### MONDAY, February 9, 1863.

Our Senators in the Congress at Richmond, are de-

veting much speech making to the construction of a Supreme Court for the Confederate States. The only labor seems to be in fixing up a nice little. Coventry, to which politicians, who have grown tired of the aclive labors of the demagague, may retire upon comfortable salaries, with a decent position in name and with no real power or influence. That body is gravely debating, in effect, whether the Constitution and laws of the Confederacy are to have any effect in themselves, or to be binding upon the people only when sanctioned by the Legislatures of the different States. Upon the principles laid down in the formation of the Supreme Court, will depend very much the future relations between the States and the Confederate Government. The latter must have large powers of a certain kind, and those powers must be above the contail of the States. If ever the destructive idea is once recognized, that any State can nullify a law made by the General Congress within the scope of

the Constitution; from that moment, the whole fabric

of our government becomes an institution in which

demagogues are schooled to harass and torment the

people.

The people must have some certain depository of power, to which to look for protection, and they must know from what quarter to look for aggression upon their liberties. Merely shifting power from the general Government to the State Governments is no security against tyranny. If the States can set the Federal law at defiance, they can oppress their citizens to any extent. It is a great mistake to suppose that the more powers are reserved to the States, the more secure their citizens are from oppression. The abuse of power is equally incident to one Government as to another. Men are as fond of rule in a State Legislature as in Congress. A Governor is as easily tempted to usurpation as a President. The tendency of power everywhere is to usurpation. It is more than folly, to so carefully guard the citizen from the aggression of one tyranny as to give him a prey to the exactions of two. If this vile demagoguery is to prevail in our gevernment and the rights and peace of the citizen are to be forever a subject of contention between the States and the Confederacy, in time the people will grow tired of both, and seek for rest and quiet in a single central government as far removed from democratic institutions as peace is from constant

turmoil. The people must have uniformity in the exercise of the duties of nationality. These duties to be uniform must be imposed in one head. The power to make treaties, to regulate commerce, to conduct wars, to settle financial systems must be entrusted to one power.

Questions arising out of these grants of sovereignty, must be decided by some tribunal, and to render the decisions even respectable, that tribunal must be a coordinate branch of the government exercising those grants, and must be enabled to call for the power to enforce their decrees.

If those decree strike at the liberties of the people, the right of revolution is one that in the last resort, God has endowed every people with.

Demagogues have, always and everywhere, promised the people, in return for their confidence, an impossible exemption from the ills and inconveniences of life. They have always preached an impossible perfection in governments admin stered by themselves, and since the beginning of the world, the people have believed and trusted them and been deceived.

Our Congress and our land are full of demagogues, and they are enacting at Riehmond the same weary farce to a disgusted people, which has in the end, turned out always, in the hands of such players, a most melancholy tragedy.

Do the miserable performers know that a perfect Government cannot be built by men? Do they know that if God were to give to the South one that is perfect, he would have to send us angels to administer it; else some of our wiser, statesmen, would swear the divine model was entirely destructive of State rights.

As an illustration of what the condition of the people will be, if the construction of constitutional questions and the laws of Congress are left to the different States, we will instance the decisions made recently in South Carolina and Georgia; one decides, that the enrolling of a man who has legally furnished a substitute is unlawful. The Courts of Georgia decide the question to the contrary. How can the duties of the citizen be adjusted under any such system of laws --One State may decide any law, for the raising of revenue or for any purpose, to be unconstitutional, and throw the whole burdens of supporting the government upon the other States. The people will tolerate no such foolishness.

The Yankee Congress has at last reached the height of perfection, according to abolition notions. Upon the passage of the bill to raise 150,000 negroes for service in the Yankee army, it was boldly announced in debate, that the negro is as good as a Yankee and much better than a rebel. It was attempted to amend the bill so as to prevent negroes, being placed in command of white men. But the amendment was voted down, and cuffee now stands an equal chance of promotion with any officer in the service of the enemy. Doubtless the next change of commanders that we shall hear of in the Army of the Potomac will be the announcement, that a full blooded negro has superseded Gen. Hooker.

Liucoln's place is within the reach of cuffee if the principle recogized be carried out, and the Congress of the United States may in our day be set

with "black diamonds." This result is consistent with the sentiment of the dominant party of the United States. Such is the legitimate fruit, which havgs upon the branches of the "best government that ever existed," and for leaving such an amaigamated mess, true Southerners are denounced, in North Carolina, as destructives.

How would our Conservative friends, who are so bitterly opposed to carrying slavery amongst an unwilling people, relish the pleasure of sitting in the Congress of the United States along side of a full blown "American citizen of African descent" in the

dog-days. How long would be retain his Conservatism when he was pointed at by a negro and denounced as "Dat dar rebel from de Souf."

And yet the corner stone of the Conservative party, is opposition to the men who have forever freed the white men of the South from such an associaTo the Public-Increase of Price.

In consequence of the extraordinary increase in the rice of labor and of every article used in the printing evisiness, we are compelled to follow our cotemporaries w this and ail other States, and raise the subscription p ice or our paper.

We need not go into details to convince the public to the necessity of this step. It will be sufficient to s ate that paper has gone up from ten cents per pound .. thirty cents, with a prospect of a further increase. Type cannot be purchased at four times its former st; ink has gone up to from three to six hundred r cent., and so on through the entire list of ma-4 rial used by us, and in the cost of labor.

This enormous increase in the prices of printing raterials has obtained for a length of time. That e have not sooner increased the price of subscription not due to the profits upon our publications, even the former prices of materials, but to our very large abscription list, and to a desire to stem the current extertion if we could, and push through the war at the old scale if possible. We find, however; that , e must either increase our prices or reduce the size four publications-or go down. It must be borne i mind that the conductors of newspapers must live ad must remember their obligations to their families. 've need not allude to the cost of living or of clothing i justify our present course. To all sensible men it , just appear a necessary step, and to the readers of , ewspapers it must be apparent that they must pay . least the cost of production or cease to read.

We propose, then, on and after the First Day of I LARCH next, to charge the following rates:

TARCH heat, to charge the following rates:	2
DAILY EDITION.	
1 year	\$6,00
6 months	4,00
3 "	. 2,50
1 month	. 1,00
TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.	
1 year	\$5,00
6 months	. 3,00
g "	. 2,00
WEEKLY EDITION.	
1 year	\$3,00
6 months	
Till the day above named, our prices will	be as
ertofore.	

## PRACTICE VS PREACHING.

One day, last week, here in Raleigh, Capt W. II Bagley, Senator from Pasquotank and Perquimans, applied for and received his pay, as a Captain in the army, for two months last past.

Now there can be no doubt of Captain's right to apply for and receive his pay notwithstanding he has rendered no rervice to the country for it, in consequence of his presence in the Legislature. And there can be no doubt of Capt Bagley's right to apply for and receive pay again for the same two months as a member of the Senate, because the law in our opinion permits him to hold the two offices and to receive pay for them. But Capt: Bagley is one of the Conservative Senators who voted against the right of General Martin to hold two offices though receiving pay but for one of them. A difference, this, between practice and preaching-that's all.

The letter of "Pack" is highly complimentary to Capt. Robertson's company of Cavalry, but it does not possess sufficient interest to warrant us in publishing it in the present crowded state of our columns.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA. SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7. The Schate was called to order by the Speaker at

The Journal of yesterday read and approved. Mr. Smith, from the committee on Internal Im-

provements, reported a resolution appointing a commission to enquire into the charges brought against railroads and goverment agents for the alleged shipment of private property as government freight. Passed over informally.

Messrs. Faison and Ramsey presented lists of nominations for the appointment of magistrates of their espective counties.

Mr. Lassiter moved a reconsideration of the voteby which the resolution in favor of G. W. Crumpler, Sheriff of Sampson county passed, Agreed to. The resolution then passed amended so as to extend

the time allowed for the collection of arrears of taxes. Mr. Matthews introduced a bill to prevent starvation and the partial execution of the conscript law .-(This bill exempts all farm laborers now at home and ull men over 35 years of age, until the States shall have furnished their quota of troops.) Referred.

Mr. Murrid presented a bill to change the time appointed for the assembling of the Legislature to the 2d

Monday in October. Mr. Eure, a bill to amend the militia law and for other purposes. Mr. Blount presented a bi I for the relief of Sheriffs.

The bill to appropriate one million of dollars for the relief of the families of indigent soldiers was then

Mr. Copeland offered a substitute, appropriating an equal amount, and providing for its distribution on e basis of the white population.

Mr. Young thought the bill passed at the last session amply sufficient for the exigencies of the times. and if the appropriation be made, it ought to be distributed by the several county courts. Mr. Copeland advocated the adoption of his sub-

Mr. Murrill proposed an amendment to the effect that this fund should be distributed in proportion to the number of troops sent from each county.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, stated that he had been informed by the Adjutat General, that it was utterly impracticable to ascertain the number of troops seut from the several counties.

Mr. Murrill stated that if no such statistics existed, it was high time that they were compiled.

Mr. Carraway agreed with Mr. Murrill. Mr. Lindsey moved to lay the bill with the amendment on the table. Lost-ayes 8, nays 27. Mr. Slaughter moved to postpone the further con-

sideration till Wednesday next. Mr. Wiggins hoped the motion would not prevail. Mr Young argue I at length and forcibly in favor of naking the county courts the disbursing body-that

the benefit of this appropriation should be reaped only by those who were in needy circumstances. Further discussion was participated in by Messrs. Ramsey, Graham, Sharpe, Carraway and others.
On motion of Mr. Hall, the discussion was sus-

pended and the Senate proposed to take up the reso-lutions in favor of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Rules suspended and the resolution passed its 2d and 3d reading.

The question was put upon Mr. Young's amendment. Rejected—ayes 15, pays 24.

Mr. Yancey desired to say that he should vote against the bill solely because he thought the provi-

sions of the present law ample upon this point. Mr. Drake epposed the bill for the same reason, though he was willing and auxious to do all in his

The bill then passed its 3d reading-ayes 30, navs

Message received from the House of Commons, refusing to concur in the report of the committee of conference in regard to the Revenue bill as adopted by the Schate, and proposing the appointment of a joint selec committee to consider the bill.

Mr. Graham moved that a message be sent to the House stating the refusal of the Senate to concur in the proposition of the House.

A message was received from the House, proposing to adjourn sine die on Wednesday next. The Senate refused to concur.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hall, Senator from New Hanover. On motion of Mr. Slaughter, the Senate adjourned

HOUSE, OF COMMONS. At 101 o'clock, the Speaker called the House to

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hardie.

Mr. Foust, a bill authorizing the Treasurer to make alterations in his Office, passed its several readings. Mr. Shepherd, from the Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill reported back the Senate amendments with a recommendation that it be accepted. The amen Iment classifies the Slaves into six classes according to the age assiging a value to each, and making the average of all the classes, throughout the State \$400, mechanies in separte classes, the highest

value being \$1300 and lower according to age. Mr. Fleming opposed the amendment on the ground that the value placed on Slaves is too low, and would sooner risk the rejection of the Bill by the Senate than agree to a fictitions value, instead of an ad valorem one. He thought \$800 each would be a

just value. Mr. Amis opposed the amendment, as he thought the Legislature had not the Constitutional . power to value Slaves; it ought be done by County assessors.

Mr. Cobb was in favor of the bill and amendment. He thought the value placed on Slaves a fair one, the average of \$400 on each was in proportion to the tax on real estate, he agreed in favor of the Legislature fixing the value of Slave property, it would bring uniformity throughout the State and save the expense of County assessors.

Mr. Shepherd said the Committe had entertained no doubt of the Constitutionality of the mode proposed by the Senate. The Senate objected to the circum locutory plan proposed by the House; there would be confusion and trouble in striking the average value. As Chairman of the Committee, it was his duty to propose the amendment, if the House rejected it, then he would be at liberty to express his sentiments on

Mr. Fowle trusted the House would not concur in the Senate's amendment, he did not think it unconstitutional. The great difference in the estimates of Messrs. Cobb and Fleming as to Slave value showed the difficulty of the subject on which they were legislating. He thought the House plan too complicated while the Senate plan would do much injustice.

The proper plan would be an ad valorem tax. A new Committee ought to be appointed, in order that a strait out systems of ad valorem taxation may he established, and leave the County assessors to value Slave property.

The House would not concur in the Senate's amendment, yeas 24, nays 65. Mr. Foy, as a member of the Committee appointed to inquire into the sale of State Bonds by the late Trea-

surer, presented a minority report. It gives a lucid statement of the entire subject, and entirely exenerates, the late Treasurer and late Pay-master Lewis from my blame in connection with the matter before the After some explanation by Messrs. Foy, McAden,

and Henderson, the majority and minority reports were ordered to be printed. RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Kirby. That the general Assembly adjourn sin die on Wednesday the 11 inst. Mr. Bryan. To enclose the Seldier's grave vard, near Raleigh and erect head boards &c., passed its

several readings.

Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank in favor of T. P. Gregery. Mr. Grissom. To legalize certain advances from the Public Treasury to Waterhouse and Bowes of Raleigh;

passed its several readings. Mr. Russell, of Brunswick. To grant appeal in certain cases from the County Courts to the Superior

Courts of Law and Equity. On motion of Mr. Harris, of Chatham, a resolution in favor of John O. Wallace; passed its several read-

On motion of Mr. Manning, the bill concerning the liabilities of Sheriffs passed its several readings, authorizies the County Courts, to remit taxes on property destroyed by or in possession of the enemy, also to exonerate the Sheriffs from liability for not collecting

On motion of Mr Shepherd, the bill to prevent the spread of Small Pox, was taken up on its second read-

Messrs. Shepherd, Grissom and Watson in favor of the bill appropriating \$30,000 under the direction of the Surgeon General; to establish a general system of vaccination in the State, the provisions of the bill were thoroughly disscused by Messrs. Kirby, Peebles, Reeves, Mann, of Pasquotank, McKay and Cobb. A resolution to indefinitily postpone was rejected, year

On a message from the Senate, another Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill was appointed. The House took a recess untill 31 f'clock.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to prevent the spread of Small Pox passed its several readings. The bill concerning the business of the Auditor of Public account's Office passed its several readings, The bill authorizing the Auditor of Public accounts

to administer oaths, passed its several readings. The bill to repeal the 2nd section, 64' chapter of the Revered Code; concerning administrations of inutates effect, passed its several readings.

The bill to extend the time of paying for State lands, until January 1865, passed its third reading. The bill to regulate the commutation money to Soldiers who purchase their own boots and shoes and other clothing passed its several readings.

The bill incorporating the Despatch Steamboat Company, passed its several readings. The bill authorizing the N. C. Powder Company to erect a dam, passed its several readings.

The House went into secret session for a short time. The bill incorporating the town of Chesnut Hill, Rowan County, passed its several readings. Mr. Grissom moved for a joint select Committee to

Office. Mr. Cobb opposed the motion, as unnecessary, and moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. McKay commented on the number of new

enquired into the condition of the Secretary of State's

Clerks that had been appointed, and stated the salar-ries of all Public Offices had been increased considerably. He saw no reason for the Committee and spoke highly of the late Secretary of State.

Mr. Allison spoke in favor of the motion and thought the office wanted regulation, none of the papers were properly labelled with the names of the Counties, years, &c.

Mr. McRae was on the committee and stated that as far as he had examined; the papers were properly labelled and assorted. Mr. Cobb had examined a large number of packages of papers and found everything properly arrang-

ed. He thought it did not require much labor to regulate the office. Mr. Love had investigated the matter, and felt sure that the inexperience of the present Secretary was the cause of the difficulty, if the former Secretary had remained in Office, this trouble would not have arisen.

Mr. Kirby moved to lay on the table, which was rejected. The House, then adjourned to Monday morning.

PROSPECTUS

HEREAFTER THE STATE JOURNAL WILL

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORN, ING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and all TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East; the EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to

the departure of the mails. Arrangements have been made to procure TELE-GRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CON-FEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENE-RAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE COR-RESPONDENTS will be secured, in the Army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journul will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS: For the DAILY .- 12 months, \$6; 6 months, \$3 50; months, \$2; 1 menth, \$1. For the TRI-WEEKLY.-12 months 4; 6 months, \$2.50, For the WEEK1.Y .- 12 months, \$2: 6 months \$1.50.

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms. ADVERTISING RATES: do 3 days...... 1 50 1 do 2 weeks...... 4 00 do 4 days....... 1 75 1 do 1 month...... 7 00

Ten lines make a square.

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers. The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-

JNO. SPELMAY, Address, Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 15, 1862.

For Sale. HOUSE and lot in Newton, Catawba county, A North Carolina, directly on the Western North Carolina Railroad. The lot contains 21/2 acres, the house has six rooms well-finished with all necessary out houses. For further particulars address the undersigned. Newton, jan. 21-d1w.

> GOLDSBORO', NORTH CARGLIKA, ) January 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 5. Commanders of brigades will give to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each company,) special instructions to arrest and forward to their companies all enlisted men absent without com-

petent authority. II. A full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may volunta rily return to their respective commands on or before the

Oth day of February next. III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified, and all who shall after this date absent themselves from their commands without proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court now in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence

wherever the condemned can be arrested. IV. In companies all the enlisted men of which are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick leave, division, district and department commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one for every twenty-five men present for duty in each company, and for periods which, deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the parties to remain at home fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the company is absent without competent authority, company and regimental commanders will forward, through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserting of in

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested on their return, an examination made into the circumstances of each case, and the facts reported to the brigade commander, who will either punish the delinquent. cause charges to be preferred or return him to duty unpunished, as the eircumstances of the case may in his

judgment require. VI. Major A. F. Cone, Chief Quartermaster, will cause these orders to be advertised once a week, for three weeks, in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenwille and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By command of Major General G. W. SMITH:

SAM. W. MELTON, Maj. and A. A. Gen.

# A PROCLAMATION.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereus, it has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our armies are absent from their colors without proper leave, in this the hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to se their homes and friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardsbips of the field alone; and whereas, Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, in command of the Dement of North Carolina, by consent of the Secretary of War, has published an order declaring that all who may voluntarily return to duty by the 10th day of February next shall be received into their several commands with no other punishment than a forfeiture of their pay for the time they have been so absent without leave; and declaring further that all who do not so return by the said 10th day of February, shall, when apprehended, be tried for

desertion, and upon conviction, be made to suffer death. Now therefore, I ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation to all soldiers from this State, serving in the armies of the Confederacy, who are now illegally absent from their colors, commanding them, to return to duty with their comrades, and exhorting them to avail themselves of this opportunity of saving their friends from the disgrace and infamy which will cling forever to the name of a deserter from his country's cause, and themselves from a felon's death. Many, after carrying their country's flag in triamph through various bloody conflicts and making themselves a name, of which their children's children might have been justly proud, have forfeited it all by absenting themselves at a moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal, half savage foe .-Now is the time to reinstate themselves, by a prompt re-turn to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to sully by descriion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have helped to win on a hundred hard fought fields; and I appeal to all good and loyal citizens throughout the State to give their influence to induce these men to return. Let no one, unmoved by this appeal to his patriotism and honor, suppose that he can remain at home with impunity; the full power of the State authorities, aided if need be by the Confederacy, shall be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the 10th day of Febru-ary next, and there shall be no rest for the deserter in the borders of North Carolina. And let none excuse the porders of North Carolina. And let none excuse their desertion by declaring that they go home to take eare of their families; they will add nothing to the comforts of their families by hiding like guilty men in the woods by day, and by plundering their neighbors by night; they only bring shame and suffering upon the heads of the innocent, and their little children, when gray headed old men, will have the finger of scorn pointed at them and the bitter taunt will ring in their ears, "Your father skulked in the woods to keep from fighting for his coun-

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making a similar provision; and as your Chief Magistrate I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doing his duty shall share the last bushel of meal and the last pound of meat in the State. Let every patriot in the land assist with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation, and our victorious ranks will again be filled and our coun-

try soon be rid of the enemy.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTIE, JR.;
Pri Private Secretary.

Z. B. VANCE.

january 26 -dlw&w3tw. All weekly papers in the State copy three times, and

THE 1863. Southern Field and Fireside. PUBLISHED AT AUGUSTA, GA.

A First Class Literary and Agricultural Journal

Many distinguished Southern Writers contribute to its Columns. On the first Saturday in January, 1863, a New Series

will be commenced, in Quarto form, of Eight Pages, convenient for Bidding. Each number will contain THIRTY TWO COLUMNS Reading Matter. The Proprietor trusts that his exeruous to maintain a First Class Southern Literary Paper will be liberally

The Terms of the paper will be-FOR ONE YEAR, ... SIX MONTHS. THREE MONTHS, ..... SINGLE COPIES, .....TEN CO

mar Clubs of 10 or more, for one year, \$2 ... h. 10 or more, six months, \$1 each, POST MASTERS, are invited to use their influence in behalf of the paper. On all subscribers forwarded by them, except at club rates, they will be allowed a commission of twenty per cent. No commission on club rates can be allowed.

The first number of this Favorite Weekly will contain the beginning of

A Thrilling Romance of the Last Century, By Mrs. Ses E. Honr, of South Carolina. Also the opening of a Series of FIVE CHAPTERS OF A Ris-

A Georgia Court Forty Years Ago.

By PHILEMON PERCH. And the first of a Series of "BALLARDS OF THE WAR. By "HUMBERT," whose charming productions, recently published, have marked this juvenile Poet as the "Keats" of the South These will be followed by a Series of Sketchy Romances, by Hon. W. Gitmose Sine, and by a choice collection of original and selected Tales, which it is not boasting to say, will render the Field and Firende more attractive than ever.

JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.

Dec. 29th, 1862

LOST. MONDAY Evening between Cook's Boarding house and the Fair Grounds a Gold Balt Buckle. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Mr. Root's or at Major Peirce's office.

OFFICE N. C. R. R. CO.

Jan. 20-d tf.

COMPANY'S SHOPS, January 19, 1863. DIVIDEND No. 4, on the Capital Stock of this company, ten per cent., will be paid to stockholders and persons authorized by power of attorney, on and after the second day of February next. Certificates not heretofore presented will still be required

before payment. By order of the Board of Directors, jan, 22-d5t. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., See'y.

## \$100 Reward.

RANAWAT From Wilkes & Co., at Greensboro'. very black, about 18 years of age, heavy built, and about five feet high. Major is the same age and height, ginger cake color, but not quite so heavy as the other. They left Greensboro' on the 8th of January, 1863, and are supposed to be lurking about Greenville, Pitt county or in Warren county. The undersigned will pay \$50 for the appreheasion and delivery of either or both of them, or their lodg-

ment in jail so that he may recover them.
WILLIAM A. JENKINS. Warrenton, N. C. Jan. 19th, 1863.

Land Sale.

The undersigned will offer for sale on the 3rd day of February, A. D., 1863, being the Tuesday of Court, at Oxford, in the county of Granville, and State of North Carolina, to the highest bidder, uron a credit of six months, 800 acres of land, six miles south of Oxford, on Tar River, and adjoinining the lands of Governor Bell, Aderson Green, Elijah Averet and others. The lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, and oats. There are on the premises a large and comfortable discelling and all necessary outhouses. The land is rendered valuable by an excellent mill site for saw

and grist mill on the river. I will show the above land to any one wishing to see it. or give further information by addressing me at Tally Ho. Grant tile county, N. C. JOHN H. WEBB, Ex'r.

Jan. 19th, 1863. C. S. MILITARY PRISONS. SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 29, 1862. Reward of Thirty Bollars (\$30) will be paid A Keward of Thirty Bollars (\$50) will be paid for the agrest and safe delivery of every deserter from the Confederate States Army, at this post; or Fif teen Dollars (\$15) for the arrest and safe confinement of

any deserter, in any jail of the different counties, so they can be secured by the military authorities. HENRY McCOY Capt. & A. Q. M

Notice.

oct 8-92-if

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY, Company Shops, Sept. 24, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHIPPERS and others interested, that the tariff of freight rates on this Road will be raised twenty-five per cent, and the

rates of passengers to five cents per mile on and after the first day of October. T. J. SUMNER, En ineer and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS 48TH N. C. REGIMENT, Goldsboro', N. C., Jan. 17, 1863. THE following named absentees are notified to I join their companies at this post without delay, being absent without leave, or "aving remained absent beyond their furloughs:

Privates J Malden,

COMPANY A.

Privates J E Huntley S A Rogers, M W H Price, of R Burns, Union county, A Cross, COMPANY B. L L Hessier Privates D' W Conrad. J Newsom, William Fritz, S H Scarlet, J W Headrick, W D Sinder, J Terry, J W Weod, A Wilkerson, of Da-J B Abernathy. vidson county, J W West, of Chat COMPANY C. ham county, Privates H S Arthurs, W H Goyer, A J Cashion, COMPANY H. Privates A S Bryant, JS Lambeth. D Clodfelter, S Fisher, C A Earnhardt, N Horn, J S Leonard, H Leonard, D Keistler, T A Murdock, R Leonard, S F Myers, L Loman, J W Orbison, OS Plyler, S Fallyers, D Scroggs, T B Sherrill, J Miller, of David son county, J T Torrence, of Ire-COMPANY I. dell county, Privates W H Mullis. COMPANY D. Wm McGlammery, Corporal J M Dictor. J Skipper, B H Wright, of Ua-Privates J C Richardson, D Richardson. ion county. J Wood. COMPANY K. H A Spence, Privates E D Spach. S Craven, E Wallace, F Smith, J B Bodenhammer, W Williamson, L Garboden, Moore county, A Crouch, J Mendenhall, COMPANY E. Privates C W Anderson. P B Mustin, J Davis. N Brown, M King, W Kapp, W Standiford. J Lee, H J Yarborough, of A T Joyner, E Hauser, S Venable, Union county, COMPANY F. Privates T McDowell, H Crouch, S Green, W Evans, L R Ferguson, G S Richardson, R Green.

W Speech, of For-Privates J Y Field, TA Holt. Hospital Steward, L L Johnson These men must be at this post within ten days after the publication of this order, or they will be reported as de-

P Wolf .

county.

COMPANY G.

T Fowler, of Union

I Atwood

R Smith, N Moab,

F L Reynolds,

By order of Col. R. C. Hill: jan. 26-d10t. J. R. WINCHESTER, Act'g Adj't. OFFICE OF RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co. 1 Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 22, 1862.

The Board of Directors of this Company have delared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital Stock, payable on

and after the first Monday in January, 1863. W. W. VASS, Treasurer. Dec 24, 1882 - 42m