

Business.

S. C. Railroad, No. 924, dated Nov. 8th, 1854. making a very pretty, durable We are also somerior Wood Canteen, to which we invite the special attention of officers and soldiers Orders from the trade and public generally are respectially solicited, as we are confident in our ability to please the most fastidious. Urders promptly filed J. H. STEVENS, W. H. SCHUTT. Charlotte, Nov 4, 1862 M J. A. McLEAN, FLAX SEED.

THE AYR OIL COMPANY will pay the highest price for Flax Seed, in any quantity. Apply at E. Nye Hutchison & Co.'s Drug Store. October 14, 1862

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, North Carolina, 1

Adjutant Generals Office, Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1862 j General Orders, No. 9.]

The following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers, in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February, 1862: REGULATIONS.

1. The navment of bounty to the representatives of lowest market rates. deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the commanding officer of the company, who will state the prompt attention. time of the collistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which held longed.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a magisto to that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased. devording to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance ion, and that there is no other person entried to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness. that the facts stated are correct within his own knowlsoige, and that he has no interest, in the claim. The magistrate administering the oath will certify to the creations of the winness, and the clerk of the County Court will cer ify, under seal, that he is an authorized and anting magi trate

3 If the classical or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court, of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond-the clima to be proved by him as in other cases. 4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty [that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the

war, and to all persons mustered into or continuend in service inder the provisions of the Conscription Act. Hy order of Governor Vance. Nut 4, 1862 31 J. G. MARTIN, Adjt Gen.

> VESUVIUS FURNACE IRON WORKS.

The subscriber informs the public that he is mannfacturing Pig iron at his Furnace in Lincoln county, five miles north of Sharon Station on the Wil., Char. & Rutherford Railroad. He is also prepared to cast Machinery, such as Mill Gearing. Thrashing Machine Irons, &c.; also Hollow-Ware and Salt Pans.

J. M. SMITH. Vesuvius Furnace P. O. July 15, 1862. y-pd

IRON FOR SALE.

I have on hand, at my Furnace in Lincoln county, 6 miles east of Lincolnton, about 20,000 LBS. of WROUGHT IRON-tyre plow moulds, bars, &c. I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, J. W. DERR.

July 22, 1862 6m-pd,

Reliable Correspondents will be secured in who wishes to know anything of the laws of naed by the enemy as a favorable indication of North Committee on Internal Improvements inquire 45 years. he Army and elsewhere. The Legislative Proceed- ture. See with what modesty this new Cuvier Repairing, Bell-hanging, &c. Carolina's 'returning to'the Union? Will not Abe into the expediency of completing the works on ings will be reported daily by competent Reporters. . Universal conscription is the law of Belgium The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that speaks of himself: "I have devoted my whole life Lincoln tickle in his sleeve and say that the Leg-The State Journal will be essentially a newspaper. Cape Fear River between Northington's Ferry and | The ballot is used and substitutes are allowed. he is prepared to Repair Locks of every description, to the study of nature, and yet a single sentence islature is not so much opposed to Mr. Sinnley, as TERMS: For the Daily-12 months, \$6; 6 months, Fayetteville, or allowing citizens to remove the The term of service is eight years, of which about Clocks and Jewelry; he will also clean Jewelry for a may express all I have done. I have shown that a military Governor, at last? At all events he \$3 50: 3 months, \$2; 1 month, \$1. For the Tri-Weekvery low price; will make Keys of all kinds; in fact, all ly-12 months, \$4; 6 months, \$2 50; 3 months, \$1 50. there is a correspondence between the succession same one half is spent on furlough. will conclude that his family, and perhaps his brokind of light Repairing done at short notice. Special Mr McAden effered a joint resolution of thanks The war reserve of the Dutch is in three levies of fishes in geological times and the different states attentiop paid to Bell-hanging. He may be found op- 1 square, 1 day, \$0 50 | 1 square, 5 days, \$1 50 ther, is a very popular man in the State. We to our State Troops to be transmitted by the Govincluding all those between 25 and 35 years of of their growth in the egg. That is all." are forced to conclude without any other objection ernor to the Colonels of the several regiments. age who are capable of bearing arms. W. W. WOODEL. Jan 28, 1862. do 2 days, 0 75 1 do 1 week, 1 75 to Mr. Stanly than the one we have indicated, 1 Mr Walser introduced a bill to appropriate do 3 days, 1 00 1 do 3 weeks, 3 00 do 4 days, 1 25 1 do 1 month, 5 00 Wanted, ten thousand old Keys, of different sizes; RECIPE FOR MAKING SOAP .- Pour 12 quarts WHEN THE STATES SECEDED -Frequent in. that the appointment was an unfortunate one. \$500,000 for the benefit of the wives and families of soft boiling water upon 5 pounds of unslaked old Gun-lacks, &c. W. W. WOODEL, quiries are made as to when the Acts of Secession of our soldiers. lime. Then dissolve 5 pounds of washing soda Jan 28, 1862 Ten lines make a square. opposite the post-office. Mr Manning introduced a bill in reference to were passed by the several States. South Caroli-A fire occurred in Kinston on Saturday night, Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the in 12 quarts of boiling water. Mix the above tona seceded December 20, 1860; Mississippi, Janutaxes and the liabilities of Sheriffs. the 15th, destroying six or eight thousand dollars BECKWITH Tri-Week's free of charge. This is an inducement R. gether, and let the mixture remain together from ary 9, 1861; Alabama and Florida, January 11, which cannot fail to attract the attention of advertisers. Mr Shepherd introduced a bill to enable County worth of property It brake out in the black-12 to 24 hours, for the chemical action. Now 1861; Georgia, January 19, 1861; Louisiana, Jan-The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Ad-Has constantly on hand Court Clerks to establish work-houses in connecsmith shop of Dibble brothers, destroying seven pour off all the clear liquor-being careful not to uary 26, 1861; Texas, February 1, 1861; Virginia, vertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C., tion with county jails. the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per squire for disturb the sediments. Add to the above 31 Mr Lemmonds introduced a bill to call free April 17, 1861; Arkansas, May 6, 1861; North forges and consuming three or four small stores Of the best English and American manufacturers, the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subpounds of clarified grease, and from 3 to 4 ounces persons of color, from 15 to 60 years of age, into Carolina, May 20, 1861. Tennessee passed the adjacent. It was first reported the net of an id-Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. sequent insertion. in possession of a superior chemical soap, costing the service of the State for the purpose of labor. Ordinance of Secession May 6th, and it was rati- cendiary, but is now regarded the result of acel-Address, Which crystals put in for 25 cents each. JOHN SPELMAN. Mr Gentry introduced a bill to abolish the office fied by the people June 8th, 1861. January, 1862 Editor and Proprietor. Raleigh, N. C about 31 cents per pound .- Countryman. Oct. 21, 1862

CYRUS A. ALEXANDER. Concord, Sept 2, 1862 3m

HIDES. The market price paid for Hides, by

S. M. HOWELL May 13, 1862

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to settle their Accounts or Notes with Fisher & Burrough, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling at the store of A. A. N. M. Taylor. Don't delay, as we are anxions to get our business settled up. J. C. BURROUGHS. June 3, 1862.

> DR. J. M. MILLER. Charlotte, N. C.,

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in Brawley's Building, immediately over Drucker and Heilbrun's Store, or at his residence. Feb. 25, 1862.

SALT.

article of Sound SALT, which he offers for sale at prisoners. Orders accompanied with the money will receive

A. E. HALL, Sept 23, 1862 3m-pd WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford

RAILROAD. On and after the 10th of November, the Passenger Trains will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

ARRI

8 48

9 23

9 54

10 23

11 15

ARR

12 45

1 19

1 50

2 25

3 15

	GOING W	EST					
VE:			LEAVE:				
	Charlot	te,		8	00	A M.	
A. M.	Tuckaseege,			8	51		
. 46	Brevard,			9	28	£ 2	
	Sharon,			9	59	**	
*1	Lincoln		10	30	46		
46	Cherry						
	GOING E	AST:					
IVE:				1	LEAVE:		
	Cherry	ville.	8		Μ.		
P. M.	Lincolnton,					P. M.	
**	Sharon,			1	24	**	
.6	Brevard,			1	53	44.	
**	Tuckascege,		1.0	2	28	45	
**	Charlotte.						
sengers are	required in	all all	cases.	wi	thou	it ex-	

Pass ception, to purchase tickets, wherever there are ticket agents, and also to furnish the right change, as the Company cannot procure change for every one. An omission to do either subjects the party to an extra charge of 25 cents, which the conductor is strictly required to collect.

V. A. MCBEE, By order, Acting Master of Transportation. Lincolaton, Oct. 28, 1862

Prospectus of the DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

On and after the 1st day of November, the State Journal will be published Daily, Tri-weekly aad Weekly. The Daily State Journal will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and tution as it is. That all efforts for anything else will consist of two editions daily. The Morning Edi- must end in abortion, anarchy and dissolution." tion will contain the news by the evening mails, and all telegraphic news up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East ; the Evening hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited-terms Edition will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by telegraph up to 2 Spring Hill Forge | o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the

scribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

in the fact, that the enemy is now prosecuting the war with even unwonted barbarity. The inhabi- State. tants within their lines are stripped of the means of livelihood, and even of a present support, not only without remorse or necessity, but by delibe-

rate system. Horses. cows, pigs, poultry, meat, the exportation of articles of which we have a corn, hay, &c., are seized by the clean sweep; the surplus to our destitute sister States, when for object doubtless being to destroy or drive off our people, by means of starvation.

The prisoners who were taken to Washington and there fell under the keeping of Jailor Wood, the same who was here not long ago, as a Commissioner, report that they were inhumanly treated; and in addition were robbed, by the Yankee trick of selling them goods in the Washington prison and taking them away at Fortress Monroe.

Our prisoners at Washington were tampered with by emissaries, and those who were found capable of being influenced, were cajoled or intimidated into taking the Yankee oath of allegance. When these were called for, and stepped out of The subscriber is daily receiving supplies of a good the line, they were heartily hissed by their fellow

> BRIG. GEN. EDWIN PRICE .- A paragraph copied from Abolition sheets, has been extensively republished at the South, in relation to Gen. Edwin Price, which contains a bold, groundless and malignant falschood. Gen. Edwin Price never held any commission in the Confederate ser- prime necessity, except articles held by properly vice, but was an officer in the Missouri State authorized agents of this and the Confederate Guard, which organization is now disbanded. He States, and other States of the Confederate States, was captured on the Osage, last February, while and this resolution shall have the force and effect conducting a body of recruits to join Major-Gen- of law for the space of thirty days from and after free. Russia presents almost all the appearance eral Price in Arkansas, and was confined for its passage. months in the penitentiary at Alton, Illinois, whence he was released on parole. When the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was perfected, he repaired to the army at Holly Springs. Having no command, he did not regard his presence in the army as important, and returned to his home in Missouri, as a citizen, without taking any oath, or being placed under any restrictions. He is a true and gallant man, and has done nothing, its provisions over the articles specified, whether and submitted to nothing which can compromise him in the estimation of his friends .- Juckson

Ex-President Fillmore on the War.-The New York World publishes the following extract from a letter recently written by ex-President Fillmore :

Mississippian.

"Enough of treasure and blood have already been spent upon the negro question. I am fully persuaded that the v., ise and untimely agitation of this subject gives strength to the rebellion, and will cost millions of treasure and thousands of lives; and that there is no hope for anything else but to restore the Union as it was and the Consti-

Hon, Wm. Bigler, of Connecticut, has written a letter declining to become a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and proposing a plan "for the adjustment of our national troubles." ----

The conscripts in Sweeden are chosen from all PROFESSOR AGASSIZ-The Result of a Life Rev. C. H. Wiley was unanimously re-elected trains west and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus sub-Carriages and Buggies. As to Mr. Stanley, the Assistant Clerk of the those capable of bearing arms between 20 and 25 -Hear what the great living naturalist says of Superintendent of Common Schools. House of Commons, as a loyal citizen of the South, years of age. The classes are five in number. The subscriber has on hand a few Carriages and Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic himself. He has commenced in the Atlantic we make no charge. In all probability he may HOUSE .- Mr Hooper presented a memorial The ballot in Denmark selects those who must Buggies, which he will dispose of on reasonable news from all parts of the Confederacy, expressly for Monthly a series of articles entitled "Methods of serve eight years in the army, including two years be as sound as any other gentleman in the State. Study in Natural History." They should be read from citizens of Catawba county against distilla-in the reserve. The first levy includes those un- But we submit, if his election to so prominent a poder 38 years of age, and the second those under sition in the General Assembly, will not be conceiv-Lincoluton, Oct 21, 1862 pd Carriage Builder. Mr McCormick offered a resolution that the

from citizens and from returned prisoners, all agree into the hands of agents from other States it should be sent to the destitute portions of our own

Mr Russ concurred in this view.

Mr Young thought it would be unwise and impolitic to blockade our own markets and prevent many other articles we are dependent upon those States. Mr Young's substitute was not adopted.

Mr Slaughter moved to amend by limiting the operations of the act to thirty days. Adopted.

Mr Copeland moved to add a proviso, excepting from the operations of the act such articles as are exchanged in regular traffic with accredited agents of communities in sister States, and urged in support of the proviso, the fact that a contract them with those of foreign governments. had been made by citizens of his district with certain parties in Virginia, to exchange corn, of which they had a surplus, for salt, for which his people were clamoring, and he thought that the resolution in its present shape would practically annul that contract. "The proviso was rejected.

As amended, the resolution passed, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to lay an immediate embargo on all articles of clothing, woolens, shoes, leather, cloth of any kind, cotton yarns, provisions, wheat, flour, meal, pork, bacon, hogs, cattle, salt, or any other articles of

Mr Brogden was elected Comptroller by a vote of 125 out of 129. A.S. Merrimon, Esq., was elected Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit. Jesse J. Yeates, Esq., of Hertford was elected Solicitor for the 1st Judicial Circuit.

A message was received from the House transmitting the engrossed resolution in regard to the embargo, with an amendment thereto extending native products or not.

House-Mr Logan presented a memorial and resolution from King's Mountain Baptist Association, deprecating the conduct of extorioners and speculators.

Mr Waddell offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to impress slaves.

Mr Foy introduced a bill to increase the county patrol. It authorizes the magistrates of every county to appoint a patrol of 50 men with the pay of soldiers, to patrol night and day. Mr Foy introduced a bill to raise ten thousand troops for the service of the State 12 months. Mr Henry of Henderson introduced a bill to equire Plaintiffs in suits to give Bonds as well as

the defendant. MONDAY, November 24.

SENATE .- Mr Wooley introduced a bill for the elief of debtors in certain cases. The bill provides that when a tender of payment is made in current bank notes, treasury notes or notes of the Confederate States, and is refused, the interest on the debt shall cease from the time of such refusal.

cant, might be easily deceived, and again claimed any reflection upon the Governor. The amendment was rejected. Ayes 34, noes

Mr Cowles offered an amendment, providing that provisions shall not be sold to Commissioned officers or their families. Rejected. Mr Shober, to effect the end proposed by Mr Cowles, moved to insert the word "indigent" before "families" in the bill. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

OUR CONSCRIPTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF EUROPE.

Recent events have familiarized the people with the drafting laws of the United States. It may be a matter of interest to our citizens to compare

The regiments of England are generally filled by recruiting, but if these means fail, recourse is had to the ballot, and the requisite number is drawn from men between 17 and 25 years of age. The time of service is five years, and in peace the men can be called out to exercise for from three to fifty-six days. In time of war the militia is placedson the same footing with the regular army. The general conscription law of France embraces all between twenty and twenty-seven years of age. Substitutes can be offered. The term of service is four or five years, and a fourth part of the recruits are held as a reserve.

In Russia no substitute can be tendered; but a discharge can be purchased for a thousand rubies. Estate holders and the higher classes enjoy exemption. Under the banners all serfs become of a vast camp.

lar to those of France. The ballot brings 25,000 as of self-interest, invokes them to the performance The laws of Turkey are, in many respects, simimen under the banners, each conscript order being made for a special district.

Sardinia requires universal service, from the twentieth year, the men being in two classes-the ordinanza, for eight years, uninterruptedly, and the privinziali, for six. Substitutes are allowed. Austria, with an army of 450,000 men, of whom 50,000 are cavalry, has but little need of severe drafting regulations. Her Cossacks, when 13,000

conscripts were demanded in 1858, marched 120,000 on Vienna. Men are liable, from 20 to 50 years of age, to serve in the field, and to 60 years, in domestic service.

The son of a Count performs military duty alongside of a tailor's apprentice, in the menarchy of Prussia. Such is the effect of the Landwehr system. The first levy is organized for immediate service and is drawn from men between thirty-six and twenty-two years of age. The second levy jucludes those between thirty-two and thirty-nine vears.

The States of the German Confederation have distinct laws. Saxony requires six years' service, with the privilege of substitution. Nassau, Meeklenburg, Shewerin and Oldenburg are the same. The laws of Wertemburg render men under 32 years liable to serve. Electoral Hesse allows substitutes, and requires citizens from 20 to 30 to take up arms. Brunswick requires seven years' service, with two years in the reserve.

the best means of doing it, and keeping it down, is the public. It would at once be done, if the holders of a hundred millions of currency would invest it in bonds. It will have to be done by this conversion, effected by some process, direct or indirect. The Government is obliged to have means, and it is obliged to obtain them from our own people. It is our interest as well as our duty to furnish them readily.

We adopt the following from the "Whig" of Friday:

"With, or without the stimulus intended by the legislation of Congress, we hold it to be the duty of every good and loyal citizen who has more money in his possession than he has actual use for, to invest a large proportion of it in Confederate bonds. It is in vain for any man to prate about his patriotism or his loyalty, unless he practically manifests his willingness to sustain the Government in one of its most important departmentsthe financial. If everybody would refuse to buy Confederate bonds, our efforts to establish the independence of the Confederacy would be unavailing. If everybody who can, would invest liberally in these bonds, our success would be rendered the more certain, the fell spirit of speculation would recede to a more reasonable level. The Government would then be able to make its purchases at lower rates, and, consequently, at the end of the war the public debt would be lighter. The tax to pay the interest of this debt must chiefly fall upon the class now able to buy Confederate bonds, and if they would diminish the amount of taxation which they will be required to pay hereafter, let them do what they can now towards keeping down the public debt in the manner we have indicated. Every consideration of patriotism, as well of this duty.

THE OBGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE. -We were much gratified to see the most clear manifestation on the part of the old democratic members of the Legislature in its organization, to avoid every indication of party spirit. This is in fact just what we have desired and practiced every since the war commenced. But as we were pleased by the action of the members of this good old party, we were sickened by the action of what is known as the 'Conservative party,' who signalized themselves by the most scrupulous organization, caucusing on everything, from the Speakership to the humblest position in the Legislature. It will not be forgotten that these men won the confidence of the people by the advocacy of no party principles. They made it appear to the people that party spirit had brought the war upon the country, and we doubt not but that it had its effect, and yet how strange it is, with all their pledges upon their consciences to avoid party, and the experience of the past before their eyes, they have gone right into the most intolerant proscriptive

organization. As an instance of this spirit of intolerance and favoritism, one of the principal and most responsible positions, in that body, was filled by one of the name and near relative of the traitor and scoundrel, Ed. Stanley, Abe Lincoln's appointee to the chief Executive of the State.