M. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

would require only a temporary use of its means.

would provide for the reimbursement.

your State.

nessee and Virginia railroad.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG. Major General Commanding. Col. Harvey Brown, commanding U. S. forces in the State of Florida, Fort Pickens.

Captain Hugh Thomas Brown.

The subject of the following notice which we copy

from an enchange, was well known to many of our readers:

Captain. HUGH THOMAS BROWN, who fell at the head of his Company, in the thickest of the fight, while cheering his men on to victory, in the bloody battle at Springfield, Missouri, was a native of Wilkes County in this State. His brother, Allen Brown, is a Captain, and his maternal half brother, J. B. Gordon, Major in the 1st N. C. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robt. Ransom.

Captain Brown graduated at the University with listinction in scholarship and deportment; at the annual Commencement in June, 1858. He studied law for a time with Judge Battle, subsequently with Chief Justice Pearson, and after obtaining license to practice in all the Courts of the State, emigrated about the beginning of 1860 to Van Buren, Arkansas. He entered upon the practice of the profession under the most favorable auspices, and we have the best authority for stating that no young man ever succeeded in s6 short time, in so high a degree, in securing the confidence and affection of the community in which he resided. He was among the earliest and most earnest advocates of Southern rights, and the Volunteer Company, "the Arkansas Rangers," which he raised to defend them, is said to have been one of the best which has entered the service in that young and gallant State.

No one of his instructors or associates at the University, will read this brief notice of young Brown without emotion. He was modest, docile, agriable, of prepossessing manners and address ; and what all will regard now as infinitely more important, exemplary in moral deportment and in Christian walk and con-

Brief as is the period since his graduation, four of his classmates preceded him in the passage to that bourne from whence no traveller returns." The tragical fate of Ambrose Davie and his young wife, is fresh in the remembrance of all. William C. Dowd, one of the ripest scholars in the class, subsequently a Tutor in the University, and Nathaniel P. Lusher, whose commencement exercise was the subject of high and deserved commendation, were the early victims of consumption. Thomas N. Macartney of Mobile, who graduated a few days after completing his nineteenth year and is most respectfully and affectionately remembered by all who knew him, as reported to have met a soldier's death on the triumphant field of Manassas.

Captain Brown was born on the 14th Feb'v. 1835. and fell in the 26th year of his age. The tears of his aged parents, his gallant brothers and numerous kindred in his native State, will mark no deeper anguish than those which will moisten his grave and preserve

Leather Tanned by a new Process. NEWBURY TAN WORKS,

NEWBERRY C. H., S. C. October 15, 1861. strumental in producing such a result, I respectfully decline being considered any longer a candidate. Yours very respectfully,

voters of the District ; and being unwilling to be in-

T. W. KEEN. October 24th, 1861.

MONEY GRABBERS .- The following is an extract from a letter published in the Clarenden, South Carolina Banner. It is prefty strong, but embodies the only true sentiment

We make the broad and unqualified assertion, that the man who carries within him a heart that could prompt the desire to "make money" from the necessities and distresses of the people at this time, and under existing circumstances, be that man the small retail or the cholesale dealer worth his thousands-be he who he may his conduct is not only "mean and contemptible," but e is a traitor to the most vital interest of the country. und as a traitor richly merits the denunciation and conlemnation of every good citizen.

Just below we give a precious morsel from the Selma, (Ala.,) Republic, which will be specially edifying to certain chracters :

EXTORTION .- It is undeniable that there are men who have taken advantage of these war times to enrich hemselves at the expense of the people. The darling object with this sort of men is to get rich. This is the acme of their ambition and the sum total of all their endeavors. They have no regard for man or devil, only so far as they may be made tributary to these ends. They are the horse leeches of the body politic--the vampires of society-in whose presence widows weep, and the wail of wretched orphans is heard in vain. Their iron boxes are gorged with gold and silver, and this is the Ark of their Covenant with Hell. and the depository of a coinage from tears and blood. The laughing fiend keeps guard over these boxes and bags of gold and grins horribly at the presence of holow-eyed penury. The beggar is dismissed empty with a grimace of which hell is made ashamed, while the lean arms of the fiend caresses the gold like coiled snakes in the darkness of his infamous den. Such an one is ripe for the flames of the pit, and should have the badge of his damnable doom nailed upon his forchead by the hissing populace. It is with shuddering feelings we think of such men-our souls revolt, and we spurn them back as the refuse and offscourings of creation.

DISHONEST SPECULATION .- The practice of buying up articles of prime importance, such as woolen goods, provisions, coffee, sugar, salt, medicines, &c., &c., for the purpose of selling again at immensely enhance prices, has, we observe, called forth energetic remonstrances from the highest authorities in many of our States. The governors of North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee have considered the subject worthy of official attention, and expressed, accordingly their indignation in puplic messages.

Unfortunately, this evil is one not open to legal correction, especially in the South where a jealous guard against any infraction of our legal or constitutional

Murfreesboro' N. C., sept. 24, 1861-td.

For Congress.

ATE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE R. R. W BRIDGERS, Esq., as a candidate to represent the Second District in the Congress of the Confederate States. This district is composed of the counties of Halifax, Edge-combe, Beaufort, Wilson, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir and Hyde. sept. 25, 1861.

For Congress.

WE ARE requested to announce HON, A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash, as a candidate for the Confederate Congress, for this the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Warren, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash. Election on the first Wednesday in November. sept. 18. 84-td.

For Congress.

WE ARE REQUESTD TO ANNOUNCE HUGH WADDELL, as a candidate for the Confederate ongress, for the Seventh District, composed of the counties of Chatham, Davidson, Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Stanl: and Ansor Sept. 14th, 1861. 82-td:

For Congress.

WE are requested to announce J. H. GOOCH, as a candidate for the Confederate Congress for this, he Fifth District, consisting of the counties of Warren, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash. August 11th, 1861. 82-td.

For Congress.

E ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE J. R. MC-W LEAN, Esq., of Greensboro', as a candidate for seat in the Confederate Congress, from the sixth district, composed of the counties of Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth. Sept. 25, 1861. 86 td.

WANTED

O BUY, an active, intelligent NEGRO FELLOW from 18 to 25 years old, for which a liberal price will be paid in money. Apply immediately to either of the editors of this paper. oct 3, 1861. 88-w&swtf.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1861.

General Order,) No. 21.

The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1861. Lieutenant Colonel Speir Whitaker, aid-de-camp of the Governor, is assigned to duty in the Adjutant Generals Office, as auditor of Military Accounts. He will examine and adjust for settlement all such claims and accounts, under direction of the Adjutant General.

Lunday at 1	HENRY T. CLARK,
Pre and on of the Comme	Governor Ex Oficio.
By order of the Comma	
	J. G. MARTIN,
	Adjutant General.
oct. 23, 1861.	933t.

NOTICE.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO., Wilmington, 19th October, 1861.

DIVIDEND No. 19. A DIVIDEND of eight per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the profits of year, and will be paid to Stockholders o and after the 15th November next; the one-half in cash, and the remaining half in bonds of the Coafederate States By order of Board of Directors, JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y. of America.

3rd, L W Humphroy, of Onslow, 4th, Jesse G Shepherd, of Cumberland, 5th, Weldon N Edwards, of Warren, 6th, David & Reid, of Rockingham, 7th, Alfred G Foster, of Randolph, 8th, John M. Long, of Cabarrus, 9th, Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell, 10th, N W Woodfin, of Buncombe.

> For President. EFFERSON DAVIS. OF MISSISSIPPI. For Vice President. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. OF. GEORGIA. ELECTORAL TICKET.

ITS PRINCIPLES. An Unremitting Prosecution of the War-the War to the last Extremity. Complete Independence-Eternal seperation from the North.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort. Haywood W. Guion, of Lincolnton. DISTAICTS. 1st, John Pool, of Pasquotank. 2nd, Henry F. Bond, of Lenoir. 3rd, L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow. 4th, Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland. 5th, Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren. 6th, David S. Reid, of Rockingham, 7th, Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph, Sth, John M. Long, of Cabarrus. 9th, Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell. 10th, N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

; 93 to the 42d New York ; 1 to the 3d Rhode Island battery ; 72 to the Massachusetts 20th I to the 40th New York ; I to the 1st New Jersey ; and 1 to the Pennsylvania cavalry. The 1st California regiment, of which Senator Baker was colonet, was composed chiefly of Philadelphians, in which city in was capanized.

The progners were brought to this city from Manas-sas under the sontrol of Lieut. Col. T. C. Johnson, of the 14th Georgia regiment

A SWACOND BATON.

It was stated by officers who accompanied the pris-oners, that they would be followed by another batch of 200, who had reached Manassas just prior to the departure of the first. The statement proved correct in all but numbers, and the remainder of the prisoners captured in the battle, 182 in all, were brought by the regular evening train. Included among them were two officers, Capt. G. W Rockwell, of the 18th Massachusetts, and Lieut. Charles McPherson, of the Tammany (New York) regiment. The total number of prisoners which reached the city is 657, which added to the number previously in the city, gives an aggregate of nearly 2,000 Hessians now boarding here at Government expense.

NEWS FROM WESTERN VIEGINIA .- We learn that Gen Floyd, with his command, has crossed New river, at Richmond's Ferry, and is on his way to the mouth of Coal river, and that Gen. Loring, with the forces under him, has gone to Carnifax's Ferry on Gauley river. We have not learned the movements of Gen. Lee, and the forces which were previously under the command of Gen. Wise, though it is rumored that they will come back to Meadow Bluff .- Staunton Specta-

GONE .- Col. Ransom's regiment of N. C. Cavalry left Richmond on Thursday for the army of the Potomac, via Fredericksburg. Prior to taking their de-parture they paraded through a number of streets, finally honoring Gov. Letcher with /a marching salute at the gubernatorial mansion. The regiment is accompanied with a baggage train of 28 wagons.

TORI AL YEL

se measures, and we have the great satisfaction of Editor Savannah Republican : seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, aid and

My Dear Sir : I enclose to you a piece of calf skin support of a loyal, patriotic and self-sacrificing people tanned by me with a weed called the Dog Fennel, for rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of which I have obtained a patent, No. 22, from the Conthe United States into the highest state of efficiency. federate States Government. I claim that I can tan But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent and make better leather, in one third less time, with extra session with these measures and did not provide one third the bark, and save from 30 to 40 per cent. as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our This piece was tanned in twenty days, and I think it sea and lake coasts. In previous wars loyal States as good as French Calf. I am prepared to dispose of have applied themselves by independent and separate rights in all the Confederate States of America, except activity to support and aid the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has

South Carolina, which I have disposed of. Very respectfully, yours, ISAAC BIERFIELD.

The sample of calf skin referred to above, has come to hand, and we shall take pleasure in exhibiting it to the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite all who feel an interest in the leather trade. We your consideration to the subject of the improvement | have never seen a prettier article, and in point of and the perfection of the defences of the State over strength it is remarkable. It is almost incredible that such leather should be tanned in the short space of eet to the consideration of the Legislature when it | twenty days; and the wonder increases when we reflect that the rapid process is effected through the agency of a weed that abounds in almost every old field of the South. Let somebody in Georgia go into business forthwith .- ED. REP.

> MORTALITY STATISTICS .- De Bow's mortality statistics, complied from the last census, show that the people of the United States are the healthiest on the globe, The deaths are 32,000 per year, or one and a half per cent, of the population. In England the ratio is near two per cent., and in France nearly three per cent. Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the States, and have 638 inhabitants above 100 years of

In a letter to the Fort Smith Times, from Colone McIntosh, and dated Camp Cooper, Missouri, Sepno less than 40,000 Yankee and State troops in Kentember 27th, we find the following gratifying items: tucky, and that the number will soon be increased to "We hope soon to start after that robber and thief 60.000. It urges a speedy movement in the direction Lane. I took yesterday, and sent to Camp Walker, thirty thousand pounds of lead, and one hundred and sixty kegs of powder. This will be a good help to our cause."

rights offers a happy contrast to the state of things North. The only recourse in the case of these speculators of their country's necessities seems to rest with individual patriotism. Let no goods of the character designated be sold in large quantities, except to regular agents of the Confederate and State authorities. Our citizens can display their patriotism by such sacrifices, by abnegation of self-interest and personal convenience, as well as on the teuted field and amid the roar of battle.

How TO MAIL LETTERS TO EUROPE .- The complete shutting, off of all communication with the Northern States renders it impossible to send letters to Europe by the usual channel. But there is a mode of mailing them not yet interrupted, and which can be employed with security. The English mail steamers touch at Tampico, which is about three hundred miles from Matamoras, in Mexico. The New Orleans Picarune, of the 3rd inst, says :

Mr. Auguste de Mesgrigny, appointed by the postmaster of this city as special mail carrier for the New Orleaus and Mexican mail, connecting at Tampico with the English steamers for west India and Europe, has just completed the necessary arrangements at Tampico, and will start from this c ty with the first mail, on the 10th inst., when the double daily stage line of four-horse post-coaches between New Iberia and Niblett's Bluff will be running to carry passengers to and from the Texan frontier. The office for the reception of letters, No. 16, Customhouse street, will be open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon, and the first mail will close on the 9th, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

The small pox is prevalent at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The city council ordered all the schools there to be closed. Too much precaution cannot be taken to prevent this disease from getting in the army. Vaccinate ! vaccinate !

The Northern papers are indulging large expectations from the raval expedition soon to sail from Annapolis and Old Point. They cay "a blow will be struck at the strongholds of traitors in ten days."— Half of that time has already elapsed.

THEENNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, will be held in this place on Thursday, 14th November next. JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y. Oct. 23d, 1861, 93-4t.

> BANK CAPE FEAR. 21st Oct., 1861.

DIVIDEND No. 104. THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. payable to Stockholders on and after the first day of J. G. BURR, Cashier. ovember next. Oct. 26th, 1861. 94-w2

Sequestration Notice.

THE undersigned appointed Receiver under the J. Sequestration Act for the counties of Orange, Wake, Cumberland and Harnett, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render an account thereof, and so far as practicable, to place the same in my possession, under the penalty of the law for noncompliance.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the said counties: I will attend the different counties in a few days for the purpose of receiving when due notice will be given. G. H. WILDER, Receiver.

oct. 23, 1861. 93-6w Hillsboro' Recorder and Fayetteville Observer copy.

Bequisition for Laborers.

A NAPPEAL is hereby made to the patriotism and liberality of the citizens of Beaufort, Washing-ton, Pitt and Edgecombe counties. FIFTY NEGRO MEN from each of these counties are needed immediately for the construction of Catteries at Washington. These negrocs should come provided, if possible, with rations for ten days and with their own overseers. They are to report for duty, on their arrival at Washington, to Col. McMillan, 24th Georgia Regiment. D. H. HILL, Brigadier-General C. S. A. Brigadier-General C. S. A oct. 23, 1861