

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.

SENATE.—A message was received from the House enclosing a message from the Governor, transmitting an act of the Legislature of Georgia, restricting the amount of land devoted to the culture of cotton to three acres for every adult male employed.

Mr. Arendell introduced a resolution declaring all the statements made by the press throughout the country in regard to the disloyalty of a portion of the Legislature utterly and entirely false; and pledging the honor of North Carolina to a vigorous support of all constitutional means for carrying on the war. Mr. A. had been greatly pained by the circulation of slanderous reports to the effect that the present Legislature was disloyal to the Confederate Government and contemplated a reconstruction of the Union; and he thought that some declaration of this sort was called for in justice to the Legislature and the State. Mr. Brown had never yet advocated a movement of this kind, but he considered this a very important resolution, and should vote for it. Mr. Murfill was opposed to this resolution. He hoped that the honor of this Legislature was above reproach, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Smith of Macon, had heartily concurred in the hope expressed by the Senator from Onslow, but regretted that that hope was so ill-founded. Reproaches had been cast upon the honor of the body, and it became them to defend it. Mr. Copeland was ever ready to support any measure necessary to defend the honor of North Carolina, but he thought these resolutions unseemly. Mr. Warren wished it to be understood that he had no part in the framing of the resolutions. If any personal charge were brought against him, this was neither the place nor the manner in which he would meet it.

Further discussion was participated in by Messrs. Brown, Young, Arendell, Copeland, Sharpe, and others. Mr. Young thought there was no necessity for the passage of such a resolution, but offered a substitute to the effect "that whatever may be said in regard to the loyalty or disloyalty of North Carolina, the Legislature do not think any formal declaration necessary on its part to show the true position of the State, and pointed to the troops in the field as evidence of her loyalty."

Mr. Murfill was in favor of treating with contempt all charges emanating from any body not of equal dignity with the Legislature of North Carolina. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was rejected—aye 8, noes 27. The ayes and noes were then called upon the amendment of Mr. Young, and the amendment was rejected—aye 5, noes 33. The resolution was then put to vote and carried—aye 31, noes 6.

HOUSE.—Mr. Love, of Haywood, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Imputations upon the loyalty of the General Assembly of North Carolina have been current in our own and sister States of the Confederacy; and as the said imputations have been made of undue importance by the notice taken of them, it has become necessary to give them a full and explicit denial, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of the General Assembly have no hesitation in reiterating their solemn pledges of loyalty and fidelity to the Southern Confederacy; that their firm confidence in the final success of the present just, necessary and righteous war remains unshaken, and they pledge themselves as private citizens, as well as legislators, to pursue this war to any extremity sooner than accept terms short of a full and unconditional independence, political and commercial, of the United States of America. We also emphatically and sincerely disclaim any intention of accepting a peace which would include a reconstruction of the Union in any form or modification whatever.

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, the Speaker of each House be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress that they may present them to that body, and thus place on public record this our final and irrevocable determination.

Mr. Grissom offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, Various slanderous reports have been circulated, both in the State and out of it, reflecting upon the loyalty of the members of this Legislature, and ascribing to them hostility to the Confederate Government, and a desire to reconstruct the Union. Therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That as the Representatives of the people, and in our own behalf as individual citizens, of the State, we protest against and denounce these accusations as utterly false in letter and spirit, as calculated to misrepresent the sentiments of those who have never faltered in the support of all Constitutional measures for the prosecution of the war, and as tending to produce jealousies and heart-burnings among a people who have sealed their devotion to the cause of Southern independence with their blood upon the proudest battle fields of the revolution; that the charge of a desire on the part of the Legislature, or any portion of it, to conflict with the Confederate Government, or to embarrass the President in the prosecution of the war, is grossly untrue, illiberal and slanderous; that we hereby pledge ourselves most heartily and emphatically to the most vigorous constitutional war policy, promising, in the name of North Carolina, the most liberal contribution of men and money to the support of it, and protesting against any settlement of the struggle which does not secure the entire independence of the Confederate States of America.

Mr. Person moved both series be printed, as he wished to examine both resolutions before voting for them. Mr. Grissom opposed the motion as unnecessary. The motion was rejected—yeas 36, noes 60.

Mr. Fleming thought in parliamentary courtesy Mr. Grissom ought to accede to the proposition to print when requested by a number of members, as it was a reasonable request. He moved the resolution be made the special order to-morrow and called for the ayes and noes. Mr. Amis was a favor of printing as the resolution ought to be examined carefully. He wished for an unanimous vote. Mr. Love had hoped this resolution would have passed unanimously, and thought that butryes required the wishes of a large minority regard to printing ought to have been acceded to. On the motion to insert Mr. Grissom's resolution on the yeas and noes were called. When Mr. Person's name was called, he asked to be excused on voting as the House had not acceded to the repeated motions to print. He had not examined a resolution. Mr. Love in voting, stated he was a favor of the resolutions generally, but there was some part of them he could not agree to, he therefore voted against them. On the question of the passage of the resolution, Mr. Cobb voted the same reasons as Mr. Love. Mr. Cowles voted that the member from Lincoln be called to vote. Mr. Costner stated he had good

reasons for abstaining from voting. The resolution was a mere abstraction. The House had time and again asserted their loyalty when they ought to be content to be judged by their acts. He was not surprised; let those who were charged with disloyalty clear themselves by voting for the resolutions. He would not endorse the ten regiment bill for its spirit was incorporated in these resolutions. He had heard gentlemen in the House say "if a conflict comes, why let it come." Yet they now disclaimed it in the resolution. He would vote against them. Mr. Love for the same reason stated by Mr. Costner, voted no.

The resolution (Mr. Grissom's) passed—yeas 80, noes 9.

The engrossed resolution from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to contract for salt, was taken up. Mr. Robbins, on the authority of the Salt Commissioner, stated that he could not only supply salt at 85 per bushel, but also at that price repay the \$60,000 advanced by the State. After some further discussion, in which Mr. Reeves stated there would be a loss by "dripping" of at least 10,000 bushels, he moved the resolution and amendments be laid on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. Stancil introduced a bill to exempt men over 45 years of age from the militia law. Mr. Byson, a bill to incorporate a new county out of Cherokee county by the name of Hill.

The bill to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad was read and passed—yeas 60, noes 21.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28.

SENATE.—The proposition from the House to adjourn sine die on Monday, the 2d February, was laid on the table.

Mr. Young, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor in regard to the Confederate debt, reported back a bill.

Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to enroll free negroes, and put them into service as cooks. Referred to the Military Committee.

The bill to secure the rights of married women was taken up, and after being discussed at length by Messrs. Smith, Eure, Murfill, Graham, Faison and others, was put to vote and lost, ayes 15, noes 28. The ten regiment bill was discussed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grissom offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint a clerk at a salary not exceeding \$800 per annum.

The bill to legalize certain judicial proceedings of the county court of Catawba passed its several readings.

The bill to regulate the currency between debtor and creditor was taken up. Mr. Walsor explained the object of the measure. It was to prevent the sale of property for specie, and suspending interest when Confederate money was refused in payment of debts. He spoke earnestly in favor of the bill as one demanded by the people. Mr. Fowle opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality. Mr. Grissom was in favor of the bill. Mr. Shepard opposed the bill as the Legislature had no right to interfere with contracts, and argued that Confederate money could not be made a legal tender until authorized by Congress. Mr. Waddill supported the bill, there was no time for technical objections about unconstitutionality. This law was necessary to protect the people, it was looked for by them, and as public opinion made the law, he would vote for the bill. It was absolutely necessary for the protection of the people against oppression. There was no other money in circulation, and debts could not be paid if Confederate money was refused. Mr. Amis could not support the bill as it made Confederate money a legal tender, which was unconstitutional. He was against tampering with the currency.

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table. Rejected—yeas 38, noes 56.

Mr. Crawford offered a substitute, which made all contracts and agreements for the future to be payable in Confederate money, unless otherwise expressed in writing.

Mr. L. Henderson offered a substitute, that our Senators in Congress be instructed not our Representatives to have a law passed to make Confederate money a legal tender. Mr. McAden spoke against the bill. Mr. Foy thought the bill ought to pass. The Legislature had the right to regulate the rate of interest in the State, and if creditors refused Confederate money, the interest ought to be stopped. He moved for a division of the question, and that the motion be for striking out the original bill.

The House rejected the original bill by a vote of 48 to 46, and adjourned without taking action on the substitute.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

SENATE.—The Ten Regiment bill was considered and finally rejected by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Eure, Jarratt, Jones, Lindsey, Mathews, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Whitford and Wooley—18.

NOES—Messrs. Adams of Guilford, Brown, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Dickerson, Drake, Ellis, Faison, Graham, Hall, Harris, Holeman, Lane, Leitch, Murfill, Neal, Patton, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Nash, White, Wiggins, Wright and Young—27.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Harris of Cabarrus, the vote by which the bill in regard to the currency was rejected yesterday was reconsidered. The subject was then postponed.

Mr. Lemmonds introduced a bill, accompanied by a petition from certain citizens of Union county, in favor of J. J. Carr being allowed to distill spirits for medicinal and mechanical purposes in said county. Read first time.

The most of the day was occupied on a bill to increase the salaries of the Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature. No final action was taken.

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES.—The report of the Secretary of War recently sent into Congress communicates some interesting and most encouraging information in relation to our military affairs, and presents the encouraging conclusion that our army is fully equal, if not superior, in all the elements of strength, to what it has been at any previous period of the war. Its numbers, though still seriously inadequate to fill fully its organizations, yet afford a nearer approximation than heretofore to that result.

PLANT CORN.—The planters of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, hold the fate of the country in their hands. To them much is given, and of them much will be required. They must furnish most of the supplies not only for the armies in the field, but for the people of the Confederate States. Great is the responsibility resting upon the planters of these States. We have Cotton enough on hand for all purposes. Every acre of open ground should be put in grain of some kind.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that a conscript under the first law, who obtained a substitute now liable to conscription under the new law, also becomes liable to enrollment.

SPEECH OF GEN. J. A. YOUNG, OF MECKLENBURG.

In Opposition to the Ten Regiment Bill, in the Senate of North Carolina, on January 22, 1863.

The bill reported by the minority of the committee on military affairs, being on its second reading in the Senate, Mr. Young, of Mecklenburg, addressed the Senate in substance, as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: At the commencement of the session of the Legislature, the condition of the defenses of the Eastern portion of our State were such that the threatened invasion of the enemy created a general anxiety for its safety. Immediately upon the organization of the committee on military affairs, sundry bills and resolutions were referred to it relating to this engrossing subject.

Being a member of that committee, I am at liberty to speak of the manner in which we attempted to discharge our duties. Before attempting to frame a bill for the consideration of the Legislature, we endeavored to obtain all the information from the Governor and Adjutant General that would be useful to us, and to ascertain as far as practicable the views of those functionaries to direct us in our labors. This we did by a personal interview with them, and the bill reported, to which this, under consideration, is a substitute, is shaped in conformity to the information thus obtained.

Since that time the enemy have assembled their forces on our eastern shore, made a raid towards the centre of our State, and been repulsed. The powerful army of Burnside has been met at the city of Fredericksburg and overwhelmingly defeated by our invincible soldiers. These important events have necessarily produced important changes in the condition of our defenses in the East. Though the enemy have landed a largely increased force at Newbern, and perhaps other points on our coast, the Confederate authorities have been enabled to transfer to our State, from points relieved from pressure, a force considered amply sufficient to meet and repel any attack they may make. These Confederate forces are now confronting the enemy, watching their movements and forming an abundant protection to our State against any important invasion. Under these circumstances, the question should now be seriously considered whether there exists at this time a necessity for the organization of any force to act as a State reserve. Believing that there does not, and in connection with other reasons, I shall vote against any bill that may be proposed.

We will, however, examine the provisions of the bill now before us. Its first section contains its most important feature, which is the provision that ten thousand troops may be raised by the Governor, by voluntary enlistment from those subject to perform military duty. It is no reflection, Mr. Speaker, upon the gallantry or patriotism of that class of our citizens yet out of service, to say that the days for volunteering for this war have passed. At the first call to arms the young men of the State, and all who were not prevented by commanding private considerations, responded with an alacrity which gave an abiding confidence in the result of the struggle. This heavy drain upon our population rendered the necessity greater for those then retained at home to remain. The withdrawal of a portion of those originally left by the first conscription, of course made it more important for those to remain. It will be remembered that the first conscription act invited those upon whom it operated to volunteer, by providing that they not only might do so, but were at liberty to select the service and the company they should join, and I ask Senators to recollect how very few availed themselves of this privilege. This few, when the conscript law compelled them to enter the service, and when they knew that under its provisions they would be distributed through the army as the authorities might direct. With these facts known to the Senate, I may with propriety ask if they seriously contemplate raising the force indicated in this bill under this provision also?

There will be volunteers, but they will consist only of those who are subject to the conscription now about to be enforced. And when the whole are mustered into service the corps for State defence will amount, perhaps, to a regiment and a battalion. If it be the purpose of the Legislature to provide a corps for State defence, let us not attempt it by such legislation as must, under existing circumstances, prove a failure.

The bill reported by the majority of the committee will raise the force desired, if passed and its provisions enforced, and will bring into service a class of conscripts, who, under the shield of an appointment as Magistrate or a commission in the militia, have avoided active service, greatly to the discontent of those who have responded to the call of their country, and are facing the enemy for the term of the war. These brave defenders of our country will feel that the Legislature fails to come to their proper support by requiring the places of those who have fallen in battle or by disease, to be filled by those at home, who are under every consideration as strongly appealed to by duty to be in the field as themselves.

But, Mr. Speaker, this bill is not only shaped to defeat the purpose it professes, but is fraught with mischief. It not only declares to our troops in service that they need no longer look to us to strengthen their ranks, and enable them to continue to reap laurels for themselves, to make reputation for the State, and to achieve liberty and independence for themselves and children, but gives to the State of North Carolina the unenviable distinction of having, in the midst of this great revolution, when the hosts of the enemy were devastating her soil, despoiling her own citizens, and at the very moment when the Confederate forces seem to be marshaling to combat the foe for her own immediate protection, of placing herself in opposition to the common Government of the States, and of nullifying the law by which it hopes to be able to prosecute this war to our deliverance. Why, sir, did the States associate themselves as a Confederacy? Was it not for their common defence, which should be directed by a common Government? Is there not by this association, a common bond of union for mutual support, made sacred by our pledged faith? And is North Carolina, at the moment when the conflict is transferred to her own borders, to dishonor herself by breaking it? These considerations should cause Senators to pause and reflect.

Suppose it now practicable to raise the ten thousand troops proposed by this bill, the question naturally arises what will the State do with them? The friends of the bill will never tender them to the Confederate authorities to be made a part of the force for our own defence. I am informed that there is no law requiring the President to accept a corps thus organized and as they had been raised by violating a law of the Confederate Government, there would be no moral obligation upon him to do so. Then they fall upon the hands of the State to arm, equip and provision. This will create a debt of ten millions of dollars for their first year's service, which, added to the present debt of our State, will make, in round numbers, a State debt of thirty-five millions of dollars. It is within our recollection, Mr. Speaker, when a national debt of that magnitude was a fruitful theme for political disputation, in the days of the old United States. It may be regarded as singular that I

should speak of the cost of our defenses whilst the war is progressing; but those who press the passage of this bill make it perfectly proper to do so, inasmuch as they organize the force to be maintained at the State expense, now when the forces of the Confederate Government afford us ample protection, and because in doing so, they place the State in conflict with the Confederate Government by withholding from it those troops to which it is entitled by the conscript law of Congress.

It is argued and relied upon as having much force, that Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia have their respective corps of State reserves, and it is stated that they contain troops subject to conscription. I am prepared to examine that matter, and will read the first section of an act passed by the Virginia Legislature on the 15th of May, 1862, entitled "an act to authorize a force of ten thousand men to be raised for the defence of the Commonwealth."

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby authorized to commission John B. Floyd a Major General of the State of Virginia, with authority to raise by voluntary enlistment, a force not exceeding ten thousand men, who are not in the service of the State of Virginia or of the Confederate States, or liable to draft under the act of Congress, commonly called the "Conscription Law," approved the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: Provided, That the Governor shall have authority to appoint to the office hereinafter authorized to be filled by him, any persons in the Confederate service, or liable thereto under the conscript law aforesaid, whom the President of the Confederate States may consent to discharge from the Confederate service."

This is the authority for raising Virginia's corps of State reserves, and it will be perceived that the Legislature strictly guarded against that conflict with Confederate law which had been charged to her, and so far from furnishing an example for the nullification of this important law of Congress by our State, and for her placing herself in conflict with the Confederate Government, Virginia points us to a line of duty which I trust it will be her pride to follow.

I am also prepared to show how South Carolina provided her State reserves, and it is obtained from authority as worthy of confidence as the Governor of the State himself. I ask the attention of the Senate to the course pursued by the authorities of South Carolina in regard to her conscripts, her State reserves and the Confederate authorities.

On the 6th of March last, the authorities of the State ordered a conscription of her citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, for the purpose of placing them at the disposal of the Confederate Government for active service in the field. When the conscript act of the Confederate Congress passed on the 16th of April, 1862, the State was engaged in executing this conscription. The Confederate act interfered with the State conscription and the latter was at once abandoned and all claim to her citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 was yielded up. Thereupon the State authorities determined to organize all citizens over the conscript age of 35 and under 50 years of age to be held as a corps of reserves for State defence. This organization was commenced in July last, and by the middle of August was completed, the companies being formed into eleven regiments, all regularly enrolled and officered. These regiments were in this condition of organization when the conscription act of the 27th of September was passed. Very soon after its passage, and before any steps had been taken for the enrollment, a demonstration was made upon the coast of South Carolina by the enemy, which induced the belief that the threatened attack upon Charleston was about to be made. In this emergency the authorities of the State tendered to President Davis the regiments of reserves already organized and armed, eight of which were accepted for 90 days, and were forthwith ordered into the Confederate service, their term of service dating from the 4th and 5th of November last. The acceptance of these regiments was with the express understanding that they were to be received in their organized condition, and that they were to be disbanded at the expiration of their term of 90 days, the Confederate Government retaining in service those who were subject to the conscription, and returning to the State authorities those who were not. These troops are still in the service of the Confederacy, and this understanding still exists.

This is the history of the South Carolina State reserves, to which reference has been so often made. Let Senators who have been pointing us to her as furnishing a precedent for our actions in this matter, follow her noble and patriotic example.

Georgia is the third State which we are told furnished an example worthy of our imitation in disregarding the laws of the Confederate Government in the organization of our State reserves. All that I know in regard to what she has done in this matter, has been furnished me by some one unknown to me, who seems to be endeavoring to proselyte the Senate to Gov. Brown's notions of the constitutionality of the conscript law, by placing upon our desks a compilation of his correspondence with the President upon the subject, and a speech delivered in the Senate of Georgia upon the same subject by one of its members.—The reply I would make to Governor Brown and his Senator is that given by the Hon. B. H. Hill, Senator in Congress from his own State viz: "That it is enough for me to know that the Confederate Government needs these soldiers to defend us against the invasion of a foe whose declared purpose is our subjugation. This is not the time to discuss the constitutionality of the law by which they are to be raised."

In one of these pamphlets I find a slip containing what purports to be the authority upon which the State of Georgia proposes to raise her corps of State reserves. The proposition is to raise the whole of two regiments for the defence of this great State.

The second resolution asserts that they shall be raised "from all the militia except the part in actual service of the Confederacy," and is so italicized as to ask attention to the fact that the conscript law is disregarded, but the first shows the purpose of the force, which is to be used as a police force to guard the bridges of her railroads against the incendiaries who infest the mountains of Tennessee, and against persons similarly disposed elsewhere.

In all these references, Mr. Speaker, it has been shown that Georgia alone furnished a precedent for the nullification of a law of Congress, and that, too, as has been stated by the Senator from Wayne, after her Supreme Court has declared the law to be constitutional. But, sir, if the Legislature of Georgia has acted wrong, will that justify the Legislature of North Carolina in doing so?

Our Governor made a declaration in his excellent inaugural address, which made the blood of patriot's thrill throughout the land, when he said the conscript law saved the country, and that under his administration the State should be made

too hot for any who would attempt to disregard it. He, sir, has just laid aside the armour of battle, and coming fresh from the fields of strife, with his own well-earned laurels green upon him, spoke the sentiments and spirit of his comrades in arms. I trust and confide in his firmness to execute his patriotic purpose, as his country calls upon him unflinchingly to prosecute them for her welfare. But he looks to us to sustain him, and we will be recreant in duty if we do not. Does this bill under consideration propose to do it. Pass it, Mr. Speaker, and the administration of Gov. Vance, and the act of this Legislature will make a page in North Carolina's History which will cause her own children to blush.

WAR NEWS.

Surrender of a Federal Gunboat to Confederates.—CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30.—The gunboat John P. Smith, carrying eleven guns and about two hundred men surrendered to our forces this afternoon after a sharp engagement in Stono River. One other gunboat escaped in a crippled condition. Our forces were under the command of Lieut. Col. Yates.

Scouts just returned report that Pinekey, Daufusky and Bulls Islands have been evacuated by the enemy.

Forty seven sail vessels are reported at Hilton Head.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—Some of the Kentucky delegation credit the report that Governor Robinson has called out sixty thousand men to repel aggressions of the Lincoln Government. The report was referred to in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Foote, who proposed a meeting of the members after adjournment to adopt resolutions expressing gratification at the event. The meeting was not held.

On this date, Commissioners from Indiana and Illinois have arrived here. This report is the town talk to-day.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made by the enemy to cross the Rappahannock—stuck fast in the mud and gave up the crossing as a bad job. The latest advices from Fredericksburg received at Richmond say there is no chance of a fight.

FROM THE WEST.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 30.—It is reported that Gen. Van Dorn has re-captured Holly Springs with 700 prisoners and a considerable quantity of army stores. A Michigan Cavalry regiment is said to have been almost cut to pieces during a charge.

MOBILE, Jan. 29.—A correspondent of the Advertiser and Register, dated Vicksburg, 26th, says that 5,000 Yankees are working on the canal opposite. Their intention is to float their transports through when the river rises, and land troops below the city. Our forces below Vicksburg, however, are as strong as above.

23D N. C. REGIMENT.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the regiments in the service, the history of whose sufferings in the campaigns and gallantry upon the field of battle have passed unnoticed to a great extent by the public, none perhaps are more prominent than the 23d North Carolina, commanded by the gallant Col. D. H. Christie. Col. Christie is a soldier by education and experience, being one of the best officers both in regard to discipline and drill to the service.

Col. R. D. Johnson, is a gallant officer and a gentleman of intelligence and education. Maj. C. C. Blackhall is a high-toned honorable gentleman, whose career in the service has been alike creditable to himself and satisfactory to his friends.

This regiment has been engaged in all the battles from Williamsburg to Fredericksburg, including Seven Pines, the series of battles around Richmond and Maryland campaign.

It has lost nine officers killed, and twenty-seven wounded, and over four hundred enlisted men, in killed and wounded.

It has been through the longest marches, much exposure, the severest battles, and now presents the most complete and perfect state of organization and discipline; has present for duty all of the field and staff officers, nearly all the company officers, and five hundred men good and true. The drill and discipline are superior, and everything is conducted with perfect harmony and system, thus showing the commanding officer to be as superior in camp as he has shown himself in the field.

All the field officers have been wounded in action. Col. Christie was struck at Seven Pines, Coal Harbor and Sharpsburg; Lt. Col. Johnson, was wounded twice at Seven Pines; Maj. Blackhall had nine bullets through his clothes, four taking effect in that memorable engagement. Only six officers of those elected at the reorganization in May, 1862, have escaped unhurt.

At Seven Pines the Regiment went in the action with twenty-seven officers, seventeen of whom were killed or wounded, among others the brave Major Christain. Of three hundred and fifty men one hundred and seventy-two were killed and wounded.

Among others who fell with their faces to the foe, were Capts. Scarborough, Miller, Shuford and Hill; Lieut. W. P. Gill, O. M. Reinhardt, Hill and Luria, and Assistant Surgeon Jordan, who lost his life at South Mountain manfully performing his duty.—Correspondence of the Raleigh Progress.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, I will sell at the residence of the late David M. Henderson, dec'd (about two miles north of Charlotte), Horses and Mules, Cows, Hops, Hay, Fodder, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Farming Utensils, &c., one Top Buggy, one 4 horse Wagon, 1 set Blacksmith's Tools, one Cotton Gin and Thrasher; also the Fixtures about a Gild Mill, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various articles not mentioned. Terms made known on day of sale.

Also, the present growing crop of Wheat and Oats will be sold, and 8 or 9 Negroes will be hired till the 1st of January, 1864.

DAVID HENDERSON, Adm'r.

Jan. 26, 1863 31pd

EQUITY SALE OF LAND.

For partition among the heirs at law of the late Mary McLaren, deceased, I will sell at the Public Square in Charlotte, on the second Monday in February, 1863, (being the 9th day of the month), to the highest bidder executing bond with approved security, on a credit of six months with interest from sale, saving 4 per cent cash to pay costs, a Tract of LAND known as the "Davis Tract," containing eighty acres more or less.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

January 6, 1863 5t

LOST OR MISLAID.

A Certificate for twelve Shares of Stock in the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad, No. 1142, dated Feb. 5, 1857, of the value of \$1200, was lost by J. B. GASTON, J. B. JOHNSON, Agent, Castania Grove, Gaston county, Jan. 12, 1863 3m

Application will be made to the

present Legislature for the passage of an act to authorize the Deacons of Trustees of Sharon Church in Mecklenburg county to sell the Parsonage and land thereto attached, for the benefit of said church.

THE CASE OF REV. J. R. GRAVES.

Governor Vance of North Carolina has transmitted to the Legislature a letter, received from the Secretary of War, giving the causes of the arrest of J. R. Graves, charged with disloyalty. The letter states that when applying to Gen. Winder for a passport to proceed North, he represented himself as a citizen of New York, desirous to return home, and in that character received permission. After his return to the South, he published a letter in the Richmond Enquirer on the state of public opinion in the North, which gave a most unfavorable aspect to the Southern cause, and caused much comment and inquiry as to the antecedents of the writer. Gen. Winder received several letters stating facts which gave good grounds for suspecting Graves to be a spy, or at least a disaffected person. An exchanged prisoner from Fortress Monroe heard Graves give the Yankee officers a minute description of the war steamer building at Richmond, and upon being shown diagrams of the Monitor, described where the Confederate steamer differed from her.

The charge was substantiated by Graves himself, he having stated to a clergyman of his acquaintance that he had given such information, but merely to facilitate his passage North. This and other instances of his more than suspicious conduct and conversation, convinced General Winder that it was unsafe to permit him to be at large. He accordingly, without consulting the Government at Richmond, but merely on his own authority, dispatched an officer to arrest him, considering him on his own representation when he asked a passport as a Northern citizen, and therefore liable to arrest as a spy. General Winder was not aware, he was a citizen of North Carolina, when he issued the false representations, and led into the mistake by the false representations of Graves himself. The Secretary acknowledged that Gen. Winder was in error, and expressed the utmost respect for the rights of the sovereign States of the Confederacy, and states that he had issued orders for the prompt delivery of the prisoner to such persons as the Governor should appoint to receive him.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.—We learn that the bids made for the \$200,000 in State bonds recently advertised for by the Public Treasurer, ranged from par to 120. The bonds of this State continue to command the highest figures.—Rat. Stand.

HOW IT HAPPENED.—We understand that Major Reid Saunders, contrary to advice, purchased a small yacht and left Charleston in it—and that he had a crew who betrayed him. As soon as he got out of the port, the crew tied him and steered for the fleet, and delivered him up to the Yankees. This accounts for his despatches not being destroyed.—Columbian Courier.

A CAUTION.—Great care should be taken that the matter for vaccination should come from a perfectly healthy person. A death occurred in Augusta, Georgia, on Monday last, under very shocking circumstances, from erysipelas, or some similar disease communicated by vaccination with diseased matter.—Exchange Paper.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

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

Terms per session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography..... \$5 00

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

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

Mrs. Dr. W. A. HOLT.

Jan. 20, 1863 4t

CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP.

The subscriber, successor to Mr. Charles Overman in the Carriage and Wagon making business, respectfully informs the public that he will promptly execute all work entrusted to him, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be particularly attended to and done at short notice on reasonable terms. Send your work to Overman's old stand and give us a trial.

A. H. CRESWELL.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick L. Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to S. B. SMITH, Esq., Dec. 30, 1862 Attorney for Executor.