

CAPITONS OF LAWS

Passed at the Second Extra Session of the General Assembly of 1861. An act to provide for the coast and frontier defenses of the State. Appropriates \$2,000,000. An act concerning costs in caveated wills and testaments. [Leaves the question of costs to the court.] An act to repeal the 16th section, 65th chapter Revised Code. An act to enlarge the powers of county courts raising revenue for county purposes. [Gives power to tax all subjects taxed by revenue law.] An act to provide hands to work the public roads. [Strikes out of Revised Code the exemption of Justices, Wardens of the poor, Constables, Teachers and Pupils of schools.] An act to divide the State into ten Congressional districts. An act to encourage the manufacture of gunpowder. An act to empower the Board of Claims to take evidence. An act to pay the first regiment of N. C. volunteers one month's pay. An act to increase Col. Spruill's legion of cavalry to ten companies. An act providing for the issuing of bonds by the county courts. An act to repeal the Stay Law of May 11, 1861. An act concerning the future requisitions of troops by the Confederate Government. [In all future requisitions of troops on this State, the numbers therein in service from the respective counties and captain's districts shall be credited to them, and the new levies are to be taken from counties and captain's districts not having their proportion. In case of a failure of any county or captain's district to furnish the requisite number voluntarily, the Governor shall proceed to raise them by draft.] An act to punish trading with the enemy. [Penalty, a fine of not less \$2,000 and imprisonment not less than six months. Purchasers of bonds, notes or accounts against citizens of the State and belonging to the enemy, shall forfeit them. And any one who shall purchase or act as agent or attorney for the collection of such bonds, &c., shall be subject to fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.] An act to alter the rules of evidence as to Indians. [Makes Indians competent witnesses.] An act to amend the county lines of Mitchell county. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Manufacturing company in the county of Mecklenburg. An act to pay the cadets of Charlotte Military Institute. An act to provide arms for an independent regiment. [Appropriates the necessary sum.] An act for the relief of certain banks east of Raleigh. [Permits them to remove their place of business during the war.] An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors near Lenoir Institute. An act to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Washington. [Authorizes them to erect fortifications and levy taxes therefor.] An act giving a superior court to the counties of Transylvania, Mitchell, &c. An act to revise and keep in force the act chartering Cheraw and Coalfields railroad.

RESOLUTIONS.

Suspending portions of the Ordinance of the Convention providing for the disposition of State Troops and Volunteers. Providing for copies of the Ordinances of the Convention. To continue the Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant-General's Departments. In favor of certain Naval Officers. [Recommend Lieuts. David Coleman, Thomas Croxson and R. C. Duval to the Confederate Government for Commission.] Authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to avail themselves of the services of Adjutant General Martin in framing a militia law. Instructing the Quartermaster-General to furnish hospital tents to the army. In favor of the Western N. C. Railroad Company. [Authorizes the issue to the company of coupon bonds to the amount of \$200,000.] Authorizing the tender of forces to the Confederate Government. Authorizing special messengers for the Governor. To provide surgeons and hospital stores for our troops. In regard to the Volunteer service. [Authorizes the pay of such volunteers and State troops as have not yet been received into the Confederate service, to the first day of August.] In favor of the State Printer. Providing for additional engraving clerks. Making it the duty of the Governor to issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000 in favor of the Western N. C. Railroad Company. Concerning the census of 1860. [Authorizes the Secretary of State to deliver the duplicate returns in his office to the Confederate authorities for publication.] Directing how the several regiments of troops of the State shall be numbered. To pay bounty money to soldiers. [Authorizes the payment of bounty to such soldiers as were detained by sickness after the departure of their regiments, provided they belonged to their respective regiments at the time they were mustered into the service.] For the pay of soldiers. [Requires the Governor to pay all our troops, officers and men, now in the State, or in Virginia, if not paid by the Confederate Government. The provisions of the resolution to extend to troops which may hereafter be raised. The Governor immediately thereafter to make a requisition on the Government of the Confederate States for refunding the money.] To pay Speaker Clark the salary of Governor from the time he entered upon the duties of Governor. To collect and repair firearms. Concerning Camps of Instruction. [Estab-

lishes a camp at Greensburg, Richmond county, and continues that at Asheville till 1st December. Then leaves the matter to the discretion of the Governor. In favor of sundry persons and corporations. [Authorizes payment of sums allowed by the Board of Claims.] In favor of officers and soldiers captured on our coast. [Authorizes the payment of sums due to their wives or children, and provides for the appointment of guardians for children whose fathers were captured.] For the appointment of two commissioners to Richmond to confer with the Government on the defenses of our coast, and the enlistment, equipment and pay of troops.

A highly intelligent gentleman, who left New York a few days since, informs us that the financial condition of the North is aught but encouraging. The stock of specie in the banks is rapidly diminishing, and mercantile men say that the people there are hoarding their money. It is estimated that thirty millions of dollars have already been thus secreted. The Treasury notes put out by the Lincoln Government at over seven per cent. interest, are rapidly returned to the banks. It is the opinion of the best judges that these institutions will soon have to suspend altogether the North. Trade is at a stand-still. A large majority of the commercial houses have already failed, and there is hardly a day but some one of them topples to the ground.

The voluntary enlistments for the army of the North have ceased. Drafting has already been resorted to in New Jersey, and will hereafter be the only mode in their power of recruiting their armies. At present, the vacancies by deaths and desertions exceed the number of voluntary enlistments. Conscription is now their only resource. It is plain enough that an army thus constituted is not to be depended on.

Our informant thinks the peace party is gaining ground, although free speech and the freedom of the press have been suppressed. It would seem that the influence of the Catholic church is hostile to the war, and these, with the commercial classes, make the basis of a strong peace party. The war, on the part of the Republicans, is becoming every day more and more plainly a war upon slavery, and the opposition are rallying upon this ground. Such is the substance of the account derived from a gentleman who left New York but a week ago.—Rich. Examiner.

We understand that information has been received in Newbern, and believed there to be reliable, that Major E. D. Hall, of the 7th Regiment of the N. C. State Troops, who is stationed in Hyde county, has captured some twelve native traitors who had gone over to the banks and taken the oath, and had returned to the mainland to act as Lincolnite spies and emissaries. On their persons were found documents addressed to the authorities and people of Newbern, Washington and other towns, requesting them to offer no opposition to the advance of the Federal troops into the interior of the State, promising that if no opposition was offered by them, they would not be molested. The men have been detained in custody, and the documents forwarded to Head Quarters.

Certain movements are talked of at Beaufort, to the details of which we do not feel at liberty now to refer, but which if confirmed, may have an important bearing upon the blockade, so far at least as foreign nations are concerned.—Wil. Journal.

NEWBERN AND ITS DEFENCES.

It is folly longer to suppress the fact that of all people we are the most careless and indifferent to our true condition and the danger that surrounds us. For four long months the most bloody and belish war that ever cursed any people has been raging almost in hearing of our doors and yet not a gun has been put in position to defend approaches to the town except in one direction, and that too in the face of the fact that we are more exposed than any other town in the State. If our people imagine that there is no effort to be made to sack and burn the town they are very much mistaken. A determined effort is undoubtedly now in process of execution by Butler, which is to fall with telling effect upon some defenceless portion of our coast or (which we believe) upon our inland towns. Are we in a condition to resist it if this is the fated place? Have we a single gun to repel a land attack? Not one in position. We have a single piece of artillery ready for immediate use. This truth is, we are in a miserable, defenceless condition.—Newbern Progress.

THE MURDERER'S VILLAINS.

A friend of ours, just arrived from Harper's Ferry, informs us that the Yankees keep up a fire daily from the Maryland shore, upon the citizens of that place. They shoot at men, women and children, indiscriminately. A few days since, they shot a little girl, causing, fortunately, only a flesh wound. Some little boys that were spying the military in the streets, were fired upon for half an hour. Dr. N. Marnion, the most venerable physician in the town, (a son-in-law to the inventor of Hall's breech loading rifle, and brother-in-law of Hon. W. P. Hall the Lincoln Lieut. Gov. of Missouri), was shot at as he was riding along the road, and only escaped by deserting his horse. His horse, the old Wager Mammoth on the hill, was since fired into.—The citizens appointed a committee to remonstrate with its federal officers upon the subject; who promised a correction, but the practice is still continued. These are the barbarians that are to win us back to the "paternal government."—Lynch, Virginia.

The N. Y. Tribune says that preparations are making for two formidable movements against the Southern coast. A strong naval force and 85,000 troops will be sent in command of Gens. Butler and Sherman.

Let the coast defenses be made ready to meet them. Our State may need ten times its present force to meet them. Let us be ready.—Raleigh Standard.

The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.: MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, 1861.

Several weeks ago in speaking of the approaching Congressional election, and candidates for Congress, we ventured to guess that Mr. CRAIG would be one of the candidates. We ought to have ascertained the fact before announcing it, as we could very easily have done. We now have the best authority for saying that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for a seat in that body.

The Legislature adjourned last Monday morning. We cull from the list of Acts only such captions as indicate those of public or general interest.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The Carolina Flag, published at Concord, N. C., announces Mr. V. C. BARRINGER as a candidate for Congress. Mr. B. is a gentleman of fine abilities.

OFF SEA COAST.

The reader need not be surprised to hear that Lincoln's fleet has effected a successful landing of a large force on some important and commanding point on the mainland of our coast. His steamers are hanging along our shores, taking soundings, capturing vessels, decoying pilots and making observations, &c. And worse than all, a delusive security seems to have taken possession of many of the people in that region, who have done but little to ward off an attack. The Newbern Progress and Washington Dispatch have constantly sounded the alarm, and we believe now at the eleventh hour there is beginning to appear some evidence of an awakening to their endangered condition. We believe Wilmington is in greatest danger, not because less has been done to protect that place than other points, for we believe very active exertions have been put forth there for some time past; but because Wilmington is a commanding position, and if secured by the enemy, will give them an advantage over the whole Eastern part of the State, extremely annoying to the Confederate cause. The enemy knows this well enough, and will, we fear, speedily take advantage of any neglect or weakness exposing us at that point.

Patriotism of the Jews.—A letter from Richmond, in the New Orleans Crescent, bears strong testimony to the patriotism of the Jews. The writer says they have unanimously taken sides with the South; and that there is not a Southern regiment which does not contain from 20 to 50 of them. On the contrary, of all the 1,300 Federal prisoners in Richmond, there is not a single Jew. They have contributed money as well as men to our cause, and wherever found are zealously active in promoting it. Thousands of dollars worth of indispensable merchandise finds its way to Richmond through their agency, notwithstanding they are closely watched by the Federals, who believe them to be disloyal. And it is also stated that they are not half as exorbitant in their charges for goods as are the christian speculators in pork, bacon, coffee, &c.

Postage.—We hear a few feeble complaints against the present high rates of postage, as compared with those under the old United States Government. But it must be remembered that our Government is now receiving no revenue from either import or export duties, and consequently could not, if disposed, provide for a deficiency in the expenses of the postal department except by direct taxation, which would be unjust. Those who employ the mail ought to pay the expenses of carrying them, and the fairest and easiest way to do it, is to fix the rates of postage high enough to cover the cost of the Department. This branch of the old government, under the low rates, did not pay its own expenses, and had to be provided for out of other sources of income. We have no other fair source but the postage on letters and papers, and it is truly gratifying to see how cheerfully the people have yielded to the necessity of the case.

The fleet which was off Fort Macon, says the Wilmington Journal, probably left there last Sunday; and there are indications of its gathering in the vicinity of Cape Fear. Two steamers were off New Inlet on Tuesday. That it will be remembered, is a new passage to Wilmington, coming into the Cape Fear River above Fort Johnson and Caswell, and within eight or ten miles of Wilmington.

Capt. HALLICROFT, of McDowell county, with his company, numbering over 80 men; and Capt. PARKS, of Wilkes county, with his company of about the same number, arrived here last Wednesday evening, and took the Eastern train next morning.

Horses, Horses!—Large droves of horses are frequently passing through this place Eastward, from Tennessee. They are for the Southern army.

William A. Wright, Esq., has been elected President of the Bank of Cape Fear, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Thomas H. Wright.

Confederate Tax.—The Congress has voted a war tax of fifty cents on the \$100 value of what every man is worth. If any State will pay its quota between this time and the 1st of April next, 10 per cent will be discounted. The Government has appointed one collecting agent in each of the Southern States, and that agent is required to appoint a sub-agent in each County, in all cases selecting the sheriff or other county officer whose duty it is to collect taxes.

Much apprehension is felt as to the ability of the people to raise the money for this tax. Those who have the means will pay it cheerfully; but in view of the difficulty in the way of collecting money on old claims, many fear they will not be able to meet it. There is a distrustful feeling abroad, tending to contract purse strings except in the few rare cases where sere and liberal returns may be relied on. This may so far wear off before we are called on for the Confederate tax as to remove the difficulties which now seem to be in the way of the people. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

REGIMENTAL MUSTER.

We wholly omitted to notice this usually grand display of the County militia, which was out in all its magnificence on the 20th inst. Col. B. E. Moore, commanding. Notwithstanding nearly one thousand men have gone from this county to swell the ranks of the Confederate army, forming as we are too proud to say, some of the best corps in the service, yet they were scarcely missed from the Regiment. The individual companies were plainly not so large as usual; but when formed into a Regiment, it is singularly true that the loss was less apparent.

The Review was conducted with more system than in the Spring, and was concluded in time to allow the men to hear an able address from Dr. Hall.

It was remarked by many that all the old flags of the Companies have disappeared—not one to be seen! The Confederate stars and bars was the only ensign floating to the breeze. Old things have passed away.

SALISBURY MATCHES.

Messrs. Murr, Moore & Sosamon, of this place, have put it in our power to light our gas with friction matches made here. They are very good; and as these gentlemen are preparing to supply the demand of the surrounding country with this very useful article, there is real comfort in knowing that we shall have them without the help of the North.

Col. T. L. Clingman's Regiment of Mountain men, eleven hundred strong, passed through this place last Tuesday evening. They were ordered down some two weeks ago; but for a reason no doubt satisfactory, the time for marching was protracted. It is a splendid body of men, destined, as we learn, for some point on the Eastern shore. They have gone to fight, and the enemy that gives them any thing like an equal chance will find them as impetuous as a mountain stream, and as daring as the strong winged eagle.

A HEAVY DRAFT.

A number of our citizens have recently been paying the ten per cent assessment of the Greensboro' (N. C.) Mutual Insurance Company, and it fairly made them wince. There is an opinion abroad that the affairs of this Company have been badly managed; and whether true or false, such heavy assessments, following in quick succession as within the last twelve months, will be apt to discourage Insurance operations for a while.

The Rev. D. D. VAN ANTWERP, Rector of the Episcopal Church at Beaufort, recently charged by the Goldsboro' Tribune with conduct inconsistent with a true friend of the Southern cause, has published in the Tribune a letter explaining some things and denying others. He reflects mildly but earnestly upon the course of the Tribune for publishing such injurious charges against him. In a note to Mr. Antwerp's letter, the editor says he will refer to the matter again, and show that he did in the premises what it was his duty to do.

Seizure of Goods.—By order of Governor Clark, a large quantity of goods, consisting of provisions, shoes, leather, &c., have been seized at Raleigh and Goldsboro' on their way to Virginia. The goods had been bought up in this State by Virginia speculators for various Virginia markets; a process of drainage which the Governor thinks ought to be stopped.

E. A. Nisbet, of Bibb county, is a candidate for Governor of Georgia, in opposition to the present incumbent, Mr. Brown, whose friends are running him for a third term.

Col. THOMAS, the hero of the capture of the steamer St. Nicholas, has, it is reported, escaped from the Federal prison in which he was confined.

There is great indifference manifested in this section in regard both to the election of President and Congressmen. There is an excellent reason for it too, in the more absorbing interest felt in the struggle for independence. The people do not want to be troubled with an election for any thing while this great contest remains undecided. We feel sure that the masses will take no steps to bring out candidates. They are not thinking or caring about it. Besides being thoroughly disgusted at the old juggle of nominating by Conventions, they are tired of party bonds, drill officers and all that, and would prefer the freedom of voting for whom they please.

As regards candidates for Congress, it is a matter easily settled. Not many come out as choosers to do so, and then let the people vote for whom they please.

It is no credit to a man to receive the nomination of a Convention. It is an evidence of his fitness; for we all know that in party times, such as we have had, it is not fitness that governs the action of Conventions. The man may be a worthless fellow, and yet if he can make a pretty speech, and bamboozle the people, party requires his services. It is no evidence of his acceptability to the people; for under the excitement of party we have often heard men swear they would vote for the devil rather than the opposition should elect their man, however worthy. An election under such circumstances may gratify an ambitious desire to snatch the spoils, but to a high toned gentleman of refined, virtuous sensibilities it is extremely damaging to his pride; and is bound to make him think less of himself and of his constituents than if he had obtained the position in a manner more substantially indicative of his merits, and more creditable to the virtue and intelligence of the people.

Kentucky's neutrality has proved impracticable. She is fairly in for her part of the war. There are many rank traitors in high places in Kentucky. Whilst the Legislature, the Governor and the people, were loud in declaring for neutrality, Lincoln was sneering at the idea, and did not forbear practically violating it. And strange to relate, the Kentucky Legislature, as if unconscious of the military necessity it would impose upon the Confederates, permitted Lincoln troops the freedom of her territory for various anti-bellian to the safety of her Southern sisters. They passed resolutions ordering the Confederates to leave her State, though the latter had not entered it until Lincoln's troops had seized Paducah. But the fat is in the fire now. The Confederates will leave when Kentucky drives out the Federals, and not before. The people of the State are awaking to the solemn fact that there is no way of escape from the issue of war. A large majority of them will make common cause with the South.

Getting Hot.—The people of the North Carolina show are getting hot at the State and Confederate authorities for not doing something to protect them against the Lincoln fleets, daily expected to attack them. They are actually talking in earnest about ordering from the State, and the Confederacy, we sympathize with our friends on the coast, and confess our astonishment that so little has been done for their protection.

The members of the Legislature can now see how much better they could have expended the time spent in trying to fix up the Senatorial representation of the State. The people of the East, like those of the West, were not caring three straws about Senators; they were thinking about the war. It is the last thing when they close their eyes at night, and the first when they open them in the morning. We would not have a horse that we could buy both Senators from the East for one good rifle case.

Several of the Presbyteries of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States, have held their regular Fall meetings, and without exception have passed acts of separation from the General Assembly of the Church, and appointed delegates to attend at Augusta, Ga., on the 4th next December for the purpose of forming a General Assembly of the Southern Confederate portion of the denomination. Concord Presbytery meets at Lenoir, next week; and judging from the resolutions adopted at the called session in July last, there is no doubt an act of separation will be passed.

Rain and Wind.—Last Thursday was a dark, dull, rainy day. The rain commenced falling after 12 o'clock, M. and continued to descend in torrents all afternoon, nearly all night and part of the next day. At 10 o'clock on Friday, a South wind sprung up, and gradually increasing in violence, blew a perfect gale for several hours. If old Abe's fleet was along our coast at the time, it is more than probable that some of his ships were stranded.

Coast Defense.—Troops are now moving pretty rapidly to our Eastern shore to defend it against any Federal fleet that may be sent to attack us in that quarter. We learn that Col. Clingman's regiment was to be sent there. Also that the Confederate Government has detailed one Georgia regiment for that service.

The enemy is now hunting winter quarters. It will be a sad thing for us if he should gain any important point in our State for that purpose.