THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV'R 27, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.—The Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad have recently declared a dividend of 11 per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of January next.

The Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road have declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable on and after the 22d of November, inst.

☞The Charleston Courier says that there were twelve ships (blockaders) off the Bar on the 21st inst. About 9 o'clock on Thursday night a gun was fired outside and a blue light thrown up from the ship nearest Long Island, or farthest Northward. Soon after a light was exhibited from the Susquehanna for ten minutes.

Somewhat Rich.

We find the following in the Columbus, (Ga.,) *Sun.* of the 19th. We presume that some of the names will be recognized by our citizens:—

A soldier in the army, formerly a well known citizen of this place, writes to a friend, enclosing the following document from the New York *Herald* of the 24th ultimo:

UNION WAR MEETING!

Under the auspices of Citizens from the Slave States.

The Union loving citizens of the City of New York, irrespective of party, are invited to meet the undersigned citizens of States now in insurrection against the Federal Government at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

On Saturday evening, October 25, 1862, for the purpose of giving an emphatic endorsement to the efforts now being made by the constituted authorities of the land to crush this cruel and proscriptive rebellion.

Col. Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas,
Hon. Philip Frazier, of Florida,
Rev. A. Basserman, of Virginia,
Calvin L. Robinson, of Florida, and
Hon. L. D. Stickney, of Florida,
Will certainly address the meeting.
John G. Winter, Esq., of Georgia,
Rev. Mr. Carter, of Tennessee, and
Gen. Prentiss, of Illinois, late a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, are expected to be present and address the meeting.
Philip Frazier, of Florida,
J. C. Clamp, of Florida,
John S. Sammis, of Florida,
Calvin L. Robinson, of Florida,
William Alsop, of Florida,
L. D. Stickney, of Florida,
Pason Moody, of Florida,
E. F. Parker, of Florida,
Joseph Remington, of Florida,
J. S. Diggs, of Florida,
C. H. Wood, of Florida,
E. C. Howe, of Florida,
J. L. Hathaway, of North Carolina, [Wilmington.]
W. A. G., North Carolina, [Lawyer, of Wilmington, well known in the State.]
W. K. Jones, of North Carolina.
J. C. Winslow, of North Carolina,
John Dobie, of North Carolina,
John G. Winter, of Georgia,
James Walker, of Georgia,
J. N. Reid, of South Carolina,
Walter S. Carr, of South Carolina,
B. T. Campbell, of Tennessee,
Abbott Smith, of Tennessee,
A. Basserman, of Virginia,
And one hundred others.

To the names of those who are known in Wilmington and the State, we make a note in brackets, to that effect. We wish them to be particularly marked. They are all Northern men, who owe whatever they may be worth to the South, except, J. C. W., and we don't know that he is worth anything.

☞The next session of the Confederate Congress will commence in the Capital at Richmond, on the 2d Monday in January next.

☞We are pleased to be informed that the telegraph office at this place was re opened last Saturday evening. Our readers will no doubt rejoice in this, as we are thus enabled to resume our telegraphic dispatches, the first of which was received last night and appears in our columns to-day, from Richmond and Charleston. If anything farther should be received up to the time of going to press, it all will be found under telegraphic head.

☞We had a splendid frost on Saturday and Sunday nights, and the atmosphere is really wholesome this forenoon. Gen. Yallow Jack is no more—he has done all the mischief in his power, and has finally yielded to his fate, though we must say he died hard—the fate of most sinners.

All we, the people of town, now want, is for our country friends to have some mercy on us, and bring in their produce, such as pork, beef, eggs, butter, poultry, meal, flour, cabbages, &c., for the inner man, and wood to keep us warm. We would also suggest to the owners of such articles, to have some little conscience, and the buyers some sensible discretion as to prices. Make a note of this—dealers and consumers.

☞Several weeks since it was reported that a mail carrier named Milligan, on the Mount Pleasant and McClernany route in South Carolina, had been captured by the enemy, together with the mail. We learn from the Charleston Courier, that Milligan was arrested, together with one Ferribee, on the 18th inst., at the house of the latter, by a detachment of Capt. Wilder's cavalry. From the statement of the investigation made by Capt. Wilder, of Milligan's case, it leads us to believe that he had been acting as a spy, giving the enemy information while in the employ of the government as mail carrier. The case is to be invested by the proper court, when, if he is not guilty of the charges, of course he will be acquitted.

FIRE.—The bell give the alarm of fire about 7 o'clock last night. The fire broke out at the foot of Mulberry Street, in some Rice straw. An old shed, and we believe some Rosin, was destroyed. The Howard fire Company was on hand in as short a time as possible, and extinguished the fire.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

Received.

An unknown friend has had the kindness to send us a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 19th inst. It contains glowing accounts of the forward movement of the "Grand Army" via Fredericksburg, on to Richmond. Also the conclusion of Prince De Joinville's description of the battles before Richmond. Cotton was quoted for sales of 2 000 bales on the 18th at 68½ a 70 cents per lb. for middling, with an upward tendency. Mess Pork 12 75 to $13 per bbl. Beef Cattle from 5½ to 9 cents per lb.

The *Herald's* situation article says:

"The Union forces, consisting now of over seven hundred thousand men, are distributed and commanded as follows: Gen. Burnside, with the whole Army of the Potomac, aided by Heintzelman and Siegel, is to take care of Richmond; Gen. Cox, is making a rapid march towards the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; Gen. Peck and Gen. Foster are to look after the Southern communications of Richmond; Gen. Banks and Gen. Hunter are to look in at some of the Southern ports now held by the rebels; Gen. Rosecrans is moving through Central Tennessee; Gen. Granger through Kentucky; Gen. Grant into Mississippi; Gen. Schofield defends Missouri, and Gen. Curtis is below him on the West side of the river; and Gen. McClernand will soon be on his way down the Mississippi river.

"Sugar made from the new crop is beginning to arrive at New Orleans."

Our citizens have been returning home for several days, and our streets begin to present a more lively appearance than they have for a number of weeks past. After passing through the terrible scourge our town has recently experienced, it is really gratifying to meet once more the many familiar faces that have just returned.—It is also a matter of pleasure that we are enabled to state that Market street presented a lively appearance this morning, a number of provision carts and wagons having made their appearance, bringing in pork, beef, turkeys, chickens, eggs, potatoes, &c., all very appropriate, except we cannot see the propriety of giving 30 cents per lb. for fresh pork, $2 25 for a dead turkey, 75 cents per dozen for eggs, and every other article in proportion. How a certain class of our people are to get along under such extortion, time and circumstances can only tell. Then, wood is extremely scarce, and we heard a few days since that one philanthropic dealer sold his wood at $12 per cord. Another man of philanthropy, it is asserted, has been up the river and engaged all the wood he could, at a high price to bring to town to sell at, of course, twice or three times as much as it will cost. Patriotism! and Philanthropy! where art thou gone? In every man's pocket, perhaps, it may be found with much more ease than anywhere else.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad took place today, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The President and Directors' report will be found in to-day's paper.

Maj. WM. HAYNESWORTH, of Sumter, S. C., was called to the chair. Wm. A. WALKER, Secretary of the Company, and Wm. N. BOWDEN, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries of the meeting. The Secretaries and WALTER H. MCRAE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to verify proxies, and report the amount of stock represented.

The meeting had not fully organized up to half-past 12 o'clock, there not being a majority of stock represented. It is probable the organization will be effected to-day.—*Daily Journal, 26th.*

THIS has been a busy day with us, that is the associate and employees in our office. We really have had but little opportunity to glance over the papers. Thanks to the telegraph, it has relieved us of much trouble, as by it we are enabled to give our readers the latest news of interest, and that is but scarce. Our Raleigh news is up to the adjournment of the Legislature last evening. Nothing of importance transpired in either branch on Monday, except the re election of C. H. WILEY, Superintendent of Common Schools. On Saturday CURTIS H. BROGDEN, Esq., was re-elected Comptroller. Both these gentlemen received the unanimous vote of the Legislature.

It will be seen by our telegraphic report, that J. P. Russ, Esq., was on yesterday elected Secretary of State, in place of Rufus H. Page, Esq., present incumbent.

Col. D. K. McRae has tendered his resignation as Colonel of the 5th regiment North Carolina State Troops. The Colonel's letter will appear in our next issue.—*Daily Journal, 26th.*

The Manassas Raid.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that "the beginning of this strategic mov ment occurred as follows: On Friday last a party of 9 Confederate scouts shot off from General Jackson's corps in the direction of Manassas. Scouts of the enemy having previously ascertained that Jackson was on the route, the appearance of the Confederate "corporal's guard" upon their outposts, raised the alarm that Jackson was approaching. Manassas was immediately abandoned, and a speedy retreat of Siegel's whole command towards Washington was the result. Our scouts went, themselves, into Manassas and set fire to the extensive stores deposited there, and returned to their command, covered with glory."

PROMOTIONS.—Maj. Peter Mallett has been promoted to a Colonelcy. It is stated that he applied for service in the field, but his application was refused on the ground that his services at the Camp of Instruction could not be dispensed with.

We find the following in the Savannah papers under the head of "Miscellaneous Matter:"

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 13, 1862.

HON. THOMAS PURSE,
Mayor of Savannah:

Sir—It affords me the greatest pleasure to certify to the manner in which Messrs. Cox & Valleau have discharged the duties assigned them here during the prevalence of the epidemic. They have been untiring in their exertions throughout, and under God's providence have rendered us as instance for which we cannot sufficiently express our thankfulness.

Allow me to add, in conclusion, my thanks to you, for the timely aid rendered in the selection of these gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

The following resolution was introduced by Alderman Gurr, and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Messrs. H. P. Cox and W. N. Valleau, for their valuable services in repairing to Wilmington, and that the amount of four hundred dollars be paid to each.

The President's Order for Retaliation in Missouri

The protection of the citizen is the special duty of Government. Protection of the citizen's life is an obligation of the most stringent and important kind imposed on the Government in return for the duty of fealty on the part of the citizen. Governments which have been great and famous in the history of the world have exhibited vigilance and spirit in the protection afforded to their people from the violence of other nations, and in the atonement exacted for deeds of barbarity. To be "a Roman citizen," was an aegis of protection, ensuring security from personal violence, through dread of Rome's avenging arm among the nations of antiquity. And in modern times Great Britain has earned much of the respect she has obtained by the care and watchfulness she habitually exhibits in affording protection to her people in every clime and all the world over. The sense of security induced by confidence both in the power and determination on the part of one's Government to stand by and enforce justice in the case of all citizens, or exact due retribution for violence and wrong perpetrated by foreign Governments on citizens, above all things gives heart and warmth to patriotism.—Above all things it creates State pride and enthusiasm.

The order which President Davis has just issued to Gen. Holmes, of the Trans-Mississippi Department, for the protection of the lives of Confederate citizens by signal retaliation upon the officers of the department where murder has been committed, will be received with gratification throughout the length and breadth of our land. Retribution for the perpetration of such deeds as the deliberate and brutal shooting of the ten citizens in Missouri, is justice. It is the principle of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, employed against an invading army, for the suppression of crime. The application is necessary—it is wise. It is just towards the enemy; it must, through fear, afford protection to our people and make war civilized. The sooner and more surely retaliation follows the transgressions of civilized warfare, the more certainly and quickly will our foes cease their barbarities. The time has come when their crimes can no longer, with decency or self-respect be tolerated, and we are sure the course adopted by President Davis will meet with a hearty response from the entire people of the South. We trust General Holmes will execute the order which has been issued to him, that the Abolitionists and the world may know the Confederate Government will not spare its hand in the protection of its citizens.—*Char. Mercury.*

The following is the order alluded to by the *Mercury.* With the *Mercury*, we trust there will be no backing down, but that the order will be faithfully carried out by General HOLMES, as we believe it will be:

The following communication from President Davis to General Holmes, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department has been published, dated at the Executive Office Oct. 17th, 1862.

"GENERAL: Enclosed you find a slip from the Memphis Daily Appeal, of the 3d instant, containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Palmyra, (Missouri,) Courier, a Federal paper, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri, by order of Gen. McNeil, of the United States army.

You will communicate by flag of truce with the Federal officer commanding that Department and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of General McNeil to the Confederate authorities; and if this demand be not complied with, you will inform said Commanding Officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very respectfully yours,
[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Rockfish Manufacturing Company, of Fayetteville, N. C, having decided to comply with the term of the Exemption Act passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, will sell their goods to merchants in North Carolina on the same terms as they furnish the State, on condition that the parties purchasing will enter into obligation to sell the same by the piece to consumers at a profit not exceeding five cents per yard. It is intended to confine their sales to one firm in each town.

The Baltimore Sun announces the capture of Major Reid Saunders, son of George N. Saunders, Esq., on the 3d inst., on one of the creeks which empties into the Chesapeake. The Sun says, at the time of his capture, he was waiting for an English vessel to convey him to Europe, with Confederate despatches.

A Card.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 21, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

Will you allow me through your paper to make the following statement in refutation of certain rumors put in circulation calculated to prejudice my character before the public. One is to the effect that I had been placed under arrest as Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding the 51st Regiment N. C. T., for cowardice, and another, which has traveled as far as the City of Petersburg, Va., that I had not only been placed under arrest, but absolutely imprisoned for some crime not designated. My friends will be gratified, and my enemies mortified, to hear that the foregoing rumors are utterly false and without foundation, and if there is such a human being on the face of the earth as would dare charge me with *cowardice*, I would be glad to see his face, if he claims to be a gentleman. I was placed under arrest for one day while at Kinston, for the reason that I failed, by a few minutes, according to my time, to march my Regiment 24 miles by 7 o'clock to Kinston, preparatory for a long march, the Regiment having returned only the day before from a tedious and exceedingly unpleasant march of several days through rain and snow, mud and water. I was honorably discharged and have assurance that nothing criminal was attributed to my conduct. Whenever any thing of the sort is attributed, I am prepared to vindicate myself triumphantly against any of my assailants or slanderers. A soldier's character, who has served in the war during its entire progress, is dear to him and to his family, and he is naturally sensitive of it.

The Fayetteville Observer and State Journal will do me a personal favor by copying this card. To my friends I owe many obligations. Of my enemies I ask no favors.

Very Truly, WM. A. ALLEN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 24, 1862.

MR. FULTON:

The "Daily Journal" is a welcome visitor again, and its Editors deserve increased patronage, for they are, say all, up here, *heroes*, in the truest sense of the word! May they realize their *full* deserts and a plentiful harvest will be theirs surely.

The fever has at last subsided, and Wilmington is herself again—but from her midst many of her best citizens have *gone* to their final rest. They will long be remembered by those who *know* how nobly they stood by during the hour of trial. Peace to the ashes of the lamented dead!

Fayetteville seems always alive to the calls of the needy. Recently $15,000 have been placed in the hands of an agent, who has been sent off to purchase Corn to be brought here and sold to the poor at cost and charges—the high prices now obtained putting it beyond the reach of limited purses, $3 50 per bushel having been obtained during the last week. It is KING CORN just now—and cotton is nowhere when the question of "daily bread" comes up.

The Rockfish Factory has advertised to sell its products at 30 cents per yard, and, to the outside world, it would seem as though the 4 4 sheeting could be easily obtained at such figures. This is not the case. The reduction is intended for *Government* and *families* only. Salt makers, for instance, who want bags, cannot buy the goods at that price for *their* use. Well, if a salt maker can put $60 worth of salt into a bag that costs $1 25, he can't grumble *much*. I understand there are no sheetings *by the bale*—(except to one merchant in each town, who is restricted to sell only *by the piece*, at 5 cts. per yard profit, &c.) in Fayetteville—so we can supply a product that speculators will derive no benefit from the reduced price, except, perhaps, in a *small way*.

The recent message of Governor Vance seems to be satisfactory to all. The recommendation, if carried out, will do more towards bringing down prices and putting a check upon speculation than all the attempts of Legislators towards *regulating trade*. The Courts once more established—the Stay Law blotted out, and we shall find money less abundant in the hands of the *few*, and more *equally and justly* applied. Many who have refused to even *settle by note*, will deem it wise to *pay*, and we shall have less of demoralization in the land! Honest men *need* no Stay Law. We have nothing to fear from the oppressor in our midst—for none, I opine, would distress the worthy and fair minded. Public opinion would frown upon any attempt at sacrificing the poor and needy man's property for his debts. Let us have *law*, and justice will be meted out to all.

Any attempts to legislate upon trade will prove fruitless for good. Supply and demand *must* do it—nothing else can.

Our market here is very good—prices high, but not yet up to the mark of many other places. Bacon firm at 60 cents; butter scarce at $1; corn $3 to $3 50 per bushel; fodder $2 50 per cwt; beef 20 cents, in the market at retail, which by the way is generally fat and fine. Pork, fresh, 25 cents, per lb., and other things to eat, drink and to wear, proportionately high.

The hardest frost of the season come on last night, and, under the warm sunshine, is going off speedily this morning.

A number of Wilmington people returned on Capt. Hurt's boat this morning. The "Hurt" has commenced her regular trips, and we may say, that the intercourse between Wilmington and Fayetteville will be regular henceforth, and in our opinion, *aught* to be of even *more general character*. The prompt and generous manner in which Fayetteville has answered to the calls from Wilmington during the recent pestilence is worthy of all praise, and should be, as I trust *it is*, rightly appreciated.

Yours, REFUGEE.

Movements in Virginia.

"P. S. A." writes to the Savannah *Republican* from Richmond:

We have rumors of important movements in Northern Virginia, but nothing definite has transpired. Orders have been issued that only shoes and blankets shall be sent to the army until further instructions, which would serve to indicate that the troops will not long remain in their present position. It is said also that General Longstreet has directed the cobblers in his corps to try the experiment of making shoes out of raw hides.

The shoes and socks procured by the committee appointed at the meeting of citizens in Richmond have been turned over to the Quartersmaster's Department. Such of the shoes as were not the contributions of individuals cost the committee, on an average, $11 per pair. The Quartermaster agrees to take them at $7 a pair, and to distribute among the most destitute of the troops. This fact, which has just come to my knowledge, places that officer in a worse position than ever. It now appears that he could have obtained these shoes as easily as the committee did by using the same industry and paying $11 per pair, but that rather than do this he had left the troops to go barefooted; and this, too, at a time when, as the Secretary of the Treasury said to the committee, the Government is abundantly able to pay for shoes for its soldiers.

Thus far, according to the statement of the Chairman of the committee, the Quartermasters Department has not furnished a single over-coat to the army, and it is supposed that it will be able to supply but few, if any this winter. I learn from the same authority, that the department will not be in a condition to provide blankets for more than half of the troops. When the army started to Maryland, a large amount of clothing, comforters, blankets, &c., was deposited here in the care of the department, where they are allowed still to remain, notwithstanding the present suffering of the owners.—They are of but little value now, however, the moths and mice, and the dirty condition in which they were packed away, rendered them comparatively worthless.

I hope this is the last occasion I shall have to refer to the condition of the army. All that I have written has been dictated by a desire to improve the condition of the troops, and if any efforts have been successful, I can afford to forgive the malice of delinquent officials.

CORN.—The extraordinary price of $3 25 per bushel, to which corn has suddenly risen in this market, induced a movement here on Thursday morning last to apply a remedy. A subscription of $16,000 was made on Thursday by 27 of our citizens and firms, to be placed in the hands of one or more competent persons who will go to the Eastern part of the State and lay it out in corn, which is to be brought here and sold at cost and charges.

A good deal of feeling has been manifested about this excessive advance of corn, in the face of a new crop not yet fully gathered—a crop about the extent of which is said to be some difference of opinion, but many persons affirm that it is abundant. If, as some are uncharitable enough to charge, and corn is withheld from sale in the expectation of getting yet higher prices from distillers, we cannot be mistaken in assuring all such holders that they will be disappointed. We have not a doubt that the wise and timely prohibition of distilling, by the Convention, will be re-enacted by the Legislature, and the sooner it is done the better.

Fayetteville Observer.

GEN. BRAGG AND HIS OFFICERS.—We are directly authorized to say that Gen. Bragg wholly disapproves the statement of the correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer, that Gen. Bragg is not, and never has been properly supported with competent division and brigade officers. On the contrary, Gen. Bragg believes, and has repeatedly stated, that he was most ably and efficiently sustained by his officers in the late Kentucky campaign, in fact that no General was ever more effectually aided by his officers. We are further justified in saying that whilst Gen. Bragg assumes all the responsibility of the action and results of that campaign, yet he has the gratification of knowing that his conduct is fully approved by all his Officers.—*Rebel, 12th inst.*

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21, 1862.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, the Speaker in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev Henry Hardie.

Journal of day previous read and approved.

Mr. Simpson presented the credentials of the Senator elect from Caswell; whereupon, Mr. Brown was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Lane announced the presence of the Senator elect from Gates and Chowan, who had similar credentials, but as there was no question of his election, Mr. Eure was qualified and took his seat.

The Speaker then announced the following Joint Standing Committees on the part of the Senate:

ON DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.
Messrs. Arendel, Copeland and Taylor, of Nash.
SWAMP LANDS.
Messrs. Slaughter, McDowney and Murrill.
ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Messrs. Lane, Jarratt and Dickson.
PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Messrs. Ellis, Patrick and Lassiter.
CHEROKEE LANDS AND WESTERN TURNPIKE.
Messrs. Shipp, Powell and Neal.
INSANE ASYLUM.
Messrs. Brown, Ramsey and Smith, of Macon.

Mr. Ellis presented a memorial from the citizens of Columbus county, asking the Legislature to clearly define the crime of extortion, and praying that adequate punishment may be inflicted for the same.

Mr. Simpson, from the Committee to whom the Joint Rules were recommitted, reported the same back with an amendment, recommending their adoption. Concurred in.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying pensions to disabled, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, until the same are provided for by the Confederate Government. Passed and referred.

Mr. Shipp introduced a bill to modify an Act passed at an extra session of the Legislature, entitled a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading.—(Repeals several sections of the act.) Referred to Judiciary Committee and, on Mr. White's motion, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, a bill repealing the 76th sec. 34 chap. Revised Code—(Substitutes a very stringent section in lieu thereof, relative to gaming generally.

On Mr. Hall's motion the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Young introduced a bill amending the Charter of the Western Plank Road Company. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Claims, reported back to the Senate a resolution in favor of Phil. D. Smith; recommending its passage. The resolution then passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Smith, of Anson, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its third and last reading in the Senate.

Mr. Lassiter introduced a resolution to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to raising ten regiments as a reserve for State defence, to the Committees on Military Affairs. Adopted and referred.

Mr. Ellis introduced a resolution, making sundry inquiries of the Quarter Master General for this State.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, leave of absence was granted to the Senator from New Hanover, (Mr. Hall,) for three days.

On Mr. Simpson's motion, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21, 1862.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lansdell, of the Baptist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and amended. Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, was appointed on the Joint Committee on Military Affairs, *vice* Mr. Donnel excused.

Mr. Riddick, representative from Perquimans county, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Shepperd introduced a resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee, to consider the expediency of establishing a State Printing Office, in connection with the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, but withdrew it on learning that Mr. Amis had already offered a similar resolution.

On motion of Mr. Burgin, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Committee to consider so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the taxation of Slaves.

Mr. Bryson, a resolution requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the propriety of sending a commission of three to visit sick and disabled soldiers in camp, to ascertain their wants, that steps may be taken for their relief. Adopted.

Mr. McKay, a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee, into the expediency of fixing a scale of prices for articles of prime necessity. Adopted.

Mr. Manning, a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the propriety of relieving from taxation, persons whose property has been destroyed by the public enemy. Adopted.

Mr. Bryson, a resolution that the Committee on Military affairs consider the propriety of granting pensions to disabled soldiers and the families of soldiers dying in service. Adopted.

Mr. Peebles, a resolution referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to State defences to the Committee on Military Affairs. Adopted.

Mr. Lyle, a resolution in favor of Joseph Welch. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to authorize the payment of salaries to Judges whose circuits are in possession of the enemy.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, a bill to amend the 9th section of the 53d chapter Revised Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bryson, a bill to authorize the Agent for the sale of Cherokee Lands to refund the purchase money in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer, and prescribe his duties. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Headen, a bill authorizing the Magistrates of Chatham County to levy a tax for working the public roads in said county. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Brown, a bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Burgin, a bill to establish the 7th Judicial Circuit.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House adjourned.

Erratum.—In yesterday's proceedings, on the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Mr. Keener's name was misprinted Keiner.

Saturday, Nov. 22.—The following resolution passed its second reading in the Senate to-day:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be authorized to lay an immediate embargo on all articles of clothing, woolens, shoes, leather, cloth of any kind, cotton yarns, provisions, wheat, flour, meal, pork, bacon, hogs, cattle, salt, or any other articles of prime necessity, except articles held by properly authorized agents of this and the Confederate States, and other States of the Confederate States, and this resolution shall have the force and effect of law for the space of thirty days from and after its passage."

The Committee appointed to superintend the election of Comptroller reported the whole number of votes cast, 129 of which Mr. Brogden received 125.

The Committee to superintend the election of Solicitor for the 7th Judicial circuit, reported that A. S. Merrimon, Esq., of Buncombe, had received a majority of the votes cast and was therefore elected.

The Committee appointed to superintend the election of Solicitor of the 1st Judicial circuit, reported 128 votes cast; Mr. Yates received the entire number.

A message was received from the House transmitting the engrossed resolution in regard to the embargo, with an amendment thereto extending its provisions over the articles specified, whether native products or not. The amendment was concurred in.

Also a message transmitting an enrolled resolution to prohibit the exportation of articles of prime necessity beyond the limits of the State, for the signature of the Speaker.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following bills were read the second time:

On motion of Mr. Fowle, the bill incorporating the Macon Leather Manufacturing Company, was read and amended. It prohibits more than 75 per cent profit. Concerning Sheriff was read, and on motion of Mr. Peebles, it was laid on the table at present.

On motion of Mr. Love, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election of Solicitor for the Seventh Judicial District and nominating A. S. Merrimon.

At 12 o'clock the House went into an election for State Comptroller. Mr. Brogden was unanimously elected.

The bill authorizing the Governor to purchase provisions was read. On motion of Mr. Fowle an amendment was adopted authorizing the appointment of storekeepers with fixed salaries to distribute the provisions.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the appropriation was raised from two to five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Waddell offered an amendment that persons in a state of destitution should receive their provisions free; it was adopted, and afterwards gave rise to a debate in which Messrs. Cowles, Fowle, Waddell, Fleming and Burgin participated. Finally the bill was re-committed to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. Foy, to increase the country patrol. It authorizes the magistrates of every county to appoint a patrol of 50 men with the pay of soldiers to patrol night and day.

Mr. Foy, to raise ten thousand troops, for the service of the State for 12 months. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, to require Plaintiffs in suits to give Bonds as well as the defendent. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr Walser, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. Gives free transportation over the Railroads to their friends, with supplies, &c.

At 1 o'clock, the House went into an election for Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District. Mr. A. S. Merrimon was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to enter immediately on the election of a Solicitor for the First Judicial District, and nominating Jessee J. Yates, of Hertford. The Senate concurred, and Mr. Yates was unanimously elected.

The Bill incorporating the Macon Leather Manufacturing Company passed its third reading and was sent to the Senate.

An engrossed resolution was received from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to lay an immediate embargo on clothing and provisions, and all articles of prime necessity, to have the force of law for thirty days. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed its third reading.

The House then adjourned.

WHEN THE STATES SECEDED.—Frequent inquiries are made as to when the Acts of Secession were passed by the several States. South Carolina seceded December 20, 1860; Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Alabama and Florida, January 11, 1861; Georgia, January 19, 1861; Louisiana, January 26, 1861; Texas, February 1, 1861; Virginia, April 17, 1861; Arkansas, May 6, 1861; North Carolina, May 20, 1861. Tennessee passed the Ordinance of Secession May 6th, and it was ratified by the people June 8, 1861.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20, 1862.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of this morning, says that an abscess of vouchers for the sum of upwards of a million and a half of dollars has been discovered in the Medical Purveyor's Department. An official investigation, now progressing, will, it is believed, not reveal any criminality, but informality and looseness in the administration of the affairs of the Medical Purveyor's Department.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has been assigned to the command of the Western Department, composed of East and Middle Tennessee and the army of the Mississippi, which have been consolidated. Johnson's health is now fully restored.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23d, 1862.

The latest advices from Fredericksburg this evening state that the enemy has not yet executed their threat to shell the town, and it is now believed that they have changed their programme. Most of the women and children have left the place as matter of prudence. Three shells were thrown at the train which left yesterday morning, but an apology was afterwards made for it. Four shells were thrown to-day at the town of Port Royal, 18 miles below Fredericksburg.

SALE OF HOTEL.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24, 1862.

The Exchange Hotel in this City, was sold at auction today, for one hundred and one thousand ($101,000) dollars. It was bought by Robert A. Lancaster, for himself and others. The sale is considered low.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24, 1862.

Northern dates to the 21st inst has been received by special Express to the associated press. The steamship Persia has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 8th. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a rumor that France had made overtures to Russia in favor of the great Powers making a move towards mediation or recognition of the Confederate States. The Morning Herald learns that the proposal of France has been laid before the Governments of Russia and England, and agreed to by the former.

Five Spanish war vessels have been ordered to reinforce the Spanish squadron at Havana.

The Cotton market was dull and easier. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

The Northern papers strenuously urge forward military movements by way of Fredericksburg. There is but little else of interest. The latest from Fredericksburg to-day, represents all quiet. A letter from Gen. Sumner to the Mayor, dated the 22d, says: 'So long as no hostile demonstration is made, the town will not be shelled.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 24th, 1862.

The stores destroyed at Manassas last week were burnt by nine Confederate scouts, whose approach being discovered by the Yankee pickets caused the speedy retreat of Siegel's whole command towards Washington. The scouts were supposed to be the advance of Jackson's corps.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 25th, 1862.

The following is a condensed account of the correspondence between Gen. Sumner and the Mayor of Fredericksburg:

Gen. Patrick crossed the river on Friday, 21st inst., under a flag of truce, with a communication from Gen. Sumner to Mayor Slaughter, stating that, under cover of the houses of the city, shots had been fired upon the troops of his command, and that the mills and manufactories were furnishing provisions and material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States. This condition of things, he says, must terminate, and by the direction of Major General Burnside, I demand the surrender of the city at or before 5 o'clock, P. M. Failing to receive an affirmative reply, 16 hours will be allowed for the removal of non combatants; which period having elapsed, he will proceed to shell the town.

The Mayor replied that the firing of shots upon his troops, on the northern suburbs, was the act of the military, for which citizens were not responsible. In regard to the other matters of complaint, he was authorized to say that the mills and manufactories will not furnish any further supplies for the Confederate troops; but the military authorities inform us that while their troops will not occupy the town, they will not permit you to do so.

Gen. Sumner replied that in consideration of this pledge and assertion, that the time allowed for the removal of the women and children being insufficient, he would not open upon the town at the hour designated.

The correspondence closed with a note from Gen. Sumner, saying that so long as no hostile demonstration is made from the town it will not be shelled.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 25th, 1862.

A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says that the Episcopal clergymen brought from New Orleans have been received with kindness and attention.

A dispatch from Fairfax C. H says that the rebel force which destroyed the stores and bridges near Manassas numbered eight thousand. When their approach was discovered, a panic ensued among the Federal soldiers, and a Wisconsin and New York regiment threw away their arms.

The steamer California, from Mobile bound to Havana, with a cargo of Cotton, was recently captured by the steamer Montgomery.

At a meeting recently held at Exeter, England, Mr. Dulse, of Somerset, first Judge of the Admiralty and a Cabinet Minister, said that an offer of mediation might be received only with resentment; that the time and opportunity must therefore be carefully watched, and that the only way to restore peace, as far as he could see, was by mutual concession on the part of the belligerents.

Later from Nassau—Loss of a Steamer.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—Nassau dates to the 19th inst., have been received. They bring accounts of the loss of the steamer Kelsie, fifty miles off the coast. She was one of three light draught steamers built expressly on the Clyde to run the blockade. One, the Joana, was sunk in the Clyde. The other having not been heard from is also supposed to be lost.

Admiral Milne's command of the North American and West India station has been extended one year longer.

ATTACK UPON FORT McALLISTER.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.—The Savannah papers of this morning say that two Abolition gun-boats and one mortar boat attacked Fort McAllister, Genesis Point, on the Ogeechee river yesterday morning. After a fierce engagement the boats retired. Our loss is three men slightly wounded.—The works are still in perfect order.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Nov. 20, 1862.

A letter in the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Abbeville, 15th, says:

The army has been on the *qui vive* for a week past, anticipating an attack from the enemy. To-day information was received that the Abolitionists have retired some distance. From their movements, it is difficult to conjecture whether they meditate an attack upon Pemberton's army or not. It is certain they have advanced their forces from Jackson, Bolivar, and a portion from Corinth, to Lagrange and Grand Junction. At the latter place Gen. Grant has established his headquarters.

Our army occupy a position of great natural strength, are well fortified, and have been manifesting great impatience to advance upon the invading force. It is not thought probable that the enemy will hazard an engagement.

FROM TEXAS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23, 1862.—The Houston News of the 5th, contains the details of the bombardment of Port Lavaca, Texas, by the enemy's fleet, on November 1st. The Abolitionists demanded the surrender of the town, and on refusal, they gave an hour and a half for the removal of non-combatants, then began shelling. Our battery replied, but the range of our guns was insufficient. After some hours of ineffectual bombardment, the fleet withdrew, having battered the town considerably, but nobody was hurt. Our flag was still flying at last accounts.

Through the courtesy of a friend we have received the following dispatch:

ARRIVED SAFE.

FORT FISHER, Nov. 24th, 1862.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—The Schooner Harkaway, Captain Sabistan