The following communication was received only a few days before the temporary suspension of the *Journal*, and could not be attended to sooner, which will account for the delay in its publication:

Why Burn Washington, N. C.?

MESSRS. FULTON & PRIOR:

GENTS:—Will you oblige a friend, and at the same time do an act of public justice to the honest, loyal and patriotic citizens of Washington, North Carolina, by allowing me to write a word for their defence, through the columns of your valuable paper.

In this town, and our sister town of Tarboro', and the surrounding country, and I am sorry to learn, also, in the streets of Wilmington, we hear a constant and an unjust abuse of Washington and its citizens, and a clamorous calling upon the "powers that be" for its total destruction.—"Burn down the damned traitor hold," is the fierce language of those who, from diff-rent causes, *purely* of a selfish personal nature, would satisfy their fiendish spirits for revenge for some loss, which they foolishly imagine that the poor soldiers' wives and children, and the old helpless and decrepid, but loyal citizens of Washington, whose sons are now upon our battle field, fighting for our rights, are to blame.

Some few, very *few* of *our* citizens, I fear, are prompted to join in the cry for destruction, by some old personal hatred towards the business men of Washington. But the majority of those who thus speak, have lost, or *fear* they will lose, some of their slaves, by their going to the Yankees, now in military possession of that unfortunate place. It is generally believed by the refugees from Washington, that strenuous exertions have been made, and with such valiant representation, at "Headquarters," relative to the place and its injured citizens, that those in authority have commanded its destruction. I hope not, yet I fear some hasty act might involve the sacrifice and ruin of some of our most loyal friends, and *hundreds of poor women and children, the blood tried and innocent babes* of our patriotic soldiers, now upon the blood stained battle ground, or languishing in some military hospital, racked with pain from some cruel wound received in gallant strife for our rights, or worse, suffering the burning decay of fever and disease contracted in the camps.

Messrs. Editors, let our military commands be cautious how they receive representations in reference to our seaboard towns. (For what will apply to one, will probably apply to all.) let them act advisedly, and in moderation, upon safe and sure information, after having carefully examined the *facts*, and we, the friends of right and justice, will be satisfied. We believe that Gen. French and Gen. Martin, who are in command over us, are human beings, and have good hearts to inhumanly and wilfully and wickedly destroy the wives and babes, the decrepid fathers and mothers of their own soldiers, many of whom are totally unable, from poverty, to get out of the enemy's lines, merely to gratify the fiendish wish of those who clamor for their destruction. All we beg of Gen French and Gen. Martin, is that they will act cautiously and coolly.

Let me ask, where is the *necessity* for and what possible good can be realized by either individuals or the Confederacy in the destruction of Washington? Some say it is necessary, so as to destroy or block up a trading and contraband depot of the Yankees, and that the good they will realize will be by recovering their negroes, and that the Confederacy would open a district of country from which could be procured immense supplies of corn, wheat, and meat. Now, so far as the Confederacy's procuring these supplies from said district is concerned, she can do it just as easily without as with burning Washington, and there is to doubt an immense amount of them to be procured from that section of country, were the Yankees *only* driven out. Which also can easily be done and not sacrifice Washington. But will it have the effect hoped for, to burn the town? Cannot the Yankees hold it for a contraband and trading depot just as well after it was burnt, than now? Most assuredly. The advocates for burning know well that the Yankee gunboats stand no chance for the purpose they now hold it, until we can take the gunboats, *or cut off the supplies to trade and contrabands.*

Where then the necessity of destroying two million dollars worth of property, belonging, as I hope to demonstrate, to good and loyal Southern citizens, and the turning out of two-thirds of poor women and children, into the cold charities of a wasted surrounding country. None, none whatever.

The proper way is to prevent the Yankees from realizing their interested designs; and to do this is easy. They want negroes, naval stores and cotton, for it is now admitted that they do not hold Washington for any other military base of operations. Now cut off these articles from them, and in all probability they would soon evacuate the place. And to do this I am efficient force be placed upon both sides of the Pamplico river, a very small cavalry force on the south side would be sufficient, and 1000 to 1200 men on the north side in the rear of the town, would be enough to shut the Yankees up in town, and also keep all negroes, naval stores and cotton out. "Then let our cavalry now around this place scour the lower country faithfully and distroy every Tarpin, every barrel of turpentine and bale of cotton, and all the river boats, vessels and flats upon both sides of the river, and arrest and send into the interior any person who has been carrying produce to the Yankees, and send a Company of light Artillery, (say Capt. Adams' Battery) to watch at available points upon the river with orders to destroy or sink every vessel passing up or down the river and when attacked by the superior force of the Yankee gunboats to retire to some other available point, for the Pamplico is full of them, and my word for it, the Yankees would have to leave or starve, for we could cut off all their supplies that were not under the protection of their armed vessels. It is not necessary to make any fight in Washington, in order to take it from the Yankees. But if we want to have a fight with them, we can compel them to fit below town. As to how this could be done, it is not proper here to state. I do sincerely hope then, that as there can be no possible military necessity for the destruction of Washington, and that as no good or benefit could be gained either by individuals or the public, that the wicked project will at once be abandoned and the wicked, heartless clamor for its destruction cease. Those who are foremost in calling down fire upon the place, because it is a "traitor's hole" know that they are wickedly traducing and slandering a good and loyal people. Washington has done more to advance the holy cause of the South than any other town of its size, every way, in the Confederacy. And her devoted citizens proudly challenge a denial of it, and their friends *out side* now stand ready with statistics, to prove the fact. Everybody in this place and in Tarboro' knows it to be true; and know that our persecuted neighbors of Washington do not assume the foul slanders heaped upon them, by many who now ought to be found side by side with the brave soldiers recruited in Washington, standing firmly by them in the defence of our common country, instead of sneakingly and cowardly availing themselves of some worthless substitute, or worse, some convenient exemption from their solemn duty. Fie upon such wickedness. Before we condemn Washington as a "traitor hole" let us at least give as much to the common cause in proportion to our wealth as she has nobly done. Let us get the praise and the heartfelt blessing of the thousands of sick, brave soldiers relieved and nursed with sympathy and kindness, as they have done.

Do you ask where is the proof of all this? If so, I cite you to the fourteen full companies recruited in Washington and Beaufort county, out of a *population that gives but 1500 voters*; and these companies in most cases well equipped and found by the private bounty of citizens and the persevering industry of their ladies. I cite you to the ample provision made by their County Court, for the maintainance and support of their brave soldiers' wives and babes and helpless fathers and mothers. And I would, to illustrate the patriotism of the citizens of Washington, farther refer you to the 24th Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, and the 31st North Carolina state Volunteers, as also to the detached companies of our own State and of Militia, that have been located there at different times during the War, and who were nearly all sick during some of the time last Fall, to say what the citizens of Washington have done for them. They will tell you that when way worn and tired and broken down they arrived there, they were kindly met by the citizens, male and female, lightened of their burden, kindly nursed, promptly refreshed, aye, sumptuously provided for with food and lodging, at the expence of the citizens of the town. And that afterwards, when laid prostrate by sickness and disease, they were kindly nursed by the fair ladies, old and young—their wants promptly relieved and every thing done for them that human kindness could do.

Messrs. Editors, were it necessary I could give you the words of hundreds of relieved soldiers in their praise. Aye, often have I found the brave soldier, who had been nursed and kindly treated, break forth with streaming eyes and overflowing heart in eloquent praise of the citizens of Washington, and humbly thanking God that he was cast among such patriotic and sympathetic people. Now had we have done as much we might not abuse them, but rejoice that we were worthy of the same enviable praise. We could not condemn for the very few Union men, or villians, who unfortunately misrepresent the loyal citizens of Washington. And Messrs Editors, let me assure you that even now, the citizens of Washington, notwithstanding the slanders heaped upon them, find means to exhibit their patriotism, for it is only a few days since that the blessed patriotic ladies of Washington found means, by underground Railroad to send Quartermaster Brown, at Tarboro', two large, well packed boxes of necessaries and luxuries for our brave wounded and sick soldiers now confined to our military hospitals. Then again Messrs. Editors, look to the *facts* about the raid upon Washington—instead of the ladies firing upon our soldiers, as they were vilely slandered as having done, some of them are reported as having been arrested and jailed by the Yankees for firing upon *them*.

And Capt. Walker told me that so far from firing upon him, they cheered him and his men to fire upon the cowardly Yankees who had taken refuge in their houses—to fire regardless of them. And that in one instance his men had come to an a m at some Yanks in a house, when a lady was seen in the room and they immediately *recovered arms* without orders, when the ladies immediately gave the word "*fire my brave countrymen, fire, don't stop for us!*" But I could write pages of incidents and not exhaust the fund, so I will close by briefly referring to the Union sentiment of Washington and surrounding country.

That there are a few Union villians in Washington, I will not deny, and it is with sorrow that I confess it. But to charge all who remain inside the Yankee lines with being Unionists, is a foul slander,—unfortunately for the good name of the place, at their last election of a Mayor, in the absence of a large majority of its loyal citizens who was in the army and would have defeated the present incumbent, the Whig clique succeeded in smuggling into office that arch traitor Isiah Respass, and this same Whig clique now heartily repent of their imprudent act. No doubt they were honest and believed Respass to be a friend of the South, as he professed to be. But what better could they have expected from a hypocrite in religion, a base cheat and skinflint in his business relations and a foul, dishonest demagogue in politics. He who writes Isaiah Respass' biography and memoirs, will commence it by giving a villian's birth and education, continue it by a description of a villian's pursuits and life, and end it by an account of a villian's death and eternal damnation. John Prime is another Union man, an Englishman, a gunsmith—a bigot in religion and a turncoat in politics, but otherwise too insignificant to merit notice. And there may be as high as five or six Union men in the place, but no more; and out of all the 112 traitors who have joined the Yankee army in Washington, only 2 are citizens of the place. The ballance are villians from the country, a few near Washington, some from Craven, Hyde, Washington, Tyrell, Pitt and Edgecombe counties, and a few, even from your county.

Messrs. Editors, I hope our rulers will rule in wisdom and in mercy towards the poor people of Washington.

Respectfully, ———

The Pay Due to Deceased Soldiers.

We publish the following papers at the request of the Second Auditor, for the benefit of the families of deceased soldiers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
November 5th, 1862.

To claimants for arrears of pay, bounty, &c., due to deceased officers and soldiers of the army of the Confederate States.

In compliance with the provisions of the first section of Act No. 30 of the Confederate Congress, approved October 8th, 1862, the undersigned has prepared rules and regulations for payment to their proper representatives of the amounts due to deceased officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, which have been approved by the Secretary of War, a printed copy of which may be obtained on application to this office, by mail or in person, by any one directly interested therein.

Claimants will promote their own interests, and save expense and delay, by observing the following suggestions:

1st. No agent or attorney at the seat of Government or elsewhere, is necessary as they cannot by their personal attendance and solicitation at this office obtain a more speedy settlement of claims of this character than the claimants themselves, though the latter may live a thousand miles off.

2. Claimants should by no means, because of delays that are at present unavoidable, sell or part with their claims. They cannot know the amount due, which, in all cases will be ascertained by a regular audit, and remitted to the parties entitled, as soon as it is possible to do so.

3. There is no necessity for claimants to incur expense and loss of time in attending to their claims personally, indeed their presence oftener causes delay than otherwise. The mails or accidental private conveyance will be found all sufficient, as well for the presentation of claims as remittances of amounts found due.

4. Claims will always be taken up and settled according to the dates of their presentation. This will be strictly observed without respect to any person whatever, so that parties in the most remote sections of the Confederacy may be assured that their business will be as certainly attended to as if they were personally present.

5. The printed regulations and forms, approved by the Secretary of War, before referred to, will give every information necessary.

Address,
W. H. S. TAYLOR,
Second Auditor C. S., Richmond, Va.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, S. C.,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 1st, 1862.

REGULATIONS

For the payment of claims for arrears of pay and allowances due to deceased officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army. Per Act No. 402, approved Febuary 15th, 1862, and Act No. 30, approved October 18th, 1862.

The first section of the above named Act provides "that the pay and allowances due to any deceased volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private in the army of the Confederate States shall be paid to the widow of the deceased, if living, if not to the children, if any; and in default of widow or children, to the father, if living, and if not, to the mother of such deceased volunteer."

The first section of Act No. 30 provides "that claims due to deceased non-commissioned officers and privates for pay, allowance and bounty may be audited and paid when there is official evidence of the amount due, satisfactory to the second auditor, under such regulations as he has, or may prescribe with the approval of the Secretary of War."

By section 2 of the same Act it is provided that "the claims of the deceased commissioned officers shall be paid to their heirs or representatives in the same manner as similar claims of non-commissioned officers and privates are now, or may be directed by law to be paid." Payment will be made accordingly under the following rules:

1st. If the child or children be minor, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate of guardianship under the seal of the Court.

2d. The claimant must produce his or her affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness, stating the relationship. For instance, if the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child or father of the deceased; if the father, that there is neither wife or child; and if the child, that there is no widowed wife.

The *magistrate or other property officer* must *testify to the credibility* of the *witness*, and the clerk of the Court must certify, under the seal of the same, that he is such magistrate.

The aforegoing instructions must be strictly complied with. Powers of attorney or assignment, which will seldom be necessary, may be executed before a magistrate or in the presence of two respectable witnesses.—Claims prepared as herein directed, and transmitted to the second auditor by mail or otherwise, will receive as prompt attention as the business of his office will allow, and *always in the order of their presentation.* The amounts found due will be remitted by the auditor to the parties entitled as they may direct.

W. H. S. TAYLOR, Second Auditor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
November 5, 1862.

I approve the foregoing rules and regulations.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

The attention of claimants is called to the following forms in preparing their affidavits, an observance of which will save time, trouble and expense:

STATE OF ———
County to wit: } On this ——— day of ——— 186— personally appeared before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid ——— ——— who, after being sworn according to law, deposes and says, that ——— is the ——— of ——— deceased who was a ——— of Captain ——— Company ——— Regiment of ——— volunteers, commanded by Colonel ———, in the service of the Confederate States in the present war with the United States; that the said ——— entered the service at ——— in ——— county and State ——— on or about the ——— day of ——— 186— and died at ——— on or about the ——— day of ——— 186— leaving ——— That ——— makes this deposition for the purpose of obtaining from the Government of the Confederate States whatever may have been due the said ——— at the time of his death for pay, bounty or other allowances for his services as ——— aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, } (Signed)
J. P.

And on the same day and year aforesaid, also appeared before me a justice of the peace, as aforesaid ———, who is well known to me, and whom I hereby certify to be a person of veracity and credibility, who having been by me duly sworn, says on oath, that — is well acquainted with ——— the claimant, and also well knew, for — years, ——— the deceased soldier herein mentioned, and that the statement made under oath by said ———, the claimant, as to — relationship to the said deceased soldier, is true and correct in every particular, to the best of — knowledge and belief, and that —, the said ———, is wholly disinterested.

Sworn to and subscribed before me. } (Signed)
J. P.

STATE OF
County to wit:

I hereby certify ——— gentleman, before whom the foregoing affidavits of ——— and ———, appear to have been made, and whose genuine signature is subscribed thereto, was at the time of making and signing the same, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, and to all whose official acts as such, full faith and credit is and ought to be given as well in Courts of Justice as thereout.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of ——— County Court, this ——— day of ——— Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty———,

[SEAL]

Clerk
of ——— County Court.

If within their knowledge, claimants should state *where* the officer or soldier *was born*, and *when* and *from what cause he died*, distinguishing those who were *killed in battle*, or *died of wounds received in battle*, from those who *died of disease*.

When there is an administrator, a certificate of the fact by the proper officer of the Court granting the same, under his seal of office, will be all that is necessary.

The law and these regulations applying as well to conscripts as to volunteers, with respect to the former claimants and witnesses, will be required to swear to the conscription and the regiment and commander to which the conscript belonged. They will name the captains and companies when they can do so, as this information will greatly facilitate the settlements.

Claimants should always endorse on their papers their *address*, naming *postoffice, county*, and *State*.

The foregoing forms, etc., have also been approved by the Secretary of War.

W. H. S. TAYLOR,
Second Auditor, C. S.

Convention of the Manufacturers and Free Trade Association of the Confederate States

AUGUSTA, GA., NOV. 19, 1862.

The Manufacturers and Free Trade Association, pursuant to the call of the President, met at Masonic Hall, in Augusta, to day.

On motion, the name of the organization was changed to the Manufacturer's Association of the Confederate States of America. The former Secretary being absent, E. Steadman was appointed Secretary and Treasurer. The following delegates answered to their names:

M. Gregg, of Graniteville, S. C.
W. Gregg, jr., Graniteville, S. C.
J. J. Gregg Graniteville, S. C.
W. E. Jackson, Augusta, Ga.
J. C. Breman, Troup Factory, Ga.
Isaac Powell, High Shoals, Ga.
H. P. Hammett, Gatesville, S. C.
E. Steadman, Laurenceville, Ga.
John White, Athens, Ga.
G. Cannon, Fingerville, S. C.
H. P. Lester, Buena Vista, S. C.
A. V. Brumby, New Manchester, Ga.
W. J. Russell, New Manchester, Ga.
John N. Grady, McBean, S. C.
J. McDonald Concord Factory.
George H. Camp, Roswell Mills.
John Thompson, Hopewell Factory.
John E. Oldham, Rockford, Tenn.

The President then called upon delegates for their estimates of the cost of production of cotton goods.—After full discussion, the President, on motion, appointed a committee of three, with instructions to report upon the estimates presented by the various factories in regard to the actual cost of the productions of cotton goods. The committee consisted of W. E Jackson, Geo. H. Camp and A. V. Brumby; to the committee was added the President. The Association adjourned to meet at 3½ o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3½ o'clock, p. m.—The Association met according to adjournment. The committee on cost of production, through their chairman, submitted as their report the following preamble and resolution, which was, on motion, adopted:

Whereas the Manufacturer's Convention, after comparing notes as to the immense advance upon every article in use pertaining to the cost of producing goods, viz: Cotton, labor, oil, alcohol, varnish, gums, leather in its various uses, card clothing and hand cards for stripping cylinders, steel, iron, files, hardware, shuttles, bobbins, reeds, steel travelers steel spindles, tin, Babbet's metal, solder, nails, screws and a thousand other articles largely in use, most of which have increased over 1,000 per cent in value, and some extend to the fabulous advance of 10,000 per cent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Manufacturer's Convention consider from actual estimates presented, the present cost of production of cotton goods to be equal to 50 cents per pound, and deem it unsafe to bargain with Government at any fixed price to extend beyond one month, without the establishment of a sliding scale by which the price may be varied from month to month, as the cost of production may advance.

W. E JACKSON,
GEO. H. CAMP,
A. V. BRUMBY,
Committee.

After receiving the report, on motion of G. Garmon, the association adjourned to meet at Columbia, S. C, the time subject to the pleasure of the President, who is requested to issue a circular giving manufacturers notice of the time appointed and urge their general attendance.

WM. GREGG, Sen., President.

E. STEADMAN, Secretary.

AUGUSTA, November 19, 1862.—At a meeting of Georgia Manufacturers held subsequent to adjournment of Manufacturer's Association, George H. Camp was called to the Chair, and E Steadman appointed Secretary. On motion, the Chair appointed a committee, who were directed to forward to any representative they may select, in the State Assembly, a copy of a preamble and resolution adopted by the Convention, showing the articles used in the manufacture of cotton goods, and state the large advance in prices paid for such articles. The following members were selected such committee, clothed with discretionary power to address said representative more fully in relation to the cost of production not merely, but to explain the feeling and hope of the committee, that the circumstances may prevail in establishing a price to be paid for cotton goods:

A. V. Brumby, W. E. Jackson, J. C. Breman, E. Steadman, Isaac Powell.

On motion, the Chair was added to the committee.

GEO. H. CAMP, Chairman.

E. STEADMAN, Secretary.

The Latest Discovery.

Yesterday we were shown a speciman of "rock salt" which a gentleman had brought from Opelika, Ala., on the day before.

He says that what now appears to be an inexhastable supply was accidently discovered by a gentleman who broke a rock which he was using in place of a hammer. The rock had such a beautiful crystialized appearance that he tasted it, out of curiosity, and to his surprise found it to be solid rock salt.

It is somewhat remarkable that while the people and Legislature of Alabama are making such exertions to obtain salt, that it exist in the greatest abundance, not only under the earth, but on the surface. A deep cut through a hill on the Railroad has been made, which exposes towering cliffs on either side, of pure salt, while the cross-ties are laid on the same substance. From the graphic discription which the gentleman gave of the excitement over the discovery, we can almost see the little city of Opelika standing on a huge crystal of salt.—*Southern Confederacy.*

A Substitute for Shoes.

An old and experienced citizen, says the Mobile Advertiser & Register, has called our attention to the subject of the use of cow-hide moccasins as a substitute for shoes. He states that when he moved to Mississippi, fifty-two years ago, no shoes were to be had for the negroes, and they made their own out of this material, which answered the purpose as well as the more elaborately made article, and in some respects better. The process is simple: take a green cowhide, or one well soaked, with the hair on which is to go next to the foot—"put the foot down firmly" upon it, and cut out the pattern desired; make the necessary holes along the edges, and lace it with a thong of the same material and up to the instep. Let it dry upon the foot and it accommodates itself perfectly to the shape of the latter, while it is sufficiently substantial for all kinds of traveling, and its elasticity is preserved by use. Socks should be put on when it is made, though it can be worn without, and such allowance made for shrinking as not to afford too tight a fit.—The moccasin, it is scarcely necessary to observe, adapts itself to the shape of the foot, and the fit is perfect. It out-wears leather, and is not hard, as some might suppose, but quite the reverse. If desired, it can be half soled with the same material. The hair lining gives the advantage of warmth, so that socks, when not to be had, can be better dispensed with when moccasins are used than if shoes were worn.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this suggestion says that he has mentioned the subject to soldiers, who are very much pleased with it, and say there is no reason why soldiers should go barefooted while so many hides are thrown away in camp.

We think the idea a valuable one, and would be glad that every newspaper in the Confederacy would lend its aid in giving it circulation.—*Atlanta Commonwealth.*

A SUSPICIOUS FLAG.—It was rumored recently that a gentleman of secession proclivities in Troy, N. Y., had raised the Confederate flag. An excited party started for the premises. The flag was found hanging from a back window, but it was a lady's balmoral that had been washed and hung out to dry! The husband resolved to stand by that flag, and the crowd gave three cheers for the hunting and departed.

"THE BEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH."—A new illustration of the "blessing" from which the South has escaped by cutting loose from the yankees, is afforded by the articles which we copy in another column from Northern papers showing how the election in Delaware were carried on, at the point of the bayonet. New York soldiers were sent to Delaware to prevent the people from exercising the first of all a freeman's political rights, the right to vote according to his own will. And yet the bayonet was only partially successful—the yankee Govreor was elected by 111 majority, but the Democratic Congressman had 45 majority.

We are fighting at the South to avoid this among others tyrannical acts; for so sure as any part of the South comes under yankee rule, so sure will there be an end of anything like freedom of elections.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
From Fredericksburg.

The only incident of note from the new scene of warlike operations yesterday was a visit from Gen. Patrick, one of the abolition commanders, with sealed despatches to the officer now commanding our forces at Fredericksburg. The purport of these despatches is supposed to be a demand for the surrender of the city—a demand which of course, will not be granted. The result of the matter, whatever it may be, had not transpired up to the time of the departure of the train for Richmond at half-past two o'clock. No telegraphic communication was received from Fredricksburg during the day after 9 A. M., whatever. It is presumed that the removal of the office is one among the preparations for an attack, all of which are now said to have been consummated.

LATER

Since the above was written, we have received telegraphic information from Fredericksburg. The purport of the despatches referred to was as surmised, a peremptory demand for the surrender of the town.—The demand was as peremptorily refused by General Lee, who is in command of our troops. The alternative offered in the Yankee order was that the town would be shelled at nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning. This fate the city prepared to meet.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* of Friday evening says:

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Potomac river was covered with vessels of all sizes and kinds, mainly of the transport order. That these were intended to carry off the army is an opinion entertained by many.—Enough of the army will be left over the river though to "keep up appearances." We shall not be surprised if by Saturday night the main bulk of Burnside's force is well on its way to their new destination, though of course this is conjecture to a great extent.

We understand that Federal prisoners captured, estimate their numbers at over 100,000, but we doubt the figures.

The Confederate force here is under officers in whom our people can well afford to repose trust, and be the battle here or remote, there is no cause to fear the result.

IRON PLATED SHIPS.—The latest experiment in England with iron-clad ships is the sailed ship Royal Sovereign now in progress at Portsmouth. The armor will be five and a half inches in thickness, and will have a backing of two feet eleven inches of timber. The armor plating will be twelve feet in depth, being four rows of plates laid longitudinally five feet below and eleven feet above the water line.

From the upper edge of this plating the slopping deck extends to the crown of the towers, with a rise of two feet in twenty feet. The contract for the plating has been taken by Mr. Cheney at £50 per ton.

Mr. Matherson, of Devonport Dockyard, has devised an invention and much be promising great gain and service in the application of iron armor. It has been submitted to the Admiralty, and elicited a favorable report. This machine, when screwed up to a ship's bottom or side, takes an exact impress of the mould for the armor plate, and another machine, also designed by Mr. Matherson, bends the iron to the mould within the fraction of an inch.

A PATRIOTIC MATRON.—We have been handed the following note, which we take the liberty of publishing, says the Mobile Advertiser:

"There is a woman *now living* in Alabama who has *fourteen sons* in the army. The smallest one is a man whose ordinary weight is two hundred and forty pounds, though he is now somewhat reduced by ague and fever. Notwithstanding which reduction, he is at present a stout, hardy looking man, and would serve as an excellant representative of the stalwart sons of the South. I can assure you of the truth of this statement, as I had it from one of the sons who belongs to a regiment now in our city. I merely mention these facts because I have seen it noticed in our papers that there was a woman who had eight sons in the army.

Wants of the Soldiers.

The *Dispatch* of Wednesday has the following which we most cheerfully transfer to our columns:

We place the following communication in a prominent position, with the view of attracting especial attention to it. It comes from an officer high in rank, who enjoys a great degree of confidence and respect, both as a gentleman and a soldier. He has been in the hardest fought fields of the war and always acquitted himself with distinction. We hope that his appeal and his suggestions may receive the attention they deserve:

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Nov. 11th, 1862.

You will perform a good service if you will conspicuously and earnestly call attention to the great need of *blankets* among our soldiers. Besides the fact that many of those in use by the army last winter have been worn out and lost, there are many more of our brave fellows in the field than there were at this season last year. So that the supply of covering to render them at all comfortable during the winter is greatly inadequate.

Meantime, the heroic matrons of the South have the means, and, thank heaven the spirit, to contribute largely towards the remedying of the deficiency, so soon as a proper way is opened to them. There are thousands of families that can, and will more than cheerfully furnish one or more blankets for the use of soldiers in the field, substituting at home, if necessary, covering for themselves out of window curtains, surplus carpeting, &c. Let it be proposed, then, *that organizations be formed in every State of the Confederacy, and in every county and neighborhood, for collecting blankets* to be thus contributed, *for conveying them* to the Quartermaster General in Richmond, with a due record of their number, value, and the names of the donors and *for whatever other measure* may be requisite towards a right application of patriotic generosity to relieve so pressing a want.

What is done on the subject ought to be done promptly and with vigor. The Yankee, as malignant as he is false, despairing of subjugating us in honorable arms, gloats over the idea of ruinining us by cold, starvation, and servile butchery. Let us, with united heart and energy alike ready and enduring, show him what a noble people, relying on the end of truth, can do, under all disadvantages, in resisting aggression, and defending their honor and their homes. To this end one of the first conditions is a blanket or two for each gallant Southerner who will have to lie out this winter, guarding his country against threatened destruction.

The case is too obvious to need many words. It is therefore committed, with this brief suggestion, to your friendly endorsement in some conspicuous column of your paper, and to the considerate attention and generous action of the people. DEFENDERS.

All other papers approving the proposal are requested to give currency to this appeal, with such additional remarks as they may think best.

Our Sugar Supply.

The Mobile "News" learns from a correspondent at Alexandria, Louisiana, that the steam mills in that section are in full blast and turning out quantities of the best sugar that has been made for years. Port Hudson and Vicksburg being securely held by the Confederate Government, it is believed that the Parish of Rapides can supply its armies with sugar, molasses and a large quantity of corn, while Texas can furnish all the beef they require. In this connection the defences of Red River are of great importance. The planters are animated by the most patriotic spirit, and are ready to do all the work needed on fortifications, without cost to the Government. Let the latter do its part with ordnance and the proper officers, and we will save that garden spot of the Southern Confederacy from the desolating clutches of the invader.

Gen. Rosencranz.

Gen. Wm. S Rosencranz, at present in command of the abolition forces in the Western district of Tennessee, is a native of New York, and was educated at West Point. He was for many years a resident of Kanawha county, Va., where he acted as agent and representative of a company of New York capitalists who were largely interested in the coal mining operations of that district. He left Kanawha county in 1857, and went to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the new enterprise of making oil from the grease and offal of the pork factories in that city. His oil was known as the "Rosencranz oil," and met with a considerable sale until it was superseded by the cannel coal oil of the Kanawha. He then abandoned his Cincinnati enterprise and went back to Kanawha, where he engaged in the manufacture of the cannel coal oil. After a few months operations here his establishment caught fire, and was entirely consumed, in which accident he well nigh lost his life, being severely scalded, and was in consequence confined to his bed for many months. Recovering from this accident, and finding himself entirely penniless, he persuaded an old acquaintance just from California, who had considerable capital, to go into partnership with him in the coal oil business; but owing to bad management, the concern failed in a few months. At the breaking out of the war he was appointed Brigadier General, and since that period, his history is too well known to require repetition. He is said to be a man of pleasant address, a fine scholar, and agreeable companion, but whose life, save his partial successes as a military leader, has been a series of failures.

The price of Coffee.—Coffee, since the passage of the tariff act and the very material falling off of supplies, has materially advanced in price. One year ago Rio coffee could be bought at from eight to ten cents per pound. At the present time the price is thirty and thirty one cents.—*Baltimore American.*

Despotism at the Point of the Bayonet.

Scenes at the Polls in the late Elections in the North—How the thing was done in Delaware.

The Philadelphia *Journal* tells how the myrmidons of Lincoln tried to control the election in Delaware at the point of the bayonet:

On Monday evening three steam boats, loaded with soldiers, arrived at Seaford, Del. Thence they were conveyed in railroads and wagons to every voting precinct in Kent and Sussex counties, where Gen. Wool was in person, placed under the orders of the most unscrupulous advocates of the Abolition party. In some of the precincts the Democrats were driven away from the polls, and the most prominent and influential Democrats were arrested and kept under guard until the polls were closed.

This occurred in Dover Hundred, Kent county, and in Dagsboro' Hundred, Sussex county. In this latter Hundred, some thirty Democrats were so treated, amongst them Mr. Aaron B. Marvel, late Auditor of the State, and the Democratic Sheriff elect. In Dover, the capital of the State, the soldiers made two bayonet charges, in mere wantonness, when there was no fighting.

In most of the precincts, Democrats were not allowed to accompany voters to the polls, whilst Abolitionists took forcible possession of all timid voters, surrounded them with soldiers, and forced them to vote their ticket.

The paper here gives an extract of a private letter from Dover, stating some of the scenes in that town.—The writer says:

Dr. Ridgely was endeavoring to get an opportunity for two of his Irish laborers to vote, and in the melee the soldiers were ordered to charge bayonets. They claim that the men were brought here to see that the Union men, as they call themselves, had fair play and be allowed to vote; but everybody knows that they come to intimidate and bully us into their infernal Abolitionism. But for the shameful fact that our State was degraded by the introduction of New York soldiers, caused by our own people, we could have carried the State by 1,000 to 2,000. The wonder is that we did anything. Just think of it; at several of the voting places, soldiers forming a line at the window on each side, with pointed bayonets, through which free white men, who love the Constitution of their fathers, must pass, else not vote at all. And this free America!—Oh, how I blush to chronicle the fact!

The Philadelphia paper rebukes such shameful and high-handed outrages with the elective rights of a free people, and says:

We have not the heart to continue the catalogue of outrage on the loyal, constitutional Democrats of our little sister State. The object of this military interference is transparent. A desperate attempt by the friends of the Administration so to force the election as to impose upon the people of the more Northern States the preposterous idea that a conservative border State supports the Administration in its emancipation and Abolition policy.

So, too, was the election in Missouri. The Missouri *Republican*, a Federal paper, admits this when it says:

In reference to the Congressional delegation, those who have a fancy for such things may undertake to fix their political *status. Four were really elected by the military.*

TRIAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL VAN DORN.—The army correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, writing from Abbeville, Mississippi, November, 21, says:

The Court of Inquiry into the charges preferred by General Bowen against Major-General Van Dorn is in session, but the proceedings thus far have been kept carefully from leakage. I learn from a very well informed officer that Van Dorn's conduct will, by this trial, be greatly relieved, and his attacks upon Corinth, upon the investigation, will be found to be less discreditable to him than has generally been supposed. A great share of the blame will be found to rest upon a General commanding a division in Price's corps, who, by a disastrous delay of four or five hours, changed the whole complexion of the conflict. It has been such a freely canvassed matter that it will be no harm to state that this General was rendered incapable to command by narcotic stimulants. At five o'clock in the morning he was ordered to advance, but at eight he had made no move, when he reported in person to the commanding General, and having been found unfit to discharge the terribly important duties, his troops were placed under General Greer. The investigation, Van Dorn's friends appear to think, will clear him from all blame of the disaster.

Outrageous Depredations in North Carolina.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who accompanied the Union forces in North Carolina during their late movements from Newbern to the interior of the State, relates the following as among the incidents of the expedition. They are of the most painful character, and the actors in them deserve speedy and severe punishment.

The letter, after describing a skirmish with the enemy on the evening of Sunday, the 2d instant, within five miles of Williamston, and stating that the troops bivouacked there for the night, proceeds as follows:

The next morning, about half-past 7 o'clock, we again took up our winding way, and reached Williamston without further resistance a little after 11. This is a small town, having before the war from five to seven hundred inhabitants. We found it almost entirely deserted; one or two white men being all we saw in the place. Our halt here was about three hours, and at the end of that time the town was thoroughly pillaged.—Not only were useful and ornamental articles taken from houses, and horses, harness, and carriages from barnes, but stores were entered and sacked, and, with the "applejack" discovered and the whiskey dealt out by order, not a few were dead drunk, and many more partially phrensied. When we moved a considerable number had to be urged almost at the point of the bayonet, whilst others were loaded into ambulances and baggage wagons.

The division went forward to Hamilton, a little town of from three to four hundred souls. But instead of marching into the town, we were encamped in a corn field just outside of it. The order was, that two or three men be sent out to forage provisions for each company, and no others allowed in town. But, whether by open disobedience or by the connivance of those who should have enforced the order, the town was soon, in camp language, "cleaned out," even more completely than Williamston. Not only were houses sacked, and everything portable and desirable carried off, but valuable furniture dashed to pieces, beds dragged into the streets and burnt—in one field I myself counted eight or ten—but nearly or quite a dozen houses were needlessly, barbarously burnt.

It is little wonder, if such be the conduct of our forces everywhere, that we should acquire an unenviable reputation.

Correspondence of the Columbus Times.

The Yankee Navy

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15.

EDITORS TIMES—Dear Sirs: Having in my possession a Naval Register of the United States published last September, being but two months since, I send a copy of the iron clad vessels in the enemy's navy. The list contains the name, number of guns, tonnage and place of construction. Let us remember, however, that most of the vessels that were building in September are finished now. In looking over the list of vessels in the Atlantic squadron we find five, the Dictator, Dunderburg, Ironsides, Puritan and Roanoke, that draw too much water to enter any Southern port except Norfolk and Port Royal, both of which they now have. The draught of all the rest will enable them to enter any Southern harbor.

Of all the vessels in the Atlantic Squadron there are three smaller and 26 larger than the Monitor, and as we know the power of the Monitor we can easily conceive the immense force of 25 such vessels on any of our Southern harbors. Are the forts strong enough, the obstructions thick enough, and the guns heavy enough at Savannah and Charleston to stand 26 Monitors? Iron clad vessels must be replaced by iron clad batteries, with powerful guns in them, and with the use of steel pointed or wrought iron projectiles. Without these we must submit to see every Southern city fall; with them we will make obstructions for our rivers with the hulks of their iron clad.

To whom must we look in our hour of need? Not to our Generals, for, though brave enough, they cannot whip iron clads with cast iron shot and smooth-bore eight inch columbiads, any more than they can with their fists. It is upon our foundries we must depend, if they will make the guns. Our soldiers will fight the guns if they can get them from the foundries. The greatest general and the greatest patriot is he who will make the greatest number of heavy guns and wrought iron projectiles.

The enemy have 388 vessels, mounting 3 072 guns—nearly nine guns to the vessel. Of these 30 are iron clad, mounting 90 of the heaviest guns in the world, each weighing 42 240 pounds, and throwing a solid shot fifteen inches in diameter, weighing 480 pounds.

I also send you a list of those officers who, Southern born, are still in the old navy. Comment is unnecessary. I am yours, very respectfully,

R. J. MOSES,
Midshipman, C. S. N.

Hanging Guerrillas.

It is said that Gen. Rosencranz, now in command of the Yankee army of the west, intends to make war