RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1862

BOYS to learn the Printing business.

The war has taught us several useful les-We have learned to dispense with many articles of luxury, or to furnish substitutes of less cost. We manage to get along with less sugar and molasses, to use no tea, and to manufacture our own coffee from parched wheat or rye and sweet potatoes, by giving the article a coffee flavor by the admixture of chickory prepared by Mr. Miller, of Raleigh, which is almost equal to Laguira. We have learned to let our boys go barefoot, and learned that it does not hurt them. Some have learned to go barefoot themselves, with the same result. We have all learned to wear old clothes and not be asbamed. Why can we not learn, also, to produce a variety of useful articles, of which we have in abundance the crude material within our borders? Why have not our capitalists been able to see that it is equally wise and much more patriotic to use their surplus funds in producing such articles as lime, sulphuric acid, bleaching powders, copperas, alum; &c., than to invest their money in cotton, tobacco, wheat, flour and every other necessary of life, and holding them up for more exorbitant prices? We have in abundance the crude minerals necessary to make all the above enumerated articles so much needed. The price for lime before the war was eighty cents to one dollar per barrel. It has since been sold in Raleigh for seven dollars. Sulphuric acid then cost from three to four cents per lb., and has been sold since the war for one dollar .-Bleaching powders once cost by the cask 3a cetts per lb., and now sells for 75c. to one dollar. The same of copperas and alum .-And strange to say, we have ample material for all these articles, and only the labor of man is wanting to make it available. A stone house was built in one of the upper lime was used for mortar, all the way from the State of Maine. Before the house was inhabited it caught fire and burned down and the first heavy rain afterwards slaked the burnt walls into excellent lime. The proprietor of the house lost his dwelling, but found that he was rich in limestone, of which he afterwards made much money. There is limestone almost everywhere. Where are the lime-kilns to make them profitable? Why are they not in full blast? Why is there such a cry for lime ? And why such growling at seven dollars per barrel? Why will not somebody make it, and make large quan-

Why should sulphurie acid be one dollar a pound, when the sulphurous minerals abound in half the counties of the State?

Why should we be obliged to print on such dingy paper as that you are now reading, for want of bleaching powders to make it white, when the ingredients for making them are all around us? They are composed of lime, salt, sulphuric acid and manganese. All these articles, or those from which they are made, abound in the Old North State, except manganese; and just over the line, in South Carolina, is an extensive bed of the purest manganese in the world. Still we sigh over the horrors of the war, and wear out our eyes in reading on brown paper because bleaching powders cannot be had. They can be had, and it seems to us that any other people of the world would have been wiser than we have shown ourselves, and brought out from the beds in which they sleep all these articles long ago. There are copperas beds in abundance along the banks of some of our rivers and elsewhere, and only a little energy would bring out a large supply of this necessary dye stuff. Alum is also plenty in a crude state in many localities, and could be purified into a marketable commodity at a small expense. Those who have money seeking investment ought no longer to confine their operations to speculating in cotton, tobacco, and the necessaries of life. That game is nearly played out. Let them, even at this late day, save themselves from the curses of our people, which are enough to overwhelm them, and do their country a service by developing her ample resources, by establishing these producing institutions, which will surely enrich them if the war continues, and must be a profitable investment even in peace.

Our excellent and patriotic State Geologist, Dr. Emmons, knows, and will doubtless take pleasure in designating the localities these minerals, and aid with his counsel any enterprising citizens who may desire his advice in these matters. And we call upon our capitalists to engage in this patriotic work. They can thus do the State much service, with a certain remuneration to themselves for their outlay. The cruel and contemptible speculations on what little now exists, particularly in breadstuffs and other necessaries, ought to cease. They must cease. Let us now begin to produce, and make our Confederacy bereafter, and for all time, independent in those articles the means of producing which are so very abundant.

CONFEDERATE AND CONTINENTAL MONEY.

It has been with surprise and regret that we have heard men who ought to know better, express the apprehension that Confederate money will become as worthless as the old Continental currency. Such an opinion as this amounts to an admission that the cause of the Confederate States is hopeless, and that we shall fail to achieve our independence, for just as sure as we succeed in establishing our position as a free and independent nation, just so surely will every obligation incurred in the attainment of this great end be redeemed. If, on the other hand, we fail, what, we should like to know, will be the value of any State Bank money or any other description of property in the States now composing the Confederacy ? Not one copper. This continued disparagement of Confederate currency—this apprehension that it will become as worthless as Continental money, is calculated to have no other affect than to bring disaster upon our cause, and the loss of all our property, if not by confiscation outright, by the somewhat slewer, but not less certain process of the most grinding taxation. Should the South be conquered, her citizens will be taxed for the payment of the enormous debt incurred by the North in the war waged for our subjugation, as well as for the payment of the large debt incurred by us in the impotent effort to achieve our independence. These are undeniable facts, and it does seem to us most extraordinary that men will not see that the surest way to hold our property, as well as to secure our liberty, is to maintain in our dealings the credit of the Confederate Government, and that the surest way of bringing about the loss of both is to disparage that

The comparison of the Southern Confede-

racy, when it shall have established its independence as a nation, with the United States when they emerged from the war of the Revolution, as it regards their respective ability to redeem their obligations, is preposterously absurd. Our fathers came out of a seven years' war with a sparse population, an undeveloped country, and a debt which was to them infinitely larger than any that we shall inour. Since that time the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Florida-States all within the Confederacy - have been acquired, and since that time the culture of the Cotton Plant, the great lever of commerce, has commenced in this country, and we all know to what point the production of that article has been-carried. Can there be a doubt, then, that an independent Confederacy, containing within its limits a climate and soil admirably adapted for the production on an extensive scale of cotton. sugar, tobacco and grain crops of every description, and possessing, too, mineral resources of incalculable value, with railroads and large navigable streams in every direction to afford access to market, will possess a basis of credit which will enable it fully to meet every obligation which it has incurred or may incur? How worse than idle, then, is the comparison of the "promises to pay" of such a Government with the Continental money issued during the Revolutionary war with Great Britain! Let, then, the croakers, if their disease is not chronic and incurable, think of the undeniable facts we have stated and discontinue a course which so directly tends to cripple the Government, and bring on the loss of the cause in which is involved property and liberty, and everything worth living for, fighting for, or dying for. The Southern man who now does everything to hold up and strengthen the hands of the Confederate Government, is not only a good and patriotic citizen, but a sensible man, and the Southern man who does anything to injure its credit or weaken its hands, is not only a miserable traitor, but a consummate

MEMOIR OF NATHANIEL MACON. We have on our table a Memoir of Na thaniel Macon, written by the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards. This tribute to the worth of one of the purest and most virtuous men to which any age or country has given birth, comes with peculiar propriety from Mr. Edwards, who knew the subject of his Memoir well, and was fully qualified to do justice to his many virtues. When we read of the traits which distinguished Mr. Macon through a long life of public service, and look at the selfish and mercenary party spirit which characterizes so many of the public men of the present time, we are prompted to exclaim,

"Age, thou art shamed ! "Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods !

N. C. TROOPS-PROMOTIONS, &c. Col. Stephen D. Ramseur, 49th Regiment, promoted to Brigadier General. This promotion makes Lieut. Col. Lee M. McAfee Colonel, and Major John A. Fleming Lieut. Colonel of the

Col. James H. Lane, 28th regiment, promoted to Brigadier General, which makes Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Lowe Colonel, and Major W. J.

Montgomery Lt. Col.
Col. Robert H. Cowen, 18th regiment, resign ed, making Lt. Col. Thomas J. Purdie Colonel, and Major Forney George Lt. Col.

It is due to Col. Cowan that we should state that he was most reluctantly, after nineteen months' service, compelled by the shattered state of his health to resign his commission, his physicians advising him that such a course was absolutely necessary. We regret this very much, as Col. Cowan was a gallant officer, who, could be have remained in the army, would have risen to a yet higher position than the one which he so well A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockfish, N. G., Manufacturing Company, held in Fay-

"Resolved. That the Rockfish Company accepts and will shide by the terms prescribed by the Exemption Act of the Confederate Congress, and will so regulate the prices of its manufactured goods as to bring the profits within the per cent, upon the cost of manufacture prescribed by the said

"Resolved, That this Company propose to the proprietors of manufacturing establishments generally in North Carolins to meet by Delegates in Convention at Greens borough on Wednesday the 3rd day of December next, for the purpose of con-sulting as to the best means of giving the desired effect to the provision of the Exemption Act, by securing to the comsumers the goods at reasonable

"Resolved, That in the meantime the officers of this Company be instructed so to dispose of their goods as to get them into the hands of the conumers, and to prevent their being made the object of speculation, by requiring from purchasers satisfactory guaranties that when resold by the piece, they shall be sold at an advance not exceedng five cents per yard, which is to include the

cost of transportation. "Resolved, That preference shall always be given to purchasers who are citizens of this State.

We shall see how many manufacturers will follow the most commendable example set by the Rockfish Company. The prices of cotton yarns and cloth are tremendously out of proportion to the cost of the raw material and the labour of manufacturing it. Instead of confining themselves to 75 per cent. profive hundred per cent. profit.

THE TWO SPEAKERS.

It will be seen that R. B. Gilliam, Esq. has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons, and Giles Mebane, Esq., Speaker of the Senate. These gentlemen are well qualified by talents and temper to discharge satisfactorily the duties of the stations to which they have been elevated. Mr. Gilliam was some years ago Speaker of the House.

RESIGNED.

Gen. George W. Randolph has resigned the post of Secretary of War, and General Gustavus W. Smith has been appointed Secretary ad interim.

Lieutenant General Polk arrived in this city a few days since, and is stopping with his brother-in-law, Hon. Kenneth Rayner .-Gen. Polk is a native of this city.

FINE BEEF.

We saw a very fine drove of mountain eattle driven into Raleigh on Monday morn ing, and on inquiry, found that they were the property of Mr. Eldridge Smith, and designed for this market. We were glad to hear it.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEM.

Both Houses of the General Assembly met a the Capitol in this city, at 12 M. on Monday last. In the Senate about 40 members-answered to their names. After the Senators were sworn in, Messrs. Giles Mebane and William B. Wright were put in nomination for the Speakership. Mr. Mebane received 23 votes, more than half of the members present, and was declared duly elected. Upon being conducted to the Chair, he returned thanks in an appropriate manner. Mr. C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, was elected Principal Clerk by acclamation. For Assistant Clerk, Messrs. L. C. Edwards and F. D. Keonce were put in nomination. The ballot was taken, and Mr. Edwards was declared elected. Messrs. W. J. Page (son of the old Doorkeeper), of Randolph, and W. R. Lovell were nominated for Principal Doorkeeper. Mr. Page was elected by 7 majority. Mr. C. C. Talley was elected Assistant Doorkeeper .-The Senate having completed its organization messages were sent to the House of Commons informing that body of the fact and proposing joint committee of four to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, to receive any communication he might wish to make. A committee was appointed to prepare rules, and the Senate then adjourned till ten o'clock Tuesday.

In the House of Commons 92 members were present, and after taking the usual oaths, the House proceeded to the election of officers. Hon. R. B. Gilliam, of Granville, and Judge Shepherd, of Cumberland, were nominated for Speaker. At his request, Judge Shepherd's name was withdrawn. No other person being in nomination, Mr. Gilliam was elected, and upon being conducted to the Chair, briefly thanked the House for the honor conferred on him. On motion of Mr. Waddell, Gen. Polk was invited to take a seat in the body of the House, and upon being introduced was warmly welcomed by the members. Mr. Henry E. Colton was unanimously elected Principal Clerk, and Mr. Stanly, of Beaufort, was elected Assistant Clerk. Messrs. Webster, of Chatham, and J. Hill, of Randolph, were unanimously elected Principal and Assistant Doorkeepers. The House then adjourned to 10 o'clock

The Governor's Message was sent in to both Houses Tuesday, but as we went to press shortly after it was sent in we are forced to defer its publication till our next issue. On Tuesday, William W. Holden, Esq., was

elected Printer to the S ate. THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS .- We learn that we have already exchanged at Vicksburg about 18,000 prisoners, and at Varina not less than 20,000; and that we still have in our hands a surplus of some eight to ten thousand prisoners, including the Harper's Ferry capture. These statistics suggest a remarkable and not very honorable circumstance in this war-the large number of prisoners taken on both sides. It is a problem for the philosophical historian why a war. which, it was expected by the world, would be the flercest of civil butcheries, has proved to be

IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES .- The crops of these excellent roots have been abundant this season, but our planters are keeping them up at very | the should come off in front. high prices. One bushel of sweet potatoes in a family is equal to about one half of a bushel of Irish pototaes: A bushel of meal will go further than two of Irish potatoes, or four bushels of sweet potatoes.

the tamest in modern records.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW .- Judge Harris, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has delivered a learned opinion in which he decided the conscript act constitutional.

It is appounced in our exchanges that Gen. Howeli Cobb's brigade has been ordered to report to General Beauregard.

SAILD.-Gen. Mike Corcoran's Legion sailed from New York for Fortress Monroe on Thursday last.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern advices, of the 12th, have been re ceived. Gen. McClellan's resignation has crosted a decided division between the parties at the North. He has issued a farewell address. Gen Sickles has gone to Rappahannock Station to take command of the position held by Gen. Bayard's cavalry. Schayler Colfax has been tendered the place of Secretary of the Interior, in anticipation of Mr. Smith's retiring to take the place of Circuit Judge of Indiana. We give the following summary of the news:

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. M'CLELLAN-LACONIC AD-DRESS OF HIS SUCCESSOR-M'CLELLAN'S "LAST WORDS"-THE FERLING AT THE NORTH ABOUT THE REMOVAL-LINCOLN AGAIN. YIELDING TO THE RADICAL PRESSURE.

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the ommand of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. A. B. Burnside takes his place.

Gen. Buraside, on assuming command, issued an order, in which he says, 4'I accept control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail. Gen. McClellan is relieved from all duty, and is on his way to Trenton, N. J." The causes which led to McClellan's removal

are yet matters of speculation; but a letter written by Gen. Halleck to Secretary Stanton shows that Gen. H., on the 1st of October, advised a forward movement, and on the 6th peremptorily ordered it. Neither of these movements having been carried out, it is inferred that this led to his re-

A want of supplies, according to Gen. H.'s let-ter, is shown not to have been the cause of the army's inaction; yet a dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated October 22d, ultimo, whilst disclaiming any reflection on the Quartermaster General's Department, yet reiterates that certain portions of fit, many of the manufacturers make four or his command were without clothing, and could not move until supplied.

Gen. Burnside's headquarters are at Warrenton which has been in the possession of the Federals since Thursday, the 6th.

All officers belonging to the army of the Potomac are ordered to their several commands imme-

The Chronicle and Republican, of Washington; the New York Tribune, and New York Times, approve of McClellan's removal. The Tribune says: "Though done at the last hour, it is not too late, it trusts, to save the country."

The Herald and the World are down on the removal. They say the President has again yielded to the Radical pressure. The reports in regard to dissatisfaction in th

army growing out of the removal, are pronounced unfounded by the Government news agent at Washington In Philadelphia the removal of McClellan me with no sort of favor; his friends condemned it, whilst the Radicals said it was no time to change

commanders in the face of the enemy. The first intimation Gen. McClellan had of hi removal was the notification to that effect brought him by Gen. Buckingham.

Gen. McClellan took formal leave of the different army corps last Monday. On Sunday night the officers assembled at his headquarters to bid him adieu. The only toast offered by Gen. Mo-Clellan was this laconic one: "The army of the

At a Democratic "jubilee" meeting in New that Lincoln had made McClellan the next President of the whole Union, though it would be under an amended Constitution.

Ira Harris, Republican Senator of New York, also denounced it in an open speech. General McClellan, in quitting Warrenton, said to the troops, "Stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well."

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE-NO CHANCE OF INTER-

Lords Lyons, and Simon Cameron, U. S. Minister to Russia, arrived by the Scotia in New York Mr. Cameron says Russia is very friendly still

to the United States. In England it is thought no intervention will take place till Parliament meets. He also says an attack by a rebel fleet fitting out in Europe upon Atlantic cities is by no means improbable, and recommends strengthening the fortifications at New York.

The English Cabinet meeting which was to take place on the 23d of October was postponed on the morning of the meeting. All the members except Lord Palmerston came to attend it. The Times says there are two interpretations given why the meeting was not held, one that there is a division in the Cabinet, Sir G. C. Lewis representing one party, and Hon. Mr. Gladstone the other. But the Times thinks the true solution is, that Sir G. C. Lewis expresses the opinion of the whole Cabinet and whilst England regrets the shedding of blood, she does not mean to interfere. This opinion is confirmed by the Naval and Shipping Gazette, of Liverpool.

Lord Lyons, though returning uninstructed, is fully advised as to the views of the British Cabi-

"Ion." of the Baltimore Sun, says that Lord Lyons will visit Richmond within ten days after his arrival at Washington.

The English papers seem to be exercised at the blockade established by Com. Wilkes over the Bermuda ports, and Amiral Milne is instructed to increase his fleet at that station. They seem to look upon it as the more offensive, because it is under Wilkes. They have not forgotten the Trent affair.

A dispatch from Washington, of the 10th, says there is no apprehension of a foreign collision, un-less it shall grow out of the course of England in allowing privateers to be fitted out in her ports to prey upon American commerce. A letter received in New York from Paris, da

ted Oct. 25th, says there is no likelihood of anything being done by Napoleon in favor of the rebels until after the November elections. FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE RAID INTO FREDE-

RICKSBURG.

The Northern papers, of the 12th, notice the mortifying affair at Fredericksburg. They say they say they crossed the river with fitty-four men, lost, one killed and one wounded, and captured thirtyfour prisoners, of which they paroled six. They regard it as the greatest dash of the war. They represent our force there to have been 500 men at the time. They also mentioned the capture of

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hospitals in Washington are being cleared of the convalescents with all possible dispatch .-In all, about three thousand soldiers have joined Gen. McClellan's army from the camp of the convalescents. Very considerable numbers of invalid soldiers have been allowed to go home latterly, in order, as it is supposed, to have more hospital room in Washington in case a great bat-

Major General Hunter has bee Department of the Carolinas, and will leave in a few days for his post. He has succeeded, says the Northern papers, in getting all he wants, and, when he returns, look out for a breeze.

Gen. Jackson, they say, is at Front Royal, and Gen. Grant advancing in Mississippi, being, on the 9th, 6 miles of Holly Springs, where he captured 130 Confederate cavalry.

It is stated that Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, is not dead, but is still in confinement, wearing a ball and chain. The immigration at New York for October

shows an increase of 2,921 over the number for the corresponding month last year. D. A. Mahoney has been released from the old Capitol prison.

Gen. Hooker is up on his feet again, and will be ready to take the field in a very short time:

THE YANKEE RAID INTO MARTIN

I suppose ere this time the public is on tiptoe to

into old Martin, and I can assure you that we

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writing from Hamilton, Martin County, N. C. under date of the 10th instant gives the following particulars of the Yankee raid into Martin coun-

have gone through one of the most flery ordeals that I ever experienced. On Monday last we were informed that our army had fallen back to the breastwork on the Rosnoke, excited my cariosity to go to town, when there I could get but little information from the army, all being confusion. Late in the evening we understood that our army had evacuted their breastwork and burned the bridges, the people then began to prepare for the worst, they then began to evacuate the town, to give place to the enemy. On Tuesday morning I started for the purpose of moving off one of my sons in law, who thought that his place would be much exposed to the shell and ruffian soldiers. but owing to circumstances I could not get any of his things. I then turned my wagons and horses back towards town, they were soon filled with women and children, I ordered them to be driven to my house, some six miles in the country, where they remained during the night. News soon came that they had taken Hamilton, and were pursuing the citizens and shooting those who did not halt when commanded, and destroying almost everything before them, but we were in hopes that their raid for the present would not extend beyond the town, still later in the night there came a negro to my bed and requested me to arise and dress that the enemy was then surrounding the house of one of my neighbors, for he had heard the shricks of women and children at my door. I met other neighbours who testified that they had seen the man of the house who had left his wife and daughter to their fate. My God! I cannot express the state of my feelings at such an idea. I instantly had my horse saddled and started for our army of which I found many asleep by camp fires, and some in bed in comfortable houses. I went from place to place relating my story, until I became disgusted and confounded. I then started back to my once happy home, to meet, and prepare for the removal of my family. I requested them to take a change of raiment, and a little something to eat on a journey to I did not know where, but by the time that I could get out my family carriage and before I could get my daughter in, the Yankee Cavalry came dashing up and taking my horses from the carriage and carried them off, at the same time saying I should not be further troubled. In a short time I could hear them passing another road on the way to Tarboro, I then was in hopes that that would be the last of them, as I knew that our troops could if they would, slaughter them some distance on the remarkable State road and dense thickets that was on the road, which I thought a good place for artillery and infantry. In a few hours I heard their cavalry coming back as I supposed and hoped for their gunboats, but contrary to my expectations, they went into the interior on a very private road and thinly populated country for another road for Tarboro. But finding that did not suit them, they then returned with with the whole army by my house, they stopped and placed a guard around for the protection of my family, but they carried off sixteen horses and mules, took all the poultry, robbed bee hives, and stealing from the negroes .head of an old negro woman. To what extent I have suffered I cannot tell. I yesterday went to town and some of the country, when I saw the destruction and desolation of all the country through which they passed, it was enough to sicken the heart of any but robbers whose hearts cannot be made sick. Poor old women from seventy to eighty years old without a change of clothing, and no where to lay their heads, exposed to rain and cold, without a mouthful to eat. Stately mansions as well as humble cottages lay in ashes; such is now the scene of the once pleasant little town of Hamilton. The same state of things through the country which they passed, farms laid waste, houses despoiled. Many that were able made their escape with their valuables, but there are many delicate ladies and children without a change of raiment. It is also a general stampede with the negroes. Something ought to be done to stop this thing, or this fruitful country cannot give any assistance. The corn in the fields ungathered-hands gone-teams stolen-and the once wealthy farmer left to house his corn in a basket, and that to make, for all were stolen that were kept in view. After going through these scenes, I went to my plantation on the river to find everything in ruins, not a house standing except cribs, everything being in waste; not one living thing to be seen except mules, that was stolen by them and got away which I carried to my house in hopes of returning them to their former owners.

W. R. H. HERROD. FOR THE REGISTER.

In compliance with the order of the Governor of the State, myself and Lieutenants J. T. Hunter and J. B. Lassiter, have visited the different families in our District, for the purpose of soliciting articles for the benefit of our brave North Carolina Troops, and are proud to say we did not work for nothing, as the following list will prova:

Mrs. Sarah E. Bell, 4 pair socks; Mrs. Peterson Dunn, 18 pair socks, 2 shirts, 2 blankets, 2 pair of pants; Mrs. Thos. Yeargin, 3 pair socks; Mrs L. W. Robertson, 3 pair socks; Miss Melissa Wall, 1 pair socks; Mrs. C. A. Gorman, 6 pair of socks; Mrs. B. W. Justice, 2 blankets; Mrs. Alex. Allen, 1 pair of socks; Miss Roberta Allen, 4 pair socks and \$1.00 cash ; Mrs. Wyatt M. Allen, 1 blanket and 1 bedquilt; Mrs. Hillery Thompson, \$1.00 cash; Mrs. Peleg Bailey, 1 blanket; Mrs. C. J. Ray, 2 bedquilts and \$1.00 cash; Mrs. J. S. Ray, I bedquilt and 2 pair socks; Mrs. Phebe Dance, 1 bedquilt, 1 mattress, 1 pair of socks; Miss L. E. Culbreth, 2 blankets, 3 pair socks; Mrs. Nath'l Dunn, 4 blankets: Mrs. J. T. Hunter, 3 blankets and 4 pair socks; Misses Laura and Nancy Balton, 4 pair socks and 1 pair of drawers Miss Homagenia Lassiter, 3 pair socks and 1 bedquilt; Mrs. Martha Lassiter, 3 pair socks and 1 pair drawers; David Justice, 2 pair socks: Mrs. Joseph Yeargin, one bedquilt, 4 pair socks, 2 pair drawers; Miss C. A. Terrill, 1 blanket and 2 pair socks: Mrs. R. W. Wynn, 1 blanket and 2 pair socks: Miss Virginia Wynn, 2 pair socks Mr. H. A. Murrell, cash \$2.00; Mr. Turner Pullin, cash \$2.00; Mr. Nat. Dunn, cash \$2.00; Mr. J. J. Ferguson, cash \$2.00; Mr. J. M. Batton. cash \$2.00; from Saint Mark's District (money collected for fines), by a unanimous vote of the company, \$14 50; from Wilson Morgan (free colored), \$1.00; from Nathaniel Dunn's negroes. \$1 05-making total cash \$29 55, which the Captain is instructed to use for the benefit of the N. C. Troope, as he may deem proper; a part of which has been spent for domestics and made into clothing by the patriotic ladies of the District. The articles above named have this day been delivered to the A. Q. M. at Raleigh. As the notice was short and unexpected, a great

many citizens were not prepared to furnish as much as they wished for the relief of their defenders; but I am glad to say they are preparing to do their duty, and will never tire while a soldier

In justice to the district, I will state that it has 44 sons in the service, 36 of whom are volunteers. and have been there nearly since the war commenced. I am grieved to say we mourn the loss of one soldier. We now number 14 on our muster roll, who, when called on, are ready to do their duty.

JOSEPH YEARGIN, Capt. St. Mark's Militie. Waxe Co., N. C., November 1st, 1962.

THE LATE INVASION OF FREDERICKS BURG.

Among the incidents of the recent visit of the Abolition cavalry to the town of Fredericksburg, it is stated that when Captain Simpson's Norfolk company made their gallant charge, the populace, old and young, joined in the chase with shurrah throwing stones, some shooting from behind street corners, and even the women and children uniting in the pursuit and urging on our troops. It ap-pears, however, that the conduct of a portion of know the particulars of the raid of the Yankees our small force there was such as to merit condemnation. The Recorder mentions that Colonel Critcher made every effort to rally that part of the command which lately constituted his battalion, but it is due to candour and truth to say that they were panic stricken, and would not rally, but fled. The enemy were led from Prince William county through Stafford to Falmouth, by one Travis Browne, a deserter from Captain Charles Green's company, 47th Virginia Regiment, an intelligent local guide, who piloted them cantionsly by our pickets, and in order to do this successfully they came the entire journey through woods fields and bypaths.

General Daniel Ruggles, C. S. A., wha had been spending some days in Fredericksburg, was about leaving on horseback when the A bolition. ists entered the town, and had barely time to make his escape from a squad who were approaching on a cross street. Soon after the enemy left the place, a lady (Mrs. Ford) followed them across the river to Falmouth to procure a servant whom they had stolen. She was assured that he might return if he pleased, otherwise she could not get him. The servant chose at once to return, glad to get clear of the company he had been in for some hours.—Richmond Whig.

The Louisville "Journal" says: Very great were the wars of Casar, Alexander and Napoleon. but we shall probably conclude, after a little talk with the tax gatherers, that this is the war for our

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 15th October, 1862, by Prof. W. M. Wingate, of Wake Forest, in the Baptilist Church, at Oxford, Col. CHARLES R. EATON, of Gran ville County, to Miss MARTHA ANN LANDIS, of Or

"When on thy bosom I recline, Enraptured still to call thee mine, To call thee mine for life; I glory in those sacred ties. Which modern wits and fools despise Of husband and of wife."

For Sale.

BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR HUNdue West of Raleigh, and adjacent to the North Car. olina Railroad. Apply to WM. G. HILL. nov 19-tf

IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN. the Raleigh Post Office, November

King, Mrs May A M

Loel, Henry Lewis, T W

Latto, Capt Murray, Betty

Malone, John McDowell, G W

McGee, Mrs Charles

McConnaughy, Dr J S

Monroe, Miss A J

Partin, Albert 2

Patter, S F

Ragle, Miss G

Ransom, Bettie

Regan, Mrs H B

Randle, Lt J W

Satterwhite, Lewis

Smith, Capt P M 2 Smith, Mrs Jermine

Tucker, Wm S Turner, Mrs Lavinia

Shelton, Pickney

Sowers, James

Separk, Jos H

Thomas, T C

Terry, Mrs Sarah Taylor, R K

Vick, Capt B M Wren, Capt Jno A

Phillipps, Jerry Perkins, Miss Elvira

Pullin, Miss Martha

Atkinson, T A Adams, Joel F Aston, W Anderson, W T Atkinson, R R Bryan, Needhan Brown, Joseph H Brownlie, Robert Barefoot, Jno A Bradie, Cherles Banks, Col W A Ballard, James Coggans, Milas: Cornwell, Archibald Collins, Athur Cooke, J R Charles, Lt F M Cooper, Lt J A Dinarious, Oak City Guard

Crossman, Capt ThosM Doughtie, Capt J R Fokes, Joel E Fewtry, Crawford Fisher, Miss Sallie J Hamilton, Hedgepeth, Josiah

Hobby, Willis Hughes, Dr W II Hart, W D Hulon, James Johnson, Miss Emily Johnson, Mrs Joshus

of the List.

no 19-1t

Woeldndge, Thomas Watson, Rev A A Watson, Mrs Sarah E d Letters, and give the date GEO. T. COOKE, P. M. Call for Advert

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST ber, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of James Wiggins, dec'd, in Wake county, the following property, viz : Horses, Mules, a fine lot of Fat Hogs, Sows and Pigs, Shoats. 1 yoke Oxen, Cows and Caives, Beef Cattle, Sheep, I four horse Wagon, Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Osts, Rye, I Carriage, 2 Buggies, Ox Carts, Cotton Gin, Wheat Thrasher, Fan Mill, 1 barrel Apple Brandy, Vinegar, and all the Farming Uten-sils and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The sale of a large lot of Corn and Fodder, &c. will take place at the plantation of the said decease in Franklin county, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of December. Bond and good security will be required MARY WIGGINS, Admist'x, By W. Heartsfied, Ag't.

20 CIKELY NEGROES FOR SALE... On WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December next, at the residence of the late Henry S. Battle, deceased, in the county of Edgecon be, five miles Northeast of Rocky Mount, I will sell at public aution, about seventy-five bales Cotton, nine Mules, stock of Cattle and Sheep, 75 fat Hogs, 100 Shoats, Sows and Pigs, Carts, Wagons and farming utensils, carpenters' and blacksmith's tools, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles not neces

At the same time and place I will sell twenty likely negroes, composed of boys, men, women and children among them a carpenter and many excellent field

hands. Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES P. BATTLE, Adm'r, nov 10-tds Rocky Mount, N. C. Horse Stolen.

WAS TAKEN FROM MY STABLE, ON Saturday night, 8th Nov., a BAY MARE, with black mane, tail and legs. No white recollected about her, but she has a long tail. She is only in tolerable order, having been taken from an unweaned celt, and may be in foal again. She is about 8 years old, and paces tolerably well. She had been unshed all the summer, and was so when taken. From all I can learn, she was taken by some deserting soldier, as a suspicious locking soldier was seen near my house

about dark, and the animal was tracked some distance in the direction of Oxford, N. Carolina. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which will enable me to get her again T. CARRINGTON. Clarksville AVa.

Valuable Lands for Sale in Warren County, N. Carolina.

DY VIRTUE OF A DECREE MADE IN D the case of James T. Russell and others, exparts, at Warren Court of Equity, October Torm, 1862, I shall sell, at the Court House door, in the Town of Warrenton, to the highest bidder, at public suction, on the 6th day of January, 1863, on a credit of twelve months, a TRACT OF LAND now in the possession of James T. Russell, called the Mansion tract, situated in Warren County, adjoining the lands of Weldon N. Edwards, John H. Bullock, Green Duke and others. and containing about fourteen hundred and fifty acres. Also, a tract in said County, adjoining the lands of William E. Davis and others, and containing about two hundred and twenty acres. Bonds with approved security will be required for the purchase money.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

November 5, 1862-tds.

Wanted, DOUR OR SIX ABLE BODIED NEGRO MEN, to chep wood, for which good wages will be paid. Apply to W. L. POMEROY.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD. A ERS of the BALEIGH GAS LIGHT COMPA-NY will be held on THURSDAY, 20th instant, at a o'clock, P. M., at the Gas Office, over Williams & Haywood's store, W. E. ANDERSON, nov 12—td Sametary.