

The Weekly Raleigh Register

VOL. LXII. RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 12 1862.

The Raleigh Register.

"Guns are the plans of their delightful peace
Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1862.

THE ROANOKE REGION.

The news from this important region of the State is well calculated to produce great anxiety in the public mind. From the commencement of this war we have been very apprehensive for the safety of the Railroad running from Petersburg to Wilmington, and it has been a matter of surprise to us that they have been so long unassailed by the enemy. Now we have no longer room to doubt that the movement we have apprehended is about to be made, and that Weldon is the point to be attacked. This movement was shadowed forth in an article in a late number of the New York Tribune, which very significantly stated that there were other ways to move on Richmond than from the North. We do not know what other troops besides Gen. Pettigrew's Brigade we have in readiness to meet the enemy at or in the vicinity of Weldon. It is devoutly to be hoped we have enough to meet him and drive him back, for it is worse than idle to disguise the fact that if the enemy gets Weldon and destroys the Railroad and the Bridge at that point, the South will receive the heaviest blow which has fallen upon it since the commencement of the war, for the next movement of the enemy would be upon Gaston, 12 miles distant, and the railroad bridge at that point would share the fate of the one at Weldon, and the track of the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad be destroyed.

Since the above was written, we have received the Petersburg Express of Thursday, which states that Gen. Longstreet's Division is expected at that City in a day or two.—When it reaches Petersburg it will probably be sent on to aid in the defence of Weldon.

A MOST DARING BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.

On Sunday night last the dwelling house and smoke house of Mrs. Wm. H. Haywood, Sen'r, was entered by false keys, and a considerable quantity of bacon, salt and sugar taken from the smoke house, and about 50 lbs. of coffee, leaf sugar and flour from the pantry. The smoke house door had two good locks on it, which was opened by the robbers and locked again. In relocking the pantry door, a room in the end of the piazza of the dwelling, some noise was made which awoke the house maid, who, on going out, found two white men and a negro fellow, with bags and buckets, standing near the pantry. She aroused a negro man in the kitchen, and the black fellow ran off, but the white men walked off leisurely, using threats if they were interfered with. The moon was shining bright, and it was discovered that they were all bare-headed. One of the white men had a long hair, the other had a white beard and white round-jackets.

We would recommend to our police greater vigilance and efficiency.

There is now, more than ever, a necessity for vigilance on the part of those entrusted with police duty in the town and patrol duty in the country. The high prices of everything tempt to robbery and burglary. The owner of a farm, this place lost 20 bags in two nights, and has been informed by a gentleman that a hog had since a hogstead of tobacco was stolen from his owner in the county of Halifax. In view of the temptation to theft and robbery, we see the police of Petersburg and Weldon has been doubled. Would it not be well to increase the number of the night watch of this place? Raleigh is, even more than Washington, "a city of magnificent distances," and it would be a great mistake to measure its police wants, particularly at night, by the number of its inhabitants. The population of the place could easily, and without being crowded, live in a third of the space the town occupies. Scattered wide apart, as most of the houses are in a large portion of the town, tempting opportunities are held out to thieves and burglars.

THE WEATHER.

A delightful spell of Indian Summer was terminated on Thursday morning by a change of wind to the East, and a cold rain which continued until late in the afternoon of that day. Some time during the night of Thursday, or early Friday morning, there was a slight fall of snow. The snow was visible at sunrise on Friday morning on the tops of houses, but soon disappeared. While we write on Friday morning the weather is very cold, and the sky looks very snowy. A day or two of such weather as Wilmington would clear out the Fever, which we are glad to see has greatly abated.

Nearly all the shoes in Atlanta were seized on Thursday by order of Gen. Bragg, to supply the haversacks.

COTTON AND TOBACCO—A RISK.

If the war continues to the next planting season, there will be great danger that planters, tempted by the high prices at which Cotton and Tobacco are selling, will devote much of their land to the production of these articles instead of grain crops, and thus the scarcity of food will be greatly and alarmingly increased. Many, governed by motives of patriotism and humanity, will not pursue this course. But we are taught by our experience in this war that more, in the haste to amass money which is characteristic of this class of men, Congress should lay a tax upon every pound of Cotton and Tobacco made over and above so many pounds allowed to be made by the hand. This legislation, of course, would be made to take effect only upon the continuance of the war up to the planting season. Cotton is planted in March or April, and the seed for Tobacco plants are sown in February or the early part of March.

SALT.

We trust the Magistrates of this County will pay attention to Mr. Ferrell's call, and secure a full Bench at November Court, which will commence on next Monday week. If they will do so, we shall secure for this County a supply of six thousand bushels of Salt, which it is estimated will give ten and a half pounds of salt to each inhabitant of the County. If there is not a full attendance of Magistrates, this opportunity of getting an adequate supply of Salt may be lost. And then what? The enemy have regained possession of the Kanawha Valley, and with it the Salt Works, and was, at the last accounts, shelling and driving off the salt-makers below Wilmington. So we have only the mines in Washington and Smythe counties, in Virginia, to look to for Salt, and they may be soon so pressed with custom as to be unable to supply us in time. So, "Squires," come to Court next Monday week, and do your duty in the premises.

THE FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is a subject of just pride and congratulation to every citizen of North Carolina to see the credit of the State established on a basis which commands the confidence of the country. Prior to the destruction of the old Government, there were few if any of the States whose Stocks stood above those of North Carolina in Wall street, and now, although we are in the throes of a bloody and expensive war, they stand in the money market of Richmond largely above the stocks of those of any other States of the Confederacy. These facts are so attested by the finances of North Carolina, which have been faithfully and skillfully managed. So much so, indeed, as to have formed the basis of the commendations of all journals as Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, the Commercial and Financial Review, and the Raleigh Standard, and others, who have all with unanimity made their good offices known.

The Postmaster General has established a post office in Wake county by the name of Vance Hill, and appointed Mr. James Huntsman Postmaster.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

The Legislature of Alabama, on Saturday, passed a bill, appropriating two millions of dollars for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers from that State. This measure will relieve the hearts of the brave Alabama soldiers, who are now enduring the hardships of camp life, and give them the assurance that their families shall be taken care of in their absence.

GEN. BRAGG.

The statement circulated in some of the Southern papers that Gen. Bragg is to be superseded in his command in the West by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, is pronounced wholly without foundation. It is stated that his explanations of his campaign in Kentucky are entirely satisfactory to the President. Gen. B. has left Richmond to resume the command of his troops.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION—SPEECHES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

We give in our last some important speeches by the leading statesmen of England upon the American question, and we now publish some extracts from recent addresses of two of the members for Surrey to their constituents:

MR. ALCOCK, OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr. Alcock, an old member of the Liberal party, and now over sixty years of age, addressed his constituents as follows:

It is impossible to come among them without ascertaining their views upon the leading questions of the day, and probably upon no question did they display a deeper interest at the present moment than upon the great questions involved in that dispute which was now raging on the continent of America between the North and the South. He would not avoid taking this opportunity of saying that that terrible struggle first broke out, he felt, that an enemy to the continuance of slavery he could scarcely be otherwise than opposed to what was termed the Southern cause in America, because he felt that, inasmuch as they were the only parties in America who were the owners of slaves, to avow oneself in favor of those States would be to support slavery. It was, however, Earl Russell, who, with that clearness of perception which distinguished him, first placed this matter in a clear light, and showed that the struggle between the North and the Southern States was not a struggle which involved the question of the continuance of slavery at all, but that in point of fact it was, on the part of the Northern States, a war for power, and on that of the Southern a struggle for independence. (Cheers.)

It would be clear to all eyes that soon became apparent in listening to the speeches of Englishmen on the side of the Southern States, in this happy country everybody was in favor of independence, and, therefore, although properly enough there had been no outward demonstration, all in this country sympathized with the people of the Southern States in their heroic struggle for liberty. (Cheers.) He had lately had much satisfaction and had been much edified by the study of the work of Mr. Spence on the American Union, and he recommended it to every one who felt interested in this great question. It was a work written with much ability and displaying a vast amount of talent and information on the part of the writer, and he desired any one to rise up, after a careful perusal of it, without being in favor of an almost immediate recognition of the Southern States. It was only a day or two ago that he had seen a notice of a certain able and eloquent Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose words he had heard, and that it was almost impossible for him to believe that Jefferson Davis had made of the Southern States a great nation, and that sentiment was applauded by one of the largest and most influential bodies of men in the kingdom.—He (Mr. Alcock) could not help feeling that the sympathy of all England, whatever political party any section of its population might belong to, was in favor of the Southern States.

Mr. Alcock is described by a London correspondent of a northern paper, as a moderate and very energetic man, representing a certain class.

SPEECH OF MR. LOCKE KING.

This gentleman was more impulsive in his remarks. He said:

If we were to believe the reports brought over to this country, and the bragadoon which, he was at present among the people of the Northern States of America, there could really be no end to this war until one or the other party was entirely exterminated. (Cheers.) He must say that he thought the people of England had some reason to complain of the present state of things, because they had been steadily and steadily toward the North, and that the cause was due to the press of this country. At the very outset of the war this country offered the very best and soundest advice, and he would undertake to say that if that advice had been followed by the Northern States, they would have found themselves in an infinitely better position than they were at the present moment. (Cheers.) Unfortunately that advice was not followed, and the North persisted in a course which, as was now plain to everybody, could not be approved.

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

There are eight new cases of fever reported for yesterday and five interments in the Cemetery.

The number of new cases is decidedly small, but the deaths now are very sudden, and the proportion of interments to new cases is almost certain to continue large until the close of the epidemic. This morning felt more like frost than any yet; still we doubt if it is actually frost. At the night keep getting gradually cooler, as they are doing so, we will meet the winter, not before the end of the week. The trees are getting decidedly wintry in their looks. They are stripping to the stem, while their summer garments seem to be falling off. For all that, we saw from examination, that not even the most delicate bud of the tenderest plant was killed last night by frost, for we made examination this morning for our own satisfaction.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Times, in some speculations upon the results of the Maryland campaign, concludes as follows:

"Of course, the contest is henceforward only for boundary. Maryland was one of the great frontiers. The South could not abandon that State with honor, and could not hope that the North would ever surrender it. Maryland has now had her opportunity, and she has not refused to accept her deliverance, the Southern government may well conceive itself absolved from any imperative obligations toward her for the future. Sooner or later, a time will suddenly arise when the question of boundary will assume an absorbing importance. Already the Northern States are gradually awakening to the fact that two nations are not like two pits, and that it does not follow because one is somewhat larger than the other, that the larger can swallow and digest the smaller. After a further quantity of useless battles and campaigns, and after the instrumental hospitals have been some more times filled and emptied, this truth will grow into a familiar fact. And the next thing then necessary will be, to have ready prepared some feasible line of frontier, which may also be discussed with familiarity."

Mr. Jefferson Davis seems to look more wisely toward this contingency than Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Jefferson Davis has already provided himself with an excellent excuse for giving up Maryland, while Mr. Lincoln's proclamation would perpetuate Maryland in all the privileges of a slave State, under the protection of the Northern Government. Such a barrier position would be the most convenient position which could be wished for by that new nation which our Chancellor of the Exchequer has just so significantly and so truly said, Mr. Jefferson Davis "has made." Let the abolitionists look to it. A slavery boundary State, under the protection of the Northern States, would be the perpetuity of slavery in Confederate America."

PROMOTIONS IN N. C. TROOPS.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Blynn promoted to Colonel, vice Col. G. T. W. deceased. Maj. W. R. Cox, to Lieut. Colonel, vice Blynn promoted. The death of Capt. John Howard leaves the position of Major vacant, and makes Lieut. J. Gorman Captain.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Lieut. Col. Price has resigned. Maj. Geo. Williamson, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, vice Price. Capt. J. W. Hinton to be Major, vice Williamson promoted. Capt. Jones, Co. F, resigned, which makes Lieut. W. H. Bagley Captain.—State Journal.

Maj. Geo. Magruder left Vicksburg, Miss., on the 28th ult., for Texas. His headquarters will be at San Antonio.

The Madison and Western railroad Company, and the Superintendent of the Georgia State Railroad, have each given one hundred cords of wood for the poor of Atlanta.

DESTROYING THE RAILROADS.

The Lynchburg Republican writes from Jackson's army, from the following: The letter is dated Oct. 23:

"Yesterday I took a train from Lynchburg to the Ohio Railroad. I left our camp early in the morning, expecting to travel six or eight miles, but kept following the smoke of the engine, and the train had gone about fifteen miles, and smoke arising from the burning of the road as far as the eye could reach, with one of Gen. Jackson's aids, my brigade had been ordered back, they having completed their work at Martinsburg. I turned my course toward where I arrived at dark, and night with Lieut. Warwick, of the 1st I am now at General Jackson's headquarters. I learned that the road was destroyed to within three miles of Harper's Yankees fastness. About twenty miles of the road has been destroyed, many valuable buildings belonging to the company. The manner of destroying the road was as follows: The track is torn up and the ties are fire communicated to the whole, and the iron becomes hot it falls at both ends in the shape of the letter V. This makes the iron worthless until it is taken to the foundry and worked over."

THE CHATTAHOOCY RAILROAD.

The Chattanooga *Reveler*, of Tuesday, has the following about an expected collision between the Confederate and State authorities in Georgia:

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has again come in conflict with Confederate authority by the action of the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in refusing transportation for some fifty barrels of whiskey, in accordance with a proclamation of the Governor in relation thereto. We understand that an agent is on the way to Georgia to take possession of this road for the enforcement of this transportation, as well as for other purposes. We await the issue with some curiosity, if things are as we understand them.

ALABAMA.

The Legislature of Alabama convened in extra session at Montgomery, last week. Gov. Shorter, in his message, traces out the cause of this unjust and cruel war, and asserts the cause of the retreat of our army from Corinth to be the withdrawal of our troops from Pensacola; yet, he promises, Alabama will respond to every requisition made on her for the common defence. He recommends that a tax of twenty five per cent be levied on the State tax for the support of the families and widows and orphans of poor soldiers.

AN ARRIVAL.

The Columbia "South Carolinian" learns that Major Cocking arrived a few days ago in Charleston, having run the blockade from Nassau, N. P., where his regiment was stationed. The Major has resigned his commission in the British army to espouse our cause. He is a man of fine military education, and has nobly distinguished himself in the Indian war and the battles in the Crimea.

ANOTHER PARTISAN SUCCESS.

Col. W. C. Walker, with his regiment of Carolina Rangers, lately made a successful dash upon the Yankees at Bone Yard, Miss., capturing seven of them, with fourteen wagons loaded with cotton, and driving the enemy back to their stronghold in the neighborhood of Corinth.

KENTUCKY JEANS.

A large quantity of heavy jeans, captured by Bragg's army in Kentucky, has reached Augusta, Ga., and the papers of that city advertise for 1,000 women to make up the goods into winter clothing for the soldiers.

The Mobile papers state that official information has been received of the promotion of Brig. Gen. John H. Forney, commanding at Mobile, to the rank of Major-General.

The Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. has declared a dividend of five per cent.

LETTERS ON THE DEATH OF MRS. SARAH C. HARRIS, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOVEMBER 10, 1862.

I would not call thee back, dear one,
Though much we miss thee here,
For thou art resting now with God,
Far from this world of care.

We stood beside thy dying bed,
When death's cold hand was nigh,
And heard the welcome Angels' song,
To wait thee to thy sky.

Dear sainted one, thy body rests
Beneath the cold, cold sod,
But, O! we feel thy happy soul
Is resting with our God.

Prints! Prints! Prints!

2700 YARDS FALL AND WINTER GOODS, PRICES REDUCED.

Notice to Garnishees.

CONFEDERATE STATES COURT, District of Alabama, State County, N. O., May 20th, 1862:

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Court cause notice to be given in the Raleigh Register, the N. O. Standard and the State Journal, weekly for four weeks, preceding the next term of this Court, to persons who have been garnished in this District, to appear at the next term and answer make to such garnishees, or further proceedings will be had to compel answer.

JOHN RAMSEY, Clerk.

North Carolina—Warren County.

COURT OF EQUITY, OCTOBER TERM, 1862.

IN THE CASE IT IS ORDERED AND DECREED BY THE COURT, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the children of John B. Smith, deceased, who are entitled to one-fifth of one-fourth of the fund in this case, equally to be divided between them.

Witness, Charles H. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warren, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1862.