Salt—Important to Packers.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, has the following seasonable paragraph on salt:

The Yankees have obtained possession of the Kanawha Salt Works, and thus balked in some measure Gov. Letcher's energetic and patriotic endeavors to supply the State with salt, the article is again looming up in price at a figure startling to contemplate. And while we have not been advised as to the results of the Governor's visit to the Washington county Works, and do not know exactly what the prospect is for obtaining salt for pork packing, the season for which is now close at hand, we can do no harm by advising our people to be sparing with what they have and make it go as far as possible on all occasions. To this end we will state that pork can be cured with a much smaller quantity of salt than most people are aware of. The process is to use brine alone—covering the meat with it after packing closely. The time for the meat to remain, of course is defer light meat, just killed, will answer. In this way the same brine can be used again, boiling it after using it on the meat. Tubs, barrels, &c., to put it in, is all that is wanted to save a large quantity of salt that is now wasted. One bushel, with ordinary care, will go as far as five with the most careful management by the ordinary process. Cold water will not dissolve so much salt as warm, by about one fourth.—The meat will take only enough to cure it in this way. This process has been amply tested for several years by different persons in this section, and the bacon found to keep fully as well as that cured by the ordinary method of dry salt. Our country friends and those in the city who put up their own meat, should give the brine a trial, and thus save a large amount of salt for future use.

The Issue of Treasury Notes.

The Richmond correspondent of the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, sends that paper the following items:

By the way, I have just heard two facts mentioned, which would seem to show that no pause in the utterance of treasury notes is contemplated by that officer. A gentleman tells me that a contract is pending between the Government and the Richmond paper Mill for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of bank note paper, on which to print new fives, tens, fifties, and one-hundreds; and I am informed that fifty new female clerks, in addition to one hundred already employed by the Treasury Department are about to be appointed, to number, sign, register, divide and clip the small notes, (the ones and twos,) of which myriads almost are already in circulation.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that will be interesting to some readers, that the $1 and $2 bills of the Confederate States—those which are embellished with badly engraved likenesses of Secretary Benjamin, and Mrs. Governor Pickens of South Carolina are all signed by young ladies of whom many are beautiful and accomplished girls, ornaments of the society of the Capital. Each clerk is required to sign two thousand notes a day. The salary of these gentle employees is $600 per annum; but will soon be raised fifty per cent. Mr. Meminger, in making appointments in the female bureau, has been very properly guided, other things being equal, such as fitness and responsibility, by the need and circumstances of the applicants, recognizing in the young widows or the orphaned children of soldiers killed upon the battle field a peculiar claim upon his attention.

Duration of the War.

Rev. J R. Graves, who has lately passed through the Yankee States, communicates his opinion in favor of a long continuance of the war. He writes for the Richmond *Enquirer:*

I am confident it will be for our interest, as a people determined to be free, to shape our conduct in view of what I have written above, for therein is expressed, though disconnectedly, the sentiments which the whole Northern people cherish, and their purposes against us. Permit me to add a few words of earnest warning to our people. Do no listen to second hand reports narrating the words of some aspiring but disappointed Federal officer and underling, who says that this war must soon terminate, because he is tired of it.

Do not think that the Northern Government or people is becoming more amiable towards us, because the "regulars," who fight only for the pay are not abusive of the South.

Give no heed to what a hungry, shivering picket calls out across the Potomac, when he says, "McClellan's army will fight no more!" The fellow who has lost his nerve, and needs a warm meal or a drink of liquor to cause him to change his opinion.

Do not look for a financial break down at the North when the Government is manufacturing its own money, and it sells at a premium over the money of other corporations—when Government securities are greedily bought up by bankers and brokers at a figure much above par.

Surely this is not withholding confidence from the Government.

Do not fancy that our independence is to be secured as a result of the war of political parties of the North. There is no strife so hot, no difference so great between them as to keep them from harmony in action to effect our subjugation. Let us frankly own that the worst is preparing for us, and resolutely prepare to meet it. In the lull of the storm that now exists, and may continue for months to come, if we permit, let us not fancy that the Northern army is idle and listless, or that preparations for our ruin have come to a perpetual end. They are surely going on in silence, and, though not much more to be dreaded on that account, yet our duty is to make the best preparation we can to ward off the destruction that is preparing for us.

A Worthy Example.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh N. C. Manufacturing Company, held in Fayetteville:

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

"*Resolved*, That this Company propose to the proprietors of manufacturing establishments generally in North Carolina to meet by Delegates in Convention at Greensborough on Wednesday the 3d day of December next, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of giving the desired effect to the provision of the Executive Act, by securing to the consumers the goods at reasonable prices.

"*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 consumers, 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 exceeding 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."

In reviewing these resolutions the Fayetteville *Observer* very properly remarks:

Whether other manufacturing companies in the State and in the Confederacy have or will come to the same conclusion, we know not. We can only hope that they will. Much anxious thought bestowed upon the subject has satisfied us that the law is a reasonable one, which it will be a good policy in the long run to conform to. It is true that substitutes could probably be obtained for the operatives who are liable to conscription, or that factories might be worked to a great extent without such operatives, whereby larger profits might be made. But the objections atching to such a course are not lightly to be regarded by men who have an interest in maintaining the supremacy of the Laws of the land. The present prices of almost all species of manufactures and other necessaries, from the product of the handloom to that of the factory and the salt pan, are altogether too high, such as reasonable, God fearing men and patriots should not desire. These prices, as we have heretofore said, have been forced up without the active aid, and, as we know, against the wishes of some at least, of the manufacturers themselves.

A Good Man.

We learn that the Rev. John Swicegood, a minister of the gospel in the Lutheran Church, and a citizen of Davidson county, is in addition to his ministerial character, a farmer and the owner of a grist mill. This gentleman in defiance of the wicked and hellish spirit of speculation, habitually refuses every offer to sell produce for a greater amount than old prices. Indeed we have it upon good authority, that he retains all his surplus produce for the wives and children of soldiers, and for they who are bereft and destitute.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Peidmont Railroad.

The Greensboro *Patriot* states that the construction of this road is progressing finely. A large number of hands are now employed, and energy seems to mark the work. Messrs. wilkes & Co., the contractors, are enterprising and energetic men.

Bucket Factory.

We learn that Mr. H. C. Hamilton has a Bucket Factory in successful operation in Lenoir, Caldwell county N. C. He makes a first rate bucket of white pine. We are gratified to hear of the establishment of this and other manufactories in the State of North Carolina.

From Northern Virginia.

The conviction gains ground that there is to be no more fighting in N. Virginia the present season:

The reports which we have from our own and the enemy's forces from day to day vary so materially that it is difficult to say whether or not there is any probability of an early engagment One evening we are told that a general fight is imminent, and that the army is in line of battle, and the next we are told that there is nothing to indicate that a fight is likely to occur. Passengers who came down on yesterday afternoon report everything as quiet, and state that impressions prevail in our army that the enemy's forces are falling back. It is highly probable that there has never been any general advance of the army of McClellan, and that the demonstrations which were made in front of our lines were but feints to cover up their real designs of an advance upon Richmond from the South side of James river. Whatever their operations north of Gordonsville may indicate, it is not reasonable to expect a movement against Richmond would be attempted at this season of the year from that direction. The difficulty of transportation at once precludes the probability of such an undertaking. If we have anything to fear from another "on to Richmond" move during the winter, we must look for it in a direction where our foes will have the advantage of water communication.

The Tories in Texas.

The Houston News publishes the following from the Northern part of Texas:

I reached Gainesville, Texas, on yesterday amid the highest state of excitement. A secret organization of Lincolnites was detected within the last few days, the object of which was to murder all the Secessionists, take the movable plunder with them to Missouri, and burn up the balance that might be left. The militia of this and adjoining counties have collected to the number of four or five hundred.—They have caught twenty-nine of the outlaws, and hung two of them yesterday. Dr. Childs and brother will examine the balance of them to day, they will meet the same fate. It is said they had secret signs and pass-words. Those arrested are mostly from Cooke and Grayson counties, though they're said to exist all along the frontier counties. H. C. STONE.

North Carolina Generals.

We notice a communication in the Raleigh *Register* suggesting the propriety and the *right* to have North Carolina Generals appointed to command North Carolina brigades when vacancies have occurred. We agree with the writer that the claims of N. Carolina, in this respect, should not be ignored without a protest. It is stated that Gen. Hill has recommended Georgians and Virginians to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Generals Branch and Anderson. As a North Carolinian, we protest against any such a course as long as we have in the field so many able Colonels from our own State, men who have been in eight, ten and eighteen battles, and exhibited gallantry and capacity. We are not jealous of other States, but we have heard officers of other States wantonly deprecate our soldiers until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Let North Carolina brigades have North Carolina Generals, and then we may expect to have justice done our gallant men in official reports and otherwise. We hear that some of our best Colonels are indignant at the prospect of being placed under Brigadiers from other States, who have had no more, and in some cases not so much, experience as themselves. N. Carolina has more men in the field in proportion to population than any other State, (probably Virginia excepted,) and her soldiers hold fewer prominent offices.—*Char. Democrat.*

Defences of Savannah.

We find the following in the late message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State:

I have been informed by the Military Commander at Savannah, that it is intended to make a defence of the city "to extremity," and he requests assistance from the State in the removal of the women and children and other non-combatants from the city. In view of the fate of New Orleans and other cities which have been surrendered to the enemy, I cordially endorse and approve this resolution of the Confederate General. Let us hold the city as long as a house or brick wall is left standing, behind which our troops can fight; and let the State assume the loss occasioned by the destruction of property, or at least divide it with the sufferers.

It will be necessary that food and shelter be provided for such of the non-combatants as are unable to take care of themselves, as soon as possible, that they may be removed in advance of the attack. I therefore recommend an early appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

STATESVILLE,

Thursday : November 20, 1862.

PRINTER WANTED.

AN expert Compositor is wanted for the Winter, at the "IREDELL EXPRESS" Office.

Draught of the Seine.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser & Register*, dated Knoxville, 11th, says a dispatch from Murfreesboro states no movements have taken place in the Cumberland Region, and that the enemy has not been reinforced at Nashville.

Parties from Washington state that the *Chronicle*, of Sunday, announces Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac.

A dispatch has been received at Headquarters here from Gen. Breckinridge stating that news had just been received in Nashville of a general engagement in Virginia with Lee's army, in which Lee was victorious.

Passengers by last night's train from the East report the Yankees in full possession of Greenville. They have burned the bridge and carried off several prominent citizens.—Some of the blockaders captured below Wilmington say it is their intention to occupy Wilmington when the fever abates.

The Yankees have evacuated Greenville, place partially destroying the bridge across the river, taking nine of the citizens with them. They desisted in destroying the bridge at the entreaties of the people. An official dispatch says the enemy have also left Plymouth. Their destination is probably Weldon or Petersburg, as they are supposed to have gone up the Chowan. Foster commands the expedition.

Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith resumes command in East Tennessee. Gen. Bragg is in Chattanooga. An Examining Court, (Lieut. Gen. Hardee, President,) convenes on the 15th, to examine general officers, at Altamonte.

Gen. Villipigue died at Port Hudson on the 9th. Major Washington Morgan, of Gen Morgan's command, died at Lexington, Ky., on the 27th ult., of wounds received there.

Mrs. Jessie Fremont has in press a volume entitled "The Story of the Guard; or, Chronicles of the War," in which it is said she will "tell home truths appertaining to her husband's much abused campaign in Missouri."

The Chicago Times says that when John Brown invaded Virginia, he gave to a slave of Col. John Washington a pike with which to butcher his master. Sambo after carefully inspecting the weapon, asked, "on which side will Massa John fight? I want to be with him."

English accounts state that Sir G. C. Lewis, the British Secretary of War, had made a speech, in which he said that the war in America would before long come to an end, but the independence of the Southern States could not be decided until the North was exhausted and could not carry on the war longer. There is but little comfort in that.

Raleigh "Progress."

Our friend J. L. PENNINGTON, formerly of the Newbern "Progress," but who was robbed of his property by the Yankees, has started a *new* Progress, at Raleigh, the first number of which is before us; and it speaks for itself, in point of ability and energy on the part of the Editor, and the interest which its columns afford. The rascals robbed friend P. of his press and property, but they could not steal his talents and manhood, and he will yet punish their villainy. The *new* Progress is a Daily paper, and will be mailed to subscribers upon the following terms: One month, $1: three month, $2.50; six months, $4; one year, $6.

Of course, everybody will subscribe for the Daily Progress, and assist the worthy Editor who will preside over its columns.

State Printer.

Among other duties of the Legislature, will be the election of a State Printer. We think that with the heavy burden upon the people, economy should be considered in all things, and the public printing procured to be done as cheaply as possible. In former years this expense has been too large, and was made a fee for partizan services. There are in Raleigh at this time a number of printing offices, and we think the public printing should be let to the lowest bidder, without regard to party. This Legislature was elected to reform alleged abuses and extravagance, and not to subserve party. The people will scan every act done by their representatives and will hold them to accountability for any abuse of their confidence. If a few thousand, or even a few hundred dollars can be saved in the one item of public printing, it ought to be done.

The United States Elections.

The late elections held in several of the U. S. States, have gone largely against Lincoln. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Delaware, and perhaps Missouri, have gone for the Democrats. Illinois, Lincoln's own State, has cast a majority of 15,000 or 20,000 against him in the popular vote. In New York State the change since 1860 is over 200,000.

Although the handwriting stands out in bold relief upon the wall as to Lincoln, in the United States, yet we do not think that it is an omen of much good to the Southern people. Both Republicans and Democrats are pledged to carry on the war against the "rebels." Both aim to restore the Union, and merely differ as to the method of doing it.—The Democrats declare that they would do the job "constitutionally"—the Republicans are unscrupulous and would attain the end in any possible way, say their opponents. If the South has to be subjugated, it matters little which party does the work, but that day, we hope, will never dawn. It would be more than slavery, for the South to submit to coercion and be forced back into servitude under our foes.

Statesville Male School.

The above Institution, under the management of Mr. G. W. Jewett, late of Wilmington, N. C., opened in this place on the 1st of November. Mr. Jewett was many years engaged in teaching an English and Classical School in the town of Wilmington, where he attained a deservedly high reputation as an instructor of youth. Parents and guardians who desire to send their children and wards to a school where they will be well instructed, and their moral deportment properly cared for, should patronize Mr. Jewett.

To Farmers.

As many persons, refugees, are now seeking homes in the interior of the State, and want open lands to work their slaves the ensuing year; if farmers and others, who have farms or fields to rent, will report the same to us, we will take pleasure, without charge, in affording applicants any information of the sort, communicated to us, at the Express Office.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislature of North Carolina, assembled at Raleigh, on Monday last. The Message of Gov. Vance will be looked for with much solicitude. The session will be a most important one, on many accounts, and the statesmanship of our law-makers will be thoroughly tested in the difficult science of Legislation. We hope that long speeches, will be dispensed with, and that the members will apply their best energies and good sense to making such laws for the people, as will conduce to the welfare of their constituents and redound to the honor of the august body.—Dispatch will be an important desideratum at this Session.

Strength of Mobile.

Mr. William Huddleston, a citizen of Mobile, and an old acquaintance, was in our office, last week, and from him we derived very satisfactory information that Mobile, when attacked, as it will be by the Abolitionists, soon, will withstand the assault and not yield, except in ruins. Mr. H. informed us, that Gen. Forney was of opinion no portion of the fleet could pass up within shelling distance of the city.

Not Our Fault.

We learn that the package containing the Express of last week for Rock Cut P. O failed to reach its destination. The fault was not our's.

Acknowledgement.

Mr. Editor—The Soldiers' Aid Society wish to acknowledge through your columns the receipt of $20 from Hon. A. Mitchell.

Mrs. M. A. ROSEBRO. Pres.

Mrs. N. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Rich.

It appears that Lincoln has appointed Fremont to command the department of Texas. The New York *Herald* pitches into the "path-finder" in the following manner:

To be successful in the Department of Texas, Fremont will require maps, music, mules, money and mulattoes. We trust that the President will see that he is liberally supplied with these essentials without delay. Fremont will require many maps: for, although he is nicknamed the Path-finder, he has a very bad habit of losing his way, especially when the enemy is anywhere on his road.—To prevent this accident occurring again, as it did in the Shenandoah Valley, we advise the government to send on to Texas all the maps of the coast surveys and all other surveys, including a map of Africa, in which country Fremont has a much deeper interest than in this slaveholding nation. Fremont will also need music to inspire his spirits and solace his hours of rest. We all know how he doted upon his private brass band at St. Louis; and now that Muzio and Ullman are out of employment, and fiddlers are cheaper than horses, Secretary Stanton can provide him with a first class orchestra at a small expense. Mules will be necessary to draw that princely chariot in which Fremont always rides away from the battle field; and since Greeley and the *Tribune* corps are otherwise engaged, the government will have to procure four-footed animals for this purpose. Fremont will want money most of all, as his campaign in Missouri abundantly proves, and it may be well for the government to set apart a special fund, of from ten to twenty millions of dollars, upon which he may draw to pay his expenses and settle with his contractors.—Lastly, Fremont cannot get along without mulattoes to wait upon him and swell his regal retinue. If his army is to remain in Texas any time, however, it will not be necessary for the government to send the mulattoes down to him.

Supplied with these campaigning necessities—maps, music, mules, money and mulattoes—Fremont may be relied upon to accomplish something for himself, if not for the country. Without them the only results of his new campaign will be as worthless as those of his Missouri and Virginia exploits, and may be summed up in these three words—debt and contracts Since the administration has determined to try Fremont for the third time, we insist upon it that this trial shall be a fair and final one, and that he shall be dismissed if found wanting.

Vance and Stanly.

No one knows better how to deal with such impudence as is reported in the following paragraph from the New York *Herald* than Gov. Vance. If he condecended to notice the affair at all, we would give something to see his reply. Says the *Herald;*

We have news from North Carolina to the 27th ult., the most important portion of which is the statement that on the 22d Gov. Stanly, the Union Governor, by flag of truce, despatched a communication to the rebel Gov. Vance, proposing an interview, without any ceremony or raising any question of dignity or rank between himself and Gov. V. If the above proposition should be declined, then that commissioners be appointed by Gov. Vance for a conference with Gov. Stanly upon the present state of public affairs and the aspect of the war. What the object of this proposition may be, necessarily remains a mystetery. It is probable, however, that the meeting may eventuate in the return of North Carolina—now half redeemed—to her allegiance.

From Eastern North Carolina.

The Raleigh Daily *Progress*, of the 14th instant, says:

Gen. Martin arrived in this city on the 5 o'clock train yesterday evening, and we learn represented everything as quiet. The enemy seems to have gone back to their hiding places, or at all events they have disappeared from our front. We hear nothing of them on the Roanoke, Tar or Neuse rivers, but they are doubtless preparing for another "onward movement," and when they come they will be warmly received, let them strike where they may.

The Cotton the Yankees have Stolen.

A New York paper says:

"The amount of Government sea island cotton brought to New York during the past season, was nearly two thousand bales, and the sum realized by its sale about $600,000. Recent advices from Port Royal state that the new crop is beginning to come in, and promises well. The first cargo may be expected to arrive here within a fortnight. The entire cotton crop this fall, from the Carolina Sea Islands, is not less than thirty-five hundred bales. This has been grown and will be gathered under the direction of the government. A small portion only will be ginned on the spot. All the rest of it will be brought to New York, and given out to those contractors who have already been engaged in ginning for the government."

Small Pox.

We regret to learn that this terrible disease has made its appearance not far from our town. Several cases have appeared at Limestone Springs and in the neighborhood of Surratt's Ferry. It was brought from the army by a young Mr. Surratt, who has since died, but not until he had visited several families in his neighborhood. We warn the citizens of Shelby to take every precaution against its introduction.—*Shelby Eagle.*

The Situation of our Soldiers.

We have read a private letter from a soldier in the ranks of Armstead's Brigade, (which has been transferred to Pickett's Division,) to a relative in this city, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"We had quite a fall of snow here yesterday, and it remained on the ground very well not beginning to thaw. My feet are perfectly naked, and I have to tramp over the frozen snow with bits of old blankets tied over them, which keep constantly coming off. We are about marching; tents are struck, baggage packed, and we are standing out here waiting for the order to fall in."

This statement is accompanied by not a murmur of complaint or even a request for assistance, and the writer, who is a mere boy, goes on to describe the route over which they are about to march. Should not the silent sufferings of such heroes extort from the most callous some effort for their relief?—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Whole-Souled Patriot.

Mr. John Thompson, Proprietor of the Hopewell Factory, Anthony Shoals, Ga., has furnished for the past two months to the families of the soldiers from Elbert county, and continues to furnish them, yarns at *one dollar* per bunch. This is indeed liberal—in fact, it is almost equivalent to making the yarns a free-gift, as they are now selling for about eight dollars per bunch. Mr. Thompson is also supplying his quota of manufactured goods to the government at first cost. Such generous conduct deserves to have reward.

Sumter Watchman.

Liberal Donation.

The Charlotte Democrat says that Gov. Morehead has donated five hundred dollars to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Greensboro'.

This is very liberal in the Governor, and the suffering soldiers everywhere will bless him for it, but we wish the Democrat had also informed us as to the prices charged the families of soldiers for cotton yarns and manufactured goods at the Governor's factories. He has made enough by the war to have given five thousand dollars.

Raleigh Progress.

Communication by electric telepraph has taken place between London and Turen, in Siberia, a distance of 4,039 miles. It is anticipated that an extension of the wires will be made to Nikolaievski, on the Pacific, by the end of this year, and that telegraphic communication with New York, by way of Siberia and California, will be established by the end of next year.