

# Daily State Journal

VOL. III.

RALEIGH

N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1862.

NO. 36.

MORNING EDITION.

## The State Journal.

WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1862.

### Terms:

For the present terms of the DAILY paper will be as follows:  
12 months.....\$6 00  
6 ".....3 50  
3 ".....2 00  
For the TRI-WEEKLY, the terms will be:  
12 months.....\$4 00  
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12 months.....\$2 00  
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No subscription to the Weekly will be received for less than six months.  
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Ten lines make a square.  
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A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

### LATEST NEWS.

#### ATTACK UPON WILMINGTON.

Our telegraphic columns contains a startling announcement; but deserters generally tell startling stories and are not to be depended upon. We presume all is ready to receive the Yankees and give them a warm reception this cold weather. We believe that Wilmington will be another star in the galaxy of Southern cities that have beat back the invaders.

We copy the following from the Richmond Dispatch of yesterday:

#### A DARING EXPLOIT.

Col. James R. Howard, of the Alabama cavalry, reached Knoxville recently from a scouting Kentucky as far as Burksville. The Register says he encountered, on the 20th ult., a large force of Abolition cavalry and infantry on the Columbia pike, and after a brisk engagement routed them, killing thirty. Our loss was four killed and three wounded. Col. Howard captured 5,000 hogs, and after two severe skirmishes drove back the enemy, and safely brought out the hogs. This is one of the most brilliant feats which has lately crowned our arms.

#### FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

There was nothing new with reference to operations around Fredericksburg brought down by passengers yesterday. No decisive demonstration has been made on either side, though the impression obtains that a fight cannot long be delayed.

From what we gather it is the general opinion that Burnside will attempt to throw a column of his army across the Rappahannock at Port Royal, in Caroline county, where he can have the benefit of his gunboats.

#### LATE YANKEE RAID INTO GREENBRIER.

A correspondent, writing from Lewisburg, furnishes us with some particulars of the recent plundering expedition of the Yankees into Greenbrier. It appears that the Quartermaster of Gen. Jenkin's brigade had provided some three hundred bushels of wheat at the farm of Charles McClung, in the extreme Northern corner of the county, on Sinking creek. On Friday, the 7th of November, five four-horse wagons, and two two-horse wagons were sent for this grain. The wheat was stored in a small out-house or family school-house. The wagons arrived there just before night, and were only partly loaded when darkness came on. The enemy's cavalry scout of near one hundred men, (from Summersville, via Cherry Tree Bottom and Cold Knob,) doubtless advised of the circumstances by some traitor, had, from the mountain north of the farm watched the arrival of the wagons, and made a descent from towards the Cold Knob after night, surrounding the premises, captured the wagon master and teamsters, and twenty-four good horses and harness. Placing the wagons, partly loaded, in continuity to the school house, they fired the mass, and then took their departure with the prisoners, horses, and harness—making a hasty retreat back to Summersville, and on to Kanawha Valley, below to Gauley bridge, from whence two citizen prisoners captured, have returned to Greenbrier.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—"An Enquirer" is informed that we are not the "public printer," and therefore cannot tell him why "the message delivered upwards of two weeks ago is not printed." Two years ago we purchased new materials from Baltimore, had them brought here and put in order, and printed the message in less time than it appears to take the expeditious State printer.

WEALTH OF THE SOUTH.—COTTON.—We find in a Southern exchange an estimate of cotton on hand in the South; they are the conclusion of the statistical expedition being that at the market price of cotton to-day, our now useless staple is of value enough to pay, of itself, every dollar which the Confederate States owe.

At this moment there are 3,000,000 bales of cotton within the country, which, at the ruling prices of the staple now, is worth \$700,000,000. Since the world began no nation has ever had in its hands so much wealth in a single article of production.

The consumption of cotton is increasing in a ratio far faster than the increased means of its production, and this results, in a great degree, from the new fabrics to which it is being applied, to say nothing of the increase of the world's population, and the new civilization which immediately requires its use. Regarding these interesting facts and statistics with respect to this annual store of wealth, it is impossible to suppose that the sum of debt which this war will accumulate can be unmanageable or fall with intolerable weight upon our people.—*Examiner.*

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

#### SENATE.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock. Messrs. E. J. Blount, Senator elect from Pitt, and David M. Outlaw, Senator elect from Bertie, were sworn and took their seats.

A message was received from the House concurring in the proposition to raise a joint committee to consider that portion of the Governor's message relative to a supply of salt.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting reports from the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals in response to a resolution of enquiry.

The following bills and resolutions were read first time and appropriately referred:

By Mr. Lassiter, a resolution of congratulation to the soldiers and people of North Carolina.

By Mr. Slaughter, a bill for holding Courts in Hertford county. Authorizes courts to be held at any place on which two thirds of the Justices may agree.

By Mr. Smith, of M., to amend 1st, 10th and 23rd sections of chap. 17, acts of 1850-61.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the consideration of the bill to purchase provisions, was resumed, and the bill passed its second reading.

A message was sent to the House proposing to elect the Council of State to-day at 12 m. Subsequently a message was returned concurring in the proposition.

The Senate now went into secret session to receive the report of the committee appointed to wait upon the President.

Pending the consideration of the report, the hour for the execution of the joint order arrived, and the Senate went into the election for Council of State.

Pending the vote, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At 11 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Craydon.

Messrs. Henry and Bond of Bertie, and Mr. Bezzell, of Sampson, were sworn and took their seats.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go into an election of Councillors of State at 12 o'clock, and stating the following gentlemen were in nomination: Messrs. Jesse R. Stubbs, of Martin; F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt; L. Eldridge, of Johnston; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; J. B. Hargrave, of Anson; Dr. Jas. Callaway, of Wilkes; Jas. A. Patten, of Buncombe; and Geo. F. Davidson, of Iredell.

Reports were received from the several standing and select committees.

RESOLUTIONS READ AND APPROPRIATELY REFERRED.

Mr. Bryson, in favor of M. L. Britton.

Mr. Crawford, to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Governor to remove all the salt in the State out of reach of the enemy.

Mr. Watson, requiring the Public Treasurer to report the sales of State Bonds, and the terms on which they were sold.

Mr. Keener, requesting the Governor to appoint commissioners to examine the books and papers of the Cherokee Agency.

Mr. Alford, relative to the enforcement of the Conscription Law in the State, by Confederate officers.

BILLS IN THEIR FIRST READING.

Mr. Waddell, to authorize the Governor to organize Patrols in the several counties of the State.

Mr. Deal, to amend an act passed in 1850, entitled "an act for the relief of the Banks and People."

On motion of Mr. McKay the House agreed to go into secret session to receive the report of the Commissioners returned from Richmond.

On motion of Mr. Shober a committee of two was appointed to wait on the Governor, to invite him to be present.

The House then proceeded to vote for Councillors of State. Before the Committee appointed to superintend the election reported, the House went into secret session.

### CORRESPONDENCE STATE JOURNAL.

KINSTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

DEAR JOURNAL: I took dinner by the wayside last Thursday, about 16 miles from Newbern. Nethercutt's Rangers, Captains Robinson and Davis, were moving around and keeping an eye on the abolitionists. On that day the following "exiles from home" came out of Newbern by flag of truce, and were received by our pickets. I saw most of them at Trenton: James E. Morris, Starkey Gardner, wife, 4 children, and grandchild, Capt. T. A. Robbins, P. G. Gillikin and wife, Wm. Charlotte, wife and child, D. R. Ambrose, G. A. Williams, wife, 4 children and sister, Mrs. Ingles, Capt. James Gordon, James W. Bright, Frank Ogilby and wife, Wm. E. Hollowell and child, Miss Frances Wallace and sister Olivia, Mrs. Sarah Baker, Miss Frances Baker, Mrs. Eliza McIntosh and 2 children, John Pittman, wife and sister-in-law and Miles Beach—the latter a very diminutive grey-beard from Yankee land, not in very good odor among the other exiles; also the following paroled prisoners: Capt. Jones, Lieut. Skinner, Capt. Haskins, privates T. H. Smith, A. L. Heath, and R. L. Smith.

These refugees or exiles draw a disgusting picture of the doings of the abolitionists in Newbern. One of them, an old acquaintance and reliable gentleman, told me he saw Yankee officers gallant the colored girls around the streets, carry their parasols and help them in and out of the carriage. A majority of the negroes are in a pitiable plight, but those qualified to fill seats in the abolition seraglio, fare better than common.

He corroborates the statement made by telegraph that they are dying at the rate of fifteen per day at an encampment across the river. The town is represented as a vast collection of brutes too disgusting to be described on paper.

The exiles named had no alternative but take the oath of allegiance or quit their homes, leaving all they possessed, except a little bedding, and other personal property, in the hands of the abolitionists. So will it be with all those who trust themselves and their property to the mercies of the abolition freebooters. All who remain in the Yankee lines will have ultimately to espouse the Yankee cause, or have their property confiscated, and themselves subjected to all sorts of indignities and outrages. Let all our fellow-citizens take warning while they may and flee from the wrath of Abraham the Baboon and Butler the Brute. Nothing of importance transpiring in this region.

I regard intervention in American affairs by the European powers as a snare and delusion which our people should shun and repudiate. We can and we must fight it out, looking to God for a prosperous issue.

HERMES.

During the late session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist E. Church at Petersburg, a missionary meeting was held, and a collection taken up amounting to about \$3,000, which together with that contributed in the Conference during the past year sums up \$14,000. The following persons were made life members of the Missionary meeting.

President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee, Gen. Stonewall Jackson, Gen. Longstreet, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Gen. D. H. Hill, Gen. A. P. Hill, and Gen. French.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported expressly for the State Journal.]

#### From the East.

YANKEE FLEET AT NEWBERN—WILMINGTON TO BE ATTACKED THIS WEEK.

KINSTON, Dec. 2.

Two deserters just in from Washington report that the abolition fleet is at Newbern, and that Wilmington is to be attacked this week. The report of a skirmish at Core Creek reported this morning is unfounded.

#### Capture of Suspicious Contrabands.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.

Our scouts captured, on Sunday, near McClellansville, four negroes going off in a boat to the fleet. One was dressed in a Yankee uniform, and had a musket, with various other articles presented to him by the Abolitionists. He admitted having had constant communication with the Yankees.

From latest Northern papers we have the following:

#### The Late dash into Maryland.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.

A dispatch dated 26th Nov., gives an account of the Confederate dash into Montgomery County. It says, this morning at day break, a body of rebel cavalry supposed to be sixty strong entered Poolesville, seized Ehlers and Sergeant Government telegraph operators stationed there in bed, paroled them and permitted them to telegraph their mishap to Washington. The boldness of the rebels caused much excitement in the neighborhood.

#### Affairs in the West.

Nashville is said to be encircled by a chain of rifle-pits and forts. The streets have been barricaded in and out of the city.

The next battle is expected to occur on Duck river, near Elkridge, unless the Confederates should advance on the city.

Rosencrantz's line extends from Nashville, the right wing to Lebanon, the left wing to the railroad.

Communication between Louisville and Nashville is complete. A train went through on Wednesday last.

A dispatch from Nashville dated 25th, says, 60 paroled rebel officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance to-day volunteering, as did also a number of rebel citizens.

A dispatch from Cairo, Nov. 26th says, Gen. Hovey's expedition, consisting of 17 transports, carrying about 10,000 men, which left Helena some days since, has returned. On Friday it proceeded to the mouth of White river, but owing to its lowness could go no farther. Its destination is said to have been Little Rock.

#### Banks' Expedition.

The expedition of Gen. Banks was at Fortress Monroe on the 24th, and was to sail for its destination in a day or two. The Baltic is the flagship, and the number of men composing the expedition is stated at 12,000.

#### Great Distress in England.

The London Times in an editorial shows that distress in England is growing to an alarming extent. The general Relief Committee, in their report for the last week in October, say, the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, in twenty-four Unions or Districts, had risen to 208,723—an addition of 45,224 during the month of October. One hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and one thrown out of employment in one District.

#### The Emancipation Proclamation.

A Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs that Lincoln will submit the Emancipation Proclamation to Congress for reconsideration and modification.

Over 3,000 sick soldiers arrived in Washington during the last few days from Burnside's army.

#### Jersey Settlement Lands for Sale.

THIS plantation is on the Yadkin River, half a mile from Hobbins Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, in Davidson county—contains eight hundred acres, half cleared and in cultivation. The balance is wood land, 125 acres river bottom land in cultivation, and 75 acres of the best quality of uncleared creek bottom compose a part of the above tract. There is a good dwelling and out house on the place, orchard, &c. Persons desiring to look at the place will call upon the subscriber, who will be at home until Christmas.

Dec 3

ANDERSON ELLIS, 36-22m

#### Old Saws Wanted.

I WILL pay for old Circular Mill Saws, from three feet upwards in diameter, fifty cents per pound; and for long, heavy saws forty cents per pound, delivered to L. FROELICKS, Confederate States Attorney, Wilmington, N. C.

Dec 3

Register and Spirit of the Age copy to the amount of \$3 and send bill to this office.

#### For Sale.

A HOUSE and Lot in Mocksville, Davie county, is wooded land, with all necessary outhouses. For further particulars apply at this office.

Dec 3

#### Drivers Wanted!

10 WHITE Drivers for State teams Wanted; to haul corn at Tarboro', N. C., for this Department. THOMAS D. HOGG, Com. Commissary Department, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec 3

#### Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

The fifth Academic Year of this Institution will commence on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN FEBRUARY, 1863. For information and circulars apply to SUP'T H. M. ACADEMY, Hillsboro', N. C.

Nov. 28, 1862.

#### Conscription.

Thousands in the Confederate States, owing to the different laws and exemption bills passed by the last two sessions of the Confederate States Congress, are so mystified as to their real status that they know not what course to pursue. We advise all who really believe themselves subject to the law to report immediately at the respective camps appointed for the enrollment of Conscripts in the different States. To those who believe themselves exempt, we would respectfully say, that on securing our file, which is FIVE DOLLARS, we will furnish them the law bearing on their cases and every additional information which we have gleaned from the action of the authorities in parallel cases, and we are prepared to take all the responsibility of such advice. We will do nothing but a LEGITIMATE business. Those whom we find are really liable, we will inform accordingly. Those who are not (and there are thousands in every State who are not) we will give them our advice with the law bearing upon their cases.

Having every facility, we are prepared to give every information regarding any other business connected with the army.

Owing to the heavy expense incurred in procuring this information, we will notice no communication unaccompanied with our retaining fee of FIVE DOLLARS.

THOMAS JONES & CO., Box 258 P. O., Raleigh, N. C.

### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

#### MR. GODFREY AND THE BOGUS GOVERNOR STANLY.

EDENTON, N. C., November 29, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper, to give an account of my arrest by Edward Stanly, Military Governor (?) of North Carolina, in order that a just public may decide whether or not I should again place myself in the hands of the enemies of my country, or should disregard my parole and array myself with the brave men who are fighting for our homes and all that is dear to us. The facts are simply these: On the first of July last, Edward Stanly, in company with Com. Rowan and Capt. Flosser, U. S. N., arrived at Edenton on a gunboat, and, after consultation with some of the traitors of the town, arrested me, an unarmed, defenseless citizen, declaring that I was to be held as a hostage for one Baker White, a deserter from the Confederate Army, who had been previously captured, while in the service of the enemy, by our military authorities. I was taken to Newbern, and placed in the common jail, there amidst filth and vermin, and with the hardest and most cruel of punishments, maintained until the 21st day of August. I was then paroled, according to the terms and conditions of the following document:

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Newbern, Aug. 21st, 1862.

The bearer, Joseph G. Godfrey, of Edenton, North Carolina, is released on parole and has permission to go to Edenton, within our lines, and to pass through our lines.

He has permission to return to this place within thirty days, and to come on any vessel or steamboat in the service of the United States.

It is understood, however, that if Baker White, late of Edenton, is released and allowed to come within the lines of the United States troops, the said Joseph G. Godfrey is discharged from his parole.

In going to Edenton, and in returning he will report to the officer in command of the United States forces at Roanoke Island.

EDWARD STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina.

Upon this paper the Secretary of War made the following endorsement:

RICHMOND VA., WAR DEPARTMENT, September 4th, 1862.

The release of Baker White is declined. G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

Failing to secure my exchange, I returned to Newbern and reported myself to Gen. Foster, commanding the post, Governor (?) Stanly being then in New York, and was paroled within the limits of the town. Upon the return of Governor (?) Stanly, I reported myself to him in due form, and was still allowed the liberty of the place, according to the parole exacted by the commanding officer.

On the 24th of October he again paroled me according to the terms of the succeeding document, saying, at the same time, "Get Judge R. R. Heath to see Gov. Vance and induce him to have the exchange made for you."

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Newbern, October 24th, 1862.

The bearer, Joseph G. Godfrey, of Edenton, North Carolina, is released on parole and has permission to go to Edenton, within our lines, and to pass through our lines.

He has permission to return to this place before the first day of December and to come on any vessel or steamboat in the service of the United States.

It is understood, however, that if Baker White, late of Edenton, is released and allowed to come within the lines of the United States troops, the said Joseph G. Godfrey is discharged from his parole.

In going to Edenton, and in returning, he will report to the officer in command of the United States forces, at Roanoke Island.

EDWARD STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina.

The following is Governor Vance's response to my application, which was immediately made upon my arrival at Raleigh:

STATE OF N. C., EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1862.

MR. JOSEPH G. GODFREY, present: DEAR SIR: Your application to be exchanged for one Baker White, now confined in Salisbury, by Confederate authority, is inadmissible. I can neither do it myself, nor conscientiously recommend the President to do so, for the reason that whilst you were arrested as a peaceable citizen simply, this man White was arrested as a deserter from our colors who had actually taken service with the enemy. The punishment for this offense is death by the universal custom of nations, and no civilized nation in modern times has ever claimed the right to protect such persons, by treating them as prisoners of war.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant, Z. B. VANCE.

Gov. Vance having thus refused to interfere for the release of White, I requested Gen. Martin to permit me to communicate his decision to Stanly by means of a flag of truce from Kinston. He very promptly gave me a letter to the commanding officer at that place requesting him to comply with my wishes. Upon my arrival at Kinston, Judge Heath accompanying me, I found Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, in command, to whom I presented Gov. Vance's letter, with that of Gen. Martin, requesting the flag of truce for the purpose referred to above. The following is a copy of it:

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT N. C., Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

COLONEL: Will you please send by a special flag of truce, a letter from Mr. J. G. Godfrey, who was allowed by the Hon. Edward Stanly to leave Newbern, to see if he could be exchanged. The letter of course will be examined by you.

Yours respectfully, J. G. MARTIN, Brig. Gen'l. COL. SHAW, or Commanding Officer, Kinston.

Gen. Evans promptly refused to grant me the flag of truce, and positively prohibited me from crossing his lines, upon the ground, that my seizure in the first place, was illegal and unjust, as the laws of war did not sanction the arrest of a private citizen as a hostage for a soldier, and that my parole, being in contravention of the uses and customs of all civilized belligerents was entirely nugatory. He then directed me to take my passes to the Secretary of War and to inform the Department of the course he had pursued and his reasons for it.

Judge Heath very kindly consented to see the Secretary of War in person, and to lay all my passes before him, with an accurate statement of my whole case. After mature deliberation, and a thorough examination of all the facts, the following letter was addressed to Judge Heath, from the War Department at Richmond:

### CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND VA., Nov. 24, 1862.

SIR: The papers connected with the case of Joseph G. Godfrey, a person seized as a hostage, by the Federal authorities at Newbern, North Carolina, for one Baker White, a deserter from the Confederate Army to the service of the United States, have been examined. We cannot consent to the exchange of Baker White for Mr. Godfrey. The seizure of Mr. Godfrey was, in the judgment of this Department, an abuse, sanctioned by no law of war; a tyrannical employment of power, to the injury of a person not engaged in the war, is the only aspect in which it can be regarded by us.

In General orders No. 64, paragraph 5, this Department said, "It is hereby announced that no oath of allegiance to the United States, and no parole, by a person not in military service, pledging himself not to bear arms against the United States, will be regarded as an exemption from service in the armies of the Confederate States; but persons liable to conscription taking such oath or giving such parole will be enrolled for service. If captured by the enemy they will be demanded as prisoners of war." This order being dated in September last, it was the settled opinion of the department, that Mr. Godfrey is not rightfully a prisoner; and that we regard his parole as imposing no obligation upon this Department.

The Department will not interfere to grant Mr. Godfrey a passport to cross our lines.

J. A. CAMPBELL, C. S. A. By order of Secretary of War.

JUDGE HEATH, N. C. Judge Heath forwarded this letter to me, with the accompanying one from him self.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25, 1862. Joseph G. Godfrey, Esq.

DEAR SIR: After failing at Raleigh to get you exchanged for White, I proceeded to Richmond on the same business. I have seen the authorities there, and have received their views verbally, and which they have promised to reduce to writing, and to forward me. They say, in substance, they do not recognize the rightfulness of your seizure, your being a mere civilian at the time of your arrest, and White being a soldier of the Confederate States—a deserter and guilty of treason towards the Confederate States, and liable to punishment as a deserter and traitor, the punishment being death. They say further, that they do not recognize your promise on parole, as any binding obligation whatever—that the commanding officer at Kinston was right in not permitting you to send through a flag of truce to Newbern, and also in refusing to give you leave to pass through the Confederate lines; and that no leave to pass you through their lines will be granted. In this complication I can not advise you how to act; you must act on your own judgment; on one side is your parole, on the other, the Confederate States recognize no validity in your promise to return, inasmuch, as they say your arrest was wrongful and the promise, therefore, not binding. It seems to me to be the old fable of Scylla and Charybdis; in avoiding one you fall into the other.

Yours respectfully, R. B. HEATH.

P. S. Since I wrote the above I have received the reply of the Department; it is not quite as free as the verbal reply to me; the written reply, however, is the one to be relied on, as it is enclosed herewith.

R. B. HEATH.

From these facts, it will be perceived that I am truly a hard one. Seized by the United States in violation of the rules and usages of civilized warfare, and retained for weeks in a gloomy and lathouse prison, though only a private citizen, as a hostage for a soldier and a deserter, I am finally released on a parole which the Confederate Government declares utterly null and void, and refuses to recognize, even so far as to permit to cross the lines and return to the enemy according to its provisions. Though guilty of no crime, I am seized and punished as a malefactor. Through a loyal citizen of the Confederacy, I am denied the right of an exchange, and refused the privilege of regarding my obligation. What am I to do under such circumstances? I am made a poor man by the war, and have a helpless family depending upon me for happiness and support. A gloomy prison house and a long confinement await my return. I have made two honest but unsuccessful efforts to effect my exchange. My country requires my services in the field, while she proclaims my parole a nullity and denies me permission to obey its obligations, by going back to the enemy. Under the circumstances, and after consultation with those whose characters for honesty, honor and justice are above all reproach, I have concluded not to return to Newbern but to devote my energies and my life if necessary to the defence of the Southern Confederacy. I shall rely upon a fair-minded and patriotic man to sustain me in this determination.

JOSEPH G. GODFREY, of Chowan.

MR. EDITOR: Since the above transpired, I have shown my determination to serve my country, by desisting into Edenton, within the enemy's lines, and bringing out three Yankee deserters and one Buffalo traitor and handing them over to the Confederate authorities at Petersburg and Raleigh.

JOS. G. GODFREY.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD. LOST at Goldsboro', on last Friday, a large, black carpet bag, containing a suit of underclothing, and a few other articles of wearing apparel. The bag also contains a red account book, about