

The State Journal.

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1862.

No. 10.

VOL. III.

DAILY EDITION.

The State Journal.

MONDAY, November 3, 1862.

Notice.

White carriers are not authorized to sell copies of this paper. Persons purchasing of them do a serious injury to the boys. Colored boys have copies for sale upon the streets, and copies can also be obtained at our office on Market Square, at one cent each. The trade supplied at the rate of two dollars per copy.

To Advertisers.

Advertisements intended for the weekly edition of the Journal should be accompanied by instructions to that effect, otherwise they will be inserted in the daily and weekly only.

ENLARGEMENT OF OUR DAILY.

In consequence of the general favor with which our daily edition has been received, and the very liberal support which has hitherto been extended to it, we propose to enlarge the sheet and increase the amount of reading matter. This we will do as soon as we can procure a supply of larger sized paper. No effort will be spared to make the Daily an interesting newspaper, and no expense will deter us from giving the enterprise a fair trial.

We have just perfected arrangements to increase our telegraphic news facilities. A combined movement of the proprietors of the press of the South has been inaugurated with this view, and the State Journal will be on a footing with the most favored papers of the Confederacy.

We are embarking all the means we can command in this enterprise, and we mean to give to it our undivided energies and what talent or public spirit we possess. Will our friends not aid us in securing a permanent list of subscribers and place the undertaking beyond the fear of failure.

Notwithstanding the additional outlay, occasioned by the proposed enlargement, we will continue to furnish the paper at the prices hitherto charged—thus making our paper one of the cheapest Dailies in the South.

The Tri-Weekly will also be increased in size without any addition to the price.

The prices of the paper are: Daily \$6, Tri-Weekly \$4, Weekly \$2. See prospectus.

Full and accurate reports of the Legislative proceedings will be given in all our editions.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AND FREIGHT CARS BY FIRE.—On Friday morning, about a mile North of Henderson Depot, a train loaded with cotton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, caught fire and from 80 to 100 bales and three freight cars were consumed. The mail train coming South found the cars on fire and were detained one to two hours, the passengers assisting in extinguishing the fire, and in removing the wreck and obstructions from the road. Only through the exertions of the passengers the track was saved from considerable injury by the fire.

This accident will account for the failure of the train to connect, Friday evening, with the train going South.

We learn that the remains of Wm. O. NESBITT, one of the unfortunate persons killed by the recent sad accident, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, near Forestville, were sent over the North Carolina Railroad, on Thursday, in charge of Mr. Jacob Pless, to his home in Cabarrus county. It appears that the deceased had gone to see his son, a soldier in the 52d Regt N. C. Troops, and was on his return home. Although a man in very humble and destitute condition, he had been entrusted with a large package of letters, some of which contained money to their friends from soldiers in the army. He had in his possession also some \$475 given him by Mr. Pless, with which to buy hides in Richmond. Unable to do so, Mr. Pless found all his money in the hands of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., with the effects of the deceased. By the way, we think it creditable and due to Mr. Pless to state, that he is the owner of a small tannery in Cabarrus county and that he sells leather to his old customers and neighbors, all he can supply, at 65 cents for upper, and 85 cents for sole leather, and is entirely content with the profit he makes at these rates. What a contrast to others, who are selling all they can make at two and three dollars per pound! Woe to the speculators!!

DETECTIVES DISMISSED.—The detective officers attached to the office of Gen. Winder, in Richmond, have been dismissed with one exception, their services being no longer required. A host of them have gone South to seek employment.

The Legislature of Georgia assembles next Thursday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported expressly for the State Journal.]
FROM VIRGINIA.

GALLANT ATTACK ON A FEDERAL RAILROAD TRAIN—ITS DESTRUCTION AND THE CAPTURE OF NINETY-SIX YANKEES—REINFORCEMENTS AT WILLIAMSBURG.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.

A detachment of the 13th Virginia cavalry attacked a Federal Railroad train near Manassas Junction, on Friday last, and destroyed it and captured ninety-six prisoners, who are now at Gordonsville.

A cavalry expedition, last week, proceeded down the Peninsula to capture the negroes who murdered Messrs. Graves and Shivers, but the negroes had gone to Fort Magruder, below Williamsburg. The enemy at Williamsburg have been reinforced.

FROM THE WEST.

BUELL SUPERSEDED BY ROSENCRANZ—DISSATISFACTION AT THE DELAY IT WILL OCCASION—ARMY MOVEMENTS.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 1.

The Louisville Journal of the 27th says, "Dispatches from Washington announce that Gen. Buell has been superseded in command of the Federal army in Kentucky, by Rosecranz," and adds, "it is very important just at this juncture, when everything is in readiness to relieve Nashville, as the change will necessarily delay movements to Tennessee." It acknowledges that Buell has lost the confidence of the army and people.

Cumberland Gap Morgan (Federal) has also been removed.

From articles in the Journal I don't think Buell's main army had started towards Nashville, but his cavalry were at Bowling Green, endeavoring to meet John Morgan in South Kentucky.—REPORTER.

SOMETHING INTERESTING ABOUT THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

A letter from the U. S. steamer State of Georgia, off Washington, N. C., gives some particulars of the capture of several of our vessels by that vessel. The capture of the steamer Nassau is thus described:

She had two female passengers on board when captured, one of them the daughter of the Captain, Maffitt, formerly of our Navy, now in command of the rebel gunboat Oreto, considered in knowing quarters likely to prove a troublesome customer, both from the fighting character of its commander and the heavy armament and redoubtable build of the boat. The daughter, too, seems to be a true chip of the old block. Mr. Rogers gave me an interesting account of her undaunted spirit. She sat on the open deck of the Nassau, during our firing at her to make her bring to, until the Captain warned her of her danger, and advised her to go to her cabin. She would watch our guns, and as she saw the flame and smoke jut out, would manifest just enough excitement to give the appearance of being well entertained. And she continued to enjoy the amusement through the window of her cabin when she went below. It must be borne in mind that the Nassau had tons of powder on board, to realize the awful danger of her situation. A single shell exploding in that cargo, would have blown her into a thousand atoms. She is represented as a good looking, intelligent, spirited young woman. After the Nassau had surrendered, her captor's officers went aboard to prepare papers, &c., for sending her a prize to New York. They were busy writing in the cabin, when Miss Maffitt had occasion to pass through. As she came by the officers she raised her apron to the side of her face next time, either to veil herself from their supposed view, or to shut their hated sight from her own view—a piece of bread and butter Miss acting, to which Secesh would be heroines seem to be given. She sent to ask Commander Armstrong to come and see her; she wanted to speak to him. She said on meeting him: "Captain Armstrong, I ask you, sir, to treat me as you would wish your wife or daughter to be treated by my father, if they should fall into his hands as I have fallen into yours." To which the Captain, with pointed appropriateness, replied: "I will treat you as well as I would any lady in the world if you behave as one." She much wished to be set ashore there, but she was sent with the Nassau to New York.

In the summer the Constitution was taken by the State of Georgia on suspicion. The captain protested his innocence, yet did not give a clear account of himself; but exhibited so imperfect knowledge of his business as master of his vessel, that the Georgia's officers hesitated in their own minds to interpret his conduct upon general principles. He and his ship were, however, sent to New York, and there, on investigation, liberated.

One night in August the schooner Mary Elizabeth ran right into the blockading squadron without perceiving a vessel. Our blockading squadron carry no lights, as other vessels in company do, for the purpose of avoiding collisions. On the contrary, every light in necessary use about the ship is carefully screened from outside view. The consequence was, that the little Mary Elizabeth, in endeavoring to insinuate herself into port, ran right across the guns of the "Stars and Stripes," (another of our gunboats,) and was taken captive without our firing a single shot. The schooner's captain and mate slipped over the side into a boat, in the dark and made their escape; and when her captors boarded her they found her in the exclusive possession of a crew of colored men. Here was exemplified something of the shrewdness of their race. The look-outs of the schooner were asked if they didn't see anything of our gunboats before she ran into us. "Oh, yes, massa," they replied. "Well, why didn't you give notice, then?" "Oh, massa" (knowingly) "we didn't think it was much interest to us." Mr. Rogers tells me that he has had a Richmond paper of the 20th brought to him in his vessel off Wilmington on the 22d; and again the paper of the 22d brought to him on the 24th, by negroes under the impression that they contained something it might advantage our fleet to know. A contraband came on board one day, and after various other ques-

tions, Mr. Rogers asked him why he didn't bring a rebel paper along. "'Cause, massa, you see I wasn't sure of gettin' clean off, and ef old massa had a cotched me, and he'd a cotched me with a 'federate paper on me, goin' to give it to the Yankees, it would ha' gone a heap harder wid me.'" The Mary Elizabeth was sent into Philadelphia.

[For the State Journal.]

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS ESCAPED FROM—No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A review of Yankee monopoly would be incomplete without a glance at the home market. As every article the South imported and exported passed through Northern hands, paying them ample tribute, it could not be expected that our domestic wants would be allowed to escape without paying Yankee toll. From the hour a Southerner entered this world until he departed for the next, it seemed as if he only existed to be an object of profit to the "universal Yankee nation." In childhood he was clothed in Yankee fabrics, soothed in illness with Yankee cordials, rocked to sleep in a Yankee cot and taken out to air in a Yankee carriage. His boyhood was spent in learning from Yankee school books and playing with Yankee toys; for hoop, top, marble and ball, were all from Yankeeedom. In manhood he was merely a walking exhibition of Yankee manufactures, for everything on him, from the hat on his head to the covering on his feet, all, all, were Yankee. At home, from the humble cottage of the poor man to the costly mansion of the rich planter, every article for use or ornament was of Yankee make or Yankee importation. The razor with which he shaved—the chair upon which he sat—the plate from which he ate—the knife and fork which he used, and the condiments with which he seasoned his food, were all supplied by Yankees. The very vegetables and flowers which grew in his garden sprung from Yankee seed. The poor man drank twenty cent Yankee "rot gut," which killed him by inches, while the rich man got muddled upon the clarified juice of the apple orchards of New Jersey, for which he paid five dollars per bottle, under the name of champagne.—If Yankee quacks were to be believed, it was the height of folly for a Southerner ever to die, for a twenty-five cent box of pills or a dollar bottle of some wonderful "extract" would rescue him from the very jaws of death; and to convince the incredulous the most marvelous cures were certified to by Northern clergymen and prominent public men! Even when a Southerner was foolish and obstinate enough to discredit the certificates, reject the Yankee nostrums and allow himself to die, *secundum artem* under the care of the regular faculty, he did not escape Yankee taxation by leaving this world, for his lifeless remains were enclosed in a Yankee patent metallic coffin, to await the blast of Gabriel's trumpet.

Sick and well, living and dead, the Southerner never escaped Brother Jonathan's clutches. In every state of existence Yankee ingenuity made an "honest penny" by him. Everything around him was Yankee, nothing was Southern save the soul he received from God—the air he breathed and the land he trod upon, and even this last is now forfeited under a Yankee confiscation bill. From this Egyptian bondage we are now escaping, under the Providence of God, by the skill and valor of our gallant army. Never had a nation more just cause for jubilee; but while songs of triumph and gratitude abound throughout the land, let us not forget the terrible price paid for our liberation from Yankee domination; let us ever cherish the memories of the heroic slain, who died on the battle-field, that their country should live free and independent.

An extract from the Congressional report on Commerce and navigation, for the year 1859, will give a fair average view of the value of Northern and Southern exports.

Total exports for the year ending June 30, 1859.....	\$335,994,385
Exported by the North.....	\$45,306,541
Exported by the South.....	193,399,618
Articles exported the produce of both sections.....	39,686,921
Gold and Silver in coin and bullion.....	57,502,305

Total exported.....\$335,994,385
Southern exports exceeded those of the North by upwards of one hundred and forty-eight millions; all of which went to enrich northern merchants, support northern shipping and build northern cities! If the South had direct trade with Europe, her large exports would leave the balance of trade in her favor, and render unnecessary the export of the precious metals. The immense amount of specie, fifty-seven millions and a half, that was exported in 1859, was to pay for the large excess of northern imports over exports, and proves clearly that when the North is cut off from southern trade her population of twenty-two millions must retrench their present extravagance and adopt, comparatively speaking, a beggarly economy, or else be speedily bankrupted.

In fact bankruptcy, national and individual, must follow her present war expenditure and the certain loss of the Southern trade. It is useless to dwell further on this matter, the above figures tell for themselves. They show how the energy and life-blood of the South were expended for the benefit of the North, and all are aware of the return rendered for those benefits—the bitterest reviling of us as a people, and unceasing attacks upon our political and social institutions—until an absolute and total separation became an imperative necessity. Judging of the future, by the well grounded experience of the past, the emancipation of the Southern States from Yankee domination, will be the commencement of an era of prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations. Even the wonderful progress of the late United States, after their escape from British misrule, will fade into insignificance when compared with the glorious career which, under the Providence of God, will signalize the recognition of the free and independent Confederate States of America, among the nations of the world. W.

ELECTIONS YET TO BE HELD.—Nine States will hold their annual elections to-morrow, Tuesday, to wit: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Delaware.

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. Address 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 30-41m J. B. FRANKLIN.

Oxford Schools.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish with a 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. 25-4f

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 Superintendance of Wm. H. Jones. Feb. 14-4f

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 8-4f-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

EXTRACT.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT 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 Kirtrell'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 these 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 DAVEN, A. A. General.

Oct 24-6-fmw3 Standard and Register copy three times.

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 8-92-4f

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF N. C.

August 5th, 1862.

RESPONSIBLE parties in North Carolina, having reported that many are entering the Partisan 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 Partisan's than of other soldiers. When the orders for active service are not promptly complied with, the Partisan companies will be disbanded and enrolled as conscripts. D. H. HILL, Major General Commanding, 76-4f

Aug. 9

EXTRACT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

ADJ. 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 impositions 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 U. S. Army are enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impositions, 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 the Secretary of War, COL. McRAE, 76-4f

aug. 9

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. 73-4f