



JOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE, AND AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1861.

Terms of the State Journal. We beg to remind our friends that our paper is conducted on the cash system. The cash must accompany the order in every case.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION who find the State Journal, to-day, on their desks, are respectfully informed that we cannot continue to place it there during the session, unless subscribed for. Those members who are subscribers to our paper may readily suppose that it is no trouble to change their papers from their former post offices, and lay them on the tables in the Capitol. But they really are ignorant of both the trouble and expense that we incur thereby, and which, on a moment's reflection, will readily suggest itself. During the last session, we laid the paper on the desks of all the members who were subscribers, and continued them also to their addresses at home, without additional pay, in most instances; but we cannot afford to do the present session—the loss is too great, and we therefore hope that all who desire to have their papers placed on their desks, will leave their orders at our desk or hand them to our reporter, in writing, at the desk in the Commons Hall.

The Holden and Graham ticket has been badly beaten. In seventy-seven counties heard from officially, up to 12 o'clock, Monday, the Rodman and Bond ticket was six thousand two hundred and fifteen votes ahead. This is a complete "set down" to the Holden and Graham ticket. He wrote a learned article on the "Rolling Machine" and ought to have been placed on the Military Board, and piously entered his protest against the election of Guion. He "preferred Gov. Rodman" while Gov. Reid, one of the purest patriots on this broad earth, must have felt dishonored by his declaration. He preferred Wooten to Bond! He Wooten knew the reason, and warmly advocated Bond's election, and the election of the whole Rodman ticket. His peculiar favorites, Messrs. Brown and Graham have been beaten, not so much, if at all, account of their antecedents, as because our people advocated their election. And the fact that Mr. Rodman has fallen so far behind all the other tickets, is a patchwork ticket of the Rolling Machine, can hardly be ascribed to no other cause. How he put the ticket, every body remembers; John Pool was first put up for the State at large, but was immediately thrown over board for Wm. A. Graham. Then Lewis Thompson was ordered from the field and John Pool was handed a chair and invited to sit; and, however, he had tacitly accepted an invitation from us. Then Wm. A. Eaton Jr., of Warren received his walking papers, simply that our distinguished friend, Gov. Biagg, whose name, in private hands, is always a legion and tower of strength to the people, might be made to contribute his influence to the anticipated Holden victory. Then, to complete things and make victory sure, William Taylor of Chatham and G. W. Candler of Buncombe were politely bowed aside, and Alfred G. Foster, Randolph, and A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe, were rudely handed before the public gaze. But all this tinkering availed nothing, and strange to tell, the people killed the "people's ticket."

At this mortifying result, the machinery of the Rolling Machine has become wonderfully deranged. Oil is scarce, the friction wheels are all smashed to atoms and all the gudgeons are on fire. Such of the wheels as do revolve squeal like a Duplin cart, twenty years ago, when the use of grease was unknown, and which hadn't passed through a creek for ten miles—and it's to pay generally. Graham, beaten and Holden's beaten, and Dick's beaten, Turner's beaten, and every man whose election the Rolling Machine openly advocated is beaten, and every man whose election the Rolling Machine openly advocated is elected; and the people did all this and, wonderful to tell! defeated the PEOPLE'S TICKET. And now a word seriously may not be out of place. It is simply wicked and base to assert that a Union man was denied the empty honor of a vote for Governor. The ticket elected was composed equally of original secessionists and old Union men, so far as we know; and while it cannot be claimed, and we do not claim it, as a triumph over secessionists, we do claim it as a triumph over deception, fraud, hypocrisy and demagoguery, and a decisive victory for the principles set forth at the head of the ticket—"An Unremitting Prosecution of the War to the Last Extremity. Complete Independence—Eternal Separation from the North." To fine, we consider it a great and decisive victory over a man who once proclaimed through his paper, that he "could kill and make alive." Let the sons of North Carolina stand by their arms, and never forget the principles represented by the members elect of the first Electoral College of the Old North State, under the New Confederacy.

The Maryland Legislature stands 58 for the Union to six for Secession. A special session of the Legislature has been called by Governor Hicks to undo the legislation of last spring and place the State fully square upon the Union platform. The news from Kentucky and Missouri is very means discouraging. The present position of the army in both States promises favorable results at an early day. The news of the bombardment of Port Royal was first received in Washington on the 10th inst., and created the utmost enthusiasm. ELECTORS.—Ashe's majority in the SEVENTH district is 81. Davidson elected in the TENTH.

LATEST NEWS.

From East Tennessee. The Knoxville Register of the 12th contains an interesting summary of rebellion movements in East Tennessee including the destruction of the Railroad bridges. We condense a few items: THE INCENDIARY PLOT OF THE EAST TENNESSEE LINCOLNITES.

The deep laid schemes to destroy the railroads in East Tennessee on Friday night last, by an organization of Lincolnite traitors, extending from Bristol to the Georgia line, resulted in the burning of the following bridges: The bridge over the Hiwassee river at Charleston on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. The bridge over Lick creek, on the E. T. and Va. railroad. The bridge over the Holston river at Union on the E. T. and Va. railroad.

Two small bridges on the Chickamauga creek, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. The telegraph wires were cut at various places between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and Knoxville and Bristol. The bridge at Strawberry Plains was saved from the torch of the vile incendiaries by the fearless courage of a poor man named James Keelan, who shot one of the rascals in the act of applying the torch, and wounded another. The man whom he first shot is since reported dead. His name was Wm. Pickens, son of the late State Senator from Green and 3 other adjoining counties. Poor but faithful Keelan had one hand cut off by the ruffians, and was otherwise dangerously wounded, but he is likely to recover. It is said that his fidelity and courage has never been excelled by any man in any country, the days of the revolution not excepted. A liberal subscription is in progress for the benefit of himself and family.

Six of the incendiaries who burned the bridge over Lick Creek have been captured, and are now in prison in Knoxville. They ought to be sent to eternity without judge or jury, their guilt being fully established. It is rumored that large numbers of Union men are arming and mustering in Blount and Sevier counties to protect the bridge burners. Also that 1500 Lincolnites have taken the field in Bradley and Hamilton counties.

CAPTURE OF MESSRS. SLIDELL AND MASON. Commodore Wilkes, U. S. Navy commanding the Federal war steamer San Jacinto, boarded a British Steamer, at sea, and took off from her, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and Secretaries Eustis and McFarland, who are all now in Fortress Monroe. The news of their capture was communicated by Gen. Wool from the Fortress, to Gen. Huger at Norfolk. The ladies and children of the Commissioners were allowed to proceed to Europe and to take with them the valuable papers and despatches.

SEWARD.—A Memphis despatch of 16th, published by our exchanges, reports Seward to have expressed his conviction that his government cannot succeed in this war and that peace will be declared in ninety days. (We think it doubtful.)

General Halleck has been appointed commander, in the Western Department, in the place of General Fremont. The blockade on the Potomac continues effective and the Northern journals complain of its disastrous effects.

The following items are gleaned from the Baltimore papers of the 12th: The first part of the day, but before the close they were overwhelmed by a superior force, and acknowledge a heavy loss on their side. Generals McClernand and Grant were in command, and Col. Logan and Foakes' regiments lost heavily. The Federals report Col. John V. Wright, of Tennessee, killed, and admit the loss of their side to be from 600 to 700 in killed, wounded and missing. There has been great rejoicing throughout the North over the Federal successes at Port Royal. A steamer was momentarily expected at Annapolis, which would bring the details.

Important from Europe. Prince Napoleon Reports in Favor of the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy—Alarm in England about the scarcity of Cotton—Preliminary Symptoms of Recognition.

[Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 2.] PARIS, Oct. 18.—I was not mistaken in the information I gave you in my last, as to the favorable report of Prince Napoleon had given to the Emperor of what he conceived to be the chances of success of the South. The fact is now notorious and the language he has held to more than one of the Ministers here makes it evident that, in his belief, the Union is broken forever. It is easy to see that the government journals have become more Southern in their views since his return. The "Constitutionnel," of this morning inserts a letter from Manassas, flatly contradicting all that has been said about scarcity of food or difficulties of any sort among the rebels. We are all watching with the most intense interest your military movements, and whatever may be the views of the Government, I am now more than ever satisfied that all popular feeling is on the side of the Union. Prince Napoleon told his cousin that he did not believe—

1. In the power of the Federal army to gain any important victory over that of the Confederacy. 2. That, admitting the possibility of the fact, it would be on the morrow of victory as far off its object as before. 3. That the whole Union, as comprised by the North, was a rope of sand. He gave his voice in favor of an early recognition of the South. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating this, as I am sure my information is authentic.

The government is very uneasy about the harvest returns and again and again assurances are put forth by its semi-official organs that no effort shall be wanting to lower the present price of bread. It is its apprehensions on this head that renders it so anxious about the cotton supply, the assurance of which it sees only in a recognition of the rebel States. A complete understanding exists between England and France on the subject, and disaster to the Union army will be followed instantly by an acknowledgment of the South. Nay, I am by no means sure that even a victory and rout under the auspices of General McClellan would alter the matter.

The Orleans Princes have caused a great outcry in Europe. The English press cannot forgive them for siding with the Northern States in the present struggle. Such an example, it is felt, will have great effect on all Europe; and the secret, and underhand, the vile enemies of our glorious country spit out their venom at those noble Princes—those unfortunate young men, deserving of praise and commendation, instead of the abuse that is showered upon them.

Late Northern News. The following items are condensed from the New York Herald of the 12th.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Gallipolis, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, thirty miles below here, was attacked last night by 600 rebels, and out of 150 Union troops stationed there, only about fifty escaped; the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels both male and female, fired from their houses on our men.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Nov. 11.—P. M. The steamer Empire City, has just arrived from Guyandotte. The rebel portion of the inhabitants it appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper for the rebel

North Carolina State Convention.

ADJOURNED SESSION. FIRST DAY, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861. The State Convention of North Carolina assembled in the Capitol in this City, last Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Hon. Weldon N. Edwards of Warren county. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church. The roll of members was called and the following new members appeared and took their seats: Messrs. B. A. Caldwell, of Rowan; George Setzer, of Catawba; D. Scheik, of Lincoln; Jas. Bryson, of Cherokee, and Jas. Dixon of Duplin. There not being a quorum present, no business was transacted, and after a few callings of the roll, to satisfy themselves of this fact, the Convention adjourned, nem con, till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

[For the State Journal. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.] Supp. Court of Law, Currituck County. Fall Term, A. D., 1861.

The Grand Jurors for the County of Currituck respectfully present, that, although conceived in a spirit of justice and humanity, the law commonly known as the Stay Law, passed at the late session of the Legislature, is not only incapable of accomplishing the ends designed by its framers, but is the fruitful source of fraud and injustice; that, instead of relieving the poor soldier enlisted in his country's cause, it really oppresses him by preventing the collection of debts due him at home, upon which he relied for the support of his wife and children while he encountered the hardships and dangers of the field; and that, in short, the wrongs and injustice of the said law are infinitely greater than any advantage that can flow from it.

The Grand Jurors aforesaid, do, therefore, respectfully petition the Convention of the State of North Carolina (soon to assemble) to repeal, alter or modify said law, to the end that individual faith and credit—the only sure foundation of State faith and credit—may be preserved, and a healthy tone be given to the business transactions of the people at large.

(Signed.) E. W. Jones, Foreman, Benj. N. Bray, Isaac Snowden, Tully Williams, Joseph Wilson, Cornelius Jones, John Bunwill, Samuel Thompson, Peter Tatum, J. C. Bunnill, John Simmons, Jasper Guard, N. N. Hampton, E. B. Simmons, Stephen G. Forbes, Thomas L. Sanderson, Grand Jurors.

[For the State Journal. SPARTA, EDGEcombe Co., N. C. Nov. 9th, 1861.

To the Editors of the State Journal: GENTS.—Is it not quite necessary that the Southern States should endeavor to make an excellent cotton cloth to supply the place of woolen cloth which is scarce and cannot be purchased in a sufficient quantity for any price? Would not our heavy Kersey (four trawdle) answer as a most excellent substitute? It is thicker, more durable and warmer than anything that can be gotten in a sufficient quantity, for our soldiers. Thousands of yards of this cloth can be made in every county in this State of the very best quality.

The warp can be purchased at the stores or factories and the wool can be spun upon our common spinning wheels and woven at home. This will give employment to many poor people that will be as profitable to them as it will be beneficial to our soldiers. Will not our committees of safety in the various counties in this State give this subject due consideration, and offer a reasonable price for good Kerseys? Let this be a fixed and suitable color, and the soldiers they can be lined, and you would never hear of Southern soldiers suffering for want of clothes.

If they will give this cloth a fair trial, I am sure it will not be many months before many soldiers will have been clad and made comfortable by the King of the South.

A. SPECTATOR. [For the State Journal. CAMP WYATT, N. C. Nov. 18th, 1861.

Dear Journal.—Every head in our company has been bowed for the last two weeks and every heart yet throbs and will ever throb with sympathy and love for our kind, generous and noble friend, Allen Baily, Lieut. of the Neuse River Guards, who, owing to the feebleness of his health, has been compelled to resign his commission or yield himself a certain victim to the dread moulder, death. No man ever felt dearer or succeeded better in winning the admiration of a company than he did. His noble heart reached out in long lines of kindness and drew all to his favor.

He regretted to leave us and the new symptoms and evidences which almost daily occurred to convince him that it was his duty to do so, only lowered his heart in sadness.

The Surgeons of the 30th regiment (the one to which he belonged) advised and his best friends admonished and entreated him to resign for several weeks, but his noble, patriotic soul, beaming with love and attachment for the South—his native home, withstood every admonition until all hopes of recovery, if he remained in camp was gone, and after all this he still lingered with us for several days, on account of some apprehensions of an attack, with the hope that he would be able to strike one blow—to hurl one deadly missile at our lawless invaders until all excitement subsided and all apprehensions allayed. He is a model of a man and as such his place can hardly be filled. Our best wishes accompany him to his rural retreat, and hope that its quietness with the attention of a kind and devoted wife will restore him, at least, to his accustomed vigor.

Truly, C. N. A. [For the State Journal. KINSTON, Nov. 12th, 1861.

Editors State Journal.—The vote in this county (Lenoir) is exceedingly small, caused by the militia being called out by Gen. Hill, the day preceding the election. R. B. Bridges received 395 votes for Congress. No opposition.

The Rodman electoral ticket received 396. The Graham electoral ticket received 89 votes. H. P. Bond, Esq., ran 26 votes ahead of the Rodman ticket, and Council Wooten, Esq., ran 84 votes ahead of the Graham ticket. Messrs. Wooten and Bond received the highest vote polled in this county, except Messrs. Pool, Reid, Humphrey and Foster, whose names were run on both tickets.

Mr. Wooten voted the Rodman ticket himself, and advised his friends in Lenoir to do likewise. You truly represented the man when you said that Council Wooten was neither of the Holden stripe, or the Holden type. I assure you that he has no faith (politically) in that crafty and slippery politician, W. W. Holden of the Raleigh Standard. Yours, &c.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.—EDGEcombe COUNTY.—The vote for Robert R. Bridges for Congress in the different districts in this county was 647 In Col. Scales' Regiment, 39 In Col. Shaw's, 13 In Col. Spruill's, 25 In Major E. D. Hall's, 11 In Col. G. B. Singletary's, 11 716 There were 34 scattering votes given in this county. The Rodman and Guion Electoral ticket for President and Vice President received 847 votes in this county—the Graham and Reid ticket, 134. Tarboro' Southerner.

From the Wilmington Journal of Saturday.

ess—The Convention—Salt. On Monday next two important bodies are about to assemble, the one at Richmond, the other at Raleigh. The Congress of the Confederate States at Richmond, the Convention of the State of North Carolina at Raleigh.

We wish to call the attention of these bodies, especially the last named, to a matter which is rapidly acquiring the most formidable proportions, and assuming the gravest character—salt.

Salt was selling here on the tenth of last April at the rate of 75 to 90 cents per sack. What it is selling for to-day would be unsafe to state, since there is no knowing what point it may reach before sunset. There is certainly no limit. We suppose it would be stating the thing very mildly indeed, were we to say that salt has risen twenty-fold. We would not venture to say that it has not stopped rising.

And all this within an hour's drive of the briny ocean, which roars around our coast for hundreds of miles. Is it not a little strange that it should be so? With fair appliances and a reasonable investment of capital, who doubts that salt could be made from sea water at a very reasonable cost? A very considerable portion of the salt used throughout the world is produced from sea water by evaporation. The salt of Turks Island and of other points in the West Indies is so made, and we see that as late as April last it could be brought here and sold, sack and all, for 75 to 90 cents per sack of nearly four bushels, being not over 20 cents a bushel. We question if the salt cost more than half that where made. Professor Thomassey is confident that salt can be produced on this coast, after the process shall have got into full operation at 6 cents per bushel.

It is admitted that there would be immense profits realized from the making of salt at rates inconceivably lower than those which now rule, and still more so as compared with those which are likely to rule, if the machine keeps traveling up such a steep grade as that which has already brought it to its present dizzy height. The reason given why those who now make salt charge so high for it, and why others do not go into it, is the risk supposed to be attached to the investment. Those in the business say that inasmuch as the blockade may be raised at any time, they must look out so as to secure themselves and get their money back in the shortest possible time. The same considerations which prevent those in the business from going into it extensively, also prevent those not in it from going into it at all, so that really the few salt works on the coast have no visible effect in restraining speculation or extortion.

If the risk is one from which private parties shrink it is certainly a case calling for public action, since the matter has really risen to the dimensions of a public grievance. Private individuals might not and would not like to risk many thousands of dollars in an enterprise which they might suppose liable to be ruined at any time by the fortunate event that would remove the shackles from our commerce. The State of North Carolina ought to take the matter in hand, and the risk as well as the profit ought to be shared in common. Nay, why should not the Confederacy lead in a movement so absolutely called for by the condition of the country and the demands of the service?

Say that the State of North Carolina should go into this matter to the amount of \$100,000, or that she should extend a guarantee of that amount to some private parties, on certain conditions, might we not feel assured that the whole cost in a very short time, and render them hereafter independent, and not liable to be led at both arms, paying prices that would be regarded as fabulous, did we not unfortunately find them to be grave and painful realities.

It will not do to depend upon getting salt from abroad by running the blockade. That is evidently as much and as purely a speculation as anything else, and when salt brings twenty times its former price or real value, there are other and very different inducements from those of self-sacrificing patriotism to stimulate men to the attempt, and that it is not often with such inducements, shows the weakness of any dependence upon that source of supply. We can be sure we ought to be independent cannot run the risk, the State can and ought to take it, and at once, and we earnestly call upon the Convention to take this matter in hand. If two hundred thousand dollars were cheerfully appropriated to finish the Coal-field Railroad, that was to enable a supply of coal and iron to be speedily obtained. Why should not the State as cheerfully appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to obtain and secure a supply of another and equally indispensable necessary of life, and relieve her citizens from a most onerous tax. It would not be over sixteen cents per head for all the white people in North Carolina, nor a dollar for each family in the State, less than one-third of the extra cost now charged on every bushel of salt; and what family of six white persons and three negroes does not consume several bushels in any one year? This is a practical matter and surely it is not the less worthy of public attention on that account. The smaller Semonds of North Carolina afford the safest sites for carrying on this business at any points on the Southern coast from Cape Henry to the Rio Grande.

Lies and Traitors. We copy the following from the New York Herald of the 12th, found in our exchanges, as well on account of the lies which it contains, as to show that all the traitors have neither been hung nor gone over to the enemy:

THE NEWS BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE. Fortress Monroe, Nov. 10.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived here from Hatteras Inlet this morning, with the Twentieth Indiana regiment.

Information, said to be from a deserter, who reached the Inlet by a small boat, had been received on the main land of the taking of two rebel forts at Port Royal and the landing of a large Union force. Beaufort had also been taken by our troops.

No particulars have arrived, but the main fact corresponds with the news received a few hours since from Norfolk by a flag of truce. Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk.

From the same source we have a rumor that the railroad above Beaufort had fallen into the possession of our troops, with an immense quantity of stores.

Five deserters, who reached Newport News this morning, state that the rebel ship James river are in consternation, and also bring the improbable rumor that our troops had advanced up the railroad as far as Charleston.

There are rumors of three Union vessels having gone ashore.

NEWS BY WAY OF HATTERAS INLET. Baltimore, Nov. 11.—Captain Dowell, who arrived at Fortress Monroe with the Twentieth Indiana regiment, gives the following statement in reference to the reception of the news from the fleet at Hatteras Inlet:

Capt. Dowell states that the day previous to the departure of the steamer S. R. Spaulding, a man was observed paddling across in a small canoe from the main land to the Peninsula, and as soon as he reached shore, he proceeded to the quarters of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, and stated that the people of North Carolina had received tidings of the great naval expedition: that it had success in effecting landings at the ports of Port Royal and Beaufort. At the first named place they had experienced no difficulty in landing, as there was out a small settlement on the coast; but at Beaufort a considerable fight took place, which lasted for nearly two days.

The man stated that he was not a deserter from the rebels, for he would not join them, being a Union man in heart and principle. He seemed to be very intelligent, and his only object in making the visit was to communicate with the Union troops in regard to the success of the naval expedition.

He remained in the place until the Spaulding left. Change Again. We perceive, by the Herald, that old Abe has a terrible time with his Generals. Major General Halleck has suspended General Fremont, in the Western Department, and Gen. Duell is to supersede Gen. Sherman, in Kentucky.