

War News.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—A Yankee picket who was captured on Wednesday evening by our scouts on Hilton Head Island, confirms the intelligence of an impending attack on Charleston. He thinks it will be made in about a fortnight.

Col. Wm. H. Thomas, with 200 Cherokee Indians from his Legion, is in the mountains of Madison county. If the forces of that region can escape Col. Thomas and his red skins they will be very smart.—Asheville News.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Major Austen, of Morgan's brigade, on the 4th instant, captured and destroyed a wagon train on the Pike between Lawrence and Nashville. He also captured a number of prisoners, including a Captain and a Quartermaster.

FROM MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—The Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin, of Sunday, furnishes some items of interest from Gen. Johnston's command:

On Friday evening the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to advance with another foraging party in force. Our infantry were ordered eight miles to the front to support the cavalry, and his thought that we had repulsed them with considerable loss on their part. Twelve prisoners taken a few days since, stated they were nearly starved.—The first thing they asked for was something to eat. Eighty of Woodford's men deserted from the Yankee army and joined us a few days since.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 10.—Information has just reached us through our pickets that a portion of Gen. Sibley's command encountered the enemy at Indian Village, totally routing him after a severe fight. The enemy admits a loss of one thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

OUTRAGES IN THE VALLEY.—A letter received by a member of the General Assembly says that in the county of Frederick, the Abolitionists, under Milroy, have established a reign of terror. In one instance they met a citizen and robbed him of \$75; from others horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, grain, hay, &c., have been taken; some private citizens arrested and carried to camp Chase, and others to Washington city. Dwelling houses are threatened with conflagration, and the utmost alarm and uneasiness is felt throughout that section of the State. Our forces in the valley are considered ample for its protection if they will only stir themselves.—Richmond Enquirer.

SKIRMISH ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—On Friday last week, there was a pretty severe skirmish at the Rappahannock Bridge, between a body of the enemy who had been sent to destroy the bridge and a detachment of Hampton's Cavalry.—The enemy had partly succeeded in accomplishing their purpose when our men came upon them, and a brisk fight drove them off, with the loss of four killed, eighteen or twenty wounded, and thirteen prisoners. Our loss, one killed, seven wounded and two missing. The bridge was not a very substantial one, and can easily be repaired in a few days.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.—Movements of the Enemy, &c.—A deserter from the Yankee Army says that Gen. Foster has left Beaufort Harbor with 35,000 or 45,000 men, and from what he (the deserter) could learn before leaving the enemy's lines, Foster with his command had passed Wilmington and part of the fleet had gone into Port Royal, S. C. He thinks Charleston, Savannah, or Mobile is to be attacked, but also advises that a watch be kept on Wilmington. The deserter says that there are 8,000 or 10,000 troops in and around Newbern, and that either Spicola or Hunt are in command. Gen. Wessell's brigade is there, and he asserts that the whole brigade laid down their arms a week ago. He says that Captain Whitford caused a great excitement in Newbern on Friday last by attacking the 92nd New York regiment at Barrington's Ferry, opposite Newbern. He ran their pickets in and killed three and wounded five, without any loss to his own men. The ninety-second took to their heels and to their gun-boats. The fight was so great that another regiment was sent over to reinforce the 92nd at Barrington's Ferry, on the North side of the Neuse. Capt. Whitford and his band are out and we shall hear from them again soon.—Correspondent of the Raleigh Progress.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

In the Yankee Senate, on the 7th inst., Mr. Turner, of Indiana, and Richardson of Illinois, made strong North-western anti-abolition speeches. The former characterized Lincoln as a tyrant and said he would have no subjects West of the Alleghanies. The Yankee papers accuse Gen. Hooker of drunkenness.

At a meeting in New York on the 8th, at which Gen. Scott presided, General Burnside made a speech, plainly intimating demoralization of the Yankee army. He predicted several important battles soon, and counselled support of Lincoln.

Vallandigham has consented to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio. We suppose he will be elected. He will certainly test the opinions of the people of the State in relation to the war.

Indianapolis dispatches say Federal deserters are making forcible resistance to arrests. The greatest excitement prevails in consequence.

THE LATEST ABOLITION IDEA.—Chaplain John Ferry, of the Rhode Island artillery regiment, addressed a meeting of negroes a few nights since, in which he told them that if they would enlist as volunteers and conquer the South, they would settle it and send representatives to Congress.—New York World.

The Kentucky Legislature has ordered out 20,000 troops under the Military Board to resist the enforcement of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. (Doubtful and not believed.)

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Hausa reached New York on the 8th, with English dates to the 22nd January. The news is not important.

A public meeting in Liverpool endorsed Lincoln's emancipation policy and proposed to take the sense of the British nation on the war in America.

In a Despatch to Lord Russell from the British Consul in Charleston, he says the cotton in the South amounts to 4,250,000 bales. The Consul at Savannah says 3,500,000.

The Letter of Droyn de L'Huys to Count Mercier, French Minister at Washington, dated November 15th, expressed regret at the refusal of Great Britain and Russia to unite with France in adventures for "retardation in American Affairs. He says he will "return like them to a passive attitude, from which we would never have departed had we remained indifferent to the present evils and fatal consequences of an endless continuation of a devastating war." He closes by saying "we desire the Cabinet of Washington to discern, in all that has just passed proof that it will find us always disposed to lend it, if it could desire it, at some future time the assistance we should have been happy to have seen accepted at the present time for the interest of peace and conciliation."

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Monday, Feb. 9th, a bill authorizing the Governor to call out the Militia when necessary to do, passed its several readings. Also, a bill to incorporate the Shelby and Broad River Railroad company passed its several readings.

A bill to exempt all men over forty-five years of age from militia duty, discussed by Mr. Jones and Drake in favor of its passage and Messrs. Murrill and Carraway in opposition, passed.

The report of the committee of Conference on salaries and fees was read, (gives the Governor \$5000, and principal clerk of Treasurer \$1500.) Adopted.

The bill increasing the salaries of the clerks in the Adjutant General's office to \$1000 per annum. Passed its several readings.

In the House Mr. Logan introduced a bill to compel free persons of color, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to serve in the army as cooks and waiters.

The Bill amending the ordinance of 1862 passed its several readings. [It enacts that officers of the army shall testify, on honor, to the citizenship of soldiers on their pay-roll.]

The bill to exempt fifty acres of land from execution was rejected.

The bill excluding the time in which the state law is in force from computation under the statutes of limitations, passed its several readings.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Iron Manufacturing Company was taken up on motion of Mr. Shepherd. [It proposed to appropriate \$500,000 in State bonds to assist in mining and manufacturing railroad iron. The money to be advanced on personal security approved by the Governor, and to be repaid to the Treasury.] Mr. Cowles opposed, and Messrs. Shepherd and Waddell supported it. The bill was rejected—yeas 27, nays 39.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the vote by which the bill to establish Iron Works for the manufacture of Railroad and other iron, was rejected, was reconsidered. Mr. Shepherd proposed an amendment to the bill to the effect that an approved bond for one million dollars be filed in the Treasurer's office before any bonds shall be issued. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

A bill concerning extortion was amended and passed its second and third readings. A bill to increase the pay of soldiers in the State service was rejected.

In the Senate, on Tuesday February 10th, a resolution in favor of A. B. Downes; a resolution in favor of W. W. Grier; a bill to amend an act entitled an act to prohibit the distillation of liquors so as to give the informer half of the fine imposed, passed their final readings.

A bill to punish aiders and abettors of deserters was taken up. Mr. Graham thought that these matters belonged legitimately to the Confederate Government, and should not have cognizance in State courts, thereby subjecting the person accused to two indictments for the same offence. Mr. Sharp favored the bill, and said that the State courts, in his opinion, were the proper tribunals before whom these cases should be investigated. Mr. Warren opposed the bill, and said that he wished to vote for no measure that was an endorsement of the Constitutionality of the Conscription Act. The militia could not be put under the articles of war Constitutionally, unless in the actual service of the Confederate States. Mr. Eure hoped the bill would pass; thought it a necessary one, and saw no endorsement of the Constitutionality of the Conscription Act in it. Mr. Carraway favored the bill. Mr. Eure, in the course of his remarks, stated that he did not know but that some of the acts of the Legislature has tended to invite the accumulation of a heavy Federal force on our coast. After a debate in which Messrs. Eure, Murrill and Graham participated, the bill was rejected, yeas 12, nays 16.

In the House, Resolutions guaranteeing North Carolina's portion of Confederate debt was taken up. Mr. Person proposed a substitute. Mr. Grissom said that the Senate had under consideration similar resolutions that had been reported by the Joint Committee to whom they had been referred. He therefore moved to lay them on the table. Carried. Yeas 42, nays 26.

Mr. Fleming moved to take up a bill to stimulate the production of provisions during the war, and called for the yeas and nays. Vote taken and the motion was lost. Yeas 20, nays 42.

Mr. McCormick introduced by leave, a resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with the proper authorities in Richmond requesting that the authority to appoint the boards of Medical Examiners for N. C., be vested in the Surgeon General of this State. Concurred in.

A bill to change the time of the meeting of the Legislature was rejected. A bill to authorize Notary Publics to administer oaths, passed its several readings. A bill to provide for service of process on the Southern Express Company, passed its second and third readings.

In the Senate, on Wednesday February 11th, Mr. Jarvis presented a bill to change the county seat of Macon. Passed its several readings.

The bill to provide for the establishment of iron works for the manufacture of Railroad iron, was indefinitely postponed.

In the House, on Wednesday February 11th, the Committee on Military Affairs reported a resolution directing the Adjutant General of this State to correspond with the Adjutant General of Virginia, relative to a number of arms furnished Virginia by this State. The resolution was agreed to.

On Thursday the 12th, nothing of importance was done in the Senate. In the House, Mr. Foy accused Mr. Aiden, chairman of the committee on the sale of State Bonds, of suppressing important testimony favorable to Mr. Courts' conduct. Mr. McAden had made a report censuring the late Treasurer. Mr. Courts, for the manner in which he had sold certain State Bonds, but omitted the evidence of Mr. Dewey of Charlotte, Mr. Richardson, clerk of the Treasury, and other persons, who sustained Mr. Courts' course. [The "conservatives" have been trying to get up something to justify their proscription of Mr. Courts.]

After passing resolutions of thanks to the Speakers, both Houses adjourned.

BRAGG AND HIS GENERALS.—We learn from an unquestionable source, that on the arrival of Gen. Bragg at Tallahoma, he addressed a circular letter to his Generals, in which he desired to know if there was any foundation for the rumor prevailing, that there was dissatisfaction and a want of confidence in him, existing in the army. All the Generals with the exception of Withers and Cheatham replied in the affirmative, stating that such was the case, and that it would be to the interest of the service if Gen. Bragg would ask to be relieved.

It is further stated that none but Generals Polk, Withers and Cheatham concurred in the proposition to retreat from Murfreesboro', all the other Generals not only being opposed to it, but the majority of them were not even consulted on this point. General Withers in his statement in this regard was therefore entirely mistaken.—Charlotte Courier.

A GALLANT FEAT.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, writing from Fredericksburg, Va., says:

Among the many allusions to individual gallantry, I see but little mention of North Carolinians, who deserve such compliments to the full extent enjoyed by the troops of any other State, as the following incident will show. I have not yet heard of any feat of individual bravery and coolness more worthy of admiration or indicative of true gallantry and chivalry. During the battle of Fredericksburg, Serg't Covington, of the "Pee Dee Guards," 23d N. C. T., and son of Dr. C. C. Covington of Rockingham, became separated from the Regiment and the rest of our army, when, being unarmed, he met with two armed yankees, one of whom immediately leveled his gun at Covington, who ordered them to surrender and called out, "Come on boys, here's two more prisoners." At the same instant he seized one yankee's gun, who surrendered without firing, and then pointing the gun at the other yankee, he laid down his arms and surrendered also. Covington quickly marched them out to the regiment, first loading them with valuables and provisions, the yankees in the meantime being very inquisitive as to where were the "other boys." They had gone some distance before they understood the matter, when they manifested very bitter remorse and self-reproach at their own stupidity and cowardice. Serg't Covington was highly complimented for his gallantry.

The same correspondent also communicates the following:

Maj. Wharton of Salem, formerly Capt. in 21st Regt. N. C. T., but now commanding the 1st N. C. Battalion in Gen. Hoke's Brigade, was unfortunately captured by the yankees a few days ago. I have the facts from Gen. R. F. Hoke, who speaks in the highest terms of Maj. Wharton. It seems that Maj. Wharton, and Serg't Adams of Lincoln county, were in a canoe in a small creek near where it runs into the river, probably in search of ducks. The river was very high which caused more water than usual about the mouth of the creek, and as they had to go some further down to get out, a very strong wind blew them into the channel of the river and with the current finally threw them on the other side, when the yankee pickets immediately took them prisoners and they are still retained.

LAW AGAINST EXTORTION.

The Legislature of South Carolina, at its late session, passed a law to punish extortion, which is thus explained by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

The bill punishes the sale of various articles and necessaries of life, by dealers, speculators and manufacturers, at exorbitant rates or prices; and their refusal to sell any of said articles at reasonable rates or prices, by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months; and punishes all other persons, in like manner, for selling at exorbitant or unreasonable rates or prices, except importers of foreign merchandise, who are exempted from the penalties of the Act for the sales of such merchandise. The jurors are constituted judges of what are exorbitant rates or prices, and the Court of Appeals is authorized to review the facts of the case, and to set aside verdicts and order new trials for want of conformity thereto. No postponements of trial are to be allowed at the first trial, except on the affidavit of the absence of a material and necessary witness, and formal objections to the pleadings are to be disregarded, and the cases to be tried and adjudged according to their merits without regard to form. One half of the fine is to go to the informer, who is made a competent witness; and the other half is to be for the benefit of the Soldiers' Board of Relief, in the District where the conviction shall take place. Persons wilfully and maliciously giving false information, as the basis of prosecutions under the Act, are made subject to the penalties of the Act. Corporations and copartners of incorporated companies, practising extortion, are subjected to the penalties of the Act, and when corporations are convicted, in addition to the fine, their charters are subjected to forfeiture, at the discretion of the Court.

Mercantile extortion is now an indictable and punishable misdemeanor. The moral effect of this legislation will be great; religious, moral and patriotic men will obey the law for conscience and for country's sake; bad men will be scourged into obedience by the lash of the law. We may well, then, indulge the hope that the reign of extortion will be soon over, and its high priests will be no longer permitted to grind the poor, and impoverish the Government.

INVESTING IN CONFEDERATE BONDS.—There seems to be now a great rage for investing in Confederate bonds. Everybody is buying bonds—that is, everybody who has the treasury notes wherewith to buy—and we hear of a single transaction made a day or two since, by the house of Hinton & Dunn, which amounted to \$20,000. How great the contrast! Here our people are seeking Confederate Government paper. In Lincoln, everybody is avoiding government paper, and paying enormous prices for every article "which will enable them to get rid of Yankee 'promises to pay.'" This is one of the best signs of the times.—Petersburg Express.

RAISE WHEAT AND CORN.—It is to be hoped that every farmer and planter of the South who has a spark of patriotism will abstain from the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and give every acre of the soil to the production of Corn, Wheat, Peas, Potatoes, and every description of food for man and beast. Even in a mercenary point of view—and it is humiliating that this has become in these times too common a principle of action—these productions will pay better than any others. The man who raises cotton and tobacco now, is not only sinning a blow at the independence of his country, but at what, perhaps, he values more, his own interests. The only enemy we have is the sacrifice of the common good to individual greed. One more year of self denial, and in all probability, the South can return to the cultivation of its peculiar staples with safety and profit.—Richmond Dispatch.

A correspondent sends us the following, (says the Richmond Enquirer) which he characterizes as a "curse for desertion":

Lately a young soldier, named R.—, from Ashe county, N. C., slipped off from his Regiment and succeeded in safely making his way home. On reaching the parental roof, his father told him he could not stay there; he must return immediately to the army of his country, and stand by his noble companions in arms! Upon the father's man asking for only a few days rest, the father replied "No! You must start back in the morning and I will go with you myself to see that you are again at your post—now the only post of honor! The next morning found them both making their way through the ragged mountains of Western North Carolina, bound for Richmond.

Oh! that we had more such parents.—More such citizens.

A STRANGE SIGHT.

A friend in the Confederate service writes to us as follows: Whether the phenomena which he saw were real or the result of some optical illusion, we cannot say. Our readers can judge for themselves. We know the writer and do not believe that he would willingly deceive any one:

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 5th, 1863, MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE.—Gentlemen:—It has been my privilege along with others, to view one of the most striking phenomena since the days of Constantine. The moon rose cloudless. At a little before 7 o'clock, two bright spots, some twelve degrees in extent were visible, one North and the other South, and immediately thereafter a cross was seen in the heavens, the moon joining the four arms of the cross. About half-past eight o'clock the Northern light went out, but the cross and the spot to the South remained until past ten, when I retired. Can any one tell when the cross has appeared before since the days of Constantine, when the letters I. H. S. accompanied the sign.

Yours respectfully, A. B. W. Our friend has forgotten to mention the night when the phenomenon to which he refers presented itself, but we suppose it must have been some time in the first of last week. Can anybody give us any further information on the subject? Was it actually a cross, clearly defined, or was it one of those fantastic arrangements of the aurora borealis, or of luminous clouds, which suggest almost any form to a lively imagination?—Winston Journal.

Another correspondent says the phenomenon spoken of above was seen on the evening of the 4th inst.

Next to a vigorous enforcement of the conscription and of the regulations and restrictions concerning furloughs and absence, it is important that the military and civil authorities should agree in arresting and checking the movements and operations of the impostors and vagabonds who go prowling about the country with approved stolen uniforms. The interest and honor of the country and the service require that all who wear uniforms should account for their absence from the army.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS IN THE A., TENN. & O. RAILROAD COMPANY.

In accordance with previous notice the Stockholders in the A., Tenn. & O. Railroad Company in North Carolina, convened in Charlotte on the 27th inst. Feb. 12th, when Rev. W. W. Plarr of Statesville was called to the Chair, and M. L. Wriston and J. Daniels requested to act as Secretaries. The Secretaries were appointed a committee to verify proxies, and reported a majority of the stock present.

The President and Treasurer then submitted their Reports, which were received and adopted, and ordered to be published in the Western Democrat and Irredell Express. A committee was appointed to nominate a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and the following were duly elected: Wm Johnston, Geo A. Young, B. W. Alexander, Geo F Davidson, Robt J McDowell, C. A. Carlton, and J. W. Stockton. M. L. Wriston, B. W. Hutchison, and C. L. Summers were appointed a committee of finance.

At a subsequent meeting the Directors, William Johnston was unanimously re-elected President. The former Treasurer, M. L. Wriston, having resigned, Mr J. Daniels was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Board of Directors were authorized to provide themselves with a code of By-Laws for their government. The meeting then adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Company in North Carolina. Your President and Board of Directors respectfully submit the following Annual Report of the progress of the Road and its operations to the 1st of January 1863.

On the 31st day of December last, terminated the third fiscal year since the organization of your Company. At that time track laying had extended beyond Kerr's Branch, when its progress was stayed, on account of the unfinished grading. In the spring it was resumed, and with slight interruptions extended to Third Creek. The bridge across this creek has caused much delay in the work, and the surface water of the creek had to be erected, with the work commencing at the northern abutment at an elevation of 62 feet and extending over 600 feet to near the summit of the hill. This is one of the most important structures of the kind in the State, when considered as to its elevation and length. The bridge rests upon two abutments of substantial masonry erected by Messrs. Henderson & Martin with a span of 180 feet between each. The frame work has been constructed by David Renno, Esq., and will compare favorably with any similar work in the Confederacy. The structure is now far completed as to enable the trains to pass safely over it; and the track of the road is extended to within one mile of the depot at Statesville, where the passengers are now received and delivered. Within a short period the balance of the track will be completed—thus enabling the trains to run through from Charlotte to Statesville.

Depots have been erected at all important stations on the line, and the one at Statesville will be finished in spring, as soon as the weather will permit. This will be a brick building of the same style and dimensions as the warehouse of the W. N. C. R. R., situated at one end of it, and extending at right angles to it, 112 feet, presenting an end to one track, and a side to the other, thus making it convenient to receive from or deliver freights and passengers to either Road, or exchange freights with the connecting depot. This arrangement will be more readily comprehended when it is recollected that the two tracks at this point cross each other nearly at right angle, and that both depots are connected at the angle of intersection.

From the account current of your Treasurer it will appear that he has received during the year from all sources—including \$17,300 64, balance on hand the first of January last—the sum of \$300,206 27, and that he has disbursed during the same period the sum of \$275,736 84, leaving a balance on hand of \$24,469 43. By a reference to his account you will see the various sources whence this sum has been derived. Not the least gratifying to the stockholders will be the earnings derived from the operations of the Road. The receipts from the transportation of passengers have been \$15,411 90, from freights \$11,541 72, from mails \$289 01, making the total income \$27,242 63. This result exceeds the most sanguine expectation of your Directors for the past year, with the road completed 30 to 40 miles by a single train running only three or four trips per week. As the same train has been used in the construction and repairs of the track that transported the passengers and freights, it is impossible to state definitely what has been the operating expenses as distinguished from those of construction. It may however be safely assumed that the operating expenses will not exceed \$10,000—leaving a net income of \$16,982 62, a sum nearly equal to the cost of two miles of your road. This income has been deposited in general construction and has saved the necessity of issuing the amount of Bonds for that extent, and the indebtedness of the Company to that extent. All the liquidated claims against the Company except one of about \$35,000 have been paid or funded by the issuance of Bonds endorsed by the C. & S. C. Railroad Company for \$25,000.

The entire amount which has been raised by the Treasurer from all sources since the commencement of the work amounts to \$279,938 78, the whole amount expended during the same period is \$337,628 25—leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$21,469 93, not including \$29,000 of Bonds of the town of Charlotte in the hands of your Treasurer. As you will observe, the principal sources of receipts to your Treasury have been: From Stockholders \$132,186 79, from sale of Bonds \$151,000 less discount on the same of \$5,939 55, and from the earnings of trains \$7,752 63.

The Company now owes no note in Bank or otherwise, yet there are outstanding settlements and balances with various stockholders and contractors, which will materially add to the cost of construction.

When the Road is finished and all claims of construction liquidated, the Treasurer's account will probably show a cost of \$420,000, when the actual cost will probably not have exceeded \$410,000. The various Bonds and Stocks sold by the company have been at the rate of \$3,768 98; interest paid on cash borrowed, \$1,289 12; and cost of operating the Road \$10,000—amounting in all to the sum of \$20,018 20, which has entered into the account of the cost of construction, making these legitimate deductions will be that amount less the apparent cost as the accounts are completed. In other words, the work could have been completed for that much less had all the assets of the Company been cash or its equivalent and the running expenses been kept in a separate account. Deducting, however, only the operating expenses, and in the restoration of the present condition of the country. Upon the restoration of peace they should command the immediate attention of the officers of the Company.

Your former Superintendent having resigned, E. Huggert, Esq. of Georgia, was appointed to fill the vacancy. It affords pleasure to bear testimony to the energy and fidelity of Capt. John Rhodes and the men under his control. Much of the time of his force was employed during last summer in repairing the serious damage to the track caused by an extraordinary freshet, besides the general repairs necessary to maintain it in proper condition. In the unsettled condition of the country, it would be difficult to make any accurate estimates as to the future of your Road. You have the highest guarantees in its past success, and must know that it is a valuable property, dependent upon and identified with the restoration of peace and all the great material interests of the country. Respectfully submitted, W. M. JOHNSTON, President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

M. L. Wriston, Treasurer, in account with the A., Tenn. & O. Railroad Company in North Carolina: RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. To cash, bal. as per report 1st Jan., 1862, \$17,300 64. Received from Stockholders, 83,157 26. Sale of Bonds, 151,000 00. Bills receivable, bonds, 13,626 50. Bills payable, 2,970 20. Subscribers, 5,954 55. Passengers, 15,431 90. Freights, 11,541 72. Mail pay, 289 01. All other sources, 1,789 04. Total, \$300,206 27.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Graduation, \$63,986 86. Freights, 9,891 72. Cross-ties, 9,531 08. Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Co., on acct., 107,710 74. Bills payable, 45,370 20. Deposits, 5,954 55. Track-laying and Engineering expenses, 6,892 55. Bridge structure, 5,287 02. Salary, including expenses, 3,495 47. Damages, 3,018 30. Daily, 1,870 00. Discounts and interest, 9,457 92. Sundry accounts, 738 29. Commissions, 116 36. Capital stock, 50 00. Real estate and road crossings, 188 86. Equipment, 97 00. Coupons on Bonds, 580 48. A. H. Martin, Agt., balance due Jan 1, '62, 541 77. Total, \$278,756 94.

Balance in hands of Agents, \$7,747 65. Treasurer, 13,792 28—Total, \$214,493 93. Respectfully submitted, M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer.

THE NEGRO ARMY.—It seems to be the idea to raise the first negro army at the North. This is better than we expected. Our fear was, that it would be deferred until the army could be gathered in the South—which might never happen.—But 150,000 negroes, in addition to those we have, are just the things we want. With negroes at \$3000 a head, our soldiers could not make a richer prize than the capture of such an army.

From the Whig, we learn that Gen. Price was seranaded in Richmond a few evenings since. In his speech he said, that the Government was about to give him a fair chance in the field, and he hoped his friends would soon hear from him. A correspondent writing from the Rappahannock on the 9th says that the soldiers composing Gen. Lee's army are well clothed, well shod, and well fed. We are glad to hear this, and hope there is no exaggeration in the statement.

The bids for \$200,000 worth of North Carolina six per cent. bonds were opened in this city, when it was found that the sinking fund bid for \$77,000 at par; some \$3000 or \$4000 were bid for at 120, and \$40,000 were taken at prices ranging far at par and thereabouts. The whole amount bid for was \$120,000, as we understand.—Raleigh State Journal.

VOLUNTEERS.

Having been detailed to enlist recruits for Company K (Capt. R. Alexander) 56th N. C. Regiment, now attached to Ransom's Brigade and stationed at Kenansville, N. C., an opportunity is offered to those who are liable to military service to volunteer in said company. I will remain at home for a few days, and any one wishing to join said company can address me at Davidson College. J. W. SHEPHERD, Lieut. co. K, 56th N. C. Regt. Feb 3, 1863.

\$100 Bounty for Volunteering.

By recent orders from Headquarters, all persons liable to the last Conscription Act have the privilege of volunteering in any Company they may see proper to select, without passing through the conscript camp. The undersigned being appointed Recruiting Officers for the 53d and 43d Regts. W. A. Owens commanding, and the 43d Regiment N. C. T., Col. Thos. Kenan commanding, will be found in Charlotte for thirty days to enlist all persons who may wish to avail themselves of the temporary advantage granted them. State and Confederate bounties paid as heretofore to volunteers. Men of Mecklenburg, now is your chance for good companies and regiments, commanded by excellent officers. Lt. M. E. ALEXANDER, Lt. W. M. E. STITT, Recruiting officers for 53d and 43d Regts. Feb 3, 1863.

State of North Carolina—Cabrera Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1863.

A. F. Ludwick vs. Gold Hill Mining Company; E. A. Eddy vs. same; William Leonard vs. same; James Eddy vs. same; Simeon Hatley vs. same; James Dunn vs. same; James Eddy vs. same; J. B. Harris vs. same; W. T. Miller vs. same; H. T. Lantz vs. same; W. F. Biles vs. same; Jesse Skeen vs. same. Attachments—Lrieved on lands belonging to the Gold Hill Mining Company. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the parties constituting the said Company are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Democrat for Defendants to appear and show cause why the lands levied upon should not be ordered to be sold. Witness, Joseph Young, Clerk of our said Court at office in Concord, the third Monday 15th January A. D. 1863. JOSEPH YOUNG, Clerk. February 3, 1863.

NEWS FROM THE YANKEE FLEET.—A report has reached this city which gives some additional information in reference to the late naval action off this port, and which differs somewhat from previous accounts.

The steam gun-boat Mercedita, which was thought to have been sunk, is said to be in Port Royal, having been towed there from that Har by a very disabled condition. She was struck by the Palmetto State, and a shot from the latter passed through the boiler of the Mercedita, causing the water in it to rush into the hold and inducing a temporary impression in the minds of those on board that the vessel was sinking. She lost several in killed and wounded.

The Yankee gun-boats Quaker City and Augusta were also struck and parts of their crew killed and wounded; but the latter vessel was not much damaged, as she is now off blockading.

The impression in the Yankee fleet is that Savannah will be attacked before Charleston, and their language in reference to their expected assault on the latter city is not as boasting as heretofore.

The Monitor iron-clad Montauk, which bombarded the battery near Savannah, it is said was considerably injured in that action, and her turret refused to work during part of the fight.—Charlotte Courier 9th.

NOTICE.

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

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 Executor. Dec 30, 1862.

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. 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 Companies on or before the 10th day of February.

III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified,