



DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

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DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

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New Series, No. 6.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines or less, for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.
JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neat as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary, \$25,000.
Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary, \$3,000.
Advisers to the President—Col Wm M. Browne, of Georgia; Col James Chestnut, of S. C.; Col Wm P. Johnston, of Ky.; Col J. C. Lee, of Va.; Col John T. Wood.
Private Secretary to the President—Baron H. Harrison, of Miss.
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Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C.; Wade Keves, of Ala.; Assistant Attorney General, R. H. Rhodes, of Miss.; Commissioner of Patents, G. W. Nelson, of Ga.; Superintendent of Public Printing, R. M. Smith, Public Printer.
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Navy Department—S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy; E. M. Timball, Chief Clerk; Com. J. M. Brooke, Chief of Ordnance; Com. J. K. Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail; Surgeon W. A. W. Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery; Paymaster J. DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.
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TOWN AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. B. Whitaker, Mayor.
Commissioners: John Crone, S. D. Phillips, C. J. Nelson, T. T. Hollowell.
Town Officers: Mathew Albritton, Town Clerk; Blount King, Town Sergeant; T. T. Hollowell, Town Collector; J. J. Baker, Auctioneer.
County Officers: W. K. Lane, Chairman of the Court; Ollie Coor, Sheriff; S. H. Denmark, County Court Clerk; G. S. Garris, Superior Court Clerk; J. J. Baker, County Trustee; T. T. Hollowell, Jailor.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

S. D. Pool, Colonel Commanding Post; Thomas H. Allen, Adjutant; Henry C. Pool, Sergeant-Major; Maj. W. M. Morrison, Dist. Commissary; Capt. Jacob Moore, Post Commissary; Capt. John F. Divine, Post Quartermaster; Capt. J. B. Griswold, Provost Marshal; Capt. J. H. Bryan, Post Q. M.; Tax in kind; Capt. A. F. Mallett, Dist. Enrolling Officer; Lieut. A. T. Wilson, County Enrolling Officer; O. A. White, Surg. & Chm. Ex. Board; W. H. Hoadnett, Asst. Surgeon; P. A. C. S. Will Gilbert.

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The Atlantic Appeal publishes the annexed table, which will be found useful after the first of April, as the old issue will pass at the discount of 25 per cent.

Table Showing the Value of the Old Issues of Confederate Money, when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issues for Two Dollars in New Issues, from \$5 to \$500:

Old Issues.	New Issues.	Old Issues.	New Issues.
\$ 5	3 25	\$100	75 00
10	6 50	200	150 00
15	10 75	300	225 00
20	14 50	400	300 00
25	18 25	500	375 00
30	22 00	600	450 00
35	25 75	700	525 00
40	29 50	800	600 00
45	33 25	900	675 00
50	37 00	1000	750 00
55	40 75	1100	825 00
60	44 50	1200	900 00
65	48 25	1300	975 00
70	52 00	1400	1050 00
75	55 75	1500	1125 00
80	59 50	1600	1200 00
85	63 25	1700	1275 00
90	67 00	1800	1350 00
95	70 75	1900	1425 00
100	74 50	2000	1500 00
105	78 25	2100	1575 00
110	82 00	2200	1650 00
115	85 75	2300	1725 00
120	89 50	2400	1800 00
125	93 25	2500	1875 00
130	97 00	2600	1950 00
135	100 75	2700	2025 00
140	104 50	2800	2100 00
145	108 25	2900	2175 00
150	112 00	3000	2250 00

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America have signified their desire that a day may be recommended to the people to be set apart, and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in the language of the following to wit:

"Reverently recognizing the Providence of God in the affairs of man, and gratefully remembering the guidance, support and deliverance granted to our Patriot Fathers in the memorable war which resulted in the independence of the American Colonies, and now reposing in Him our supreme confidence and hope in the present struggle for Civil and Religious Freedom, and for the right to live under a Government of our own choice, and deeply impressed with the conviction that without Him nothing is strong, nothing wise and nothing enduring; in order that the people of this Confederacy may have this opportunity at the same time, of offering their adoration to the great Sovereign of the Universe, of penitently confessing their sins and strengthening their vows and purposes of amendment in humble reliance upon His Gracious and Almighty power:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That it be recommended to the people of these States, that FRIDAY, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public councils and authorities; that He would inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance; and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His Goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity."

A recommendation so congenial to the feelings of the people will receive their hearty concurrence; and it is a grateful duty to the Executive to unite with their representatives in inviting them to meet in the Courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of Nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a nefarious scheme to burn and plunder our Capital, and to destroy our civil Government by putting to death the chosen servants of the people, has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened, and our resources have been multiplied to a satisfactory condition; and our whole country is animated with a hopeful spirit and a fixed determination to achieve independence.

In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow ourselves before the throne of the Most High, and, while gratefully acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sins as a people have justly exposed us to His chastisement. Let us recognize the sufferings which we have been called upon to endure, administered by a fatherly hand for our improvement, and, with resolute courage and patient endurance, let us wait on Him for our deliverance.

In furtherance of these objects, now therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the people of the said States, in conformity with the desire expressed by their representatives, to set apart FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; and I do hereby invite them on that day to repair to their several places of public worship & kneel before Almighty God to provide for our public councils, and to inspire our armies and leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance; and so to manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness, and in the majesty of His power, that we may secure the blessings of an honorable peace, and of free government; and that we, as a people, may ascribe all to the Honor and Glory of His name."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on this 12th day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By the President:
J. P. BENTLEY, Secretary of State.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS FAILING TO DELIVER their tenth Tax in kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged five hundred cents, instead of fifty, as heretofore. Producers must furnish transportation (12) two miles, (instead of eight) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices. The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once. All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed. When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation. Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.

WM. G. MORISEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.
Office, first floor of the Court House, and opposite that of the County Court Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist., Goldsboro, N. C., April 3rd, 1864.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS recently received from Headquarters of Conscript in this State, the undersigned, Chairman of the Examining Board, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of conscripts in the several counties, to wit:

27th Reg't N. C. M., Goldsboro, Wayne Co., April 12, 13, 14, 15.
28th Reg't N. C. M., Goldsboro, Wayne Co., April 16, 17, 18, 19.
29th Reg't N. C. M., Clinton, Sampson Co., April 20, 21, 22, 23.
30th Reg't N. C. M., Clinton, Sampson Co., April 24, 25, 26, 27.
31st Reg't N. C. M., Kenansville, Duplin Co., May 4, 5, 6, 7.
32nd Reg't N. C. M., Smithfield, Johnston Co., May 10, 11, 12, 13.
33rd Reg't N. C. M., Smithfield, Johnston Co., May 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
34th Reg't N. C. M., Shady Grove, Jones Co., May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
35th Reg't N. C. M., Richlands, Onslow Co., May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

All exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscript.

OCTAVIUS A. WHITE,
Surgeon and Chairman Ex. Board,
3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Persons are frequently puzzled in their daily transactions, to ascertain what such and such an article weighs per bushel. Here is a table which all would do well to cut out and preserve. It will prove valuable for reference.

Article	Pounds
Wheat	60
Shelled Corn	56
Corn in the ear	70
Pean	70
Rye	60
Oats	62
Barley	47
Irish Potatoes	60
Sweet Potatoes	56
White Beans	60
Green Beans	45
Clover Seed	60
Timothy Seed	45
Flax Seed	44
Hemp Seed	44
White Grass Seed	44
Black Wheat	62
Dried Peaches	38
Dried Apples	24
Almonds	37
Gall	60
Stone Coal	80
Malt	48
Brass	20
Turnips	65
Planting Hairs	5
Unshelled Lima	60
Corn Meal	48
Fine Salt	65
Ground Peas	24

How to Meet Hotel Expenses.

"Air you the keeper of this here tavern?" inquired a tall, lanky individual belonging to the ——— regiment, North Carolina State Troops, and now in the Cambridge Springs service.

"I am the proprietor of this hotel," replied the bustling little hotel-keeper of an establishment between this city and Richmond. "What can I do for you?"

"What do you tax for a bed?" asked the soldier.

"Seven dollars, air," responded the gentleman addressed.

"Only seven dollars you say? well, that is cheap; dog gone me of itain't. Here's a Confederate note and there's a two; it's all right, ain't it?"

"Certainly, air," replied Boniface. "It is all perfectly correct."

"I am here, ain't I, you say?" asked the military gentleman, addressing one of his companions.

"I know him," was the response.

"And you been him, too, didn't you like?" inquired he of another.

"In answer to that," was the reply, "I get it all right between you."

"That's a blessing, you know," said the soldier. "And now, Miller, if you'd only traveled as far as I have, you would want to sleep mighty sudden."

"Certainly, air, all right," exclaimed the landlord, as he proceeded to direct a servant to show the gentleman his apartment.

The soldier evidently slept soundly, but very early in the morning he might have been seen descending the stairs with the mattress upon which he had slept carefully tied up and slung over his shoulder. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was met by the astonished landlord, who indignantly demanded to know what he was doing with that bed.

"Gwine to take it out for the regiment," calmly remarked the soldier.

"You are, are you?" retorted the exas-

The Tithing Tax.

The Clayton (Ala.) Enquirer contains an article on the late financial legislation of Congress, from which we take the following extract. It will be read with interest by the planting community.

The Richmond Enquirer contends that, inasmuch as the act provides for the payment of this tax by the first of June, the planters will be required to advance in currency the whole amount of five per cent. on all their property employed in farming, and that at the close of the year, when the tithes are paid over to the Government, the value of the tithes will then be refunded. We protest against any such construction of the law. We do not believe that Congress intended to do what the Enquirer says it has done. This five per cent. tax on capital invested in agricultural pursuits, is in essence for the year 1864; and the last section of the act, declares that from it shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered to the Government. The law clearly presupposes the payment of the tax in kind, before the planter shall be required to pay the difference in money. It is true, that the sixth section provides that the "taxes paid for 1864," shall be due and collected on the "first day of June next," as stated by the Enquirer; but the act does not stop there—it goes on and adds, "or as soon thereafter as practicable." As it is not "practicable" to collect the tithes of 1864 before they are made and harvested, it follows that the farmers' five per cent. tax on his farming investments, are not due and collectable until the end of the current year. To submit to the construction given in the law by the Richmond paper, would compel nearly every planter to sell a portion of his property this spring to pay the very tax which the law says he shall be credited upon by the value of his tithes.

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Hemp Seed	44
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Enter from Europe.

New York, March 27.—The steamer American, from Bremen via Southampton, on the 10th inst. arrived here, bringing with her the steamer City of London, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 14th. The United States steamer Kentucky arrived at Boston on the 14th.

The private Florida, put into Madeira on the 4th. Twenty tons of coal, provisions and water were allowed her when she was ordered off.

The Times says there is good reason to believe that although the matter cannot be announced it is absolutely certain that the Queen will well after all actually assemble.

In the House of Lords on the 14th, Lord Campbell asked the meaning of Gortchakoff's words as to combination between Russia and Austria, Prussia and England. Earl Granville said that Prince Gortchakoff could only refer to the Conference proposed.

England was not entered into any combination displaying the slightest hostile feeling towards France.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck asked if the Federal and Confederate Governments had been remonstrated with for the employment of agents for illegal purposes. He said he would be glad to see the Federal shipping agent from the sea. England's honor was at stake.

Lord Palmerston said that the Government had been remonstrated with and prosecutions instituted.

Mr. Bright said that Mr. Roebuck's speech was worthy of a member of Parliament.

The Ashdud Mail intimates that Queen Victoria.

Five Australian ships have arrived, bringing £228,000 sterling in gold. £250,000 are also en route.

Consuls closed steady at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4.

France.

The "Memorial Diplomatique" says that a treaty between Maximilian and Napoleon will be agreed on immediately following the capture of Mexico. The treaty will settle the period of the French occupation, and make arrangements for the liquidation of the French claims. The French troops will be withdrawn gradually. The debt due France will be paid in 14 annual installments of \$25,000,000 each.

The Danish War.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has visited Napoleon with the consent of the allied German States, in order to induce Napoleon to recognize the rights of the Schlegel, Napoleon's daughter to choose her own Government.

Five Danish steamers are cruising off Greenland where the Prussian fleet is gathered. The Elbe entrance defenses are being hastened.

The enemy has entered Arhus. The Danish infantry had embarked at Arhus for Fredericia and Alsen. Their cavalry had started for Viborg.

The Swedish Troops in Bohemia.

The Swedish troops in Bohemia, Sweden, have been ordered to be ready to march.

An important engagement occurred on the 18th, at Suedewell.

The Prussian Troops in Bohemia.

It is stated that 600 Prussian troops have been compelled to aid the allies in the creation of trenches before Prague.

The Prussian troops have been ordered by the inhabitants of Vienna, the General commanding has ordered all sentinels of war and arms in the possession of civilians to be delivered up to the military authorities within twenty-four hours. The roads in Prussia are impassable in consequence of recent heavy rains. Marshal Wrangle has prohibited the export of horses, cattle and grain from Prussia.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, March 26.—Cotton is advancing. Prices at 14 higher for inferior qualities. Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. Flour declining. Winter wheat at 60 to 70. Corn dull. Provisions quiet and unaltered. The discount at the Bank of England is moderate, and the rate unaltered.

A Florida Slave and her crew.

During the late war, one of the London Army and Navy Agents.

For many months the Florida lay in Brazil harbor, undergoing repairs; and though she had long been ready for sea, she could not put out, being in want of hands. Great difficulty was experienced in getting men, as the English market was almost closed by international law. The old hands had departed, gunwales down with planks, but they were either unable to get back to the sunny coast of Brazil, or had shipped for another port. Complete at last, but with the Rear Admiral closely watching her, the Florida, after trying the power of her engines, waited an opportunity of giving the Admiral notice of her departure.

A few days ago she left Brazil during a fog, and when she was discovered, the next day the Rear Admiral set out in pursuit; but the sea is so rough and the Florida has good heels, La France manages her vessel that before leaving Brazil, the Captain of the Florida called the crew and told them that he had agreed to meet the Federal vessel outside French waters, and to try conclusions with her. According to La France, this determination of the shipper was received with cheers. However, the statement of La France is impossible, for the Florida's duty is to damage United States ships in her power, and not to run the risk of a single combat with a stronger man of her own side. The Florida and her crew will soon be enacting New York and Boston. She has been fitted for sea in a French port, and was even allowed into an imperial bank by the French authorities. No ship appears to have been made as yet by the Rappahannock at Salati.