The State Journal.

SATURDAY, November 22, 1862.

THE STAY LAW. It will be seen by the Senate report of the proceedings of the Legislature that a bill has been introduced to repeal the main provisions of what is known as the "Stay Law." We think it is an injudicious move at this critical period, to unsettle the people's minds relative to pecuniary matters. The Convention, composed of the ablest men in the State, refused to make any material alteration in the law, and it was well qualified to judge of its merits. The people have asked for no change, they are content with the present law, and have made their business arrangements under the idea that the law was a permanent one until the close of the war. If there is any class in favor of repeal, it is those professional gentlemen who live by County and Superior Court litigation, and that greedy class of speculators who are anxiously on the look out for sheriff's sales. A repeal of the "S'ay Law" is eagerly leaked for by those men who have no faith in the final success of the South, and object upon the most trivial pretence to receive Confederate money, in payment from their debtors. Every man in the community is aware, how eagerly property of every kind brings enormous prices, from a certain class of dealers, who, after speculating upon the necessities of the poor, are eager to invest their unholy gains in real estate, as they have no confidence in Confederate money. It is for the benefit of such men as the foregoing,

to have the law repealed, that they may grasp the

property of their more scrupulous neighbors.

The present law has in a great measure banished the system of long credits, and brought forward s ready money trade in almost every department of business-a decided change for the better as every business man will admit. The "great plenteousness of money" alluded to by the Governor has enabled a large majority of the people to discharge their peceniary obligations, but it should be remembered, that this "plenteousness" has not extended to all classes. The small trader, the store keeper and the great body of hard working mechancs and their families have been pinched to live, much less to pay off debts contracted before the war began. Repeal the "Stay Law" and the humble homes; built by the hard earned savings. of years, will soon be under the sheriff's hammer at the suit of some heartless cormorant. It is right to protect the property of a soldier in the field. It ought to be recollected that a large number are young men, and it would be a poer reward for their service to sell out the aged father or the widowed mother. whose inablity to pay arose from the want of that labor which was expended for the country in the field. It is a humane maxim of law that it is better many guilty escape than one innocent should suffer, and on the same principle it is much better that many dishonest persons should defer payment, than that a large class of our industrious population should be delivered up to the "tender mercies" of heartless money lenders and energetic lawyers and collectors. In times like these when our people are depressed in spirit, and partial famine, brought on by speculation, staring them in the face, it will rejoice our enemies to hear that our legislators are inclined to add still heavier burdens, that will give the rich power to oppress the poor and perhaps excite a general discontent. Let well enough alone" is a good maxim at all times and

LATEST BY MAIL.

FREDERICKSBURG .- The Enquirer of yesterday (Friday) says, the enemy, on yesterday, took possession of the hills commanding Fredericksburg, on the north side of the Rappahannock, and covered the town with their batteries. The women and children have been leaving for the past few days, and ere now the place is almost fully prepared to invite the doom its heroic citizens would prefer for it to surrender. Our forces still hold possession, and the enemy, for the present; does not clare to attempt the passage of the river .-Thus far the contending forces only threaten each other. But for the rain of yesterday, we might liave had another story to relate. The movements of our troops indicate beyond a doubt, that the fight would then begin. We shall doubtless hear to-day some interesting news.

The prisoners captured by Col. Ball's troops at Fredericksburg, say that it is Gen. Sumper's corps that occupies the hills opposite Fredericksburg .-Their camp fires extend twelve miles.

GALLANT FIGHT AT CORE CREEK .- A correspondent writing from Goldsboro' 21st, says, it is reported two companies of the 10th Battalion Artillery encountered a large force of the enemy at Core Creek, on the 18th, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery-Our forces were in rifle pits, which shielded them from the enemy's artillery. After a fierce fight for two hours, our men retired from their pits without loss!-The loss of the enemy is not known,

PROMOTIONS N. C. S. T .- Lieut, R. E. Walker, Co. G, 10th Regiment (Artillery) promoted to Senior 1st Lieut., vice Lieut. Pender dead. Second Lieut. John B. Robinson, promoted to Se

nior 1st Lieut., vice Walker promoted. Sergt. Thos. B. Haskett, promoted to 2d Lieut., vice

Robinson promoted. GEN. JOHNSTON .- The Charleston Mercury's Rich

mond correspondent asserts positively that Gen. Jos. E. Johnston has been ordered to Tennestee, and will have charge of the army of the west. A correspondent of the London Times says that

the word "skeddadle," a reputed addition to the Yankee vocabulary, is of common use in Dumfreeshire, and means to spill in small quantities,

The communication signed "R." which will be found in another column, has been adrift in the mails since the 12th inst, We publish it now because it contains facts not yet published.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., Senator from New Hanover has been called home for a few days by sickness in his family, the some sales in

> [For the State Journal, TO THE PRESS OF THE STATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 18, 1862 I respectfully call upon every Editor of this State to contribute annually, one copy of their paper for the use of the officers, seldiers and visitors at the North Carolina depot, Richmond Va. Come one come all. G. W CHIPLEY, Agant

[For the State Journal. IN MEMORIAM. General L. O'B. Branch Sleep on, thou star of the battle's gloom,—
With amaranthine flowers
We strew the spot where the war-clouds boom,
But look to Eden's bowers,

For the soul that 'mid our serried ranks,
Breathed Freedom's purest fire,
And struck on Newbern's sandy banks,
Sweet notes from our Southern lyre; And bravely checked the invading tide,

On Hanover's russet plain,
To pour its blood down the trembling sides
Of Richmond's hills again: To leap, at last, from a hostile shore, To a place in freedom's crown,

To sparkle in beauty evermore, And gladden young Renown. Yes, Freedom passed o'er the crimson field,
Of Sharpsburg's roaring vale,
And watch'd while the deep-mouth'd cannon pealed,
To the notes of the dying wail.

She saw this fearles, glittering soul,
Dart through the clouds of Mars,
Like th' flash of a bolt from pole to pole,
Or a meteor 'mid the stars; And opening wide her bosom bright She snatched it from on high,

And sped to realms of endless light,

Beyond the groaning sky. Sleep on—to know that thou didst shed,
Thy blood in Freedom's cause,
Makes envious Hatred hide its head, Abashed by Heav'n's applace Shine on, O! Soul-the patriot's heart, Nerve by thy brilliant story,

By thy immortal glory. J. EMORY M-Leno ir County, N. C.

And make the sneaking paltroon start,

A BLOODY LEAF IN THE HISTORY OF THIS WAR TEX LIVES FOR ONE.

We have published from the Northern papers a brief paragraph giving the main facts in the narrative below. The subject is too important to be thus disposed of, and as this is one of the events which will in all probability, lead to a change in the character of this war, we give a full history of it, furnished in the columns of the Palmyra (Mo.) Courier, a Union paper. That paper says:

Saturday last, the 15th inst., witnessed the performance of a tragedy in this once quiet and beautiful city of Palmyra, which in ordinary peace times, would have created a profound sensation throughout the entire country, but which now scarcely produces a distant ripple upon, the surface of our turbulent social

It will be remembered by our readers that on the occasion of Porter's descent upon Palmyra, he captured, among other persons, an old and highly respected resident of this city, by name Andrew Allsman. This person formerly belonged to the 3d Missouri cavalry, though too old to endure all the hardships of very active duty. He was therefore detailed as a kind of special or extra provost marshal's guard or eicerone, making himself generally useful in a variety of ways to the military of the place. . Being an old resident and widely acquainted with the people of the place and vicinity, he was frequently called upon for information touching the loyalty of men, which he always gave to the entent of his ability, though acting, we believe, in all such cases with great candor, and actuated solely by a conscientious desire to discharge his whole duty to his Government. His knowledge of the surrounding country was the reason of his being frequently called upon to act as a guide to scouting parties sent out to arrest disloyal persons .-So efficiently and successfully hid he act in these various capacities, that he won the bitter hatred of all the rebe's in this city and vicinity, and they only await-el the coming of a favorable opportunity to gratify their desire for revenge. The opportunity came at last, when Portor took Palmyra. That the villans, with Porter's assent, satiated their thirst for his blood by the deliberate and pre-determined murder of their helpless victim, no truly loyal man doubts. When they killed him, or how, or where, we know not. But that he was foully, causelessly murdered, it is useless to attempt to deny.

When Gen. McNeil returned to Palmyra, after that event, and ascertained the circumstances under which Allsman had been abducted, he caused to be issued after due deliberation, the following notice:

PALMYRA, Mo., Oct. 8, 1862. Joseph C. Porter-Sin: Andrew Allsman, an aged citizen of Palmyra, and a non-combatant, having been carried from his home by a band of persons unlawfully arrayed against the peace and good order of the State of Missouri, and which band was under your control, this is to notify you that unless said Andrew Allsman is returned unharmed to his family within ten days from date, ten men who have belonged to your band, and unlawfully sworn by you to carry arms against the Government of the United States, and who are now in custody, will be shot as a mete reward for their crimes, among which is the illegal restraining of said Allsman of his liberty, and, if not returned, presumptively aiding in his murder. Your prompt attention to this will save much suffering -W. R. STRACHAN,

Yours, &c. P. M Gen., Dist. N. E. Mo. ' Per order of Brigadier-General Commatding Me

A written duplicate of this notice he caused to be placed in the hands of the wife of Joseph C. Porter, at her residence, in Lewis county, who, it was well known, was in frequent communication with her husband. The notice was published widely, and as Porter was in Northern Missouri during the whole of the ten days subsequent to the date of this notice, it is impossible that, with all his varied channels of information, he remained unapprised of General McNeil's determination in the premises. Many rebels believed the whole thing was simply intended as a scar-e-declaring that McNeil did not dare (?) to carry out the

threat. The ten days elapsed, and no tidings came of Allsman. It is not our intention to dwell at length upon the details of this transaction. On the 10th, ten rebel prisoners, already in custody, were selected to pay with their lives the penalty demanded. The names of the men selected were as follows: Willis Baker, Lewis county; Thos. Humston, Lewis county; Morgan Bixler, Lewis county; Herbert Hudson, Ralls county; Jac. M. Wade, Ralls county; Marion Lair, Ralls county; Captain Thomas A. Snider, Monroe county; Eleezer Lake, Scotland county; Hi-

ram Smith, Knox county. These parties were informed on Friday evening that unless Mr. Allsman was roturned to his family by 1 o'clock on the following day, they would all be shot at that hour. Most of them received the announcement with composure or indifference.

A little after 11 o'clock, A. M., the next day, three Government wagons drove to the jail. One contained four and each of the others three rough, board coffins. The condemned men were conducted from the prison and seated in the wagons-one upon each coffin. A sufficient guard of soldiers accompanied them, and the cavalcade started for the fatal grounds. Proceeding east to Main street, the cortege turned and moved slowly southward as far as Malone's livery stable. Thence turning east, it entered the Hannibal road, pursuing it nearly to the residence of Col. James Culberton. There, throwing down the fences, they turned Northward, entering the Fair Grounds (half a mile cast of the town) on the west side, and, driving within the circular amphitheatrical ring, paused for the final consummation of the scene.

The ten coffins were removed from the wagons and placed in a row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line north and south, about 15 paces cast of the central pagods, or music-stand, in the centre of the ring. Each coffin was placed upon the ground, with its foot west and head cast. Three soldiers of the 2d M. S. M., were drawn up in a single line, extend-

north and south, facing the row of coffins. This line of executioners run immediately at the east base of the pagod, aleaving a space between them and the coffins of twelve or thirteen paces. Reserves were drawh up in line upon either flank of these executioners.

The arrangements completed, the doomed men knelt upon the grass, between their coffins and the soldiers, while the Rev. R M. Rhealts offered up a prayer. At the conclusion of this, each prisoner took his seat upon the foot of his coffin, facing the muskets which, in a few moments, were to launch them into eternity. They were nearly all firm and undaunted. Two or three only showed signs of trepidation.

The most noted of the ten was Captain Thomas S Snider, of Monroe county, whose capture at Shelby-ville; in the disguise of a woman, we related several weeks since. He was now elegantly attired in a suit of black broadcloth, with a white vest. A luxurious growth of beautiful hair rolled down upon his shoulders. which, with his fine personal appearance, could not but bring to mind the handsome but vicious Absalom. There was nothing especially worthy of note in the appearance of the others.

A few minutes after one o'clock Colonel Strachan, Provost-Marshal General, and Rev. Mr. Rhoad s. shook hands with the prisoners. Two of them accepted bandages for their eyes; the rest refusel. A hundred spectators had gathered around the amphitheatre to witness the impressive seene. The stillness of death pervaded the place.

The officer in command now stepped forward and gave the word of command: "Ready, aim, fire!"-The discharges, however, were not simultaneouslyprobably through want of a perfect previous understanding of the order and of the time at which to fire. Two of the rebels fell backwards upon their coffins and died instantly. Captain Snider sprang forward and fell with his head towards the soldiers, his face upwards, his hands clasped upon his breast, and the left leg drawn half-way up. He did not move again, but died immediately. He had requested the soldiers to aim at his heart, and they obeyed but too im-

plicitly. The other seven were not killed outright;

so the reserves were called in, who dispatched them with their revolvers.

THE LITTLE NAPOLEON .- McClellan's farewell to his troops is a potest against "the deep damnation of his taking ofi"-and appeals to them and the country for sympathy. One cannot but help thinking how "little" there is Napoleonic in the manner in which he submits to the wrong and outrage which he evidently thinks has been done him! What would the real Napoleon have done under similar circumstance ! The army were his friends and partizans. The country had just declared in his favor by their voice at the pulls. But with this immense leverage in his hands, he submits with lamb like humility to the edict of a despot powerless without the army. McClellan is a very little Napoleon!-Richmond Whig.

In view of the extremely high prices of shoes, and it being almost impossible for the families of soldiers to be supplied with them, an association of gentleman has been formed in this place to meet the demand as far as practicable. They will purchase the leather and have them made as cheap as possible and supply the wives and children of soldiers at the cost of material and making.

The Captains in each district of the county, are requested to ascertain and give certificates to all such, that the Association may know how many will be needed. Such families should report to the Captains as soon as possible. - Salisbury Watchman.

HOW THE ALABAMA LEFT ENGLAND.—The owners of the steamer Alabama gave bonds in the sum of £20,000 that she would not leave British waters until she had a regular clearance, and was then allowed to go to sea on a trial trip (?) fully provisioned and manued, after having previously been on two or three trial trips in the Mersey. The day after she had sailed her owners paid the £20,000 penalty and the vessel continued her trial trip to the Azores and a

Laws of the Confederate States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

(No. 55.) AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TERM OF OFFICE OF CERTAIN WAR TAX COLLECTORS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in those States wherein the chief collectors of the war tax have not been able to complete the duties of their office within the year for which they were appointed the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to extend the term of their offices respectively for such additional period a may be required to complete the said duties, and pay them for such additional term a proportional rate of the annual salary affixed by law. Approved Oct. 13, 1862.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE PAY OF CERTAIN OF-FIGERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE

AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That on the salaries or compensation of all officers and employees of the several Executive and Legislative Departments, appointed under any law of Congress and employed in the city of Richmond, whose salaries or com pensation shall not now exceed one thousand dollars, there shall be added, for the period of one year, fifty per cent, and for the period of one year the salaries or compensation of all such officers and employees now receiving not less than one thousand dollars and under fifteen hundred dollars, shall be fixed at fifteen hundred dollars, and all now receiving fifteen hundred dollars shall receive seven-Approved, Oct. 13, 1862.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE APPOINTMENT OF

NAVAL STORE-KEEPERS. The Congress of the Confederate Sta es of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint three naval store-keepers, whose duty shall be performed under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The compensation of such officers shall not exceed seventeen hundred dollars per annum, and before entering upon the duties of their officers each of them shall give a bond, in such form and penalty as the President may pre-Approved Oct. 13, 1862.

AN ACT TO PUNISH AND REPRESS IMPORTA-TION BY OUR ENEMIES OF NOTES PURPORTING TO BE NOTES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Whereas, manifestly with the knowledge and connivance of the Federal government, and for the purpose of destroying the credit and circulation of the Treasury notes of this government, immense amounts of spurious or counterfeit notes, purporting to be such Treasury notes, have been fabricated and advertised for sale in the enemy's country, and have been brought into these States and put in circulation by persons in the service of the enemy.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, [That] every person in the service of, or adhering to, the enemy, who shall pass or offer to pass any such spurious or counterfeit note or notes as aforesaid, or shall sell or attempt to sell the same, or shall bring any such note or notes into the Confederate States, or shall have any such note or notes in his possession with intent to pass or sell the same, shall, if captured, be put to death by hanging; and every commissioned officer of the enemy who shall permit any offence mentioned in this section to be committed by any person under his authority, shall be be committed by any person under his authority, shall be put to death by hanging. Every person charged with an offence punishable under this act, shall be tried by a military court in such manner and under such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and, after conviction, the President may commute the punishment to imprisonment in such manner and for such time as he may deem proper, and may pardon the offender on such conditions as he may deem proper, brunconditionally.

Approved Oct. 13, 1862.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1863, AND FOR CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES AND OTHER PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there be appropriated and paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money and for the following purposes,

For expenses of the month of January, 1863, in the War Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of War, Chief of Bureau, Clerks, Messengers, &c., twelve thousand dollars. For incidental and contingent expenses, seven thou-

Ordnance Bureau.-For ordnance service in all it branches, two million five hundred thousand dollars. For the engineer service, five hundred thousand dollars For the purchase of iron and advances on contracts for same, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase and manufacture of nitre, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Quartermaster's Department -For the pay of the army, eighteen million six hundred and sixty thousand one hun-

dred and eighty-nine dollars. For the transportation of troops and their baggage, of quartermaster's stores, subsistence, ordnance and ordnance stores from place of purchase to troops in the field, the purchase of horses, mules, wagons and harness, the purchase of lumber, nails, iron and steel, for erecting storehouses, quarters for troops and other repairs, hire of teamstore laborary to some million four handed and sixty

sters, laborers, &c., seven million four hundred and sixtyfour thousand and seventy-five dollars. For pay for horses of non-commissioned officers and privates killed in battle, under the act number forty-eight,

section seven, and for which provision is to be made, twenty-five thousand dollars. For pay for property pressed into service of the Confederate States under appraisement, said property having been either lost or applied to the public service, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the subsistence of prisoners of war under Act number one hundred and eighty-one, section first, and the hire of the necessary prisons, guard-houses, &c., for the safe keeping of the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary ry, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the bounty of fifty dollars to each non-commissioned

officer, musician and private, now is service for three years or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of the first year's service, on the basis that sixty thousand will have to be paid, three million dollars. For the pay of officers on duty in the officers of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster General's Medical, Engineer, Ordnance and Subsistence Departments, sixty four thousand six hundred and

seventy dollars. Medical Department, ... For pay of private physicians employed by contract, from the first to the thirty-first of January, 1863, thirty thousand dollars. For pay of nurses and cooks, not enlisted or volunteer

from the first to the thirty-first of January, 1863, fortyeight thousand dollars.

For pay of Hospital Stewards, from the first to the thirty-first January, 1863, twelve thousand dollars. For pay of hospital laundressees, from the first to the thirty-first January, 1863, ten thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital supplies of the army, from the first to the thirty-first January, 1863, four hundred thousand dollars. For the establishment and support of military hospitals from the first to the thirty-first January, 1863, thirty-seven thousand five hundren dollars.

Department of State.-For the compensation of Secretary of State clerks, messengers and laborer.one thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-four cents. For purchase of diplomatic books, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Post-Office Department. - To pay deficit in the Post-Office Department, under the provision of "An Act to provide for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service to citizens of the Confederate States by the Postmaster General," approved September 27th, 1862, eight hundred thousand dollars. For deficiencies in the Quartermaster's Department, for nine months to January 1st, 1863, thirty nine million dol-

For foreign intercourse, i. e., salaries of commissioners and secretaries for three months from January 1st, 1862, twelve thousand dollars. For medical and hospital supplies to supply deficit in appropriation for the period extending from April 1st to to December 1st, 1862, one million five hundred thousand

For pay of private physicians employed in conjunction with the medical staff of the army, to supply deficit in the

appropriation for the period extending from April 1st to December 1st, 1862, fifty thousand dollars. To pay interest on five hundred thousand dollars borrowed by General Hindman from Branch Bank of Tennessee, on the 28th May, 1862, and returned July 17th, 1862, four thousand one hundred and nine dollars.

Navy Department -- For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and messenger, for the month of January, 1863, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents. For incidental and contingent expenses of the Navy Department, for the month of January, 1863, one thousand

Executive Department.—For compensation of the President, Vice President, Private Secretary and Messenger, for three months, from January, 1863, seven thousand nine hundaed and twenty delegrapmic expenses or the Executive office, for the month of January, 1863, five hundred

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, Auditors. Treasurer, and

Register, Clerks and Messengers, of the Treasury Department, for the month of January, 1863, thirty thousand For incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, for the month of January, 1863, five thousand

For compensation for three Commissioners, appointed under the sequestration act, and for clerk hire and cotintingent expenses, for the month of January, 1863, one thou-

sand four hundred dollars. For engraving and printing Treasury notes, bonds, and certificates of stock, and for paper for the same, for the month of January, 1863, one hundred thousand dollars. Rent of Executive buildings, and of the President' house, for three months from January, 1863, six thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents. For interest on the public debt, for the month of January, 1863, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the Choctaw general fund, being amount of interest due on account of said fund, and paid into the Treasury by the State of Virginia, for the month of January, 1863 thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. For pay of members and officers of the Senate, and for the contingent fund, from the 21st December, 1862, to 1st

February, 1863, eleved thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars. Attorney General's Department .-- For compensation of Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, Clerks and Messenger, for the month of January, 1863, one thousand nine hundred ard ninety-one dollars and sixty-seven cents. For compensation of Superintendent of Public Printing Cl rk, and Messenger, for the month of January, 1863, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-three

For compensation of Governor and Commissioner of In dian Affairs, the Secretary, Judges, Attorney and Marshal of Arizona Territory, for the month of January, 1863, eight hundred and eigh dollars and seventy-one cents. For contingent expenses of Arizona Territory, to be expended by the Governor, for the month of January, 1863,

Commissary General's Department. For the purchase of subsistence for the army; for the month of January, 1863, six million five hundred and seventy one thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety-one cents.

Post Office Department.—For compensation of Postmaster General, Chiefs of Bureaus, Clerks, Messengers, &c., for January, 1863, seventy thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-one cents.

For incidental and centingent expenses of the Post Office Depurtment, for January, 1863, one thousand dollars.

Depurtment, for January, 1863, one thousand dollars.

To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department, for the month of January, 1863, one handed and thirty thousand six hundred and seven dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Por alterations made in buildings occupied by the Post Office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of two special agents of Post Office Department, from 10th October, 1862, to 1st January, 1863, one thousand and fifty-three dollars and seventy-four cents.

For pay of members and officers of the House of Representatives, for the month of January 1863, thirty-five

sentatives, for the month of January, 1863, thirty-five thousand six hundred and ninety dollars. Approved Oct. 13, 1862. AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE SUSPENSION OF

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States the President shall have power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any city, town, or military district, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it; but such suspension shall apply only to arrests made by the authorities of the Confederate Government, or for offence against the same.

Sic. 2.—The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested, in order that they may be discharged, if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in due course of law.

Sec. 3. This Act shall continue in force for thirty days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

Approved Oct. 13, 1862.

AN ACT TO GRANT COMMUTATION FOR QUAR-TERS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE "AR-MY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE" AND HIS CLERKS, AND TO INCREASE THE COMPENSATION OF

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That communication in lieu of quarters, be and the same is hereby allowed to the Superintendent of the Army Intetelligence Office, and his clerks, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, and that the extra pay allowed said clerks shall be and is hereby increased from twentyfive to fifty cents per day.

Wanted

A few more enterprising, ambitious and dashing young men to complete Gen. R. E. Lee's Body Guard—a splendid chance for enlisting in a select corps.

The honorable and advantageous nature of this service will recommend itself to all. Everything furnished, horses and equipments complete.

Please address me or call at the office over P. Ferrell's

Please address me of the store, Wilmington St., Raleigh, N. C. S. VANN LARKINS,

Nov 17-d10t-pd

MEETING of the Stockholders of the Raleigh A Gas Light Company will take place on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, p. m., at the Gas office, ever Williams & Haywood's store.

W. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF N. C ..

August 5th, 1862. Responsible parties in North Carolina, having reported that many are entering the Partizan Rangers' service, or are professing to enter it, with the expectation of staying about their homes and always beyond cannon shot of the enemy; notice is hereby given, that all enrolled men in the district are subject to orders from these Headquarters; and that more active duty will be required of the Partizan's than of other soldiers. When the orders for active service are not promptly complied. the orders for active service are not promptly complied with, the Partizan con panies will be disbanded and en-D. H. HILL, Major General Commanding, rolled as conscripts.

Aug. 9 SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON & Wilsington, N. C., Nov. 18th, 1862.

THE Fifteenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, will be held in Wilmington, N. C., on Wednes-The transfer b oks are closed antil after the meeting.

WM. A. WALKER, Sec'v. Nov 15. EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 3.

RICHMOND, Nov 11, 1862. I. All Confederate Officers and Men who have been captured and paroled in Virginia or Maryland, at any time from the beginning of hostilities to the 1st of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so de-

-2. All Confederate Officers and men who have been delivered at Aiken's Landing, on James River, at any time previous to the 11th of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate Officers and men who have bee delivered at Vicksburg, Mississippi, previous to the 1st of November, 1862, and including said date, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

Nov 13-19-d6t

ROBERT OULD. Agent of Exchange.

Confederate States of America, NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT, In the District Court of the District of Pamlico. R. S. Agnewon behalf of himself and others, vs. the Schooner Willet S. Robbins, her tackle, &c.-Libel for condemation of the Schooner Willet S. Robbins, her tackle,

apparel, furniture and cargo, as prize of war. It appearing to the Court that the said schooner Willet S. Robins, her tackle, apparel and furniture, are within the lines of the enemy, and that the cargo has been consumed, so that they cannot be taken into the actual custody of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming the said ship, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, to be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the Courthouse, in Goldsboro', on the fourth Monday of November, A. D., 1862, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf, or the

libel will be taken pro confesso as to them. WM. M. WATSON, Clerk. GEO. V. STRONG, Proctor for Libellants.

17-dtnov24 Plantation for Sale ONTAINING about 800 Acres of Very Fine LAND, with Houses for 60 or 70 negroes, Gin-House,

Barns, Oribs, Fences all in the best order, situated of Rocky River, 12 miles from Charlotte, 8 miles from Cocord, 4 miles from Harrisburg Station, N. C. R. A.D.,

Charlotte, N. C.

\$50 Reward.

DANAWAY from the Confederate Stables at Haw River, Alamance county, N. C., on the night of the 19th of September, my negro man ISAAC. The said negro is a Carpenter by trade, very bright com-plexion, straight hair, about 5 feet 6 inches in height; had on when he left, a pair of white pants, drab vest and cap; when speken to, speaks very short. When last heard from, he was in Raleigh, trying to make his way to Newbern. Perhaps he will try to pass as a free man, and may

be waiting on some of the camps near Kinston. The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail so that I can get im again. Address W. A. K. FALKENER,

Nov 8

article. Address,

oct 8-tr-92

Warrenton, N. C.

A Teacher WANTS a Situation in a School or a private family, after Christmas. She is now engaged and desires a change at the close of the present year, on account of a desire to get from the neighborhood of the enemy in Eastern N. C. She is a native of this State, and

can teach French, the English Branches, Drawing, &c. Adress Care Editors State Journal. To the Members of the House of Com-

mons. THE undersigned begs leave to announce himself a candidate for the Reading Clerkship of the next House of Commons. Having filled that office during the latter part of the last Legislature, I flatter myself that I am sufficiently acquainted with its duties to perform them in a satisfactory manner if re-elected.

Nov 3-10-mwf-td R. H. WHITAKER.

Fine old Peach and Apple Brandy, A Friend of the Editors of this paper has a few barrels of very excellent FOUR YEAR OLD PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY, which he offers for sale in small quantities at \$15 per gallon. This is a first rate article, distilled by himself for his family use and is certainly four years old. He offers it for medicinal purposes, it being free from any sort of adulteration.

Also, a few barrels of PURE CORN WHISKEY, one year old. This is represented as a good; but not an extr

Editors State Journal, Raleigh, N. C. C. S. MILITARY PRISONS,
SALISBURY, N. C.; Sept. 29, 1862.

A Reward of Thirty Dollars (\$30) will be paid
for the arrest and safe delivery of every deserter
from the Confederate States Army, at this post; or Fif
teen Dollars (\$15) for the arrest and safe confinement of
any deserter in any jail of the different counties, so they
can be secured by the military authorities.

HENRY McCOY. HENRY McCOY,

Capt. & A. Q. M.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HILLSBORO STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING purchased the property in the city of Raleigh recently occupied by Major Phillips, and known as "Phillips' Hotel," I have opened it for the accommodation of the public under the name and style of EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The extensive improvement now going on, and which will be completed as soon as possible—the erection of new buildings and the thorough overhauling and renovating of old ones—will render the Exchange convenient and comfortable; and the proprietor is determined that its management and internal arrangements shall be such as to compare favorably with the first class hotels of the

The table will be abundantly supplied with the best the market and the country affords, and no efforts or expense will be spared to render the house in every respect a com-

fortable home to its guests.

The Exchange is located on Hillsboro' street, some two The Exchange is located on Hillsboro street, some two hundred yards west of the Capitol.

Thirty to forty large and commodious rooms will be ready for occupation by the assembling of the Legislature.

A liberal share of public patronago is respectfully solfcited. Give us a call and we will ende you to treat you

Omnibuses will be in attendance at the cars to convey passengers to and from the Exchange.
W. H. CUNINGGIM, Proprietor. L. BRANSON, Superintendent. Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1862.