

From the Richmond Examiner.  
**RE-UNION AND SUBJUGATION LETTER FROM GEN. SAM. HOUSTON.**

Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, reading in the New York Herald a paragraph, purporting to be a Washington dispatch, dated on the 15th ult., in which it was intimated that there was an increasing "Union" sentiment in Texas, and that Gen. H. did not sympathize with "rebellion," but was living "in quiet seclusion, awaiting events," has come out with a letter, in which he declares that his name has been unwarrantably referred to, and his present attitude most egregiously misrepresented and wantonly misrepresented.

The gist of this letter, and all of it with which the people of the Confederate States, out of Texas, can have any special concern, is contained in the following pregnant paragraphs, a perusal of which will, we think, leave no doubts on the mind of the reader as to the position now occupied by "old Sam Jacinto":

Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet have usurped the powers of Congress, and have waged war against the sovereign States, and have thereby not only absolved the States, but all the people of the several States, from their allegiance to his Government, the Federal Government having ceased to exist by its acts of usurpation. He has, through his officers, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, the bulwark of American liberty, and proclaimed martial law in sovereign States. If I am to rely on the current intelligence of the day, he has, through his Major-General, Mr. John C. Fremont, proclaimed martial law in Missouri, and assumed the civil administration of the affairs of that State, thereby ignoring the Constitution and setting at naught the sovereignty of the people, and has, in fact, with more than Vandale malignity and Gothic hate, sought to incite a servile insurrection in that State. If the last feather had been wanting to break the camel's back, this act of atrocity would have supplied it. His acts and feelings are such as have never failed to characterize the heart of a renegade.

If Mr. Lincoln, as he was the aggressor, by invading the soil of a sovereign State and causing the blood of her sons to be shed, even in the neighborhood of the sacred remains of Washington, after having become President upon a sectional issue, in derogation of the teaching of his farewell address, wishes to make reparation for the wrongs inflicted, he has but one course left, and, in my opinion, that course is to propose an armistice that shall withdraw all the Federal troops from Virginia, suspend the action of the Federal forces in all of the Southern States, and the Confederate authorities at the same time guaranteeing that they will not advance their troops into any territory not occupied by them until the meeting of the Confederate and Federal Congresses at their next session. Should this course be pursued, there is little doubt but that the good sense and patriotism of the two sections would adopt such measures as would restore peace, arrest the further destruction of human life, and restore, to a great extent, the prosperity of the two sections, for it cannot be imagined that a vain hope of restoring the Union can ever be realized.

The South can never re-unite with the North, nor can the North entertain any rational hope of her subjugation. The sooner the war is ended the greater will be the probability of establishing friendly relations between the two sections, and this cannot fail to promote the mutual prosperity of both. Should this be disregarded, a terrific responsibility must rest upon the heads of those who either interpose power or authority to its consummation.

This last paragraph contains words of truth, and sobriety calmly put, and would carry conviction to the mind of any sane man. "The South can never re-unite with the North, nor can the North entertain any rational hope of the subjugation of the South."

**QUITE A PROPHECY.**

The New York Herald's correspondent at Fort Pickens, after speaking of two little forays, in which they burned the dry-dock and the schooner Judah, says:

"News reaches me that an enterprise of a still more desperate character than either of the above will be attempted shortly. It is the firm purpose of Colonel Brown to bring on a general engagement by provoking the enemy to a point beyond mortal endurance. Colonel B. is cautious, and does not wish to take the initiative step. Indeed, his orders from the War Department are not to do so; but there is nothing to prevent his replying when once the enemy shall have applied the match to any of his big guns. And reply he will. Ere another mail reaches you, I hope to be able to chronicle such events as shall electrify the whole country."

How promptly and completely this prophecy has been fulfilled! Truly, the destruction of their camps, the spiking of their guns in battery, and the putting to flight of their "Pet Lambs," without giving them a chance to put on their breeches, will be apt to "electrify" the whole North, although perhaps not in a very agreeable manner.

What in Illinois.—The Chicago Tribune, of September 25th, speaks in desponding terms of the condition of the wheat in that State. The crop was at best far short of an average, and the heavy rains have damaged a large quantity of it, the stacks being completely turfed over with the growing grain. For several days past, a very large proportion of the wheat brought to the Chicago market had been rejected, in some instances as many as eleven out of fifteen, and eight out of twelve car loads.

Late advices from Havana says, there are three vessels loading with ammunition for the Confederates, named the schooner *Lieldi*, schooner *Thorne*, both these are British schooners, and the *Red Fox*, a Mexican schooner. All supposed to be destined for New Orleans. Minister Corwin has finally obtained permission of Mexico to move troops through her territory to attack the Confederates. *Charleston Courier.*

From the Richmond Examiner.  
**AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.**

In modern historical arrangements the three usually follow the tragedy. Upon the stage of national events, where political and governmental theories find their most artistic actualization before the world as an auditory, the reverse is not infrequently the case. All eyes have for some time been idly bent upon the farcical performances of Kentucky, her fantastic tricks and burlesque attitudes; but the scenes have at length been shifted; the tight-rope of "neutrality," upon which so many wonderful feats of equilibrium were performed, called up; the dagger of 18th, that, in the hands of the political harlequin, flashed "restraint" and "correction" on all sides, cut away the clown's bells, that tinkled "peace" in the ears of the foolish groundlings, are heard no more; and now the gaze is fixed upon the opening of a bloody tragedy, perhaps amongst the most bloody in the book of revolutions.

Kentucky is called "for the war." Although late in the field, she will soon be foremost in the fight, and ere long a bright paragon star in the galaxy of the Southern Confederacy. A grave error, into which many not acquainted with the real sentiment of Kentucky have fallen, is the supposition that the recent legislative action of the State as all expressive of the will or sympathies of the people. The fact is now notorious among the well-informed citizens, that the Union members of both branches of the Legislature, while pledging themselves to their constituents, prior to their election, to resist the encroachments of the Lincoln Government, had their pockets lined with Lincoln gold and Lincoln contracts, the wages of the iniquity they have so unblushingly practiced, and for the betrayal of the people, which they have so shamelessly made in the face of continued protests through conventions and popular meetings, repeatedly expressed.

The people of Kentucky may be properly divided into three classes, viz: 1. The Abolitionists, composed of the poorer class of population in the mountain counties, Yankees and European foreigners. 2. The Union men, comprising that class educated to regard the Federal Constitution with a devout reverence, and whose political education taught that the preservation of the Union was the paramount end of human existence. They realize the fact that their pecuniary interests are with the South; and their sympathies consequently not foreign to us. When the question of union with the South is directly presented before them, scarcely one of this class will vote against the connection of the State with the Confederacy. It is the third and remaining category, the Southern rights men, we find the best nerve, the most unflinching determination, the rarest chivalry, the heart the blood and the most of Kentucky. There need be no fear of the result, when such men fight at all; but when they enter the field in advocacy of the cause that now inspires them, the issue is already determined and unquestionable. From all points of the State they flock to the standard of their gallant leader, a man in whom they place the utmost confidence. If Gen. Buckner leads they will follow him until not a Lincolnite is left in the State.

Whenever Lincoln has supremacy in Kentucky, the same course is pursued by his minions that characterizes their operations elsewhere. Persons are arrested without the least warrant of law, and dragged from their homes at midnight by lawless bands, callous to the supplications of their wives and the tears of their children; the incendiary's torch vies with the hand of the robber and the knife of the assassin in the work of devastation. Security for life and property is at an end, and once again Kentucky is "the dark and bloody ground."

**Proclamation Against War Speculators.**

The Governor of Alabama has issued the following proclamation against the "army worms":

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 2, 1861.

I have credible information that many persons, in the cities of Mobile and Montgomery, and other parts of the State, are buying up the limited supply of the articles which are indispensable for the subsistence, clothing, and maintenance of our soldiers and people for the purpose of monopolizing the trade in such articles, and realizing large and unreasonable profits. I deem it my duty to protest, in this public manner, against such conduct, and pronounce it unpatriotic and wicked; and I hereby notify all persons authorized to make purchases for the State of Alabama not, under any circumstances, to buy at the unreasonable prices which may be exacted by such persons.

Those who would take advantage of the necessities of the country and its army, to enrich themselves by such means, cannot be regarded as its friends, and will meet with a merited retribution in due season. I have no condemnation or rebuke for merchants who are engaged in legitimate trade, and only exact just and reasonable profits. They subserve a purpose of unquestionable usefulness by procuring and supplying the things which the people and the Government need; and they manifest still their patriotism and integrity by continuing to pursue a course of legitimate trade, unimpeded by the opportunities for monopoly and extortion. It is due to the community which has patronized such merchants, as well as to the country, that they should sell their merchandise only to persons needing them for consumption, and in such quantities as may be needed for that purpose; thus contributing to defeat the designs of the hoards who would speculate upon the necessities of the times. A. B. MOORE.

**THE LAW DEFIED.**

We notice in the *Charleston Courier* that Messrs. James L. Fattigow, Nelson Mitchell and William Wesley, members of the Charleston bar, oppose the enforcement of the sequestration act, and urge their opinions of law as justification in opposition to the combined wisdom of the Confederate Congress.

It is very strange that while Northern vandals are invading our soil to murder, ravish, rob and destroy the property of Southern men, there are to be found Southern born men, even in Charleston, who oppose the provisions of a law made to protect the people of the South. What does it mean? Can the *Courier* enlighten us.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Col. 3d Regiment.—Capt. Alfred M. Seales, of Rockingham, has been elected Colonel of this Regiment, formerly commanded by Col. Pender.—*Salem Press.*

**GOODS.—The Goldboro' Tribune has now struck upon the chord that plays the profitable tune. That paper says:**

We intend to initiate a reform in our business. A reform that has no other object than to present bread to the operatives in our establishment. Hereafter, all nominations to office for political station, must be paid for before insertion. All communications sustaining the nominees must be paid for. Every candidate may be supported in such language as the writer chooses, provided that nothing disgraceful or dishonorable to the character of any person in competition will be admitted, at any price. Our charges will be moderate, but must be made and paid, for reasons obvious to every man who works for a living. If this is unpopular, then it is unpopular to say "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

That is decidedly sensible talk. Why should not a man who has brass enough to ask the public to trust him with the discharge of important public business for an important consideration, fork over gold enough to the printer to remunerate him for spreading his wants before the public? Not a few newspapers in North Carolina have condescended to be party hacks and suffering themselves to be rode by partisan Coxcombs without greasing, until they have gone to bladders leaving their proprietors in bankruptcy and ruin. Certainly Mr. Tribune, politicians and business men should pay for newspaper notices the same as for hog and homony!—*Newbern Progress.*

**A NEW FEATURE OF THE WAR.**

We are credibly informed that an examination of the trunk, &c., of the Indiana regiment, recently captured at Chicamacomico, brought a large number of counterfeit notes on the bank of Camden, S. C., to light. These were printed from genuine plates, and are of the denomination of 5's, 10's and 20's. Some are signed (forged of course) and others are not.

This revelation of villainy develops a new feature of the war, which there is much reason to believe was designed to be general. Most, if not all, of our bank notes have heretofore been printed at the North, and the plates are yet in their possession. From these plates numerous notes are to be circulated among our people wherever the vandals can get a foot hold. If this is not the height and depth of villainy, we are at a loss to conjecture what is; and if it does not fully develop the character of our foe to be that of a degraded and vicious people, ready for the commission of the lowest and darkest deeds of vice, we do not know what is necessary to do so. Let such a people be watched. Let us keep them off our shore, and give them no opportunity to practice their deeds of villainy upon us. Let us rejoice that we are independent of them, and let us see that this independence is maintained. *Norfolk Day Book.*

**SUPERIOR PERCUSSION CAPS.**

The superiority of the percussion caps manufactured in the South for the use of the Confederate States army has lately been severely tested in this city and proved beyond all doubt. Several days ago, a large number of them were emptied into a shallow portion of the Appomattox and allowed to remain under water a sufficient length of time to completely saturate them. How or why they were emptied into the river, as we have not before mentioned, we will not now say. These caps were taken out and dried, and are found to be as good as before the test. They seem to be water proof both from without and within, and the detonating powder which they contain, is evidently of the most superior quality. Such proof is incontestable, and the test to which they were submitted is such as the Yankee make could not stand.—*Petersburg Express.*

**SUPERIOR GENERALSHIP.**

It is evident that notwithstanding our brave army on the Potomac have not been moving forward as rapidly as the chivalrous men who remain at home to protect their hides have desired, yet it has been working faithfully to conquer with as little loss as possible. We are perfectly satisfied with all our Generals have done, because we are sure they have respect for the lives that compose their brave army, and have prepared them to conquer when they order the blow to be struck. The news from the Potomac, published yesterday morning, satisfies us that a trap has been set by Johnston and Beauregard, and the Yankee fools are about engaging their feet with its meshes.

CONFEDERATE BEEF.—In answer to our enquiry, made some days ago, the wife of a planter in Bryan county sends us the following recipe, for which she will accept our thanks: Take 4 gallons of water, to which add 1 lb sugar, 3 ounces salt petre, 6 lbs salt; put the whole into a clean pot and let it boil as long as the steam rises, which takes off as fast as it rises. When the steam ceases to rise take it from the fire and let it cool. Rub the beef to be pickled with salt and let it stand three hours or until all the blood has drained out; then lay the beef in the vessel it is to be kept in and pour over the pickle; it must cover the beef well, and the barrel must be kept covered. This recipe answers for hams, tongues and beef, intended for drying.

**RECRUITING FOR LINCOLN'S ARMY.**

Recruiting for the "Grand Union Army" is growing an unprofitable business. The *New York Times*, of a recent date, makes the following report of its progress: The recruiting returns for the week are most unsatisfactory. There has not been such a lack of business during any period within the last five years. The difficulty is to get men of any kind. The standard of heights has been lowered, and the next step will probably be the suspension of the regulation prohibiting the enlistment of married men. Apparently there was nothing done at Boston and Philadelphia, and no detachments arrived from those cities during the week, nor yet from Rochester or Buffalo.

**The Watchman.**

SALISBURY, N. C.:  
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 21, 1861.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM LANDER, Esq., of Lincolnton, as a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the Confederate States.  
Oct. 8, 1861 tepd

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**JEFFERSON DAVIS,**  
OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**ALEX. H. STEPHENS,**  
OF GEORGIA.

At The Election for Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States and for members of Congress, will be held throughout this State, on Wednesday the 6th day of November next. The officers and soldiers of this State, whether in camp in this State or Virginia, will vote on Thursday before, it being the 31st of October.

**ELECTORAL TICKETS.**

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.  
JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank.  
DISTRICT ELECTORS:  
1st District, LEWIS THOMPSON, of Bertie.  
2d " " COUNCIL WOOLLEN, of Lenoir.  
3d " " L. W. HUMPHREY, of Onslow.  
4th " " J. G. SHEPHERD, of Cumberland.  
5th " " W. M. EATON, Jr., of Warren.  
6th " " BEDFORD BROWN, of Currituck.  
7th " " W. F. TAYLOR, of Chatham.  
8th " " JOHN WALKER, of Mecklenburg.  
9th " " TOS R. CALDWELL, of Burke.  
10th " " G. W. CANDLER, of Buncombe.

**ELECTORAL TICKET—AGAIN.**

Last week the Standard proposed an Electoral ticket with quite a grand flourish of patriotic appeals. We looked at the thing as carefully as the circumstances of the case seemed to require, and finding nothing especially objectionable, adopted its ticket and pledged myself to vote and print it and no other. We wanted a ticket—did not care much who was on it, as we had no feeling to gratify in that way either against or for any man or party. Judge of our surprise, then, when on last Saturday morning we opened the Standard of that date, and found that our ticket had been deserted by the Standard! It unceremoniously left us holding an empty bag which it had engaged to fill, and is bestowing its attention on a new thing started from that most authoritative source about Raleigh, represented over the signature of "Many Citizens." Here it is:

**THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.**

For the State at Large.  
HON. WILLIAM A. GRUBBS.  
HON. DAVID S. REID.  
For the Districts.  
1st. John Pool, of Pasquotank.  
2nd. Council Woollen, of Lenoir.  
3rd. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow.  
4th. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland.  
5th. Hon. Thomas Bragg, of Wake.  
6th. Hon. Bedford Brown, of Currituck.  
7th. Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.  
8th. John Walker, of Mecklenburg.  
9th. Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.  
10th. A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

This matter of arranging an Electoral Ticket has been attended with more than usual difficulty this year. The war was in way, and the people felt too little interest in the subject of elections to give it the necessary attention; and so it had to be fixed up as well as possible without the usual primary meetings and District Conventions. We leave it to the reader to say how well the task has been performed by "many citizens." We see no objection to the ticket; and as the Raleigh Register and Standard have both agreed that this is the best that can be done, and have united in recommending it, we submit it for public consideration.

**CONFEDERATE BEEF.**

In conclusion, we now state that we will print tickets to order, only. Every man has the right to make or choose a ticket to please himself, and if any of our patrons in this or adjoining counties desire tickets printed and will send their orders to us they shall be promptly filled at \$2 per thousand.

CAPT. SAM. REEVES.—We were pleased to meet this gentleman a few days ago, in our town. He is here on a short furlough to recuperate his strength, having had a light attack of the typhoid fever. His company, like many others, has suffered severely from sickness, but are now recovering their usual health.

Another Strange Thing.—A shoe manufacturer in this town sent to Petersburg, a few days ago, for hog bristles, for which he paid at the moderate price of nine dollars a pound! We won't say that Southern men are consummate asses, but really this is too bad. Thousands of pounds of hog bristles are wasted every butchering season in any one Southern State. Our people have actually preferred to buy them from the North rather than be at the trouble of jerking them out of the backs of their hogs. Will not our farmers see, hereafter, that there is no lack of hog bristles. Select the largest, and pull them before the hog is scalded.

Eight and not Eighteen.—In the Confederate law levying a war tax, copied in this paper week before last, there is an error as regards the commissions of the collectors. It was printed in the State Journal, from which we copied, that the commissions were not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars. But the Richmond Examiner prints the same Act with eight hundred instead of eighteen. It is said the Examiner's print is correct, and the Journal's wrong.

We have been requested by a soldier, to advise those—having friends in the army for whom they are putting up packages of clothing, &c., not to forget to put in good big balls or blocks of Soap. He was very earnest on the subject, and we suppose there is good reason for the request. Perhaps the Yankees needing washing, and our boys desire to help them out of the dirt.

Troubles among our enemies like muttering thunder in a coming storm, clearly indicate mischief and rebellious demonstrations throughout the North during the present winter. They will fight among themselves. Lincoln's power will be broken; and they will have trouble enough at home. Such are the signs of the times.

Lincoln is recruiting soldiers in Ireland. The cowardly abolitionists, although two to our one in number, feel that they are not able to subjugate us. They also tried to get Garibaldi, the Italian General, to come over with a regiment of his men. God has given us strength equal to all odds, thus far, and with his continued favor we shall whip them all.

Reveries of the Army Worm.—Under this heading, the Richmond Examiner deals manfully with the speculators who are making fortunes by extortionate prices on the necessities of life at this time of our trial.

Lincoln's Tax Gatherers.—Lincoln's Government, and its adherents in Kentucky together, acting through the legislature, have levied a tax of \$7,240,000 on that State, to be paid next year, provided the people will allow them to collect it. We predict they won't get it.

The Banks of Georgia are concerting measures to advance money to the people on their cotton; to enable them to meet the Confederate and State taxes.

Dr. Holt, and not Dr. Hobb, as erroneously printed in our last, is the Surgeon of the 6th Regiment.

DEATH OF JUDGE DICK.  
We regret to learn that that amiable jurist died on Tuesday last at the county seat of Gates. *Charlotte Bulletin.*

Extract of a letter from Samuel A. D. Hunt, a soldier, raised in Rowan, and now in Gen. Ben McCulloch's army, in Capt. Callaway's Cavalry, from Little Rock, Arkansas:

"I live here now. I have apple dumplings and pies. The fellow cooks me a big pie every day, but the regiment starve badly—sometimes nothing to eat and nothing to sleep on. We have not drawn any pay yet, and I suppose won't. But if we can whip them out, that will be pay enough, and I think you can do that. There will be a heap of fighting yet in Missouri."

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.  
25th Reg't N. C. Volunteers,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

"We are pleasantly situated within the corporate limits of the Town. We have a good deal of Measles and Diarrhea in camp—very little else. All quiet here—nobody afraid."

**NORTH CAROLINA COUPONS.**

From the Raleigh Register.  
MR. EDITOR:—By way of increasing our means to carry on the War, let every one holding Coupons, instead of presenting them at the State Treasury for payment in Bank notes, pay them out as money, and all hands, by general consent, take them and pass them in payment of debts. There are some Coupons of \$5, \$15 and \$30, very convenient for paying debts, and they are handsome and lasting—much better than the coarse, ugly shillings in circulation. Why not circulate coupons? RALEIGH.

**SCARCITY OF SMALL CHANGE.**

The hoarding of small change in this community has become an intolerable nuisance. There is plenty of specie change in the country as an examination of many a miser's stockings would abundantly prove. But not content with hoarding this sort of change people are getting into the practice absolutely of hoarding shillings!—*Raleigh Register.*