

# Daily State Journal

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862. NO. 47.

## The State Journal

TUESDAY, December 16, 1862.

**TERMS:**  
For the present terms of the DAILY paper will be as follows:  
12 months.....\$6 00  
6 months.....3 00  
3 months.....1 50  
For the TRI-WEEKLY, the terms will be:  
12 months.....\$4 00  
6 months.....2 00  
3 months.....1 00  
For the WEEKLY PAPER:  
12 months.....\$2 00  
6 months.....1 00  
3 months.....50 cts  
No subscriptions to the Weekly will be received for less than six months.  
Single copies five cents.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
1 square, 1 day.....\$0 50  
1 square, 5 days.....\$1 50  
1 do 2 days.....0 75  
1 do 1 week.....1 75  
1 do 3 days.....1 00  
1 do 2 weeks.....2 00  
1 do 4 days.....1 25  
1 do 1 month.....3 00  
Ten lines make a square.  
Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers. The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Special Notices will be charged fifty per cent higher than the above rates—two lines or less of leaded matter making a square.  
A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

**SENATE.** MONDAY, Dec. 15.  
The Senate convened at 11 o'clock.  
The following bills passed their final readings:  
Bill in regard to the harboring of deserters.  
Bill to amend the Charter of the North Carolina Manufacturing Company.  
The bill in relation to Justices of the Peace for Johnston county, was recommitted to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances with instructions to report a general bill on the subject.  
The special order, the Revenue bill was next considered.  
Pending the consideration, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.  
A message was received from Gov. D. A. Barnes, and Gen. Vance, transmitting a communication from C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, in response to a resolution of enquiry relative to his report, stating that his report had been in the hands of the printer, some time.  
Mr. Bryson presented a memorial from certain citizens of Cherokee county, asking that a sufficient amount of Whiskey may be distilled in that county for medical purposes. Referred.  
Mr. Young of Yancy, a memorial from citizens of Mitchell county, relative to the removal of the county site of that county. Also a series of resolutions on the same subject, which were appropriately referred.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced on their first reading.  
By Mr. Harris of Cabarrus, a resolution in favor of John O. Wallace.  
By Mr. Waddell, a bill to transfer the States interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to the individual Stockholders thereof, provided said stockholders agree to execute a bond to finish the improvement in two years.  
By Mr. Shepard, a bill giving power to all incorporated towns in the State to levy additional taxes.  
By Mr. Nissen, a bill authorizing the Treasurer to pay such troops bounty as have been discharged under the conscript law, and to refund bounty to certain volunteers released by the conscript act.  
Mr. Jenkins, member elect from Granville, was sworn and took his seat.

The unfinished business was resumed, being the consideration of the minority report from the Military Committee.  
The question being upon an amendment offered by Mr. McKay allowing Colonels to appoint staff officers and the rank and file to elect all the other commissioned officers. See Friday's report.  
The amendment was adopted.  
Mr. Waddell offered the following preamble, which he afterwards withdrew, but which was immediately renewed by Mr. Fleming, who demanded the yeas and nays on the question of its adoption.

WHEREAS, heretofore an act was passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session of 1860-1, authorizing the Governor of the State to accept of volunteers for State service; and whereas, the raising of said volunteers was not carried into effect at the time of the passage of said law: and whereas, this Legislature in the passage of the following military bill, now under consideration, desire to be understood as offering no impediment to the operation of the Conscription act of Congress, and disclaiming any intention to throw itself in conflict with the President of the Confederate States or the authorities at Richmond, but simply to carry out the provisions of an act of the General Assembly by which a State force shall be organized, therefore—*Be it enacted, &c.*

The vote was as follows:  
**AYES.**—Messrs. Amis, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Bean, Brown, Bryan, Bissell, Costner, Davenport, Fleming, Foy, Gentry, Gilliam, of Rockingham, Grier, Hampton, Harris, of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Heaton, Hooper, Howard, Jenkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Long, Love, Manning, Pearce, Peables, Reynolds, Rhodes, Robinson, Russ, Shephard, Shearer, Spruill, Stancill, Waddell—41.

**NOES.**—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Banbury, Berry, Burgin, Burns, Carpenter, Cobles, Craig, Carter, Flynn, Glenn, Grisson, Henry, of Bertie, Henry, of Henderson, Horton, Jenkins, Kenner, Kelly, Keener, Laws, Lyle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McCaden, McCormick, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Richardson, Riddick, Coburns, Russell, of Brunswick, Shober, Smith, Wallen, Walsler, Wellborn, Woodall, Worth, Young, of Iredell, Young, of Yancey—44.  
After some discussion the substitute was adopted by the following vote:  
**AYES.**—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barringer, Banbury, Berry, Bryson, Borgia, Burns, Carpenter, Cobles, Craig, Flynn, Glenn, Grisson, Grisson, Hampton, Henry, of Bertie, Henry, of Henderson, Heaton, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Kelley, Kerner, Laws, Lyle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McCaden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McKee, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Richardson, Riddick, Robbins, Russell, of Brunswick, Smith, Waddell, Wallen, Walsler, Wellborn, Woodall, Worth, Young, of Iredell, Young, of Yancey—55.  
**NOES.**—Messrs. Barnhardt, Beall, Bean, Brown, Bryan, Costner, Carter, Davenport, Fleming, Foy, Gilliam, of Rockingham, Grier, Harris, of Cabarrus,

## REPORT OF SALT COMMISSIONER AT SALTVILLE, VIRGINIA.

SALTVILLE, VA., Nov. 27, 1862.  
To His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,  
Governor of North Carolina.

Sir: I have been endeavoring to find time to prepare the report that I promised you last; but, really, my cabin is crowded with County Commissioners and men here on business, or for instructions, so constantly during the day, that I have only a portion of the night, and will avail myself of that to make at least a hasty report of the progress and prospects of making salt here.

On the 25th of June, I left Raleigh, in company with Mr. Mordcau, on a joint commission to purchase salt, or the right to make salt for the State. We reached here on Saturday, 28th, and on Monday, 30th June, entered into a contract with the proprietors, Messrs Stewart, Buchanan & Co., by which the State has a right to erect furnaces and put up kettles at this place, and to be furnished by the proprietors with brine pumped into the tanks of the State, enough to make salt at the rate of three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the war. This contract was executed in duplicate, and a copy filed in the Executive office.

Under this contract, at the request of His Excellency, Gov. Clark, I undertook the superintendence of the work, which was committed to me without any instructions, except that the salt made should be divided amongst the counties of the State, according to their respective number of inhabitants.

In the absence of any law directly applicable to this enterprise, I have conformed as nearly as practicable to the provisions of the ordinance of our State Convention in relation to manufacturing salt on the coast.

The Governor gave me an order on the public Treasurer for twenty thousand dollars, and subsequently sent me by agent, Mr. Chapman, fifteen thousand dollars, of which, \$3,400 unexpended, has been returned to the Treasury.

I reached here on the 27th of July, and met a small force of hands previously employed, and commenced quarrying rock with a few hands in July last, but could not be said to be fully embarked until August. At first I experienced some difficulty in procuring labor, as slave owners would not then risk their negroes so near the enemy's lines. But these fears were gradually overcome, and through the very active and efficient agency of Mr. Geo. W. Nicholson, of Warren county, I obtained in that and other counties additional, slave labor enough at \$20 per month, adding expenses of transportation, &c.

These hands have been used for wood chopping and hauling, as well as for quarrying and hauling rocks, and stone, in attending the furnaces.

The greatest difficulty that I had to contend with was the want of provisions. There was no surplus here, and that brought here could only be purchased at high rates or for salt. This latter mode of payment, I have strictly resisted. As the salt was necessary for our State far beyond what could be produced early in winter, I refused to give it for anything, except to distribute it amongst the County Commissioners, according to their respective numbers. But I found each county willing to be placed ahead of others in this distribution, and therefore proposed to several of them to send me corn or other grain, wheat or rye, and I would return the sacks with a like number of bushels of salt. This readily produced all the grain I required.

I found bacon expensive and difficult to obtain. I therefore sent to the mountains of our State, and purchased 193 head of beef cattle, on which the force has chiefly been supported since the middle of September, and I have now packed up about eighty of them for winter use.

I have contracted with Messrs. Rankin, Gaines & Co., to transport the hides to their tannery at Asheville, N. C., at their own expense, and then for one half of the leather; the remaining half I am sure will be valuable to the State.

I have made contracts with the Commissioners of the counties of Nash, Johnston, Wayne and Pitt, each to furnish at this place ten thousand pounds of bacon, well cured, at 22 cents per pound; in consideration of giving them an advance of salt to the extent of ten bushels to the inhabitant, by the 15th of December. This is quite as much bacon as the work here can require during next year.

A similar contract has been made with the Commissioner of Randolph county, for 4,500 yards of oznaburgs, at 20 cents. This is necessary to clothe the hired negroes, whose owners fail to furnish them, and to make salt sacks to furnish some Counties which fail to send enough of strong sacks, and rely on us to procure them at extravagant rates.

A like contract has been made with Lenoir county, for 37,000 lbs. of kettles, to supply those not forwarded by Tappay & Lumsden, and a portion of A. G. Dabney's contract not complied with.

We have in operation 198 kettles and 10 others just received, four of which are required to replace four broken ones. I am now expecting about thirty others from Wm. R. Blair & Co., and six, balance of J. A. Quail & Co.'s contract. These I have furnaces ready to put up, but am anxious to procure some modification in the contract with Messrs. Stewart, Buchanan & Co., first, as I find that the kettles now in use may manufacture all the brine that they have contracted to furnish, say at the rate of three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the present war.

expecting too much. I hope to do more, and especially with the additional kettles, which, during the winter, would pay for the expense of purchasing and putting up, thirty fold. After that season, it cannot be doubted that enough can be made to supply the people of the State before the next pork-killing season. It is a question, how much salt will save the pork of this season; and we have not the means of arriving at any satisfactory answer.

But, assuming one hundred millions of pounds of pork, or one hundred pounds to each inhabitant of the State, old and young, black and white, as being about the quantity slaughtered per annum, (and many suppose it full large,) then one hundred thousand bushels of salt would be sufficient to save it, supposing that one bushel is sufficient to save a thousand pounds, which is generally reckoned enough. Now, if these figures be large enough, by the end of January we shall be able to salt the pork.

But, suppose that it requires fifty per cent. more, or that we make one hundred and fifty millions of pounds of pork, then the production of February, of \$3,333 1/3 bushels, with what is in the hands of the more cautious and provident of our citizens, that difference will be made up, to say nothing of the portion of the State within the enemy's lines, and not in reach of us—probably ten per cent. of the entire State.

Then, if I am nearly correct in these estimates, we have no reason to despair of saving most of the crop of pork the present season. If the farmers could slaughter one-third of their hogs in December, one-third in January, and one-third in February, it is pretty clear that all can be saved. Indeed, if the amount of salt now in the State is not greatly over-estimated, that, with what may be expected from this place in December and January, will save nearly all the fat pork that we shall have.

I am aware that the corn crop in the Western part of the State is deficient and farmers cannot feed long; yet, in many parts of the State the mast is fine, and the hogs are even yet doing well, and many are but beginning to feed, and some are asking whether they shall yet put up lots of hogs to fatten, &c.

Now, to such I say, your late fattened pork can probably be salted. The great difficulty grows out of the hogs ready for salting early in December, and during the month. Some loss may be sustained in feeding a portion of this pork too long; but if all could have faith that after the salting season is over, that there will be more salt made than will be required for ordinary purposes, and that therefore no one should lay up a bushel of salt beyond the winter-months, but freely divide with each other, and divide equally the amount sent from here, most of the pork will yet be saved.

Seeing the great necessity that is upon us, and that every day's boiling is more than enough to save one hundred thousand pounds of pork, and that to cool off on Sunday involves the loss of more than half of Monday to get up the heat, &c., and after mature reflection and free consultation with friends whose opinions I value, I came to the conclusion to run the furnaces on Sunday, and to this all of my assistants and associates in this work assented, including the negroes, who are eager to receive the wages.

We are pressing this work with a hope of making nine or ten thousand bushels per week. My present has been to get wood enough, before the winter sets in fully, and the roads become impassable, to run the furnaces until May. This, I think, we will not fail to do.

We have cut nearly eight thousand cords, and more than four thousand hauled to the railroad, 24 miles from this place. My object now is to have six thousand cords delivered by Christmas.

This done, if the weather is not more than ordinarily favorable, I propose to discharge all the wagons except ten or twelve. This number should be retained, and used to haul in the remainder of the wood to the Railroad, and to be on hand, to be called on in emergencies such as occur occasionally, when the over-taxed energies of the Railroad, or the mishap to an engine or the track may throw us out of a supply by Railroad, then these teams, for a day or two can keep us running. We are using now rather more than thirty cords per day, and expect to use about twelve hundred cords per month, or six thousand cords by the first of May.

We cannot hope to find the roads firm and dry here long before that day. I am putting in a side track and switching in front of the furnaces, and at my wood-yard, which the Railroad Company requires as a condition of hauling wood or salt. The cost will not be heavy, as the Company furnishes the rail, frog and spikes.

We have been able to obtain no car to carry salt for more than two weeks, though many car loads have been sacked and are waiting to be hauled. I had sought an early interview with Col. Doda-mead, the general superintendent of the Railroad extending to Lynchburg. We have always had assurances of all the aid the Road could give us, and for the last several days have had frequent consultations with him. Always inclined to accommodate, he assures me that the Road cannot do all the work expected of it.

The Confederate Government and that of Virginia have the first claim on their services, and the labor is heavy. Next to that the making and shipping salt, they say, shall come in.

Both the States of Georgia and Tennessee send their engines and trains here to carry off the salt for their citizens, and even at that, do not keep it all shipped, nor half of it. North Carolina, unfortunately, can make no such arrangement, on account of the difference of gauge. In view of this, the Superintendent promises me ears as soon as the side track is in, say in three days, to go East but none West. Will only promise to carry for those Counties so far East that they cannot rely on wagons.

hauling wood, and in attending the furnaces, &c. — But it is certain that the cost is much short of the estimate I was led at first to make, say \$60,000. It is probable that the \$31,500 expended of the money drawn, will nearly cover it; though there are outstanding claims of some agents, mechanics, &c., yet at work and not settled with, that may swell it to that sum, yet it is pretty certain that 50 cents per bushel is more than sufficient to pay the expenses of manufacturing.

The precise cost will be pretty certainly ascertained in the end, as all receipts and expenditures are being most carefully kept by Col. J. M. Israel, a most laborious and pains-taking man, of great experience in book-keeping and accounts. I allow no one else to receive a cent of money or to handle it, since the furnaces were under way.

I took bond and security of Mr. Israel in the sum of \$20,000. But I find the amount now actually in the safe is over \$30,000. This fact is stated, as it may enable the Legislature more satisfactorily to fix the amount of the bond that shall be required in future.

The books, as kept, I should be pleased to exhibit before any committee that the General Assembly may choose to appoint.

The precise disposition of each cent committed to my custody by the Governor, my memorandum books and receipts will show, and at an early day I will endeavor to find time to draw it off in shape of a supplemental report.

The distribution of the salt when made, presents a subject of much labor and perplexity. While it would seem clear that the rule fixed by the ordinance of the Convention to distribute according to the entire population is right, and would be followed faithfully by all, it turns out far otherwise. It is brought to my knowledge that great abuses have already crept in. In two counties, the commissioners have actually contracted to give to the wagon owners one-half of each load for hauling, and in one instance an actual sale by a wagoner, of a considerable quantity, has been made to a non-resident of the State. These abuses were discovered in time to be defeated, except as to a small quantity in one county and several hundred bushels in another, that actually went into the hands of the wagoners. I declined to load the wagons under these orders, and one of the counties has called the justices together and corrected it by removing the Commissioner and appointing another.

This requires legislation, and it is suggested whether any unequal division should be tolerated on account of services. The wagon should be paid well in cash, but the salt, which is deficient, at least should be distributed equally.

A question is raised in many counties, touching the alleged increase of their population, owing to the inroads of the enemy in our Eastern borders, and driving the citizens from home, to seek temporary homes in such counties. This question I have not felt at liberty to settle, if, indeed, there can be any rule fixed for its decision.

I have felt at liberty to supply the large boarding schools without charging it against the county, as the pupils from abroad come, in no sense, be regarded as citizens of the county, and of course, had not been received as part of the population of the county, in the census returns of 1860.

Any direction that the General Assembly, in their wisdom may give, will be promptly followed.

I omitted to say, in the proper place, that twenty-five cents per bushel has been set apart to repay the amount advanced by the Treasury. This may be increased, probably, ten to fifteen cents, without raising the price to consumers, as I am of opinion that thirty-five cents will pay the actual expense of manufacturing.

In order to make valid the contracts that I have made connected with this business, I suggest the propriety of ratifying and adopting, on the part of the State, the contracts heretofore made in the absence of any law authorizing me to make a contract in the name of the State. The overruling necessity that justifies the act, morally, may not give them legal effect.

Respectfully submitted,  
N. W. WOODFIN.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

**The Fight at Kingston.**  
[Reported expressly for the State Journal.]  
Goldsmoor, Dec. 14th.  
Three thousand of our troops fought the abolitionists yesterday at Kingston, from 8 to 1 o'clock, driving them once entirely from their position. Not more than three thousand of our men were engaged. About one o'clock, Gen. Evans retired across Neuse bridge, and the vandals occupied the town. The engagement, the vandals shelled the town, finally killing several citizens. I was present, and saw the rebels burn several houses. No estimate of loss on either side. Gov. Vance is here and in doing his full duty. Gen. Foster sent a flag of truce to Gen. Evans, demanding unconditional surrender. "Tell him to go to Hell," was the significant reply.

**REPORT DISPATCH.**  
[REMISSION DISPATCH.]  
All quiet here. The fighting yesterday was terrific, and the abolitionists seem inclined to enjoy their holiday, and their speculations on citizens are the same as in other sections.

**South Carolina and the Confederacy.**  
CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.  
The South Carolina Legislature has unanimously passed a bill pledging the faith and funds of the State for the redemption of its quota of the Confederate war debt, provided that such bonds may be sold within the Confederacy be sold to the highest bidder, and provided that citizens of the State shall have the right to purchase the bonds if guarantees in preference to all other equal bidders.

**From the South West.**  
MOBILE, Dec. 14th.  
A special dispatch to the *Advertiser & Register*, dated Grenada, 13th, says: Intense vigilance intelligence, places the abolitionists at Water Valley, on the York-compaty River, where they burned five houses. They impress all stock and crops and destroy the surplus.

Grant and McPherson's headquarters are at Oxford. The enemy officially report seventy-five killed and wounded at Okefenokee, including five officers. The second Iowa lost five out of seven. The abolition army is an indiscriminate rade causing destruction to every interest, private property not respected. Penaberton reviewed troops at this point to-day.

Up to one o'clock last night, nothing was received from Richmond.  
The arrest of the Rev. Mr. Graves was effected in Orange county, North Carolina, by Captain McCubbin, chief of the Richmond detective force, who was sent there for that purpose. He found him engaged in conducting the religious services in the Presbyterian Church, and sat down quietly in a pew until the conclusion of the services, when he arrested him, but allowed him to preach another discourse that evening, the Captain attending on his ministry. He slept with his prisoner that night, and started to Richmond with him the next day.  
The Rev. Mr. Graves is a northern man by birth, but graduated at William and Mary College, Virginia.—*Examiner.*

**\$50 Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, in McDowell county, N. C., on the 26th day of November, my boy RALPH. Said boy is near six feet high, very black, and is slow of speech. He had on when he left home a round about coat, made of blue blanketing, with a black stripe on the lower part of the coat. Said boy has a notable scar on his right jaw, caused by lancing a pimple. The said boy had a heavy beard on his chin when he left home. Said boy was bought of G. W. Wynne, of Louisa, and was raised near Tarboro, N. C. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of said boy in any jail, so that I can get him.  
Address MILLS HIGGINS, Marion, N. C.  
Marion, Dec. 12th, 1862. 47-46t

**Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.**  
[REMISSION DISPATCH.]  
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1862.

**THE** dividend of eleven (11-100) per cent. on the capital stock of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company advertised to be paid on and after the 1st of January next, will be paid on and after Monday, the 1st inst. at the office of the undersigned. Stockholders are requested to call promptly.  
J. W. THOMPSON, Treasurer.  
Dec. 13th, 1862. 47-41t

**Trinity College.**  
THE next term will commence Jan. 7th, 1863. Tuition the same as heretofore, Board \$30 per month, in advance. We have comfortable rooms, proper furniture, and good board. The regular College routine will be continued with a competent Faculty. We are prepared to receive boys of any age or advancement. Students can have rooms separately or otherwise as may be preferred. For further information, address the undersigned.  
B. CHAVEN, President.  
December 13th, 1862. 47-41t

**To Refugees and Others.**  
HOUSE and Lot for Sale.—An excellent House and Lot at Holly Springs is offered for sale. The house is a large one with six rooms, four fire places and necessary outbuildings, and a fine well of water in the yard. The lot consists of 25 acres in need. The place will be sold cheap. The neighborhood is good.  
Apply to STATE JOURNAL OFFICE.

**Valuable Sale.**  
I OFFER for Sale, Privately, the beautiful residence of Mrs. Collins, in the City of Raleigh. Terms to suit the purchaser. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the undersigned before the 1st of January, 1863, or I shall retain the premises on that day.  
R. G. LEWIS, Agent, &c.  
Dec. 14th, 1862.—47-41t

**For Sale.**  
A HOUSE and Lot in Beaufort county, North Carolina. The lot contains 15 or 20 acres, part of which is wooded land, with all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars apply at this office.  
Dec 2 36-  
**For Sale.**  
1000 BUSHELS SWEET POTATOES.  
W. H. TAYLOR.  
W. H. TAYLOR, Dec. 9, 1862. 47-41t

**Want's.**  
TO HIRE A MAN FOR THE ENSING YEAR. Preference desired immediately. W. F. FREED.  
4 9t-pd.