

[Some weeks ago we published a list of the laws passed at the late session of the Legislature. The following is an additional list, prepared by the Raleigh Journal since the first one was published.]

CAPITONS OF LAWS.

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its Second Extra Session, 1861.

An act to provide ways and means for the defence of the State. [Authorizes the issue of \$800,000 in Treasury notes of the denomination of five, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cents.]

An act to amend the chapter of the Revised Code entitled Wills and Testaments. [Makes one witness sufficient in certain cases, to admit to probate wills, &c., in common form.]

An act to authorize the Public Treasurer to issue Treasury notes. [\$1,000,000 of such notes may be issued on or after the 18th February, 1862, of the denominations of five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars.]

An act to legalize and confirm certain acts of the county Courts. [The acts herein legalized relate to the provisioning, equipping of troops, &c. power is also granted to lay taxes for these purposes.]

An act to divide the State into twelve Electoral Districts.

An act to raise a force for the defence of the State. [Authorizes the Governor to accept volunteers for this purpose in companies or otherwise, and provides for their equipment, payment, &c.]

An act to provide additional defences for the coast of North Carolina. [Governor authorized to purchase vessels, gun boats, &c., to appoint naval officers, to establish marine batteries, &c. \$150,000 appropriated.]

An act to amend the Revised Code and other laws. [Substitutes "Confederate States" for "United States," in where necessary.]

An act for the defence of North Carolina. [Governor authorized to organize all volunteers offering.]

An act to amend the chapter of the Revised Code entitled Oaths. [All persons in this State required to take an oath of Office, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States.]

An act to amend the 50th section, 107th chapter Revised Code. [When a jury finds that a testator has died intestate as to slaves, they shall be distributed according to the provisions of the 64th chapter Revised Code, entitled "Legacies, distributive shares, &c."]

An act to prevent the collection of debts by alien enemies. [Evidence that an alien has transferred his interest to another shall be a bar to recovery in an action on such interest. Plaintiff may be sworn as to the alien's interest.]

An act to authorize the banks of the State to deal in the stocks and bonds of the State.

An act to amend the chapter of the bank of North Carolina. [Repeals 31st, 19th and 20th sections and enacts a substitute thereof.]

An act to incorporate the Charlotte and South Western Railroad Company. [Incorporates a road from the town of Yorkville, S. C. to the town of Charlotte, N. C., with a capital stock of \$300,000 in shares of \$50 each.]

An act to authorize the county Court of Caswell to increase the jailors fees of that county.

An act to extend the time for subscription of stock to the Milton, Yanceyville, and Junction Railroad Company. [Time extended three years from passage of this act—Sept. 19th 1861.]

An act authorizing the Wardens of the poor of Hertford to sell the land attached to the Poor House.

An act to prevent the felling of timber in streams draining swamp lands in Bladen.

An act to authorize a special company of Cavalry.

An act to change the line between Jackson and Macon.

An act concerning runaway slaves in Bertie, Hertford and Tyrrell.

An act to prevent the felling of timber in Jacob's and Henry's Fork in Catawba.

An act empowering the Justices of Duplin to sell town common in Serecta.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Morganton, Burke county. [Empowering commissioners to collect arrears due town, and to sue for sums due by defaulting officers.]

The Militia Act. [A synopsis of this act will appear in our next.]

The Revenue Act. [We will give the substance of this act in our next.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Concerning the mileage of members. [Pays those who left home to attend the session of the Assembly prorogued by the Convention.]

In favor of enlisted soldiers. [Pays men who were refused by mustering officers from the time of enrollment to the time of discharge.]

Concerning alien enemies. [Governor to recall all male citizens in enemy's country within thirty days after issuing proclamation. Those not returning to be declared alien enemies and be subject to the penalties and forfeitures of such, under certain provisions.]

To provide for the payment of officers and men captured at Hatteras. [State to pay them up to date of capture—the Confederate Government during imprisonment.]

To provide winter clothing for the troops of the State.

In favor of officers and soldiers. [Pays freight on donations of stores, &c., and fare for those on furlough, honorably discharged, &c.]

Authorizing the Governor to form a military camp on the North fork of New River.

In favor of R. C. Duval, T. M. Crossan and David Coleman. [To be commissioned Captains of Artillery.]

In favor of the Doorkeepers of the Assembly.

In regard to inspection of troops. [Recruits (volunteers) not to be stripped for medical examination.]

Concerning public printing and binding. Authorizing a clerk for the Comptroller. In favor of Marenda Curless. In favor of W. J. Lougee. In favor of Wm. Thompson. In favor of Archibell Knight. In favor of H. H. Holden. In favor of Dillard Love.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that a very serious smash up of cars occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, beyond Marion C. H., on Friday, during the storm. Some heavy trees, uprooted by the gale, were thrown upon the trestle work about a hundred yards in advance of the train, which was going at full speed, and could not be checked in time to prevent the accident. The engine and three cars were thrown off the track into the marsh, where they yet lie, an unspeakable mass of fragments and splinters. Some other cars were left standing on the track, but they also were badly shattered. The most singular and most fortunate feature of the accident is, that notwithstanding such a frightful smash up of cars and engine, nobody was seriously hurt, one man only having received a few slight bruises.—*Charleston Mercury.*

FROM THE NORTH.

One of our citizens just returned from the North by a circuitous route from New York (says the Wilmington Journal) gives us some interesting information verbally, and brings the New York Herald and Tribune of the 19th, and the Cincinnati Commercial of the 23rd.

According to all he could see, such a thing as volunteering, or voluntary enlistment had ceased in New York, but eight or ten enlistments having taken place while he was there.

Of course business is dull enough, and the more thoughtful anticipate "trouble" this winter, of a more serious kind even than that already experienced. That there will not be grave disturbances among the unemployed masses in the great Northern cities, is hardly to be expected. The large outlays on U. S. Government account, alone keep things going for the present.

On the 18th, the sales of cotton in New York were nominal, not exceeding two hundred to three hundred bales at 21 1/2 to 22 for middling upland.

On the 22nd, corn was worth 22 cts. in Cincinnati, and whiskey 13 1/2 per gallon. Mess pork \$12.50 to \$13.00. Corn was worth 22 cts per bushel in Chicago.

Our friend saw the fleet that left New York week before last, bound for the South—for Hampton Roads in the first case. He speaks of it as quite formidable in appearance and number of vessels. The talk in New York was that it was destined for Savannah, but of course that was only talk. Still there may be something in it. The affair may be destined for that or some other point on the Georgia Coast.

The Cincinnati Commercial under the date of Lexington, Sept. 23d, has a correspondence which says that four-fifths of the secession members of the Kentucky Legislature have fled, and that John C. Breckinridge has also made his way into the Confederate lines.

Messrs. Morehead, Darret and Barr, political prisoners, recently seized in Kentucky, passed through Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d, bound for Fort Lafayette.

It appears that on the night of the 17th an Illinois regiment (the 19th) met with an accident, one hundred and forty-three miles west of Cincinnati, by the falling of a bridge, by which something like a hundred were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

The advice published leave no doubt of the great victory which we have achieved in Missouri. It is scarcely short of the victory at Manassas in importance. In material results, it far exceeds that achievement.

In prisoners taken, in property captured, in treasure rescued, it is far the grandest affair of the war, and one of the most remarkable military successes in history.

It must have many and great moral results. It settles the fortunes of Western and Northern Missouri. Lexington is upon the Southern bank of the Missouri River, in the centre of the Western half of the State. It commands the river, and is in the heart of Western Missouri. A large portion of the most loyal of the Missouri people reside in the fertile portion of the State North of the river; and the command of the channel gives us possession of that splendid and populous region of the country.

The disaster at Lexington decides the fortunes of Fremont. That truculent traitor and brutal upstart must now share the fate of Scott. The North will demand a victim, and Fremont will be the unlucky beast given to the sacrifice. He is really not responsible for the calamity; but he has managed to offend the Blairs, the greatest lions of the age and continent, and they will "blow" him in to disgrace and ruin. He would not support Lincoln for the presidency, but went off to France. Lincoln remembers and will punish. The fate of Fremont will be even worse than that of Scott. An old and a young traitor, not one breast in all the world will beat one throb of sympathy for their fate.

As yet, we have only the enemy's report of the incidents of the engagement. When that of our own friends shall reach us, we shall have additional cause of rejoicing. We can afford to wait for this. The enemy's account gives us "glory enough for one day."

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—Gen. Price's official report of the battle of Lexington has been received. The following is the closing paragraph: "Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to twenty-five killed and seventy-two wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About thirty-five hundred prisoners were taken, among whom were Cols. Mulligan, Marshall, Redding, White and Grover, Maj. Van Dorn, and one hundred and eighteen other commissioned officers, five pieces of artillery and two mortars and over 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, about 750 horses, many cavalry equipments, teams, ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of commissary stores and a large amount of other property. In addition to this, we obtained the restoration of the great seal of State and public records, which were stolen from the proper custody, and about \$900,000 in money, which the bank in this place had been robbed of, and which I caused to be returned."

FROM BALTIMORE.—A gentleman reached this city from Baltimore. He reports that the number of Federal troops around Baltimore does not exceed seven or eight thousand. They are stationed part at Fort Mifflin, part at Federal Hill, part at Canton, and part at the Relay, and some at Franklin Square.

The troops who come through from the North are in squads of twenty to thirty, for the purpose of filling up companies, &c. The whole number per week is not more than a few hundred.

The people of Maryland, our informant declares, only ask for Beauregard and Johnston to protect them from the forces around Washington. Let them cross the Potomac so as to prevent McClellan from throwing himself upon Baltimore, and the Marylanders will do the rest.

The war feeling at the North is said to have generally subsided. Commerce is prostrated and business at an end. In Pennsylvania, particularly, the struggle between the war and peace parties is very excited.

How long shall Maryland languish under the foot of the invader?

The news from the South, he says, is conveyed over the river near Washington, by the wives of the Tories who have fled from Virginia, and are acting as Lincoln's police on the Maryland shore. These women are strangely allowed to communicate with their husbands, and thus post them with the Southern news.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE MISSION TO EUROPE.—We are advised that the appointments have been definitely made by the President of Hon. J. M. Mason, of Virginia, and Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, as Ministers, or Commissioners respectively, to the Courts of England and France, and that these gentlemen will immediately take their departure for Europe, by the way of Tampico, Mexico.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A pamphlet has been published in London by one A. Allison, Esq., entitled "Government reform in England and America." The author proposes as remedies for the existing difficulties in America, a National Church and the election of a King, and gives the following significant paragraph:

"There will now be no excuse if the statesmen of America attempt to patch up the constitution without introducing a National Church, and the way in which our efforts have been met by Mr. Clay (United States Minister to Russia) bids fair to a speedy settlement."

The London Globe, in an editorial on the cotton question, says:

"The Southerners fully understand the advantages of their position. In the words of one of them, reported by no unfriendly hand, they 'fight for the integrity and independence of their soil for national independence. Their object is tangible, but that of the North is not. The North fights for an abstraction. It fights for the reconstruction of a Union which has ceased to exist, and which can never be restored except by force of arms.' Then there is unity in the South, so far as positive action is concerned. They have a source of strength, and they will make use of it. They have the cotton crop. It has been determined that no portion of the crop shall be sold until the blockade is broken or the Confederacy recognized. The plan is an ingenious one. If cotton compels a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, cotton will indeed be king."

The Naval Department at Washington has received despatches from flag officer Stribbling, who says that Cochin China is at war with the French, who have possession of a considerable portion of the country, and are preparing for a vigorous campaign.

FROM THE SALTIBURY BANNER.

SALTIBURY, N. C. Sept. 27, 1861.

EDITOR BANNER: It is known to many intimate friends, that at the close of my services as a representative of the 7th Congressional District in the Congress of the late United States, I was desirous of retiring from public life. Without any solicitation, on my part, I was shortly afterwards elected a member of the State Convention. That position I did not feel at liberty to decline, and therefore took upon myself the burden of the trust which was imposed upon me, and faithfully discharged its duties, until elected by that body a delegate to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. I then resigned my situation as a member of the Convention, and took my seat in the Congress at Richmond, and have held it ever since. The election for President and Vice-President, and for members of Congress under the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, will take place on the 1st Wednesday in November next. On my return from Richmond, I told you, and every other person with whom I conversed upon the subject, I would not be a candidate. I was therefore surprised to find myself mentioned in your paper of this date, as a candidate. I am not a candidate, nor do I intend to be. I am satisfied that you will have no difficulty in selecting from the many men of ability and good principles, in the District, a representative who will carry out the wishes of the people by boldly supporting all such measures as may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, which has been forced on us by our implacable and fendish foes.

Permit me, through you, to tender to my late constituents, my most sincere thanks for their long-continued and generous support, and to assure them, that whatever may be my future destiny, I shall never forget them, or cease to pray for their prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully,
BURTON CRAIG.

From the Shelby Eagle.

MEETING IN CLEVELAND COUNTY.

Pursuant to public notice given, a meeting of citizens of Cleveland County was held in the Court House in Shelby on the 28th of September, when, on motion, James Love, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thos. J. Eccles, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Dr. W. T. Miller—to express a preference for some gentleman to represent the 8th Congressional District in the Confederate Congress. The names of several gentlemen were mentioned in connection—it being understood that Col. Craig declined serving—when, after a free interchange of views, the following resolutions, seconded by Dr. Miller, G. Dickson, Esq., and others, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting fully endorse the course of their late Representative, the Hon. Burton Craig, while a member of the U. S. Congress, and that we would regret his retirement at this time from the councils of our young Confederacy.

Resolved, That in the event of his declination, we respectfully suggest our preference for Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, as one who will truly and faithfully represent the interests of our State.

Resolved, That our sister counties be requested to nominate the Electors of President and Vice President necessary to the endorsement of the present incumbents—Davis and Stephens—and that we respectfully urge a union on one ticket.

Mr. Robert, Esq., announced that an election for a Commoner for Cleveland, in place of Capt. Waters, leaving with his company for the war, would be held at the same time; when it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Eagle, and the papers of the District be requested to copy.

THOS. J. ECCLES, Sec'y.

BRIGADIER GEN. D. H. HILL.—This gentleman having been appointed to the command of the Northern division of North Carolina coast defences in conjunction with Gen. Anderson who has charge of the Southern division, has arrived and taken charge of his post. If old "Pianey" continues in command of the "department" of North Carolina with his headquarters at Cape Hatteras, we don't know any man that we'd sooner see in command here than General Hill, having so effectively out-generated old Butler at the late affair at Great Bethel.—*Newbern Progress.*

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—At the Walnut Theatre, Philadelphia on the 16th ult., during the performance of the Tempest, the gauze dresses of fourteen of the ballet girls became ignited. The most fearful scene ensued. The fire fed by their inflammable clothes, speedily enveloped them, burning them literally to the bone. The screams and confusion on the stage and among the crowded audience were frightful. Five of the poor victims have since died and the others are in a hopeless condition. Among those who died are the Gale sisters, who have danced for several seasons in the Southern theatres.

LOOKOUT FOR SHARPS!—We learn that a number of graceless scamps are traversing the country, buying up all the cloth and linsey that they can find, for the purpose of speculating upon the necessities of the poor soldiers—telling the country people they are authorized to purchase by the Government, &c., and using every inducement to buy at low prices; when their object is to sell for enormous profits, to the Government. Let our country friends refuse to sell to these graceless sharpers at any price, and turn them from their doors, for they are cheats and scoundrels.—*Statesville Express.*

REPORTED BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

[From the Petersburg Express of Thursday.]

An Extra from the Norfolk Day Book, dated yesterday forenoon, reached us last evening by the train from Norfolk, containing glorious tidings which we publish below. The prisoners, of whom Mr Crockett is one, reached here by the same train, and proceeded to Richmond. In a conversation with our reporter, they confirmed the statements of the Day Book. The "Extra" of that paper says:

We are informed by Mr Henry D. Crockett, one of the prisoners taken at the battle of Rich Mountain, who came up from Old Point yesterday afternoon, in the flag of truce steamer, that a severe battle had been fought in the Western part of the State, at the Big Sewell Mountain, between General Lee's and Gen. Rosecrans' forces, and that the latter had been defeated, and was at Wheeling, Va., on Saturday last, mortally wounded; and that the whole Federal army was then on its retreat from the soil of Western Virginia.

Mr Crockett was formerly from Washington, D. C., where he held a position in one of the Departments as a Clerk. On the breaking out of the war, he left the Federal service and made his way into Virginia, where he joined the 20th Virginia Regiment, and was made a prisoner at the battle of Rich Mountain.

He informs us that on his way from Columbus, Ohio, and while at Wellsville, in this State, on Saturday last, he had the news from the editor of a paper in that place, that the Federal army was retreating from Western Virginia. That Rosecrans had attacked Gen. Lee in his entrenchments on the Big Sewell Mountain, on Thursday last and after a severe fight, was repulsed, and that he (Rosecrans) renewed the attack again on Friday, and fought all day long.

The loss on the Federal side was reported to him as very heavy indeed, whilst the Confederate loss was but trifling, owing to their being behind their entrenchments. The Federal army was reported as retreating on to Wheeling at that time, on their way out of Virginia.

On passing through Belair, about four miles from Wheeling, on the opposite side of the Ohio river, on Sunday night, Mr Crockett and the returning Southerners, heard a confirmation of this news, together with the additional particulars that Gen. Rosecrans was then at Wheeling, mortally wounded. This was told him by a gentleman in Belair, in whom he thinks he can place perfect confidence, and whom he thinks was with our side.

Mr Crockett also states that he saw an account of this fight in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, of Monday morning, in which it was stated that the fight had commenced by Rosecrans attacking Lee; that Rosecrans had been repulsed, and that they were fighting again the next day and reinforcements were then coming up for Lee, and would reach him before the fight was over.

He was not at liberty to bring a paper through. [Up to Sunday we received nothing confirming the above, and it is therefore probable that it is false.]

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Petersburg, from one of the officers of Wise's Legion at Big Sewell, dated Sept. 26th, (before the above mentioned battle was reported):

"I have just arrived at camp with 13 Union men as prisoners, and find Gen. Lee's forces 7,000 strong. We anticipate a fight. Some think it will be a hard fight, but I think not, owing to the strength of Gen. Lee. The enemy's forces reported from ten to twelve thousand."

At Clarksburg, the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, Mr Crockett was informed that the town is to be burnt if Rosecrans is defeated. So great is the alarm and certainty of their defeat all through Western Virginia, that it amounts to a perfect panic among the Unionists in that section.

Mr Crockett, on his way, passed through Phillips, where he tells us the Federals have burnt and destroyed all the property in the place. They have broke the windows and doors out of all the houses in the town, broke and burnt all the furniture, valuable cabinets, books, &c., of the citizens. The church and the minister's house have been served in the same way. In Beverly they have been equally as destructive, and in both places they have robbed and stolen everything they could lay their hands upon.

So great is the demoralization of some of the Indiana regiments in Virginia, they were daily threatening revolt unless they were paid off. Mr Crockett, who, acting in the capacity of hospital steward to our wounded men who are held as prisoners, mingled freely with the Federal soldiers and had ample opportunities of learning of their disaffection in that quarter, and from the accounts he brings we are satisfied our people have no adequate idea of the disaffection in the Federal ranks. He also represents that there is a great deal of sickness in the Federal army.

ACCIDENT AT FORT MACON.—We learn that Sam'l B. Pate, private in Capt. Guion's company of Artillery, was killed on the 28th by the accidental discharge of his rifle, in his own hands. He was acting as sentry at the time, and came to an order with such force on the pavement as to fire the piece. The ball entered the right cheek and passed through the skull, killing him almost instantly. The rifle had the cap removed, for the sake of safety, but it is generally believed that with the common cap in use enough powder adheres to the cove to fire the piece more often than otherwise.—*Newbern Progress.*

DAVIDSON SUPERIOR COURT.—On the State docket, all the case that attracted much interest, was the Hilton case. Some two months since John W. Hilton was arrested on a charge of treason. When the Sheriff went to serve the warrant, Hilton made violent resistance; but was overpowered and taken before Judge Saunders, who sent him to prison. The acting Solicitor this week, (Levi Scott, Esq.) as Judge Bailey remarked, was setting as sentry on Hilton, through his counsel, Messrs. Gorrell and Waddell, submitted, and the Court fined him twenty-five dollars, and bound him in a bond of five hundred dollars to denounce himself as a good citizen of the State and Confederate States.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The people throughout this section are wagoning large quantities of salt from the Salines of Virginia near Abingdon, which they obtain at 50 cents per bushel. When wheat-sowing is over, the farmers will have ample time to fetch Salt from Virginia before hog-killing time.—*Statesville Express.*

DEEP RIVER COAL.—We have tried the Deep River Coal, a specimen of which was sent to us. In our time we have burned Liverpool, Scotch and Virginia bituminous coal, and we can truly say that we never saw any better coal than that of Deep River. What a crying shame and evil it is that so much coal should be permitted to rest underground. The coal and other treasures on the Deep River are, themselves, sufficient to make North Carolina a rich and great State.—*Ral. Reg.*

WAR ITEMS.

OLD ABE PREPARING TO DEPART.—An auctioneer in Washington told a lady that the Governor had spoken to engage him to sell all public furniture in the Capitol—a rather significant indication that the next Lincoln Congress will not sit in the Federal city.

Important from the West.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1.—Passengers report that General Buckner broke up the Union camp in Owen county, on Saturday, capturing four hundred and sixty stand of arms and their camp equipment. The Unionists ran, some of the Indiana regiments, the river. Buckner went to Hopkinsville to secure the Union camp there. He captured six hundred stand of arms and three cannons. The Federals, numbering twelve hundred, fled. The Confederates were twelve hundred strong. Nobody hurt.

The Louisville Democrat, of the 27th, says that J. C. Breckinridge and George D. Hodge are fifty miles above Richmond, Kentucky, with twenty eight hundred Southern troops, drilling.

Gov. Morehead, R. T. Durrett, and Barr, have been sent to Fort Lafayette. Minister Preston has escaped.

L. B. Monroe, United States District Judge, and L. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State of Kentucky, resigned their positions, and arrived here yesterday, having made their escape. They report that Zollicoffer captured nearly one thousand stand of arms, a few days ago, which were intended for the Union forces.

THE CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.—The Chicago Tribune of the 25th ult., acknowledges the complete victory of the Confederates at Lexington. Colonel Mulligan was in command, with 3,500 men strongly entrenched. The Federal reinforcements were intercepted and driven back. The fight lasted several days—from the 16th to the 21st. The situation of the Federals grew desperate daily. Sorties and skirmishes occurred constantly. The Home Guards were much disaffected, and held a council at which they decided to capitulate. Price demanded an unconditional surrender. Officers, prisoners and men were allowed to depart without arms. The Federals marched out to the tune of "Dixie." Mulligan shed tears and the men raved, but took the oath not to serve against the Confederacy. Mulligan was wounded.

Governor Jackson arrived at Lexington on Saturday, with his travelling Legislature. The prisoners, property and specie captured was immense. It was, indeed, a splendid and profitable victory.

Advices from Lexington says that Jackson's Legislature assembled at that town and passed an Ordinance of Secession.

When our informant left they were discussing the act confiscating property of persons opposed to the Southern Confederacy.

Gen McCulloch has made a call upon the people of Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, for fifteen more Regiments.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 28.—John H. Harney, the traitor editor of the Louisville Democrat, or the Hon. Garrett Davis, will be elected by the Legislature to succeed Breckinridge in the Rump Senate, who has forfeited his seat therein.

[Mr. Breckinridge would hardly have disgraced himself, we imagine, by again appearing in that body.]

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—We have information direct from Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, in regard to the manner in which the Lincolnites treat their captives. It appears that this depends entirely upon the prisoner's ability to pay, and that exactly coincides with all previously formed conceptions of the Northern character. The Almighty dollar opens a way to good treatment, and procures decent food; but if a man has no money, his fare is inferior to the rations of a soldier. The privatermen are in iron, and from all accounts are treated worse than if they were brutes.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT.—We learn that within the past two days, since which the Receivers have got fairly to work, over one hundred cases, amounting at least to \$200,000 of alien enemies' property, have been brought before them.—*Charleston Courier.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; also, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, just received.

For sale by **JAS. HARTY.**

Oct 1, 1861 3t

NOTICE.

Having taken letters testamentary from the County Court of Union county, on the estate of Philip Conder, deceased, we will expose to public sale on the 24th day of October, 1861, the following articles of property belonging to said estate, viz: a Negro Girl and child, 100 bushels Corn, 40 bus. Oats, 125 dozen sheave Oats, 4 head Horses, 2 Mule Cols, a fine lot of cattle and sheep, and a number of hogs. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when and where the terms will be made known.

Oct 1 3t pd **J. CONDER, Ex'r.**

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, Agent of THOS. H. BREM, Administrator of JOHN HARTY, deceased, requests those indebted to the estate of John Harty, to come forward and make settlement. The orphan children of the deceased need the money for their maintenance; therefore those indebted will see the importance of immediate payment. Call on the subscriber at his room over the Bank of Charlotte.

Sept 24, 1861 1t **S. P. ALEXANDER, Agent.**

\$25 REWARD.

SAML. ROTHSCCHILD having absconded from this place, not complying with his contract, the above reward will be given for his arrest and confinement until I am heard from. Said Rothschild was detained in Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst., and was released and left Charleston on the 17th inst. for parts unknown. It is supposed here he will make his way to Louisville, Ky., or Savannah, Ga. WM. TRELOAR, Charlotte, N. C