RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 18 1863.

## The Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISL'A-

The Legislature did not adjourn on Wednesday, as we expected at the date of our last issue, but prolonged its session to Thursday afternoon, when it, to the great relief of the people, "ent stick" sine die. Unless the Governor calls them back in extra session, but few members of either branch of the existing Legislature will ever again stick their legs under the mahogany desks of the Halls of the Caspitol. Of an extra session , there is very little probability, as the almost total ignoring of Gov. Vance's recommendations at the last session will not be apt to induce him to reassemble a body, a majority of which, while claiming to be his especial friends and ardent admirers, turned a deaf ear to nearly everything he advised. So we may reasonably rejoice in the belief that we have seen the first and last "Conservative" Legislature in the Capitol of North Carolina. The fate of Jonah's gourd is typical of that of "Conservatism" in North Carolina.

We were present when the House adjourned, and heard Mr. Speaker Donnell's Valedictory, and was struck with the fact that its the body he was addressing. The Speaker evidently showed a strong apprehension that there was a rod in pickle for his "Conservative" compatriots, else why talk of the criticism which awaits their acts at the hands of an "unbridled press," and why nervously appeal in advance from such criticism to "history ?" O! Mr. Speaker Donnell, Mr. Speaker Donnell, in your inmost soul you wish that impartial history may never record the sayings and doings of the first and last "Conservative" Legislature. But, Mr. Speakor Donnell, you must famish your valedictory for publication. If you will, we will insert it without charging you "\$1 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance." It is a gem, and must not be lost.

## MORE NULLIFICATION.

Foiled in their attempt to nullify the Conscript Law in this State, the "Conservatives," determined to make an issue with the Confederate Government, have passed a law which will prevent the President from exercising the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus in North Carolina. As Congress has invested the President with this power, the law just passed by the Legislature is a clear and designed nullification of the law of Congress. Here is the law just have one, although the Virginia law raising passed by the Legislature :

A BILL TO AMEND THE REVISED CODE, IN RELA-TION TO HABEAS CORPUS.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General As sembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That upon application for the writ of habeas corpus, if the case stated in the petition shall show that adequate relief may not be afforded by directing the writ to the person detaining another in his custody, in every such case it shall be lawful for the Judge granting the writ, to direct the same to the sheriff of any county where such detention may occur, commanding him to take the body of him who is obliged to be detained, and have the same present on the return of the writ, and to summon the party alleged to be guilty of the detention, to appear at the time and place of said return, and show the cause of detention.

SEC. 2. That when any person shall have been discharged out of custody by a Judge, on a writ of habeas corpus, and shall be arrested and detained upon the same cause on which he was discharged as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Judge to issue a writ commanding the sheriff of the county where the detention may occur, to take the body of the person so detained, and bring the same before him, or some other Judge having jurisdiction, when such former discharge appear ing, the person detained shall be forthwith discharged; and if it appear that such second arrest and detention was made illegally, and with knowledge of the former discharge, the party offending shall be guilty of a miedemeanor, and fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the

There are some three or four hundred suspected persons from different States now in confinement at Salisbury, and we suppose, after being well clothed at the expense of the State by their considerate "Conservative" friends, who have entirely neglected our own soldiers in the field, they will sue out writs of habeas corpus, have themselves discharged from custody, and snap their fingers at President Davis and the Confederate Congress. It is true that the Confederate officers having these prisoners in charge may, according to orders, refuse obedience to the writ, and decline to give up the prisoners to the Sheriff. But what of that? The Sheriff will summon | North Carolina. his posse, and submit the question to the arits long-cherished aim of forcing the State into a hostile collision with the Confederate

authorities upon the demand of the Legislature, and much to their disgruntlement, the Reverend gentleman has been restored to Confederate custody, to be tried for treason, there not being the slightest shadow of doubt that he is either a liar or a traitor. Here the Conservatives failed in getting up a quarrel, but it will be truly wonderful if, out of all the cases at Salisbury, they fail to get a

WHAT MISCHIEF WAS AVERTED BY THE DEFEAT OF THE TEN REGI-

We call attention to the following late proceedings in the Legislature of Virginia THE STATE LINE.

The order of the day-the discussion of the report of the Committee of Confederate Relations on | committee gaised at his instance to investihe propriety of turning over the Virginia State Line to the Confederate Government, was on motion of Mr. Dickinson, of Prince Edward, tion of the office. This charge, so signally

The report of the Committee states that the Chairman addressed the Secretary of War on the subject of the transfer, and his reply is embraced in the report :

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.

Sir : In reply to your letter of the 20th instant asking on behalf of the committee of the Senate of Virginia on the Confederate Relations, the terms on which the Confederate Government would receive the troops of the Virginia State Line, I have the honor to inform you that the only aut ority of the Confederate Government to receive such troops is conferred by the act of Congress, entitled "An act supplementary to an act further to provide for the puble defence" ap-proved the 21st day of April, 1862. Reference to that act will show that the Confederate Government can receive troops of a State when tendered by the Governor thereof in companies, battalions entire drift was the putting in a plea in ad- | and regiments. Such organizations must, of course, correspond to the regulations and milbecome a part, or if inconsistent, must be iable to such changes or modifications as may be necessry to induce such conformity. No organizations superior to that of regiments are contemplated by the law, and consequently no officers of rank superior to those commanding regiments can be transferred or received.

There could be no allowances for the expenses organizing the Virginia State troops, nor for their arms and accoutrements, as none such have been made on receiving troops tendered and accepted from other States. All munitions of war, stores and the like, will be taken by the Confederate Government, and their value ascertained in any reasonable manner deemed satisfactory by the Governor of your State. Having been orally informed that it is desired some assurance be given as to the purpose of the Government to retain these traces, if received, in defence of the impor-tant district in which they now are, I can only say, that while there is an expectation that their services in that direction will prove most avail able, no engagement whatever on the subject of the special employment of the troops will be entered into, but that they must be liable to whatever service, and in whatever direction the President may in his free discretion determine to be demanded by military exigencies.

Very respectfully, yours, JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War. It will be remembered that the Nullifying "Conservatives" and "retrenching" Profligates who constituted the majority of the Legislature, in pressing the Ten Regiment Bill, were most violently earnest in affirming that Virginia had a State reserve of Troops, and ergo North Carolina should said reserve did not conflict with the Confederate law, and the proposed "Ten Regiment" law directly invited such conflict. But it seems now that Virginia has become tired of her reserved force, and desires the Confederate Government to take it off her hands. Virginia has discovered that it not only does not pay, but has proved to be very expensive. The reply of the Secretary of War to the Committee, shows that if the Confederate Government should accept the Virginia line, Virginia must shoulder all the expense of arming and equipping them, just as North Carolina would have been compelled to do had she raised her Ten Regiments and tendered them to the Confederate Government. The reply of the Secretary, too, shows that the Virginia line, and any other line of State troops, could only be received in companies, battalions or regiments, and in no "superior organization," as was proposed by the "Ten Regiment Bill." The reply further shows that when the State reserve is accepted, it must be placed on the footing occupied by all the troops in the Confederate service, and SEC. 3. That any person guilty of making a all the troops in the Confederate service, and false return to any writ of habeas corpus, shall be "liable to whatever service, and in whatever direction, the President may, in his free discretion, determine to be demanded by military exigences." Here, then, is proof, positive, that if this "Ten Regiment Bill," so blatantly and perfinaciously pressed by the

bitrament of a fight with the Confederate ed by the defeat of the "Ten Regiment officers, and thus "Conservatism" will attain | Bill." By its defeat, North Carolina has, lows the old bed around by Vicksburg, and the at one and the same time, escaped a heavy loss of money, and a yet heavier loss of char-Government. Much to the disgruntlement acter, by the passage of a bill of nullification, of the "Conservatives," the Rev. Mr. Graves without the possibility of attaining the end of in high water.

leton, by Grove once

"Conservatives," had become a law, and the

troops raised under it had been tendered to

the President, as provided in the Bill, the

President could not have accepted them in

the manner in which they would have been

tendered, and all the expense of raising, or-

ganizing and equipping them-some millions

of dollars-have been saddled on the State,

and if accepted at all, would have been com-

pelled to service wherever called by the

President, no matter whether in or out of

was promptly given up by the Confederate | State or local defence proposed by the maas- | GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE PROSure. Thank God, the State has escaped a heavy loss of money, and a yet heavier loss of character by the defeat of this Ten Regiment Bill-a defeat attributable solely to the popular outside pressure on the "Conservative" majority in the Senate. the hill been taken up in the Senate a week before the recess, in December, it would have been passed, and the State saddled with a heavy pecuniary loss, and an incalculable loss of character.

THE LATE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The charge that Mr. Page, the late Secretary of State, had left his office in a confused condition, has been entirely refuted by the gate the charge and report upon the condirefuted, was trumped up at the close of the session for the purpose of excusing the conduct of the Conservative party in turning Mr. Page ont of office because he had not voteed for Z. B. Vance for Governor, and for the further purpose of giving the present incompetent incumbent a clerk. Strange to say, while the investigating committee report that Mr. Page left the office in good condition, they recommend that the present incumbent be allowed a clerk at a salary of \$600 a year during the war. Now, as Mr. Page, who had no clerk and never asked for one, left his office in good order, is it not proof positive that a competent Secretary has no need of a clerk, and that the proposition to furnish the office with a clerk now is an admission that Mr. Page's successor is not compètent to discharge the duties of the office? But the clerkship was only to last during the war. The war raged for eighteen months before Mr. Page was evicted from office, and yet he did not ask for a clerk, but transacted the business of the office regularly and satisfactorily, and left it in good or der. . What new phase has the war assumed that renders Secretary Russ' labours more onerous than were those of Ex-Secretary Page? Will some "retrenching and reforming" "Conservative" tell us? Will either the greater or the lesser organ tell us? The truth is, if the war has had any effect at all upon the office of Sccretary of State, that effect has been to diminish rather than in-

as ever "Conservatism," even, was guilty of. THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP. Strange to say, although the office of Adjutant General has been declared vacant, and the appointment of this officer given to the Governor, no appointment has as yet been made, and General Martin is still discharging the duties of the office. From what we have heard we have very little doubt that if Gov. Vance obeyed the dictates of his own common sense, he would confer the appointment on General Martin. He knows that General Martin is a thoroughly competent man for the post, as is admitted by his enemies, who, while depreciating his merits in the field, adwe fear Gov. Vance will not have the pluck to appoint Gen. Martin. Some "Conserva-

crease its business, and the attempt to cover

up this "Conservative" and "retrenching"

inroad upon the Treasury by the implication

that the "war" had increased the business of

the Secretary's office, was as bald a humbug

THE CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS AT BATON ROUGE .- The Port Hudson (Ls.) Courier of the 24th ult., has the following about the Fed-

eral army at Baton Rouge: We conversed yesterday with a staff officer who had just returned from Baton Rouge, having gone there with a flag of truce. He fully corroborated the fact that entire regiments of Federal Troops have lain down their arms and peremptorily refused to do duty. They are heartily sick of the war and its prime movers. So long as they were defending the honor of their country's flag they were satisfied, but when Lincoln's emancipation scheme was announced; they felt anxious to back out, and have done so, regardless of consequences. Our friend said that every officer with whom he conversed seemed satisfied that subjugation of the

South was an utter impossibility. They were particularly anxious to inquire what course President Dayls intended to pursue with egard to officers taken prisoners by the Confede rate troops who had formerly served under Beast Butler. They received by way of reply an assurance that President Davis was fully competent to decide their relative merits, and that he would be sure to carry out his decisions to the let'er, whatever they might be. The whole city bore the impress of gloom, and looked as though it were doomed to perish like the "Cities of the Plain." "In fact," said onr informant, "it looked like nothing else but indigo."

THE CANAL AT VICKSBURG .- The latest Yankee account from the canal across the point near Vicksburg, says that one thousand negroes have been ordered from Memphis to work on it. It

The high water of the river at the present time has demonstrated most fully the impracticability of the canal dug last summer for the purpose ofturning the course of the river so as to leave Vicksburg several miles inland. The canal is apparently a failure. Water is now running through it, it is true, but so does water run across many We see now what mischief has been avert- of the long points in this curious river during times of freshet. But this does not change the course of the river. The main channel still folmost that can now be expected is that the small quantity of water finding its way through the canal will form that course into what is technically called a shute—that is, a narrow stream running behind an island, and sometimes navigable

PECTIVE EVOLUTIONS OF LINCOLN'S "COLORED" TROOPS.

We take the following from the Richmond

The fate of the negro, of the white population at the South and of the Northern army respectively, will be decided in a brief contest, which will occur about the middle of next June, and which we will describe as gravely and succinctly as pessible. On the first of April fifty thousand negroes, who have been previously drilled in various camps of instruction, will be debarked at Aquià Creek. Pugnacious Joseph Hooker, foaming at the mouth from long delay, will organize them into brigades and divisions with the velocity of frenzied impatience. But it will require six weeks of incessant toil to perform this simple feat. It is at last accomplished. The pentoons are laid safely and crossed without opposition. To provent accident, the Grand Colored Division is put in the van. Greeley, its commander, remains at Acquia Creek "with a powerful glass," after the manner of Burnside. The skirmishers of the Grand Coloured Division are thrown out

The voice of an overseer calling hogs is heard in a distant field. They rally on the reserve. No rebels being visible, they are again thrown forward. They feel for the enemy, but he is not to be felt. They fire at nothing, fifty feet in the air, and hit it every time. The rebels being thus driven to their earthworks, the Grand Coloured Division advances at the pas de charge, singing a Methodist refrain, to storm the enemy's position, and to "carry the crest" at all hazards. Of a sudden, the artillery of A. P. Hill's command pelches forth a hurricane of shell and shrapnel.-There is a rising of wool, as of quills upon the fretful porcupine, under the caps of dusky Brigadiers and sooty Major Generals; there is a simultaneous effusion of mellifluous perspiration from fifty thousand tarry hides; there is a display of ivory like fifty thousand flashes of lightning, fifty thousand pairs of charcoal knees are knocking together, and one hundred thousand Ethiopian eyeballs are rolling madly in their sockets, like so many drunken and distracted moons dancing in an ebon sky; the Grand Coloured Tivision trembles like a mighty pointerdogon an icy pavement-there is a universal squall. as if all Africa had been kicked upon its snins, and at the self-same moment a scattering, as if States. The New York Tribune, at the same the blackbirds, crows and buzzards in cr had taken wings at once. To a man, the Northermarmy lies prostrate in the field, asphyxiated by the insufferable odour bequeathed to the atmosphere by the dark departed host. For a like cause, the rebel army is in full re reat to Richmond. Solitary and alone, with his nose in his hand, A. P. Hill surveys the silent scene.

SECRETARY BENJAMIN'S CIRCULAR ON THE RAISING OF THE CHARLES. TON BLOCKADE.

The following is a copy of the circular addressed by Secretary Benjamin to the foreign Consuls in the Confederacy: .

[Circular.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Richmond, January 31s', 1863.

at Wilmington, N. C. SIR: I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States of America, to inform you that this Government has received an official dispatch from Flag Officer Ingraham, commanding the naval forces of the Confederacy on the coast of

South Carolina, stating that the blockade of the harbor of Charleston has been broken by the complete dispersion and disappearance of the blockading squadron, in consequence of a successful attack made on it by the iron-clad steamers commanded by Flag Officer Ingraham. During this attack one or more of the blockading vessels were As you are doubtless aware that, by the law of nations, a blockade when thus broken by superior force ceases to exist and cannot be subsequently enforced unless established de novo, with ade quate forces, and after due notice to neutral pow-

formation herein contained for the guidance of such vessels of your nation as may choose to carry on commerce with the now open port of Charles-Respectfully, your obd't serv't, J. P. BENJAMIN,

Secretary of State.

ers, it has been deemed proper to give you the in-

DEATH OF HON. HENRY LAURENS PINCKNEY. F South Carolina .- The Charleston Mercury comes to us in mourning for the death of the founder of that journal, Hon. Henry Laurens Pinckney. He was the son of Hon. Charles mit his entire competency in a Bureau. But | Pinckney, "the Father of the Constitution of the United States"-his scheme of government having been adopted, almost literally, by the Convention tive," as fit for the post as a chicken cock is of 1787. The deceased served with great distincfor a sailor, wants the salary, and will get it. | tion in the State Legislature, in Congress, was collector of the port of Charleston, and always took an active and prompt part in the political affairs of South Carolina, being the leader and exponent of the State Rights, Free trade Party that succeeded in the nullification of the oppressive tariff of 1828. At the close of this contest, in 1833. as a recognition of his services, Mr. Pinckney was sent to Congress, where he ranked as a debater of great power and eloquence.

The Mercury also announces the death of Hon. William Elliott, another distinguished citizen of

FOR THE REGISTER.

THE GREAT MAN. Oh! would that to-night I were enabled to write You a real old womanish scolding, For boxing the ears (metaphorically, "Sirs,") Of the great man, Billy Holden.

And your friend of the Journal keeps, too, an eternal Jawing at this glorious man. Now, I bid you each in a life-time reach His Standard, if you can. Look back a few years, when Southerners' tears

Like showers of April rain fell, When a villain had come to our President's home, With a Cabinet vile to dwell. 'Tis true that then, when brave-hearted men Were clamoring loud for secession,

That poor Billy Holden his hands were folding In quiet and humble submission; 'Tis true, when Yankee upstarts for our dear boys,

Unlike other papers, his "cup up no capers"-"Twas the Standard of great Billy Holden, And true, when the brave-hearted for ave had parted From the blasted and rained old Union.

Holden was found maintaining his ground, With Yankee Documents holding communion. But with the exception of these indiscretions, And others too numerous to mention. Point, if you can, to a greater man Than Holden of the N. C. Convention.

Their bullets were rapidly moulding,

I have heard it said that his wise old head Should be lifted up high in the air, His body should swing, and his comrades sing, While he choked his life sweetly out there; But within four walls, where damp due falls,

And strength is made slowly to fail, From earth's great strife, his greater life Should pass through a trainer's jail, ORRIE JINNAL C. SESH. THE YANKEE SENATE.

In the Yankee Senate last week, a bill to trans fer the militia to the President was under consid-

Mr. Carlisle opposed it as unconstitutional and said, among other things, "if the policy of the war was to be liberty to the slave, or death to the Union, then the latter would be the only

Mr. Sherman said, "if this or some such conscript law was not passed, he should despair of

Mr. Doolittle denounced the effort to instil into the Democracy of the North the idea, that the war was unconstitutional. Such conduct not fail to produce mischief. If the people for any cause should fail to support the Gevernment, and the Southern Confederacy was established, it needed no prophet to foretell the result. Appeals would be made, first to the Border States, to join them, and then to Pennsylvania and Indiana, by promising them a monopoly of manufacturing, and, under the lead of such Democrats as James Buchanan, an effort would be made to compel these States to go into that Confederacy. He believed this to be the eriginal conspiracy to which James Buchanan was a partner, and the friend of Buchanan, Judge Black, has said that, if the South went, the State of Pennsylvania would ge

Mr. Rice (Dem., Minn.) asked the Senator if he would express his opinion of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Doolittle said he was perfectly, willing to express his opinion. He regarded the course of The New York Tribune in December, 1860, and also the course pursued by that paper latterly, as among the most unfortunate of occurrences, and most mischievous in its tendency. The New York Herald was regarded as the organ of the Democratic party, and day after day that paper was saying to the people of the South: "If you go out of the Union, and the friends of Mr. Lincoln shall undertake to force the people to submit to his authority, the Democracy of the North will rise in arms, and no Republican soldier shall ever be permitted to leave his State." This was the language of The Herald, until those at the South believed that the Democracy of the North would fight against their country, and that, if there was a civil war, it would be in the Free time, almost equally unfortunate, said: "If the want to go, let them go" Here was the New York Tribune, claiming to be the leader of the great Republican party, saying, in substance, to these Secessionists, "If you go, the Republicans will not fight you." These two presses working upon the mind of the Secessionists, made them believe that they could enter upon and carry through their attempt to reconstruct the Union without any war.

Mr. Latham (Dem., Cal.,) raised the point that this discussion was out of order. The question was on the motion to refer the bill. The Vice President decided that it was out of

Mr. Doolittle (Rep., Wis.,) said there had always been the utmost latitude on such motions. Mr. Rice moved that the Senator have leave to go on. He wanted the Senator to express his Monsieur Battancourt, Consular Agent of France, opinion on the conduct of the Secretary of State n sending the French Minister to Richmond,

> Mr. Foster (Rep., Conn.,) said this was entirely out of order, and he objected to any answer. Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.,) hoped the Senator

would answer. Mr. Doolittle did not wish to say anything out of order, and declined to proceed.

YANKEE REGULATIONS OF SLAVE LABOR IN LOUISIANA. MOBILE, Feb. 10 .- The New Orleans Delta

publishes the annexed order from Gen. Banks: NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29th .- General Orders, No. 12.]—The following proclamation from the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, is published for the information of the Government officers and soldiers of this command, and all persons acting under their authority. It designates those portions of the State of Louisiana which are not to be effected by its provisions. The laws of the United States, however, forbid the officers of the army or navy to return slaves to their owners or to decide upon the claim of any person to the service or labor of another. The inevitable conditions of a state of war invariably deprives all classes of citizens of much absolute freedom of action and control of property, which loyal law and continued peace guarantee and secure them. . The forcible seizure of fugitives from service or labor by their owners is inconsistent with these laws and conditions of war.

Officers and soldiers will not encourage or assist slaves to leave their employers, but they cannot compel or authorize their return by force. Negroes who leave their employers will be compelled to support themselves and families by labor upon the public works.

To secure the objects both of capital and labor. the Sequestration Commissioner is authorized and directed, upon conference with planters and other parties, to propose and establish a yearly system of negro labor, which shall provide food, clothing, proper treatment, and just compensation for negroes at fixed rates, or an equitable proportion of the yearly crop, as may be deemed advi-sable, and when accepted by the planter or other parties, faithful service and subordination shall be enforced on the part of the negro by officers of the Government. To secure their payment, the wages of their labor will constitute a lien upon the

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of harvesting corn on deserted fields and cultivating abandoned estates. Unemployed negroes will be engaged in this service. By command of Major General BANKS.

DESERTIONS FROM THE YANKEE AKMY .- The demoralization in the Yankee army appears to be the telegraph told the story of its ravages in Bank's command, and from ladies who arrived in this city by the Central train yesterday evening, from Loudon county, we learn that searcely a day passes without witnessing scores of "fighting Joe's" chivalric warriors, wending their way homeward. About ten days ago several hundred of them, armed, crossed the Potomac, avowing their determination to do so if it had to be accomplished with powder and ball. However much the Yankees may have seemed disposed to fight for the negro, they don't seem to relish the olor of fighting with him.

We also learn that in Washington city carrieatures are posted in numerous public places, representing a greased pole, with Richmond at the top and Burnside endeavoring to climb it, with the assistance of Seward, Stanton and old Abe, who are vigorously pushing, but with each new effort falling back. The people of that city are also represented as being much bolder in their denunciations of the Administration and the war than ever before. The odoriferous nigger is have eatures are posted in numerous public places, representing a greased pole, with Richmond at the top and Burnside endeavoring to climb it, with than ever before. The odoriferous nigger is having his effect; the Lincoln regime is smelling bad in the nostrils of the people. - Rich. Dispatch.

Hon. Wm. Smith is a candidate for Governor of Virginia.

DOUBLE BUGGY for sale at WHITAKER S.

PREMIUM CARRIAGE AND HARNESS WHITAKER'S.

By the Governor of North Carolina

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE TO appear to me that the terms of the Proclamation is ued by me on the 26th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their

colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themselves of its merciful provisions in time for them to do so.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBUBON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this second Proclamation, extending the time limited in the former to the 5th day of March next. All such persons as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several camps by that day, will suffer no punishment for their past delinquenees. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the severest penalties of the military law.

In witness whereof, I, Zenulon B. Vance,

Governor, Captain General and Commanderin-Chief, have signed these presents and
caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this J2th day of February, Ad. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of our Inde-

By order of the Governo R. H. BATTLE, Private Sec'y.

Conscript Office, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5th, 1862.

ORDERS, A placed upon the published orders of officers de-tailed upon recruiting service, it is hereby announced MISCONSTRUCTION HAVING BEEN for the information of enrolling officers and others interested, that the execution of the Conscript law has not been suspended in this State for thirty days, nor

for a single hour. The officers charged with the execution of this law will devote themselves to the zealous and prompt per-

formance of their duties. The safety and welfare of the country demand that every man in this crisis should do his whole duty .-Not a day nor an hour should be lost in filling up the thinned ranks of our glorious and gallant army. few more such victories as it has recently schieved will

speedily secure peace and independence to the coun-COL. T. P. AUGUST, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C. By order of J. C. PEARCE, Adi't.

Salish ry Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin, Asheville News, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal will copy twice and send bill to Progress office.

HEADQUARTERS 3D N. C. BATTALION, LIGHT, ARTILLERY, WILMINGTON, January 23, 1863. SPECIAL ORDERS, )

JOHN H. HINES, JOHN A. MOODY, Thos. Johnson, Joseph R. Vincent, Nathaniel Jones, N. L. Oder and David Coffield, of Capt. A. J Ellis' company; James S. Jackson, Samuel Privett John L. Outlaw, James W. Farmer and Charles L. Bailey, of Capt. William Badham's company, absent without leave, are hereby ordered to report immediately at these headquarters or they will be considered

deserters, and treated accordingly.

By order of Maj. John W. Moore: jan 31-1m AUG. M. MOORE, Adj't.

Blooded Horses for Sale. B. M. TOBACCO FLY, BY THE RED.

L. out of Fire Fly, Imp. Priam, G. dam by Imp. Lusborough—lost only one race out of fix—5 years old—now stinted to Albion, Jr., \$800. 2. Her produce, B. F., by Albion, Jr., foaled last and in sending messages through him to Jeff.

spring—price \$500.

3. Br. H., Horse Fly, by Imp. Fly by Night, out of Fire Fly—3 years old, \$700

4. Br. F., full sister to last named, \$500. 5. B. M., Lola by Bailie Poyton out of a regt. mare, now ten years old and stinted to Tar River-a fine

blood and saddle animal, \$450. 6. Her produce, B. M. Esther, by Gen. Hawkins, bay Priam, 4 years old, now stinted to Tar River,

7. B. H., full brother to last named, 3 years old, 8. B. F., by Imp. Fly by Night, 2 years old, \$500. 9. B. C., Epsilon, by Epsilon, Jr., one year old,

10. B. C., by Albion, Jr., which horse Col. Green lost upon the fall of Boanoke Island-last spring's

11. B. C., by same out of No. 6, foaled May 19th, 1862, as was No. 10—a perfect match, price for pair,

12. Be. H., Mid Night, by Imp. Albion, dam by Imp. Glencoe, 4 years old, \$1,000.

13. B. C. M., Pitch Dark, 4 years eld, in foal to Albion, Jr.—she by Imp. Albion, dam Stockholder, G. dam by Imp. Leviathan, \$700.

14. Ch. M., Kitty, 6 years eld, a splendid saddle horse by Rosnoka \$500.

horse, by Roanoke, \$500: 15. S. H. Regent, Jr., by Regent, 2 years old, \$700.

16. B. H. Beauregard, 4 years old, by Gen. M. T. Hawkins' bay Priam. This horse is believed to be the 1st or 2d racer in the country. He wen the great New Market Sweep Stake in two straight heats, beating a fine field. Among them Ninette, full sister to

the renowned Planet—his dam by Imp. Trustee—he is a full brother to the celebrated race horse Frank Allen. We will sell one-half interest in him for \$1000. 17. Also, a pair of dark, brown carriage horses by a Wagoner horse—large, gentle and well broken to single or double harness, \$700.

Being overstocked with horses, we will self at private sale, the above list. Most of their pedigree are as thorough and fashionable as any in this country. More complete pedigrees will be furnished purchasers.

THOS. J. GREEN & SON. Emeralda, near Warrenton, N. C., Jan. 28-2m. After the 1st of next month, 16 per cent will be added to the prices of any of this list then unsold.

W. J. GREEN & SONS. February 9th, 1863.

\$50 Reward. RANAWAY, ON THE 24TH OF OCTO-ber, a negro boy, BOB, belonging to the estate of H. W. Bunn, deceased. He is about twenty years old, weighs about 170 pounds, very large head, down-cast look when spoken to, and in walking carries him-

self a little one-sided. I will give the above reward for his delivery

or confinement in any jail so that I can get him again.

A. T. BUNN, Adm'r.

Wake County, Dec. 1, 1862. dec 17—w2mpd

A CASES CHAMPAGNE CIDER at \$50 Reward.

RANAWAY, ABOUT THE 1ST OF OC-years, weighs about 165 pounds, very fleshy, and very large eyes. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him again.

JAMES BUNN, SE. Wake County, Dec. 1, 1862. dec 17-w2mpd TORTH CAROLINA-ASHE COUNTY-

In Equity.

John Duncan,

Petition for Divorce.

tered and the cause heard ex parte. Witness, E. F. Foster, C. and M. of the said court, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1862. E. F. FOSTER, C. M. E.

Wanted, THREE WASHERWOMEN AND ONE Cook, at Fair Grounds Hospital, Raleigh. Good wages and rations given. Apply to E. BURKE HAYWOOD,

Feb 11- w&sw. 3t each.

jan 27 6w.