N. C. LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

time a capital offence.

consolidate their lands.

yarn, or some material for the manufacturing of only a surmise. clothing, at cheaper rates than the present high marketable prices; and to report to this term of

the Legislature by bill or otherwise." Mr Ellis, a resolution proposing a committee of enquiry as to how many railroad companies in the State have forfeited or violated their charters and in what way. Postponed till to-morrow.

Mr Hall, a resolution that the Senate go into secret session this evening at 3 p. m., and that the House be informed thereof. Agreed to.

Mr Ellis, a bill to prevent the collection of debts

Resolutions protesting against emancipation for public service were discussed until adjournment.

House.-Mr Little presented a memorial from citizens of Richmond county praying the enactment of a law making land tresposs a misdemeanor. Mr Love introduced a resolution of enquiry

as to whether the Judgeship of the 8th Judicial

District be not vacant, he not residing in said

A communication was received from the Secretary of State showing the number of Magistrates

in the State; etc. Mr Brown moved it be printed. Not agreed to. Yeas 46, nays 52, and on motion of Mr Fowle the report was laid on the table! [This communication gives a list of the number of Magistrates in eighty-eight counties of the State, who have qualified and whose resignations have not been accepted, amounting, in the aggregate, to 4036, or about 45 on an average to a county. Wake has 120, the highest number; Chowan 8, the least.]

On motion of Mr Grissom a bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed, the vote being upon its third reading yeas 57, nays 32.

An election for Engrossing Clerk being held,

Mr Davis was duly elected to that office. At 3 p. m., the two Houses met in joint secret session in the Commons Hall. At 6 o'clock the Senate retired to its Chamber and went immediately into secret session, continuing there till after

Wednesday, January 25.

Courts moved that the Senate go into secret session. harm. Mr Wiggins said he did not like the idea of secret sessions and desired some information of quiet. the purpose for which the secret session was to be

Mr Courts said it was for the purpose of appointing Commissioners; and the Senate then went

doors were again opened.

The consideration of the resolutions in regard to the arming of slaves, &c., was resumed. The 2d | conviction that the war was about over. and 4th resolutions were stricken out. The 1st resolution and the 2d (3d of the series) were adopted. The resolutions then passed their 2d reading.

Mr Ellis, by leave, introduced a resolution recommending that a bounty of lands and negroes be given to soldiers. [The resolution provides for giving one negro and fifty acres of land to each

Mr McCorkle introduced a bill to more effectually prevent the sacrifice of property sold under

House.- A message was received from the Senate, which was deemed by the chair to require consideration in secret session, whereupon, on motion of Mr Love, the House proceeded to sit with

Mr Fowle introduced a bill to explain certain exemptions from Home Guard duty. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr Carter, a bill to establish Military Courts. Referred to the same

Mr Costner introduced a resolution in favor of Willia J. Palmer, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A communication from the Public Treasurer relative to the collection of claims of the State against the Confederate Government was read and transmitted to the Senate.

time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore en-

A bill to authorize administrators to advance funds for the support of minor distributees of estates, was laid on the table on its 2d reading.

Thursday, Jan. 26 SENATE.-Mr Matthews introduced a bill to amend "an act to increase the efficiency of the

Resolutions to procure exemption from military service of millers and artizans, in order to serve the public, were not agreed to.

The bill to make robbery of dwelling houses in Senate, was, after a lengthy discussion of the question whether the punishment were not too severe

for the crime, laid on the table, by yeas 25, nays 14. The impressment question was then discussed. .House .- Mr Grissom introduced resolutions to provide for the appointment by each Sheriff of a Deputy, to declare such Deputy a State officer, and to call upon the Governor, in the case of such officer being conscripted, to demand his return to his official duties. Referred to the Judiciary Com-

The bill to exempt the Mayor, Commissioners and certain municipal officers of the City of Ralfurther amendment to include farmers selling pro- speech; and in the course of it he saidduce at schedule rates to soldiers families, and those who were the heads of families of four children. Agreed to, and the bill was then tabled for the present.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.—Richmond, Jan. 24 -Frank Blair is again here, endeavoring to initiate negotiations for peace Singleton started

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA FRONT - Charleston, January 24 .- The enemy have made no advance movement. Scouts report the railroad be-THE PROPERTY OF PROPERTY AND

FROM WILMINGTON. From the Wilmington Lournal.

We do not think it as at all likely that the enemy's land forces have re-embarked and gone off. We will be woefully mistaken if we lay that flattering unction to our souls, we think. There is in all likelihood at least eleven thousand of them there yet, if not more. It is true they have stopped blockade-running, and thus accomplished one part of their object, but there are three railroads and a large river here yet, of which they probably seck the control. Besides, the moral effect is incomplete without the capture of the town, which we think, they are bound to attempt.

The enemy wants to make this influence complete, so far as our Legislature now in session is concerned. He no doubt thinks that by alternate menaces and blandishments, he may procure such action as will cause the State to drift from her moorings and to carry others with her. It is essential to us that he should not succeed. Even should Wilmington full and her people be scattered abroad or reduced to poverty and ruin, Wilmington is not the State, far less is it the Confede racy. Now is not the time for North Carolina to falter, now is the time for her to show of what she is capable-of what stuff she is made. Such at least, is our view-such is our voice. North Carolina cannot now honorably falter or fall back. She is a Confederate State. She is pledged to her Confederate sisters. Can she, at such a time abandon them and seek safety in submission? We ask our legislators-our rulers of all kinds-our people. yes, the very strangers within our gates, to put this question to themselves-look it fairly in the face and answer it without blinking or evasion. We ask no more and have no doubt about what the soswer will be.

No matter how we may question the policy of some of our civil or military authorities, honor compels us to sustain them in times like these when the people are mutually pledged to each other and to their chosen leaders. We cannot but think it productive of good when there is a full understanding between the people and the authorities. Injustice is most frequently done to the latter, especially by the press, on account of the impossibility of obtaining correct information, owing to a somewhat unaccountable reticence, which, so SENATE .- After the reading of the journal, Mr far as we can see, can do no good and may do

The latest dispatch from Sugar Loaf reports all

NORTHERN ITEMS.

Blair had returned to Richmond with a programme | rior of the work. After being in secret session about an hour, the from Lincoln in favor of commissioners to meet at City Point. Everybody who had anything to sell was selling at a sacrifice, in many cases under the placed at the service of General Terry, and being

> The N. Y. Herald says: It is said that the rebels have a new and very formidable ram nearly completed up the Roanoke River, in North Carolina, which they design to shortly move down that stream simultaneously with the descent of the Neuse River by the one which they have at Kinston, and it is probably intended that while the latter makes an attack on the Union forces at Newbern, the former shall attempt to regain possession of Plymouth Efforts are being made by our forces at the latter place to raise the sunken Albemarle, and if this endeavor should succeed, it is thought

General Ord having been placed at the head of the army of the James, he has been succeeded in the command of the twenty-fourth corps by Major General John Gibbon, lately commanding the second division of the second corps.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY .- The New York News, of a recent date, says:

"The Confederate General Lyon's raid through Kentucky has been concluded. From Western Tennessee he crossed the Cumberland, and moved through Christian county to Hopkinsville The suppressions of the Administration leave us in the dark as to his further movements through the Mr Waugh introduced a bill allowing further State, but we now learn that he has made a junction with Hood by way of McMinnville and Tullaboma. Conscripting troopers and appropriating horses as he went, he must therefore have made a circuit through one-half of the State of Kentucky; and in his threatening movement toward the gaps of the Cumberland Mountains must have led to the hasty retreat from Virginia in which Burbridge (Yanker) abandoned his artillery. Few raids of the war appear to have been crowned with such complete and such important successes.

The movement of Lyon into Western Kentucky appears, however, to have taken the form of permanent result. Guerillas appear to have sprung the day time a capital offence being before the up along its track as fire starts out in the Heavens in the wake of a comet. Colonel Taylor, of the Confederate service, holds a part of Central Kentucky. His headquarters are on the Ohio, at Owensboro. His troops hold that river for seventy or eighty miles, and occupy on its banks the important towns of Hawsville and Henderson. This war in the rear is growing into great significance shall assume dimensions which will make, as it has already done in Virginia, operations based on lines

eigh from Home Guard duty being under consid-eration, Mr Benbury moved it be so amended as certain strong-minded abolition women of the until after 9 o'clock in the evening, a period of six ten. And some three or four Yankee boats were to extend its provisions to all incorporated towns North-made a speech the other day, in New York, hours, some idea of the fierceness of the hand-to-lost on Roanoke River. We are glad to see that the enemy will treat, the best agency would be

"I am of opinion that such is the confidence which the master can inspire over his slave, if Jeff Davis goes about in earnest to raise a black army, making them suitable promises, they can be made very effective in the war for Southern independence. If Jeff. Davis will hold out to the blacks of ed.—The Americ in's correspondent, writing the possession of our towns, while we have an army in you invite a full expression of my views, I will add for Washington to-day, but the field, will avail them little. It involves us in that history is replete with instances of the inter- will resume the practice of Law in the Courts of the field, will avail them little. It involves us in that history is replete with instances of the inter- Will resume the practice of Law in the Courts of the field, will avail them little. It involves us in that history is replete with instances of the inter- Will resume the practice of Law in the Courts of difficulties, but does not by any means insure control of difficulties, but does not by any means insure control of the field, will avail them little. It involves us in that history is replete with instances of the inter- Will resume the practice of Law in the Courts of difficulties, but does not by any means insure control of the field, will avail them little. It involves us in that history is replete with instances of the inter- Will resume the practice of Law in the Courts of difficulties, but does not by any means insure control of the collection of claims, accounts, and will attend to the collection of claims, accounts, and will attend to the collection of claims. the South their freedom-guarantee their free day after the full, says : for this boon."

sentiment of his people; and we are satisfied that, gun. A volume of smoke and sand rose filty feet wishes, and that, till this is accomplished, the ties possessed full powers to conclude a treaty, if Congress and the States, had taken steps early in the air, enveloping and hiding from view the superstructure they have been endeavoring to raise, what can we hope from an assemblage of negotiatween Saltkehatchie Bridge and Pocotaligo des- last fall to have given Gen. Lee two hundred thou- whole of this immense work for four or five min- like the baseless fabric of a vision, falls to noth. tors from thirty or forty States, who, in the midst through the ties hurnt and the iron taken away. sand negroes, we should scarce to day have had a uses. It was at once apparent that the magazine ing." These words may be profitably reflected of an exasperating warfare, are to meet without Confederate,

TURE OF FORT FISHER

SENATE.—Mr Wright, from the committee on the judiciary, reported unfavorably on bills to allow below. Occasionally heavy shelling is heard from full of Fort Fisher. Column after column is dethe making of certain contracts by soldiers wives: the sea. This is said to occur at each time the voted to the feats of the soldiers and sailors, until to prevent the collection of debts in specie, and to enemy relieves his pickets, whose relative positions the reader wonders that the fort did not fall upon make the robbery of dwelling houses in the day towards ours does not appear to be much changed the first approach of such magnificent warriors, and for many days. The enemy has succeeded in get -- how it held out during six hours of desperate Mr Leitch introduced a bill to allow citizens to ting no iron-clads into the rive hat we know of It fighting. The Yankee loss was heavy. The comwas said that there were sixteen or seventeen light manders of the three leading brigades General Mr Bryson, a resolution as follows: "That the boats in the river, and it was even surmised that Curtis and Colonels Pennibaker and Bell-were committee on propositions and grievances be in the enemy had transferred or was transferring a wounded. The Confederate boats Chickamanga structed to enquire into the practicability of large portion of his force to the West side of the and Tallahassee took part in the fight, but retired supplying the families of soldiers in the field, or river, with the view of turning our works at Fort up the river after the fall of the fort. The prethe families of those that have been killed in the Anderson, or of taking them in the rear so as to liminary accounts give a history of the bombardfield, and indigent families in the State, with cotton allow of the passage of his gunboats. This was ment by the navy. Of the real assaults, a correspondent of the Baltimere American gives the following account : The Naval Assault

From Lieutenant Farquhar, of the Santiago, I have some interesting particulars of the repulse monument of engineering ability.

of these gallant men. The sailors were in three divisions, and on reaching a point three quarters of a mile from the fort, were opened upon with grape and canister from two garrison appeared on the parapets with muskets our readers. and rifles, and mowed down our men. The first division coming up last could not get into the ditch, and consequently had no cover or protection. They were thus compelled to order a retreat, and large portion of the other divisions obeyed the order, leaving only about two hundred under cover. They were still under this tremendous fire as they retreated, and their bodies were left strewn along the beach, together with many of the wounded, the rebel sharpshooters afterwards amusing themselves by firing at these unfortunate creatures .-They also killed a number of the wounded in this way, who fell near the ditch.

These who remained under cover behind the palisades, about two hundred, burrowed into the sand, and thus protected themselves from the volleys that were constantly poured into them.

Thus the naval storming party failed; not, however, through any want of bravery on the part of the gallant fellows, but owing to the fact that they had to march over a level, unobstructed beach without the slightest shelter, and had thus concentrated upon them the whole power of the garrison. The moment the signal was given by Admiral Porter to the fleet to change their fire from Fort Fisher to the water batteries, the whole carrison rushed to the northern ramparts to resist the assaulting party. They knew there were soldiers under cover in the woods, but they thought they were to follow on in support of the naval brigade. They had no idea that, whilst resisting the assault on the north side, the army was approaching on the west side.

The losses of the naval brigade were not less than two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. The number of officers wounded is unprecedented.

The Military Assault.

had not closed when darkness set in, and could servative. Northern papers of the 20th, state that Wall then only be inferred from the flashes of the musstreet was excited on the 19th, by the report that ketry observable on the ramparts and in the inte-

Acting Master's Mate S. W. Kempton, of the

Santiago, was sent on shore in charge of a boat sault, actually entered the fort with General Cur. as well as people of the several States, and inspire tis, acting as his aid. He represents that the assaulting party advanced while the garrison was repelling the naval assault, and had succeededby suddenly capturing the guard of thirty men at the sally-port, manning two howitzers leaded with grape, and shooting down and driving back the sharpshooters on the ramparts-in gaining an entrance and a footing on three of the mounds before the general attention of the garrison was directed to them. The gallant fellows engaged in posed to Grant. In conclusion, the President asthis bold and hazardous work were the One Hun- sures the General Assembly that whenever it shall that with her and a light draught monitor, which | died and Forty-second New York. Their supis expected to arrive, the rebel attack can be easily ports rushed on as soon as the flag was raised, and mand of all the armies of the Confederate States, cially for such a contest as was now progressing, and each of the seventeen mounds were successively fought for and struggled over with desperate perseverance and bravery, both by the assaulting party and the garrison. Mound after mound was captured until nine of the seventeen were in our possession, at 9 o'clock at night, when General Curtis, who led the assaulting party, determined to make one more charge on the enemy, and if that failed, to hold on the half that was in his possession until the morning. Just as he was about to make the charge, a white flag was raised by the garrison, and possession given of the entire work. The prisoners were at once placed in the bombproofs and kept under guard until this morning, when they were marched out and numbered, with those who escaped and were subsequently re-captured, over one thousand eight hundred privates and one hundred officers, including Major-General Whiting, the commander of all the works on the coast, and Brigadier-General Lamb, the commander of Fort Fisher, both of whom are wounded, the latter, it is thought, mortally,

The loss of the army in this assault and the subsequent contest for the possession of the work is seven hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. The gallant General Curtis, who accompanied General Butler, but who disagreed with him in the opinion that the fort could not be taken, led the assault, and has a painful wound over the eye.

The number of guns captured in the fort and the fjacent works, including the batteries on Zeke's island and the Mound, is seventy-two. They were all in good condition, none of them being spiked, in Kentucky, and will continue to do so until it though fourteen of the seventeen were dismounted 1st, in a terrible gale. The U.S. gunboat Naring to make peace, it will treat for peace directly of communication through that State an absolute including a 100-pounder Armstrong gun, mounted Ruttler drifted from her moorings between Vicks- and those who concur in his views, appear to me kinds of work in his line. Repairing will always reon a solid mahogany carriage.

as men never before fought.

The rebels having been driven from one mound and Slidell off the Trent. to another, finally surrendered, at half-past 9 o'clock, which was the time of the first cheer we heard from the gallant victors.

panied with great loss of life. We soon after despondent now.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE CAP- learned that the destruction of life was not less than two hundred, including many sailors from the fleet who had not yet returned to their ships It was occasioned by the careleseness of some o the colored troops in carrying candles into th

stored in a magazine, which the colored soldiers had freely used for their breakfasts, not knowing that it also contained a ton or more of powder, underneath the meal. The exact manner in which the fire was communicated cannot, of course, be known, but it is presumed that there was some log your letter of 11th instant, as requested, and ever, less hopeful of the possibility of successful loose powder on the floor, into which a spark fell. now respectfully comply with your desire that I negotiation. It was a terrible event, so soon following our great | should express my views on the subject to which |

The loss of life by the explosion, I learn, is about two bundred, besides quite a number woun- into the House of Representatives of Georgia, by it supposed that Virginia would enter into a conded. The magazine that exploded was in the very Mr Stephens, of Hancock, you state that you are vention with a delegation from what our encuies centre of the parade, and it has scooped out the not inclined to favor the passage of these or any choose to term the "State" of "West Virginia." earth to a great depth for fifty feet around, and similar resolutions, believing them to have a ten- and thus recognize an insolent and violent diswho accompanied the landing party from the navy, added to the desolation that reigns in this vast dency to create divisions among ourselves, and to memberment of her territory? Or would the United

THE N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.

From the report of the accomplished Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, of the embrasures, whilst the main portion of the | we cull some facts which will, no doubt, interest

> On the 31st of October, 1862, there were in the Asylum 195 patients. Since that time there have been admitted 81. There are now in the institution 180, of whom 96 are males.

> Of the 96 discharged or died within the last two years, 23 were recovered, and 48 died. The large number of deaths was caused by the extraordinary prevalence of diseases of a Typhoid type, A number of admissions have been made from

> the army, and it is stated that the proper authorities are taking the necessary steps to establish in this State an Asylum for the insane soldiers of all the States.

> Of the 276 patients under treatment within the last two years, it is noticeable that a large majority, 161, are unmarried, showing, thereby, another advantage in the matrimonial state, and 21 widows are reported insane, while only 3 widowers are found in that unfortunate state, a fact which proves the greater constancy and devotion of the gentler sex.

The following table will show the forms of in-

sanity under which the patients suffered: Mania, 175 Dementia, 53 Epilepsy, 17 Imbecility, 33 Melancholy, 9 Suicidal, Homicidal, Puerneral,

The causes of insanity have been various, and suggest sad reflection to a thoughtful mind- We notice disappointment in love, loss of husbands. (not of wives) of property, of parents, of friends. of children, jealousy, pecuniary difficulties, hard tenance of our cause. study, use of opium, intemperance, disease, and as When the proposal of separate State action was F Bates, Supt. Southern Express Company; Drucker & of reason by the war.

Among the countless evils of this great strife, our noble Asylum is struggling to alleviate the We could see from the fleet but little of what sorrows of the unfortunate insane. Although few was going on west of the fort, further than the oc- other things may be saved from the wreck, all must casional glimpse of the prolonged contest which pray that war shall not blast that .- Raleigh Con-

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. LEE .- The Legislature of Virginia adopted resolutions on the 17th, declaring that the appointment of Gen. Lee to the command of all the armies of the Confederate States would promote their efficiency and operate invited by one of the staff to join them in the as. powerfully to re-animate the spirits of the armies increased confidence in the final success of our cause. These resolutions were communicated to the President, who, in reply, says Virginia cannot have a higher regard for Gen Lee or greater confidence in his character and ability than is entertained by him; but expressed the belief of his inability to assume command of other armies than the one now confided to him, unless relieved of the immediate command in the field of that now opbe found practicable by Gen. Lee to assume comthen commenced one of the severest contests without withdrawing him from the direct command that the war has furnished for the possession of a of the army of Northern Virginia, he will deem it fort. It appeared to have been constructed espe- promotive of the public interest to place him in such command.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION FOR PRACE. - Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey, having obtained authority from Rome, has issued instructions for "Forty Hours' Devotion" in all the churches under his control, and continuing in the various churches until June next. Services will be held in each church for forty hours, the sacrament being ex- parent? posed from morning till evening on three successive days. The Pope has granted to all the faithful of the diocese all the indulgencies and privileges attached to the service in Rome. This service was instituted in 1534, in memory of the forty hours during which the body of Christ reposed in the sepulchre, and bas since been celebrated with great solemnity.

GEN. LEE SANGUINE .- The Richmond corres: pondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

in the military situation to justify despondency, ease of depression might be permitted to spread belligerents, that consent cannot be obtained with ell concur with General Lec.

was lost off the Bahama Banks on the night of the If the Government of the United States is will-

Washington wrote: "I am convinced that the ene- After this statement of objections, it may appear Explosion of the Magazine-200 Yunkees kill- my, long ere this, are perfectly satisfied that the superfluous to add others of less gravity; but, as the field, will avail them little. It involves us in that history is replete with instances of the inter- Will resume the practice of Law in the Courts of groes of the South will fight, and fight valiantly the Federal flag, and rejoicing over its down full, quest to them. They well know that it is our attempt to negotiate on great and conflicting ina tremendous explosion took place in its very cen- arms, not defenceless towns, which they have to terests, when the parties to the negotiation are nu-We believe that this negro speaks truly the tre, sounding louder than the boom of a 15 inch subdue before they can arrive at the baven of their merous. If this has been the case where the par-The enemy's pickets extend a short distance this Yankee foot print on Southern soil.—Raleigh had exploded, and that it must have been accom- upon by the few Southrons who are disposed to be power to conclude anything?

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS, in the time of profound peace, when the most cor-In Regard to Separate State Action

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 17, 1864.

Wright, President of the Senate, and others: you invite my attention.

unite and strengthen our enemies, but that it is as- States consent that "West Virginia" should be deserted in Milledgeville that I favor such action on prived of her pretensions to equal rights, after the part of the States, and would be pleased to see having formally admitted her as a State and allowed Georgia cast her influence in that way. You are her to vote at a Presidential election? Who would kind enough to say that, if this be true, and if the send a delegation from Louisiana, Tennessee, Kenpassage of these or similar resolutions, would in the tucky, Missouri? The enemy claims to hold the war to a successful and speedy close, you will give to be members of the Confederacy. Would delethem your earnest and hearty support.

sion of confidence, but assure you that there is no delegates are received from neither side, then a truth in the assertion which you mention; and I number of the States most vitally interested in the presume that you will already have seen by the result would remain unrepresented, and what value closing part of my annual message, which must could be attached to the mere recommendations of have reached you since the date of your letter, that a body of negotiators under such circumstances? I have not contemplated the use of any other Various other considerations suggest themselves. agency in treating for peace than that established but enough has been said to justify my conclusion by the Constitution of the Confederate States.

its purpose, and free from the injurious conse- counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences quences that would follow any other means that to the cause of our country. have been suggested.

The objection to separate State action which you present in your letter, appears to be so conclusive as to admit no reply. The immediate and inevitable tendency of such distinct action by each State is to create discordant instead of united counsels; to suggest to our enemies the possibility of a dissolution of the Confederacy, and to encourage them, by the spectacle of our divisions, to more determined and united action against us.

They would really adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States and make separate terms of peace for themselves; and if such a suspicion, however unfounded, were once engendered among our own people, it would be destructive of that spirit of mutual confidence and support which forms our chief reliance for success in the main-

we feared, no less than sixteen have been deprived first mooted, it appeared to me so impracticable, so Heilbrun; J J Blackwood, Pres't Bank of Charlotte; T void of any promise of good, that I gave no heed to the proposal; but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability give weight to the expression of their opinions, I was led to a serious consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection.

If all the States of the two hostile federations are to meet in convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place after an agreement as to the time, place and terms on which they are to meet. Now, without discussing the minor, although not trifling difficulties, of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a convention without a previous agreement as to the terms on which they were to meet. The proposed convention must meet on the basis either that no State should, against its own will, be bound by the decision of the convention. or that it should be so bound. But, it is plain that an agreement on the basis that no State should be bound, without its consent, by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion; Ground Peas, and Cotton: would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the Confederacy; would be, in a word, so complete a concession of the rightfulness of our cause that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement in advance of the meeting of a convention. The only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree, beforehand, to be bound by the decision of the convention, and such agreement is but another form of submission to Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one. On the very threshold of the scheme proposed, therefore, we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. Is not the impracticable character of the project ap-

You will observe that I leave entirely out of view the suggestion that a convention of all the States, of both federations, should be held by common consent without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decisions; should meet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no Railroad, in a pleasant and healthy locality. Having one. It is not supposed that this can really be the | been regularly engaged in teaching for the last ten or meaning attached to the proposal by those who are twelve years, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction active in its support, although the resolutions to those who may favor him with their patronage. which you invite my attention, declare that the function of such a convention would be simply to "A listinguished member of Congress called on propose a plan of peace, with the constitt of the General Lee a few days ago, to talk over the state two belligerents; or, in other words, to act as negoof the country. General Lee said he saw nothing tiators in treating for pence. This part of the scheme is not intelligible to me. If the convenmuch less despair. His only fear was that the dis- tion is only to be held with the consent of the two among the people. If this could be prevented, he out negotiation. The plan then would resolve was sanguine of success. The member of Con- itself into a scheme that the two Governments Wagon-work and Wood-work of all gress was opposed to the use of slaves as soldiers, should negotiate an agreement for the appointment but General Lee's arguments induced him to with- of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It draw all opposition. Generals Longstreet and Ew- seems much more prompt and simple to negotiate for peace at once than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators, who are to meet without power The United States sloop of war San Jacinto to do anything but make proposals.

The variety of guns is remarkable, embracing all cissa was blown up by a torpedo near Mobile a If unwilling, it will refuse to consent to the Conthe most famed varieties of English manufacture, few days since, Week before last, the gunboat vention of States. The author of these resolutions, Presbyterian Church, where he is prepared to do all burg and Natchez. She was boarded by a party to commit the radical error of supposing that the When it is remembered that the assault was of Confederate cavalry and burnt to the water's obstacle to obtaining the peace which we all desire, in payment at the same rates, or he will charge an Fred. Douglas—a runaway negro, who left commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that edge. On Sunday evening last, two Yankee consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies equivalent in Confederate money.

CHARLES WILSON. in the State. Agreed to. Mr McAden moved a which, we are bound to say, was a very sensible hand encounter may be imagined. They fought Old Abe's navy is being rapidly reduced. The State delegates to a canvention; whereas the whole San Jacinto is the vessel which captured Mason and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all, or entertain any other proposition than that we been committed on my premises. In 1778, when the British forces occupied al. should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we most all the cities of the struggling colonies, are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon.

In the history of our own country, we find that,

dial brotherhood of sentiment existed, and when a The Richmond Whig publishes the following reply of the President to sundry Senators of Georgia, on the topic announced in the above caption. The Whig says that is "a clear, forcibic and cogent labors. With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant change ac-To the Hon. Senators of Georgia-Messrs. A. R. cording to the vicissitudes of the struggle, and the attempt to secure concordant views would soon be GENTLEMEN: I answered by telegram this morn- abandoned, and the parties more embittered than

Again, how is the difficulty resulting from the condicting pretensions of the two belligerents in In forwarding to me the resolutions introduced regard to several of the States to be overcome? Is slightest degree aid or assist me in bringing the governments of those States, while we assert them gates be received from both sides? If so, there I return you my cordial thanks for this expres- would soon be a disruption of the convention. If that the proposal of separate State action is unwise, That agency seems to me to be well adapted to impracticable and offers no prospect of good to

Very respectfully, yours, &c., JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AUCTION HOUSE, And Brokerage, Charlotte, N. C. Third Door from Springs' corner.

C. F. HARRIS & CO., Will buy and sell on consignment and commission, Cotton, Tobacco. Negroes, Silver, Bank Bills State and Confederate Bonds, &c. &c. &c.

Orders from a distance are respectfully solicited.

C. F. HARRIS, Concord, N. C. A. W. BURTON, Liucolnton, N. C. W. SLOAN, Charlotte, N. C. REFERENCES .- Wm Johnston, Esq. President C. & S. C. Railroad; B S Guion, Supt. W. C. & R Railroad; L. W Dewey, Cashier Branch Bank of N. C.; SA Hargis,

January 9, 1865 On Consignment.

Mayor of Charlotte ; R M Johnston, Columbia, S. C

Star Candles; 100,000 English Percussion Caps; small lot of fine French Broad Cloth, black; 800 feet heavy English Sole Leather Belting, 12 inches wide; -125 feet o. 6 inches wide ; 200 feet do. 4 inches wide. 500 Lbs Liquorice, suitable for Tobacconists,

A lot of slightly damaged Sheeting, 12 dozen pairs Cotton Cards, Rice, &c. 500 Sacks dry Virginia Salt, 100 Reams Paper, commercial note,

and L Cohn, Augusta, Ga.

300 Kegs Nails, well assorted. C. P. HARRIS & CO. Auctioneers, Commission Merchants & Brokers. Jan 9, 1865.

TAX-IN-KIND NOTICE.

We will attend at the following places for the purse of taking the Returns of the Second Class Crop, hich consists of Corn, Buckwheat, Rice, Irish Potatoes, Cured Fodder, Sugar, Molasses, Peas and Beans,

Lemly's, Tuesday, 17th January, 1865. Deweese's, Wednesday, 18th Thursday, Mallard Creek. Harrisburg, Friday, Crab Orchard, Tuesday, Wednesday, 25th Clear Creek, Morning Star, Thursday, Providence, Friday, 30th Monday, Sharon, Steel Creek, 31st Wednesday, 1st February, Berryhill's, Thursday, Paw Creek, 24 Friday, 3d J. BLACKWOOD, Long Creek,

Assessors Tax-in-Kind, 45th Dist. N. C. Dec. 26, 1864.

OAK GROVE ACADEMY,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C. The undersigned, a Graduate of the South Carolina College, hereby respectfully informs the public that he has opened an Academy, for the reception of pupils, six miles below Charlotte, convenient to the C. & S. C.

Tuition, per Session of Twenty Weeks: Blementary Branches. \$60 00 Higher English Branches, 150 00

For further information in reference to Board, &c., address the undersigned at Charlotte, N. C. J. T. CAUTHEN. January 9, 1865.

CARRIAGE WORK,



kinds, and Blacksmithing.

The subscriber has removed his Workshops to the stand formerly occupied by Charles Overman, near the ceive prompt attention. 16 will work at old prices and take provisions

NOTICE.

I positively forbid all persons from hunting on my land. I can no longer bear the depredations that have

A. A. ALEXANDER. Im-pd January 9, 1865.

Wm. F. Davidson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 9, 1865

REHOBOTH FURNACE.

In Blast, 3 miles north-east of Iron Station, Lincoln co, NC. The proprietors are prepared to de Casting of all Address,

kinds. SHIPP & REINHARDT, Iron P. O., N. C. Dec. 5, 1864.