

STATE JOURNAL.

GOLDSDORO', N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

NO. 3.

Senator Hill's Speech.

The following is the speech of Senator B. H. Hill, before the meeting of citizens in Macon, on Friday last, as reported by the *Telegraph and Confederate*:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is one truth that I would impress upon the minds of every Georgian, and that truth can be uttered in a very few words: That is, there is no greater virtue in a courageous people than firmness in disaster. When Hannibal overran Italy and approached the gates of the Eternal City, the Romans had only 180,000 men left; 60,000 of these men were slain in the battles. The victorious conqueror marched to the very gates of the city and spit over its walls. Still, with one-third of their army destroyed, and a powerful enemy thundering at their gates, not one Roman dared to whisper peace under these circumstances. After that the nation achieved great glory. The whole world acknowledged her sway; no Roman ever dared to discuss peace with an armed enemy.

I have often asked myself, are Georgians equal to Romans? The opportunity is now offered to determine that question. If it is decided in the affirmative, generations will bless the day that gave the opportunity. No honorable peace can be attained for Georgia, until the enemy is crushed. The only peace which the invading army can give, is to make freemen slaves and slaves freemen.

And we can crush this enemy. I feel that they are as much our prisoners now as the Yankees at Andersonville. How can that be done? Not by discouraging those willing to fight, not by speculating and extorting. Not by failing earnestly to support the organized power, but only by the reverse of all those propositions. Is it possible we cannot crush Sherman? He has three hundred miles of Railroad to keep up, which must and can be destroyed. He must not himself escape. We have the means to do this. We must return the absentees. They are everywhere. They eat at your tables; you meet them in your parlors; you meet them on the streets you all know who they are. Cease complaining of the gallant soldiers in the field and urge forward the absentees. Do that and the moon will not wax and wane thrice before Sherman is defeated and the exiles can go home.

I know that we all want peace, and if God knows my heart there is no one who more fervently prays for it than I do. But how can we make it? Not with Sherman, who says he means extermination. I recently read a letter from him more intensified with malignity than ever escaped the lips of man. He said he meant to destroy the present people and populate our country with a better people—the Yankees! You can make with him, or Lincoln, only one peace—that is submission.

Another reason why you cannot make peace with Sherman is, our gallant army will not let you—you have not the power to make a dishonorable peace. There is no man more anxious to stay the revolution than I am; nor no man who will work more earnestly to secure that boon; but I will never acknowledge inferiority to Yankees.

Go to Gen. Lee's army and you will find its spirit truly animating. Every brigade in it thinks it can whip Grant. Why then indulge in despondency. It can do good.

Georgians I do not despond. In the midst of disaster be strong. I do not doubt. Sherman in Atlanta must be destroyed. I said twelve months ago that if the enemy ever got to Atlanta he would be destroyed. It is true I would have preferred his being defeated before he got there. But now we can and will crush the enemy, and that very soon.

If Lincoln is defeated and McClellan elected in the coming election, we may have peace. But there is no peace party in the north if we are willing to be subjugated. All will subjugate us if they can. Peace can only come by the defeat of the enemy. McClellan will never be elected unless Sherman is defeated. The preservation of our honor, the preservation of our State, the election of McClellan, and the securing of an honorable peace, all depend upon the defeat of Sherman. Every good to freemen depends upon his defeat.

What the Ladies Say.

If any words of ours, says the *South Carolinian*, could add to the force of the following appeal, we could not fail to utter them. But, like a lute that makes itself heard amid the cymbal's clash, this woman's voice will probably go further than any call to arms which we can sound. Ye who love to lie in soft places while your countrymen are couching on the hard ground, or baring their breasts to the bullets and bayonets which you fear, listen to these sharp, shrill, threatening, but still silvery notes. If they do not arouse you to courage, they ought, at least, to wake you to shame:

"Who would be a traitor knave,
Who would fill a coward's grave?"

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have recently seen in your paper a "call to arms," from Major Jamison, to which we desire to invite the attention of "those whom it may concern." Not having yet heard if this patriotic appeal has had the effect which it should have, of bringing out of all offices and other places the young men who are snugly ensconced therein, we, the women, wish to add the weight of our endorsement to the same. We cannot find words sufficiently strong to express the scorn we feel for those who refuse to serve their country now, in this hour of her need. We cannot admit that any should remain in office except the men who can no longer be called young, and those who can show a wound received in battle. To these last, be all honor and praise. Such we admire and prize, and such alone are we willing to see in any office, bureau, store, or commissary department in the land.

Young men, we call on you to rouse up and come forth to the battle. Make no vain excuse; your past lukewarmness will be forgotten if you come out now and quit yourselves like men. Be not deceived into supposing you are unnoticed. Many of your very names and places of abode are known by those who never spoke to you in their lives; and let me whisper in your ear, many who speak to and laugh with you, also laugh at you behind your backs. You are marked men. But there is yet time to redeem your names. Let them not go down to the next generation with a blot on them. Think you that we, the women of the land, who have toiled and suffered so much for this hilly cause, who have sent our husbands, brothers, sons, aye, we will not scruple to say lovers also, to do battle for our country and ourselves; think you that we can look otherwise than with abhorrence on those who are complacently sitting at ease, under pretence of "doing work for Government," (that is, making money out of said poor Government and keeping safe out of harm's way,) while those we dearly love are enduring hardships of every description, night and day, and that too, for years, ending, alas! too often, in our never seeing the loved face again, never touching the kind hand, or leaning on the brave heart any more? Think you, when we hear the sad news and read: "such and such a charge or manoeuvre was unsuccessful, and our loss was heavy, because there were not men enough to support it," that we do not feel like calling down the vengeance of Heaven on you who are cowardly leaving your brethren to fight for you, while you are staying at home, expecting, when peace comes, to reap all its advantages without having struck one stroke to procure it? But we will not say more, lest strong feeling may tempt us to language stronger than we are accustomed to use, or that would besem the "weaker sex," as we are called; though, it appears to us, the term ought, in these days, be applied to the young men who stay at home in offices.

If any who read this think we are mistaken in supposing, or stating, how large a number of hearty men are avoiding duty, let them satisfy themselves, as they easily can, any day, by crying, "fire! fire!" in the respectable old city of Columbia or Charlotte, and our word for it, in marvellously few minutes they will behold such a throng of men (men fit for service, too,) rushing and swarming out from every door and gateway, that they will wonder where in the world they all come from, and silently guess how many regiments might be formed instantly.

We trust this appeal will be sufficient; if not, well, there is yet another resort to which we will not at present allude.

A WOMAN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at 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.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.

HAVE opened a New Auction and Commission House at the Store of WASHINGTON & ANDREWS, in Goldsboro', N. C., and offer their services to the public for the sale of all articles of Merchandise, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Corn, Salt, Bacon, Stocks, Bonds,

And securities of every kind.

ALSO

For the sale of LANDS, LOTS and HOUSES, and the RENTING OF DWELLINGS, STORES, &c.

Consignments are solicited.

This is thought to be one of the best places in the State for the sale of any kind of goods. We have a large Store and plenty of Warehouse room.

Advancements made on consignments desired.

W. S. G. ANDREWS,
J. J. BAKER,
Managing Partners.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27. 1864

For Rent.

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE in the Central part of the town having 13 rooms, kitchen and 1 1/2 acres land attached. Possession given 1st January next.

ALSO.

A comfortable house containing 4 rooms and kitchen with good garden, in pleasant part of town, convenient to business. Possession immediately.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.
Auction and Com. Merchants.

Oct 1 '64

For Sale.

ONE N. C. 6 per cent. coupon bond for \$500, payable 1893.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.
Auction and Com. Merchants.

Oct 1 '64

For Sale.

A PLANTATION lying about 9 miles from Goldsboro' containing 550 acres, with a good dwelling and out-houses. There are 250 acres heavily timbered with pine, offering a fine chance for a steam mill.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.
Auction and Com. Merchants.

Oct 1 '64

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

\$5,000 In North Carolina Bank Notes, of any Bank in the State.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.
Auctioneers and Com. Merchants.

Sept. 28.

Wanted to Rent.

FOR 12 months 200, 300 or more acres of LAND. A situation on the Railroad between Goldsboro' and Kinston preferred. Address

J. W. WERN,
Hillsboro', N. C.

Oct 1 '64 158-71.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF this institution will commence on Wednesday, Feb. 1st 1865.

Application for appointments must be made prior to 15th Dec. 1864, absent, which time the terms will be made known. Address

W. M. GORDON,
Superintendent.

153-354

THE GEM SALOON.

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD SHED, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

CHOICE LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; Segars, Tobacco, Sardines, Lobsters, candies, Pickles, Cheese and Crackers, Scotch Herrings, and everything good for the inner man.

T. A. GRANGER,
Proprietor.

153-4

WM. G. MORISEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Office, first floor of the Court House and opposite that of the County Court Clerk

4-1-6m

JAMES McCORMICK.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

111-1

ADOLPH COHN,

Wholesale Tobacco House,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

19 6m

426 Acres of Land for Sale.

Will be sold at the Court House door in Kinston, on Tuesday the 17th of October, at 12 o'clock, m., two tracts of land belonging to the estate of William T. Wooten, deceased, on a credit of twelve months. The cash will be received in preference by purchaser. One piece is in Lenoir county, containing 299 acres, adjoining the lands of Senas Davis, Jack Stroud and William Boyette; the other tract is in Duplin County and contains 126 acres, adjoining the lands of Jonas Smith and Croom Stronce.

148-20*

JOHN WOOTEN, Executor.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK, U. S. A.,

District of North Carolina.

Raleigh, September 28, 1864.

ALL CONSCRIPTS serving in this Department throughout the State, under the assignment of "Examining Boards," will present themselves without delay to the Examining Board of their respective Congressional Districts for re-examination, and report to this office the Certificates of said Examination, whether confirmatory or not of the Certificates now held, on or before the 20th day of October next, under the penalty of being immediately thereafter reported for field service.

W. W. PIERCE,
Maj. & Chief Clerk, U. S. A., N. C.

Office Controlling Quartermaster,

TAX IS LAND,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 18, 1864.

ALL communications intended for the office of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.

S. M. FINGER, Major and

Controlling Quartermaster N. C.

JOB WORK.

Of every description will be executed at this office with the greatest possible neatness and dispatch.

Fort's Gilmer and Johnson have shelled Battery Harrison nearly all day; otherwise all quiet at the front. Our troops on the exterior line are in good spirits.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.

General Beauregard has been assigned to the command of the Department heretofore commanded respectively by Gens. Hood and Taylor.

FROM FORREST'S COMMAND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.

Gen. Forrest reports from near Pulaski, Tennessee, on the 27th, that he succeeded the day before in capturing four Bridges, three Block houses and the Fort at Elkridge and about fifty prisoners, without the loss of a man, and had entirely destroyed the Railroad from Decatur to Pulaski, with five large Railroad bridges, to replace which sixty days will be required.

On the same afternoon he drove the enemy, after fighting him all day into his fortifications at Pulaski, where Rousseau, with a heavy force was well fortified.

His loss on the 27th, was one hundred wounded—the enemy's much larger.

The enemy were concentrating heavily against him.

FROM PETERSBURG.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.

The Petersburg Express to-day says, information was received yesterday that a train of Yankee artillery was crossed on Pontoon bridges from the north to the south side of James river.

It is not believed that any infantry troops have crossed.

The Express also says, our loss during the last three days fighting will not exceed five hundred from all causes.

The Yankee loss, including prisoners, is estimated at five thousand.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.

The Washington Chronicle of the 28th has a telegram from Nashville, which says Elk river port was evacuated by the garrison.

On the 26th Forrest took possession.

Telegrams from St. Louis say the advance of Price's army reached Farmington on the 25th. His main force was at Fredericktown.

Price's plans are yet undeveloped—he seems to be massing his troops in Arcadia Valley.

Gen. Mower is still moving north in Price's rear.

of the Island Queen's pony engine was broken off, opening a hole in her side, and she cast off and left to sink. The Parsons passed on to the mouth of Sandusky bay, and after hovering about some time, apparently signalling to those inside, started for the Detroit river, arriving at Fighting Island, on the Canada side, and eight o'clock this morning, where Captain Orr, his clerk and engineer were landed and the steamer burned, as preparations were made for that object.

The Captain has no doubt that the seizure of the United States steamer Michigan, and the liberation of the Johnson Island prisoners, were the object of the plot. Both steamers were stripped of valuables.

LOCALITIES IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.—Harper's Ferry, at the junction of the Winchester and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, just where the Shenandoah river enters into the Potomac is distant from Winchester 27 miles—Martinsburg is directly on the Baltimore and Ohio road, 20 miles west of Harper's Ferry. Duffield is 7 miles west of Harper's Ferry, and Kearneyville 6 miles west of Duffield and consequently seven miles east of Martinsburg. Both are stations on the Baltimore and Ohio road. Shepardstown, on the Virginia side of the Potomac and northward of the railroad, is about 12 miles from Harper's Ferry and the same distance from Martinsburg. Lettwin is two miles south of the railroad on the Shepardstown road, which crosses the railroad something less than a mile east of Kearneyville. Halltown is southeast of Duffield's Station, from which it is distant about seven miles.

REPENTANT REBELS TO FIGHT FOR THE UNION.—The steamship *Continental*, Captain Somers, arrived at the Log Dock, Jersey City, on Wednesday, having on board the First U. S. Infantry Regiment, from Norfolk, and bound for the frontier, to engage in the war against the Indians. This regiment number 960 men, composed of rebel prisoners who have taken the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Union army. They are under command of Col. Diamond. [New York Tribune.]

Brown's Gap is a pass in the Blue Ridge, in a direct line, and on the main road leading from Charlottesville to Port Republic and Harrisonburg, and about midway between Rock Fish Gap and Swift Run Gap.