A VERY INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, who was a member of the "Peace Congress" at Washington near the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, lately made a speech in Liverpool. He gave the following exceedingly interesting account of an interview between Mr. Lincoln, [then not inaugurated] himself and other distinguished members of the Congress:—

Mr. Lincoln commenced the conversation, after receiving us very kindly, by stating that he was accidentally elected President of the United States; that he never aspired to a position of that kind; that it had never entered into his head; but that from the fact of his having made a race for the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas, in the State of Illinois, his name became prominent, and he was accidentally selected and elected afterwards as President of the United States; that running that race in a local election his speeches had been published; and that any one might examine his speeches and they would see that he had said nothing against the interests of the South. He defied them to point out any one sentence in all the various addresses that he had made in that canvass that could be tortured into enmity against the South, except, he remarked, one expression, namely, that "a house divided against itself must fall; they must either be all slave or all free States," and he said that he explained afterwards that that was an abstract opinion, and never intended to be made the basis of his political action. He remarked at the same time that the clause in the Constitution of the United States requiring fugitive slaves to be delivered up was a constitutional provision; was a part of the organic law of the land, and he would execute it with more fidelity than any Southern man that they could possibly find, and that he could not imagine what was the cause of the deep and apparently settled enmity that existed towards him throughout the entire South, looking at me at the time as if to invite an answer from me. I replied that he was very much mistaken if he supposed that the deep pervading feeling throughout the South originated in any personal enmity towards himself; that I did not suppose that there was any feeling of that kind on the part of an individual in the South; that he was the representative of a great party—of a very sectional party—elected on a platform which they considered would, if carried out, be destructive of their dearest and best rights; and that it was on that account, and that alone—the attempt to throw a common Government, the Government for all the States, in antagonism to the interests of a portion of the very State whose Government it was, which was the cause of the deep and settled feeling which existed throughout the entire South. We appealed to him then to give the guarantees which were demanded by the Southern men in that Peace Conference, representing to him that it was in his power; that he was at that time a power in the State; that he held in the hollow of his hand the destiny of thirty millions of people; that it he said that the guarantee should be made, and would make it, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any programme that might be adopted.

He said that he was willing to give a constitutional guarantee that slavery should not be molested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the States; that he was willing to go further, and give a guarantee that it should not be molested in the District of Columbia; that he would go still further, and say that it should not be disturbed in the docks, arsenals, forts, and other places within the slaveholding States; but as for slavery in the Territories, that his whole life was dedicated in opposition to its extension there; that he was elected by a party which had made that a portion of its platform, and he should consider that he was betraying that party if he ever agreed, under any state of the case, to allow slavery to be extended in the Territories. We pointed out to him that there was not an acre of territory belonging to the United States where the foot of a slave could ever tread; that there were natural laws which would forbid slavery going into a mountainous region, and the colder regions of the North; and that it was utterly impossible that slavery could ever extend there; and we denied that a common Government had power to make the prohibition, and asked him why, if he was a really true, sincere Union man, have an empty prohibition when the laws of nature were a stronger prohibition than any that could be passed by act of Congress? (Hear, hear.) That he waived, by saying that he was committed on this subject. Then it was that I replied to him: "Mr. President, you say you were accidentally selected and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party, but when you were elected, sir, I thought—I have been taught to believe—that you were the President of the Union—I opposed you, sir." I said to him: "With all the zeal and energy of which I was master, I endeavored to prevent your election—not became I had any personal feelings of enmity towards you, but because I believed that it would lead to the very result we now witness. I opposed you, sir; but you are my President—you have been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and you are the President of the people of the United States, and I think that some little deference is due to the opinions of those who constitute the majority, according to the vote that has been polled of 1,100,000 men in the United States."

He at once rather briskly said: "If he was a minority President he was not the first, and that, at all events, he had obtained more votes than we could muster for any other man." I think, as near as I can recollect, those are about his identical words.

I responded at once to him that I did not intend to recall to him that he was a minority President, but simply to announce the broad fact that he was the President not of the men who voted for him, but of the whole people of the United States, and that the wishes and feelings and interests of the whole people of the United States—the party with 1,100,000 majority as well as the minority party by whom he was elected, ought to be consulted by him.

General Donovan here interposed and presented three alternative propositions to him. First, that he might remain perfectly idle and passive and let the disintegration of the States go on as it had gone on; secondly, give guarantees such as were asked, and bring the whole power of his Administration to bear in obtaining those guarantees; or, thirdly, resort to coercion and attempt to force the seceding States into obedience. He illustrated very distinctly and clearly those three propositions.

When the conversation had slackened a little I ventured to appeal to him in a manner in which I never appealed to any other man, and never expect to do again. I said that as to the last proposition I desired to say one word—that I trusted and prayed to God that he would not resort to coercion; that if he did, the history of his administration would be written in blood, and all the waters of the Atlantic ocean could never wash it from his hands. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He asked me what I would do, and if I meant by coercion the collection of the revenue and the taking back of the forts which he said belonged to the United States. I replied that that was the only mode in which it was possible that he could, under the Constitution, resort to coercion—by an attempt to collect the revenue and to take back the forts. He had placed himself in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round—a long, lanky man, with very large side whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening, and when he would speak he would drop his hands and raise his head. Dropping his hand and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring a suit, and made out a capital case, as he thought; but when the evidence was detailed before the jury it was the worst case he had ever listened to, and while the evidence was going on the old man came, listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, "Guv it up." (Laughter.) "Now," said he, "Governor, wouldn't this be 'guvin' it up?'"

I assure you, Mr. Chairman, I don't present it in any light different from that in which it actually occurred—none whatever. I said to him: "Mr. President, it may be said that it would be 'guvin' it up;' but hadn't you better 'guv it up' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'guv it up?'" (Applause.) He then asked what he was to do with his oath of office. He said he had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and, addressing himself to me, he said: "I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office." I said to him that he had taken a solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed; but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the United States the power to collect the revenue by armed vessels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give that power. "If," I said, "Congress fails to give the necessary power, Mr. President, to you to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think you can send a collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah, or of New Orleans, to collect the revenue there? Is it not an impossibility, and does your oath bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a matter within your discretion, sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please. You are the Commander in Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision and a consequent deadly and ruinous war."

"Well," said he, raising himself again, "I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me—excuse me," says he, "a little anecdote which struck me as you were going on. It is from Esop's fables, and doubtless in your schoolboy days you have read it. Esop, you know," says he, "illustrates great principles often by making mute animals speak and act, and according to him there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamored of him and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were afraid of the power of the lion, with his long and sharp claws and his tusks, and they said to him: 'We can have no objection to so respectable a personage as you, but our daughter is frail and delicate, and we hope that you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might be very serious injury to her.' The lion submitted being very much in love. His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn, and they took clubs and then knocked him on the head." (Laughter.)

I replied, I think, about in substance this—that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very apropos, but not altogether a satisfactory answer to me, and then said to him: "Mr. Lincoln, this to me, sir, is the most serious and all absorbing subject that has ever engaged my attention as a public man. I deprecate and look with horror upon a fratricidal war. I look at the injury that it is to do, not only to my own section—that I know is to be desolated and drenched in blood—but I think of the injury it is to do the cause of humanity itself, and I appeal to you, apart from these tests, to lend us your aid and countenance in averting a calamity like that."

Before he replied, Mr. Rives, of Va., got up. We had before that conversed sitting in a semi-circle around the President; but Mr. Rives rose from his chair, and with a dignity and eloquence that I have seldom heard surpassed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. I could not pretend to give even the substance of his speech; but I remember that he told him that he was then a very old man; that there never had been a throb of his heart that was not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union; that he came there with a hope and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his efforts had been exerted in endeavoring to procure such guarantees as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him—and he said it with a trembling voice—in order that he might know, and not say thereafter that he was not fully warned, that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this anticipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion Virginia would leave the Union and join the seceding States. "Aye, sir," he said, "old as I am, and dearly as I have loved this Union, in that event I go, with all my heart and soul." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Rives was standing, advanced one step towards him, and said: "Mr. Rives, Mr. Rives, if Virginia will stay in I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter."

Mr. Rives stepped back and said, "Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia; I am one of the humblest of her sons; but if you will guarantee to do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that and give us guarantees, and I can only promise you that whatever influence I possess shall be exerted to promote the Union and to restore it to what it was." We then, all of us, got up and were standing. I was on the outer circle.

He said: "Well, gentlemen, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to him as freely as you have to me."

I did not hear the answer; but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way: "Mr. President, if Gen. Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and it had been necessary to talk to him as we have to you to save such a Union as this, I for one should talk to him as we have to you." (Hear, hear.) That closed the conversation.

To the Friends of Capt. James McNeill's Company.

ALL those wishing to send any packages of clothing, &c. to their relatives or friends in Capt. James McNeill's Company at Garysburg, can be accommodated by sending them to Mr. George McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount, or to Dr. J. N. Smith's Drug Store, by the 26th of this month, as I intend leaving about that time for Garysburg.

THOS. H. McLEAN.

Nov'r 19, 1862. Presbyterian copy.

Circular for Harnett County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Allow me to say to those of you who were not prepared to sell or give as much for the relief of our friends in the Army as they wished during the recent canvass, that the Captains of their Districts will continue to purchase at liberal prices, Clothing, Blankets, Jeans, Linseys, Leather, Shoes, Socks and Carpets. The articles purchased are to be paid for on delivery at Raleigh.

Citizens who wish to give articles to their friends in the army or to companies, are assured by Gov. Vance that they will be forwarded by special messengers to the proper parties. It is hoped none will hesitate because they may not have as much ready as they would like; a little from each will make an important aggregate, and bless both giver and receiver. Thus provided our invincible army will wither the unmanly hopes of the Dane-like robbers, drive them into their Iron-clad dens, or send them "howling to their last account."

Very respectfully, J. A. SPEARS, Ag't.

Nov. 14, 1862. 79*2t

WANTED,

A SITUATION as teacher by a gentleman who has enjoyed the best educational advantages, and who has had nearly four years successful experience. The very best testimonials and references given. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any class in College they may desire to join, or well fitted, by a good business education, for the ordinary duties and business transactions of life. Address J. H. FOYE,

Care Col. J. T. HARRINGTON, Floydsville, S. C.

Oct. 31, 1862. 74*i9tpd

Administrator's Sale.

I SHALL sell at Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, Dec. 11th 1862, at 12 o'clock, THE REAL ESTATE belonging to the Estate of Benj. R. Huske, dec'd, viz: One tract of LAND adjoining that on which said Huske lived, containing about 3 acres. One vacant LOT in Fayetteville, between Hay street and Maiden Lane, adjoining the residence of the late Herrin Newell.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Adm'r.

Nov. 19. 79ts

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE second term of the Fayetteville Female High School will commence 1st January and close 31st of March.

Circulars can be obtained at the Book Store.

T. C. HOOPER.

Nov. 8. 74-i4w

$30 REWARD

WILL be paid for each of the following named deserters from Company C, 7th Reg't. N. C. Troops, if delivered to me at Camp, or $15 for each if delivered at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh: A. M McMillan, Dillon J. Gaster, Wm. G. Blackman, Levi Welch, and Jenkins M. Bass.

Other members of this Company absent in N. C. will report immediately, or they will be treated as deserters.

D. R. MURCHISON.
1st Lt. Comd'g Co.

Camp near Winchester, Va., Nov. 14, 1862. 79-6tpd

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following is the vote for Speaker of the Senate, on Monday last:

Mr. Mebane.—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of G., Arendell, Graham, Holeman, Jarratt, Lassiter, Matthews, Patrick, Neal, Ramsay, Russ, Sanders, Simpson, Sharpe, Smith of M., Smith of S., Smith of A., Taylor of C., Taylor of N., Warren, Wiggins, Wright—24.

The remainder were divided between Messrs. Wright, (who was nominated but declined,) Graham, Wiggins, Warren, Taylor and Hall.

The following the vote for Speaker of the House:

For Mr. Gilliam.—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis, Avera, Baldwin, Barnhart, Barringer, Beal, Benbury, Best, Bryan, Bryson, Bumpass, Burgin, Carpenter, Cowles, Craige, Davis, Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Gentry, Glenn, Green, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Chatham, Harris of Cabarrus, Harrison, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyles, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Reynolds, Richardson, Robbins, Russell of Brunswick, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Spruill, Stansill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborne, Williams, Woodall, Worth, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancy—69.

For Mr. Shepherd.—Messrs. Brown, Cobb, Davenport, Fleming, Foy, Gilliam of R., Grier, Hodges, Hooper, Manning, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Person, Russ and Rhodes—16.

For Mr. Fleming.—Messrs. Beam, Crawford, Logan, Love, Rives, Russell of C., and Stanford—7.

The vote for Public Printer, in the Senate on Tuesday, was:

For Mr. Holden.—Messrs. Adams of D., Adams of G., Arendell, Bagley, Carraway, Jarratt, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, McD. Lindsay, Mebane, Neal, Patrick, Ramsay, Russ, Sanders, Simpson, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of M., Smith of S., Taylor of C., Taylor of N., Warren, Wooley and Wright—27.

For Mr. Palmer.—Messrs. Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Harris, Holeman, Whitford, White and Young—9.

Mr. Hall voted for John Spelman, and Mr. Murrill for Mr. Pennington.

In the Commons:

For Mr. Holden.—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barringer, Benbury, Best, Bryan, Bryson, Burgin, Carpenter, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Gentry, Gilliam of Granville, Glenn, Green, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Chatham, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyles, Mann of Pasquotank, McCormick, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Richardson, Robbins, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Woodall, Worth, Young of Iredell, and Young of Yancey—59.

For Mr. Palmer.—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnhardt, Beall, Beam, Brown, Bumpass, Bynum, Cobb, Cowles, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Fleming, Foy, Gilliam of Rockingham, Grier, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Hodges, Hooper, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Love, Manning, McKay, McNeill, Peebles, Person, Reynolds, Rives, Rhodes, Robinson, Russ, Russell of Craven, Shepherd, Stanford, Stansill, Wellborn and Williams—44.

Mr. Palmer was nominated by Mr. Shepherd, and pressed by him on the ground of removing a bone of contention and that the profits, if any, should go into the State Treasury, the work being done at a State Institution. Mr. Holden's election was pressed because his office is in condition to do the work expeditiously and well, as it has been heretofore done by him. The State Asylum was not able so to do it, according to the statement of the superintendent and foreman of the printing department.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the constitutionality, the expediency, and the propriety of so regulating the prices of all the necessaries of life, as to bring them within the reach of the poorer classes, and report by bill or otherwise—Laid on the table.

The following committees were announced:—

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Lassiter, Arendell, Holeman, Patrick, Copeland, Dixon and White.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Wright, Russ, Wooley, Smith of Anson, Hall, Ellis, Faison.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Hall, Sharpe, Sanders and Slaughter.

Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Smith of M., Matthews, Neal, Dixon, Lane, Taylor of Chatham, and Ellis.

Claims.—Messrs. Ramsay, Murrill, Ellis, Garret, Powell, Adams of Davidson, and Taylor of Nash.

Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. Leitch, Lassiter, Adams of Guilford, Russ, Young, Carroway and McD. Lindsay.

Banks and Currency.—Messrs. Bagley, Harriss, Copeland, Murrill, Lane, Wooley, and Taylor of Chatham.

Corporations.—Messrs. Arendell, Carraway, Dickson, White, Smith of Stanly, Simpson and Garrett.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Holeman, Dixon, White, Neal, Powell, Smith of Anson, and Whitford.

Senate Branch of Finance Committee.—Mess. Wiggins, Graham, Adams of Guilford, Sharpe, Harris, Bagley, Faison and Young.

Mr. Murrill introduced resolutions requesting our Congressmen to seek a repeal of that clause of the Exemption Act exempting the owners of twenty or more negroes, and also such as own 500 head of cattle, 500 head of sheep, or 250 head of horses or mules; an unjust discrimination and in conflict with the bill of rights. Also, resolutions from Onslow county, in regard to the condition of Eastern N. C., and asking relief.

A communication from the Public Printer was received and read. See House proceedings.

The Senate, at 1 o'clock, proceeded to the House of Commons to meet the Governor in secret session.

On Thursday, resolutions were introduced: by Mr. Wooley, to inquire into expediency of another judicial circuit; Mr. Sharpe, for a dog tax; Mr. Lassiter, approving Gov. Vance's course in regard to clothing our troops, and affirming readiness of N. C. to make any sacrifice of blood and treasure necessary to the cause; Mr. Lane, to extend anti-distillation ordinance to the close of the war; by same, instructing military committee to report by bill or otherwise what measures are necessary for protection of Eastern N. C.

Bills were introduced: by Mr. Lassiter, to prevent speculation—taxes all engaged in speculating in articles of clothing 25 per cent. on net income; by same, requiring all white males between 16 and 50 to work roads, instead of all between 18 and 45 as now; Mr. Faison, to secure the property of married women—provides that in addition to the real estate, one-half of the personal estate, and all the personal rights attaching to such persons shall accrue to them as well after as before marriage; Mr. Sharpe, to repeal the "Stay Law;" Mr. Ellis, to provide more efficiently for clothing N. C. Troops; Mr. Lane, to increase Sheriffs' Bond to $50,000, when deemed necessary for public good; Mr. Young, to amend charter of of A. T. & Ohio Railroad.

Walter A. Huske, Esq. of Fayetteville was elected Engrossing Clerk, receiving (in both House) 104 votes, to 30 for W. H. Joyner of Franklin.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, the Speaker laid before the House the following letter from Mr. Holden:

RALEIGH, Nov. 19, 1862.

To the Hon. Robert B. Gilliam,
Speaker House of Commons:

SIR: I beg leave to say that I accept the office of State Printer to which I was elected yesterday by the joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly. It is, perhaps, proper that I should add that I did not desire the office, and that I had asked no one to support me, nor even to put me in nomination for it. My ordinary business as a printer and publisher requires all my time and attention, and is more agreeable and profitable to me than the office of State Printer. Indeed, on learning that I had been elected, I determined to decline, and such was my purpose formed several months since. But inasmuch as I have been elected, and as the public business may be delayed if I should decline to accept, and as I am always disposed to serve my friends and the State when called upon to do so, I accept the office and will endeavor to discharge its duties, as I trust I have heretofore done, with fidelity and dispatch.

It has been suggested, on the score of economy, that it is advisable that the Legislature should take the necessary steps to have the public printing executed at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, in this City. No citizen of the State is more anxious than I am to save the public money and to lighten the burthens of the people, and no one is less disposed than I am to realize profits, in a crisis like the present, out of the State Treasury; and without expressing an opinion as to the propriety of establishing a State printing office, I beg leave to say, that if the Legislature should see proper to put the Asylum printing office in a condition to do the public work, I will at once and with pleasure retire from the office of State Printer, and shall be gratified if the plan suggested should operate in such a way as to promote the public interests.

Permit me to add in conclusion, that I am profoundly grateful to those who voted for me for State Printer, and that I shall spare neither pains nor expense to execute the work promptly and faithfully.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your ob't serv't, W. W. HOLDEN.

Mr. Peebles introduced a bill concerning Sheriffs. [Provides that they be elected once in every four years, and be ineligible for re-election until one term has intervened.]

Mr. Shepherd a resolution to inquire into the propriety of establishing work houses in connection with county jails.

All else of interest was noticed in our correspondent's letter in last Observer.

On Thursday the Speaker announced the following standing committees:

Judiciary.—Messrs. Donnell, Fowle, Person, Fleming, McAden, Waddell, Shober, McKay, Robbins, Holmes, Benbury.

Education.—Messrs. Shober, Carson, Manning, Best, Russell of Craven, Haws, Henderson, Sherwood, Barringer, Hooper and Lyles.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Fleming, Mann of Pasquotank, Love, Joyner, Stanford, Baldwin, Pearce, Harrison, Beall, Brown and Gentry.

Claims.—Messrs. Burgin, Vann, Dunn, Foy, Russ, Laws, Reynolds, Headen, Grier, Hampton and Bryson.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Russell of Brunswick, Robinson, Davis, Rhodes, McNeill, Alford, Gilliam of Rockingham, Green, Lemmonds, Welborn and Lyles.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Allison, Keener, Walser, Forbes, Cobb, Rives, McRae, Patterson, Watson, Costner and Barnhardt.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Amis, Henry of Bertie, Perkins, Crawford, McCormick, Judkins, Nissen, Harris of Chatham, Harris of Cabarrus, Hollingsworth and Wallen.

Private Bills.—Messrs. Cowles, Avera, Bond, Davenport, Flynt, Hodges, Howard, Horton, Stancil, Logan, Kirby, Parks, Carpenter and Young of Yancey.

And the following for Joint Standing committees:

Finance.—Messrs. Worth, Shepherd, Amis, Peebles, Berry, Henry of Henderson, Long and Williams.

Library.—Messrs. McKay, Grissom and Kelly.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Fowle, Person, Donnell, Stancell and Cowles.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Beam, Bynum and Burns.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes.—Messrs. Gentry, Bryson, Bryan, Craige and Love.

Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Perkins, Spruill, Mann of Hyde, Baxter and Smith.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.—Messrs. McCormick, Sherwood, Watson, Keener and Young of Iredell.

Lunatic Asylum.—Messrs. Carson, Glenn, Riddick, Haws and Richardson.

Resolutions offered: by Mr. Waddell to refer to a special committee that part of Gov. Vance's private communication relating to patrols; Mr. Glenn, to require patrol duty by militia officers; Mr. Amis, to inquire as to expediency of establishing State Printing Office.

Bills: Mr. Beall, to authorize the Governor to employ slaves upon the State defences. Mr. Lyles, to incorporate the Macon Leather Manufacturing Company; Mr. Cowles to abolish the office of State Geologist; Mr. Walser, to prohibit Sheriffs, Constables, &c., from selling property for specie until the Banks resume specie payments, and permitting the tender of Confederate currency; Mr. Avera, to authorize fifteen magistrates to hold County Courts in Johnston.

Mr. Foy, in moving the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Onslow be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, made a statement of the outrages committed by the enemy in Onslow county, arresting citizens and dragging them from their homes. He stated that the people of Onslow anxiously looked to the Legislature for military protection, and were willing to make any sacrifice of money and provisions to be relieved from their present distressing situation.

Eastern North Carolina.—An intelligent lady, whose home is in Caldwell county, North Carolina, but who has been absent at the North at school for some years, arrived at Raleigh last Friday. On her route to Raleigh from the North she came through Newbern, at which point she was compelled to remain for nearly three weeks. During her sojourn there troops arrived every week, and her judgment is that there cannot be less than 25,000 men at Newbern, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. She states that Yankee officers with whom she conversed talk quite freely of an advance on Raleigh, and that a Colonel informed her if she would wait a couple of weeks they would send her to Salisbury by flag of truce from Raleigh. While there troops arrived from New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. The Yankee officers asked if she knew anything of the finest residences at Raleigh, stating that they should bring their families to occupy them. Gen. Foster and the traitor Stanly were both there. She represents a number of gunboats in the river, and the fortifications west of the town as very formidable.

Richmond Dispatch.

General Whiting, as the officer charged with the defence of the Cape Fear, enters upon the duties of his important charge with his accustomed energy.

The people feel the utmost confidence that all that military skill, determination and valor can effect with the means placed at his disposal will be done, and that, if the invader comes, he will meet with a warm reception.—*Wil Journ. 21st.*

We learn that on the day before yesterday, the steamer Kate, from Nassau to this port, ran upon some of the obstructions near Smithville and partially sunk. A guard is on board. We have not heard the extent of the damage, but trust that it will not be great.—*Wil. Journal, 21st.*

Casualties, 26th N. C. Reg., Rawl's Mills, Nov. 2, 1862.

Company A—Killed: John R Taylor, leg shot off.
D—Three taken prisoners, but since paroled.
E—Wounded: G W Phillips, severely in hip, B M Beal, in side, slightly.
F—Wounded: J H Nelson, severely in thigh.
I—Wounded: Privates Gaines McKory severely, H Chandler in side. W M Nixon taken prisoner.
K—Killed: J P Winfield. Wounded: Lt W S Ingram slightly; Privates S Short left hand, J P Teal, J B Short, Thos Bowman, W Arrington and J O Carpenter, slightly.

Raleigh Standard.

THE YANKEE DESPOTISM.

The Philadelphia Journal of the 15th inst. 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 General Wool was in person, placed under the orders of the most unscrupulous advocates of the abolition party. In some of the precincts the Democrats 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 Capitol 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, surrounded 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. Ridgely 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 everybody 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 to 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 in 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 so 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.*

Flag of Truce.—A Flag of Truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday with about 200 Confederate prisoners on board. Most of these prisoners were captured near Warrenton, Va., and sent to Washington, where they have been closely confined ever since. With one accord, officers and men all agree about the complete demoralization of Burnside's army. The removal of McClellan nearly caused a revolution among the Federal troops, and we were informed that had our army advanced upon Burnside at any time within three days after McClellan's removal, that we would have had but little fighting to do. Whole regiments of the Yankees threw down their arms, and those who were ordered to arrest them refused to do so. Gen. Halleck paid a visit to the army on the 9th, and after some hours' stay, succeeded in pacifying the malcontents, and partially reducing the chaos that prevailed.

While in Washington, the prisoners were only fairly treated. Peddling merchants were allowed to visit and sell to them at the highest prices, such clothing as they needed. On their arrival at Fortress Monroe, these purchases were all taken away from them.—*Pet. Express 20th.*

The Army in the West Consolidated.—It is stated that Gen. Joseph E Johnston has been appointed to take command in the West. The armies 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.—*Richmond Examiner, 21st.*

Our Armies in Tennessee.—We have recent accounts from Tennessee, which describe the general lines on which our army is situated, and afford a better prospect than we have yet entertained of holding the enemy at bay. It will be sufficient to advise our readers that our army in Middle Tennessee is at and about Murfreesboro', with its lines extending so as to make a clear front to the enemy.

As yet the operations of the opening campaign in the West are merely in course of preparation, so to speak. We are organizing a force to meet the advance of Rosencranz. Camps of instruction have been organized, new recruits enlisted, subsistence procured, and a clear field opened for a free fight.

In Middle Tennessee a succession of rapid military movements bespeaks a fight for the Valley of the Cumberland and Duck rivers.

In the present situation the prospects for getting into Nashville are not flattering. Forrest and Morgan, however, still operate around this city, dealing death and destruction to the outposts, foraging parties and subsistence trains of the enemy. These excursions are generally attended by artillery, of which both the brigades of Forrest and Morgan have abundance.—*Ib.*

Prisoners.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that the prisoners captured by Capt. Newkirk's company on Monday last, viz: an Acting Master, two Midshipmen and ten privates, were brought into Wilmington on Wednesday and sent to Richmond. Along with them were two negroes belonging to the schooner which was burnt by the yankees, and who had joined them. They of course are properly cared for.

Turning things to account.—In the late dash made by a portion of Gen. Floyd's command into Kentucky, the public functionaries at Carter C. H., Ky., including Judges, Sheriff, &c. were arrested. The "Lincoln War Tax" was extorted from the Sheriff and handed over to our Quartermaster. A store, the owner of which had fled to Cincinnati, was taken possession of, and the Virginia boys were well shod from its contents.

Richmond Dispatch, 21st inst.

Our Sugar Supply.—The Mobile News learns from a correspondent at Alexandria, Louisiana, that the steam mills in that section are in full blast, and turning out quantities of the best sugar that has been made for years. Port Hudson and Vicksburg being securely held by the Confederate Government, it is believed that the Parish of Rapides can supply its armies with sugar, molasses and a large quantity of corn while Texas can furnish all the beef they require.

WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Nov. —The intelligence is of a highly imp... interesting character, but most of it is not for present publication. There has been can... nonading on either side since Monday... the enemy has been busy putting can... position on the Stafford Hills, opposite to... and for a mile above. Nothing is yet p... known of the enemy's strength, but from ... vations made on Tuesday night, and inform... from other sources, deemed authentic, nearl... whole Abolition army is believed to be conc... trated at that point. On Tuesday night ... Abolition camp fires observed from high p... on this side of the river, could be seen st... ing over a vast area of country; and el... litionists captured yesterday in a raid made ... Stafford by five of our cavalry, report their ... at 110,000 men.

Of our preparations to receive this host ... will not speak, except to say that we b... them to be ample, and know that before the e... my crosses the Rappahannock he must fight ... things considered, we may safely regard a b... there as imminent. Under this belief, a numb... of women and negroes were sent out of the ... on yesterday, many of them ariving in Richmo... last night.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The only demonstr... made at Fredericksburg yesterday, was by ... enemy, who threw a few shell at the Richm... railroad, and also at a wood train which happ... to be near. No damage, however, was effe... The enemy still hold the Northern banks of ... river for several miles. The pickets are w... hailing distance of each other, and it is repo... that on yesterday several interesting conv... tions passed between them. It appears evid... that a battle cannot be long delayed.—*Enqu...*

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, N... 21.—There is no news of interest from the ... beyond Gordonsville. Seventy odd Aboli... prisoners, picked up at different times during ... current week, were brought to Richmond yes... day evening.—*Examiner.*

From Tennessee and Kentucky.—MURFR... BORO', Nov. 17.—Rosecrans arrived in Nash... on the 11th, with three divisions, making ... divisions now there. An Abolition divis... at Bowling Green, another at Mitchellsville, ... another at Gallatin. Rosecrans declares his ... termination to subdue Southern people ... proceeds South. The alternative will be, ... he says, of allegiance to the Union, or fo... within rebel lines. He will *apply* the sa... to women and children. His idea is to ... immense population on the South, to ... what he considers, our limited supplies, ... starve us into subjugation.

Colonel Adam Johnston's cavalry made a ... into Madisonville, Ky., last week, killing ... Abolitionists, and wounding 150. The Ab... tionists fled to the Ohio river, but were pur... We succeeded in capturing three steamboats ... brought back 40 wagon loads of army supplies.

From the North.—Northern dates are to ... 16th. There is little of interest. McClellan's re... moval and the arrest of his staff officers are ... the subjects of talk.

There is great trouble in Wisconsin about ... draft. The military are called out.

Albert Horne, Esq., has been sentenced to ... years in the State prison for fitting out the ... the City of Norfolk.

The prize schooner Louisa and her cargo, ... bales of cotton, were sold in Boston on the ... by the U. S. Marshal. The cargo brought $65,...

From Europe.—The latest news from Eu... is by the Etna, which left Liverpool Nov ... Political news of no interest. Sales of cotton ... two days previous to the 6th, amounted to ... bales, at advance of 2d a 3d. Consols, 93 ... for money.

A shoemaker in Knoxville the other day char... ed $30 for a pair of boots. He was at once ... en up under the Exemption Act and conscri... for extortion.

Copperas has been made for some time past ... this county, by Dr. Holland. And a first-ra... article it is.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Rockfish Sheetings.

THE Rockfish Manufacturing Company having decided to comply with the terms of the "Exemption ... passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, ... sell their Goods to merchants in North Carolina ... same terms as they furnish the State, on condition ... the parties purchasing will enter into obligation ... the same by the piece to consumers at a profit not ... ceeding five cents per yard.

It is intended to confine their sales to one ... each town.

CHARLES T. HAIGH, Pres't.
Rockfish Manf. C...

Nov'r 13, 1862. 78-...

Raleigh Standard copy, and send bill to this office.

Rockfish Sheetings for sale by

the piece, by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Nov'r 13, 1862. 78-...

Horse, Carriage and Harness.

WILL be sold at the Market House at 12 o'clock Tuesday next, the 25th inst.

1 FAMILY HORSE.
1 CARRIAGE.
1 SET HARNESS, (new.)

C. E. LESTE, Auc't.

Nov. 20. 79-...

SALT.

SOUND Salt for sale on consignment by G. W. WILLIAMS & Co.

Nov. 20. 79-...

BAGGING.

1000 YDS. BAGGING for sale by RAY & PEARCE.

Nov. 18, 1862. 79...

COPPERAS.

JUST received and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

Nov. 20. 79...

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Draft and Harness Horse. Also a good medium sized Mule. Apply to

NATHAN WILLIAMSON,
Gray's Creek, P. O.

Nov. 20. 79-1mpd

NOTICE.

AS I keep no accounts with people for goods sold, the cash must accompany all orders, and hereafter I will keep no memorandums against persons.

H. McMILLAN.

Nov. 17. 78-i4tpd

Corn Wanted.

COTTON YARN will be given in exchange, or CASH delivered in Fayetteville or at the Beaver Creek Factory.

JOHN H. HALL.
Pres't B. C. M. Co.

Nov'r 6, 1862. 75-i6w

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a STEAM MILL located on the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, about ninety miles from Wilmington, capable of cutting from four to five thousand feet of Lumber in ten hours. Also a Sash and Blind Factory, in good repair. Apply to

J. A. McKAY, Gilopolis, N. C.

Oct. 10, 1862. 68tf

AVON E. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862. 9...