

Daily State Journal.

VOL. III.

RALEIGH N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

NO. 39.

The State Journal.

SATURDAY, December 6, 1862.

Terms:

For the present terms of the DAILY paper will be as follows:

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3 months	1.50
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1862.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 11 o'clock. Sundry reports were received from standing committees. The select committee on salt reported a resolution requesting the Governor to have removed from Wilmington to some secure points in the interior all the salt now there, the property of the State, which passed its several readings and a suspension of the rules. The resolution from the Committee on Claims in favor of Lewis Williams, late Sheriff of Columbus county, passed its several readings. The following bill and resolutions were read the first time and appropriately referred. By Mr. Saunders, a resolution enquiring whether there have been frauds on the part of the railroads, in the shipment of produce. By Mr. Ramsay, a bill to amend the militia bill. By Mr. Ramsey, a resolution paying ministers of the Gospel \$2 for each day they shall open the session of the General Assembly with prayer. By Mr. White, that the committee on Agriculture enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the extensive planting of cotton and tobacco, and producing turpentine. The bill to establish the 9th Judicial Circuit passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. The bill to secure the property of married women, the order for to-day, was postponed until Wednesday next. Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Hall, Dickson and Harris, severally, for a few days. The bill in reference to the salaries of Judges passed its third reading. Mr. Smith, of A., called up the bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Calhoun R. R. and it was read the second and third time and passed. The following bills were read second time, and proceedings had as follows: The bill to amend the Revised Code in regard to the fees of Jailers. Laid on the table. The bill providing for holding courts in Hertford county. Passed. Bill concerning Justices of the peace. Passed. Bill authorizing the magistrates of Chatham county to levy a tax for the working of the public roads of said County. Passed its several readings with an amendment by Mr. Merrill, extending its provisions to the county of Onslow. Bill to establish a superior court of law and equity for the county of Alleghany. A message was received from the House, transmitting Senate bill to prohibit the distillation of liquor, with amendments in which the Senate refused to concur. The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At 10 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lansdell. Mr. Worth from the Financial committee reported a bill entitled Finance, which was read the first time. It imposes an ad valorem tax of two-fifths of one per cent upon all Real Estate and slaves. Field and other lands to be valued at \$350, and mechanics at \$700. County Courts to have the power of exemption from tax in certain cases. Money due, or in hand on deposit, household and kitchen furniture, exceeding \$200 in value; all horses and mules kept for sale, are all subject to an ad valorem tax of two-fifths of one per cent; all incomes over \$1000 one per cent; slave traders one-half of one per cent; pleasure carriages over the value of \$50, jewelry, watches, &c., one per cent; Distillers of Brandy, ten cents on each gallon; imported liquors, twenty per cent; retailers spirituous liquors, \$60; billiard tables, \$125; tax on callalater from one to three per cent. The above is the principal items of taxation in the bill, but will probably be altered before it passes. Mr. Person from the committee on military affairs reported back several bills relative to organizing a state reserve. It authorizes the Governor to accept volunteers, and empowers him to raise 600 men from 18 to 45 years, to be tendered to the Confederate States, but to serve within the State. A bounty of \$50 to be given and the Governor to appoint all the officers. Justices of the Peace and Physicians are exempt; one editor for each paper, and reasonable assistance. If there are any officers over 45 in the militia regiments, the balance under that age are not exempt. The term of enlistment is to be for three years or the war; the Governor having the power to dismiss or recall them when necessary. The bill was read the first time. Mr. Cowles as a member of the military committee, could not agree with the report, and entered his protest against the bill. Mr. Grissom also differed from the majority of the committee, and gave notice that he would present a minority report. A bill concerning public patrols was read the first time. It authorizes the Colonels of militia to call out all citizens from 18 to 60, to form patrols for each county; with Captain and Lieutenants similar to militia organization, and under the same laws. Officers and men to be paid 50 cents for every day upon duty. On motion of Mr. Waddell the bill to raise the reserve troops was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution in favor of Oscar Johnston, now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Russ introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to direct the salt commissioners to issue salt to soldiers' families at 10 cents per pound, before other citizens are supplied.

A message was received from the Governor in answer to Mr. Alford's resolution, stating the arrest of citizens by Confederate officers in the streets of Raleigh, was not authorized by him.

The resolution authorizing the Governor to arrange with the railroads for the transportation of salt, belonging to the State and individuals, from Wilmington to the interior, the rules being suspended passed its second and third readings. On motion of Mr. Cobb it was sent to the Senate.

On their first reading.

Mr. Gentry, to perfect certain grants in favor of Wm. and Patton Colville.

Mr. Shober, concerning the statute of limitations.

Mr. Fowle offered a resolution authorizing and requesting the Governor, in pursuance of the agreement made with the Confederate government, in relation to the enforcement of the Conscription act, to require the officers and soldiers of the Confederate government to desist from making arrests of our citizens, and should they refuse, authorizing and directing him to arrest said officers and soldiers. Read first time.

Mr. Fowle moved the rules be suspended and the resolution be read the second and third time.

Mr. Person objected. This was an important matter, and he wished for a postponement in order to have an opportunity of making enquiry into the alleged facts.

Mr. Fowle wanted to put a stop to arrests, and therefore, urged its immediate passage.

Mr. Person insisted upon having time for consideration. He was for the common good without offence to any. He was ready to support Governor Vance in all his acts, but he wanted time to enable himself and others to get at the facts of the case.

Mr. Waddell was in favor of the resolution, and while he did not want a conflict with the Confederate Government, he thought the Governor was the proper person to put a stop to the arrests. After some remarks from Messrs. Pearce, Alford, Shober and Headen, in favor of Mr. Fowle's motion, the rules were suspended.

Mr. Amis was in favor of the spirit of the resolution but thought the latter part was too strong. He thought the militia were the proper persons to make arrests.

Mr. Shepherd agreed with Mr. Amis. He doubted the propriety of allowing Confederate officers to be arrested. He wanted State rights to be preserved, but he would not consent to bring the State in conflict with the Confederate States. He wanted an unanimous vote of the Legislature.

Mr. Worth agreed with Mr. Shepherd. It was a matter of the utmost gravity, and every word should be weighed and measured. He moved a committee of five, be appointed forthwith to consider the matter. The motion was adopted—yeas 52 nays 20.

A resolution by Mr. Amis was referred to the Committee.

Mr. Worth resigned his seat to take place on the 22nd of December, and a writ was ordered for an election in Randolph county on the 24th of December.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the bill authorizing the election of a Treasurer for the Literary Fund, passed its second reading.

It authorizes the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer for two years with a salary not exceeding \$1,000, and giving \$100,000 security.

The bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company, passed its third reading.

A resolution in favor of W. H. Bryson, passed its second reading.

A bill concerning working the roads was taken up. The bill for the relief of Thomas J. Kerr late Sheriff of Duplin, passed its second reading.

After some debate a substitute offered by Mr. Shober was accepted. It authorizes the Justices of the County Courts to regulate the ages of these persons required to work the county roads; thus amended, it passed its second reading.

Mr. Waddell, from the Committee on Mr. Fowle's resolution, reported a substitute. It authorized and requested the Governor to request the proper officer to desist from arresting our citizens.

Messrs. Fowle and Mann opposed the substitute, it was not strong enough.

Mr. Shepherd supported the resolution; he could not agree to make a threat until after application to the proper officer.

Messrs. Grissom and McKay opposed the committee's substitute.

Mr. Worth supported it.

Mr. Grissom called for the yeas and nays.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 32, nays 42.

After a desultory debate between Messrs. Person, Shepherd, Fowle, Beall, Amis and Harris, of Cabarrus, Mr. Fowle's resolution was amended, authorizing the Governor to take all such proceedings as he may deem necessary and best calculated to put an end to such arrests.

The resolution unanimously passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Waddell moved a committee of three be appointed to enquire into the facts of the arrest of Mr. Headen, and to bring those concerned therein before the House to answer for it. Adopted.

The House adjourned to Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

A CURIOUS STATEMENT.—MR. BUCHANAN AND MR. SEWARD.

A correspondent writes to the New York Post from Washington, under date of Tuesday, November 4th:

"The controversy raised by the publication of General Scott's letter in the Washington Intelligencer the other day, is likely to lead to some interesting revelations by the exasperated 'Old Public Functionary,' who, it is known, has been for some time preparing a defence of his cowardly conduct, and means to whitewash himself, if possible."

"He cannot persuade any one that he acted patriotically, or with decent ability, or that he was not the pliant tool of the traitors and conspirators with whom he surrounded himself. But it seems that he means to prove that other prominent men were no less cowardly nor more culpable than he."

"Mr. Buchanan, it is said by persons who are likely to be well informed, asserts positively, for instance, that he consulted Mr. Seward continually during the last four months of his administration, and that he did not undertake anything in regard to the rebellious movement during those four months—from the time of Mr. Lincoln's election till his installation, that is to say—without previous full consultation with Mr. Seward, and only with the full approval of that gentleman."

"And that this is not mere gossip would seem to be certain from the fact that one of the most respectable citizens of Washington—one who had good opportunities for knowing the fact—assures his friends that he knows, and from both the parties—Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Seward—that it is true."

"If Mr. Buchanan will make this fact public a large part of the odium hitherto resting on him will be carried to Mr. Seward, and justly, too; for it was an honorable act in the out-going President thus to advise

with him who was held then the leader of the party coming into power; and, in acting only with Mr. Seward's consent, Mr. Buchanan did next to the best thing he could do under the circumstances—the best thing the weak and puny old man was capable of. But in that case what shall we think of Mr. Seward?"

ALABAMA AND THE CONFEDERACY.

The generous patriotism of the gallant and noble State of Alabama, is well illustrated in the following joint resolutions, which have passed the two Houses of the Legislature. If the other States respond in similar spirit, the credit of the Confederacy will rest upon the broad foundation of the faith and honor of the States, both jointly and separately:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

IN RELATION TO THE WARDEST OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

WHEREAS, the Government of the Confederate States is involved in a war for the independence of each of the States of the Confederacy, as well as for its own existence; and, whereas, the destiny of each State of the Confederacy is indissolubly connected with that of the Confederate Government; and, whereas, the Confederate Government cannot successfully prosecute the war to a speedy and honorable peace, without ample means of credit; Be it therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is the duty of each State of the Confederacy, for the purpose of sustaining the credit of the Confederate Government, to guarantee the debt of that Government in proportion to its representation in the Congress of that Government.

Resolved further, That the State of Alabama hereby proposes to her sister States of the Confederacy, to guarantee said debt on said basis—provided each of said States shall accept the proposition and adopt suitable legislation to carry it into effect, in which event these resolutions shall stand as the guaranty of this State, for the aforesaid proposition of the debt of said Confederate Government.

Resolved further, That his Excellency, the Governor be, and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each State of the Confederacy and to the President of the Confederate States.

The following, too, is a wholesome example to such as are opposing the operation of the Conscription Law, by claiming useless exemptions. The "militia" are nearly all in the army, and the Alabama Legislature sees neither law nor reason in keeping the tribe of corn-stalk captains at home. Alabama is anxious to do her whole duty, and throws herself generously forward, instead of pursuing a cautious and caving course. Long flourish the noble Commonwealth.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE LIABILITY OF MILITIA OFFICERS OF THIS STATE TO ENROLLMENT UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION ACTS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. APPROVED, NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, militia officers of this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are now subject to enrollment under the Conscription Acts of the Confederate States, unless exempt on some other grounds than that they are militia officers.

Be it resolved further, That if there be any law of this State, which has been or may be construed to exempt such officers from the operation of said Conscription Acts the same is hereby declared to be inoperative to that extent.

Be it resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.

The report of President Walker, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, exhibits that enterprise in a very prosperous condition. The receipts for the year ending 30th of September, are as follows:

Through travel	\$297,213.53
Way travel	193,842.15
Freight and minor sources	225,200.15
Mails	31,051.86

Total.....\$667,307.69

As compared with the same sources for the previous year, it will exhibit a gain from

Through travel	\$108,086.16
Way travel	45,986.87
Freight and minor sources	43,677.97

Total.....\$197,650.60

A loss of \$18,806.77 in the mail compensation, compared with that of the previous year, reduces the gain over the receipts of last year at \$183,843.73.

The abstract of expenditures shows that the total cost of operating the road for the year has been \$230,955.91, leaving a net revenue amounting to \$436,351.67—being for operating 35.13 per cent. of total receipts.

The net earnings have been 17.14 per cent. upon the entire cost of the road. After deducting interest paid they have been 15.88 per cent. Upon the capital stock they have been 32.27 per cent. Deducting interest paid they have been 35.53 per cent. upon the capital stock.

The number of through passengers carried during the year has been 67,859. The number of way passengers has been 65,105.

The roadway is in good order.

The indebtedness of the company is as follows:

First mortgage bonds	\$596,000.00
Second " "	200,000.00
Income	164,000.00
Bonds secured by hypothecation of stock in Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company	75,000.00
Bills payable	601.77
Other liabilities, (see Treasurer's Account Current)	22,880.28

Total.....\$1,088,482.05

A PHENOMENON.—Mr. Charles Brown, of Albemarle county, Virginia, in a note to the editor of this paper, makes the following statement. Possibly some learned philosopher of this region can furnish a solution:

On Thursday, the 30th October, while under a shed open to the South, I heard a very heavy explosion, resembling a heavy sand blast. The sound appeared to me to be Northward, as I did to all with whom I have conversed about it.

John D. Rodas informs me he was walking on a ridge where he could see the Blue Ridge near the junction of the county lines of Albemarle, Green and Rockingham, when the sound struck his ear and a negro man some eighty yards before him. At the sound the negro stopped and pointed in the direction whence it came, and said "look at the fire in the air."

Mr. Rodas says there was a dull bluish flame apparently sixty or a hundred feet above the mountain, about the direction of the junction of the county lines above named, but whether directly over it or not he could not say.—Richmond Whig.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported expressly for the State Journal.]

Lincoln's Message.—His Foot Down.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5. Lincoln in his message to Congress says: Our relations with foreign nations are more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted might have apprehended. In June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers which had unwisely recognized the insurgents as belligerents, would soon recede from that position; but temporary reverses to the national army have delayed that act of simple justice. Our struggle has been contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed effects on those nations.

The organization of a banking association to which the Government might furnish circulation notes on the security of U. S. bonds deposited in the Treasury, is recommended. The notes being uniform in appearance and convertible always into coin, would protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate it by a cheap and safe exchange.

In his inaugural address he briefly stated the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. The language is repeated. He then says there is not a straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary on which to divide it. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up one part of the seceded section when one section seceded from another. [The dispatch is unintelligible here.] The objection to separation into two nations is that the people of the great interior region would be cut off from the outlets to the coast, by embarrassing trade regulations.

After further discussion of the subject he says:—Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generation of men, and it can, without convulsion, be lashed forever with the passing of one generation. He then recommends that Congress provide an amendment to the Constitution, providing for abolishing slavery before the year 1900—the owners to be compensated, and all slaves of disloyal owners not enjoying actual freedom to be forever free. This proposition is discussed at length to show that it would shorten the war and perpetuate peace. Neither the war nor the proceedings under the proclamation of Sept. 22d will be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. He closes as follows:

We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say that we know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We here hold the power and bear the responsibility. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed—this cannot fail. This way is plain, peaceable, generous and just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God bless.

Important from the North.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5. The Palmetto correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, 29th, says, the bombardment of Fredericksburg has been postponed for good reasons, but not indefinitely. He states that from 3 to 7 months have elapsed since the army of the Potomac have been paid.

The Yankees have constructed a road from Aquia Creek to Stafford C. H., and built a railroad across the Potomac.

The Philadelphia Enquirer observes editorially that the army of the Potomac will threaten Richmond on the Rappahannock, but that the Army of the James will occupy Richmond.

The Herald abuses the Enquirer for this statement as divulging military secrets to the rebels.

The Democrats carried the New Haven election on the 28th.

The trial of Fitz John Porter by court martial and Buell and McDowell by a court of enquiry, is progressing.

The Herald announces the abandonment of Holly Springs by the rebels.

Grant's forces have occupied Hudsonville. The rebel cavalry captured the town of Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burning stations and capturing a Yankee company there.

Attack on Yankee Gunboats.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5. Yankee gunboats proceeded up the Rappahannock to-day, and when opposite Port Royal, our forces opened upon them. They returned fire. No further particulars.

Burnside seems to be following the occupation of his predecessors. He has taken to ditching on the other side of the Rappahannock in the mud, and does not venture across for fear of falling on a Lee shore with a Stonewall in the rear.

It has been raining incessantly, which renders the roads impassable, and consequently renders army movements impracticable for some days.

Capture of Bridge Burners.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 5. Twenty-two bridge burners arrived here this evening on the western train, who were arrested in Georgia, charged with being engaged in burning bridges, &c. They will leave for Richmond to-morrow.

For Sale or Rent.

I OFFER for sale or rent, on reasonable terms, the house and lot on which I am now residing, situated in a healthy and desirable location, and within 100 yards of the depots of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad. The house is in good repair and the lot is an improved state of cultivation. Persons desiring to purchase or rent can obtain necessary information by applying to the undersigned or at this office.

Dec 4

MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON. 38-36t

Lead Wanted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862. I WISH to purchase lead for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

Dec 4

THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.

Notice.

ON Saturday, the 13th of December, I will sell at the Court House door in Raleigh, a fine pair of Bay Horses; also, a single horse cart, the property of the late General L. O. Branch.

Dec 4

WM. A. BLOUNT, Jr., Adm'r.

University.

THE Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University will be held in the Executive Office, on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

Dec 4

CHAS. MANLY, Secretary.

GLUE. GLUE. GLUE. THE BEST IRISH GLUE, MANUFACTURED BY THIEB & FRAPS, RALEIGH, N. C.

Oct. 29, 1862.

6-4t

HEADQUARTERS,

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Camp Holmes, Dec. 1, 1862.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the following General Order, No. 26, is published:

The commanding officers of this State will pay particular attention to the same and report to these headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply promptly with said order.

By order of Col. PETER MALLEY, Commanding Camp of Instruction. E. N. MANN, Adjutant.

ADJ. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Nov. 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 36.

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War, or from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enrollment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I. of this order within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly; their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts, in their State, for publication or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph I. of General Order, No. 32, commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing orders. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order: S. COOPER, Adj. and Inspector General. 38-47t

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