N. C. LEGISLATURE.

On Monday, Feb. 2d, in the Senate, the discussion of the bill introduced by Mr Graham to modify the Stay Law was resumed. Mr Graham spoke in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr Hall opposed it, and moved to lay it upon the table, which was adopted—ayes 24, nays 18.

The consideration of the bill to permit free persons of color to enslave themselves was then resumed, and debated by Messrs. Carroway, Graham, Hall and Sharpe. The Senator from Buncombe moved to amend by authorizing free persons of African descent to sell or hire their labor for the term of ninety-nine years, which was adopted. Mr Murrill moved to amend by inserting the words, "and all free negroes who shall not agree so to hire their labor before the 1st January 1864, be expelled from the State." Messrs. Hall, Graham and others opposed the amendment as unconstitutional, though decidedly politic. Mr Sharpe moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table, which was carried—ayes 25, noes 15.

In the House Mr Shepherd presented a memorial from Joseph S. Dunn and other citizens of Randolph county, complaining of the outrageous conduct of certain traitors, principally from Montgomery county, who were plundering the citizens of Montgomery and Randolph counties of arms and provisions, and stating that unless speedily protected, they must abandon their homes. The memorial was referred to the Military Committee.

The committee to whom was referred the petition to allow a Mr Carr, of Union county, to run a distillery, reported against granting the request.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 3d, the bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad Company was put on its second reading. [It provides that the guage of the Road now being built from Greensboro to Danville shall be the same as the Richmond and Danville Railroad.] Mr Young supported the bill in an able and forcible argument. Further discussion was participated in by Messrs Brown and Sharpe, and the bill was rejected—yeas 19, nays 22.

In the House, the bill to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad, with a Senate amendment reducing the appropriation to $250,000, was read, and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

On motion of Mr Shepherd, the bill to incorporate the town of Dallas, Gaston county, passed its several readings.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

SENATE.—Mr Taylor, of Chatham, moved to reconsider the vote on the bill to amend the charter of the Peidmont Railroad Company; he had voted under a missapprehension of the measure and presumed other Senators might have done the same. The vote was reconsidered. Mr Young supported the bill with great earnestness, contending that the construction of the road, before the termination of the present war, depended upon the passage of this bill. The bill then passed its second reading—ayes 22, nays 14.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill concerning the State Educational Association of North Carolina, passed its several readings.

The bill in favor of W. W. Grier, and A. B. Downs, passed its several readings. [Allows them to collect tax arrears.] Also, the bill to incorporate the Shelby and Broad River Railroad, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr Stancill, the bill to exempt men over the age of 45 years from military service, passed its several readings.

Mr Person, from the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill to punish persons for aiding and abetting deserters.

Mr Shepherd called up the resolution authorizing the Governor to contract for salt. Mr Shepherd moved to amend by limiting the contract to 20,000 bushels at a price not exceeding $7 per bushel. Mr Harris of Chatham, opposed the entire resolution. Mr Beal moved the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Mr McKay opposed the motion to postpone. The motion to indefinitely postpone was adopted—yeas 52, nays 34.

Mr McKay moved to take up the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the several counties, when necessary. Mr McKay said he was instructed by his constituents to oppose the repeal of the Stay Law, and therefore introduced the bill to allow criminal trials to take place whenever the Governor deemed them necessary.

Mr Shepherd spoke in favor of the motion. There were a number of criminals in several counties awaiting trial on capital charges. It was necessary that the bill should pass to have them put on trial without further delay. Mr Stanford was in favor of the bill, as there were four negroes in his county jail awaiting trial for capital felonies. Mr Allison was opposed to any measure which proposed to break into the Stay Law by piece-meal. All ought to be repealed or none. The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr Lemmonds, the bill in favor of C. Austin, sheriff of Union county, passed its several readings.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE.—Mr Young introduced a bill authorizing the sale of certain property belonging to Sharon Church, in Mecklenburg county. Passed its several readings.

Mr White introduced a bill authorizing the sale of lands belonging to minors, which was referred.

The bill to amend the charter of the Peidmont railroad company was put upon its third reading and debated by Messrs. Adams, Hall, Jones and others. The bill was rejected—21 to 22.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the resolutions relative to the prisoners in Salisbury. After striking out the first resolution, which authorizes the issuing of clothing, bedding, &c., to said prisoners. Mr Love moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Mr. Fowle spoke in favor of the resolutions. Mr Love said he had always opposed these resolutions. The State had nothing to do with these men—they were prisoners to the Confederate Government, and as they had refused to take the oath of allegiance, he would not interfere in their favor, and would vote against the resolutions. The House refused to lay on the table—yeas 27, nays 61.

Mr Grissom hoped the House would accept the resolutions as amended by the Senate. Mr Reeves could not concur in the resolutions, which favored men charged with treason, and thought the Confederate Government would not arrest innocent men. If these men were out at liberty, it is probable they would guide the Yankees to future raids in the State. The responsibility rested with the Confederate Government and not with the State. Mr Foy spoke in favor of the resolutions. The House concurred in the Senate amendment, and passed the resolutions.

Mr Fleming, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to establish a court to investigate charges against citizens of North Carolina, imprisoned for alleged offences against the Confederate Government. Passed its several readings.

Mr Shepherd, from the Committee on Conference on the Revenue bill, reported the amendments as agreed upon by the committee, which were concurred in without opposition.

On motion of Mr Person, the bill to punish persons aiding and abetting deserters, was taken up. Mr Sherwood objected to the second section, which construed persons enrolled as conscripts as deserters and subject to the bill. Mr McKay thought the section unnecessary and would vote against it, as it was mere surplusage. Mr Fowle objected to the section, that it recognized the constitutionality of the Conscript law, upon which point, great difference of opinion existed. If the section was not stricken out it would bring on a debate upon the constitutionality of the Conscript law which he wished to avoid. Mr Cobb saw no good reason for striking out the section. If the Confederate Government was to be supported, enrolled conscripts ought to come under the act. He would vote for the retention of the section. Mr Allison would vote for striking out the section.

Mr Harris of Chatham thought it too late now to question the right of enforcing the Conscript Act.—The section only warned persons, who would protect conscripts from arrest, what the consequence would be. He wanted every man to discharge his duty and was for making them do it. He was for punishing all who threw obstructions in the way of the law.—He hoped the House would support the Section.

Mr Amis said the question was not the constitutionality of the conscript law, but whether it would be recognized as law. The Governor had issued orders to enforce it, and he was sustained by public opinion and applauded for doing so. If the law was not enforced, it would lead to the utter demoralization of the army. The Governor's officers ought to be enabled to execute the law. He was in favor of the section.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Henry, of Bertie, and Amis. Mr Love saw the bill was approved of by the Governor, and thought it remarkable that his friends voted against it. The motion to strike out the section was agreed to—yeas 49, nays 40.

On motion of Mr Fowle the penalties of the bill were struck out, and persons convicted to be fined and imprisoned at discretion of the court. Mr Person offered an amendment: that any person aiding, abetting and enticing a conscript to avoid duty after being enrolled and called out, should be subject to the penalties of the bill. The amendment was adopted—yeas 60, nays 26.

Mr Cowles offered an amendment, which placed the militia under the articles of war, "at the discretion of the Governor." The amendment was adopted. The bill passed its third reading—yeas 80, nays 1.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 2d inst, Mr Brown, of Miss., submitted a bill to fill Executive and Judicial offices with persons not liable to military duty. [The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, after the passage of the act, to cause all white persons between 18 and 45 years, now in Government employ, not in the army or navy, to be forthwith enrolled as conscripts, unless this has previously been done, and cause the places to be filled by competent persons not now liable to military duty. It is made the duty of all officers of the Government to supply the places of all such persons in their employ with competent persons not liable and immediately thereafter to report the name of the person whose office or place has been thus supplied to the Secretary of War; and, on receiving such report, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to cause such person to be assigned for duty to some regiment then in the field.]

In the House, Mr. Conrad, of La., introduced a joint resolution to provide a homestead for the officers and privates of the Confederate army. Referred to a special committee to consist of one from each State.

Mr Bridges, of N. C., introduced a resolution inquiring into the expediency of taxing incomes of extortioners and others receiving large profits. Agreed to.

Mr McLean asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague, Mr Lander, of N. C., on account of sickness.

Mr Farrow, of S. C., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to enquire as to the propriety of putting into operation the Mint at Charlotte N. C. Adopted.

FROM THE WEST.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 2.—A Yankee iron-clad ram passed our batteries this morning. Several shots were fired at her, only three of which struck. She attempted when opposite the steamer Vicksburg to grapple her, but was prevented by our sharp-shooters. The name of the iron-clad is unknown. The shots which struck seemed not to make the slightest impression. Our forces are all on the alert and ready for any more desiring to attempt a like experiment.

Ten deserters from the 31st Wisconsin regiment arrived here last evening. They state that great dissatisfaction exists in the Yankee army, and they confirm the arrival of Grant's army, making the effective force at fifty to sixty thousand men on the Peninsula. Grant supercedes McClernand and takes command of the whole expedition.

Reliable information from Memphis has been received, which states that many of Grant's men had to be forced, at the point of the bayonet, to embark on the boats bound for Vicksburg.

It was reported at Memphis that the Confederates captured at Arkansas Post, 2,500 in number, becoming exasperated by cruel treatment and the absence of absolute necessaries—four having died from the effects of hunger and cold—overcame their guards, burned the boats and escaped.

The Indiana Legislature has voted down a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into secret societies opposed to the Government. Gov. Morton, it appears, refuses to deliver his message to the Legislature. The majority say he must come down and obey the Constitution.

In the Indiana House of Representatives, a motion was made to adopt Gov. Seymour's message in lieu of Gov. Morton's, which had not been furnished; also a resolution to suspend hostilities and call a convention. The latter was referred.

The draft in Wisconsin was a failure. Out of forty-two hundred who were drafted, thirty-two hundred were exempted.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 3.—New Orleans papers received at Ponchatoula announce the raising of the blockade at Sabine Pass and the capture of three Federal vessels by the Confederate troops. No particulars received.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.—The Richmond Enquirer has Northern dates to the 3d. The negro bill has passed the House—yeas 88, nays 54. Three Republicans voted against the bill, four Unionists and two Democrats for it.

The arrest of deserters has been resisted in Morgan county, Indiana, by the mob, who fired upon the cavalry sent to arrest them. Great excitement prevailed.

Ex-Gov. Morgan has been nominated for Senator in New York by the Republicans. Gold went as high as 160 in New York, but closed at 158. Exchange 177.

WAR NEWS.

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 2, 1863.

Three Abolition deserters came into our lines to Capt. Whitford's pickets, on yesterday. They say that great dissatisfaction exists among the Federal troops at Newbern and Morehead city. The 98th New York Regiment stacked their arms at Morehead city on Thursday, refusing to fight another day, until they were paid off. Three regiments were immediately dispatched from Newbern to Morehead, to quell the rebellion, but they had accomplished nothing at the last accounts. The mutiny was still raging to a fearful extent.

Transports and gunboats continue to leave Newbern for parts unknown.—*Correspondence of the Raleigh Journal.*

ANOTHER BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.—The enemy advanced 12 miles from Murfreesboro', the other day, with a brigade and six pieces of artillery, foraging, and made a vigorous attack on our Cavalry, shelling us back a short distance. We masked ourselves in some timber near Forestville, when Anderson's brigade happily arriving, we repulsed them with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded.—Small loss on our side. Heavy skirmishing may be looked for daily. Gen. Johnston has issued a congratulatory address to the Army of Tennessee, and will direct further movements. He was serenaded at Tullahoma.

A despatch dated McMinnville, Feb. 3d, states that on the 25th, Morgan's men attacked a foraging party of four hundred Yankees, with forty wagons. Morgan succeeded in bringing off eleven wagons thirty prisoners, and burning some plunder.

THE FIGHT AT BLACKWATER.

The fight at Blackwater near Suffolk, Va., between the Federals numbering, it is stated, from ten to fifteen thousand, and the Confederates under Gen. Pryor, commenced Friday morning Jan. 30th, about dawn, our pickets being suddenly driven in, and the enemy shelling our camp by the light of its fires. Captain Cort's (S. C.) battery and a section of Captain Wright's battery replied to the fire. After the artillery duel was over, the fight was maintained about one hour with musketry, when the enemy ceased firing and retired. Gen. Pryor fell back eight miles to Carrsville. Our loss was not over fifty killed and wounded. Among the killed was Col. Poage, of Pulaski county, commanding the 54th Virginia, and Capt. Dobbins, of the 27th Virginia. In Wright's battery Capt. Wright, Lieut. Watkins' and private George B. Watts, of Halifax, were slightly wounded.

Reliable intelligible from Suffolk states that General Corcoran commanded the enemy. The enemy admits a loss in killed and wounded of 500. Among the killed is a Lieutenant Colonel, name not recollected, and Captain Taylor. General Gibbs was severely wounded. All the hospitals in Suffolk were filled with wounded, and the Baptist Church was seized for a hospital.

The army of Peck at Suffolk, Va., is represented as being greatly demoralized, and our informant saw over three hundred Yankee soldiers marched into Suffolk Friday afternoon, under guard. These men had thrown down their arms, and declared that they would no longer fight in Lincoln's behalf.

WHAT NAPOLEON MEANS.

The London Times has the following editorial comment on the Emperor's speech:

"The speech of the Emperor on opening the French Chambers, was expected this year with even more than usual curiosity. It was known that he could not help referring to the American war, and, from the proposals made to England and Russia a few weeks since, there was reason to believe that he would not lose the opportunity of again counselling justice and moderation. This expectation has been fulfilled. The Emperor, in his speech, on Monday, adhered fully to the policy of M. Drouyn de L'Huys' despatch, and more than intimated that he should renew his attempt at mediation. Speaking of the distress which the war has brought on French industry, he says: "I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference." That the Emperor would retain his opinion on the subject of the war was to be expected, but it was not at all certain that he would explain so decisively to his Legislature and the world that his plan of mediation had not been abandoned. The speech of the Emperor is another step in the direction indicated by the despatch of his Foreign Minister. Again the Americans are told in effect that the war which the North is waging against the South will be without result, that the country is being exhausted in a contest, the evils of which are felt more widely than those of any other of the present age, and that Europe cannot remain indifferent to the barbarity which shows itself every day more and more. There can now hardly be a doubt that the French Emperor will take every occasion to urge on the Federals the necessity of bringing this war to a close. It is probable that the United States Minister, Mr Dayton, has already heard all that he can say against the enterprise in which the Federal Government is now engaged. The deliberate judgment of Europe has been given by the mouth of the French Emperor, and though no formal offer of mediation has yet reached Washington, yet morally a most earnest interference has taken place. The speech of Monday is but the solemn reiteration of those opinions which the Emperor has never concealed from either belligerent. It is a declaration that the progress of the war during the last two months has but confirmed him in the wisdom of his former policy, and that the time is approaching when a European Sovereign may fitly interpose to stop the slaughter.

As a politician and a soldier, Napoleon may be satisfied with the accuracy of his judgment when he declared that the South would not submit and could not be subjugated. Since M. Drouyn de L'Huys wrote his dispatch, the fortune of war has more than ever inclined to the side of the Confederates. In a great battle they have defeated the main army of their enemies, and demonstrated that Virginia and Richmond may be held indefinitely against all the hosts that President Lincoln can send against them. Such being the condition of the war, the French Emperor may justly ask whether Europe is to sit still and make no effort to save a civilized and Christian society from the miseries that are coming on it. The exhaustion of the country and the brutallizing of the people are the only results which may be clearly foreseen if the war lasts, and the Emperor will do a good work if by any wise and temperate advances he can persuade the Federals to desist from their hopeless enterprise."

Napoleon may interfere, but we fear it will be a long time first.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD.

The report of the President congratulates the stockholders on the fact that the business of the road for the past year has been more than double that of any previous year, that the trains have been run with much regularity, considering the difficulties of the times and the pressure of business upon them, and that no serious accident has occurred. The Company has purchased 40 slaves to be used in working the road, and 1,000 bales of cotton, as a medium of exchange and basis of credit abroad, in order to procure supplies upon the return of peace. The report alludes to the fact that while the income of the road has been greater, the deterioration, wear and tear of the property has been in a corresponding ratio.

The tabular statements show the receipt for the past year to have been $641,520 76, and the expenses $189,334 21, leaving a nett income of $452,186 55, on a capital stock of about $1,500,000. This income exceeds that of last year over $259,000. The operating expenses are 29 per cent. of the earnings, being 5 per cent. less than last year.

This road has had more than the usual amount of business thrown upon it, owing to the interruption of communication by the routes via Wilmington and Lynchburg. The early completion of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad to Statesville, and the assurance that the Greensboro and Danville connection will be made during the present year, give reason to rely upon a permanent and increasing business. One more important link, the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad, is wanting to place this road upon the principal high way of the country.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

We learn that at the meeting of the stockholders of the Company, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Wm. Johnston, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

TO THE PEOPLE

Of Northern and North-eastern Georgia and South-western North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS, DAHLONEGA, GA., January 26th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

The General Commanding this Department, having been reliably informed that there are a number of deserters, tories, and conscripts resisting the laws in Northern and North-eastern Georgia, and in South-western North Carolina, has dispatched a force under my command to suppress any insurrectionary movements, to capture deserters, and generally to restore tranquility to this part of the country.

This I desire to do "peaceably if I can, forcibly if I must." But whilst I am fully prepared to carry out the orders of the Commanding General at the point of the bayonet—having a well disciplined, thoroughly equipped and provided force under my command, yet, I am clothed with plenary powers to offer such conditions as may prove conciliatory, and insure a peaceful return to duty of every man now occupying a hostile attitude to the Government. And I shall pursue the latter course if I am co-operated with.

I hereby desire to assure all malcontents, that if they will report to me at these Head Quarters within *ten days* that I am authorized to put them into companies, battalions and regiments upon the coast that are not filled up to the maximum number, or to organize them into additional companies for the post at Atlanta.

In all cases, where they have not rendered themselves obnoxious to the charge of having perpetrated violent infractions of the laws of the State or Confederacy, *a free and full pardon will be granted.*

If, on the other hand these malcontents persist in arraying themselves against the laws of the land and continue in open treason, I will pursue them into their fastnesses, and use all the power and means at my control, to arrest and *bring them to condign punishment.* My men will be ordered to fire upon them, and at all hazards to capture the last man, until this treasonable movement is completely suppressed.

I appeal to you all to close in with the overtures of offered amnesty, and array yourselves under the banner of your country, to rally to her support in her hour of need and to prove the Southern blood that flows through your veins,—by upholding the authorities of your country—by repelling the rapacious invaders of your soil—by pushing on the car of revolution to its destined ultimate success—that future generations may inscribe your honored names upon the roll of the noble and patriotic defenders of liberty—and that you may bequeath to your children a name to cherish, of which they shall be proud to the latest posterity—and not a memento of shame and disgrace.

It will be a fruitless attempt to war against the Government, and must result in the most disastrous defeat to all who may be so deluded as to attempt it.

The late victories in Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi, have most triumphantly established the fact that the arms of the Southern Confederacy will be crowned with success in the end.

The country is much better prepared at this time than at the commencement of the war, both in arms and men to contend successfully with our enemies abroad and put down treason at home. Earnestly anxious for the good of the people of this section, and feeling as we all should do, a profound solicitude for the welfare of the Government in its hour of peril, I am constrained to urge you to accept the terms I now offer you. I am authorized to pay each man mustered into service, bounty and commutation money the same as all other soldiers who have been or may be mustered regularly into service.

Enrolling Officers, and all good Citizens, are requested to aid in carrying out the objects mentioned in these orders, and are assured of prompt assistance should it in any case be necessary.

G. W. LEE, Comd'g.

☞A correspondent of the Yorkville Enquirer, (a member of a South Carolina Regiment,) writing from Kinston, N. C., says:

There is much bad feeling among the officers of our Brigade. Charges have been preferred against General Evans by Colonel Goodlet of the 22d Regiment S. C. Volunteers, and he in turn has several Colonels and other officers under arrest. Among them our much esteemed Col. McMaster. What the charges are against him, he does not know. His offence is presumed to be a petition to be transferred to some other Brigadier General. The action of an honorable court will soon decide the differences. In the meantime we are all united against the enemy, and will fight as hard as ever if they come upon us.

HIGH PRICES OF NEGROES.—Walter B. Metts, Esq., Commissioner in Equity for this District, sold on Mondy last, seven negroes belonging to the estate of Prudence Reid, deceased, under decree of the Court of Equity, for the sum of $6,165—an average of $880. One was a negro fellow over fifty years old, and three were infants in their mother's arms.—*Yorkville Enquirer.*

NORTHERN ITEMS.

In the New York Legislature, on the 30th ult., a petition was presented, asking the Legislature to use its influence to terminate the war.

Thomas A. Hendricks, a friend of peace, has been elected Senator from Indiana.

In New York on Friday, gold closed at 158½; Cotton 96 cents; United States sixes, redeemable in 1881, declined to 94.

The large Pork House of Evans, Gaines & Co., in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. Loss $125,000.

General Hunter has resigned on account of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says the debate in the Yankee Senate, upon the subject of emancipation in Missouri, betrayed something like despair as to the result of the war. Greeley is playing a big game to bring about recognition outside of his newspaper. Senator Saulsbury has apologized for his free speech in the Senate.

☞We understand from Northern sources that Edward Stanley has resigned his Governorship over North Carolina. The alleged cause is his opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln. This fact if true, is significant, and shows that the old coasters are making tracks for a harbor before the storm of revolution overtakes them.

The recent scene in the Yankee Senate.—We have a somewhat fuller account of the scene recently in the Yankee Senate, with Mr Saulsbury, of Delaware, as the chief actor. Continuing his castigation of the Administration in spite of the calls to order, the Vice President said if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. Saulsbury—Then the voice of freedom is not allowed in the American Senate.

The Vice President—The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in custody.

Mr. Saulsbury was thereupon taken out of the Senate, displaying a revolver, which he took from his coat pocket. After a short time, Mr. Saulsbury came in the Senate again and began to speak.

Mr. Doolittle called him to order, on the ground that he had been called to order for contempt of the Senate, and could not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury—Does the Senator from Wisconsin say that I am in contempt of any honorable man?

The Chair (Mr Clark)—The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. Saulsbury—Just as I please or otherwise.

Cries of "Order."

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat, and the Sergeat-at-Arms will take him in custody.

After further discussion,

Mr. Saulsbury attempted to speak,

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury—No sir!

Mr. Sumner rose to the question of order that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he saw him on the floor."

The Chair said the Senator was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he made further disturbance would be removed from the Senate.

Mr Saulsbury took his seat, shaking his fist and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr Sumner.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to FULLINGS & SPRINGS, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. W. Grier, ex-sheriff, and make immediate settlement.

J. M. SPRINGS.

February 3, 1863 tf

Office A., T. & O. Railroad, Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the At., Tenn. & Ohio Railroad will be held in Charlotte on Thursday, 12th February next. Stockholders will please be present or have their Stock represented by proxy.

M. L. WRISTON, Sec'y.

Jan 20 3t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 10th day of February next, at the late residence of Thos. A. Wilson, dec'd, all the unwilled property of said deceased, viz: one Negro man (a blacksmith,) three head of Horses, Corn and Fodder, 1 set of Blacksmith's Tools, about fifteen Sheep, five or six hundred pounds of Pork in the pickle, five bales of Cotton, his interest in the Plantation on which Margaret Wilson now lives, and all other property not willed. Terms made known on day of sale.

Persons indebted to said deceased will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them in the time prescribed by law.

THOS. M. KERNS, Executor.

Jan 20, 1863 4t-pd

ARMY EQUIPMENTS.

Proposals will be received from parties residing in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, until the 10th day of February, 1863, for the manufacture of the following supplies for the army, viz:

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.

20,000 Saddles;
20,000 Bridles, with bits;
25,000 Halters;
5,000 Carbine Slings and Swivels;
5,000 Double barrel gun Slings and Boots;

ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS.

1,000 Sets Artillery Lead Harness;
300 " " Wheel "

INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.

10,000 Cartridge boxes;
10,000 Cap pouches;
10,000 Bayonet Scabbards;
20,000 Knapsacks.

GENERAL STORES.

50,000 Curry Combs;
10,000 Horse Brushes;
100,000 Horse Shoes;
20,000 lbs. Horse-Shoe Nails.
500 Felling Axes.
500 Pick Axes, per lb.;
500 long handled Shovels.

Leather equipments to be made of well tanned and finished leather.

All seams to be sewed; no tying with thongs will be received. Stitching to be not less than eight stitches to the inch.

Saddles to be made on Trees furnished by the Department at ten dollars each.

Wooden Stirrups, oiled or varnished.

Iron work to be made of best iron, subject to a test and inspection by the Department.

All the above to be furnished within five months from this date, and subject to a deduction of 30 per cent on contract prices in case peace is declared before the expiration of the contract.

No personal application will be received.

Address, MAJOR W. S. DOWNER, Sup'dt of Armories, Richmond.

Feb 3, 1863 2t

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to SAML. P. SMITH, Attorney for Executrix.

Dec 30, 1862

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Rev. J. B. Watt, deceased, are hereby notified to present them for settlement previous to April Term of Mecklenburg county court, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. H. NEAL, Ag't for the Executrix.

Jan 20, 1863 4t

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the house of Jas. D. Crawford, Esq., on Fishing Creek, was burned on the night of the 28th ult., the family escaping with great difficulty, and saving but a small portion of the valuable household property. The fire was first discovered about 3 a. m., and from all we can learn was no doubt the work of some midnight incendiary. The frequent occurrence of such villianous acts in our District, calls for the utmost vigilance and the summary punishment of the guilty parties.

We deem it not improper to say that suspicion has fastened upon some individuals who are supposed to know something about these cowardly and malicious acts, and if the testimony thickens they will, like all other transgressors, have a hard road to travel before they are aware of it.—*Chester Standard.*

CLOTHING.—The Richmond Examiner of Monday says: "A visit to the office of the Clothing Department for the army in this city furnishes the most gratifying evidence of the active and extended operations for the comfort of our troops. These vast establishments are now packed with domestic goods and importations from Europe.

Goldsboro, North Carolina, January 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.]

I. Commanders of Brigades will give to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each Company,) special instructions to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without competent authority.

II. A full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th day of February.

III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified, and all who shall, after this date, absent themselves from their commands without proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court now in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence wherever the condemned can be arrested.

IV. In Companies all the enlisted men of which are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick leave, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one for every twenty-five men present for duty in each company, and for periods which, deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the parties to remain at home fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the company is absent without competent authority, Company and Regimental Commanders will forward, through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of furlough.

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested on their return, an examination made into the circumstances of each case, and the facts reported to the Brigade Commander, who will either punish the delinquent, cause charges to be preferred, or return him to duty unpunished, as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment require.

VI. Major A. F. Cone, Chief Quartermaster, will cause these orders to be advertised once a week for three weeks in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, S. Carolina.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. W. SMITH:

SAM. W. MELTON, Major and A. A. Gen.

A PROCLAMATION

BY ZEBULON B. VANCE,

Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our armies are absent from their colors without proper leave in this the hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to see their homes and friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardships of the field alone; and whereas, Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, in command of the Department of North Carolina, by consent of the Secretary of War, has published an order declaring that all who may voluntarily return to duty by the 10th day of February next, shall be received into their several commands with no other punishment than a forfeiture of their pay for the time they have been so absent without leave; and declaring further that all who do not so return by the said 10th day of February, shall, when apprehended, be tried for desertion, and upon conviction, be made to suffer death:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation to all soldiers from this State, serving in the armies of the Confederacy, who are now illegally absent from their colors, commanding them to return to duty with their comrades, and exhorting them to avail themselves of this opportunity of saving their friends from the disgrace and infamy which will cling forever to the name of a deserter from his country's cause, and themselves from a felon's doom. Many, after carrying their country's flag in triumph through various bloody conflicts and making themselves a name, of which their children's children might have been justly proud, have forfeited it all by absenting themselves at a moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal, half savage foe. Now is the time to reinstate themselves by a prompt return to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to sully by desertion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have helped to win on a hundred hard fought fields; and I appeal to all good and loyal citizens throughout the State to give their influence to induce these men to return. Let no one, unmoved by this appeal to his patriotism and honor, suppose that he can remain at home with impunity; the full power of the State authorities, aided if need be by the Confederacy, shall be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the 10th day of February next, and there shall be no rest for the deserter in the borders of North Carolina. And let none excuse their desertion by declaring that they go home to take care of their families; they will add nothing to the comforts of their families by being like guilty men in the woods by day, and by plundering their neighbors by night; they only bring shame and suffering upon the heads of the innocent; and their little children, when gray headed old men, will have the finger of scorn pointed at them and the bitter taunt will ring in their ears, "Your father skulked in the woods to keep from fighting for his country."

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making similar provisions; and as your Chief Magistrate I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doing his duty, shall share the last bushel of meal and the last pound of meat in the State. Let every patriot in the land assist with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation, and our victorious ranks will again be filled, and our country soon be rid of the enemy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Sec'y.

Feb 3, 1863 3t

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

The exercises of this Seminary commenced on the 19th inst.

Terms per session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography $8 00

History, Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, &c. 15 00

If a French and Music Class can be made up, a suitable teacher will be provided.

MRS. DR. W. A. HOLT.

Jan 20, 1863 4t