

The State Journal.

VOL. III.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

No. 8.

DAILY EDITION.

The State Journal.

FRIDAY, October 31, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The telegraph informs us, on the authority of the New York Herald of the 28th, that McClellan was advancing into Virginia. We hope it is true, but don't believe it. At any rate if he advance, General Lee will give him a lively time of it.

On the same authority, we see the Yankees claim a victory at Waverly, Tennessee, where they say a considerable battle was fought. Coming from an abolition source, we have no reason to believe it, but must abide the decision of time. Waverly is a post village, capital of Humphrey's county, 66 miles west of Nashville. Its population is about 300.

On last Tuesday a Yankee gunboat came up York river as far as West Point. They made no stay but gave notice of their intention to blockade the river by a large vessel, in order to stop the trade in that direction which is principally in oysters.

There is a great dearth of substitutes in Yankeeedom just now. Young men are demanding three thousand dollars payable in gold, and the papers are crowded with "substitutes wanted."

The N. Y. Herald of the 23d, says the Enquirer, gives an account of a reconnaissance by General Geary, extending to Hillsborough, Waterford and Lovettsville. The trip was very successful—that is to say, Geary got back safe. It is claimed, also, that he captured seventy-five prisoners—five less than the number claimed at Thoroughfare, where they did not see a Confederate.

The enemy's gunboats have been capturing the boats of blockade runners on the lower Potomac. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, the slayer of Bull Nelson, is now in command at Covington.

The Herald is pushing McClellan onward to Richmond and thinks it would be of infinite service to capture that city before Christmas. It fears, however, that the derelictions of Commissaries and Quartermasters will forbid it, as the troops have neither food nor clothing in sufficient quantities.

A difficulty has arisen in allowing persons to pass through to the North on account of the requisition of the United States Government that they shall be provided with passes from Secretary Stanton. Our Government refuses to allow exit on such terms.

The grain crop in Texas, from the Rio Grande to Red River, this year, is said to be the largest one ever known in that State. Occasionally small patches of cotton are seen, but this is planted for home use.

Snow.—Passengers from the West, report that snow fell at Bristol, Tennessee, Sunday morning to the depth of six inches.

Of the eleven bridge burners (convicts) who escaped from Atlanta recently, four have been recaptured, and three killed by soldiers while trying to pass them.

FROM THE COAST.—The telegraph informed us yesterday that our troops were in possession of Plymouth. Passengers by the cars from Goldsboro', yesterday evening, contradict this report. The truth will come by and by.

YANKEEES REINFORCING.—Passengers by the cars yesterday evening from Goldsboro' report that 18,000 Yankees had landed, or arrived, or were landing at Moorehead City. Their landing at Moorehead City is questionably if not manifestly improbable, but that reinforcements are arriving or will soon arrive on our coast we have every reason to believe. Let the farmers in exposed places keep a vigilant eye on their property. Everything movable ought to be moved at once.

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.—The Journal of Wednesday says:

The number of interments of whites at the Cemetery yesterday was 9, and we have heard of some seven or eight colored interments. For this we do not vouch, but think it more than likely, and not far from correct.

The Detroit Free Press, in noticing some recent salt discoveries in Michigan, says:

In consequence of the supply of salt from the Southern salt fields being cut off by the rebellion, and the increased duties on the imported article, the price has reached a figure never known before. The range of prices must, to a great extent, be controlled by the quantity manufactured at Saginaw. These works have been in operation only about two years, yet the productions of these regions have been widely felt, and must materially affect the market. But for the timely discovery of these vast salt fields, the deficiency of this indispensable article would be as keenly felt in the North as it is in the South. The growers and packers of pork at the North would experience serious results from a scarcity of this article were it not for the extensive salt manufactories of Saginaw.

Over a half million dollars of Confederate funds was seized, a day or two since, by the authorities at Cincinnati. It was in the office of Adams' Express.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND AGREED ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS—LORD LYONS' DEPARTURE POSTPONED FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS, IN CONSEQUENCE OF LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION—AN ARMISTICE AND MEDIATION PROPOSED—RECOGNITION IF REJECTED.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.

The New York Express says: "Information has been received from semi-official sources in Europe, that France and England accord as to America, and Lord Lyons was to have sailed in the Australasian, but was detained at the last moment by order of Lord John Russell, to await further instructions, in consequence of Lincoln's Abolition proclamation.

"His Lordship's departure was then fixed for October 26th, and on his arrival at Washington he will positively inform Mr. Seward of the programme decided upon by the European powers. Similar instructions will be forwarded to Count Mercier."

The Express also says:

"We are given to understand that England and France have decided upon recognizing the Southern Confederacy if a joint offer of mediation and an armistice, to be proposed to Mr. Seward, be not accepted.

SECOND DISPATCH.

As we went to press late last night we received the following:

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.

The report of the prospective recognition of the Southern Confederacy, published in the New York Express, is the absorbing topic of conversation here this evening.

The majority of the community, having been so often deceived before, do not attach much importance to the statement, but in OFFICIAL CIRCLES IT IS SAID TO BE RECEIVED WITH LESS DISCRETION.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF PLYMOUTH.

The following dispatch was received last night by Gov. Vance from Gen. J. G. Martin:

GOLDSBORO', Oct. 29.

It is reported by a courier to Wilson that our troops have possession of Plymouth.

Signed, J. G. MARTIN.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

ADVANCE OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY—DESPERATE FIGHT IN TENNESSEE—MADAM ANNA BISHOP BURNED TO DEATH—GOLD IN NEW YORK.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.

The New York Herald of the 28th, received. It says that McClellan's army is advancing into Virginia.

Dispatches from Cairo, say that a desperate fight took place at Waverly, Tennessee, on the 23d inst., in which the rebels were routed as usual.

Madam Anna Bishop, the celebrated vocalist, was severely burned in St. Paul, on the 15th inst., by her clothes taking fire, from the effects of which she died.

Gold is selling in New York at the outside Board at 131. Holders are not generally disposed to accept these rates. Exchange 145.

AN INDIGNANT ARTICLE AGAINST ENGLAND.

The New York Herald, in a editorial commenting on the recent action of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, in relation to the building of Confederate ships in England, says:

A feeling of strong indignation was expressed at the conduct of the British Government, which connives at the fitting up of those armed vessels in English ports. Mr. Low made an interesting statement, showing how differently John Bull acts when he is in trouble himself and when his neighbor is in trouble. During the Russian war a vessel had been fitted up here for the Canton trade, and the British Consul having heard of it, and suspecting the ship was intended for Russia, remonstrated with the American Government. The consequence was that she was detained, though her owner was perfectly innocent of any intention of violating the neutrality laws. Mr. Low thinks and everybody thinks, it is not unreasonable that the English Government should be required to follow the same course now as regards the United States. It has been asked to do so; but what course does it pursue? It is stated that when Earl Russell was remonstrated with on the subject he admitted he was aware of the fitting up of those privateers in English waters, but said he could not interfere with private enterprise. He asked why American cruisers did not capture them. But when an American cruiser, the Tuscarora, was sent to capture one of them, the "290," (now the Alabama), which was then ready for sea, the British Government refused her coal, so that she was compelled to seek it in a Spanish port, and the rebel bird meantime had flown.

At the same yard at which that fast steamer was built, which has committed such ravages upon our commerce, there are four gunboats and a steam frigate in progress of construction, destined for buccannery enterprises. It is the yard of the eminent shipbuilder, Laird, in the Mersey, at Birkenhead opposite Liverpool. It is enclosed, and access denied to the public; but the English Government is well aware of the despatch of the vessels on the stocks. They are all steamers of the greatest speed, and armed with the heaviest and best guns. It is true the guns are not put on board till after the vessel sails; but they are conveyed to her by British vessels from British ports. Coal is brought to her in the same way, and under this transparent gauze veil the English Government permits vessels-of-war to be fitted out in British ports against the United States—a friendly power. These vessels are paid for by cotton which has run the blockade, or which it is expected will run it hereafter. One thing is certain, money seems to be abundant in connexion with the buccannery. Crews are induced to man them by the promise of receiving for their share of the prize money the

value of all the ships and cargoes captured and destroyed, an account being kept by the officers against the Confederate Government. By this arrangement they get enterprising seamen, who frequently volunteer from the captured vessels. As they burn the prizes where they take them, they can keep constantly in the track of our commercial marine, and will do an enormous business as long as they are alone. They require but little coal, as they carry full suits of sails and only get up steam when in pursuit of a fast vessel, or whenever they may be compelled to fly from danger themselves. Nor is it the damage they do directly, which is their greatest injury to our shipping interests, but the high insurance they cause for all American vessels and their cargoes voyaging between this country and Europe, to say nothing of the danger of passenger vessels taking fire by accident, and the persons on board being left to their fate, owing to the terror inspired by the doom of ships lured to their destruction by the burning wrecks of the victims of these pirates.

Now, the question is, what is to be done in the premises? As to appealing to British honor, that is moonshine. Let the Vanderbilt, the Connecticut, and the fastest vessels we have, be heavily armed and sent in pursuit, to run them down and sink or capture them if they wait to give battle. At the same time let the cotton ports be more vigilantly guarded; for from them comes the commodity whose sale pays for the privateers. Let this course be adopted, and very soon the Atlantic ocean will be cleared of those destructive pests of American commerce.

John Van Buren is still at his jokes. In his late speech at New York, he said of the United States Government that "it was the best the world ever saw." He proceeded, however, to say that as administered it is the very worst.

We quote: "In what observation I have been able to give to the subject, in looking at all the governments that have existed—patriarchal, ecclesiastical, imperial, despotic, monarchical, aristocratic, simple or mixed—in much foreign travel, in considerable personal observation, and after a deal of careful reflection, it is my deliberate judgment that the most contemptible failure in the shape of a government is the government of the Republican party of the non-slaveholding States of North America. ("Good!" and applause.) And now, O, for Fort Lafayette. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I have been upon spare diet for ten months, and two months' confinement in Fort Lafayette would not hurt me a bit."

He further adds: "We are told they cannot live, and in my judgment, the Southern people ought not to live under an abolition sway. (Applause.) I would not live with them if they would. (Loud cheers.)"

EXTRACT.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T SOUTH OF JAMES RIVER, Petersburg, Va., Oct. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 224.

III. ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and privates at or near the city of Raleigh, at Kittrell's and Jones' Springs, N. C., will immediately report in person or by letter to Gen. J. G. Martin, in Raleigh, showing by what authority they are from their commands. All who are absent without authority will be reported, and all who are fit for duty will be ordered to their respective commands immediately. Whenever in his opinion the General commanding in Raleigh may deem it necessary, he will send to those Springs an officer and competent Surgeon to examine and report what persons belonging to the army of the Confederate States are there, and their condition and otherwise enforce the above order.

By command of Brig. Gen. S. G. FRENCH, Signed, GRAHAM DAVES, A. A. General.

C. S. MILITARY PRISONS, SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 29, 1862.

A Reward of Thirty Dollars (\$30) will be paid for the arrest and safe delivery of every deserter from the Confederate States Army, at this post; or Fifteen Dollars (\$15) for the arrest and safe confinement of any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they can be secured by the military authorities.

HENRY MCCOY, Capt. & A. Q. M.

Oct 8-92-tf

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF N. C., August 5th, 1862.

RESPONSIBLE parties in North Carolina, having reported that many are entering the Partizan Rangers' service, or are professing to enter it, with the expectation of staying about their homes and always beyond cannon shot of the enemy; notice is hereby given, that all enrolled men in the district are subject to orders from these Headquarters; and that more active duty will be required of the Partizan's than of other soldiers. When the orders for active service are not promptly complied with, the Partizan companies will be disbanded and enrolled as conscripts.

D. H. HILL, Major General Commanding, Aug. 9 76-tf

EXTRACT, WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T. AND INSP. GEN'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 31st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63.

III. Paragraph I. General Orders, No. 44, current series, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners whose Regiments are in the East, will report at Richmond, Virginia, and those whose Regiments are in the West at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

IV. All seizures and impressments of every description of property whatever, and especially of arms and Ordnance stores belonging to the States of the Confederacy, are hereby prohibited, and officers of the C. S. Army are enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impressments, and in case they are made by mistake, such officers are ordered to make prompt restitution.

By command of the Secretary of War, S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT, August 6th, 1862.

The attention of the officers and men of the 5th N. C. Regt., is called to the above order, No. 63, and all officers, and men are required to report immediately to the Headquarters, or send certificates of Surgeons.

By order of COL. McRAE, Aug. 9 76-tf

RALEIGH MARKET.

Reported and Corrected Tri-Weekly, BY LINN ADAMS, GROCER.

OCTOBER 30, 1862.

ASHES—Good Oak and Hickory, 30c. per bus. BACON—50c. per lb. hog round. BEEFWAX—50@75c. per lb. BEEF—on foot, 10@12c. per lb. BUTTER—60@75c. COTTON—Fair to good, 18@20c. COTTON SHEETINGS—60c. per yard. COTTON YARN—\$1.50 lb. COTTON OSNABURGS—65c. per yard. CORN—\$1.30@1.40 per bu. CORN MEAL—\$1.50 " COFFEE—\$2.50 per lb. EGGS—40c. per dozen. FOWLS—40@60c. apiece. FEATHERS—Geese, 75c. lb. FLOUR—Family, \$20@25 per bbl., Superfine, \$20. HIDES—Green, 20c. per lb. Dry, 50c. per lb. IRON—15c. for roll, Sweden, round. LARD—30@35 per lb. LEATHER—Sole, \$1.75@2 per lb. Upper, \$2.25. LUMBER—2 1/2 inch Plank, \$1.50 per hundred feet. MUTTON—On foot, \$2.50 @3.00. MOLASSES—\$3 per gal. NAILS—None. POTATOES—Irish, \$1.50; Sweet, \$1.00. RICE—10c. per lb. SUGAR—70@75c. per lb. SALT—25c. country made. SOAP—25c. country made. TALLOW—50@75c. per lb. WHEAT—\$4.00 per bushel. WOOL—\$1 per lb.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported and Corrected Weekly, BY GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

OCTOBER 26TH, 1862.

BACON—35c. @40c. BEEF—retail, 15c. @20c. BUTTER—60c. @65c. CORN—\$1.65@1.70. COTTON—18@20. COTTON YARNS—\$4@5. COFFEE—none. DOMESTICS—Brown Sheerings, 60. Osanburgs, 60c. EGYPT COAL—\$7.50 per ton. FLOUR—\$23@25. HIDES—nominal. IRON—25@30. LARD—40c. MOLASSES—syrup, \$3.00. NAILS—25@30. OATS—\$1.25@1.30. PEAS—\$1.25@1.30. PORK—nominal. POTATOES—Irish, \$1.00@1.75. Sweet, \$1.00@1.25. RYE—\$3.00@3.50. SUGAR—65@70c. TALLOW—35@40c. SALT—per bush. \$13@15. Presbyterian.

SALISBURY MARKETS.

OCTOBER 27.

BACON—33@36c. BEEF—Gross, 5@6, Retail, 10@15c. BUTTER—35@40c. BRANDY—Apple, \$4@6, Peach, \$5@6. COTTON—20@25c. Yarn, 50c. per lb. CORN—per bush. \$1@1.25. FLOUR—Sacks, \$14@15. HIDES—Green, per lb., 30c. Dry, 60c. LEATHER—Sole, per lb., \$2.50@3. Upper, \$3@3.50. OATS—\$1.25@1.30. PEAS—\$1.25@1.30. PORK—nominal. POTATOES—Sweet, \$1.00@1.25. RYE—\$3.00@3.50. SUGAR—65@70c. TALLOW—35@40c. SALT—per bush. \$13@15. Watchman.

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

OCTOBER 27.

BACON—hog round, 38@40. BUTTER—60@75. BRANDY—Apple, per gal. \$5.50; Peach, \$5.50. BAGGING—per yard, \$1. COTTON—16@18 1/2. CORN—Old, \$1.25; New, \$1@1.10. FLOUR—\$26@28. LARD—per lb., 35c. OATS—per bush., 80@81. SUGAR—50@75c. WHISKEY—Corn, \$7@8. WHEAT—per bu. \$4.25@4.75. Democrat.

Carriers Wanted.

Two or three active boys can find profitable employment, as Carriers, by applying to this office. Oct 30

Wanted.

A Lady (Virginian) of several years' experience as a teacher, and who is well qualified to teach the English branches and music, desires a situation in some private family. References exchanged. "TEACHER" High Towers, N. C. Oct 11-93-6w

Notice.

I WILL pay the highest Market price for Fodder, Oats or Hay, delivered at my Stables, (formerly Clayton's), Raleigh, N. C., opposite Market Square. Oct 30-dlm J. B. FRANKLIN.

Oxford Schools.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish with board and comfortable accommodations Students attending the Masonic High School and the Female Schools of the town; also any persons wishing to board, in a healthy section, and enjoy good society. Terms from \$12.50 to \$15, per month. R. D. HART. February 5th, 1862. 25-tf

CHATHAM COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED for opening Books of Subscription to the above Road, the following Resolution was adopted: Resolved, That Books of subscription for Stock in said Company be forthwith opened, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in the city of Raleigh, under the Superintendence of Wm. H. Jones. Feb. 14-tf

Fine old Peach and Apple Brandy.

A Friend of the Editors of this paper has a few barrels of very excellent FOUR YEAR OLD PEACH and APPLE BRANDY, which he offers for sale in small quantities at \$15 per gallon. This is a first rate article, distilled by himself for his family use and is certainly four years old. He offers it for medicinal purposes, it being free from any sort of adulteration. Also, a few barrels of PURE CORN WHISKEY, one year old. This is represented as a good, but not an extra article. Address, Editors State Journal, Oct 8-tf-92 Raleigh, N. C.

BLANTON DUNCAN.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY.

IS PREPARED to fill orders to any extent in Engraving and Printing Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. ENGRAVING UPON STEEL OR STONE. Large supplies of Bank Note and other paper will be kept. Aug. 9, 1862. 76-3mpd

JAMES J. PAYNE, Co. F, 19th Regiment N. C. T. has deserted. He is 31 years of age, blue eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, five feet ten inches high and by occupation a carpenter. Payne was born in Forsyth county, enlisted at Greensboro', Guilford county, N. C. 17th June 1861. E. B. KING, Lieut. Commanding Co. F, 2nd Cavalry. Camp Campbell, July 21st, 1862. 73-tf