\$2 per annum

W. J. TATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

THE

TARDOMEC Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and

A STATEMENT

charged accordingly.

of the killed, wounded and captured in the several battles and other engagements in the year 1861.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES

7 4 45 13		50	4 20	15 9 50	
	55	= 2		-	
			20	50	
13	1.				
		500	4	10	
12		691			

12	40	*****	*	23	*****
43	143	8	50	100	12500
180	278	1249	86	207	*** **
	12 43 186	12 40 43 143 186 278	12 40 43 143 8 186 278 1249	12 40 8 43 143 8 50 186 278 1249 86	12 40 8 23 43 143 8 50 100 186 278 1249 86 207

		12				*****	
Oct 21	Fredericktown	*****	*****	*****	*****		*****
Nov 7	Port Royal,	12	49		1		
Dec 3	Drainsville,	43	143		31	di con	1000
	Total.	186	278	1249	86	207	
			_				
	CONFEDER	ATE	SU	CES	SES.		
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		=	Confederates wounded.	1 3		Po	Federals captured.
		Confederat killed.	5 5	e =	ederals killed.	wounde	= =
Dates	Battles.	3 6	3 5	3 E	15 =	E 5	1 2
		= 12	E #	= 5	1 -2	17 4	7 3
		ŭ	ŏ	ان	14	E.	<u> </u>
F.b. 16	San Antonio,						450
Mar 12	Fort Brown,				*****	*****	103

Apl 15	Fort Bliss,						100
Apl 20						*****	000
May 13	Sewell's Point,						*****
May 31	Fairfex C. H.,			5			1
June I	Aquia Creek,			*****		******	
	Pig's Point,						
	Great Bethel,	1				250 100	
June 15	Vienna,						
June 11	Kansas City, New Creek,	15				150	130
	Romney,				15		
	Mathias Point,					10	
	Haynesville,	2	19			85	53
	Carthage.	70	200		300	200	
July 17	Scary Creek,	3	1		56	100	
July 18	Bull Run,	13	53	3	200	300	20
	Manassas,	378	1489	30	1000	2500	1600
July 25	Mesilla,						
July 28	Fort Stanton,						
	Springfield,		800			1200	
	Mathias Point,					5	*****
Aug 20	Hawks' Nest, Bailey's X Rds	- 1	*****	*****	20		
Aug 27	Bailey's X Rds	*****	*****		- 1		. 5
Aug 27	Cross Lanes,	3			50	50	100
Sept 3	Big Creek,	*****	2	*****	2	250	****
eathr in	trautey,	*****	9.5				6
- 181	Tonev's Creek		*****	*****	20	30	50
The second second	Barboursville,		*****		50	34	2
The second second	Lexington,	25	72		39	120	3500
	Alamesa,	2	1.5		30		****
	Steam'r Fanny		*****			******	45
	Greenbrier.	Ü	31	12	100	150	
	Chicamacom'o						32
	Santa Rosa,	2.0	4.2	10	20	30	17
	Miss. Passes,			*****		****	
	Bolivar,	1	1.0	*****	15	40	12
	Leesburg,	27	111		500	800	726
	Belmont,	95	373	117	400	600	200
	Piketon,	5			219		*****
	Guyandotte,	2	5	*****	49	50	98
	Upton Hill.	*****		*****	6		30
	Falls Church,	1	2		. 7	*****	10
Vac 44	Penyagola	1 1	10.0		377	25.65	P. J. St. St. St.

Total,	984 3356	218 4825	7614 87
RECAPI	TULATION.		
Con	ifed, losse	s. F	ed. losse
Killed	1,120		4.911
Wounded,	3,634		7,821
Prisoners,	1,477		8,777
Total,	6,231	-	21.669
	-		

1 | 10 | 20 | 18

Nov 22 Pensacola,

Dec 2 Annudale,

Dec 13 Alleghaux,

Nov 26 Near Vienna,

Dec 17 Woodsonville.

Dec 26 Opathleyholo,

Dec 28 Sacramento,

SAMUEL P. SMITH, Attorney and Connselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N C.,

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims intrusted to his care. Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Con-

fer During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office. Junuary 19, 1862

Attorney at Law. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT. Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner. January 1, 1862.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C., 3 James Lyons. Of the best English and American manufacturers.

Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. January, 1862



Oct 16, 1861

eller, &c.,

OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C. (Late with R. W. Beckwith.)

Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12, and charges. Give him a trial. months.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary \$3,000 per annum.

Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, \$300. Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary \$800. Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary \$2,000. W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer.

Salary \$1.200. C. H. Brogden, Comptroller. Salary \$1,000, Oliver H Perry, Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Wooten of Lenoir. President, of Cumberland. Wm A Ferguson of Bertie, J F Graves of Surry. J J Long of Northampton, W L Hillard of Buncombe.

Governor's Aids-Hon Danl M Barringer, Spier Whitaker.

LITERARY BOARD-Henry T Clark, President ex officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gordon of Wilkes, Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD-Henry T Clark President ex officio; James Fulton of New Hanover, N M Long of Halifax,

The General Assembly commences its session on the third Monday of November every alternate year. The next election fer memoers, and for Governor, will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1862.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi. President. Alex H Stephens of Georgia. Vice President. R M T Hunter of Virginia. Secretary of State. C G Memminger of South Carolina, Sec'y of Treas. J P Benjamin of Louisiana, Secretary of War. S R Mallory of Florida. Secretary of Navy. Thos Brugg of North Carolina, Attorney General. J H Rengan of Texas, Postmaster General.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST FERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

NORTH CAROLINA,

SOUTH CAROLINA

TENNESSEE.

TEXAS.

KENTUCKY.

MISSOURI.

Total number, 26.

H C Burnett.

John B Clark,

R S Y Peyton.

6 W Chilton,

7 David Clopton,

8 James L Pugh,

6 William W Clark,

9 Hardy Strickland,

7 Robt P Trippe,

8 L J Gartrell.

9 E S Dargan.

William E Simms.

SENATE. ALABAMA Wm L Yancy. George Davis, Clement C Clay. Wm T Dortch. ARKANSAS. Robert W Johnson, Robert W Barnwell, Charles B Mitchell. James L Orr. FLORIDA. A E Maxwell, Langdon C Haynes, J M Baker. Gustavus A Henry. GEORGIA. Benjamin H Hill, Louis T Wigfalt, W S Oldham. Robert Toombs.

LOUISIANA. Edward Sparrow, T J Semmes. MISSISSIPPL Albert G Brown, James Phelan VIRGINIA. R M T Hunter, Wm B Preston.

HOUSE. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker.

ALABAMA. 1 Thomas J Foster, 2 Wm R Smith, 3 John P Ralls, 4 J L M Curry, 5 Francis S Lyon,

ARKANSAS. 1 Felix J Balson. 3 Augustus H Garland, 2 Grandison D Royster, 4 Thos B Hanly. 1 James B Hawkins, 2 - Hilton.

GEORGIA. I Julian Hartridge, 2 C J Monnerlyn. 3 Hines Holt, 4 A H Kenan,

5 David W Lewis, 10 A E Wright. KENTUCKY. I Alfred Boyd. 7 H W Bruce, 2 John W Crockett, 8 S S Scott. 3 H E Rend 9 E M Bruce. 4 George W Ewing, 10 J W Moore.

5 J S Chrisman, 11 R J Breckinridge, Jr., 10 20 6 T L Burnett,
10 26 1 Charles J Villiere, 12 John M Elliott. 4 Lucien J Dupre, 60 100 200 2 Charles M Conrad. 10 30 45 8 2 Charles M Conrad. 3 Duncan F Kenner

12 20 75 125 100 3 Duncan F Kenner, 6 John Perkins, Jr. - 1 John J McRae, 5 H C Chambers. 777 2 S W Clapp, 6 O R Singleton,

3 Reuben Davis, 4 Israel Welch. I John Hyer, 2 Casper W Bell.

5 W W Cook. 6 Thos W Freeman, 7 Thos A Harris.

7 E Barksdale.

3 George W Vest, 4 A H Conrew, I W N H Smith, 2 Robert R Bridgers, 3 Owen R Kenau.

NORTH CAROLINA. 6 Thomas S Ashe, 7 James R McLean. 8 William Lander, 4 T D McDowell. 9 B S Gaither. 5 Archibald Arrington, 10 A T Davidson. SOUTH CAROLINA.

I W W Boyce, 4 John McQueen. 2 W Porcher Miles. 5 James Farrar. 3 M L Bonbam, 6 L M Ager.

TENNESSEE. 7 G W Jones, 1 J T Heiskell. 2 W G Swann, 8 Thomas Mences, 3 W H Tebbs. 9 J D C Adkins, 4 E L Gardenshire, 10 - Bullock. 5 H S Foote. II David M Currin. 6 M P Gentry.

1 John A Wilcox, 4 Wm B Wright, 2 Peter W Gray, 5 Malcolm Graham, 3 Claiborne C Herbert, 6 B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA. 1 M R H Garnett, 2 John R Chambliss, 4 Roger A Pryor, 5 Thomas S Bocock,

January 7, 1862

9 William Smith 10 Alex R Boteler, 11 John B Baldwin. 12 Walter R Staples, 13 Walter Preston.

6 John Goode, Jr. 14 Albert G Jenkins, 7 James P Holeombe, 15 Robert Johnson, 8 Dan'l C Dejarnette, 16 Charles W Russell.

Total number 107. WOOD-WORK and BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-Watch and Clock Maker, Jew- work and Blacksmithing, such as making and repairing Wagons and Buggies, Horse-shoeing, &c. His Shop is at his residence, nearly opposite Mr W F Phifer's dwelling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the ples of constitutional government, with firm reback-street in the rear of the Mecklenburg House. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels confident he can give satisfaction both in workmanship

J. H. PROPEST.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

First Presedent of the Confederate States of America, delivered in Richmond, Feb. 22, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On this, the birth-day of the man most identified with the establishment of American independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compatriots, we have assembled John W Cunningham of Person. David Murphy to usher into existence the permanent Government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness.

In return for their kindness, I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of clase legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the Southern States; when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together, to exercise the right and perform the better secure the liberties, for the preservation of If the acquiescence of foreign nations in a pre- States, and leaving only eight thousand millions in which that Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union and the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process, or indictment duly found; the writ of habeas corpus suspended by Executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be another added to the list of seceded States; elections held under threats of a military pawer; civil officers, peaceful citizens, and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a government as free, liberal, and hu-

mane as that established for our common use. For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought or of the press. The Courts have been open; the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as it a war of invason had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to these States proposed a settlement on the basis of remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a disparaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore determined to sever its bonds, and establish a new Confederacy for themselves. (Cheers.)

The experiment instituted by our revolutionary fathers of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been perverted by those, who feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The Government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution, which in its silent but rapid progress was about to place us under the despotism of numbers, and to preserve in spirit as well as in form, a system of government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to our condition and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association composed of States homogeneous in interest,

in policy and in feeling. (Cheers.) True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent Commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the Government at Washington, denying our right to self-government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to pre-

pare for war. (Cheers.) will. I believe, when able to speak with unstifled ing on my country and its cause. voice, connect her destiny with the South. (Great applause.) Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great princisolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they miles; battles have been fought; sieges have been of the Blue Ridge.

conducted, and although the contest is not ended, THE COST OF THE WAR TO THE and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred; a debt which in their effort to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimensons as will subject them to burthens which must

continue to oppress thein for generations to come. We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we know the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of Revolutionary Fathers. The day, the memory, the war in which we were engaged. Nothing a peace footing of 415,000 men. But such an to induce every person in the country, to whom it could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its and of generous devotion to the noble cause for the exhaustion. which we are contending, are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more deter- on the debt we are contracting. We are paying mined spirit than that now animating men, women | seven per cent. on our loans; the British Governand children in every part of our country. Upon ment three. If we are spending at the rate of the first call the men fly to arms; and wives and \$700,000,000 annually, that country could, withmothers send their husbands and sons to battle out any greater present burden, expend \$1,400,without a murmur of regret.

that we were to be taught the value of our liber- for the most energetic action. ties by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice, and of blood will be the bond of harmony and an eneffort in war.

and an independent people. The blockade, if proposed. effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our Confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression, and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligation by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this it is to be remembered, that at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, a common liability for the obligations of the Gen-

eral Government. peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore, we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our strugdisasters tend but to stimulate to increased re- Confederate States.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance tion, we must emulate that heroic devotion which solution of partnership. made reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined. [Cheers.]

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility. and aid me in the conduct of public affairs; forthwith to be sequestrated. securely relying on the patriotism and courage of The law makes some changes with respect to at Chapel Hill, in June next, and that Wm. B. which we have been willing to hazard every thing whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause that is dear to man, have made conquests for us which is just. With humble gratitude and adorawhich could never have been achieved by the tion, acknowledging the Providence which has so sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief from the passage of the act. - Richmond Examiner military authorities, and the value of his assessthirteen States, and Maryland, already united to but eventful career, to thee, oh God! I trustingly us by hallowed memories and material interests, commit myself, and prayerfully invoke thy bless-

a Battalion of volunteers has recently been organized in that section, and David Coleman elected could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it Lieut. Colonel of the same. The battalion has cut in the eye." is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, been ordered to Knoxville, Tenn. We hope a Sewing cotton and sewing needles are now beand waging war along a frontier of thousands of large force will be organized in the counties west ing made in the Southern Confederacy—who will resewood what-not, were taken from her residence

NORTH.

The following extract from the Cincinnati Kn-North:

In times past the army has cost this country, on an average, \$1,000 annually per man, rank and file. We are now getting along at a lower rate. If, we have 660,000 men in the field, we are spending at the rate of \$660,000,000 annualty, for the army slone. We must add \$150,000,000 more for the navy, coast defences and civil list. Smith, member of the State Convention from Ma-It is clear that we cannot long wage war at such | con, who has been lately directing his attention to cost. The French Budget for 1860 was 345,000,- the subject. The very high price paid for the 000f. or \$65,000,000 for a force on a war footing nitrate by the State authorities at this place, and of 750,000 men, and, in addition, a reserve on the simplicity of the process for making it, ought expenditure has brought the Emperor to his wits is at all convenient, to do something in the way end for money. We are spending at ten times of an experiment, to say nothing of the profit. It

With all that has been borrowed, the floating to assist in furnishing this important element as a shadows. This great strife has awakened in the debt of government to-day probably equals \$100,people the highest emotions and qualities of the 000,000, and is still running on at a rapid rate. hu man soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriot- It is evident that we cannot indefinitely prolong ism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice, the war. We shall, if continued long, sink under

Another enormous cost is in the way of interest 000,000. We do not refer to this subject by way It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence of discourgement or censure, but as an argument

Some of our papers insist that our country is as wealthy as England, and can endure as large a taxation. We have taken the trouble to look into this, and find that the total value of taxable during affection amongst the people, producing property in the United Kingdom of Great unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment and joint Britain is thirty-two thousand millions of dollars, while the amount of taxable property in the Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year | United States is only twelve thousand millions, of uty of instituting a Government which would been made without some corresponding benefits. which near four thousand millions is in the rebel tended blockade has deprived us of our commerce | the loyal States, or about one-fourth of the wealth with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting of England, to sustain the enormous taxation

The editor of the New York Express is at Washington, and speaks his mind freely of the drain it off into a clean tub or trough prepared conduct of the war. He says:

this government are now so stupendous that they liquor, then rinse the crystals with water, which must break the country down, unless the taxation | add to the ley drawn off. This remaining liquor, is immediate. But this statement of a fact in which contains some nitre, may be used in the terms so general is not enough alarming to wake next operation. Spread out and dry your saltup the country, unless I particularize as well as petre-then box up. The principal source of saltor six preceding weeks the expenditures of the may be made, however, from the dirt under old government has been full three millions every houses, barns and kitchens. day, and that for the week ending Saturday they averaged four millions every day.

Let the people of the South remember that the Yancees want to make them pay this enormous debt.

CONFISCATION OF YANKEE PRO-

PERTY. We learn that Congress has, in secret session,

the Confederate States Treasury.

acts of confiscation by the enemy.

The act defines in separate classes those who, colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that residing in the Northern States who have in good eligible to a seat in either House. birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned faith attempted to remove their domicil to the their efforts, and they provided for their posterity jurisdiction of the Confederate States, but have ered by the Convention when it meets again in been prevented from doing so by the force or pow- April. er of the enemy.

Another exempt class is that of married women, natives of the Confederacy, whose husbands have BY COMPANY .- On the 68th Anniversary of this not contributed to the war upon the South.

ing or descending lines are faithful citizens of the to Ship Point, and so the annual election of offigle, the provisional gives place to the permanent | Confederacy they may have decreed to them the | cers was not held. On Saturday (Washington's government. After a series of successes and estate of the alien, as if he were dead and intes- birth-day) the first regular meeting of the Comrictories, which covered our arms with glory, we tate, on paying costs in the Confederate States pany was held, when the following elections were have recently met with serious disasters. But in District Court, taking the property subject to all made: P M Hale, Major; H McKethan, 1st Capt.; the heart of a people resolved to be free, these debts due from the alien to faithful citizens of the C B Cook, 2d do.; G H Haigh, 3d do.; Charles

interested, it is provided that proceedings shall be W F Campbell, 4th do; Wm Cook, 5th do.; Jas bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolutaken against a surviving partner in event of a dis- W Huske, 1st Corporal; Arch'd Graham, 2d do.;

In contracts for the sale of real estate, made with | H R Horne, Sec'y .- Foy. Observer. an alien before the 21st of May, 1861, the law allows the Receiver to execute the contract on receiving the amount of purchase money, which is kinson of the Episcopal Church, will preach the

the people, of which the present war has fur- the compensation of Receivers and their accounts; Rodman, Esq., of Beaufort County, will deliver The first year in our history has been the most nished so many examples, I deeply feel the their compensation to be settled in the discretion the Annual Address. eventful in the annuls of this Continent. A new weight of the responsibilities I now, with un- of the court by such analogies as may be furnished Government has been established, and its machi- affected diffidence, am about to assume; and fully in the rates paid executors and administrators in nery put in operation, over an area exceeding 700,- realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide the repective States, and the provision being re-000 square miles. The great principles upon and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him pealed which requires Receivers to keep separate how things are done up in that place by the accounts of every alien estate.

All debtors to aliens are required to report, un-

county has commenced the manufacture of ladies' rack, two oak chairs, two sofas, one centre-table, Sewing Needles, and will soon be able to supply four sofa-bottomed chairs, two easy chairs, one car-VCLUNTEERS .- The Asheville News says that any required quantity. The sample which we riage, one what-not, one hair bottomed sofa, two have seen is for sewing cambric and fine linen, cane-seat chairs, one imitation resewood meddler, and to all appearance will answer every purpose, one piano, two parlor carpets, the latter comprisequal to the best imported, and "warranted not to ing over one hundred yards.

start a button factory? - Statesville Express.

SALTPETRE.

It is important that the South should have an increased supply of saltpetre, therefore the followquirer, shows the enormous cost of the war to the ing is timely and useful. For the want of saltpetre powder is becoming scarce, and every one who can ought to help furnish a supply:

From the Raleigh Standard.

RALEIGH, Feb. 19, 1862. MR. HOLDEN: The following recipe for obtaining salt-petre was furnished to me by Rev. Mr has become a duty of the most stringent character

means of self-defence. H. C. JONES. Yours, &c.,

The Production of Saltpetre.

Place barrels or hogsheads on a couple of logs so as to raise them some eight or ten inches from the ground. Place straw or hay in the bottoms of the barrels-then fill with the dirt to be used; pour water on until the dirt is thoroughly saturated, sufficiently so that it will leach out the nitre when drawn off; let it stand twenty-four hours, then darw off through small spigot holes near the bottoms of the barrels. The water drawn off contains the nitre in solution, and should be strained thro' a cloth or earefully poured off so as to free it from dirt and mud, into a clean barrel or tub; then add clean and strong ley made of wood ashes, in portions, giving time to observe the effect. The lime present will be precipitated. The quantity of ley to be added may be ascertained by frequent tests made upon a small quantity of the solution in a cup or other small vessel-when the further addition of ley no longer produces a whitish or curdled appearance, the solution is right. Then carefully drain it from the precipitate and sediment, and transfer it to the pot or kettle; boil slowly at first, and increase, but not so as to boil it over. When reduced two-thirds or three-fourths, for the purpose. As it cools crystals will be form-I feel it a duty to write, in order to wake up ed; after crystalization ceases, which will be in the country to the fact that the expenditures of twenty-four hours, draw off the remaining lev or generalize. Hence, I must add, that for the four petre is the dirt found in dry lime-stone caves. It

THE N. C. CONVENTION.

Hon. William A. Graham, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of this body, has submitted a report, which makes some very important amendments to the Constitution of the State. As heretofore, the Legislature will consist of two houses, but instead of House of Commons, it will finally passed a bill amending the sequestration be called "House of Representatives." The law, and invigorating it by a number of new pro- election of members is to be biennial, but the Legislature will meet every year, the members not We are enabled to give a summary of the most to receive pay for over forty-five days. The mportant provisions of this law. It provides, in | Senate to be composed of fifty members, and the the first section, that all the estates, property, ef. House of one hundred and twenty. No person fects of alien enemies, shall be collected and sold, eligible to the Senate under 25 years of age, and except that no debt or chose in action shall be must be worth a freehold of the value of \$1000. sold, and the fund shall be immediately paid into and have been a resident of the State three years. and one year in the district preceding the election. The law requires that the fund realized as above For the House, must be of 21 years of age, a shall be equally applied to losses sustained by the resident of the State two years, and in the county one year preceding the election, and possess a free-It provides also that its application may be ex. hold estate of \$500. Clergymen ineligible as tended to other losses on part of faithful citizens now, and no person who has been a Treasurer or of the Confederacy, which the future act of Con- receiver of public monies in the past or future, gress may establish as proper cases for indemnity. by collection or disbursement, shall be eligible until he shall have fully accounted for and paid Fellow-Citizens, after the struggles of ages although living out of the Confederacy, are not to into the Treasury all monies due from him. No had consecrated the right of the Englishman to be considered as aliens within its provisions. President, Cashier or Treasurer of any corpora-Constitutional Representative Government, our Among the exempts are enumerated all persons tion in which the State is interested, shall be

[These proposed amendments will be consid

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANT-Company, the 23d of August last, it was tramp-Where the next of kin of aliens in the ascend- ing over the Virginia peninsula, from Yorktown Kennedy, 4th do.; James K Kyle, 1st Sergeant; In cases of all partnerships in which aliens are B E Sedberry 2d do.; C W Broadfoot, 3d do.; Sam'l Carmon, 3d do.; T H McLean, 4th do.,

THE UNIVERSITY .- We learn that Bishop At-Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class

How Things are Done in St. Louis .- The following, from the St. Louis Republican, shows

Federals: On Tuesday, the residence of Trusten Polk, der oath, to the Receivers within three months Lucas Place, was entered by the United States ment for the benefit of Missouri refugees, \$275 SEWING NEEDLES .- A blacksmith in Wilkes and costs, was seized, as follows: One oak hat-

> Mrs. Rebecca Sire, No. 97 Olive street, was asto satisfy an execution for \$125 and costs.