

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, January 31.

SENATE.—Mr Bryson introduced "A bill to purchase cotton and cotton yarns for soldiers' families and other indigent persons..."

HOUSE.—Mr Peace introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That until the issue of these negotiations is known, North Carolina will not abate one jot or tittle of her determination and zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war to an honorable peace.

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WAR NEWS.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—All the movements of the enemy indicate Augusta and Branchville as their points of destination.

HOUSE.—Mr Ross introduced a bill to increase the militia force of the State in the event of imminent danger.

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THE YANKEES AND FOREIGN NA-TIONS.

There can be little doubt but that the developments of military power and military endurance upon this continent have astonished not only the people of Europe but the people of America themselves.

But while this is so, and while it has taught European powers caution in interfering in American quarrels, it is evident that the very efforts required to erect this power have had the effect of depriving its possessors of the chance of using it immediately to advantage.

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IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA, During the years 1861, '62 and '63.

April 15—Gov. Ellis, in advance of all the border State Governors, spurs Lincoln's call for troops; and orders the forts of North Carolina to be seized by volunteer companies.

April 16—Fort Macon seized by volunteer companies from Newbern, Beaufort and Goldsboro'.

April 17—Gov. Ellis issues a proclamation convening the Legislature of North Carolina.

April 20—Adjutant Gen. Hoke calls for 30,000 troops from North Carolina to resist the United States authorities.

April 22—The Arsenal at Fayetteville surrendered to North Carolina troops.

April 25—Camp of Military instruction established in Raleigh, Major D. H. Hill, commandant.

May 8—1st Regiment of North Carolina volunteers organized by electing Major D. H. Hill, Colonel, and ordered to Virginia.

May 13—The people of North Carolina unanimously vote for the secession of the State, in the election of members to the convention.

May 20—The delegates to the North Carolina Convention, assembled in Raleigh, unanimously pass the ordinance of secession, and adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States, amidst the booming of cannon and the hurrahs of the people.

June 10—The first pitched battle of the war fought at Bethel, Va., by the first Reg. of N. C. Volunteers and the Richmond Howitzers. Federal loss 150 killed, 200 wounded. Confederate loss, 1 killed and 7 wounded.

August 28—Bombardment and surrender of Hatteras. Confederate loss 12 killed, 691 captured.

October 5—Battle of Chickamaoconico, 32 Federals captured. The rest chased back to Hatteras. A Georgian runs himself to death pursuing them.

February 8—Surrender of Roanoke Island after 3 days hard fighting.

March 14—Surrender of Newbern, after several days severe fighting and the capture of the forts below the town.

April 13—Skirmish at Gillettts.

April 14—Skirmish at Tuscarora Depot.

April 28 and May 22—Battles at Gum Swamp.

May 12—Skirmish at Sawyers.

May 15—Cavalry skirmish near Trenton.

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Sept. 6—Attack upon Washington, N. C.

November 26—An Iron Yankee steamer destroyed in New River.

November 27—A Yankee Gunboat destroyed in Craven county.

December 10—First battle of Plymouth. Federals defeated and driven from the town, 25 taken prisoners. Confederate loss 7 wounded.

December 13 and 14—Battle of Kinston, Confederates repulsed and fell back before overwhelming numbers under Foster.

December 16—Battle of White Hall, 127 Federals killed. Confederates burn the Neuse bridge and the Federals advance from the south side of the river upon the W and W Railroad.

December 17—Battle near Goldsboro'. Confederates are reinforced by troops under Gen. G. W. Smith, and the Federals retreat back to Newbern.

December 20—Yankee Transports fired on near Newbern, 50 killed and wounded.

March 6—Federal Cavalry dash into Windsor and commit many depredations.

March 13—Skirmish at Deep Gully, Gen. Hill retires with a loss of 24 killed and 8 wounded.

April 7, 8, and 9—Siege of Washington, N. C., by Gen. D. H. Hill.

April 10—Severe skirmish with the enemy at Washington, N. C.

April 18—Fight at Laurel Ridge, N. C., Federals repulsed. Confederate loss 9 killed and wounded. Confederates defeated near Elizabeth City with a loss of 6 killed and 31 wounded.

FALLING BACK.

The worst kind of "falling back" that has occurred during the war is the "falling back" of some who, when Lincoln was elected, had been held by the collar by rational people, to prevent them from capturing Washington and setting fire to the Potomac.

There are some of these persons who do not now occupy that advanced position, and who manifest the more dispassionate sentiments of the American soldier when the British advanced upon the Federal capital, and who, when the red coats and bayonets appeared in sight, rode up to his commander-in-chief and remarked: "See here, General, can't this thing be compromised?"

This number, we are happy to know, is few; and in this old State, which went late into the conflict, and bore the brunt of it, by no means "Legion."

A list of "falling back" heroes in Savannah is given by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier. Not one of them is a soldier. Every one has been basking in prosperity and ease since the war began.

Dr. A. Arnold, the Mayor, is spoken of as a physician of merit and a man of intellect, but very old—"the wit is out." Colonel W. S. Rockwell is said to have achieved his chief military distinction by drinking champagne and eating oysters.

Dr. T. T. Willis, who came to Savannah from Augusta, and perhaps further north, is mentioned as held in affectionate remembrance by the stockholders of the Augusta and Savannah railroad for a dexterous purchase of a large quantity of stock in said road, at a low figure, before he published the duly-founded stockholders scheme which he had some time before perpetrated, and which had the effect of doubling the value of the stock.

A S. Hartridge filled the comfortable position of war tax collector. Mr Robert Erwin was delighted in former days to descend upon the virtues of his native State, South Carolina; but time has changed, and he now "roars you gently as a sucking dove."

Alderman Villalonga, a very weak disciple, and wealthy; Alderman Lippman, a speculator; L. G. Mills, who gave up the fight and cried "hold, enough," ere it began; Martin Duggan and Alderman O'Byrne, famous only for the facility with which they changed one flag to another; W. D. Weed, a coarse, unmannered Yankee, who sent his sons and his money to Europe at the beginning of the war, and Alderman Lachlison, "a canny Scotchman, who has, by his unguarded act, caused the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of his "brave brave lad," complete the roll of "falling-back" patriots and heroes.

We wish General Sherman joy of these occasions. We can promise him heavy reinforcements from the same classes in every Confederate city which it may be his felicity to occupy. The speculators and extortioners, the men who have been growing rich by this war, while their sons and brothers have fought its battles, will hasten to his standard wherever he advances.

These penitents will fling themselves on their knees as soon as he comes in sight, each one bawling "Pecard," singing Yankee Doodle at the top of his voice, and wiping their streaming eyes with the Star-Spangled Banner. It would be a blessing to the Confederacy if they could all be massed into solid column, and double-quick into his lines to the tune of the Rogue's March. They have done more harm to the Confederacy than he and all other Generals of the United States combined.

They have impoverished and eaten out the substance of the land, and provoked the judgments of Heaven upon our cause. It would have been better for us to day if they had all joined the Yankees before the war.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE POOR NEGRO.—Horrible Condition of the Slaves Stolen by Sherman.—The following shows the suffering condition of the slaves that were stolen by Sherman in his march through Georgia. How much more happy were the poor creatures in the comfortable cabins of their owners—how much better fed and better clothed, than they now are under Yankee rule. The statement is from a Yankee source, and probably does not represent the sufferings of the poor negroes in as strong a light as a strict regard to truth would require:

Gen. Sherman's Freedmen.—Good Men and Women of the North.—We earnestly appeal to you on behalf of the thousands of suffering negroes whom General Sherman has just liberated by his triumphant march through Georgia.

Wherever he has borne our flag they have hastened to follow it with simple faith in the truth of the Government and the charity of the nation. They have arrived on the coast after long marches and severe privations, weary, famished, sick and almost naked. Seven hundred of these wretched people arrived at Beaufort on Christmas night, in a state of misery which would have moved to pity a heart of stone and these are but the advance of a host no less destitute.

The stores of the Government, already overtaxed to supply a large army, are not available to relieve their wants, and unless the charity of the North comes speedily to the rescue they must die by hundreds from exposure and disease.

So extreme and entire is the destitution of this people, that nothing which you can afford to give will come amiss. Clothing is their most pressing need, especially for women and children; who cannot wear the cast of garments of soldiers. Shoes and stockings, hats, suspenders, and undergarments of all kinds are hardly less necessary in this climate than in the North. Utensils, medicines, money—anything you have to spare—will find its use among this wretched people.

The several Freedmen's Aid Societies at the North are proper and sufficient channels for your beneficence. We pray you, for the sake of suffering humanity, let them be speedily and abundantly filled.

REUBEN SARTON, Brig. Gen. and Military Governor of S. C. Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 6, 1865.

SINKING OF A MONITOR IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.—A letter from Hilton Head, South Carolina, dated the 17th, gives an account of the sinking of the Yankee monitor Patapsco in Charleston harbor by a torpedo. It says:

For sometime past the navy has been engaged in removing torpedoes from Charleston harbor by dragging for them in small boats. Since the capture of Savannah, the work has been greatly increased, as the rebels have sown torpedoes in the harbor in the greatest number, to prevent the navy from aiding in the siege of Charleston that they expect Sherman to inaugurate. Last night, as usual, a number of boats were sent up to drag for these infernal machines, and the monitor Patapsco, Lieutenant-Commander Quackenbush, was sent up to a point near Fort Sumter to cover the boats. She came to an anchor, and the regular watches were stationed as usual at their respective places. Nothing unusual occurred until the Patapsco swung to an ebb tide, at about 2 o'clock this morning, when she passed over a torpedo, exploded it, and went to the bottom like a piece of lead, carrying down with her several officers and about sixty men. Five officers, Lieutenant-Commander Quackenbush, Lieutenant Sampson, executive officer, Engineer Ryan and another engineer, and about twenty men on watch, were saved. Ensign Johnson, son of the fleet surgeon, was lost; the paymaster, surgeon, two watch officers and the balance of the engineers were lost.

Three Yankees captured by two Ladies.—A correspondent writes to the Fayetteville Observer from Wilkes county, N. C., as follows:

REDDIE'S RIVER, July 14, 1865. Dear Sir—I wish to inform you of the brave conduct of two young ladies of this place, Misses A. D. Vickers and C. E. Vannoy. On the 26th of December last they saw three yankees passing the public road in a suspicious manner, mounted their horses, pursued them, ordered them to surrender, succeeded in arresting them and carried and delivered them to the military authorities.

A COLD BEDFELLOW.

An Irishman, about half seas over, some time since applied at a country tavern for lodgings.—The landlord was lazy, and patronized his own bar most extensively, so he said to the new-comer: "If I give you a light, and tell you where the room is, do you suppose that can do that little?"

"Och, and it's meself that can find the place!" gaily. Just show me the way, an' I'll find it as easy as the Holy Virgin showers down blessings upon the sinful," rejoined the Irishman.

The directions were given him and also a candle; he was directed to go to a room on the second floor in the house. By the time he had reached the top of the stairs, his light had become extinguished, and he had forgotten in what direction he was to go. Seeing rays of light issuing from a room, the door of which stood slightly ajar, he reconnoitred the inside of the room, and found it to contain a bed, on which lay a man, and a stand with a small lighted lamp upon it. Feeling disinclined to make any further search for the room to which he had been directed, he divested himself of his clothing and quietly crept into bed.

He had been in bed but a few moments when a young lady and gentleman entered the room. The Irishman eyed them closely. They seated themselves on the chairs in close proximity to each other, and after chatting merrily for a short time, the young man threw his arms around her waist in a very costly manner, and imprinted a kiss upon her tempting lips. The scene amused the Irishman vastly, and being free from selfishness, he concluded that his sleeping companion should be a participant with him in the enjoyment of the scene, nudged him, but his sleeping companion stirred not. He put his hand upon him and found that he was tightly locked in the embrace of death. Synonymous with this discovery, he bounded out of bed exclaiming:

"Murder! murder! Howly saints of hivin protect me!"

He had scarcely touched the floor with his feet before the young lady and gentleman were making rapid strides towards the stairway, terror being depicted on their countenances. They had just reached the top of the stairs when the Irishman came dashing along as though the fiends of Erebus were closing at his heels, intent on making him their prey, and the whole three went tumbling down the stairs, and it is hard to determine which of the three reached the foot of the stairs first.

The landlord stood aghast as the Irishman rushed into the bar-room, with nothing between him and nudity but a garment vulgarly called a shirt, the hair on his head standing upon end, his eye-balls ready to leap from their sockets and he gasping for breath. It was a sight that would have made a man laugh who had won a vinegar face from the day of his birth. Nothing could induce him to again seek a bed that night.

When the young lady and gentleman found that it was not the corpse that had so unceremoniously bounded from the bed, they returned to the room, they being the watchers for the night, and doubtless commenced their courting at the point where it had so suddenly broken off.

PROVISION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, SPRINGS BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. BOYD Will attend punctually to buying and selling Tobacco, Cotton, Nails, Iron, Cotton Yarn, Domestic, Specie, Bank Bills, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

Permit me to say to my immediate fellow-citizens that I have been raised among you, my habits and way of doing business are well known to you, and from a long experience in business I hope to share a liberal patronage.

I am prepared to store Tobacco, Sugar, Salt, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c. Rooms opposite the Mansion House in Springs' brick building.

Business hours from 9 o'clock a. m., to 5 o'clock p. m. REFERENCE.—Col. L. S. Williams, Capt. John Wilkes, J. M. Springs, H. B. Williams, Messrs Young, Wriston & Orr, James H. Carson, President Branch Bank, J. J. Blackwood, President Bank of Charlotte, Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, Rev. R. H. Griffith, Charlotte; Hon. D. M. Barringer, Charles Dewey, President State Bank N. C., Raleigh; John A. Everett, Goldsboro; J. J. Lawson, President Bank of Yanceyville, N. C.; Rev. Thomas Hume, Petersburg, Va.; L. D. Childs, Columbia, S. C. Jan 16, 1865.

WANTED, AT BOYD'S PROVISION & COMMISSION STORE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., 2000 LBS. PORK; 500 LBS. LARD; 300 LBS. TALLOW; Corn, Meal, Flour, Sorghum Syrup, &c. Bales Cotton in good shipping condition, 2000 Lbs Green and Dry Hides, \$5000 in North Carolina Bank Bills. January 16, 1865. W. BOYD.

"GARRETT DAVIS," This well-known Herald will serve the public during the ensuing season, commencing the first of March. He will stand at my stable in Charlotte, and persons bringing their Horses to town can be accommodated at any time.

TERMS.—One hundred dollars for the use of the Horses during the season, and \$10 to the groom—in all cases to be paid in advance. Provisions at market prices will be received in payment. R. RADF. Jan. 23, 1865.

A FEW COPIES Of the Sermon on the death of Rev. R. H. Lafferty late pastor of the Church of Sugar Creek, delivered by Rev. H. B. Cunningham, D. D., for sale at the Jan 16, 1865. BOOK STORE.

OAK GROVE ACADEMY, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C. The undersigned, a Graduate of the South Carolina College, hereby respectfully informs the public that he has opened an Academy, for the reception of pupils, six miles below Charlotte, convenient to the C. & S. C. Railroad, in a pleasant and healthy locality. Having been regularly engaged in teaching for the last ten or twelve years, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Tuition, per Session of Twenty Weeks: Elementary Branches, \$50 00 Higher English Branches, 100 00 Classics, 150 00 For further information in reference to Board, &c., address the undersigned at Charlotte, N. C. J. T. CAUTION. January 9, 1865. Dmjd

CARRIAGE WORK, Wagon-work and Wood-work of all kinds, and Blacksmithing.

The subscriber has removed his Workshops to the street formerly occupied by Charles Overman, near the Presbyterian Church, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Repairing will always receive prompt attention. He will work at old prices and take provisions in payment at the same rates, or he will charge an equivalent in Confederate money. CHARLES WILSON. Charlotte, Jan. 9, 1865.