

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

ny. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution in favor of J. D. Davis passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Fowle moved to suspend the rules and take up a bill to repeal an act of the present session relative to the removal of the county seat of Mitchell county.

Mr. Amis opposed the motion. He said that he thought the business before the House would be facilitated by taking the calendar in its regular order. He demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was lost.

Mr. Russell introduced a bill in relation to the County Courts of Brunswick county. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution in favor of R. B. Blackstock passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Waddell introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont and Haywood Park Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Standell, the House suspended the rules and took up a bill, to exempt old men from military duty. The bill was amended by changing its title and passed its final reading.

Mr. Person from the Military Committee reported a bill to punish aiders and abettors of deserters, ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock.

Mr. Peebles introduced a resolution concerning mileage. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. McCormick a resolution, that no member of the House shall have leave of absence unless by unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Shepherd called upon a resolution to authorize the Governor, to contract for a quantity of salt.

Mr. Shepherd proposed an amendment.

Mr. Harris of Chatham, opposed the bill.

Mr. Ingram and McRae favored the bill.

Mr. Beall moved the indefinite postponement of the whole matter. Carried.

Mr. McKay moved to take up the bill relative to courts over and terminer.

Mr. McKay argued to show the great importance of the bill.

Mr. Shepherd addressed the House on the subject, and favored the motion.

Mr. Allison addressed the House on the subject and thought, that the bill was not sufficiently comprehensive.

The House voted to take up the bill, when it was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Person, a bill to authorize the payment of certain claims that had been examined by the Board of Claims and reported upon, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Fowle called up, by consent, a bill to repeal an act of the present session relative to the removal of the county seat of Mitchell county.

Mr. Young, of Yancey, addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Horton addressed the House in favor of the bill.

A message having been received from the Senate proposing to vote at 1 o'clock for five Trustees of the University and concurred in by the House, at that hour the House adjourned until half past 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Received from the House a message insisting on its amendments to the Revenue Bill.

A message was sent proposing to appoint a committee of conference.

The resolution authorizing the Governor to send the Attorney General to Salisbury to require why citizens of the State are there confined without trial.

Mr. Wright addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, after which the resolution passed its second, and under a suspension of the rules, its third reading.

Mr. Simpson reported that Mason L. Wiggins, L. F. Siler and F. E. Shober, had been elected Trustees of the University.

The resolution in relation to the currency was on motion laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Christian Advocate Joint Stock Publishing Company passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Saunders a message was sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of three Trustees of the University.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that body did not agree to the amendments made to the Revenue bill by the House.

Mr. Shepherd moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing a Committee of Conference composed of five members of each House to take in consideration the Revenue bill. Concurred in, and Messrs. Shepherd, Russell, Person, Allison, and Watson announced as the House branch of the Committee.

The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business, being a bill to repeal an act of the present session relative to the removal of the county seat of Mitchell county.

Mr. Horton being entitled to the floor proceeded to address the House in favor of the bill.

Mr. Young, of Yancey, addressed the House in opposition to the bill and in reply to Mr. Horton.

Mr. Horton again addressed the House in reply to Mr. Young.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, spoke in opposition to the bill. He went upon the principle that the majority of the citizens of the county interested should have the power to decide at what point the seat of justice for the county should be located. It was a matter of no interest to him, but as a matter of principle, he had to oppose the bill.

Mr. Fowle spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Fowle spoke in favor of the bill, and said that he assented to the general principle that the majority should rule; yet he did not think it would hold so far as this bill is concerned.

Mr. Henry, of B., spoke in reply to Mr. Fowle.

Mr. Lemmons called up a bill in favor of C. Austin, late sheriff of Union county. The bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Avera called up a resolution in favor of Mary C. Gully. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Bynum, from the Committee to superintend the election of Trustees of the University, reported that Messrs. M. L. Wiggins, L. F. Siler and F. E. Shober, had received a majority of all the votes cast, and they were declared elected.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to go immediately into an election for two Trustees of the University. Laid on the table.

On motion the House adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday.

SENATE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Senate met at 10 o'clock. Journal read. Several committees made their reports through chairmen.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. Young, a bill authorizing the sale of certain property belonging to Sharon Church, in Mecklenburg county. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Hall, a bill to repeal the 20th Section of 30th Chapter Revised Code. Referred.

Mr. White, a bill authorizing the sale of lands of minors in certain cases. Referred.

By same, a resolution in favor of J. W. Freeman. Referred.

The bill to establish a separate depot for N. C. Troops at Richmond, failed to pass its second reading.

The bill to make the gauge of the Piedmont Railroad the same as that of the Danville Railroad, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Jones opposed it on the ground that it was not necessary in a military point of view.

Messrs. Young and Adams favored it.

Mr. Hall favored the original bill because he believed it a military necessity but he would oppose this Virginia scheme of ruining a road calculated in a secondary manner to benefit Virginia alone in the vitals of North Carolina, to drain her very life blood.

Mr. Arendell also opposed the bill.

Mr. Lane was not in favor of the measure.

Mr. Adams spoke at some length in defence of the bill.

Mr. Lindsay moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost.

The bill then failed to pass by a vote of 21 to 22.

Mr. Arendell moved to reconsider.

Mr. Lindsay moved to lay that motion on the table. Adopted.

The bill to provide for the families of soldiers was passed over informally.

Mr. Merrill presented a resolution giving the per diem of each Senator from one day for the purchase of wood for indigent families of soldiers in this city, the same to be handed to the Mayor for distribution.—Adopted.

Mr. Hall, a resolution in favor of the W. and W. R. R. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Revenue Bill was taken up with the report of the Committee of Conference on the different amendments thereto, which were debated at length by Messrs. Hall, Lane, Adams, G. Jones, Young, Wright and others.

Mr. Lindsay moved to print. Lost.

The amendments reported by the committee were then adopted, and the Revenue Bill as amended was passed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Journal of Wednesday was read.

A message was read from the Senate transmitting a series of resolutions originating in the House with an amendment by the Senate, by striking out the first resolution, which authorizes the Governor to supply clothing &c. to needy and destitute prisoners citizens of the State, now confined in the military prison at Salisbury. A short debate ensued upon concurring in the Senate amendment, participated in by Messrs. Grissom, Fowle, Henry of Bertie, and Love.

Mr. Love moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Negatived. Yeas 27; Nays 61.

The question recurring upon concurring in the amendment by the Senate, Messrs. Grissom and Henry favored, and Mr. Rives opposed. The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Shepherd said that he had learned from a source that he thought entirely reliable that the Confederate Government had sent a Commissioner to investigate the charges against the prisoners in Salisbury. For this reason he asked consent to change his vote against the motion to lay on the table, and that his name be recorded in the affirmative. His request was granted.

Mr. Bynum introduced the following: Resolved, That the members of House of Commons do contribute their per diem for one day, for the purpose of purchasing wood for the indigent families of soldiers of this city, and that a Committee of three be appointed to receive and pay the same to the Mayor, who shall apply it immediately as herein specified.

The resolution was agreed to by acclamation, and Messrs. Grissom, Williams, and Harris of Chatham, were appointed a Committee to collect and hand the money over.

Mr. Flemming from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to establish Courts to investigate charges against citizens of North Carolina, imprisoned on account of offences alleged to have been committed against the Confederate Government. The bill was passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules and sent to the Senate.

A resolution authorizing the Governor to request the General commanding in North Carolina to equalize the impressments of wagons and teams in the county of Johnston and adjoining counties. Was passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution in favor of D. J. Dunlap was passed its final reading in the House.

A resolution in favor of J. W. Carmichael, was passed its final reading in the House.

Mr. Shepherd from the Committee of Conference on the Revenue bill, reported the result of the deliberations of the Committee. The amendment proposed was concurred in by the House.

Mr. Grissom from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to authorize the Governor to promote commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates in the army for gallant and meritorious conduct. The rules were suspended and the bill put on its several readings.

Mr. Peebles proposed a substitute giving the election of company officers, which made vacant to the rank and file, and the election of Field Officers to the commissioned officers of companies composing the Ten Regiments of State Troops. Lost—and the bill passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.
A bill to punish the aiders and abettors of deserters.

Mr. Sherwood moved to strike out the second section of the bill.

A prolonged discussion ensued, participated in by a number of members.

The vote was taken and second section was stricken out.

Mr. Person proposed to amend by inserting another in the place of the section stricken out. Agreed to.

Mr. Cowles moved to strike out the words "without pay or bounty" and insert without State bounty.

Mr. Fowle moved to amend the amendment by striking out the entire clause, leaving it to the discretion of the Judge to impose the penalty of serving in the army without pay or bounty. Carried.

And the bill passed its second reading.

Upon the third reading Mr. Cowles proposed an amendment, which was concurred in.

The bill then passed its third reading.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.
FRIDAY February 6.

Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill giving bounty to those troops called into the field between the ages of 35 and 40 years. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Adams moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee of Conference on the Revenue bill was adopted on yesterday.

Mr. Wright thought this the best bill the Senate could now agree upon, although he did not approve of all its provisions.

Mr. Leitch said that the first bill on Revenue was the best that had been before the Senate, and that the more it had been amended the more obnoxious it had become; was afraid if again taken up the matter might be made worse.

Mr. Wiggins favored the reconsideration, and said he thought the bill calculated to work unequally in different sections of the State; thought the bill as passed "contusion contounded."

Mr. Hall moved to lay Mr. Adams' motion on the table. Rejected.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.—Ayes 22, nays 21.

The report of the committee was read.

After a debate in which Messrs. Graham Lane, Merrill and Sharpe participated, the Senate refused to concur.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Macon, the report was recommitted.

The bill to authorize the Governor to guarantee the bonds of the Confederate States in the name of the State, was passed over informally, as well as the bill in relation to the habeas corpus.

Mr. Bagly introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to accept Five Thousand Volunteers from citizens of counties in the possession of the enemy, to be used for State defence.

A communication was received from the Public Treasurer in answer to a resolution of enquiry passed by the Senate in regard to Insane persons in the State.

A bill authorizing the Governor to issue commissions for the holding of Courts of Oyer and Terminer in certain cases.

Mr. Hall moved to amend by increasing the salary of the Judges to \$120, for each Court. Rejected.

Mr. Merrill moved to strike out this and insert "that Judges shall receive no more than the stated salary of \$1,950 per year." Rejected.

Mr. Graham moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a bill establishing Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction to be held at the usual times.

Mr. Lane moved to amend by excepting civil cases from trial in these Courts.—Rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Graham was lost Ayes 20, nays 23.

Mr. Warren moved to amend by inserting "this Court shall not have jurisdiction in civil cases." Adopted.

By same, an amendment (bring that offered by Mr. Graham.) Rejected. Ayes 19, nays 23.

The bill then passed its third reading.

The Senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FRIDAY, February 6.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS INTRODUCED.
Mr. Russell, a bill to better enforce the law relative to working the public roads. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Sherwood, a bill to amend the Charter of the Piedmont Railroad.

A number of engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time in the House.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of non concurrence of that body in the Revenue Bill as reported by the Committee of Conference asking the concurrence of the House in a proposition to raise another Joint Committee of Conference to whom should be referred the Revenue Bill. Proposition concurred in by the House, and Messrs. Shepherd, Person, Russell, B., Watson and Allison were announced as the House branch of the Committee.

The House proceeded to consider a bill to amend an act entitled militia.

Mr. Ingram proposed to strike out the clause which exempted members of the Legislature from the operations of the bill.

Mr. Ingram addressed the House in support of his amendment.

Mr. Person, chairman of the committee that reported the bill, said that the Governor had informed him it was his intention to call out the militia in twenty seven counties during this week, and that the Legislature being in session the members ought to be exempt as the twenty seven counties fixed upon were Eastern counties and would be deprived of their representation unless the exemption was made, and that it might become necessary to re-assemble the Legislature at some future day, when the same difficulty would occur.

The motion was lost.

The bill was further discussed, and amended, and finally passed its second and third readings, and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The House then took a recess until half past 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

A message was received from His Excellency, Gov. Vance, transmitting a communication from the President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, and a series of resolutions adopted by the Directors of said Company, relative to an order from the Quartermaster General, to seize a portion of the iron belonging to the A. and N. C. Road, for the benefit of the Piedmont Railroad Company. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer to a joint Select Committee.

Also a message from the Governor transmitting a communication from the Adjutant General, in response to a call by the House, for certain information relative to the number of Volunteers and Conscripts in the service, from this State.

A communication was read from the Public Treasurer. Sent to the Senate proposing to refer to the Finance Committee.

An engrossed bill from the Senate authorizing the payment of State Bounty to Conscripts. Passed its several readings.

On Mr. Grissom's motion, the House took up a bill relating to salaries.

Mr. Shepherd addressed the House in favor of increasing the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Treasurer and the Governor.

Mr. Waddell followed Mr. Shepherd in favor of increasing the salary of the Treasurer's Clerk. The amendment was concurred in.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Williams of Nash, providing that \$3 per month, additional, be paid to all North Carolina Troops in the service being under consideration.

Mr. Waddell addressed the House at length in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Harris, of Chatham, favored the amendment, and concluded by proposing to amend the amendment by striking out \$3 and inserting \$5.

Mr. Williams accepted the amendment.

Mr. Ingram spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Grissom said that he coincided with the gentleman from Chatham in all the encomiums he had passed upon our soldiers. He yielded to no man in esteem for the soldier; but he thought, that our influence should be directed to getting Congress to increase the pay of our soldiers. He did not doubt the ability or willingness of the Confederate Government to do its duty in this respect.

Mr. Harris, of Chatham, replied to Mr. Grissom, and said that the Confederate Congress has not yet increased the pay of the soldiers and they had been in the service twenty two months, he judged the future by the past. This matter had once been before Congress and that body had voted it down. Mr. H. continued his remarks to a considerable length.

Mr. Robbins gave his reasons for voting against the amendment.

Mr. Amis addressed the House on the subject, taking the broad ground that the soldiers were fighting for our common Government, not alone for N. Carolina and that it was the duty of the Confederate Government to pay them, and not the business of the Legislature to do so. He called upon all to unite with him, in urging upon Congress to do its duty in this respect and increase the pay of our troops.

Mr. Amis spoke at length, giving a history of what the State has done and is now doing for the soldiers and their families and concluded by saying that he went for urging upon Congress to increase the pay of the soldiers in the field, and our taking care of their families at home.

Mr. Shepherd said that he had no concealment about this question and was not unwilling either to vote or speak upon the pending matter. He said that he could not vote for the amendment. The soldiers deserved all that could be given to them and are worthy of all the honor that they had acquired. But what can we do that we have not done? We have passed an act to give a million of dollars to their families—five hundred thousand dollars to buy corn and provisions to be sold out to them at cost—an annual appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for the comfort of our hospitals—and heretofore an act has been passed giving to our County Courts unlimited power of taxation to support their families. The soldiers ought to have higher wages, but the increase of pay should come from the Confederate Government, as it will be remembered that a resolution has been unanimously passed asking Congress to make this increase. He said this amendment was unjust to the soldiers who had borne the burden and heat of the day in this war. It gives to the latter day men the same pay that it gives to the heroes who have made our history so glorious from Bethel on to the last blood-stained field. Are the heroes of Manassas, of the Chickahominy, of Cold Harbor, Gaines Mill, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, to be treated as those who have rested in ease at home until the last moment and then are forced into service? Why, begin now to pay from this time and not go back to the beginning of the war? He asked if it is just to the living or the dead to deal in this way? He thought not. He sympathized with speakers here in all that had been said respecting the sacrifices of the army. He said our people are working for the army; our wives and our daughters feel no higher pride than in laboring for those who struggle to win our liberty, and if the wages of the soldier be poor, let us keep our hands to the work and supply to him and to his family those comforts which the hand of the extortioner can never take away. He fights not for pay; not for the pittance which he gets; and if he is saved from suffering; from want; if bread is given to him and to his family, he will not complain.

The vote was taken and the amendment lost—Ayes 26, nays 58.

The bill then passed its 3d reading.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, a bill relating to the spread of Small Pox was made special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

House adjourned until 10 o'clock.

The New York Herald of the 3d says three schemes are now before Congress which it believes will pass, and which, if adopted, will revolutionize the whole government.

First. The scheme of Chase, which proposes to absorb the banks of the several States as banks of circulation into the paper money issues of the Federal Government.

Second. The militia and enlistment bill of Senator Wilson, which provides for conferring upon the President absolute authority over the militia of the several States.

Third. A bill granting to the President, at his discretion, the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

Such power, if granted, will make the President equal to the Autocrat of Russia. "Military necessity," the Herald says, will carry them through this plea—it will may be alleged the tyrant's plea—may create dictator, and may over throw checks and balances of government; but this will be of no avail. It says we are now in the throes of a dis-solution, and whether "Union with a pair of military despots, or a half dozen military republics will be the result, no man can foresee.

It says the North is divided while the South is united, and that they, (the North) are rapidly tending towards a consolidation of legislative, judicial and executive power. It says it sees no inviting door of escape, and that the end must be either consolidated despotism or a number of petty military republics, warring against each other.

It concludes by saying its one is the land and naval forces of the Union. If these however, fail in their work by the first of May, it believes the Union will succeed only by a divided country and despotic inst-or anarchy.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF MAGISTRATES.
It is a notorious fact that, for years, the appointment of Magistrates in this county has always been made for party purposes, until a large majority were of one party, and the election of county officers and other important county business, was generally a one-sided and proscription affair.—This was considered a grievance, in many respects, but borne with patiently until an opportunity offered to remedy the evil a few weeks since, by the Legislature now in session. Should a little retaliation now be exercised, the old offenders should not complain.

It was expected that those particularly who profited by the proscription rule in this county, for years, would not relish the change very much but they should have sufficient discretion quietly to accommodate themselves to circumstances, upon the principle that "what can't be cured must be endured." They should not find fault with others who commit the deed of which they have been guilty themselves.

If those who feel sorely aggrieved by the appointment of the new magistrates to overcome the proscription majority in this county, can find a crumb of comfort in the closing remarks of the Fayetteville Observer, upon this vexed question, they are welcome to it. Here it is: "If it be wrong thus to retaliate, how far more wrong to have created the necessity for the retaliation."—Salem Press.

THE NEGRO ARMY.—Thaddeus Stevens has introduced a bill, drawn by Stanton, for raising an army of 150,000 negroes. This is the last and the most disgraceful and cowardly shift of the Yankees. They have no stomach for the fight themselves. They long since confessed, by hiring Irish and Dutch to do the work for them. They now confess, that notwithstanding the twenty odd millions of fire-eating Yankees, flanked and advanced by terrible Irish and Dutch brigades, they are not a match for the Rebel. They are obliged to call in an army of negroes to aid them in their undertaking.

A shrewd negro in Cincinnati has discovered and disclosed the purpose of Stevens & Co. In a speech to his compatriots, he declared his willingness to fight—but only on the promissuous principle—the whites and blacks must be thoroughly intermixed all through the army. First a white man, then a negro, then a white, then another black, and so on through all the ranks. He knew what the deceitful white Yankees wanted; they wanted to put all the black folks together, and then put them in front, while they stay behind. He was opposed to fighting on any such terms.

The Dutch and Irish have been made to play this part, whenever practicable. But they have become tired of it. The poor Pennsylvania Reserves, enlisted under the promise that they should be held only as a corps d'reserve, have been made to perform this part in every battle in which they have been. On the Chickahominy and again at Fredericksburg, they were placed where they were well peppered—and at the last place, almost exterminated. If they had not been better at running than fighting, the last of them had been killed. We believe their existence as a corps is a present unknown in the army of the Potomac. Some substitute as a shelter must be found for the cute and cowardly Yankee. The negro was the only resource left.

In the discussion of this subject in the Yankee Congress the other day, there were not wanting men to throw taunts and insults at the Down Easters. But they are insensible to shame. While they can make money and save their bodies from harm, they are unscrupulous about the means.—Whig.

THE BLACKWATER VICTORY.—The Petersburg Express, of yesterday, says that the engagement of General Pryor on Friday last, turns out to have been one of the most complete successes of the war for our arms. The Yankee forces were signally defeated, and nothing but a lack of cavalry in General Pryor's command prevented it from being an utter rout. The Yankee loss in killed and wounded was 500. Our casualties numbered 40, of whom six were killed. Gen. Pryor was not surprised, as reported here on Sunday, but expected an attack, and did not close his eyes on Thursday night. When the first approach of the enemy was intimated, it found the General commanding with armor on, and fully prepared for the attack. The result shows how successfully he met the onslaught. A prisoner states that Gen.

Corcoran expected to surprise our gallant band, and for this purpose double quicked his men all the way from Suffolk. But he was doomed to disappointment. And if he was so badly thrashed when he expected to find our men napping, we presume he will be slow to renew the fight hereafter, when he knows they are wide awake.

The Express learns that Corcoran asserted there was cause for congratulation on his part, that matters were no worse, as he had but 8,000 engaged, while he knew Pryor's force to be 12,000. We do not intend to intimate to the enemy what General Pryor's force really was, but we do not hesitate to say, that had the Confederates numbered the half of 12,000 on this occasion, Corcoran would never have gone back to Suffolk.

The army of Peck is represented as being greatly demoralized, and our informant saw over three hundred Yankee soldiers marched into Suffolk Friday afternoon, under guard. These men had thrown down their arms, and declared that they would no longer fight in Lincoln's behalf.

GEN. HOOKER'S ADDRESS.—We subjoin a copy of General Hooker's address on assuming command of the "Army of the Potomac." It is very much in the vein of Pope's proclamations, and the author will no doubt, share the fate of his defect predecessor:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp Near Falmouth, Jan. 26, 1862.

General Orders No. 1.—By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of the Potomac.

He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility.

Since the formation of this army, he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished.

In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of and with the blessing of God, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

To secure these ends, your commander will require the cheerful and zealous cooperation of every officer and soldier in this army.

In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior.

Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major General Burnside the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj. Gen'l.
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON NO GENERAL.—It is painful to have one's confidence in the character or abilities of a distinguished man rudely shaken, or to find one's cherished convictions, delusions though they were, dissipated. But the logic of facts is inexorable, and by that logic we are forced to conclude that the public and ourselves have been deceived in believing Gen. Joseph E. Johnston a great General. For see, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and his staff came down on the train from Meridian this morning, but instead of taking exclusive possession of the ladies' car, stationing sentinels at the entrances, and crowding the passengers, men, women and children, civilians and soldiers,—into box, platform, or any other sort of cars—as Generals have in rank than he have done—he quietly took his seat in the baggage car, continued in it to Mobile, and worse than all—even looked after his own baggage when he arrived at the city station, like any common mortal. There, good reader, is it not conclusively shown that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is no General?—Mobile N. Y.

The "Appeal" has information that immediately upon assembling the Indiana Legislature passed resolutions condemning Lincoln's Abolition policy, the extravagant expenditure of money in the prosecution of the war, and that Indiana should no longer cooperate to subjugate the South to the abolishment of slavery. Governor Morton refused to hold com-munion with them, and was denounced, then as traitors. The excitement throughout Indianapolis was great and was fast reaching other portions of the State.

We had the pleasure yesterday, of seeing for the first time in many months, our friend Col. Hall, of the 46th N. C. Regiment, and learned from him many interesting facts in regard to the discipline and organization of our army, and the enthusiasm of the people of Northern Virginia. Col. Hall differs from many others, and has a general impression at road;—he says that Maryland essentially with us, its regiment bore an important part in the capture of Harper's Ferry, the battle of Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg and our hard fought fields.—Wm. Journal.

The Chattanooga "Rebel" says that there are no demonstrations on the part of Rosecrans' army in any direction from Mary-treesboro'. Everything continues quiet along our front. Morgan's command is out on an expedition to what point is not known, but is not expected to be successful. He will be heard from soon, Farrel and Wheeler, and the rest, are still with the main body of the army. Rumors are current that Van Dorn has already crossed the Tennessee moving northwardly.

The Chicago "Times," of the 17th says that two hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars of gold has been abstracted from the Illinois State treasury, and replaced by Treasury notes, and that more than two-thirds of the money is green-backs. The new Democratic treasurer is bringing out the old money in specie.

Beast Butler, having deposited his plan, der at home has returned to West Point and is seeking another command. The impression prevailed that he would be sent to Louisiana.

ny. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution in favor of J. D. Davis passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Fowle moved to suspend the rules and take up a bill to repeal an act of the present session relative to the removal of the county seat of Mitchell county.

Mr. Amis opposed the motion. He said that he thought the business before the House would be facilitated by taking the calendar in its regular order. He demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was lost.

Mr. Russell introduced a bill in relation to the County Courts of Brunswick county. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution in favor of R. B. Blackstock passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Waddell introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont and Haywood Park Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Standell, the House suspended the rules and took up a bill, to exempt old men from military duty. The bill was amended by changing its title and passed its final reading.

Mr. Person from the Military Committee reported a bill to punish aiders and abettors of deserters, ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock.

Mr. Peebles introduced a resolution concerning mileage. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. McCormick a resolution, that no member of the House shall have leave of absence unless by unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Shepherd called upon a resolution to authorize the Governor, to contract for a quantity of salt.

Mr. Shepherd proposed an amendment.

Mr. Harris of Chatham, opposed the bill.

Mr. Ingram and McRae favored the bill.

Mr. Beall moved the indefinite postponement of the whole matter. Carried.

Mr. McKay moved to take up the bill relative to courts over and terminer.

Mr. McKay argued to show the great importance of the bill.

Mr. Shepherd addressed the House on the subject, and favored the motion.

Mr. Allison addressed the House on the subject and thought, that the bill was not sufficiently comprehensive.

The House voted to take up the bill, when it was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Person, a bill to authorize the payment of certain claims that had been examined by the Board of Claims and reported upon, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Fowle called up, by consent, a bill to repeal an act of the present session relative to the removal of the county seat of Mitchell county.

Mr. Young, of Yancey, addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Horton addressed the House in favor of the bill.

A message having been received from the Senate proposing to vote at 1 o'clock for five Trustees of the University and concurred in by the House, at that hour the House adjourned until half past 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Received from the House a message insisting on its amendments to the Revenue Bill.

A message was sent proposing to appoint a committee of conference.

The resolution authorizing the Governor to send the Attorney General to Salisbury to require why citizens of the State are there confined without trial.

Mr. Wright addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, after which the resolution passed its second, and under a suspension of the rules, its third reading.

Mr. Simpson reported that Mason L. Wiggins, L. F. Siler and F. E. Shober, had been elected Trustees of the University.

The resolution in relation to the currency was on motion laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Christian Advocate Joint Stock Publishing Company passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Saunders a message was sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of three Trustees of the University.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that body did not agree to the amendments made to the Revenue bill by the House.

Mr. Shepherd moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing a Committee of Conference composed of five members of each House to take in consideration the Revenue bill. Concurred in, and Messrs. Shepherd, Russell, Person, Allison, and Watson announced as the House branch of the Committee.

The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business, being a bill to repeal an act of the present session relative to the removal of the county seat of Mitchell county.

Mr. Horton being entitled to the floor proceeded to address the House in favor of the bill.

Mr. Young, of Yancey, addressed the House in opposition to the bill and in reply to Mr. Horton.

Mr. Horton again addressed the House in reply to Mr. Young.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, spoke in opposition to the bill. He went upon the principle that the majority of the citizens of the county interested should have the power to decide at what point the seat of justice for the county should be located. It was a matter of no interest to him, but as a matter of principle, he had to oppose the bill.

Mr. Fowle spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Fowle spoke in favor of the bill, and said that he assented to the general principle that the majority should rule; yet he did not think it would hold so far as this bill is concerned.

Mr. Henry, of B., spoke in reply to Mr. Fowle.

The Legislature.

Owing to the usual failure of the mails from the East last night we were without the Senior Editor's letter from Raleigh, and hence cannot give the latest from the Legislature. From the Standard of Tuesday, we learn that the Senate had agreed to the proposition of the House to adjourn yesterday (Wednesday) though it was considered doubtful whether they would adjourn by that time, on account of the disagreement between them in relation to an important feature in the revenue law. The Senate insists that the Legislature shall value the slaves of the State for taxation, and the House insists that the Counties shall value them, make return thereon to the Comptroller, and that an average value shall thus be established throughout the State. The House plan, it is thought, will be adopted. An ad valorem system of taxation is both simple and just.

Some fluttering, says the Standard, has been occasioned in certain quarters by the report of Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee appointed to investigate the sale of certain bonds by Mr. Treasurer Courts.

On Monday, on motion of Mr. Grissom, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, to investigate the condition of the office of Secretary of State at the time Mr. Page retired from it.

The News.

The recent severe weather has prevented any demonstrations by either side of the contending forces. We may not expect to hear of any movement on land for some time. The naval forces of Lincoln are expected to make an attack on Charleston or Savannah soon. The impression is that the Yankees have pretty much been withdrawn from our coast. The following items embrace the latest and most important news.

Port Hudson dates of the 5th, state that deserters are constantly coming in from the enemy at Baton Rouge. They all concur in confirming the reported defection in Bank's army. They state that numerous officers have resigned in consequence of the arrival of negro regiments. The army is reported as completely demoralized, having in some cases refused to revolt. One regiment is confined in the penitentiary for laying down their arms. Banks is reported to have said his army was gone to the devil and there was no use to deny it.

A report coming from Baton Rouge represents the sinking of the Yankee sloop of war, Brooklyn, by the Confederate steamer Alabama, Florida, and Harriet Lane, the Brooklyn having been sent in pursuit of the latter.

The Ohio and Federal Kentucky regiments at Frankfort fought each other on the 5th, resulting in 5 Ohioans being killed and 17 wounded, and 5 Kentuckians killed and 11 wounded. The cause of the difficulty is not stated.

The Federal General Reynolds' division had been moved to Alexandria, Tenn., for the purpose of destroying flouring mills. A portion of Morgan's cavalry fought them several hours, but owing to the enemy's superior force, had to fall back. The enemy lost 11 killed, 37 wounded, and 28 prisoners. Morgan's loss was 1 wounded.

A telegraphic dispatch from General Magruder to the Secretary of War, received last Saturday night, says that Major O. M. Watkins, in command of the expedition against the enemy at Sabine Pass, reports that he captured "thirteen guns, property worth a million of dollars, and one hundred and nine prisoners." Our arms were at sea off the Sabine Pass "waiting for new commerce."

The Jackson "Appeal" has a special dispatch, stating that reliable information has been received from Memphis, that many of Grant's men had to be forced at the point of the bayonet to embark on the boats bound for Vicksburg.

ITEMS FROM THE NORTH.

The "Herald" of the 5th says: In the Senate, on the 4th resolutions looking to a war with France were tabled by a vote of 36 to 9.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress to allow Kentucky to organize 40,000 Home Guards. Lincoln, on hearing of Governor Morgan's election telegraphed at once for Thurlow Weed to come to Washington.

Two ocean steamers, the Hansa and Australasia, are now due at New York. One will contain three days and the other four days later news from Europe.

The United States Senate is engaged in discussing a bill for encouraging enlistments. Mr. Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New York, has been chosen a Senator. The "Herald" says, the election of Morgan is the first public step taken towards the organization of a great conservative Union party in the North.

The "Herald" says that the great armada is waiting favorable winds to leave Beaufort. It will wipe out the dog and a Charleston and Gloucester. Four new iron clads would be sent to sea in a few days.

A telegram from Nashville states that Gen. Forrest had been repulsed at Fort Donelson. He captured a battery of four guns, but afterwards lost them with about 180 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

A resolution has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, declaring that New Jersey would not hold herself responsible for any portion of the debt incurred for emancipating negroes in Missouri or other States.

The news of the Charleston fight had reached the North through the papers. The New York Times learns authoritatively from Washington that there has been no interruption of the Charleston blockade, and that no such assumption will be admitted by the Lincoln Government. The "Times" learns also that an attack upon Charleston is momentarily expected, when the blockade will probably be raised in a manner not at all agreeable to the rebels.

Butler has charged himself in account with the War Department with one million eight hundred thousand dollars as having been received by him from military assessments and confiscations.

The Congressional Committee reported against the admission of the wing from the Norfolk district. Only 550 votes were polled in the district which heretofore gave ten thousand, (10,000) therefore there is no election.

The Vicksburg canal is a failure. The water is six feet deep in the cut; but the channel still follows the old course by Vicksburg.

Col. Stewart, chief of McClernand's staff was killed on the 24th ultimo while reconnoitering near Vicksburg by rebel sharpshooters.

No material change in gold or exchange. Cotton slightly lower—quoted at 86.

FINANCIAL PROJECTS.—For several weeks past the newspapers have been discussing the financial affairs of the country, proposing different schemes for the better regulation of our currency, and the maintaining of the credit of the Government, and paying off the war debt.

That some plan should be adopted for the better regulation of the currency none will deny. At the present time there is too much money in circulation, which has the effect to depreciate the value of the currency and run up the prices of every article of commerce to fabulous rates, making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Now we do not object to the rich becoming richer, but it should not be done entirely at the expense of the poorer classes, and as it is exclusively this latter class who suffer on account of the redundant circulation—in many instances being sorely pressed to buy the very necessities of life,—this reason alone should induce the Congress now in session to promptly devise some means whereby the great evil can be speedily remedied. But other reasons of more importance to the Government urge the necessity of this measure.

The credit system, when carried too far is alike ruinous to nations as well as individuals. And when a Government extends its credit to an unlimited extent, it is only deferring the evil day which must surely overtake it, when the taxes of its people will become not merely burdensome but actually oppressive. Then to obviate the evils arising from a superfluous currency, and to prevent the onerous taxes which must be levied in after years, the first thing necessary is to make provision rendering it unnecessary to issue so excessive a volume of Confederate Treasury notes. To attain this object, let outstanding notes be funded to as great an extent as practicable, and let a system of taxation be adopted instead. A system of taxation should have been adopted at the very beginning of the war; for the debt incurred in its prosecution must be liquidated, and by a wise and equitable mode of taxation the debt can be paid almost as rapidly as contracted rendering it less burdensome to the people, and correspondingly increasing confidence in the ability of the Government,—when trade will again assume its old channels, and a better state of affairs generally will be the result.

We are opposed to the project recently originating in one of the Cotton States, proposing that the State Government shall guarantee the payment of the war debt of the Confederate States, according to Congressional representation. The productive wealth of the States should govern this matter, if an arrangement of the sort were entered into at all, though we cannot see necessity of such a measure, while it would inure exclusively to the benefit of the cotton States, impoverishing to an equal extent the border States. Let the productive wealth of all the States be fairly and equitably taxed—the General Government, which contracted the debt, alone being responsible for the payment of it.

We are opposed to the project recently originating in one of the Cotton States, proposing that the State Government shall guarantee the payment of the war debt of the Confederate States, according to Congressional representation. The productive wealth of the States should govern this matter, if an arrangement of the sort were entered into at all, though we cannot see necessity of such a measure, while it would inure exclusively to the benefit of the cotton States, impoverishing to an equal extent the border States. Let the productive wealth of all the States be fairly and equitably taxed—the General Government, which contracted the debt, alone being responsible for the payment of it.

REV. R. J. GRAVES.—The examination of Rev. R. J. Graves took place at Hillsboro, on the 4th before Judge Manly. He was bound over to the Confederate Court at Richmond, to stand his trial on a charge of treason. We publish, this week, the remarks of Mr. Graham, on the message of the Governor, touching the case of Mr. Graves, delivered in the Senate on the 22nd ultimo. Of course these remarks were not delivered with a view of creating a sympathy for the accused, nor do we publish them for that purpose, but alone for the sake of giving our readers the opinions of this eminent jurist on the subject of the seizure of the private citizen and transporting him beyond the limits of the State for trial, thus overriding the dignity and sovereignty of North Carolina—a practice which we fear would be too frequent occurrence, if our State authorities would submit to such indignities. The Courts of Justice have not been suspended in this State, and it is due to the accused, to have a fair and impartial trial among his own peers. And as Mr. Graves has been bound over to the Confederate Court at Richmond, after a hearing of the case in this State, we hope the destructive shriekers who have exercised themselves to such an extent on account of the great principle involved in his abduction from the State and the subsequent demand of his surrender to our own authorities, will breathe easier for a while. But the Senator, in his remarks, says the publisher of a seditious paper, is equally guilty with the author. If this be so, how about the Richmond Enquirer? Will the editors or publishers of that paper be bound over, too? We never read the letter of Mr. Graves, having got it confounded with one written by a Tennessee preacher of the same name who, at the same time, dilated considerably on an imaginary salt mine somewhere in the south-west; and though many were the interrogatories put to us in regard to Graves' letter about the Northern people, yet for some time we persisted that he wrote about a salt mine. As we have just said, we know nothing about his letter; but we opine there is something more in evidence against him than the denunciations contained in that document, or that he is bound over to appear before a tribunal in Virginia, simply on a technicality of the law. It is really guilty of treason, he ought to suffer the penalty—though he is entitled to a fair and impartial hearing.

"FIGHTING JOE."—Upon this individual the eyes of all are at present turned. We presume he holds the last card that is to be played in this game on the Republican. The result hardly worth thinking about. But then let the world look, and let the universal Yankee admit the man whose fame is just now at its highest point, and which will topple over as soon as he makes the first "forward" movement when he will be sent by the board to make room for some other aspiring down-easter. Though always noted for his pugnacious qualities, yet the title of "Joe," previous to being commissioned in the Yankee army, has been marked by but one stirring event, which one of New England's sweetest bards thus immortalized in verse:

Fighting Joe cut off his toe,
He hung it up to dry;
The boys and girls all laughed at Joe,
And Joe began to cry.

Lincoln's Secretary of War has authorized Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts to raise negro regiments for three years service. It is stated that the negroes around Newbern, N. C., have been organized into companies and regiments, and armed of course, if any of these negro soldiers are caught they will be executed forthwith, and like punishment should be meted out to white men who lead or approve of the schemes of arraying the negroes against the South.

A SINKING FUND.—The Columbia South Carolina says that a friend who considered the contributions to the gunboat sinking fund, insists that his judgment has been endorsed by the recent action of our iron clads.

The money and matrimonial markets just now are somewhat excited, both having a tendency to inflation.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Last week, Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, delivered a speech in Congress, on the subject of our foreign relations, which is replete with good sense, and expounds the argument in favor of allowing our Commissioners to longer remain in Europe, and suffering Foreign Consuls who are accredited to the Yankee Government, to perform consular functions in our Courts. After the bad treatment which we have received from these neutral powers,—when the Confederate Government has again and again shown its ability to maintain the independence which at the outset it declared, and after the courteous treatment extended to gentlemen accredited to our enemies and by them authorized to reside here,—to protect the interest of Frenchmen and Englishmen, and after a twelve month's residence in the Capitals of France and England, we have now advanced no nearer to recognition than we were previous to the battle of Bethel Church. Save blustering newspaper articles which we occasionally find in foreign journals, the powers of Europe pretend to have no knowledge of our existence. In an official capacity neither France or England recognize Mr. Mason or Mr. Slidell. Adams in England, and Dayton, in France, are by these Governments regarded as our Ministers. When a British subject is wronged in the South, it is in Lincoln that redress is expected through Lord Lyons—or if a French subject, through Count Mercier, he looks to Lincoln for redress of his grievances.

This is more than a Government of the spirit and genius of the South should tolerate. This irregular state of things should be ended at once by the recall of our Ministers and the dismissal of these consular gentry from our ports. The dismissal of them could hardly be construed by the powers which they represent as a hostile or offensive movement. We surely have the right to recall our Commissioners who are not recognized. And it is likewise a right which our Government should exercise in dismissing Consuls who are in reality considered by their Governments as Consuls to the United States. The Confederate Government has occupied a very humiliating position some time past in regard to these flimsy "foreign relations," and we think it is quite time for her authorities to show some independence in the matter.

We shall endeavor to publish Mr. Swan's speech in our next. Several important subjects are treated in it.

But let Gov. Vance first make an example of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, and a few others of smaller calibre who have been the cause of the insipient rebellion in North Carolina, and induced the Yankees to believe that a majority of the people of the State are their friends, and a better state of affairs generally will be the result.

We are not the champion of the Raleigh Standard. That paper is able to take care of itself. But in order to drop a few remarks of our own, we must begin by exonerating the Standard of the charge contained in the above quotation. "The few others of small calibre" who have "induced the Yankees to believe that a majority of the people of the State are their friends" belong exclusively to that class with whom the Irredell Express endevored to act last summer, exhibiting a very willing disposition, but deserting itself on the occasion in the rear of a pack of curs,—vicious, destructive dogs,—whose only instinct is to rule or ruin, and who, to attain their own selfish ends, would play the part of Benedict Arnold with the same ease that our worthy Governor, whom they reviled so much last summer, is now discharging the duties of Chief Executive of the State. But Governor Vance would hardly desire to "make an example" of such men as the Editor of the Express and his condottieri. The soldiers of North Carolina bear an irreproachable name, not only on account of their gallantry and bearing on the field, but also for their good deportment when not on duty. But were an acquisition to their numbers made by placing in the ranks such men as the Editor of the Express, "and a few others" of larger calibre (only a little larger, however)—North Carolina soldiers, we fear, would soon acquire a reputation as unenviable as that already possessed by these devoted patriots, of whom the aforesaid Editor is so worthy a representative.

The "insipient rebellion" is doubtless a myth, originating in the distempered brain of the Express. But we dare say were the Yankees to see the announcement as it appears in the Express, they would take great encouragement therefrom. The Express being a widely circulated and influential sheet. But let the Express look at its own door. If we mistake not previous to the first conscription act, that paper was published by a firm. And if we remember rightly, so soon as it was ascertained that journeyman printers were the only exempt in a newspaper establishment, the name of the firm was suddenly withdrawn from the imprint, and but one man, exempt we suppose by age, was announced as its Editor, under which arrangement it was published until the new exemption bill was passed, when, presto! the firm was revived again. Was this an evasion of the law? Is this the patriotism of the Irredell Express? Were it not lost to all sense of shame, would it attempt to lecture its betters? Is this the sheet, par excellence, to revile and slander patriots and men who abide the laws of the land, when its Editors are guilty of such a subterfuge? Shame!

ADVANCED ITS RATES.—The Raleigh Standard gives notice that after the 15th instant the price of the weekly will be \$3 per annum, and that of the semi-weekly, \$5. This is in consequence of the excessive advance in the price of everything used in the publication of a newspaper. We shall not undervalue the price of the Patriot so long as we can possibly afford to publish it at the present rates; but in view of the constantly increasing prices of materials, our list should be much larger to enable us to furnish the paper at \$2 a year. During the present year our circulation has increased quite rapidly, and with a slight effort on the part of our patrons our list of subscribers might be doubled in a short time. We hope they will interest themselves a little in the matter, which will redound as much to their benefit as our own.

DISAPPOINTED.—An unusual smoke being seen to issue from the gas house on Sunday last, the cry of fire was raised, which soon called out a crowd, but on hastening to the spot, they found it to be a false alarm which caused them to "quickerly disperse," though evidently chagrined at the "abrupt termination of the sport." A great many persons consider themselves badly "sold" if they go to a "fire" that don't consume at least half the building. Such people have our sympathy.

A Tennessee editor asserts that there is nothing more handsome for the eye to feast upon than a Georgia pater on a lady's well-shap'd foot. A Georgia paper admits that to be very nice, but gives its preference for a neat turned knuckle, over which is fitted a stocking to match. We think the Georgia editor is going in the right direction. We'll go as far as he will, any way.

The seventeen year locusts will appear this year, their last appearance having been in 1846.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

Our Richmond Letter.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.

Messrs. Editors.—Our Congress seems to have come to a dead lock on the question of the finances and almost every member of either House, has a scheme of his own to save the currency from further depreciation. This is unfortunate, for while the doctors are quarrelling over the remedies, the disease is making rapid headway. Mr. Hunter of Virginia is understood to represent the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Senate, and it may be possible that a bill embodying these views will pass that body, but it will be no easy matter to get it through the House. The currency is an important matter with us now, and it is hoped that some plan may speedily be devised by which its depreciation may be checked.

Many amendments have been proposed to the exemption bill of last session, but none of them have yet been passed. It is almost certain that the clause in the old bill which exempts one man for every twenty slaves, will be stricken out, as it has given great dissatisfaction.

The question has again been mooted of withdrawing our ministers from Europe. This would probably be a bad policy just now while there is a prospect of offers of mediation. We have other interests in Europe, besides intercourse with the different governments, which requires able and discreet men to manage and as Messrs. Mason and Slidell are acknowledged to be such, it will be better to let them remain at their present posts.

Maj. Gen. Price has been sojourning in this city for several days. He was invited to a seat in Congress, as also in the Legislature of Virginia, his native State.

An important order was issued from the Adjutant General's office this morning in regard to absent army officers. They are required to return to duty within thirty days, furnish satisfactory excuse, or be dismissed from the service. Paymasters are forbidden to pay any officer who cannot exhibit sufficient authority for absence from his command. This is as it should be. Officers should be compelled to remain with their commands, when they are able for duty, and then there would be less dissatisfaction among the privates.

The impression prevails here that "fighting Joe Hooker" will attempt the "On to Richmond," as soon as the roads will permit. No one fears the result, however.

The "Daily Sentinel," formerly published at Alexandria, Va., is to be revived in this city about the first of March under the auspices of Messrs. R. M. Smith, (its old editor), and A. M. Bailey, of this city. Mr. Smith has been for some time connected with the Enquirer, of this city and is a writer of ability.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

The Battle near Suffolk.

Our forces, under Gen. Pryor, had been over the Blackwater river since Sunday last, gathering up forage, commissary stores, &c., without meeting any opposition until Friday, the 30th January. On that morning, before daylight, our Cavalry pickets, part of Col. Claiborne's Regiment, were driven in, and almost simultaneously was opened a brisk cannonade on our camp. This was about 3 o'clock, and our batteries were soon in play upon the enemy, both sides keeping up a spirited artillery fight until after daylight. There was but little infantry engaged up to this time; but skirmishing was continued with more or less activity until 3 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy attempted to out flank us, which brought the artillery again into play upon the front. The first engagement took place within 6 miles of Suffolk, and the Yankee force were said to number about 12,000 under General Pickett. The enemy made one attempt a charge, but were gallantly repulsed by the 27th Va. Battalion, under Col. Edmonson. Our loss was 50 killed, wounded and missing, that of the enemy unknown; but reported by the prisoners taken as very heavy, and it must have been, as at several times we were near enough to give them constant, from well-served howitzers. A citizen says the Yankee loss was 300 killed, wounded and missing—that one battery was silenced and over thirty horses killed.

Among our killed, was Col. Pogue, and Capt. Dobbin, of the 50th Va. Regiment, among the wounded was Capt. Wright and Lieut. Watkins of Wright's Battery, and Lieut. Evans, of Calk's Battery—all very slight flesh wounds. Our forces remained very quiet until Saturday evening, but as the enemy were "sufficiently amused" not to give us a call, the forces came back on our side of the river.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.—The N. Y. Herald devotes a long article to the raising of the blockade at Charleston, and after quoting the various authorities, closes with the following language: "From the foregoing extracts from the works of the 'learned on international law, it is evident that 'contradictory opinions are entertained as to what constitutes a defense or raising of the blockade.' The question, however—not invidiously—perhaps but as a handle to foreign powers—to extend our present embargo, so that they may become active and declared abettors against us, as they have long furtively been—is an all important one, and demands the earnest attention of the Government."

For the Patriot.

Tribute of Respect.

Camp near Goldsboro', N. C.
February 3rd, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of the 45th Regiment, N. C. Troops, convened on the 2nd inst. in respect to the death of Capt. William L. Johnston, on motion of Lt. Col. Boyd, Col. J. H. Morehead took the chair and Lt. James A. Hopkins was requested to act as secretary.

On motion to appoint a Committee of three to draft resolutions, the Chairman appointed Maj. Winston, Capt. Smith and Capt. Rankin.

The Committee having retired prepared and through their Chairman, Maj. Winston, offered the following resolutions, which on motion were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great God of War to remove from our midst, our beloved fellow soldier and brother officer, Captain William L. Johnston, Assistant Quarter Master, C. S. A. 45th Regt. N. C. Troops, who died of typhoid fever after a brief illness on the 26th January, 1863, at his home in Halifax county, N. C.

Resolved, That as he whom we mourn has been taken hence by the will of our Father who doeth all things well we submit to our loss with meek reverence. From his life we walk while with us, we are happy to have the cloud of sorrow which has settled upon us withdrawn with the hope that he has exchanged the mortal strife he left, for the sweet harmony of heaven.

Resolved, That we receive this dispensation of Providence, as an awful evidence of the uncertainty of life, whether on the battle field, or on the couch, in war or in peace.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to the family bereaved.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, and one copy each to the Greensboro' Patriot, Raleigh Standard, Richmond Dispatch, and Daily State Journal for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
Col. J. H. MOREHEAD, Chairman.
Lt. JAMES A. HOPKINS, Secretary.

MAGNANIMOUS CONDUCT.—We learn that when Capt. Garrett was made Colonel of the 5th North Carolina State Troops, on the resignation of Col. McRae, Capt. Hill, who was entitled to the position of Lieutenant Colonel in the line of promotion, was appointed to that office, and Capt. Lea was appointed Major. But Capt. Hill, with singular magnanimity, declined the position, and returned his commission to Gov. Vance, with the understanding that Capt. Lea should fill the place, on the ground that Capt. Lea was better qualified for, and more entitled to the office of Lieutenant Colonel than he was. Capt. Hill, therefore, becomes Major, and Capt. Lea Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. Such instances of unselfishness are rare, even in the army. Capt. Hill is a noble-hearted man, and as brave as he is unselfish.—Standard.

Lincoln's Administration, having recommended the system of arbitrary arrests, by seizing an editor in Philadelphia, and suppressing his paper, has created great excitement at the North. The Common Council of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Legislature have both taken the matter in hand. The Judge, in charging the Grand Jury, said "the time had arrived when we can no longer hold our peace." The tone of the northern press indicates that this arbitrary system will not be tolerated as tamely as it was before.

ARRESTED.—John Medlin, Jr., a deserter from the army, and who recently shot and killed a Mr. Little near Monroe, was arrested in Union county on Saturday last by Maj. McMurray, and conveyed to Raleigh. John Medlin was also arrested for harboring deserters.—Charlotte Democrat.

MARRIAGES.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's father on Sunday the 8th instant, by Rev. Isaac Cox, Capt. R. McKinney, of Co. A, 46th Regiment N. C. Troops, and Miss LUCY M. MARTIN, daughter of Leonard Lindey, of Randolph County, N. C. (The gallant Captain does not mean by this act to quit the service. We presume the movement is only with a view of "raising recruits.")

DEATHS.

Died.—Of Diphtheria, in Randolph county, N. C. on the evening of the 1st instant, Sarah Catharine, daughter of Henry M. and Jane Lamb, aged about six years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost.—I lost my POCKET-BOOK, containing fifteen dollars, between Greensboro and J. G. Edna's. Any person finding it, will confer a favor by return the same to me.

Notice.—I expect to start to camp on Tuesday the 17th inst. Friends of the company who may wish to send boxes of provision &c., will have them at McClellan's Depot on the day previous before the train goes up, so that I may see to the marking, and get transportation for them.

Those persons who recently volunteered, will report to me at the same time and place, ready to go to camp.

36-1w
Capt. Co. A, 56th Regt. N. C. T.

Flanner Wanted.—I wish to hire a good FANFLUR, one that can come well recommended.—to whom I will pay a liberal price. Call immediately on me at Gibsonsville, Guilford county, N. C.

Feb 12
G. M. ISLEY.

Stray.—On the night of the 29th of January a small Mare strayed from my wagon at the Depot in Greensboro. She is of medium size, light bay-colored, her foretop had been cut off, short, and upon close examination a slight blemish can be seen in her right eye. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received. A liberal reward.

JOHN GOURLEY,
36-1w
Summersfield, N. C.

Conscription \$100 BOUNTY.—Having been drafted to recruit a company in the County of Guilford, and in the State of North Carolina, I have the pleasure to announce by order from Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding Army of North Carolina, "the partial suspension of the operation of the Conscription Law, so as to permit Conscripts to volunteer in the companies of their own selection, without passing through the camp instruction, and receive the bounty and other benefits provided by law for volunteers."

Any persons within the conscript ages, willing and desirous to avail themselves of these liberal terms, and at the same time ready to share the perils and honor of their country, should immediately appear in person, in repelling the threatened invasion of our good old State, will report immediately to me, at Greensboro.

Deserters and Stragglers, and those absent from service without, or beyond leave, by reporting themselves and returning a ones will be entitled to a full pardon. Those who do not report will be arrested and confined in prison until they can be forwarded to their companies under guard. The order is imperative, and will certainly be carried out.

In case of my absence from Greensboro on official duty, conscripts, &c., as above, will report to Sergt. H. C. Willis.

J. M. WHARTON,
1st Lt. Co. B, 45th Regt. N. C. T's,
Recruiting Officer.

All Men Between the Ages of 18 and 40, Liable to Conscription.

By an order from the Secretary of War, are allowed to enter any company now in service, by volunteering before they are taken to the camp of conscripts. I have just seen Governor Vance, and he informs me that all the men enrolled under the order from the Adjutant General of the State, dated November 27th, 1862, embracing all between the ages of 18 and 40 years, will be ordered into camp in a very short time, the delay of two months since his order to enroll them being or as soon as necessary arrangements for facilitating the execution of the law. To allow all Conscripts a choice of companies and regiments, I am directed by General Lee to receive conscripts and volunteers for any regiment in his army, without the ordinary manner; allowing them all the bounties and privileges of original volunteers. When once taken to the camp of instruction, they will not be allowed a choice of companies or officers.

All who volunteer will be allowed pay from the day of enlistment, commutation for rations until they reach the army, and transportation.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates from the 23rd Regiment North Carolina Troops, are detailed to assist in the permanent establishment of access to them can be enrolled by them viz:

Sergt. H. Williams, Company H, Danbury, Stokes County. Corp'l R. S. Rogers, Company G, Independence, (a small County). Private W. A. Tuttle, Company A, Lenoir, Caldwell County. Private S. J. Choate, Company F, Glade Spring. A. L. Lynch, Company A, M. Kivett, Company M, New Salem, Randolph County.

I am authorized to receive volunteers for the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th,

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

Remarks of Mr. Graham, of Orange.
On the Message of the Governor, touching the case of E. J. Graves, delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, Jan'y 22, 1863.

The question being on the proposition of the House of Commons, to print the message of the Governor with the accompanying documents:

Mr. Graham said he desired to offer a few remarks on that portion of the message which pertained to the arrest, abduction from the State, and subsequent surrender on the demand, ordered by the Legislature, of E. J. Graves, of Orange County. Sir, said Mr. G., when I had the honor to address the Senate, on the adoption of the resolution directing the demand to be made, I remarked, that I could not believe a proceeding so violative of the rights of the citizen, so contemptuous of the dignity and sovereign authority of the State, as the seizure and deportation by the approval of the President or the reference of the War Department. Without reference to the question of guilt or innocence, no citizen of North Carolina, not subject to the articles of war, can be deprived of his liberty—much less transported beyond her limits for accusation and trial in a foreign jurisdiction, without a warrant issued by her authority, upon the affidavit of a prosecutor, who thus renders himself liable for a false or malicious charge, according to the old and manly spirit of the common law.

I am gratified to learn from the letter of the Secretary, that my supposition was correct; that neither the President nor himself had knowledge of the proceeding in question, until he was informed of the confinement of Mr. Graves in a military prison in Richmond. It is a matter of still higher gratification, that he frankly admits the erroneous nature of this arrest and imprisonment—says a mistake was committed—returns the prisoner, and disclaims all intention to interfere with the rightful jurisdiction of the State. Such sentiments evince a becoming respect for State authority and an enlightened comprehension of the relations between the Confederate government and the States; are alike creditable to the head of the department and the government which he represents; and at the same time justify the promptness and decision of the General Assembly in rejecting the wrong done to the violated sovereignty of the State to be corrected, and the citizen to be restored to the condition in which he was before the injury to him was perpetrated. I regret that the communication of the Secretary did not stop here. Upon the return of Mr. Graves to North Carolina, he was, by her Executive, sent before one of the Judges of the State for an examination of his case, which has not yet been disposed of, and, as it is to be the subject of judicial inquiry, every thing which tends to prejudice him, or forestall public opinion in relation to his conduct, is unjust to him, and, in circumstances where the law can exercise control, is illegal. The Secretary in palliation on excuse of the conduct of the officers making the arrest, which confessedly admits of justification, has gone into a recital of what he is advised is the evidence against the prisoner. Having been retained by the congregation of Mr. Graves, as his counsel in the pending judicial investigation, although I refused to occupy this relation, until his person was returned to the rightful jurisdiction of the courts of justice, I have been somewhat reluctant to speak of his case here, lest it might be supposed to be done with the bias of an advocate. But I feel that it becomes some one in this public place, to correct at once certain erroneous impressions, which may be made by portions of this supposed evidence, and to disabuse the public mind of the prejudice they may engender; and that it would be criminal delinquency in the Senator representing the district of which Mr. Graves is a resident, and of which his congregation are among the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants, if he failed to see this duty performed. The course of a portion of the public press also, in remarking upon this case—one of which, I believe, has gone so far as to express its regret that the Confederate Legislature yielded to the just demand of the Legislature requiring his return—renders this duty still more imperative.

In the foregoing of every narrative of the case, including the statement of the Secretary of War, as the authorship by Mr. Graves of an article published in the Richmond Enquirer, early in November last. This is the head and front of his offense; and I presume it may be taken for granted, that it is this publication, and not his arrest, now Sir, how is he more guilty in that regard, or so far as this article is concerned, that the publishers of that paper? A friend of mine, a regular reader of the paper, informs me that the publication was accompanied by editorial comments, complimentary or thankful to the author for the communication. In libels, whether reflecting on personal character, or calculated to excite sedition, the publisher is as guilty as the author; and for the obvious reason, that the sedition, or, if you please, reasonable matter, was harmless until its diffusion by publication. Why, then, were not the publishers of that paper dealt with by arrest and imprisonment, as Graves was? I suppose it was, that from personal acquaintance or inquiry, the military police officers who made this arrest, were satisfied that they had no seditious intention in making the publication. A like charity towards the author, and a just respect for the civil rights of the citizen, might have discovered that he was as innocent as the publishers. If any pains had been taken to inquire into the affair, and information had been sought from respectable sources in North Carolina, the evidence would have turned out to be quite satisfactory. Sir, it so happens, that a third party has intervened in this business. Mr. William J. Bingham, a gentleman as eminent for truth, virtue, and a zealous patriotism, as for a scholarship which attracts to him pupils from more than half the States of the Confederacy—in whose neighborhood, society and employment as a pastor Mr. Graves has resided for the last three or four years; this gentleman, a native of the State, who, for more than the third of a century has kept up a Seminary, which has been in North Carolina, and a large part of the Southern States, what

Elton or Westminster has been to England—the place where those trained for useful and honorable employments received the first rudiments of their education, has decried it his duty, as an act of justice to Mr. Graves, to publish a communication in the Central Presbyterian, a newspaper printed in Richmond, which I have read, and I regret that I have it not before me, to read to the Senate, in which he states in substance, that this famous article in the Richmond Enquirer had its origin in this wise:

From the conversation of Mr. Graves after his return from the North, as to the preparations being made by the enemy for the prosecution of the war, and the apparent determination that that country to carry it on, Mr. Bingham was impressed with the opinion that the South was not sufficiently aroused to a sense of its danger, and prevailed on Mr. Graves to prepare this article for publication, in order to induce greater activity and energy in preparations on our part,—that it was accordingly written. Mr. Bingham received it from Mr. Graves, committed it to the post office, addressed to the Richmond Enquirer, and paid the postage; and in his own language, he "takes all the responsibility for the article." And I take the liberty to say, that any one who should seriously question the character of William J. Bingham for truth or patriotism, will forfeit his own, among those who know both parties.

Now, Sir, is not calculated to excite to us laughter, that an article prepared under such circumstances, and with such motives, published without disapprobation, but as I before said, I am informed, with complimentary notice of the author in the Richmond Enquirer, supposed by many to be the organ of the administration, should be made the ground of an accusation of treason or espionage, and cause the author to be seized and hurried off to prison in Richmond? It may be that Mr. Bingham and Mr. Graves, men of letters in rural retirement, may have been mistaken in their measures for promoting the public defence; not so long as they had the imprimatur of the Richmond Enquirer, they had not reason to apprehend that their well-intended effort would carry either of them to prison.

But, Sir, there is another part of this so-called evidence, which is calculated to strike the country with amazement. It is a communication to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, not as it seems for publication, but for their private perusal, professing to be written from "Company's Shop, N. C." and signed "An Old Citizen," in which Mr. Graves is represented to be a Yankee, having no home in North Carolina, preaching from place to place; with other matters of gossip and scandal, perhaps at all untrue. Mr. Graves is no Yankee, but an Englishman by birth. He emigrated to this country at an early age, was educated at Hampden Sydney College in Virginia, and I suppose, though of this I am not positive, he pursued his theological studies at the Seminary in the same locality. He is a citizen of North Carolina, and had been for three years before this calumny was penned, and at its date, domiciled at "The Oaks," the seat of the school of Mr. Bingham, in Orange County, as a highly esteemed pastor of a religious congregation.

And yet this anonymous and gratuitous libel is received at the office of the Provost Marshal, is treated with the consideration due only to the affidavit of a responsible prosecutor whose name and character are vouched for, and made the foundation of that extraordinary arrest and false imprisonment to which Mr. G. was subjected.—For, it seems from the letter of the Secretary of War, that this paper representing that he was not a citizen of the State was decisive of the question of his arrest. Sir, a nameless witness is no witness. That such a paper should have been respected and allowed to weigh as evidence, exhibits a looseness in the exercise of authority calling for the interposition of the head of the Department or of Congress. If men's liberties are to be trifled with or made the sport or the victim of private and it may be malignant accusers, without oath, without name, who is safe? Whatever may be the result of the investigation now pending upon Mr. Graves, two points, I hope, will be gained by its occurrence. One, that there will be no further attempt to arrest citizens of this State by military orders and train port them beyond our limits for trial or imprisonment. Two—that no citizen shall be arrested at all, upon the unsworn statements of nameless witnesses. As to the other evidence referred to by the Secretary, such as the report of a Captain of the statements of a soldier, who is alleged to have been with Mr. Graves at the camp of McClellan, I forbear to remark, further than to say, that it appears at the time of this arrest to have been overheard. What it may turn out to be, when subjected to those great tests of truth, on oath, examination and confrontation with the accused, I shall not attempt to anticipate. Mr. Graves, notwithstanding the unlawful military violence of which he has been the subject, is not yet lost the confidence of that community where the tenor of his conversations and conduct, before and since his journey into the enemy's country, are best known; and whatever else may be brought against him, I take it, that the much ado about the publication in the Richmond Enquirer is now seen to be a miserable farce, and that the covert assault of "Old Citizen," though it had its effect in consigning him for a while to the prison of malefactors, will be rejected with disdain, when offered as evidence before any tribunal administering justice. The action of the General Assembly has brought the case before such a tribunal. There let it be fairly tried.

Desirable Town Property for Sale.
The advertiser offers for sale his house and lot in Greensboro, N. C. The lot contains two acres, well improved. The dwelling is a commodious, well built house, in good repair, with all necessary outbuildings. For full particulars apply to or address J. E. THOM, P. M.
34-5f
Greensboro, N. C.

Confederate Bonds.
For sale at the Bank of Cape Fear.
34-4

Notice.
My Shop is in the yard north of Rankin & McLean's old storehouse, where I invite my friends and customers to call as I intend to give satisfaction to all who call on me. EXPOSURE ATTENTION GIVEN TO GARMENT CUTTING. Prices in accordance with the times. Call and see.
34-4f
A. DILWORTH.

Headquarters Examining Board.
and Enrolling of Conscripts,
Greensboro, Feb. 14, 1863.
The Commanding Officers of Regiments of N. C. Militia in the sixth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for medical examination and final enrollment at the time herein after mentioned:
Fourth County, 71st Regiment, February 16-17
Do " 121st " " 18-19
Do " 72nd " " 23-24
Do " 60th " " 27-28
Do " 70th " " March 3-4
Do " 47th " " 6-7
Do " 44th " " 8-9
Do " 48th " " 13-14
Do " 67th " " 16-17
Do " 68th " " 18-19
EDWARD LEA, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chm. Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 721, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated November 3rd, 1862, all persons in the Sixth Congressional District between the ages of 18 and 40 years, whether residents of any other portion of the State or of the other States, in which the aforesaid orders have not been suspended, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places to the Examining Board and Enrolling Officers for examination and enrollment, on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board. This notice includes every person between the ages specified—those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have been previously discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and any and all persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever. No person's discharge, exemption, or detail from any service, will excuse from attendance at the place appointed.

Attention is called to paragraph 13, Sections 2 and 3, General Orders, No. 82, as follows:
II. All laws and regulations applicable to deserters shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to report to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or who desert after enrollment.
III. All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters, and their transportation to the commands of their respective commands, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts who shall fail to report to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.
JOHN N. ANDERSON,
1st Lieut. and Enrolling Officer,
Sixth Cong. Dist.

Notice of Removal.
DAVID WELSH,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER
AND REPAIRER, OF TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, South east corner of Public Square, on the east side of the building, if it be believed, N. C. thankful for the very liberal patronage received at his former stand, has removed to the more central location on public square where he will be happy to wait on all of his former patrons and to supply the wants of the community. He has many new ones as may please to patronize him. He has a large stock of watches, jewelry, watches, hands, main springs, watch glasses, guards and keys. All work warranted 12 months.
Jan'y 29
34-1y

Pistol Lost.—On Monday January 5, 1863, somewhere between my house and the residence of Mr. Thomas Reagan, I lost a 3 cartridge barrel Repeater. I will pay a liberal reward to any one who may find it and return said Pistol to me. I reside on the Salisbury road, 3 miles south-west of Greensboro.
34-5w
W. M. PATTERSON.

Bring on Your Furs!—We will pay the highest market prices for FURS—Rabbit skins 37 1/2 cents per dozen; Coon Skins, 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat, 20 cents each; Otter Skins \$2 50 each.
J. F. GARRETT

Hair Jewelry.—I am prepared to receive orders for HAIR JEWELRY AND ORNAMENTS, patterns of every style and description can be seen at my store. Also, on hand a few SOLID PLAIN GOLD RINGS, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
OTTO HUBER.

A Desirable House for Sale.—I wish to sell my house and lot for FURS—Rabbit skins 37 1/2 cents per dozen; Coon Skins, 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat, 20 cents each; Otter Skins \$2 50 each.
J. F. GARRETT

Sale of Railroad Stock.—The subscriber will sell at public auction at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 17th day of February, 1863, SIX SHARES OF STOCK in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Sale on a credit of six months.
THOMAS RANKIN,
Exr. of E. Wharton.

Wagon Making and Repairing.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared, at his shop, in the house north of Rankin & McLean's old store, to execute with promptness and good line of business that may be entrusted to him. With a large experience, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all, who may wish WAGONS MADE OR REPAIRED. Charges moderate.
WILLIAM VANSTORY.

Wanted.—I wish to purchase Fifty or One Hundred Barrels FLOUR, Two or three Hundred barrels CORN, Twenty five or fifty barrels BRANDY, two or three barrels to be sold, peach or apple, and will pay for them in Bank bills, Confederate notes or GOLD AND SILVER.—Address me at Warsaw, Duplin county, N. C., naming prices, &c.
E. W. FOSVILLE.

Run-away \$40 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, early in August, his negro man, SANFORD, 27 years of age, dark, yellow complexion, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 140 lbs. He has a crimped up scar on his face, extending on the edge of his nose, caused by a burn. He can read and will attempt to pass as a free man. The above reward will be given for said negro confined in any jail so that I get him. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Trinity College, N. C.
34-1f
M. W. LEACH.

Academy.—NERVES MENDELHALL will open an Academy for boys and girls near the Jameson Station, N. C. Railroad on the 30th day of First Month (January) 1863. Instruction will be given in the common ENGLISH BRANCHES OF LEARNING, in the LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES, and the HIGHER MATHEMATICS. This will afford a good opportunity for young men wishing to pursue a course of study in the sciences. GOOD BOARDING may be had in reach of the Academy at \$15.00 per month.

Envelopes.—We are now manufacturing a beautiful BUFF envelope of paper unsurpassed in this country—for sale at prices to suit the times.
34-3w
C. N. MCADOO

Notice.—I have 10 barrels of No. 2, TANNER'S No. 1, for sale cheap.
34-3w
C. N. MCADOO

Notice.—All those who have PAID ENVELOPES bought and received of E. G. Graham, deceased, will deliver them to James E. Thom, P. M., by the 1st of February, and I will refund the money for said envelopes. Those that are not delivered by that time will not be received.
THOMAS GRAHAM, Admr.

Salt, Salt!—The subscriber is daily receiving a large quantity of good Salt, and will offer it for sale at lowest market prices. He desires accompanied with the money will receive prompt attention.
A. E. HALL,
25-5f
17-1y

For Sale.—A fine JACK, which is seven years old of a beautiful dove color, with the Spanish mark on his back and shoulders,—of heavy body and well made. Those who wish to purchase will secure a bargain, by addressing me at Patterson's Store, Alamance County.
J. A. M. COBLE,
25-5f

Notice.—I hereby authorize and empower Mr. J. D. WHITE to receive in my name as Administrator of E. G. Graham, dec'd, for all moneys paid on accounts for postage.
THOS. GRAHAM, Admr.

Conscripts! To Arms! To Arms!
The undersigned having been detailed, for 30 days on special duty, with the following instructions, will be found at Danbury or Joseph I. Smith's in the county of Stokes, where they earnestly solicit his immediate interview with every man in the county, liable to the Conscript Act:

INSTRUCTIONS.
Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1863.

Stms: Upon arriving at your station, you will at once make publication by newspaper if practicable, by placard, and every other available means, announcing the partial suspension of the operation of the Conscript Law, so as to permit conscripts to volunteer in the companies of their own selection, without passing through Camps of Instruction; and receive the bounty and other benefits provided by law for volunteers; and urging upon the people the great importance of speedily filling up the ranks of this army, in order that the threatened invasion of the State may be repelled. It is confidently believed that, by the earnest and well directed efforts of recruiting officers, with the liberal inducements they are authorized to tender to conscripts, a large number will be added to the rolls and ample means thus secured for the common defence. Upon application, you will muster conscripts into any company they may select, now in service in this country.

Your attention is particularly called to the duty also imposed upon you, of apprehending stragglers and deserters. A very large number of officers and men are now absent without, or beyond, leave, skulking from the danger and hardships to which their comrades are exposed, and are thus creating a critical moment, imperiling the success of our arms. You will procure from your company commander a list of their names, and cause an order to be served upon each of them to report to you at once, promising to all who shall promptly do so, pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay. Those who do not report you will cause to be arrested and confined in the county prison, until they can be forwarded to their companies under guard. Whenever necessary for this purpose, you will call for aid from the civil authorities, and request such assistance, you will respect no leave of absence or furloughs, except those signed by order of Gen. Lee, Beauregard, Smith, French or Elzey, or by commanders of Posts where General Hospitals are located; and you will endeavor to report to him at once, for extension of furlough, except when, in your opinion, they are given in good faith.

From the number of those who report voluntarily, you will retain the services of as many as may be necessary to the thorough and efficient performance of your duties, sending the remainder to their companies.

There is reason to apprehend that in many sections the people, either through a mistaken sympathy or in ignorance, are encouraging and abetting desertion and straggling from the army. A candid and intelligent man, if he believed that he could awaken them to their duty in this matter, to themselves and to the country. The cause is lost when the people at home cease to lend their hearty co-operation in maintaining the efficiency and supporting the discipline of the army. You are, therefore, directed, in performing your duties, to employ every energy and proper influence to conciliate their good will, engage sympathy with your efforts, and procure their active assistance and co-operation in securing volunteers and inducing the lagard to return to duty.

Very respectfully,
SAM. W. MELTON,
Major and A. A. Gen.

To Capt. S. V. Taylor, and Lieut. H. H. Campbell, 53 Regt. N. C. Militia.
From the above instructions it will be seen that we are fully authorized, and do hereby suspend the operation of the Conscript Act in the county of Stokes for 30 days. The Col. commanding the Militia of the county is requested forthwith to order out the civil authorities, at the usual place for General Review, for the purpose of giving more perfect publicity to this notice; and for the further purpose of giving a personal interview with the people. All deserters and such as are absent from their post of duty, will find it greatly to their interest to report to the civil authorities immediately to the and signed at Danbury.

S. V. TAYLOR,
Capt. Co. H. 53d Regt. N. C. T.
H. H. CAMPBELL,
1st Lieut. Co. H. 53d Regt. N. C. T.
The undersigned has been detailed on similar duty in Stokes county, with the same instructions, in the behalf of the 52d N. C. Regiment, and may be found at Danbury, Walnut Cove or Germantown within the next 30 days. He earnestly calls upon the civil authorities to report to him at once, without delay, or to Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Campbell.

Sergt. S. M. RIERSON,
Co. D. 52d Regt. N. C. Troops.

People of Guilford!—The military commander of North Carolina believing it necessary for the defence of the State, that the companies and regiments now in the State should be filled up to their maximum number, has detailed an officer from each company to visit the counties in which their respective companies were raised to solicit men to volunteer. And the Governor of North Carolina has also issued an appeal to the people, urging them to volunteer in the ranks of the army. It is evident that more soldiers are needed, and rather than you should be conscripted and assigned to companies not of your choice, the Conscript Law is now partially suspended, expressly for the purpose of allowing you to volunteer and join any company you prefer.

We are here, by order of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith to receive volunteers for our Companies, and solicit all those over 18 years of age, and able to perform military duty, to come forward and volunteer. By so doing you will receive \$100.00 bounty, and be entitled to all the privileges secured by law to volunteers. Our regiments are composed of soldiers of good moral character, and are noted for their upright deportment and good behavior. If you do not volunteer now, you will positively be called for after the 1st of March, and be assigned to such companies as the Conscript Commander may think proper.

To those who are absent from their commands, without permission a full pardon is now offered, if they will immediately return to their companies and commands. And we appeal to the citizens everywhere to persuade and use their influence to induce all absentees from army to return immediately. All persons now at home belonging to our companies are requested to report to us forthwith. We will be found at the Court House, except when absent on duty.

Co. C. 45th Regiment, N. C. T.
Recruiting Officer,
SAMUEL HANNER, Lieut.,
Co. I, 63d Regt. N. C. Partisan Rangers,
34-2w
Recruiting Officer.

Attention, Staff and Commissioned Officers, of 67th Regt. N. C. M.
The undersigned has been detailed in Greensboro on Saturday the 14th day of February, inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., for Court Martial. All accounts of company business must be settled up to date. All persons desiring discharges will attend. All persons previously discharged, will attend to abide the decision of the Court, otherwise their names will be enrolled.
J. R. FAUETT,
34-2w
Col. Com. 67th Regt. N. C. M.

Notice.—Being detailed as recruiting officer from the 45th Regiment, N. C. Troops, I hereby give notice to all absentees from Company H, to report to me at Reidsville the 7th of February. By obeying orders promptly they will obtain a full pardon. I am also required to take the names of conscripts who will volunteer. Those who will volunteer will receive the full bounty, and will not be required to go to a camp of instruction, but can join what company they choose in the 45th Regt. They will find me at Reidsville or at John G. Watkins. By order of Major General G. W. Smith, commanding army of North Carolina.
34-2w
Sergeant A. W. WATKINS.

Notice.—As I have a detail from G. P. Smith to procure clothing for Capt. Wallington's company, the friends and families of members of company wishing to send clothing to their friends, or relatives, through the kindness of Mr. Albright can leave the articles at Albright's Hotel, Greensboro. Have every article marked with the persons name for whom it is intended. I shall perhaps not return in less than a month.
34-3w
Lieut. Co. F, 54th N. C. Regt.

Goldboro, North Carolina.
JANUARY, 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 6.

I. 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 competent authority.
II. All soldiers, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th day of February next. If all enlisted men 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 in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, better prompt or slow, 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 furlough, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one or 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. When or where they are ordered by the facts to attend 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, reports of the conditions above specified recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of furlough.

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested and held for trial, 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 circumstances 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 new paper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith:
SAM. W. MELTON,
Major and A. A. Gen.

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

Whereas, 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 hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of them, impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to see their homes, to friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share the dangers and hardships of the field alone and unaided, Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, in command of the Department 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 16th 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 absent without leave; and declaring further that all who do not return by the said 16th day of February next, 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 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 the opportunity of doing so, and declaring further that all who do not return by the said 16th day of February next, 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 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 the opportunity of doing so, and declaring further that all who do not return by the said 16th day of February next, when apprehended, be tried for desertion, and upon conviction, be made to suffer death.

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making a special 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 same abundance of food 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 country soon be rid of the enemy.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, 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:
H. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Ho! For the Army!—It is generally believed in and out of the army that the war is rapidly coming to a close, and if the young men will only rally and promptly come forward and fill up the ranks of the different Companies and Regiments now in the field there will be but little if any more fighting to be done by the Confederate Troops. Hence the great importance of immediate and prompt action in responding to the call now being made to fill up the ranks of the army. The more that volunteer, and the sooner they go to the army, the less fighting there will be, and the sooner will peace be restored to our country.

The great burthen, toil and sufferings of the army are over, as the winter will soon be gone, and Spring, with her bright sunshine and sweet smiles, will be upon us. The soldier's life will then be comparatively pleasant. Come then, O ye young men, those within conscription ages, and offer your services to aid in conquering a permanent peace for our country. Come while you are allowed to volunteer and receive all the benefits in the way of bounty which are secured by law to volunteers. Those who avail themselves of this call, will be allowed to join any Company now in service in the Army. General's Brigade, without passing through the seditious drudge pertaining to all camps of instruction. Now is the time to rally your country, to receive a liberal bounty, and to secure the honors of a short and brilliant campaign, and the imperishable glory of concluding this unholy and bloody war. Come then, give in your names as volunteers, and go with me to the tented field.

24 Lt. Co. D, 53d Regt. N. C. T.
Recruiting Officer.
N. B. I will be found at David Scott's Watch Shop in my absence he is authorized to receive any who wish to enlist.
M. L. E.

Notice.—A certificate of one share of stock in the N. C. Railroad Company. The certificate is in my own name. 34-4w
J. W. McMURRAY.

Attention Conscripts.—Having been detailed for recruiting service, (one from each company), special instructions to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without competent authority.
II. All soldiers, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th day of February next. If all enlisted men 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 in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, better prompt or slow, 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 furlough, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one or 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. When or where they are ordered by the facts to attend a certificate, which will be required in every instance that no enlisted man of the company is absent without competent authority.

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested and held for trial, 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 circumstances 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 new paper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith:
SAM. W. MELTON,
Major and A. A. Gen.

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

Whereas, 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 hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of them, impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to see their homes, to friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share the dangers and hardships of the field alone and unaided, Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, in command of the Department 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 16th 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 absent without leave; and declaring further that all who do not return by the said 16th day of February next, 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 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 the opportunity of doing so, and declaring further that all who do not return by the said 16th day of February next, 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 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 the opportunity of doing so, and declaring further that all who do not return by the said 16th day of February next, when apprehended, be tried for desertion, and upon conviction, be made to suffer death.

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making a special 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 same abundance of food 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 country soon be rid of the enemy.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, 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:
H. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Ho! For the Army!—It is generally believed in and out of the army that the war is rapidly coming to a close, and if the young men will only rally and promptly come forward and fill up the ranks of the different Companies and Regiments now in the field there will be but little if any more fighting to be done by the Confederate Troops. Hence the great importance of immediate and prompt action in responding to the call now being made to fill up the ranks of the army. The more that volunteer, and the sooner they go to the army, the less fighting there will be, and the sooner will peace be restored to our country.

The great burthen, toil and sufferings of the army are over, as the winter will soon be gone, and Spring, with her bright sunshine and sweet smiles, will be upon us. The soldier's life will then be comparatively pleasant. Come then, O ye young men, those within conscription ages, and