A decided Case.

On the 13th of September, Governor Vance, through Adjutant General J. G. Martin, issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE! (MILITIA.) Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1862.

SPECIAL' ORDERS,

No. 7. I COLONELS AND OTHER OFFICERS IN command of the militia of North Carolina are hereby ordered to bring all men liable to conscription in their commands, and all soldiers absent from their regiments without leave, to the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. All power necessary for the enforcing of this order is hereby given to them.

II. A failure or refusal to comply with this order will subject the offender to the penalties of a court martial, and consequent reduction to ranks. III. The Executive through its own officers having thus undertaken to collect all persons liable to milita-

ry duty, instead of allowing Confederate officers to do so, it is earnestly hoped that all will come up promptly to the performance of their duty. By order of Gov. VANCE.

G. MARTIN,

Adjutant General. Now it may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the late Mr. W. W. Holden is now Captain W. W. Holden, made so, after much electioneering and wire-working, last winter, when the partial draft took place. The Captain sought his position as commanding officer, not, of course, because he had any great repugnance to being a private (unlike Col. Daniel G. Fowle,) but because he knew the officers would be excluded, as they were, from the draft. Be that, however as it may, Capt. Holden is the commander of company B, 38th Regiment N. C. Militia-not N. C. Troops.

Ry General Order No 7, above quoted, Capt. Holden was ordered to "bring all men liable to conscription," in his company, "to the camp of instruction at Raleigh." A failure or refusal to comply with this order was to "subject the offender to the penalties of a court martial, and consequent reduction to ranks."

Like a faithful commanding officer of militia, in no sort of danger himself, Capt. Holden forthwith issues the following special order. Mark: "Attention Conscripts." Examine the order and mark the militia arr

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS!

ALL THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY B. 38TH Regiment N. C., Militia, between the ages of 18 and and 35, who are not exempt under the order of the Secretary of War, or who are not provided with certificates of exemption signed by Maj. Mallett, are required to assemble on Nash Square, in the Western | have a man in the field. Ward on Saturday the 27th instant. Punctual attendance is required. The law will be strictly en-W. W. HOLDEN, Capt. Co. B, 38th Regt.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1862.

The members here "required to assemble" no doubt did do so, and were at once torn from their families and firesides and sent to the camp of Instruction at Raleigh-except one. Who was he, and where was he? It was Col. DANIEL G FOWLE but where he was, except that he was in Breigh, and not amongst the conscripts "required to assemble," we cannot tell. But he was liable to conscription, was not then nor is he now in the service of the Confederate Government, or of the State; yet he has been permitted to go at large, in contempt of law, in utter disregard of Gov. Vance's order, by the connivance of Capt. Holeden, whilst the poor fellows who are not akin to Supreme Court Judges, and have no aspiration for Legislative honors, nor yet to be Judge or Attorney Gen- | Confederacy is Property has the month of the standard the "Camp of Instruction, at Raleigh," as Conscripts. Col. Fowle is now a candidate for the Legislature, try. The article is as follows: at the instance of Capt. Holden. We shall say nothing more of the impartial and efficient manner in which Capt. Holden has discharged his duty in hunting up conscripts; but we have to say of Colone Fowle that he has no right to evade his duties as a member of company B, 38th regiment N. C. Militia, by even a seat in the Legislature, nor whatever may be his family pretensions. Let him take his position at the "Camp of Instruction," and if the people of Wake should choose to call him forth to represent them in the Legislature, it will be quite time enough for him to come. That is the position of Capt. Rand. He is now in the army, will ask for a furlough if the people of Wake desire his services at home to represent them for a couple of months, and at the expiration of that time he will return to his post in the camp, and not plead his prerogative as a legislator in bar of the services he owes the Confederacy.

As for Capt. Holden, we respectfully call upon Gov. Vance, through Gen. Martin, to apply to him the "penalties of a Court Martial." The case demands it. And we also respectfully submit to Maj. Mallet that the case of Col. Fowle, a conscript openly shirking conscript duty, is one coming legitimately within the scope of his duties. We presume both of these officers will faithfully and impartially do their

Lincoln's Proclamation.

A gentleman, says the Richmond Dispatch of Saturday, who arrived in this city yesterday, from Alexandria, states that he has been in Washington several times since the proclamation of Lincoln was issued. He represent that considerable apprehensions prevail at the Federal capital from the effect of the proclamation upon the conservative men of the army, where it is freely discussed and boldly denounced. He says that Lincoln's visit to the army some ten days since was at the solicitation of McClellan, who had become alarmed in consequence of the boldness with which this dissatisfaction was manifesting itself; many of the officers and men swearing they would never cross the Potomac until the proclamation was re-called.

statement, for we find that Lincoln's visit has been followed by a General Order from McClellan in which he says in so many words that "political discussion" in the army shall not be tolerated. We think that with a proper degree of care in removing negroes beyoud the reach of the Yankees, the proclamation may safely be left to work out its own course, aided by the sagacity and wisdom of President Davis. At all events we trust the present Congress will keep hands off, for they appear to be a set of miserable botches.

BRAGG FLOGS BUELL.—At the time we go to press we have only space to congratulate our readers and the whole country on the good news from Bragg. It comes through Yankee channels, and is likely to be far better than they represent it. The position of the armies and the cautiousness of Bragg lead us to believe that the Yankees have been severely punished. The battle was still raging on the 9th, and if not overpowered by numbers, Bragg's victory will be glorious. See "latest by the mails."

OUR SUBSCRIBERS AT GREEN LEVEL complain, and not without cause, of the irregularity with which they receive their papers. For the last two weeks our paper which has gone up the N. C. railroad punctually on Tuesday afternoon, has not reached Green Level till Friday. Who is to blame for this? It is an old complaint with our Green Level subscribers and they bear it very patiently.

A PATRIOT.-Mr. J. A. David, Greenville, S. C. offers through the Charleston Courier, on behalf of our suffering and destitute soldiers in Virginia, a donation of \$1000 in leather or in money. Ten such donations would comfortably shoe 1000 of our brave soldiers. Who will respond to Mr. David?

Untimely Dissensions.

The public has doubtless been a little surprised, says the Richmond Enquirer, at the recent sudden up rising of various citizens against regulations which had been without dispute adopted, and submitted thereto in quiet. All at once we are vehemently lectured upon the non-existence of the power of martial law, and upon the terrible tyranny of requiring travellers to obtain passports.

These outc ries come in many instances from those who clamored for martial law in our endangered cities and communities, and vexed the public ear with daily complaints of the lenity of its enforcement.

It seems as if some of our citizens have called off their attention from the public enemy and are trying to engage their apprehensions with a new object .-Whether this be from fickleness, or whether they imagine the external danger dissipated, we know not. In either case it is a great error.

Some there are who engage in these untimely attacks upon our own operations, under the influence of a disappointed ambition that cannot brook success in another, and can see no merit where others wear the honors. There are some, too, who act from a malevolent, fault-finding disposition that is resolved never to be pleased, and lives in an atmosphere of universal hate. These last two classes are weak in numbers. but very noisy. They are incurable, and have no influ-

ence so soon as understood. But to the disinterested and fair minded of our fellow citizens, the appeal in behalf of country and of right, may always be made with confidence. Of them we would ask what means this strange questioning of almost everything which has obtained in the conduct of the war till now? Are we so secure of success as to be able to discard that unanimity and devotion which have brought us to our present happy fortunes? Are we so careless of an early peace as to relax our efforts and devote our energies to internal feuds ?-There has been nothing in the operations of the government to call for this jealous distrust and this spirit of opposition. We trust that the people at large will have nothing to do with it. Let the Government, in its efforts to secure the Confederate safety, have the full support of the people's patriotism.

So far has opposition been carried that in Georgia a judge has undertaken to pronounce the law under which our army now exists void and of no force, and has ordered a soldier to be, therefore, discharged! In this opinion he has but followed where Gov. Brown, of Georgia, leads. Establish the doctrine for which they have been so solicitous, and to-morrow we will not

The citizens of Georgia, we are persuaded, will not sympathize in this decision of their judge, the effect of which is to withdraw her troops from the field, where they are battling by the side of their brethren for the common safety. We trust, at all events, that Governor Brown will find some way in which he can permit himself to co-operate heartily in the public service without requiring every one else first to yield to his peculiar views, and adopt his measures. The Georgians wish to do their whole duty, and want a

We are the more encouraged to believe this from the tone of the Georgia papers. We have now before us one in which the spirit of opposition to which we have referred is strongly denounced. Governor Brown himself comes in under the charge of employing mere abitrary power very freely in carrying out his own wishes, tenderly sensitive as he is whom the

er" speak for himself, and, we will add, for his coun-

AN APPEAL OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE SPIRIT OF

Residing in the country most of my time, and earnestly engaged in making-not cotton, but corn and other articles of subsistence for our army and people, I have yet anxiously observed as far as I had an opportunity, everything connected with our struggle, not for liberty only, but for existence as a people. Every triumph of our arms, every event tending to unite and harmonize all classes of our people, and all branches of our government, State and Confederate, in this rugged and awful crisis, has excited in my bosom the liveliest joy. Every reverse, every dis cord, every breath of faction has caused me profound

At one time there was reason to apprehend a collision between the Executive branches of the State and Confederate governments-both our servantsabout the Conscript Act. The moderation and discretion of our able, wise and patriotic President, prevented the occurrence of such a calamity, at least, for a time. But the danger has been renewed in a most dangerous form by a decision of a circuit judge, (Thomas W. Thomas) who pronounces the law unconstitutional and void, and wrests a soldier from the Confederate government. No sane man can doubt that all those who have hitherto resisted all the appeals of the country, and all the suggestions of patriotism, will now take shelter behind this act of judicial nullification, to shield themselves from the first, the highest and the holiest duty of a good citizen, the defence of his country. The judicial rebellion against the Confederate government will give unqualified delight to all traitors at home, and all enemies abroad.

The spirits of our martyred brothers may beckon them to the border to meet, as they did, the insolent invader, but in vain. They are enlisted henceforth in the defence of State Rights! They are going to resist, as one of this factious crew once said, "the

tyranny nearest home." And who are these exquisitively sensitive State Rights patriots? Have they been distinguished in times past above all others, even above President Davis, in their devotion to States Rights? Where were they in 1850? Were they pre-eminent in de-fending State Rights against the known, powerful and dangerous enemies of these rights, under the old Federal tyranny at Washington? Were they always the first to "snuff the approach of tyranny in the tainted breeze?" If they were not distinguished States Rights patriots when there was a governmen hostile to those rights, a government constantly encroaching upon them, and steadily moving on to consolidation and despotism, with the fell purpose of subjugating the South to a foul Northern domination -whence their newborn zeal for State Rights? a zeal which precipitates them at a time like this against their own government, a government which we all know was conceived by State Rights men, constituted upon State Rights principles, and owes its very existence to the highest manifestations of State Sovereign'y ever exhibited to the world. State Sovereignty stands out pre-eminently as the great fundamental and leading principle of the Confederate Constitution. That Sovereignty is the impenetrable agis under which every State right, even the extreme right of Secession itself, finds the amplest protection and

most perfect security. It is against such a government, administered by men who were ever true to State Rights principles when they were surrounded by real dangers, that we are invited to array ourselves as the "tyranny hearest

That this factions summons might lack no feature of absurdity and wickedness, it comes at a time when our heroic regiments have been reduced in numbers to less than the complement of a company. That which followed Bartow in the field for the war is reduced to less than 75 effective men. The 12th and many others are similarly reduced. Yonder they stand, with bare and bleeding feet, in tattered garments, emaciated with hunger and toil, upon the verge of our country. They have, with valor never surpassed, driven the invader beyond the border. They are eager to end all their toils and sufferings, and above all to redeem their country, by one last and decisive blow. They entreat us to recruit their shattered ranks; they woo us to the association of patriot heroes. That blow must be premptly delivered. It must be struck before winter closes the campaign, before the staggering foe has time to recover. Such is the crisis and such the circumstances under which a Georgia Governor withholds his militia, and a Georgia judge wrests a soldier from the ranks of the army, opens wide the door and points the

way to all who would evade the performance of a sa-

It might be interesting to inquire in this era of exreme jealousy of usurpation and zeal for strict construction, whether our Cammander-in-Chief, Gov. Brown, has himself acted up to the spirit of his own rule-whether he has kept within the spirit or even the letter of the Constitution. By what authority has he undertaken to suppress the distillation of grain everywhere in Georgia. There is no law against distillation upon our statute book. By the simple process of an Executive proclamation he has assumed to restrict the liberty of every citizen of Georgia. He has annexed the severset penalties against any who shall dare to disobey his edict. He has sent out his agents to search for and seize their property. All this he has done, not only without authority of law. but against the plain letter of both the Constitution of the Confederate States and of the State of Georgia, wherein it is written-" The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place or places to be searched and the person and things to be seized."

Suppose that some of the sufferers under the Executive edict, Lockridge, for instance, had demanded of the agents sent to execute it, to exhibit upon what authority they proposed to search his premises and seize his property, and they had shown no warrant coming up to the requirements, would he not have been justiresistance had resulted in the death of the party attempting to enter and search a house of his, would Lockridge have been committing a murder or only justifiably resisting the trespasser and a violator of the law," as Mr. Stephens expresses it. If the public good quires the suppression of the distillation of grain, I say again, in the language of Mr. Stophens, lot the prohibition be declared by law," passed by the proper egislative body and reflecting the will of the people Until this is done, no one has any authority to pubish n such cases, and any one who undertakes to doit, is a trespasser and violator of the law." If the searches. seizures, forfeitures and fines inflicted by Brown, are not supported by any law passed by the proper law making authority, how is he to be justified? Was it ov authority of martial law? Again, I answer in he language of Mr. Stephens, "in this country there is no such thing as martial law, and cannot be until the Constitution is set aside.'

Driven from all shelter under the Constitution or aws, we shall be told that his motives were goodhe aimed at the public good. "But a wise people," says Mr. Stephens, "jealous of their rights would do well to remember as Delolme so well expresses it, that such acts so laudable when we only consider the motive of them, make a breach at which Tyranny will one day enter, if quietly submitted to long. Then let Gov. Brown revoke his usurpatory proclamation, restore the property he has illegally seized, for no public use, and without compensation, and revoke the fines he has imposed. But if he will persist in | They must have something to cover themselves when his usurpations, claiming the credit of good motives. then let him and his friends extend a like charitable | sleet and snow storms while on duty. This must be construction to those who are striving to save, not only the rights of the States, but the States themselves from utter ruin: With some such traitors as Andy Johnson, or foreign scoundfel like Butler, appointed military Governor by Lincoln, we shall have no rights to wrangle about. The demons who rule at the North are calling not only for our subjugation and the destruction of all our rights, but for our ex- and Rappahannock, will also be your sentinels, my termination. Lincoln too has issued a proclamation freeing our slaves from and after the first of January next. Here is a tyranny near enough and hateful enough to unite all Southern hands and hearts. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

the Wilmington Journal's statement of new cases of fever and the deaths for the week ending on Friday

last:	3.1			
Saturday,	Oct	Ath	New Cases.	Deaths 10
		4011,	62	4
Am suay. Wednesday	24	Sth.	57	4
		oth,	54	2
Thursday,		10th	52	6
Friday,		1000,		
			395	40
		100	300	

This exhibits a mortality not exceeding one-half of that for the previous seven days, and a ratio mortality in proportion to cases of not more than one-third. The proportion of deaths to cases last week was about one in three ;-this week it has not much exceeded one in ten, even making allowance for the fact that all the cases are reported, and possibly we may not be able to obtain all the deaths.

We are pleased to see the heartiness with which aid is being sent to the sufferers. Amongst the contributions is one of twenty barrels of flour from Thos. BRANCH & Sons, Petersburg, Va., and a sum of eleven hundred dollars contributed in five minutes by Jewish citizens of Wilmington, now in Charlotte. The Charleston Mercury, in noticing this latter

The Jewish citizens of Wilmington, now in Charlotte, have raised over eleven hundred dollars, the money being made up in five minutes, and have bought forty barrels of flour and invested the balance in bacon, for the use of the sick and suffering poor

Some of these Jews are, no doubt, "German Jews," and would, therefore, fall under the ban which has been proclaimed by certain benighted residents of benighted regions! Would to God that more of our men were Jews of that sort. This is not the first or the second good art that has been done promptly and in good time by the comparatively few Jews in Charlotte.

THE N. C. RAILROAD AND CONFEDERATE MONEY. -Some complaint has been made that the N. C. Railroad Company for a while refused to receive the twenty, fitty and one hundred dollar Confederate notes, printed by Hoyer & Ludwig. It may be recollected that when the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order calling in these notes for exchange for others, the banks, other roads, merchants and business men generally refused to receive them for a while, and until the counterfeits of these denominations could be easily detected. The N. C. Railroad did the same, and no more. As soon as the banks would take them on deposit from the Conpany, and the notes became again current, the President of the road revoked | Philadelphia Enquirer. It needs no comment: the order, and these notes are now, and have been for some time past, received in payment of fare and freight by the agents of the road. In justice to the Road we have felt it due to state these facts.

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE, the Elitors and Proprietors of the Wilmington Journal, have stood to their posts like heroes, during the prevalence of the terrible pestilence with which their unfortunate town has been visited. There is no better evidence of true courage or o a reliance upon the will of the Divine Master, than to see men calmly face death where their own exertions can be of no avail against its attacks. Mr. Fulton has once or twice been reported as dead. Here by some he was deeply regretted, by others not quite so much so. It is not every man who enjoys the privilege of knowing what others think of him after he is dead. We charge nothing for the information, but trust brother Fulton may live long enough to see his flourishing little town herself again and-almost long enough to write ou obitmary. The associate Editor, friend Price, is clearly convalescent, for he is lustily calling upon some one to sell him a ham of meat. He wants something to eat, he says, and richly deserves

WOUNDED CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AT SHARPS-BURG .- Amongst a number of Confederate officers and surgeons remaining in the hospitals at Sharpsburg, we find the following: Lieut. H. H. West, Co. H. 20th N C. T.; Surgeon D. W. Lindsay, 48th N. C. T. Assistant Surgeon A. W. Wiseman, 7th N. C. T.; Assistant Surgeon R. H. Thorp, 49th N. C. T., and Assistant Surgeon J. F. P. Priolean, Ransom's bri-

An Appeal for our Soldiers.

From every quarter of the Confederacy comes up a loud appeal on behalf of our brave troops, in view of the terrible sufferings before them throughout the coming winter. It has been shown, again and again; that their sufferings and privations during the past Summer and Fall have been almost intolerable. Ragged and barefoot, at times half-famished-at no time overfed-they have patiently, nay cheerfully, endured toils and hardships and suffering, little known to us at home, notwithstanding the clamor the press has constantly kept up in reference to their condition. But the sufferings they have endured are nothing as compared with those before them in the coming Winter and Spring. Do we at home realize the condition of our troops?

If, says the army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, the Army of Virginia could march through the South just as it is, ragged and almost barefooted and hatless-many of the men limping along and not quite well of their wounds or sicknes, yet cheerful and not willing to abandon their places in the ranks-their clothes riddled with balls and their banners covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and shot into tatters. many of them inscribed with "Williamsburg," "Seven Pines," "Gaines' Mill," "Garnett's Farm," "Front fied in resisting them as lawless trespassers? If that | Royal," "McDowell's," "Cedar Run," and other victogious fields-if this army of veterans, thus clad and shod, with tattered uniforms and banners, could march from Richmond to the Mississippi, it would produce a sensation that has no parallel in history since Peter the Hermit led his swelling hosts across Europe to the rescue of the holy sepulchre,

What is to be done? Here in North Carolina, thanks to the foresight of the lamented Ellis and his successor, Gov. Clark, we are in a fair way to provide enough for the clothing of our troops, but it seems next to impossible to provide the men with shoes and blankets. When our troops and military operations were transferred to the Confederate government, our authorities wisely undertook to clothe our soldiers and forthwith entered into am .e contracts with all the cotton and woolen factories in the State for the supply of material. But the difficulty of supplying them with shoes and blankets seems to be increasing. The Confederate government cannot overcome it-the State government is in a similar condition. Individual enterprise and exertion can do much.

In the language of the same correspondent, writing

from the army of Northern Virginia. The men must have clothing and shoes this winter. g, and to protect themselves from the driving done, though our friends at home should have to wear cotton and sit by the fire. The army in Virginia stands guard this day as they will stand guard this winter over every hearthstone throughout the South. The ragged sentinel who may pace his weary rounds this winter on the bleak spurs of the Blue Rilge, or along the frozen valleys of the Shenandoah friends, at home. It will be for you and your household that he encounters the wrath of the tempest and the dangers of the night. He suffers and toils and fights for you, too, brave, true-hearted women of the South. Will you not clothe his nakedness then ?-Wil you not put shoes and stockings on his feet ?-THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON. - The following is Is it not enough that he has written down his patriotish in crimson characters along the battle-road fron the Rappahannock to the Potomac? And must his deeding feet also impress their mark of fidelity upon the snows of the coming winter? I know what your answer will be. God has spoken through wire is not expected . Fat any person will be permit ted to accumulate leather and cloth for purposes of speculation. The necessities of the army rise up like a mountain, and cannot and will not be overlooked. It was hoped at one time that we might obtain winter supplies in Maryland. The hope was born after the army left Richmond, and has now miserably per-

ished. The government is unable to furnish the supplies; or they are not to be had in the country. But whatever may be done by the people should be done immediately. Not one moment can be lost that will not be marked, as by the second hand of a watch, with the pangs of a sufferer. Already the hills and valleys in this high latitude have been visited by frost, and the nights are uncomfortably cool to the man who sleeps upon the ground. Come up, then meu and women of the South, to this sacred duty. Let nothing stand between you and the performance of it. Neither pride nor pleasure, nor personal case and comfort, should withhold your hands from the holy work. The supply of leather and wool we all know is limited; but do what you can. If you cannot send woolen socks, send half woolen or cotton socks: and so with under clothing, coats and pants. And if blankets are not to be had, then substitute comforts made of dyed osnaburgs stuffed with cotton. Anything that will keep off the cold will be acceptable. Even the speculator and extortioner might forego their gains for a season, and unite in this religious duty. If they neither clothe the naked, nor feed the hungry, who are fighting for their freedom and for their homes and property, what right have they to expect anything but eternal damnation, both from God and man?

Col. DeRosser .- With the Wilmington Journal we rejoice, as hundreds of others will, at the following announcement in reference to the reported death of the gallant Col. DeRosset :

HILLSBORO', N. C., Oct. 8, 1862. Messus. Eprrors: -In your issue of the 6th, just at hand, you report the death of Col. Wm. L. De-Rosset, 3d N. C. T. Please correct that report, His wounds on the 2d, (the date of the last letter received.) were rapidly healing, and he was doing remarkably well considering their nature. It is hoped that he can be brought home in a few weeks, and that he can take the field in two months. Very respectfully,

A. L. DeROSSET.

NATIONAL MORALITY OF YANKERDOM.—The fol-"REBEL NOTES AND POSTAGE STAMPS .- Thirtyfive different Rebel Notes, Shinplasters and Postage Stamps, sent post-paid, on receipt of fifty cents. Trade supplied at fifty cents per 100 or \$4 per 1,000. Address S. C. UPHAM, 403 Chestnut street."

A law has just passed Congress to inflict death on any one connected with the Yankee army who is onvicted of attempting to use these forged notes; but what does the Government deserve which permits the open, shameless traffic in them. The world will yet make it accountable.

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY The gallant Yankee aid into Warrenton, and the capture of our wounded ed sick men there in the hospitals, is thus announced the Washington Star, in large capitals: "Another ion Victory! Warrenton Taken! I'welve Hundrel Rebels Taken!" O! most valiant troops! O! wonderful victory !

RANSOM'S BRIGADE. - A communition from the ary in reference to the deeds of this gallant brigade appear in our next. It came too late for this

DIRECTORS' MEETING .- The Board of Directors of Wilmington and Welden Railroad Company, ich assembled in this place on Tuesday last, 7th t, elected Mr. John W. Thompson, Secretary and essurer, in the place of Mr. James S. Green, deceas-Mr. Thompson is a thorough business man, and in way qualified to discharge the duties of the Mr. T. has been Transportation Agent of the Road for several years past, which position he has filled with entire satisfaction to the Company and credit to himself .- Goldsboro' Tribune.

Gov. Vance and the Soldiers of Wake. Governor Vance has issued a proclamation ordering an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry W. Miller, in this county, on the

twenty-third day of the present month-to-morrow (Thursday) week. In issuing this proclamation Governor Vance has disfranchised the soldiers of Wake county. It seems to have escaped the Governor's notice that the soldiers of the county have to vote to-morrow, or he has been most outrageously advised, or he has wantonly and wickedly, in contempt of law, and in violation of justice to our brave, suffering soldiers, deprived them of the right guarantied them by several ordinances of the Convention-the right to say who shall represent them in a legislative capacity.

This proclamation saw the light in the papers printed in this city on Friday last, going chiefly by the mails of Saturday morning. Now if every soldier saw those papers on the next day, it would be but a notice of five days; and even for this notice we are indebted to Sheriff High, who had the proclamation advertised, and not to Governor Vance. But it is well known that four-fifths of the troops from this county are on the Potomac, in Northern Virginia, and that it is utterly impossible for them to receive a communication from Raleigh in five days; if they were at the postoffice on its arrival to receive it. Besides this, we question if one company of Wake county troops out of every five there receive a Raleigh paper at all. So that the truth and fact is none of them will know a word about the election till it is over.

Now, why are our troops denied the right to vote in this election? What need was there for the indecent haste displayed in this matter? The Legislature does not meet until the third Monday in November ; and if it met sooner, it is much more important that the men who are periling their lives for the country should have a voice in electing those who seek to rule them, than that the schemes of intriguing politicians might be the better subserved.

We honestly believe that the intriguers have had this done. The object clearly is to elect Mr. Fowle, for it is well understood that he could not command the support of our troops. It is one of the means employed by the unscrupulous; and whether Gov. Vance has lent himself knowingly to the scheme it matters not, so fer as it affects the men it defrauds of their votes or the chances of the brave and gallant Captain Rand of an election. The friends of Capt. Rand may take the case. We will vote for him, and that is about all we expected to do towards his election. If Mr. Fowle, though dubbed "Colonel", beat Captain Rand by such means as this, then we can only say it is because the people are blinded to the facts.

MORE DESERTERS.—Two more Yankee Deserters from Col. Dodge's First New York Mounted Riflemen, who delivered themselves up to our forces in the neighbarhood of Suffolk, were brought to this city vesterday morning, and placed in confinement. Though this is one of the crack Northern regiments, we do not remember to have noticed a greater number of deserters to our side from any other Yankee command. We have now nearly a full company of those " mounted ' fellows, and expect to get the remaining nine in a few more weeks, if they remain on Virginia soil so long .-Pet. Express.

This Col. Dodge is one of the unworthy Yankees, educated at West Point, at the expense of North Carolina. He shows him to a great service by names over to North Carolin a in case he be captured. We

hope yet to see him hanged.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE & CONTEMPLATED. - Rumors from Washington, published in the Northern papers, say that Lincoln contemplates issuing a proclamation making Florida a cotton plantation, and inviting laborers, white and black, to settle there for that purpose, who will have ample pretection from the army and navy. The State Constitution is to be set aside temporarily, and Florida reduced to a territorial condition. This movement is said to be preliminary to a policy to be adopted hereafter with other States, should any of them be subjugated.

Nat. Kerr, youngest son of Judge Kerr, and a private in the Yanceyville Greys, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by one of our own men, in the midst of a recent battle near Manassas. Being in a front line as he raised his head to shoot, a rifle ball from the rear ranks passed through it. He was an estimable and promising young man .- Millon Chron-

A GALLANT DASH .- Captain Frank Findlay, with his little company of Partizan Rangers, from Washington county, Va., nearly all of whom are youths under eighteen years of age, and attached to the State Line service, made a dash into Wyoming county a few days ago and captured Captain Godfrey, a noted leader of a Union company, and ten of his men. They brought them into camp at Abb's Valley, where they are in limbo for the present.

DEATH OF BRIG. GEN. WM. DUNCAN SMITH .- It is our sad and melancholy duty this morning to announce the death of Brigadier General Wm. Duncan Smith. After a painful and protracted illness, which he bore with most heroic fortitude, he calmly breathed his last in this city, at the residence of his uncle, Dr. R. M. Robertson, at 25 minutes to 4 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, October 4th, 1862, aged thirty-six years and two months .- Charleston Courier, 6th.

> Tribute of Respect. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Philanthropic Hall, October 3rd, 1862. WHEREAS, It has pleased an Allwise Providence to remove from time to eternity by the blasting hand of Death, our late distinguished fellow-member, General L. O'B. Branch, whose many noble traits of character reflected such henor on our Society; therefore be it Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to

the will of Omnipotence, yet we can but express our deep regret at the loss of one so brave, so noble and so gifted.

Resolved, That though our affliction be sore, yet we find consolation in that he died the martyred patriot's death, and while gallantly and gloriously defending the flag of his own beloved South from the insolent attack of a brutal Resolved, That while we would not trespass upon the sacredness of domestic affliction, yet we can but ask the

privilege of mingling our tears in common with those of his bereaved family, and of assuring them of our most heartfelt sympathies in this their severe affliction. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and to the Richmond Enquirer, Floridian and Journal, and Raleigh papers with a request for publication. Editors copying the foregoing will please send a marked

copy to one of the committee. COTTEN, FRED. R. BRYAN, JOHN N. D. SHEPARD,

Saw Mill and Turpentine Still for Sale. HAVING sawed the best portion of timber off my land, I offer for sale my mill immediately on the N. C. Railroad, between Stallings and Smithfi ld stations. The mill is a fifty horse power, in good running order .-The turpentine still is in good order, holds 18 barrels.—
Can be bought on a credit if desired. The still is suitable for a hiskey still.

N. M. VINSON.

Wanted.

A Lady (Virginian) of several years' experience as a teacher, and who is well qualified to teach the English branches and music, desires a situation in some ivate family. References exchanged. "TEACHER." High Towers, N. C.

Military Buttons Lost Lost, on the morning of the 9th instant, between the Post Office and the State Bakery, a brown paper package containing a half dozen military buttous, small size, and of superior quality. The finder will confer a favor and be duly rewarded by leaving them at the office of the

SPLENDID substitute for Coffee. Price 60 cents per pound. Just Received

PROSPECTUS

DAILY STATE JOURNAL

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

This step is taken at the suggestion of numerous friends and after mature deliberation. and after mature deliberation.

Some few months ago we ventured on an experiment to ascertain the extent of the desire for lute news, and started a small telegraphic news sheet—the "Daily Telegraph." The experiment satisfied us that with a proper degree of enterprise the public might be led to sustain a Daily Paper here. We were not at that time prepared for the step we are now about to take, and discontinued our little sheet at the close of three months, though it was the original intention to publish it but one month. The "Daily Telegraph" was soon missed, so much so that a number of gentlemen of Raleigh clubbed together and are now receiving the press telegraphic dispatches at considerable cost and trouble.

It is evident, then, that the public demand more prompt

ceiving the press telegraphic dispatches at considerable cost and trouble.

It is evident, then, that the public demand more prompt intelligence than the mails can furnish of the stirring events now transpiring; and in taking this step, at so inamspicious a period in newspaper enterprize, we rely upon the State-pride of North Carolinians which is so frequently wounded by the remark of strangers that the Capital of the State cannot support a Daily Paper—the only Capital on the continent, we believe, without one.

It is but just to say, however, that this state of affairs in reference to the newspapers of Raleigh is chargeable as much to a want of enterprise in the newspaper proprietors as to the public. No fair trial has ever yet been made here to sustain a baily Paper. Every attempt hitherto made has lacked enterprize, and, we fear, capital. We were the first, for instance, who ever attempted to enter the lists with the wealthy and influential Dailles of Virginia and South Carolina, bearing equally with them the heavy cost of telegraphic news furnished to the Associated Press. This we did with the little "Daily Telegraph"—this we prepose to do with the "Daily State Journal."

What enterprise we are capable of shall be unreservedly thrown into this new undertaking, and whatever of means it may require can be commanded. We yield to few in our practical knowledge of the newspaper business, having been engaged in it, daily, for a period of thirty years.—Our determination is fixed, our experience shall solve the problem.

Arrangements are making by which we will be enabled

Arrangements are making by which we will be enabled to lay before our readers Telegraphic News from all parts of the Confederacy

much earlier than it can be furnished by any paper printed outside of North Carolina. General News by the Malls

will be carefully and diligently collected and promptly laid The Markets. by telegraph and by mail, will receive every attention, and

will be reported by reliable men, We shall omit no effort or expense to procure

Reliable Correspondents from the army and elsewhere.

Legislative Proceedings.

The approaching session of the General Assembly will, no doubt, be quite an important one It shall receive due attention from us. Reliable reports of its processings shall be given daily by competent Reporters. The Daily State Journal will be printed in convenient form, on fine, clear type, and on as good paper as we can procure, and shall be improved and enlarged as occasion may require.

Hours of Publication.

To enable us to meet all competitors in supplying late news we propose to issue

Two Editions Daily. The MORNING EDITION will contain all the news received up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be furnished to city subscribers at an early hour, and be sent North and East by the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C.

THE EVENING EDITION will contain all additional news received by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers West by the N. C. Railroad, and South by the Favetteville mail, &c. The "Daily State Journal" will be essentially

A Newspaper.

Party politics is ill-timed at a time like this, and will occupy little of our attention. The country and its defenders shall engross our attention chiefly, and our readers will be of thosely posted in reference to them.

Terms: For the present the terms of the DAILY paper will be 12 months Single copies Five Cents. Tri-Weekly Paper. For the TRI-WEEKLY, the terms will be: 12 months......

Single copies five cents. Weekly Paper. 12 months.

No subscription to the Weekly will be received for less than six months. Rates of Advertising. 1 square, 1 day,......\$0 50 | 1 square, 5 days......\$1 50

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first in-sertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent inser-

Special Notices will be charged fifty per cent higher, than the above rates—ten lines or less of leaded matter making a square. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

JNO. SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor,

HEADQUARTERS, 37TH REG'T N. C. TROOPS, October 7th, 1862.

THE following men are absent from my colli-mand without leave. A reward of thirty dollars each will be paid for their arrest and delivery to me: COMPANY A-ASHE COUNTY. Elijah Owens, Robert McCormick, Ephraim Roark, John Henderson, John Miller,

George Black. Enoch Severt, Jackson Church, Jeremiah Blackburn, WATAUGA COUNTY. COMPANY B-Stephen Broyhill, J. R. Norris. James Carroll, W. R. Church. COMPANY C-MECKLENBURG COUNTY. J. S. Council, P. S. Armour, COMPANY D-UNION COUNTY.

Thomas Carlock, WATAUGA COUNTY. James Brewer, S. C. Clarke, COMPAN Louis Orrent, Britton South, Sherman Swift, D. E. Brewer, S. P. Shull, William Harden, Andrew Baird, N. C. Shull,

William Green, Joseph Howington. George Yonce, D. E. Harman, VILKES COUNTY. R. B. Grimes, Mathew Wallace, Wilson Rice, J. S. Milam, W. P. Shew, Esley Shumate. N. H. Wallace, J. W. Milan,

James Pollard, Elbert Wallace, LEXANDER COUNTY. John A. Teague, Anthony C. Keller, John J. Mitchell, Franklin J. Hayse, Jeremiah Walker, John G. Fortner, Henry White, Samuel Johnson, Andrew J. Lewis, John A. Lackey, Wm. Robinet, Samuel Pope.

James Rufty, Edward Rufty, W. Codey. KLENBURG COUNTY. H. H. Harman, COMPANY I-ME Dulin Starnes, J. Taylor, J. W. Hunnersucker, Jas. Manion, J. C. McCall,

C. Simpson, C. Taylor, Jacob Shoe, R. A. Sharpe, J. Freeman. W. Cross, S. D. Maxwell, LLEGHANEY COUNTY. Huston Waddle, Joseph Sturgill, N. Slamper, Alvin Richardson, COMPAN J. F. Taylor, Morris Caldwell,

Alvis Blevins, Elijah Chandler, J. L. Pugh. J. C. Roop,
By order of Cot. Wu. M. Barren, Commanding 37ths
Reg't N. C. T. cops, John Caldwell,

WM. T. NICHOLSON, Standard copy twice weekly and send account to Col