

We learn from late Northern papers, that Lincoln has issued the proclamation with which he threatened the South, a short time since, unless by January first, members were elected to the Yankee Congress, and all resistance to his authority given up.

The Democrats at the North have recently succeeded in wresting from Lincoln's despotic hand, the liberty which a violated Constitution made their birth-right, and he and the abolition party, have now to recover their usurpation, or their power, is forever gone.

The abolition party has encroached too far upon the Constitution, ever to submit their acts to the judgment of a people whose liberties they have violated so grossly. Henceforth it is a struggle for life between them and their own people.

Henceforth, we of the Confederate States, are fighting, not for our own independence alone, but for the perpetuation of free institutions upon this continent. If the Democrats of the North are true to themselves, if they are true to the principles of their Constitution, if they are true to representative government, this proclamation makes them our allies in this war.

All this has been done to concentrate power in the hands of the Abolition party. And if to obtain power they are willing to go to such lengths, it is to be presumed that they will scruple to violate any right, to annul any compact, to hesitate at any act, however despotic and arbitrary, in order to enjoy the power they have grasped.

Let not the Northern democrats be any longer deceived—the war henceforward is against their remaining liberties, nor need they delude themselves with the hope that by another election, they can again assert their rights and pronounce condemnation against the faction in power.

And if there be any one in the Confederate States, who still longs for the old Union, whose heart is still in the camp of the enemy, surely this proclamation must arouse him from his delusion.

Can any sane man believe that he can live in this country, if Lincoln's proclamation is enforced? And if he could, by possibility escape from his evils and so change his nature as to tolerate amalgamation, is it not as easy for the hand of despotic power to wrest from him his land or his home as his slave? Lincoln has declared slaves to be property. Yet he has issued his orders to take from the Southern people all that species of property.

Would submission mend the matter? How would an offer of this nature be received from us? Would the spirit of abolition fanaticism be appeased by our agreeing to return to the Union upon the guarantee of the privileges we once were denied in that Union?

the hour of victory would that dread spirit release a victim? Does any man suppose that we would be admitted into the Union upon any other terms than the abolition of slavery in the South? Would the execution stop here? Would not the lust of gold lay us under eternal contribution to the factories and the mines of the Yankee? Would we be allowed to make one thing for ourselves, would we be allowed to win one step? He who dreams of liberty and peace, a return to the old government, is dead to all the lessons of the past, and criminally careless of the hopes of the future.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

President Davis addressed the Mississippi Legislature, at Jackson, on the 26th ult. The galleries were filled with ladies, and when the President appeared the whole hall rang with applause. The address was quite a lengthy one. We give the chief points:

The President spoke of his love for the old Union. He alluded to it, however, as a matter of regret, that his best affections of his heart should have been bowed upon an object so unworthy—that he should have loved so long a Government which was rotten to its very core.

He had predicted from the beginning a fierce war, though it had assumed more gigantic proportions than he had calculated upon. He had predicted war, not because our right to secede was not an undoubted one, and clearly defined in the spirit of that declaration which vests the right to govern upon the consent of the governed, but the wickedness of the North would entail war upon the country.

He alluded briefly to his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil, but the failure to do this proceeded not from a want of inclination but of power. We were not an old-established nation, with armies and navies at our command. These had to be imposed from the scanty materials to be found within the limits of our own Confederacy.

He alluded to the conscription and exemption laws of Congress, explaining the necessity of the one and the intention of the other. We were sorry to perceive that there had been a false construction put upon the first of these laws. There was no dishonor in being conscripted. The Government has as much right to make laws requiring the services of its citizens in the army as to compel them to work public roads or to pay taxes.

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NECESSITY OF HARMONY—PERMANENT MILITARY SYSTEM.

He spoke of the salutary effects of harmonious action between the several States and the Government at Richmond, and urged upon legislators, both State and Confederate, the necessity of establishing a permanent military system, for even after the present war was ended we might expect trouble from our enemies unless our military establishment was of such character as to give them a wholesome fear of precipitating a war upon us.

The issue involved in this war was no ordinary one. The question is, will you be free, or will you be the slaves of the most depraved and intolerant and tyrannical and hated people upon earth? This was the real question to be decided. Everything else was as dust in the balance.

The President alluded very briefly to the falsehoods which had been circulated relative to the Administration, which he could not disprove, because such disproval would give the enemy a knowledge of things which the good of the cause required to be concealed from him.

Though the war had somewhat exceeded his expectations, yet he never doubted our final success, and he considered it now as absolutely certain. The duration of the war was a question of time. He thought, however, it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale to be long protracted.

To the question of recognition and intervention, the President devoted only a few words. We had a right to expect recognition long since, but it had not come, and his advice was, "Put not your faith in princes, nor rest your hopes upon foreign nations."

The President took a brief retrospective view of the movements of our armies since the fall of New Orleans—an event as unexpected to him as it was to us—and showed that we had not retrograded, but had gathered largely in strength.

There are two grand objects of the enemy: 1st, to get possession of the river, and thus cut our Confederacy in two; and, secondly, to seize the Confederate capital, and hold it out to foreign nations as an evidence that the Confederacy does not exist.

The President expressed his gratification that Gen. Pemberton, whom he had sent here, believing him eminently suited to this command, had sustained in a signal manner the high character he had given him. He also spoke of Brigadier-General Lee, to whom he had entrusted the defence of Vicksburg, in terms of hearty commendation.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was vociferously called for. The scar-worn hero looked a little nervous, while the house rang with loud, swelling and prolonged applause. He arose and said:

My only regret is that I have done so little to merit such a greeting. I promise you, however, that hereafter shall be watchful, energetic and indefatigable in your defence.

The speech was greeted with tremendous, uproarious and prolonged plaudits.

Messrs. Pulliam & Co., sold at their auction rooms, to-day, a large number of negroes, chiefly belonging to the estate of Sam'l Hardgrave, dec'd. One young man, would have been sold as much as if it had its full quota of 4,000. Their ranks must be filled; humanity demands it. It was a time for patriots to throw off the shackles of private interest, fly to the rescue of these heroes whom the ravages of war had yet spared, and consecrate themselves to the most sacred cause on earth.

The Washington Chronicle (Forney's organ) comments as follows upon the recent proclamation of President Davis:

We publish, this morning, a proclamation of the President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and expressly and definitely at General Butler, our energetic commander at New Orleans. We think our readers will justify us in characterizing this as the most disgraceful paper yet issued by that great traitor, the Southern Confederacy. It is filled with misrepresentations and falsehoods, and upon that it uses a mean, brutal and cowardly revenge.

We look upon this simply as a portion of a concerted movement on the part of the enemies of the Government, both North and South, to have one of our most efficient and able generals removed from a position where he is doing so much good, and to the rebel cause than any other connected with the Federal Government.

This is only another instance of the desperation of the rebel cause. A Government that felt strong and confident would never descend to so petty an exhibition of malice and revenge as this document evinces.

A STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1861.

The following table exhibits an approximation to the losses of both parties by the several engagements during the year. The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers, (when such reports were published). Of course, we can only guess at the losses of the enemy. The Northern papers seldom publish the official reports of the Federal generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves such monstrous falsifiers that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published.

Table with columns: DATES, BATTLES, Confederate killed, Confederate wounded, Confederate captured, Federal killed, Federal wounded, Federal captured. Rows include battles like June 16 Phillipi, July 12 Rich Mountain, etc.

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

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RECAPITULATION.

Summary table with columns: Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, Total. Rows for Confederate Loss and Federal Loss.

These we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, of a late date.

By returns at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the battle of Stones River, is about 11,000, the number wounded 17,000. The number of prisoners in the South and deserters amount to 6,000.

For sale an excellent one of Chickering's Piano in perfect order, used in Rowwood and of largest size. Apply to this office or to E. G. Hayward, Jan 1

Substitutes. For sale good reliable non-rotten, native, over 45 years of age, can be employed as substitutes for a term of years, if immediate application be made at the Army Department, or at the office of the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Nov. 18, 1862.

Conscription.

Thousands in the Confederate States, owing to the different laws and exemption bills passed by the last two sessions of the Confederate States Congress, were misplaced, as to their real duties that they know what courses pursue. We advise all who really believe themselves subject to the law to report immediately at the respective camps appointed for the enrollment of Conscripts in the different States.

Having every facility, we are prepared to give every information regarding any other business connected with the army. Owing to the heavy expense incurred in procuring this information, we will not receive any communication unaccompanied with our retaining fee of Five Dollars.

Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c. THE undersigned having taken the large and commodious building, No. 68 Main street, formerly occupied by Lewis Webb, has resumed the manufacture of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Tanner Wanted. A SKILLFUL Tanner with good recommendations, can obtain employment the ensuing year, by making early application to the ensuing year, by making early application to the ensuing year, by making early application to the ensuing year.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. III. Paragraph 1. General Orders, No. 64, current series, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners whose Regiments are in the East, will report at Richmond, Virginia, and those whose Regiments are in the West at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Notice. OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY, Company Ships, Sept. 24, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHIPPERS and others interested, that the tariff of freight rates on this road will be raised twenty-five per cent, and the rate of passengers to five cents per mile on and after the first day of October.

\$50 Reward. RAYAWAY from the Confederate Stables at New River, Alabama, on the night of the 19th of September, my negro man, SAATCHI, the said negro is a Carpenter by trade, very bright complexion, straight hair, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and when he left, a pair of white pants, drab vest and cap; when spoken to, speaks very short. When last heard from, he was in Raleigh, trying to make his way to Newbern. Perhaps he will try to pass as a free man, and may be waiting on one of the camps near Kinston.

Wanted. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862. I WISH to purchase lead for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

A Teacher. WANTS a Situation in a School or a private family, after Christmas. She is now engaged and desires a change at the close of the year, on account of a desire to get from the neighborhood of the army in Eastern N. C. She is a native of this State, and can teach French, the English Branches, Drawing, &c.

Bristles! Bristles! Bristles! THE Subscriber will give the highest Cash Price for any quantity of Bristles. Farmers and others would do well to be careful and save all the Bristles they may have during the coming season.

Reward of Thirty Dollars (\$30) will be paid for the arrest and safe delivery of every deserter from the Confederate States Army, at this point; or Fifteen Dollars (\$15) for the arrest and safe delivery of any deserter, in any part of the different counties, so they can be secured by the military authorities.

THE BEST IRISH GLUE, MANUFACTURED BY THIEM & FRAPS, RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 29, 1862.

Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. HAVING sawed the best portion of timber of my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and Smith's stations. The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order. The turpentine still is in good order, holds 16 barrels. Can be bought on a credit if desired. The mill is suitable for a history still.

For Sale. A HOUSE and Lot in Rockville, Davie county, N. C. The lot contains 16 or 20 acres part of which is wooded land, with all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars apply to this office.

Hibernian Paper Mills—Cotton. The Hibernian Manufacturing Company will purchase Cotton in good condition, and deliver at either Depot in Raleigh, or at their Mills.