SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1863.

J. J. BRUNER. EDITOR AND PROPHIETOR.

VOL. XX.

THE INFORMATION OF ALL Posterned, General Orders, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, January 8, 1863. Being detailed rous Generany B, 42d N. C. Regiment, for Rowan Cloury, to receive all patriotic men who are willing to join the arthy, and receive all who are limble to conscription. and receive all who are liable to conscription, 16 to 45, for the speedy filling up the ranks now in the field, volanteers are allowed to join any company they may select, and receive the neural bounty and benefits allowed by faw. I use also authorized to apprehend all descr-ters and stragfers, quiers they report to me

forthwith, in which latter case, a full pardon will be granted. Those who remain recreast to their obligations, will be confined in the county prime until they can be forwarded to their re-

poctive companies under guard. In making these arrests, my orders are to re spect no leaves of absence or farloughs, except those signed by order of Generals Lee, Beau-regard, Smith, French or Elzey, or by Com-mandants of Posts where General Hospitals are letated. All those who voluntarily present themselves

will remain with me until I leave.

I, therefore, sameatly appeal to all those who ave-absented themselves from duty without proper antiparity of leave of absence, to present themselves without delay, or be treated as deserlen.

Office at S. Frankford's Salisbury, N. C. W. fl. CRAWFORD, Capt. Co. B, 42d N. C. T Feb 6, 1863 JI 38

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEION, N. C . Feb. 5th. 1862 4

ORDERS |

A MISCONSTRUCTION having been A placed upon the published orders of officers detailed upon recruiting service, it is hereby announced for the information of enrolling cers 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 performance of their duties.

The safety and welfare of the country demand that every man in this crisis should do his whole daty. Not a day nor an hoar should be fost in filling up the thiuned ranks of our glorious and gullant army. A few more such vic-tories as it has recently achieved will speedily

THE DAILY PROGRESS. It is expected that the General Assorphy of North Carolina will adjourn sine die this morning. We have no disposition at the

There was the new charge and the is who clothed them with a little brief auple who clothed them with a nucle to say to thority; we do propose, however, to say to the people of the State that they have passed one redeeming act—one ray of light breaks forth from the mass of darkness which will go far towards covering many of the size of omission and commission that hang over the body now about to be dissolved.

The passage of the bill introduced by Gov. Graham, in the Senate, protesting against the suspension of the habeas corpus and declaring that the authority of the State and the write of her judicial officers should be executed at all hazzards, though opposed by a small portion of the conflict element in each House, shows that the patriotic fire that burned in the hearts of our sires has not been entirely extinguished in North Carolina. The General Assembly has declared that no power shall interfere with the execution of the laws

in this State, and that our citizens shall not be deprived of the protection thrown around them by that inestimable boon to freemen, the writ of habeas corpus, even by Confederate bayonets. The rights of the citizens and of the State, and our duty to protect, defeud and uphold State authority, was eloquently portrayed in the discussion of this bill, by Hon, W. A. Graham, E. J. Warren, Esq., and others, in the Senate, and by Capit. Grissom and others, in the House. A te-ble effort made to resist the passage of the bill in each House, but the friends of the one man power, or of a strong Government, were found to be very weak and the vote against it was small

It was contended that if this bill was passed and a Confederate Captain should object to the execution of the writ in certain localities woold produce conflict. Here is the same trucking, hundinating, nonsenical cry that we have had so much of before. What! is North Carolina, a sovereign State, to stop to ask a petty Confederate officer, the Confederate Senate; or even the Confederate President himself, whether or not she will execute her own decrees in her own borders? Have the gentlemen ever considered that the common government is but the abstract creature of the sovereign States, and that the central head can exercise no powers save those delegated to it by the sovereign States composing the government? Suppose then that the President should issue his proclamation sus-

From the Charleston Mercury, 3rd. The Capture of the Ganhoat Isane P. Smith-Fall Particulars.

WREKLY.

In Saturday's issue we briefly sunounced the sentence of the Vanker surbent large P. Smith and S. Saturday and S. Saturday of State present to carr readers the full particulars of he Thurst.

Seval days a secret expedition was organized. under the command of Lieut-Col. Yates, of the 1st S. C. Regular Artiflery, and dispatched to Joha's Island, to attack the gauboats which John's Island, to attack the gauboats which becasionally provi along the Stone. The force consisted of the following troops: The Seige Train, Companies A and B. commanded re-spectively by Capt. B. C. Webb and Lieut. L. W. Wilson, Major Charles Alston, jr., being in command of the battelion; Company F, of the Paincette buttalion of Light Artellery, under Capt. F.C. Shelz; Company D, let S. Carotinu (regular) Artillery, with a Light Battery. Capt. F. H. Hadeston; one Parrott gan, in charge of Lieut. T. E. Gregg; Company I, Ist S. C. (regular) Artillery, Capt. C. Matchell; Companies H and I, of 20th S. G. Volunteers, commanded respectively by Capt. S. M. Roof and Lieut. M. Gunter, and acting as sharpshooters. During Thursday night these troops were posted as Lagare's Point Place, and Grimball's on John's Island; ' aj Alston com-Grimb monding the batteries at Grimhall's ; Captain Harleston those at Legare's Point Place, and the sharp-huoters being under charge of Capi-Mitchell.

In the meantime a detatchment of Lucas regular) bettalion. nuder Capt. John H. Gary, was posted at Mr. Thomas Grimball's place on James Island, and further up the Stono.

They had 3 24 pounder rifled game, which were put in position 150 yards apart, and about 100 varis from the banks of the river. - The guns were manned with detachments of Companies A, B. and C, under Leut's. W. G. Ogier and E. B. Colhoun and Capt T. B. Hayne .-Further down the Stone, and on the James Island ride, Muj. J. W. Brown, with two rifle guns, in charge of a detachment of the 2nd Regiment S. C. Artillery (late Lamar's) and with a detachment of the Georgia Battalion as sharpshooters, tock up a position so as to man the channel.

On Friday afternoon, at half past four o'clock, the enemy's guuboat Isaac P. Smith, steamed up the river passing the batteries of Major Brown and Col. Yates, and came to anchor a little above, opposite the residence of Mr. Thos. Grimball, and within a fair range of the guns of Capt. Gary. The Yankees made no attempt to hand, and, after waiting about twenty minutes, Capt. Gary ordered the battery to open; which it did in handsome style, rending its shots crashing audibly through the timbers of the gunbont. At the first discharge there was evidently great consternation on the Yankee me officer eried out, "Great Go pending the writ of habeas corpus in all the what is this ?" The vessel immediately slipped her cable and began a hastry retreat, fighting at the battery as she retired. She threw grape shot and shell with considerable accuracy, but without injuring any of our men. One grape shot struck the gus of Company C, leaving its trace longitudinally. The firing of our battery at this point was rapid and well executed. The gunboat in her flight soon came' within range of the batteries of Col. Yates, against which she then directed her broadsides. But the heavy concentrated fire from John's Island roon terminated the struggle. Three shots struck the machinery of the steamer, deranging it so that she could no longer proceed. then dropped anchor, and her commander naconditionally surrendered the boat and crew, consisting of 11 officers, 105 men and 3 ne-groes. Col. Yates thereupon ordered the Lieut. commanding to send his men ashors in the streamer's boats, for our men had none wherewith to board her. The surreader was soon consummated, and a detachment of our force under Capt. Harleston took possession of the prize Isaac P. Smith. She proved to be a very valuable capture. She was built in 1861, and carried a fine armament, consisting of one 30pounder Parrott gun, and eight 8 inch heavy Colombiads. Her hull and mechinery were not materially injured, and will soon be in serviceable condition. The enemy's loss in the action was nineteen killed and six wounded. The negro pilot was killed ontright. Our loss was only one man killed, a member of Alston's battalion, from Horry District, whose name we have not yet been able to obtain. Our forces behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery, encountering, without breastworks or other protection, the enemy's fire at the short range of between 200 and 300 yards. The Signal Corps and Walpole's "Stono Scouts" were very active and efficient in promoting the success of the expedition. During Saturday night the other Yankee gauboats steamed up the river, and began shelling the Isaac P. Smith, hoping to retake or destroy her. Major Brown's guns, however, mmediately opened upon them a hot and well directed fire, and, warned by the fate of the Smith, they withdrew. The captured steamer is now under the guas of Fort Pemberton. The prisoners were brought to the eny on Saturday morning, and were excerted to jail by a detachment of the Cimileston Battalian, Capt. Lord commanding. They are a villainous looting crew. The names of the officers are as follows: F. S Conover; Acting Lieut, Commanding. John W. Dicks (Executive Officer) Acting Master.

fighting trim, so as to co-operate in the next Strange and Terrible Epidemic in the Northdash of our iron clads upon the block ading fleet.

but we are almost confight farthe factor stands Savannah is to be the first place attacked; certainly we think the blow will fall between Savannah and Wilmington, and we doubt not but the report started by the Yankees that Charleston is to be speedily attacked is a part of the programme of operations on the other places. There would be no surgerior strategy or superior policy in attacking Charleston while Wilmington and Savancab were held by as and from which reinforcements could be drawn to assist in the de fence of Charleston; and all know that the capture of either of these places, especially Wilmington, would greatly weaken Charles-

For these reasons we believe that either Wilmington or Savannah or both will be attacked before Charleston, and we may add, the weather having become good, the attack may be almost immediately expected. The fall of Wilmington, breaking up as it would our great lower line of Railroad connection, is of more importance to us than Savannah and hence of much more consequence to the enemy, and this being the case, and remembering the presence of a large fleet at Beaufort harbor, in our opinion the chances for a speedy attack upon Wilmington are very good, and we hope that our authorities will be able to meet and repel it ; but remembering the past we cannot without a violation of conscience and a disregard for truth say that our confidence is very strong. The place is strongly fortified, we suppose, and we know it is defended by a gallant General, and as heroic men as ever met a foe, but we remember Donelson, Hatteras, Newbern, Roanoke Norfolk, New Orleans, and other places, and we have misgivings. Wilmington ought to be held and will be, we suppose, if it be possible for the Government authorities to delend it successfully. If it falls it opens up the way to Fayetteville and Raleigh, and these places once possessed by the enemy the fall of Richmond becomes only a question of time.

Since the Assembly first met a bill could have been passed and a force raised, armed, compared and put in the field to have assisted in the defence of Wilmington, but that body. though appealed to by a suffering, threatened people to do su, refused the assistance asked for, and now it Wilmington falls and the ther events we have mentioned should re-

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west. We doubt not, shall the war last, but in due time Wilmington, Charleston, Savannab, but we are almost configuration of the strange and the str

There are no symptoms indicating its ap-proach. The patient is attacked with a chill, and thinks he has an attack of the ague; but, as soon as the chill is over, the patient sinks into a stupor, from which he rarely revives. The muscles are rigid; the pupil of the eye is insensible to either light or touch; the sur-face of the body is extremely tender and sen-sitive, the head is drawn back, the jaws are fixed, and the breath is drawn forcibly, with a hissing sound, as if by creat officer to a hissing sound, as if by great effort through the closed teeth; the patient is blind and deal

In children the stupper is very liable to be broken by frequent convulsions. During the stupor large black spots, many of them raised up like blisters, appear on the surface of the body and limbs, the patient usually dying in from two to four hours. In some rare cases the patient lingers along for days, in a spe the patient ingers along for days, in a spe-cles of low typhcid fever, accompanied by blindness, deafness, paralysis of the extremi-ties, &c. In some cases the patient revives from the stupor, feeling so well as to believe himself convalescent, but, in the course of an hour or two, is seized with a terrible delirium, terminating in coma (a stupor) and death This disease leaves the patient in a typhoid fever, and very low, and hable to loss of sight or hearing, and to paralysis, upon recovery.

Price of Corn.

Corn and corn meal are now selling in this market at from three to four dollars per bush el, and in some parts of the State-west of this it is commanding a still higher price. It is natural that those who have made corn, or who have it on hand, should retain enoug for their own families. If they did not do this, they would be unjust to those who are nearest and dearest to them; but the individnal who hoards corn or meat at a time like this, and holds them back for higher prices than they are now bringing, is not only des-titute of the ordinary feelings of humanity, but is as much a foe to his section as the myrmidons of Lincoln themselves. We are satisfied that there is enough corn in North Carolina to bread the people.-Ral. Standard. Certainly, there is Corn enough in the

State. The only difficulty is, the meanness selfishness of those who hold it prevents them from putting it on the ma

secure peace and independence to the country By order of

COL. T. P. AUGUST. Commandant for Conscripts in N. C. J. C. PEANOR, Adj't. Feb. 4, 1863

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Michael Brown, contracted prior to the 1st day of Feb-ruary, A. D. 1859, will please present them at the office of R. E. Love and R. A. Caldwell, Esgrs., for settlement, to the extent of the Trust fund in their hands, by the 1st day of March, A. D 1863, as we wish to close the Trust as mon thereafter as possible, which cannot be done according to the Trust, without a list of the debts.

J. F. & P. B. CHAMBERS. Feb. 9th, 1863. 41:38

Mr. Wilkinson's FEMALE SCHOOL.

OWING to circumstances beyond control. the exercises of this Institution were not re-sumed at the time appointed ; but the undersigned would announce to his patrons and the public, that the school is now in operation. Rates of Tuition about 25 per cent higher.

than formerly. A. D. WILKINSON. [2:38]

NOTICE.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY ENTIRE nock to W. SMITHDEAL, I take this method of informing all those who owe me to come forward and pay up, and all who have accounts against me to call and receive their dues.

I feel very thank 'ol for past patronage, and all he can to please.

MOSES A. SMITH.

HAVING bought out the Store formerly belonging to MOSES A SMITH, I would be pleased to have my friends call on me and examine my stock where atmost anything can be found asually kept in a dry goods or confection-ary Store. W. SMITHDEAL. ary Store. January, 15, 1863. 41:35

HEADQUARTERS.

Confederate States Prison, SALISSUAY, Jan. 19, 1863.

ALL MEMBERS OF CO. (A.) CONederate States Prison Guard, are hereby ordered to report to this. Company immediately or be considered deserters. Men on sick leave or an furlough are included in the above. S. B. WATERS, Capt. 1236 Commanding Company A.

WANTED. SEED OATS, SHELLED CORN AND heat dre. by January, 19, 1863. J. F. FOARD. 1635

State of North Carolina, and the State authorities protest and declare that the writ shall be executed as before? Here is conflict-conflict between a sovereign State, whose creature or agent the Excentive is, and the Executive authority. Who must give way ? The agent or creature, or the creative, sovereign power? The creature of course. We do not say that any such conflict will arise; on the other hand we hope it

will not, but if it should we for one shall stand by and defend the rights of the sovereign State to execute her own decrees in her own jurisdiction, regardless of the Confederate Government or any other earthly power.

We know that certain of the conflict stripe are preaching the insiduous doctrine of central power, a strong government, &c., but we tell them that while North Carolina will be behind none in the common struggle for independence, and while her citizeus are united as against the common foe, they will never submit to have their own rights wrested from them and an iron despotism set up over them by a power that they are helping to build up and perpetuate.

Our people are no peculiar advocates-for econion. They despise the doctrine as they loathe those who preached it when demagagues were maturing plans to destroy their government and liberties, but they will pour out their blood like water against any power that may attempt to deprive them of their rights as citizens of a sovereign State. For the good of the cause and upon the plea of railitary necessity we have submitted to Acts of officials and laws of the Congress of the Confederate States that we loathed and de-tested; but we yet remember that military necessity, in other times and in other countries, has been the syren song by which the solicit a liberal share for my successor. Mr. people have been deprived of their liberties SMITHDEAL, who I am confident will do and the shackles of tyrants lastened upon and the shackles of tyrants lastened upon them. We will stand oy President Davis in the common struggle, to free ourselves from a common enemy, but we are not disposed to submit forther to infractions upon our own rights and priviliges by a power of our own creation.

> This innovation upon the rights of the people-this suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, has been a tavorite safety valve with the rulers of our encimies, and the exercise of this despotic power has brought them well nigh to the brink of a revolution among themselves, and no one will be surprised at any time to hear that actual hostilities have broken out between the people of the New England States and those of the Northwestern States, and that the power of Lincoln is tottering to its foundation from its oppression. Our authorities have seen all these evil effects of the attempt to suppress personal liberty at the North, and we hope they will be warned in time, for our people will not submit to such tyranny.

Had the Assembly adjourned without pass-ing this Personal Liberty Bill the body would have deserved the executions and contempt of mankind.

Robert Tarr, Acting Master. Whitman Chase, Ensign.

Francis Button, Ensign.

Jucob Tucker, 1st Assistant Engineer. Erastas Barry, 3d Assistant Engineer.

J. O. Hill, Assistant Paymaster.

Charles Estacker Paymaster's Clerk.

G. H. Marvin, Surgeon. James S. Tucker, 2d Assistant Engineer, died on his way to the city.

A number of trophies found on board, such as officer's swords, fine mathematical instruneuts, etc., with a considerable pack of bran new "green backs," were yesterday brought up to Gen. Ripley's office. The prize will doubtless be speedily put in

sult from it we tell the members of the Assembly, many of whom are now so anxious to get home before the business has been completed, that they will be held responsible. We devoutly hope that another foot of

North Carolina soil may never be polluted by the hated invader, but still if our protection in the future be no better than in the past, we have no idea that even 'the Capital of the State itself can be held many months against the immense number sent against us. from five to ten thousand men, could have been easily raised had the Legislature taken the necessary steps, and if Wilmington falls the necessity for a reserve State force will be more urgent than ever, for having possession of the Railroad, Raileigh and Fayetteville will at once become the line of defence, and without a,strong permanent force to guard against raids, either of these places will at once become subject to a surprise and capture any night by a regiment or two of Yankee cavalry. If the Convention was in existence we could get a bill passed to raise a force State defence, or if there was any way by which the present spoils Legislature could be got out of existence, and give the people a chance to construct another, we should be able to get men here that would exhibit more concern for the welfare of the East and of the State than the present body have done, One thing we can tell the gentlemen who are now in such hot haste to leave us, and it is this: We intend to hold them responsible before the people for whatever disaster may betall our people by the advances or raids of the cuciny hereafter where the damage might have been prevented by the force for State defence which they relused to raise. We We know the people were for the measure, in the proportion of live to one, and we shall urge them to hold those who defeated it to a strict accountability when they return to give an account of their stewardship.

Daily Progress

One of the Tranks .- We saw a trunk put off if the Southern depot Saturday afternoon, ma-mediately upon the artival of the train, from Weldon, that in size more rescinded a sentry box or meat binn, thun anything else to which we can liken it. The owner either has a very stensive wardrobe, or many presents for his triends, we don't know which. Had there been an accident on the road, at a point far remote from human habitation, this trunk would have comfortably sheltered its owner and a half dozen friends .- Pet. Express.

Shocking Accident .- The body of a man dressed in the anifrom of a Confederate officer, the stripes on the collar indicating the rank of Second Lieutenant, was found on the Southside Railroad, about one mile from town yesterday morning." The remains were horribly mangled, and it is supposed that some two or three trains must have passed over deceased during the night. He was a man of stout form, and apparently 30 years of age. His shirt was marked "Barry," but whether or not this was his name, we have been unable to ascertain...... Pet. Express.

to sell because they are waiting for higher, prices-\$250 and \$3 per bushel is not enough to satisfy their mean, grasping dispositions-they would let those who are compelled to buy starve before they would sell at present prices. Others are unwilling to sell because they have been alarmed by the God-forsaken speculator (the worst enemy the South has) offering advanced prices for everything to eat thus inducing farmers to believe that a famine is about to come upon the land, and, fearing that they may not have enough for their own use, they have not brought to market the surplus which they have always sold before this time of the year. We hope all who have more grain than is required for their own use till the next crop ripens, will sell is and relieve the wants of the country. Don't hold it until you see how the next crop turns out, but work hard and trust to Provis for the next crop, and all will be well. Now is the time to show a liberal spirit and help each other.

From what we hear we should suppose that the Government had corn enough. We have heard it estimated that at this point, and between here and Goldsboro' alone, the Government has five hundred thousand bushels. Il this is the case, we hope the Govern-ment agents will quit buying in localities where grain is scarce. We have no doubt that the Government has corn and mea enough to last the armies one year from this date. - Charlotte Democrat.

1997 "A Feminine Voice from Virginia," giving the Editor of the N. C. Standard and "the traitors of North Carolina" particular "fits," must excuse us for declining her re-quest. In the first place her charges of "traitors" in this State would, if seen by the Yankees, "give the enemy aid comfort." In the 2d place, we happen to know that she is very much mistaken in presuming that the "conservatives" (a term contradistinguishing the man who advocated it,) of this State are "traitors," or any portion of them that we wot of. They are as loyal, as patriotic, as brave, and as ready to fight the Yankees to the death (we will say more so,) as any in-mediate secessionist in or out of the State dare be. And if there is a traitor in N. Carolina we have not his acquainance-doubtless these are, but not more than can be found in any other Southern State. By any rate, Lin-coln has not found enough of them here to or-ganize a portion of Carolina into a black re-publican State, nor has he mustered into his ranks an army of 30,000 " traitors" furnished by this State. The fair writer, therefore, better spin cotton and make ropes to hang "traitors" in some other quarter than her na-tave State, North Carolina. We conjure her to give herself no uneasiness about this State, which has sent more men to the hattle field, lost more men in the conflict of arms, and had more to die of disease in the army, than any other State South. How well they fought and how often they achieved the vic-tilatory, let the enemy and the lists of casual-ties answer.—Milton Chronicle.