# NORTH CAROLINIAN p. J. SINCLAIR.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subworthers in town at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly. Single dopies TWENTY CENTS. PRICE POR MAILING.

Single capies 26 cents. Six months TWELVE DOLLARS. Three months SEVEN DOLLARS. One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is maded to authorithes at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in

### RATES OF ADVERTISING. The following rates will be charged for all provide monte imageted in the North Carolinian : ONE SQUIRE OF BIGHT LINES, OR LESS :

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. advertisements inserted once, twice or three

for every insertion.
When tent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious, and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

### Confederate Government,

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President. Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia Vice-Presid' I'P Benjamin, of Louisiana Sec'y of State. James A Seddon of Virginia Sec'y of War, of CG Memminger of South Carshua Sec'y the Treasury

8 R Mallory of Florida Secty of the Navy. George Davis of North Carolina Chief of the mont of Justice or Attorney General. J Il Reigan of Texas Postmaster General. The President serves six years.

#### SECOND CONGRESS.

The first session of the Second Congress will sommenee on the 19th of the present wonth (February.) The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over with the year annexed in which their respective derms of office expire. Also a list of the mambers elect of the House of Representatives, as far as ascortained.

### SENATE.

Rd Wilde Walke, Robert Jemison,	1878	L. W. C. Watson, Albert G. Brown,	
Ro W. Johnson, Chia. B. Mitchell,	The same of the sa	Misser hi.	1870
Jas M Baker, A & Marnell,	1870	Wm. T. Dortes,	1876
H. V. Johnson, Benj. M. Hill,	1870 1868	James L. Orr. Kobt. W. Baruwell,	1868
M. C. Barnets,	1870	Laudon C. Hayues,	1876
Edward Sparrow, Thus. J. Semmes,	1868	W. S. Oldham, Lewis T. Wigfall,	186
	1868 A.	Allen T. Caperton,	196

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

6. W. P. Chilton, Thos. J. Foster, Wm. R. Smith, W. R. W. Cobb, 7. David Clopton, 8. James L. Pugh. M. H. Cruikshanks, 9. J. S. Dickinson, Francis B. Lyon,

ARKANSAS. We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

FLORIDA. 1. St. George Rogers, 2. R. B. Hilton,

6. J. H. Kehols, Julian Hartridge, 7. James M. Smith, 8. George N. Lester, W. E. Smith, Mark H. Blanford, 9. H. P. Bell, Chifford Anderson, 10. Warren Akin. J. T. Shewmake,

KENTUCKY. Mo election for next Congress.

LOUISIANA. 1. Chas. J. Villere, 4, Lucien J. Dupre, 2. Chas. M. Conrad, 5. Henry Marshall, 3. Duncan E. Kenner, 6. John Perkins, jr.,

5. Otho R. Singleton, 6. Ethel Barksdale, J. A. Orr, W. D. Holder, Israel Welsh, Heary C. Chambers, 7. J. T. Lampkin.

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors were elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the

next Congress. NORTH CAROLINA. 1. W. N. H. Smith, 1. R. B. Bridges, 3. J T. Leach, 6. John A. Gilmer. 7. Saml. H. Christian, 9. B. S. Gaither, 4. Thos. C. Fuller, 5. Josiah Tunner, jr., 10. Geo. W. Logan.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Jas. H. Witherspoon, 4. W. D. Simpson, W. Porcher Miles, 5. James Farrow, Lewis M. Ayer, 6. W. W. Boyce. 1. Lewis M. Ayer,

TENNESSEE. 7. James McCallum. J. B. Heiskell, 8. Thos. Menees, 9. J. D. C. Adkins, 2. Wm. G. Swan, 3. A. S. Colyar, 10. John V. Wright, 11. David M. Cherin, 4. John P. Murray, 5. H. S. Foote, 6. E. A. Keehle,

TEXAS. 4. Frank B, Sexton, 1. John A. Wilcox, 2. Claiborne G. Herbert, S. J. R. Raylor, 6. S.H. Mergan. 2. A. M. Branch,

VIRGINIA. 1. R. L. Montague, 9. David Punsten. 2. Robt. H. Whitefield, 10. F. W. M. Holffday, 1. William C. Wickman, 11. John B. Baldwin, 4. Thos. S. Gholson, 12. Walter R. Staples, 5. Thomas S. Bosock, 13. Payette McMallen, 12. Walter R, Staples,
13. Fayette McMallen,
14. Samual Miller,
16. Charles W. Rassell. John Goods, Jr., 7. Wm. C. Bives, E. D. C. De Jarnette.

Government of North Carolina. | against the Government of the Confederate

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor. Col Dan'l A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do.
Richard H Battle, Jr., Anson, Private Sec-

Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon Gen'l. John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State, Jounthan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer. Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller, Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor. Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.

Oliver H Herry, Wake. State Librarian. Major General R C Gatin, Lenoir, Adjutant Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Pay

Captain Thomas D. Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Siden, Guilford, Counternaster, Captain Henry Dowd, Edgeombe, do.
James II Foote, Iredell, Ass't. Adjt. Cen., Reli of Honory. William A Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adj't. General. Lieut, John B Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt General.

#### Judicial.

bieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quarter-

SUPREME COURTS .- Richmond McPaerson, Yadkin, Chief Justice. William H Buttle, Orange, and Matthias E Madly, of Craven Judges, Sien H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General, Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter, Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in this city of Ruleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

SCPERIOR COURTS Judges John L Bailey. Bunbcombe, Romalus M Saunders, hake, Rob't R Heath, Chowan, Rob't S French, Robeson, James W Osburne, Mecklenburg, George How-

ard, Wilson, Rubert B Gilliam, Granville, William Mishipps, Henderson.
Solicitons.—ist Circuit, Jesse J. Yater, Hertfird; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Orayen; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Gircuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham, 5th. Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland, 6th: Circuit, Robert F Armbeld, Yadrin, ith Circuit, Willam P Byndin; 8th Circuit, Agustus S. Merrimen, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT .--- Hon. Asa Briggs, Martin. Judge. George V Strong Wayne, Attorney, W.N. Watson, Crayen, Clerk, Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall

Cousen, or State .- F B Satterthwaite, Pitt Robert P Bick, Guilford, Dr James Calloway Wilkes, L Eldredge, Johnston, J R Hargrave. Anson, R Stubbs, Martin, James A Pattec. Buncombe.

LITERARY BOARD .-- His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex ossicio, Rev William E Fell, Wake, and L'rofessor Richard Sterling, Guilford, Dr. Win. Slean of Gaston, Richard H Batele, Jr. Secretary.

Board Ingenial Ingenovements, -- His Fra-

cellency Governor Vance, President ex orricto Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanter, of New Hanever, Richard H Battle, Jr., Secre-COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND,-Hon. Tho's'

Ruffin: Alumance, Hon. Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon. David L Swain, Orange. The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. How. David L Swain, President. Rev. Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of

the Common Schools of the State. Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N. at Raleigh.

Dr. Edmund C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane at Raleigh. Rev. W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, Baptist) which is for the present suspended. Rev. Braxton Craven is President of Trinity

College, (Methodist.) is President of Davidson-College, (Presbyterian.) Major W M Gordon is Superindent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

# THE IMPRESSMENT BILL.

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, atticles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressment may be made by the officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or the owner of such property and the impressment officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon affidavit in writing of the owner of such property or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained or determined by the judgment of two ofpal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impress-ment may be made one to be selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed, fairly and impartiatly (which oath as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impresement officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify) shall proceed to assess Just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the

temporary use therof is acquired. SEC. 2. That the officer or person impressing property, as aforesaid shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the ewner, his agent or attorney, compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs; that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner as well as of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person, taking said property shall have failed to pay the wner or his agent, said compensation as herein before required then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper distursing officer, which, when so paid, thall he in full satisfaction of all claim

Sac. 3. Whenever the apara sement provided for in the 1st section of this act. shall, for is worthy of perusal :any reason, be impracticable at the time of said We have before us at this moment a Vir-

impr ssment then and in that case, the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible, by two loval and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken cho-en as follows One by the owner, and one by commissary, or quartermaster general, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement shall choose the third citizen of like qualification, as an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties. as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation there-

of, according to the testimeny.
SEC. 4 That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necksary to take private property for produce use, by reason of the impractibility of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by general order thro' the proper subordinate officer, authorize such property to be taken for the public use, the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value found as provided

for in the first and second sections of this act. SEC. 5. That, it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this a t, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request of the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners to appoint another commissioner to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight doilars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a'board whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the Government, for all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon, and publish a schedule of prices every two months or oftener if the shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any manner confined to them in this act, they shall have to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute whose decision shall be the dicision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time be shall serve allowed to said commissioners respect ively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and it the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, the President shall appoint both commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

See. 6. That all property impressed or take en for the public use, as aforesaid in the hands of any person other then the persons who have raised, grown, or produced the same, or persous bolding the same for their own use or consumption, and wno shall make the affiravit hereis before required, shall be paid for according to the chedule of prices fixed by the coinmissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressee or taken, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer may select each a loyal and disinterested citizens of the qualifications. as aforesaid, to determine the quality of such article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualfica tions, and his decision, if approved by the officers impressing, shall be final. But if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioner of the State, where the property is impressed, with uis reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proof as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final, provid d, that the owner may receive the price off red by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher comper sation.

Sec. 2th. Provides that all property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, or for the carrying on of his business or occupation, shall not be impressed.

SEC. 8th. Provides that property lost or damaged while temporarily impressed by the officer, shall be paid for, by them or an convilent in damages. .

. Src. 9th. Provides that the impressment of slaves shall be regulated by the laws of the State where the impressment is made, and in absence of such State laws, then to be regulatec by the Secretary of War. SEC. 10. That pr vious to the first day of December next, no slave laboring on a farm

or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use, without the consept of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity. "Sec. 11. That any commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of the act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint

made by the owner or other person, and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be eachiered and put into ranks as a private, and if a honcommissioned officer or private he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may derect."

GOVERNORS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES -The following is a list of the Governors of the several States composing the Con

Alabama-Thomas H. Watts. Arkansas-T. Flannagin. Florida-John Milton, Georgia-Joseph E Brown, Kentucky-Richard Hawes. Louisiana-Henry W. Allen. Mississippi—Charles Clark. Missouri—T. C. Reynolds. North Carolina-Zebulon B. Vance. South Carolina-M. L. Bonham. Tennessee-Robert L. Caruthers (no yet inaugurated.) Texas-Pendleton Murray. Virginia-William Smith.

The N. Hampshire Republican State Convention unanimously nominated Abraham Lincoln for President.

Assortism. - The following extract is from the columns of the Petersburg Express, and

ginia journal, the very eldest one in the South, possessing a reputation of the very first order, and a popularity and influence not inferior to any other-published in cur capital, and cir. culating in every direction through the land -and in its leading editorial, we see with amazement the very case, the supposition of which, or the like of it, we held a little way back to be irreconcilsable with the spirit and genius of our institutions and the character

of our people, as it is was, say one, two and three years ago. It is therein distinctly asserted that the success of the cause is embarrased by the trammels of a Constitution designed, and constructed for the development of a people in times of peace, but which fetters the present conflict of life and death." The Constitution, it seems, was intended

only to dispense its benefits in times of peace! This, to say the least of it, is a strange idea. There is nothing in the instrument itself that by the remotest and most arbitrary construction can be interpreted into such an intention, and certainty there is every thing in the circumstances under which it was framed and adopted to indicate that it was designed to operate as well in times of war as in times of peace, for the country was on the very brink of war when it was framed and accepted, as was well known at the time to its framers. When the Permanent Government was organized, of which the Constitution is the life and soul, the country was in the very midst of a war, which had already been waged on a gigantic scale for more than six months, and yet nothing was then said or thought about its being designed only for peaceful developments. The truth is, the Constitution and the Government (not the Administration of the government) are synonymous things, if not terms, because the last is organized upon the platform of the first and derives from it all its vitality. There is not a power that it possesses that is not granted by the Constitution. The whole orbit in which it moves and the movements themselves, are ordained and regulated by the Constitution, and the moment this connection between them ceases, the government, such as it now is, dies.

But why, we should like to know, cannot the affairs of the country be conducted as well under the Constitution now as in times of peace? It has given every power to Congress and to the Executive necessary for a vigorous and successful presicution of the war. What more could it do, and what more could be desired - What is to hinder Congress from enacting suitable laws to carry out the granted powers which that body possesses, so far as raising and maintaining armies are concerned? And what hinders the President from executing such laws and using his prescribed authority so as to have a sufficient force in the field to meet and renel the enemy? From the battle of Bethel to that of Lookout Mountain, embracing an interval of nearly two years and a half, filled with the most stirring events of the war, we heard nothing about the Constitution being a stumbling block to the Executive. Every body was satisfied with it and no journal raised the voice of discontent that we are aware of. But since the battle of Lookout a great change has come over the spirit of, at least one journal, and it now raises the cry of; down with the Constitution! Its trammels upon the government are insufferable. It had better be "torn up as waste paper" than remain, at a time like this, the clog that it is to the Confederacy. Such, in substance, is the import of the article in the Richmond Enquirer, upon

which we are commenting. We do not-we cannot think that the people of the Confederate States are prepared as vet to give themselves up to the embraces of absolutism, They can conquer the enemy without the shadow of a necessity for resorting to this prodigious sacrifice? They can triumphantly near themselves through the struggle, and preserve at the same time the Constitution, which is the charter of their

THE FIRST WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE .- "A contemporary observes that we have suffered nothing yet compared with what our fathers suffered in the first war for . independence, Then we had the savage Indians at our backs the tories over our hearth stones and a fair and open enemy in our front. Augusta Savannah, Charleston, Camdem, and Ninety-six, were all then Brilish posts, and Georgia and South Carolina were occupied almost entirely for three long and dreary years yet a heroic ancestry rose from our valleys and descended from our hills trusting in God and resolved to perish rather than survive as slaves and they drove our conquerors from the soil; and so we can do even should our land be overrun by vandals."

AN EDITOR TIGHT.-We believe it is rare editors indulge in a drop, but when they do, their readers are sure to find them out. A cotemporary was called upon to record a "melancholy event" at a time when his head was rather heavy, and did it up after the following manner: "Yesterday morning at 4 o'cleck, p. m. a man with a heel in the hole of his stocking, committed arsenic by swollowing a dose of suicide. The inquest of verdict rendered a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. 'He leaves a childand six smalls wifes to lament the end of his untimely loss. In death we are in the midst of life!"

The Memphis Bulletin of the 17th contains nothing interesting except great complaints against guerillas.

DESPERATE MEASURES .- During the Tel low fever epidemic of '63, at New Orl ans the captain of a ship became so alarmed at the frightful havor made by the disease, that, for fear that he would cle of the yellow fever, he jumped into the Mississippi, and drowned himself. Everybody thought that the man was crazy.'

The Congress of the Confedera's States

seems to be in the samo predicament as the

unfortunate captain-grazed with fear. They

feel that they must do something and with

the blindness of terror are ready to rush into the most desperate measures. They, are listening to propositions of putting every-body into the army—the boys, and their frosty-headed grand-fathers, as well as those who have been hitherto exempted—will. Editors. And for what purpose are these persons to be forced into the army? To fight? No! to be detailed. Even those who advocate this folly, have sense enough leit to see that the -affairs of life require men to conduct them -- that the army must be clothed—that the army must be fed—that the Railroads must be kept in run ing order. and that the negroes require to be kept in subjection. What then is the object to be attained by this wholesale congription? It is the first and almost the last step towards a military despotism. It is an attempt, so slightly masked as to be visible to the dullest. eyes, to overthrow the liberies of the country and establish a Reign of Terror. It is to place the life and liberty of every oftizen in the hands of a Dictator. It is an effort to resuscitate the crimes of the eighteenth century-to plant a power in the land, from winch will grow a Robespierre-a Danton-a Barrere—a guilletine. Let the advocates of the suspension of the habeas corpus beware. The guillotine is a blind beast; it, bites its

friends as well as its enemies. We call upon every lover of liberty to protest, loud-mouthed, against the effect now being made, under the tyrant's mea of necessity, to enslave a free people. We call upon the press, which has ever been the mouth-piece of justice, to lend its powerful aid to crush the Hydra which is now threatening the dostruction of all we hold

Let the people nail the flag of the Confederacy to the mast of the Constitution, and stand or fa f free Confederate,

A PHILOSOPHIC DARKEY-A newspaper correspondent from the Cumberland River gives the following humerous account of a colloquy with a philosophic darkey; sho had been procent, at the hattle of the

Observing him tousting his shins againstthe chimney, I broke in upon his profound meditations thus:

"Were you in the fight at Fort Donelson?"

"Had a little taste of it, sa,"

"Stood your ground, did you?" "No sa, I runs."

"Run at the first fire, did you?" "Yes, sa, and would hab run sooner had I knowed it war cumin."

"Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage." "Dat aint in my line, sa; cooking's my

perfeshun.' "Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?"

"Reputation is nuthin to me by de side "Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?"

Its worth more to me; sa."

"Then you must value it highly?" "Yes, sa, I does more dan all dis world -more dan a million of dollars, sa, for what would dat be worth to a man wid de bref out'n him? Self-preserbation am de first law wid me, sa."

"But why should you act upon a different rule from others?" "Because different men sets different

values on da lives; mine is not in the market. "But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing you died for your

"What satisfaction would dat be to me, sa, when de power of feelin' was gone! "Then patriotism and honor are nothing

to you?" Nuffin whatever sa, I regard dem as among de vanities." "If our soldiers were like you, traitors

might have broken up the Government without resistance?" "Yes sa, there would hab been no help for it: I would'nt put my life in de scale

aginst any gubberment dat ever existed, for no gubberment could replace de loss to me." "Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been

"May be not. sa. A dead white man ain't much to dese sogers; let alone a dead nigger but I'd a missed myself, sa, and dats de pint wid me." de como porte de al est

The common elder bush of our country is a great safeguard against the devastations of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that insects never touch elder! The leaves of elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits subject to the ravages of insects may be saved by placing on the branches, and through the tree, bunches of the elder leaves.

The Democratic Congressmen in caucus at Washington decided on Cincinnati as the place for holding their National National Conven-