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Frement's Letter of Acceptance.

Frement and John Cochrane have been nominated by the "Radical Republicans" at Cleveland, for President and Vice President. The following is Frement's letter of acceptance: It will be seen that Jessie's man is bound to run, as the contingency on which he rested the race has happened—Lincoln has been nominated at Baltimore.

Gentlemen:—In answer to the letter which I have had the honor to receive from you, on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer me the honorable and difficult position of their candidate in the approaching Presidential contest.

Very honorable, because in offering it to me you do in the name of a great number of citizens who seek above all things the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in view. Very difficult, because in accepting the candidacy you propose to me I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created and no contest could have been possible. This is not an ordinary election. It is a contest for the right to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the choice among them.

Now, for the first time since '74, the question of constitutional liberty has been brought directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the Revolution are worth maintaining.

If, as we have been taught to believe, those guarantees for liberty which made the distinctive value and glory of our country, are in truth irrevocably secured, then there must be a protest against the arbitrary violation which had not even the excuse of necessity. The schism is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention. It was among its objects to attract the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating Southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home.

To day, we have in the country the abuses of a military dictation, without its duty of action and vigor of execution. An administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violations of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of justice, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad. Its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle which has misled European powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue. The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness to make every sacrifice demanded of them, their forbearance and silence under the suspension of everything that could be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifice, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed.

This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as led the European Powers, and logically enough, to the conviction that the North, with its greatly superior population, its immense resources and its credit, will never be able to recover the South. Sympathies which should have been with us from the outset of the war were turned against us, and in this way the Administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hostility, or at best indifference, among those who would have been its friends, if the real interest of the people could have been better known, while at the same time, it neglected an occasion for making the most humiliating concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation; but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confiscation extended to the property of all rebels is practicable, and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact, a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, it is the beginning of a revolt which might be quelled by prompt severity. I understand the policy of confiscation, but not as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insurrection.

In the adjustments which are to follow peace no considerations of vengeance can consistently be admitted. The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single element in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendment of the Constitution to make its extinction complete.

With this extinction of slavery the party divisions created by it have also disappeared. And if in the history of the country there has ever been a time when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

Old Series, Vol. V.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1864.

New Series, No. 65.

If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support.

My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be re-nominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortune of his reelection.

In this contingency I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and, as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make; but I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make this sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech, and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me.

With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquit me with the action of the committee, I am gentlemen, very respectfully, and truly yours, J. C. FREMENT.

New York, June 4, 1864. To Messrs: Worthington G. Southan and others committee, &c.

What Grant Thinks of Lee. - Poor Burnside, disa, pointed Hooper and amiable Mr. Meade, to say nothing of pusillanimous Pope and Little Mac, each undertook an "On to Richmond." By the way, peace to his remains, we had forgotten that "Old Mortality" Scott, who is now poring over the minutest details of his immense operations at Cerro Gordo, forgetful of minor skirmishes such as Chickamauga and the Wilderness, once undertook to pry a similar job. Well, they all failed, and reaped disgrace where they expected glory. There was yet another General, however, willing to attempt what his unfortunate predecessors had failed in and to add another to the long sacrificial list of decapitated Yankee Generals. Our readers know that he is none other than General Grant, now on the Chickamauga, but supposed to have ulterior designs on Fortress Monroe.

Nevertheless, he did not enter the list without counting the cost. As we learn from one of the special correspondents of the Washington Chronicle, of June 2d, who writes from near his headquarters—for he is known that, as Achilles had his Homer, Ulysses always has a Jenkins near his person as "the herald of his renown." The said correspondent writes: General Grant gives Lee credit for his ability. Not once has he undervalued his wily foe. Braddock laughed when the young provincial of fier advised him to attack his European tactics, or fight the Indians after their own fashion. How dearly he paid for his derision? The leader of our Losses was acquainted with his foe, and well knew all the "quicks and quirks" that in him lurked. When marching by the flank we never halted one night without throwing up strong earthworks. And when we fought them in the woods our attacks were like their own—sudden, quick, fierce, and accompanied with a savage yell.

Holden's Friendship for Soldiers. - It is published to the world that W. W. Holden, for the first time since the war began, actually gave a poor soldier, last week, money enough to pay for a dinner! Until Holden became a self nominated candidate, he was never known to have aided a poor soldier with a penny, although possessing wealth to the extent of a half million dollars; and even now, when he is so anxious to obtain votes, his charity is so paltry, he gave the brave and crippled soldier who called upon him, only money to pay for a dinner, and then sent him away! As if the poor soldier, would never want another meal! Can stinginess do less? And yet, Holden claims to be a Soldier's friend! Soldiers, and their friends at home, think of that! - Iredell Express.

Fort Hudson advises to the 7th inst., state that the rebels have been making considerable demonstrations in that vicinity, but Gen. Ullman, commanding the fort, is prepared for any attack. There is also a report that the rebels have established a blockade at a bend in the river, about twenty five miles above Fort De Russay, and in attempting to pass the point, we had in four days lost three transports and two of the light masted gunboats. The rebel blockading force is said to number 10,000. - Newbern (Yankee) Times.

Signal on Lee. - On Tuesday night (a week before Breckinridge whipped him) Gen. Sigel, according to the New York Times, made a very remarkable speech in Martinsburg, Va. He said: "The war has gone on three years, and it is a great disgrace to the North that, with all its superiority of men and money, the rebels have not been conquered. I am now here, where I was two years ago. Only think of it! We march to-morrow to fight the greatest general of the age; the rebel Robert Lee." At this remark the general was greeted with hisses from intense loyalists. He replied, "You may hiss, but he is a great General, although a rebel."

Recapture of Gen. Trudeau. - Gen Trudeau, who has been for some time a prisoner on a Yankee plantation in St. James Parish, was rescued by a party of Confederates, who made a raid for that purpose. The General is now en route for Richmond.

Increased Pay of General Officers.

The bill to increase the compensation of the General assigned to duty at Richmond, which elicited some newspaper comment when it was under consideration in the Senate has undergone some important changes, and at length passed both branches of Congress so much improved in form that its progenitors would not now recognize it as one of their offspring. It was sent to the House some days ago, and by that body modified so as to include all the Generals in the army. The Senate subsequently added some unimportant amendments, which were yesterday occurred in by the House, and the bill now only awaits the President's signature to become a law. It gives a General \$500 per month, a Lieutenant General \$450, a Major General \$400, and a Brigadier General \$350. Generals in command of an army to receive \$100 a month in addition, and all others in the field \$50. We look upon it as an act of wisdom in the House thus to remember those who are daily risking their lives in defence of the country, and it will no doubt receive the popular approval, while it might have seemed invidious to have selected an officer whose good fortune it has been to be assigned to duty at the capital as a particular object of favor, however deserving he may be.

The bill to increase the pay of soldiers was amended by the Senate so as to make it applicable only to one year, instead of a permanent arrangement, and in that form has passed both branches of Congress. - Richmond Dispatch, 8th inst.

Deserter Captured. - Just before the battle of Plymouth, Harrison Sawyer, belonging to a North Carolina regiment deserted to the enemy. Yesterday morning he was captured by our forces near Bottom's Bridge, clad in full Yankee uniform and gun in hand. He was committed to Castle Thunder to be tried. - Pet. Express.

NEUSE LODGE No. 6-2, O. G. O. F. WHEREAS, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to take from us our beloved brother, A. H. Laveson, in his battling in his country's defence, there be it to be recorded that, that while we humbly yield to the dispensations of Divine Providence, we deeply mourn the loss of our esteemed brother. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and friends. Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That the Secretary be ordered to have these resolutions published in the State Journal.

J. P. KEMP, S. D. PHILLIPS, Committee. W. G. MORSEY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS and Soldiers of Wayne County.

The times approaching when you will be called upon to cast your votes for the next Legislature, since I have been one of your representatives, and there has been an unusual number of sessions, a considerable quantity of legislative matter presented for deliberation, among which, some of a perplexing and complicated nature, upon which I have endeavored to exercise discretion, and support such as I believed the exigencies of the country demanded, and opposing those of an opposite tendency. I now return to you my sincere thanks for the liberal support I received from you at the last election, and if by public course has been of a nature to merit your approbation, I request a renewal of your confidence on the first Thursday in August next. There are now before you two candidates for the office of Governor—W. W. Holden and the present incumbent, Z. B. Vance. The former's political antecedents have been such to produce dissatisfaction and desertion among our soldiers and induce the enemy to believe that a large and respectable portion of the State was favorable to re-construction; the evident tendency of which has been to protract the war and involve the country in greater difficulties. Such a man in no contingency can I sustain by my vote. The latter, his acts are before you and have been endorsed by the Legislature, and believed to be sound upon the main issue before the country. Between them I have no hesitancy in saying the latter will receive my support. B. B. RIVES.

FOR THE SHERIFFALTY OF CRAVEN

WE are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.

To the Voters of Wayne County.

In response to the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. DAVID MCKINNEY.

For the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Wayne.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce Capt. Wm. R. Bass, at present commanding Co., N. C. State Troops, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, as a representative of his fellow citizens and brother soldiers of Wayne county. April 23, 1864. 21td

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are authorized to announce J. E. CANTO, as a candidate to represent Wayne county, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. 61td

WM. G. MORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Office, first floor of the Court House, and opposite that of the County Court Clerk d-1-6m

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

SOLDIERS and Fellow-Citizens of the County of Wayne: I take this method (for want of an opportunity to do so verbally at present) of announcing myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at your next Legislature, hoping to receive a liberal share of your suffrages. I think it needless to mention my political views, as I think my friends will rest satisfied that I will use my best efforts to attend to any matter that has a tendency to add to the honor or the State's interest, and vote to keep an amicable feeling, with the Confederacy on any reasonable terms, if elected. J. E. HATCH.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

Field Officers, Brigades, Divisions and Corps of North Carolina Regiments.

Table with columns: COLONELS, LIEUT COLONELS, MAJORS. Lists names of officers for various regiments.

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; the First Battalion Sharpshooters by Capt R E Wilsn; the Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; the Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Major John W Moore; the Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; the Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Chery; the Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; the Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; the Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; the Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McKrae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3d Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's corps. The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's corps. The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's corps. The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharpshooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's corps. The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's corps. The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's corps. The 11th, 24th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scales' Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's corps. The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's corps. The 17th, 42d, 50th and 60th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's corps. The 21st, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's corps. The 29th is in Eton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's corps. The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's corps. The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's corps. The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's corps. The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division. The 10th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Goldsboro, N. C., April 29, 1864. UNLESS otherwise specially directed, Agents in Charge of Depots, collecting Tax in kind, will transfer to the Supply Officer of the Subsistence Department all articles which may be exclusively Subsistence stores, (except Rye,) and those articles which are both Commissary and Quartermaster Stores may be transferred to the Commissary or Quartermaster who first applies for them, with the means of transportation to remove them. They can be reserved for neither. This notice must relax the efforts of Agents in collecting and forwarding produce to the nearest magazine of supplies, when opportunities offers. Produce must only be delivered from Depots, on orders of Bonded Officers, their Agents receiving for same at the time of transfer. Producers must deliver their old crops before the several new crops come in. J. H. BRYAN, CAPT & P. Q. M. 2d Cong. Dist., N. C.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted a THREE 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.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT.

Raleigh, N. C., May 23, 1864. In addition to Schedule of date April 12th, 1864, the following shall be observed as the price for postage, impressed for the use of the Government: Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month, \$10 00; Pasturage, common, near town, per head, per month, 7 00; Pasturage, 1st quality, in the country, per head, per month, 9 00; Pasturage, common, in the country, per head, per month, 6 00. The attention of Impressing Officers is especially called to General Orders, No. 27, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hope that they will be strictly observed. R. V. BLAIRSTOCK, H. K. BURGWIN, Commissioners of Appraisal for N. C.

\$3 A BOX, \$30 A DOZEN.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS, a dozen boxes of the "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS" will be sent prepaid to any address. They are recommended by the proprietors as good only for LIVER DISEASES. His correspondents say that they cure Chills and Fevers, Dyspepsia, Pneumonia, Worms, Jaundice, Bilious Rheumatism, Bilious Fever, &c., &c. More than 500 persons are known to have been cured by them. More than 3700 boxes have been ordered by Druggists in one day. Of the thousands who have used them, the proprietor has not heard of three upon whom they did not produce the desired effect. They are a safe family medicine. Gentlemen certify that they have saved hundreds of dollars annually in Doctor's bills in the use of these Pills. Certificates and directions accompany each box. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Large discounts to Druggists. Cash to accompany orders. GEORGE W. DENNIS, d 2tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.

Goldsboro, May 23, 1864. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro, on Thursday, June 30th, 1864. J. CICERO JUSTICE, Secy.

ADOLPH COHN,

Wholesale Tobacco House, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, GOLDSBORO, N. C. All orders promptly attended to. 19 6m

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, \$25,000. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary, \$8,000. Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia; Col James Chestnut of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood. Private Secretary to the President.—Bur on H Harrison, of Miss. Department of Justice.—Attorney General, George Davis, of N C, Waddy Keves, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General R H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents, G W B Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing, R M Smith, Public Printer. War Department.—James A Seiden, of Va, Secretary of War, Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War, R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War, Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, Lt Col Jno Wihers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reidy, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General, Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General, Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General, Col J Gergas, Chief of Ordnance, S P Moore, M D Surgeon General, C H Smith M D, Asst. Surg. Treasury Department.—C G Meminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury, Robert Tyler, Register, E C Elmore, Treasurer, J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller, B Baker, of Fla, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor. Navy Department.—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy, E M Timball, Chief Clerk, Com Jno M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance, Com A B Fairfax, Inspector 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. Post Office Department.—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster-General, H St. Geo. Odut, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau, B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau, John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau, B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk. Department of State.—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk, The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

S. D. POOL, Colonel Commanding Post. Thomas H. Allen, Adjutant. Henry C. Pool, Sergeant Major. Maj W W Morrison, Dist. Commissary. Capt. Jacob E. Moore, Post Commissary. Capt. John F. Divins, Post Quarter Master. Capt. J. B. Griswold, Provost Marshal. Capt. J. H. Bryan, Post Q. M., Tax in kind. Capt. A. F. Mallett, Dist. Enrolling Officer. Lieut. T. J. Wilson, County Enrolling Officer. O. A. White, Surg. & Ch'm Ex. Board. W. H. Hodnett, Ass't Surgeon, P. A. C. Will Gilbert.