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Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 4, 1862.

Senate called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Graham from the committee on the office of Adjutant General, Attorney General and Solicitor of the 4th circuit, made its report declaring these offices vacant. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Monday 12 o'clock.

Mr. Lassiter from the committee on corporations made its report.

Mr. Smith, of Anson, a bill to amend the charter of the Coalfields Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Lindsey, a bill to pay the officers and men of Capt. Bank's company. Referred.

Mr. Sharpe, a bill to transfer troops from one organization to another when properly authorized. Referred.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Lassiter, having been read, Mr. Woolley presented an amendment congratulating the women of the State as well as the soldiers. Adopted and passed.

A bill to repair the Western Turnpike Road. Passed.

A bill to amend the ordinance of the Convention, "making provision for the families of deceased soldiers." Passed after a change in the title.

A bill in regard to the salaries of Judges of the Superior Courts of Law.

Mr. Graham favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. Carraway opposed it.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Outlaw, Copping, Brown and Graham participated.

Mr. Ellis offered an amendment paying a salary of \$2,500, to Judges of the Superior Courts. Rejected.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 20 to 21.

A bill in regard to the settlement of estates by commissioners appointed by county courts was defeated.

A bill in regard to Cherokee lands. Passed.

A message was received from the House, transmitting several bills and resolutions, pending which, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Journal was read and approved.

Mr. Beam presented a memorial, with a bill to incorporate the Shelby and Broad River Railroad. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Fowle, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back a bill referred to the committee on yesterday, to exempt soldiers in the service for 3 years or the war, asking that the same be referred to the committee on finance. Agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Pearson, authorizing the select committee to whom was referred the subject of public printing, to inquire whether there had been any fraud practised in regard to the public printing, and by whom, authorizing them to send for persons and papers, and have oaths administered to witnesses. Agreed to.

By Mr. Ingram a series of resolutions, relative to the determination of this State, complimentary of our troops, and one also returning thanks to the ladies of Virginia, for kindness and attention to our sick and wounded soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Worth the same was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

By Mr. Kerner, a resolution to continue in force a resolution of the Convention exempting volunteers from poll tax, adding conscripts to its provisions. Referred to finance committee.

On motion of Mr. Fowle, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Parks until Monday next.

On Mr. Love's motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Fleming for one week, and to Mr. Burgin until Monday next.

Messrs. Young of Fredell, Horton, and Hopper, were announced as the committee on enrolled bills for the week.

Mr. Barringer introduced a bill to incorporate the Swift Island Gold Mining Company. Goes on the calendar and made special order for Saturday next.

Mr. Avera moved a reconsideration of the vote, by which the bill for the relief of indigent families of the deceased and wounded soldiers, was passed on yesterday.

Mr. Worth said that he hoped that the motion to consider would prevail. He heartily approved of the object the bill had in view, but he thought that it was impracticable to carry it out as it was passed. He could see no manner for the Treasurer to be informed how many indigent families, the number of each family, &c., that there were in each county. He would have no means of knowing these facts, and under the bill, could not pay out the amount appropriated. If the amount had to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the bill as it stood before the

amendment of the gentleman from Edgecombe, Mr. Cobb, there would be no difficulty attending the matter. If the House thought proper to adhere to that amendment, some legislation would be necessary to enable the Treasurer to ascertain the number of indigent families and the number of the members of each in the counties of the State.

Mr. Spruill called for the ayes and nays. The call being sustained by the House, the question was put and the vote reconsidered.

Mr. Avera moved to strike out the amendment offered to the bill by Mr. Cobb on yesterday, and that the bill should retain its original form.

Mr. Cobb said that he thought this matter was settled by the action of the House on yesterday. He could not see the great difficulties apprehended by the gentleman from Randolph (Mr. Worth). The county courts had adopted quite a convenient mode of ascertaining the indigent families within their limits. He thought that his proposition was a just and equal one. If Guilford and Randolph counties had more indigent families to be supplied than his county, under this provision they would get a larger portion of the fund, and so it would hold throughout the State. It was for this reason, as well as others, he desired this amendment. It certainly was not the purpose to include the entire needy of the State; they were provided for by each county, but was intended for the indigent families of the soldiers in the service, and the families of those that had died and been killed in battle. He desired that the needy wherever in the greatest number, should be the recipients of the largest amount.

Mr. Worth said that his object was merely to have the bill in such form as to render its operations practicable. He was in favor of it, and hoped it would pass, but could not see how it could be carried out without the amendment.

Mr. Shepherd said that there seems to be great unanimity on the part of the House that some bill of the kind be should be passed, and as there were several propositions before the body all having pretty much the same object in view, he moved to send a message to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee to whom all the bills and resolutions on this subject should be referred, which motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Costner moved that a resolution introduced by himself fixing certain hours for meeting and adjournment of the House be taken up and considered. Lost.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Henry of Henderson, and Mr. Kerner, until Monday next.

Mr. Mann, from the committee on internal improvements, reported back a bill amending the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, recommending its passage.

On Mr. Headen's motion, a bill to prevent the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain, &c., was taken up and considered.

Mr. Shober proposed an amendment providing that agents of the Confederate government might manufacture liquors from grain brought from without the limits of the State.

Mr. Shepherd said that he thought it not out of order to state that a similar proposition had been voted down in the Senate by a very decided vote. He was decidedly opposed to the amendments—it would lead to abuses.

Mr. Shober said he had no feeling in the matter, he heartily concurred in the objects of the bill, but he did not see how it would injuriously affect our people to allow the Government to distill grain brought in from other States. He did not propose to allow a grain of the product of this State used. He was aware of the fact that the Executive of the State had been written to in regard to this matter, and he had seen the advertisement of the Medical Purveyor for a large quantity of alcohol; it was well known that for some purposes it was absolutely necessary for the Government to have it. So far as the agents were concerned he thought that the bill could be so framed as to require no doubt authority before allowed to act.

Mr. McAden said that this was an extraordinary bill, intended to meet an extraordinary emergency. Heretofore our people had thought it an infringement of their rights to pass a bill of this character, but at this time the people were willing to surrender this right for the common good. This being so, he thought it ought to affect all alike, he was opposed to granting a monopoly in this matter, and wanted to pass such a bill as the exigency of the times required.

Mr. Beall said that he held the doctrines that the Confederate Government did not have the right to offer premiums for the violation of State laws in the way of making contracts for spirituous liquors. If the Government wanted brandy there was a considerable quantity in his county that could be bought.

Mr. Amis was for throwing around this bill all the safeguards possible, and was opposed to granting exclusive privileges.

Mr. Shober's amendment was lost.

Mr. Amis proposed to amend by striking out \$100 and inserting \$1,000 as the penalty for violation.

Mr. Shepherd favored the amendment.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Waddell proposed to amend the bill by inserting ninety, instead of thirty days imprisonment for violation. Agreed to.

Mr. Amis proposed an additional section, making each day or part of a day a separate violation and liable to penalties of the bill. Agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Waddell, making parties liable to penalties if the bill that carried grain out of the State for distillation, was agreed to.

Mr. Person proposed an amendment, fixing from and after the ratification of the bill as the time for it to take effect.

The proposition was discussed at length by Mr. Fowle in opposition, and Mr. P. in favor, and it was finally lost. The bill passed its final reading in the House by a vote of yeas and nays, 92 to 3.

A communication was presented from the Governor enclosing a claim of Messrs. West and Johnson, of Richmond, Va., for damages which they alleged as due them for trespass by the State upon a copy-right. Also with a statement of Mr. Davenport, relative to the condition of certain prisoners confined by government in Salisbury, with a letter of Col. Radcliff on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the same were sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer so much as relates to prisoners, to the committee on military affairs, and the claim of Messrs. West and Johnson to a joint committee.

A message was received from the Senate refusing to concur in the House proposition to raise a joint committee for the purpose indicated above.

On Mr. Shepherd's motion the same was then referred to a select committee of the House.

On Mr. McAden's motion the House adjourned until 11 o'clock Friday.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 5, 1862.

Senate called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Henry Hardie. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on internal improvements, presented its report on several bills.

Mr. Lassiter, a report from the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Taylor of C., a report from the committee on banks and currency.

Mr. Wiggins, a report from the committee on finance.

Mr. Warren, a report from judiciary committee.

Mr. Eure, a report from the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Shipp, a report from the joint committee on salt, presenting a resolution in regard to getting transportation for salt belonging to the State now on hand below Wilmington. The rules were suspended and the resolution, after adopting an amendment offered by Mr. Outlaw, excluding speculators from its benefits, passed its several readings.

Mr. Ramsay, a report from the committee on claims, with a resolution in favor of Lewis Williamson, which passed its third reading.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sanders, a resolution asking the committee on internal improvements to inquire into the expediency of raising a road to furnish transportation for the militia law. Referred.

Mr. Ramsay, a resolution to compensate ministers for services in opening the different Houses with prayer.

Mr. White, a resolution to prevent the extensive production of cotton and tobacco and encouraging the production of grain.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill to establish the 8th Judicial Circuit. Bill to pay the regular salaries to Judges of the Superior Courts. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the Coalfields Railroad. Passed.

Bill to amend the Revised Code 107th chapter; increases the fees of jailors. Laid on the table.

Several bills passed their second reading, which will be noticed when finally acted on.

Message from the House transmitting a bill prohibiting the distillation of spirituous liquors with amendments. The amendments were not concurred in.

The Senate then adjourned until tomorrow, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lansdale.

Messrs. Shepherd, Cobb, Allison, Bond and Barnhardt, were announced as the select committee under Mr. Shepherd's motion of yesterday.

Mr. Fowle, from judiciary committee reported back House bills Nos. 4, 9, 10, 53, 54, the preamble and resolutions of King's Mountain Association and a petition of citizens of Wilkes county, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that they be referred to the select committee named above.

Mr. Worth from the committee on finance reported a Revenue bill. (The bill provides a tax of two-fifths of one cent on land; on slaves declared to be of the average value of \$350, excepting mechanics declared to be of the average value of \$750. Stock in banks in addition to tax imposed by their charters, money at interest and cash on hand, less the debt of the tax payer, 10 per cent on all purchases of domestic, and 20 per cent on purchases of foreign liquors, \$800 on retailers, one per cent on salaries above \$1000 and most other subjects of taxation contained in the last Revenue bill.

Mr. Worth, also from the same committee reported back several bills, asking to be discharged from their further consideration, as most of the subjects had been embraced in the general Revenue bill.

Mr. Person, from the military committee, reported back a bill to raise 10,000 troops for State defense, recommending a bill as a substitute for the same. (Proposing to raise five thousand men between the ages of 18 and 40, not subject to conscription; those between 18 and 40 to be called out first, and if a less number than 5,000 shall be thus obtained, authorize the remainder to be made up out of the second class: the Governor to appoint and commission all the officers of the line and staff, and cause regiments to be organized, and tender them to the President for local service within the State.) Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cowles stated that as a member of the military committee he was opposed to this bill, and gave notice that he desired to enter his protest on the Journal against it.

Mr. Grissom stated that as a member of the same committee he dissented from the bill, and gave notice that a minority report would be made.

Mr. Person, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, recommending its passage with several amendments. Ordered to be printed.

Other reports were made from the committee on military affairs, as well as from other committees, the subject of which will be noticed when they come up for consideration.

Mr. Fowle introduced a resolution in favor of T. H. Hill. Referred to committee on claims.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution in favor of Oscar G. Johnston, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum. Referred to committee on Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Russ, a resolution instructing the Governor to have such salts as was on hand belonging to the State, distributed to indigent families of soldiers now in service.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to several members for a few days.

A communication was received from the Governor in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House, relative to the arrest of citizens of this State by Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, a resolution relative to the removal of salt from Wilmington and other exposed points, to the interior was taken up and passed its several readings; ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Gentry, a bill to protect certain grants. Referred to judiciary committee.

By Mr. Shober, a bill relative to the statute of limitations.

Mr. Fowle introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to protect the citizens of this State from arrest by Confederate officers, on suspicion of being conscripts, &c.

Mr. Fowle moved to suspend the rules, to put the resolution upon its several readings.

Mr. Person said he hoped that the motion would not prevail. He thought the matter of great importance, and he would like to have time to examine it, that he might give an intelligent vote upon it, when called upon to do so.

Mr. Fowle said he was surprised to hear the gentleman from New Hanover (Mr. Person) ask for further time; several days had elapsed since the resolution of inquiry, for information from the Governor, on this published in the papers of this city, and under which these arrests were made.

Confederate officers were having citizens arrested daily, upon mere suspicion that they were conscripts, and had even gone so far as to arrest a member of the House; an officer in the State department had also been arrested. He thought the Legislature should act promptly, and give the Governor authority to have a stop put to it.

Mr. Person said that the gentleman from Wake, Mr. Fowle, might think it singular that he had not seen the order, but it was nevertheless true; it had escaped his attention; he had never read it, or knew that such an order was in existence, until read by the gentleman; he had been engaged for several days, past morning, afternoon, and night, in the discharge of his duties on committees, and had therefore not given the subject sufficient thought to vote at this time intelligently upon it; time for this was all he asked.

Mr. Waddell said that he hoped the House would suspend the rules and pass the resolution. The officers alluded to were transcending the rules of propriety. They had gone so far as to arrest one of his colleagues. It was a gross wrong and was an indictable offence, but for the military authority under which it was done.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, on Mr. Mann's motion the same was postponed 15 minutes.

Mr. Alford said that he was present when the gentleman from Chatham (Mr. Headen) was arrested and that he knew that other parties from his neighborhood had been arrested also, that were not liable as conscripts; one of them a young man that had been in the service and discharged on account of bad health. He thought our people ought to be protected against such unwarranted arrests. These men say that under the orders given them they will arrest every member of the Legislature if in their opinion they are not beyond the age for conscripts and when asked to go with the parties arrested to some point, where they can be convinced that the person in custody is not a proper subject, reply that it is no part of their business to be going about in that way. He hoped the resolutions would pass.

Mr. Headen made a statement concerning the manner of his arrest.

Mr. Shober made a statement relative to the arrest of a citizen of his county.

The proposition was further discussed by Messrs. Fowle and Person, when the question was put and the rules were suspended.

Mr. Amis offered a resolution as substitute for Mr. Fowle's.

Upon this quite an animated and protracted discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Amis, Fowle, Shepherd and Worth, which resulted in having the whole matter referred to a select committee of five, composed of Messrs. Shepherd, Worth, McAden, Person and Waddell to consider and report as soon practicable.

Mr. Worth tendered his resignation as a member of the House, to take effect on the 23d Dec. next, and a writ of election was

ordered to take place on 24th to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, a bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Board to appoint a Treasurer was taken up.

Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Shober made some few remarks upon the bill assigning reasons why it should pass.

The bill passed its second reading.

A resolution in favor of Mr. Bryson was then passed on its second reading.

Also a resolution in favor of T. J. Carr. Passed second reading.

A bill relative to working public roads, was then considered. Considerable discussion was elicited upon it, when it passed third reading, after having been amended in several particulars.

Mr. Waddell, from the select committee to whom the resolution introduced by Mr. Fowle and Mr. Amis's substitute for same &c., had been referred, reported a resolution as a substitute for the whole.

After an animated discussion it was finally voted down.

Mr. Shepherd then moved to amend, by substituting the resolution at first offered by Mr. Amis, which was finally voted down.

Mr. Person then proposed certain amendments which were accepted by Mr. Fowle, and the resolution finally passed its 3d reading.

Mr. Waddell introduced a resolution to raise a select committee, to investigate the circumstances connected with the arrest of Mr. Headen, a member from Chatham, and if necessary, have the parties making the arrest brought before the Bar of the House for trial. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock Saturday.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 6, 1862.

Senate called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lansdale. Journal of yesterday read.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Sharpe, a report from the judiciary.

Mr. Graham, a report from the select committee, on "a bill for the purchase of provisions," offering amendments.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ramsay, a bill to amend the Revised Code. Referred.

Mr. Ellis a bill to raise a cavalry company in Rutherford county for police purposes. Referred.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

A resolution in favor of J. L. Fisher. Referred.

Message from the House of Commons, transmitting a resolution requesting the Governor to use his discretion to prevent the arrest of our citizens by Confederate soldiers and soldiers.

To the effect that the Governor be requested to remonstrate with the Confederate government in regard to competition between State and government agents in purchasing provisions. Ruled out of order by the chair.

Mr. Copeland opposed the resolutions in their present form on the ground that he did not wish to trammel certain Confederate officers in the State.

Mr. Warren said that he had heard of the arrest of a member of the House of Commons, and other exempt citizens by order of Gen. Martin as Brigadier General, after an agreement had been made with the government by Gov. Vance, to return conscripts through State agencies. He did not recognize the authority of Confederate officers over citizens, after this agreement had been made.

Mr. Taylor of Chatham, said the self-respect of the Legislature demanded the passage of the resolutions. That several exempt persons, citizens of Raleigh and elsewhere, had been carried, at the point of the bayonet, to the guard house.

Mr. Copeland offered an amendment excepting from the operation of the resolutions, places in the vicinity of the enemy; thought it was necessary for the arrest of traitors and spies.

Mr. Eure favored the amendment endorsing Mr. Copeland's remarks, and said the bayonets of Confederate soldiers were necessary to bring in recreant conscripts, was opposed to the resolutions and deprecated their introduction.

Mr. Warren said, he wished to see the military law as far as citizens were concerned, made subordinate to the civil authority.

Mr. Russ favored the resolutions, and said that he wished to uphold the supremacy of the civil law—contended that there was an agreement between the Confederate and State authorities—that the Governor of North Carolina should execute the Conscript law through the militia officers under his command, and they had been industriously engaged in trying to execute the law, and was now unwilling to abandon that position. Men who live near the Capitol have imposed upon the rights of militia officers, he wished to see them deposed. The time has arrived, when, in order to extract men's brains, a surgical operation was not necessary; put a bit on the cap and a stripe on the leg, and they might very soon be declared non compos mentis.

Mr. Outlaw moved to refer a select committee.

Mr. Graham favored the resolution; thought that it did not interfere with the execution of Confederate Laws in regard to deserters from the army, or disloyal citizens. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to keep in secure and separate repository all proceedings of the Legislature in secret session. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ramsay, the resolution in favor of Thos. E. Skinner, passed its several readings.

Resolutions in favor of Thos. H. Hicks. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Marion. Passed.

Mr. Warren, a bill in regard to *Ambros corpus*. Ordered to be printed and referred.

Several enrolled bills were ratified by the Speaker.

Message from the House was received transmitting a message from the Governor, and another refusing to concur in the Senate's amendments to the bill to prevent the distillation of spirits.

The Governor's message was referred. The Senate refused to concur in the proposition of the House.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker called the House to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Henry Hardie. Journal of Friday was read.

Messrs. Waddell, Shepherd and Henry of Bertie, were announced as the committee under Mr. Waddell's resolution of yesterday.

The Speaker being informed that Mr. Waddell was not in the city, Mr. Mann of Pasquotank, was substituted in his place.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Allison, from committee on propositions and grievances, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh—recommending its passage.

By Mr. Fowle, from the judiciary committee, a bill relative to executions for capital felony. [Makes them private.]

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Costner, a resolution and petition to appoint John E. Roberts a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Foy inquired if the gentleman proposed was liable to conscription.

Mr. Costner stated that the gentleman was between the ages of 35 and 45. He had served more than 12 months in the army, and that he knew the fact that there was no magistrate in the district where the gentleman resided.

Mr. Foy said he hoped that no appointments of justices of the peace would be made from persons liable to conscript duty. He did not intend to recommend any such for his county.

Mr. Amis inquired if there was any necessity for haste in making this appointment. He had no doubt that there would be a number of applications for appointments of justices of the peace, simply to avoid military duty. He thought some rule should be laid down by which the House would be

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for Railroad, relative to an order from the War Department to seize, for the use of the Confederate government, certain railroad iron, upon which the State holds a claim by virtue of a mortgage.

On motion of Mr. Fowle, the message and accompanying documents were sent to the Senate with a proposition to refer the same to a joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House.

A bill altering the time of holding the Superior Courts in the 6th circuit passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Best, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Dunn until Thursday next.

Mr. Hadden addressed the House relative to his arrest, upon which the House, on yesterday, had taken action.

He stated that for fifteen of the best months of his life he had followed and upheld the banner of the Southern Confederacy, and that he thought he ought to be allowed, for a brief season, to repair a shattered constitution, and attend to the duties which his constituents had, without his seeking, imposed upon him. He further remarked that while his constituents loved the flag of the Confederacy, they loved the tattered and abused and warworn banner of North Carolina better. He was aware that the question of these arrests was one of a most delicate nature, and regretted exceedingly that anything of the kind had occurred, but was sure that the path of duty was plainly marked out, and that if we do no more than the necessity of the case requires, there can be no danger of a collision between the State and Confederate authorities.

On motion of Mr. Avery the House adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.
Senate called order at 11 o'clock.
Journal of Saturday was read.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Marshall, a resolution in regard to sheriffs.

Mr. Ramsay, a resolution to print the Governor's inaugural address. Adopted.

Mr. Slaughter, a bill for the relief of persons who suffered loss in the burning of the Court House and records of Hertford county. Referred.

Message from House transmitting reports of Bank of Thomasville and bank of Commerce, with proposition to print.—Concurred in.

Mr. Adams, a bill to establish the bank of Graham and amend the charter of the bank of Lexington.

The bill to purchase provisions &c., with amendments proposed by the committee. Passed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The resolutions declaring the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney General, and Solicitor of the 4th Judicial circuit vacant.

Mr. Graham favored the resolutions.

Mr. Ellis was in favor of the first resolution but opposed to the others; moved their separate reading.

The resolution declaring the office of Adjutant General vacant then passed its second reading.

Mr. Carroway made remarks.—Officers were not militia officers.

Mr. Ellis was opposed to the other resolution on the ground that Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Settle should be considered militia officers, said they were members only of the provisional army, and moved to postpone the consideration of the two last resolutions until Thursday next 12 o'clock.

Rejected.

Mr. Graham said that these officers could not be considered militia officers, as all such officers were held at home by men under a State law.

The second resolution in regard to the office of Attorney General passed its second reading.

The third resolution being read, Mr. Ellis demanded the ayes and nays; the resolution passed its second reading, by a vote of 35 to 9.

The resolution passed its third reading by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative:—Messrs. Adams, of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arndell, Blount, Copeland, Dickerson, Ellis, Euro, Faison, Graham, Holman, Lassiter, Lindsay, Litch, Mat thews, Marshall, Neal, Outlaw, Patrick, Powell, Ramsay, Ross, Sanders, Simpson, Sharpe, Shipp, Slaughter, Smith, of Anson, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanley, Taylor, of Nash, Warren, Whitford, White, Wiggins, Woolley, Wright and Young.

In the negative:—Messrs. Carroway and Drake.

The second by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative:—Messrs. Adams, of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arndell, Blount, Copeland, Dickerson, Garrett, Graham, Holman, Lassiter, Litch, Matthews, Marshall, Neal, Outlaw, Patrick, Powell, Ramsay, Ross, Sanders, Simpson, Sharpe, Shipp, Slaughter, Smith, of Anson, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanley, Taylor, of Nash, Warren, Whitford, White, Wiggins, Woolley, Wright and Young.

In the negative:—Messrs. Bagley Carroway, Drake, Ellis, Euro, Faison, Jarratt, Simpson and Taylor of Nash.

The third also passed.

Message from House transmitting a resolution protesting against the wanton destruction of cotton in the Eastern portion of the State by order of Gen. French.

Mr. Ellis opposed its passage, as did Messrs. Young and Holman.

Messrs. Outlaw, Graham, Warren, and Slaughter favored it.

Mr. Young moved to lay on the table.

A lengthy debate ensued in which the above named gentleman participated; the question recurring on the passage of the resolutions, they were adopted by the following vote.

In the affirmative:—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arndell, Blount, Bagley, Carroway, Drake, Ellis, Euro, Faison, Jarratt, Simpson and Taylor of Nash.

In the negative:—Messrs. Copeland,

Drake, Ellis, Holman, Powell, Shipp, White and Young.—8.

After the passage of these resolutions the Senate went into secret session and afterwards adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker called the House to order at eleven o'clock. Saturday's journal was read.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Fowle from judiciary, a bill to protect certain grants. Recommending its passage.

By Mr. Shepherd, from the select committee, to whom had been referred several bills relating to the relief of the families of soldiers, and the subject of extortion, reported back House bill No. 9, recommending that it do not pass; and a bill fixing a tariff on prices, with an expression of the opinion on the part of the committee that such legislation was inexpedient. The committee recommended, with several amendments, House bill No. 10, authorizing the Governor to seize for the purposes of the bill, grain, flour clothing &c., in certain cases.

Mr. Shepherd made a detailed explanation of the amendments and the reasons that had influenced the committee to recommend them.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Bank of Commerce of Newbern and also from the Bank of Thomasville. Sent to the Senate.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cowles, in favor of W. W. Lary.

By Mr. Fowle, a bill for the relief of the families of deceased soldiers, and providing for a roll of honor. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion of Mr. Woodall of Johnston, the House agreed to open its session after Tuesday, at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Mr. Beall, a series of resolutions providing for a roll of honor and thanks to the ladies for their kindness and attention to the wants of our suffering soldiers.

Mr. Beall addressed the House at some length, pronouncing a high eulogium upon the gallantry of our troops and complimenting in the highest terms, the innumerable acts of kindness extended them by the fair women of the land. The resolutions were passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Joyner introduced a resolution taking ground against an order issued by Gen. French, to have certain cotton burned, east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, unless removed by a given time. The resolutions take the ground that if the owners of the cotton cannot get it away, before it is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, that they will burn it without orders. The resolution passed, and

On motion of Mr. Bond, the rules were suspended and it was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Foy introduced a resolution directing the doorkeeper to procure a Confederate flag and place the same on the flag staff upon the Capitol. Passed.

Mr. Fowle introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

On motion of Mr. Fowle, a message was sent to the Senate proposing a committee of conference on the aforesaid bill.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House to raise a joint committee to consider the Governor's message and accompanying documents relative to the seizure of certain railroad iron.

A message was also received from the Senate transmitting sundry engrossed bills and resolutions passed by that body, asking the concurrence of the House. Pending the reading of these bills, &c.

On motion of Mr. Worth, the House went into secret session, after which the doors were opened and

Mr. Harris introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with certain railroad officials, and endeavor to procure transportation, for all the salt in exposed positions in the Eastern part of the State. Passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Grissom, the bill introduced by him for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers was taken up and considered.

Mr. Grissom addressed the House at some length in support of the bill, detailing facts and circumstances that came under his own observation, rendering the passage of this bill necessary, concluding by an appeal in behalf of our gallant soldiers, that manifestly had a telling effect upon the whole House.

The bill was discussed at some length, and after amendment passed its several readings.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting an engrossed bill from the House concerning provisions with certain amendments adopted by that body. The House concurred in the amendments.

On motion of Mr. Amis the House adjourned until 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 9, 1862.
Senate called to order at 11 o'clock.—Journal read.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ramsay from the committee on claims made report.

Message from the House concurring in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the purchase of provisions, and transmitting a message from the Governor, with several Bank statements, memorial from the ladies of Cleveland, and other communications.—referred.

Also, proposing to appoint a committee of conference on the bill to prevent the distillation of ardent spirits.

Mr. Shipp presented a communication from Mr. Woodin, the Salt Commissioner, which was ordered to be printed.

BILLS, &c., ON THIRD READING.

The bill to provide for the holding of courts in Hertford.—passed.

Resolution in favor of Professor Solomon Pool.

Mr. Smith of Macon, presented a resolution

proposing to raise a joint committee to inquire of disbursing officers why our soldiers' claims were paid in Confederate notes instead of North Carolina notes.—Adopted.

Bill relating to Justice of the Peace in Bladen.

A bill to establish Superior courts in Alleghany.

Bill in regard to speculating. Laid on the table.

Bill to establish the Bank of Lincoln.

Bill for the punishment of those who harbor deserters.

Mr. Graham thought this a matter belonging entirely to the Confederate government.

Mr. Sharp thought the bill a necessary one.

Mr. Graham moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Russ called for the yeas and nays. Not agreed to—yeas 16, nays 25.

The bill as amended by the committee then passed its second reading.

Mr. Ramsay moved to print.

Mr. Sharp said it was a necessary and important bill, as it gave authority to militia officers to enforce the conscript act, and had been recommended by the Governor in his message.

The Senate refused to print the bill referred to the judiciary committee.

Resolution to compensate ministers of the Gospel for services in opening the sessions of the Legislature, after a short debate failed to pass its second reading.

Mr. Young, a resolution favoring the funding of the public debt, and investment by citizens in Confederate bonds. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on finance.

Message from the House transmitting several engrossed bills asking the concurrence of the Senate therein, as follows, which passed their first reading.

A bill in relation to the Richmond Manufacturing Company.

A bill incorporating the Swift Island Gold Mining Company.

A bill regulating the holding of the courts of Common Pleas in the county of Mecklenburg.

A bill to provide for the transportation of salt.

A bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company.

A bill for the relief of persons who have overpaid taxes.

Leave of absence until Monday next was granted the Senator from Chatham.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Deems of the Methodist Conference.

Journal Monday read and approved.

Mr. Grissom made a report from the committee on military affairs, with a bill to raise 10,000 troops, the company officers to be elected by the rank and file, and the general and field officers to be appointed by the Governor.

Mr. Love introduced a resolution, to rescind the resolution passed yesterday, relative to holding evening sessions.

Mr. Avera moved the reconsideration of the bill, being certain hours for meeting and adjournment of the House, and providing for evening sessions from and after this day.

Mr. Avera said that he had been informed by the chairman of several committees, that it was entirely out of their power to consider and report upon the business before them, if required to attend the sessions of the House during the evening for some days yet.

The Speaker decided that the motion would have to lay over one day, as it related to a standing rule.

Mr. Mann, from the select committee on the subject reported that they would have reported this morning relative to the arrest of a member of this House by order of Confederate officers, but for the absence from the city of General Martin.

Mr. Brown introduced a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of an additional issue of Treasury notes of certain denominations.

Mr. Worth, a resolution referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to the issuing of Treasury Notes to the committee on finance.

Mr. Stancil introduced a bill for the defence of the State. Ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to the proposition of the House to raise a committee of conference on the bill to prevent the distillation of spirituous liquors from grain, &c.

Messrs. Amis and Avera constitute the House branch of the committee.

Mr. Costner introduced a bill to incorporate Daniels Church, with a memorial for and one against. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

On motion of Mr. Person, a bill providing for a public patrol was made the special order for quarter past 1 o'clock this day.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the reasons why certain moneys paid to the N. C. Troops were paid in Confederate notes and not in N. C. Treasury notes as provided for by the Convention.—Agreed to.

A bill from the calendar authorizing the County Courts to establish workhouses in connection with the county jails was read, but the hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, being the bill reported by the military committee for raising a force for State defence, the bill was read.

Mr. Grissom proposed the bill reported by himself, from the minority of the committee as a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. Person gave the reasons and motives that actuated the majority of the committee in coming to the conclusion embodied in the original bill, and opposed both of the substitutes upon the ground that they conflicted with the conscript act. He did not discuss the constitutionality of the conscript act, but said he had yet to hear a more logical argument against it than he had yet heard or read, to be convinced of its unconstitutionality. He thought that such action as was proposed by the sub-

stitutes offered, would have been classed as nullification in 1862. He expressed his willingness to yield all other points, but the principle involved in conflicting with the Confederate government that he could not yield. Mr. P spoke at some length.

Mr. Grissom said he could not determine in his mind whether the amendment in his bill offered by the gentleman from Northampton, Mr. Stancil, was *bona fide* or in jest.

Mr. Stancil stated that it was offered in good faith, and that his bill spoke for itself.

Mr. Grissom replied, so it did, and as it spoke so loudly against itself, he would not waste the time of the House in considering it. The bill proposed by the majority of the committee, however, he said contained principles and propositions of serious import and great magnitude; it proposed to raise a corps for State defence by a conscription upon conscription. He said that it was conceded that North Carolina had furnished more troops, in proportion to population, for the general service than any other State in the Confederacy.—Whether this be strictly true or not, she had promptly responded to all calls upon her patriotism for the common defence; that she had poured out her population, in volunteering and conscription, until many sections of the State were so nearly depopulated, that ruin and starvation stared them in the face; scarcely a sufficient reserve had been left at home in many places, for the police regulations and support of the defenceless. But ruinous as this policy had been to every public and private interest, we had submitted to it with promptness, and he did not now propose to resist by conflict. He proposed to enlist this corps as *auxiliary* in the common cause. The general government allows and receives forces for special service and local defence; the force proposed by his bill, was for special service in the defence of North Carolina; such being the case, he asked why there should be a conflict of State and Confederate authority; it certainly did not agree with the exact letter of the conscript law.

He said that the defence of Eastern-Carolina and the great thoroughfare through its section, was a matter of national importance. The defence of Richmond, the safety of our army and the fate of Virginia depended upon it. He said that he had too much confidence in the liberality of the Confederate Government to suppose that they would make an issue either in act or feeling.

He feared that the additional conscription proposed by the bill of the majority would disorganize us as a State and people.

The majority bill he said was objectionable in many of its details; it did not exempt those officers necessary to carry on the State Government. He said that if a Military Dictator should arise, he would like to know to whom the Governor would look for aid in supporting the State sovereignty, with no Legislature and no Executive officers to stand by him to maintain civil liberty. Would we be prepared to surrender these guarantees and go into Anarchy? He said again that he had no fear of conflict, either with the government or the people.

He contended that volunteering was more in accordance with the spirit and genius of our institutions, and thought if the people would not volunteer in their own defence—their own altars and firesides then was our fate sealed and our liberties gone.

The question was then put and Mr. Stancil's substitute was lost.

Mr. Person replied to Mr. G's remarks and made an extended argument against Mr. G's bill and in favor of the original bill.

Mr. Fowle replied to Mr. Person. He was for carrying out the conscript law in its general features, but could not see why North Carolina should be denied the privilege of raising a reserve corps, when other States in the Confederacy had done so and had not thereby been brought in conflict with the Confederate government. He said, too, to enforce the conscript law literally in this State, would not materially injure the common cause by taking out that portion of the producing classes that was necessary to remain to sustain both people at home and the army in the field. Mr. F spoke at length.

Mr. Person replied to the remarks of Mr. Fowle.

On motion of Mr. Burgin, the bill reported by the minority was ordered to be printed and the same made the special order for 12 o'clock, Wednesday.

Mr. Amis from the committee of conference on the bill to prohibit the distillation of grain, &c., made a report which was concurred in by the House.

On motion the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, Wednesday.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.
Senate called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner. Journal of yesterday read.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Slaughter, a report from the judiciary committee.

Mr. Litch, a report from the committee on claims.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Simpson, a resolution to appoint a committee in regard to *sine die* adjournment, on the 22d inst.

Mr. Graham advocated an adjournment to some stated period; thought that the exigencies of the times required that the Legislature should meet oftener than once in two years.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lassiter, a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of printing the ordinances of the Convention with the proceedings of the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Adams, a bill for the relief of the Executrix of the late Judge J. M. Dick.

Mr. Euro, a bill to organize the State reserve, "it being the same as introduced in the military committee. Made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Shipp, a bill increasing the salaries of the Comptroller and Secretary of State.

RESOLUTIONS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

Resolution remonstrating against cer-

tain parts of the Confederate exemption bill, requesting the repeal of the clauses exempting the owners of 20 slaves, horses, &c.

Mr. Graham opposed its passage, stating that he thought it unwise to meddle with the Confederate conscription law, as it had been fully acquiesced in by the people.

Messrs. Brown, and Murrill favored it, believing in an unjust discrimination and opposed to the spirit of our institutions.

Mr. Graham thought the conscription law full of inconsistencies and that it should be left to the Confederate States to arrange this matter as we had already acquiesced in it. War should be carried on and armies raised by the taxable wealth of the country, and not by indiscriminate conscription.

After a short debate on the title, the resolution passed its third reading by a vote of 26 to 10.

Message from the House concurring in the Senate proposition in regard to the joint committee on adjournment.

Mr. Carroway, a resolution in favor of L. L. Clements. Referred.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Bill to secure the property of married women introduced by Mr. Faison.

Messrs. Faison and Outlaw favored it.—Messrs. Graham, Brown, Warren and Sharp opposed it.

The bill failed to pass its second reading by a vote of 18 to 21.

The bill in regard to the holding of courts in Mecklenburg county was taken up and passed its several readings.

Message from the House transmitting several engrossed bills.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner.

Journal of Tuesday read.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Burgin from committee on claims, a resolution in favor of M. L. Brittain; recommending its passage.

By Mr. Patterson, from the committee on propositions and Grievances, a resolution in favor of Oscar D. Johnson, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, recommending its passage.

By Mr. Allison, from the same, a bill to extend the provisions of 8th sec. 45th chap. Revised Code, recommending its rejection.

Mr. McKay from the judiciary committee, a bill relative to wills, letters of administration &c., in counties occupied by the enemy, recommending its passage.

On motion the rules were suspended and this bill passed its several readings.

Mr. McAden, from the judiciary committee, a bill to amend 18th sec. 46th chap. Revised Code, recommending its passage with certain amendments.

Mr. Keener, from committee on propositions and grievances, a bill to prevent the traffic in spirituous liquors in the neighborhood of Military Hospitals, recommending its rejection.

On motion of Mr. Worth, a bill to repeal certain portions of an ordinance of the Convention relative to voting in camps, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McAden, a resolution introduced by Mr. Fowle relative to personal liberty, was referred to the judiciary instead of the committee on propositions and grievances, as first referred.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Robinson a resolution in favor of J. G. Carroway. Referred to committee on claims.

By Mr. Mann a resolution in favor of Jas S. Ives. Referred to committee on claims.

Mr. Avera called up his motion, to reconsider the vote by which the House had provided for evening sessions. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was then laid on the table.

The special order for 11 o'clock, being a bill to provide for an armed patrol, was taken up.

Mr. Long thought the bill had too much of a military tinge, he preferred one of a more civil character, and proposed to amend by substituting one in its stead.</

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862.

Mr. Sherwood, one of the Commoners from Guilford, is yet confined to his room. This will account for the apparent inattention to his correspondents.

From Kinston.

The news we receive from below is vague and indefinite. There is no doubt of severe fighting, but whether the abolitionists are proving successful, it is really hard to tell. We are inclined to think that they are not. Our forces may be falling back slowly, but with a view of avoiding a general engagement until the arrival of reinforcements. We do not know the strength of our forces in this direction. We learn that troops are constantly arriving, and no fears are entertained of a serious disaster to our arms. The advantages of position are in our favor, and confidence expressed in the ability of the commanding officer.

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

At 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, the enemy at Fredericksburg attempted to cross the Rappahannock at three different points—Knox's Mill, above the town; at the railroad bridge about the center; and at Deep Run, one or two miles below. They were first discovered in the act of constructing pontoon bridges, when our sharpshooters, stationed in the rifle pit on this side the river, poured volley after volley into the Yankees, compelling them to desist from their operations at the two upper positions, but at Deep Run, our men being directly exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, could do little or nothing to check the progress of their work. In the course of the morning, several shells were thrown into the town of Fredericksburg from the heights across the river, burning down two or three buildings and killing one man, and wounding two or three others. The operations of Friday were otherwise confined to skirmishing, which was kept up for several hours, gradually extending along our front towards our right, which runs five miles below Fredericksburg, and which resulted in the driving in of the enemy's light batteries and the repulse of his infantry.

On Saturday, the fighting was resumed, and raged the whole of the day, resulting in a complete success for the Confederate arms. We give below all the particulars which have reached us up to the time of going to press, last yesterday evening.

The result of the fight is briefly summed up by a correspondent of the Examiner.—He says we drove the enemy back, killing three to one, and at night held the ground occupied by the enemy's batteries in the morning. The enemy had 20,000 men engaged on this wing; while altogether, from first to last, we had no more than 10,000 in the line of fire.

FIRST DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—Passengers report that the enemy were driven back two miles yesterday and our troops occupied the battle field this evening. Our loss was seriously stated—probably not more than 500 killed and 2,500 wounded.

The body of Gen. Tom Cobb was brought down this forenoon.

The enemy's loss represented as immense. Thousands of their dead lay in the field.

Federal Gen. Hooker reported killed.

A private dispatch from Gen. Stuart says we have had a great fight and repulsed the enemy at all points. We have lost many good men.

Passengers also report we have 1500 prisoners.

When train left this morning heavy firing in direction of Fredericksburg.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—The following was received at the War Office from Gen. Lee last night:

At nine o'clock this morning (Saturday) the enemy attacked our wing, and as the fog lifted the battle ran along the line from right to left until six p. m. the enemy being repulsed at all points, thanks be to God.

As usual we have to mourn the loss of many brave men.

I expect the battle will be renewed at daylight to-morrow morning.

ROBT. E. LEE.

THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—There is no official intelligence of fighting at Fredericksburg to-day.

Gen. Gregg, who was badly wounded yesterday, arrived by the cars to-night.—The fight on Saturday, was chiefly by Longstreet's corps, a part of Jackson's corps being in reserve at Hamilton Junction.

At the time Gen. Cobb was killed his legion was hotly holding in check 150,000 of the enemy.

Our loss in the battle is variously estimated at 10,000.

The slaughter of the enemy was very great.

Our artillery was admirably served. Gen. Gregg, of S. C., was very severely wounded, and it is believed mortally. He was shot through the body. Gen. Fender was slightly wounded.

Evett's Division commanded by Gen. Early is said to have suffered severely.

invaders with a loss of 40 killed and wounded. Our loss 3 wounded only.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—The loss of the enemy in the battles of Fredericksburg is estimated at from four to six thousand, killed and wounded. Our casualties will not exceed fifteen hundred.

On the left, where the fighting was severest, the South Carolina Brigade suffered heavily. Gen. Gregg was killed by a minnie ball, which struck him in the side, and penetrated the spine. Before his death, he said to one of his Aids,—Tell Gov. Pickens, if I am to die with time, I yield my life cheerfully fighting for the independence of South Carolina.

The Washington Artillery from New Orleans repulsed several desperate charges of the enemy.

Our troops displayed great zeal and courage; there were very few stragglers.

The only General officer known to be killed on the Federal side, is Gen. Jackson. A number of prisoners were taken, said to be 1500.

One of Burnside's staff captured, says the reason the fight was not renewed, Saturday, was owing to serious discontent among Yankee officers.

It is said that not more than one tenth of Fredericksburg is seriously injured.

Gov. Leitcher and a number of citizens left town yesterday to render assistance and relief to the wounded.

News of Burnside's change of base, received this morning, is construed in official circles as evidence of demoralization in the Yankee army. Others regard the movement as a ruse of the abolitionists.

Burnside's army is reported to be mutinous, having positively refused to obey orders.

FROM THE EAST.

GOLDSBORO, Dec. 16.—The abolitionists have certainly changed their base to South of the Neuse.

Their cavalry made a raid to-day on Mt. Olive Depot on the Wilmington Railroad, nine miles South of this point tearing up the railroad, burning the depot and cutting telegraph wire.

The cannonading at White Hall resulted in slight loss to the Confederates. We had only two men injured. The principal fighting was with musketry.

Still Harping.

The Wilmington Journal complains that a "clique" "have seized the helm of power in this State," and are pursuing a dreadfully bad course. We think the Journal is slightly mistaken. From the fact that a "clique" is "a narrow circle of persons" we are led to believe that the Journal is in error when it says the affairs of our State are managed by a "clique." The only "clique" that we are aware of, is, luckily for the country, that portion of the Legislature which is a minority, and composed of men who are ever disposed to be captious and querulous about the actions of that other portion of the Legislative body who have "seized the helm of power" as the bidding of their moneyed and people, the people, we say, who, long ago, "obliterated" the "party lines" which the Journal has been so industriously working at, "ever since the difficulties of the country commenced," and which he is yet hammering on with such "ardent effort."

The people have "obliterated" "party lines" fully as well as the Journal can; they have delegated their servants to the Capital to consummate their wishes in regard to State policy, and we are happy to know that the thing is being done rightly.

Until we had read the Journal's lament, we did not know that any body had been required to bow to the dictation of Jonathan Worth. We do not think so yet. Surely Mr. Worth has not asked the favor of any one. We are sure he asks no favors at the hands of those who are ever ready to revile him. He has the qualifications to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and to discharge these duties in a most satisfactory manner to the people, independent of any embarrassments that the clique may attempt to harass him with.

In the fulness of his heart, the Journal "thanks the Lord that the world has not yet come to an end, nor has the earth stopped revolving." We are equally thankful with the Journal on that score.—But as Phaeton, by his rash management set the world on fire once, so might we conclude that the "clique" the Journal's own "clique" would "run it into the ground," at least, had they the reins or the "helm" in their own hands. As it is, we think it is good for several years yet.

Another Hat.

Surely the Hatters are the most whole-souled and liberal people in the Confederacy. The editor was presented some time ago with a fine and beautiful "hat" and in returning his thanks for the same, he modestly hinted that other articles of wearing apparel were needed occasionally by editors. But nary shoe maker, nary tailor, nary merchant, responded, and he received nary thing, until the other evening when another Hatter appeared with a fine specimen, made to fit the head of Master THOMAS, a young responsibility attached to the editor's household, and who is extremely delighted with the nice present.—Truly are hatters liberal. We commend them as models of patriotism in these hard times—times that so severely try men's souls. And especially do we commend the firm of L. & W. H. Lineberry, of Randolph, as being the best workmen in their line of business in the country.

The sale of Negroes advertised by J. Wilkinson has been changed to Jan. 1st, 1863.

South Carolina.

Certain journals in this State are continually prating about the danger of our authorities coming in contact or "conflicting" with those of the Confederate Government, and are ever quoting something from South Carolina or Virginia, to show that notwithstanding the fact of our own State having already, in proportion to her population, more men in the field than any other, yet she must not speak her sentiments or contend for her just rights, for fear of conflicting with Confederate powers. These same papers have ever represented South Carolina as being a strong endorser of the Conscription act; but it seems that the gallant Palmetto boys who, two years ago, were ready to thrash all the rest of America in the half of no time, require to be enrolled just as other people, and do not rush to the battle field with any more alacrity than do the Rip Van Winkle boys who were so hard to wake by the lusty crowing of the South Carolina cocks. And the following extract from the recent Message of the Governor of South Carolina to his Legislature, will show that he takes precisely the same view of Conscription as do other rational people, and that those scribblers who are so sensitive in regard to "conflicting" with the general government, have rather overwrought the picture in painting Gov. Pickens' intense devotion to the Conscription act:

"We were the first State to withdraw from the Union under circumstances of great peril, and the other States nobly came to our side, and they have suffered the greatest ravages of the war, and we are now making the part of magnanimity and patriotism for us to make as few issues or complaints as possible against the action of the Confederate government. Our present duty is to give it a cordial and warm support, with all our resources, for defense against the invader and the enemy of our common country. Withhold nothing, and make no complaint calculated to weaken the hands of the Confederate authorities in any particular. This is the reason I do not think proper to urge any objection to the Confederate act of conscription, although I deem all such acts against the spirit of the Constitution. It was intended by that instrument that the Confederate government should furnish quotas for all military service, except when Congress might deem it necessary to create a standing or regular army. It might, perhaps, be more expedient, also to allow each State to organize its quota, according to some plan adapted to its own local interests, particularly if the mode and manner of executing conscript laws should lower that grade of service in the public estimation. There is a great State necessity, at present, for such laws, but the general spirit of the Constitution intended that in the raising of all military forces, excepting an enlisted regular army, the government should act through State authority, rather than directly upon the people as a consolidated whole. It favors strongly of absolute power to absorb all the material, in men of the State without consulting the local authorities, and to call it out without the agency of the States."

Death of Lieutenant Weir.

Again has the God of Battles blessed our arms with another victory; again have the hired minions of a despotic foe been made to bite the dust, and retire in disgrace from the field of battle. Weir, the intrepid valor of Southern arms. But while our hearts rejoice at this continuation of God's mercy towards a people contending in the noblest cause by which man can be inspired, yet must we mourn the loss of many loved and dear ones who have fallen martyrs to the cause of constitutional liberty, and in the defence of our homes, mothers, our wives and children, leaving for the historian ample material to adorn his brightest page, and setting an example worthy the emulation of the posterity of a noble people.

Our own community have been called upon in the midst of rejoicing to mourn the loss of many of our noblest men. We, from our own town, have been saddened on the occasion of the death of our brave Gorrill, the chivalrous Charles, the intrepid Adams, and yet again we are called upon to record the loss of another brave officer whose gallant bearing on the field has been called away in the prime of youth and at a time when his affections had the strongest hold upon living and devoted parents, admiring friends, and an entire community who looked upon him as a youth of rare endowments intellectual and spiritual. Intelligence of the death of Lieut. Weir was received here by telegraph, but a short time after he fell—causing a pang of sorrow in the hearts of all who knew him. He was an officer in company F. 46th regiment, and died while manfully discharging his duty in the thickest of the fight.

Gov. Vance.

Every unprejudiced, impartial, honest man in this State is ready to admit that a more devoted Governor to all sections and to all the great interests of the State never occupied the Executive chair, than Gov. Vance. Never has a Governor displayed more untiring energy and ardent zeal for the welfare of the people than has Gov. Vance manifested during the short time that he has been in office. But even already is an attempt made to prejudice the people against him. Because Gov. Vance knew that duty called him to the scene of action near Kinston, and because he hastened thither as soon as fighting became imminent, the charge is made that he is neglecting his duties at the capital.

We hope the Governor will pardon us for associating his name with that of the low, grovelling editor of the State Journal; yet we feel called upon to notice any such charges, emanating even from so low a source. Gov. Vance knows his duty, and he will discharge that duty. The people have full confidence in his good intentions, his sagacity and wisdom, and low down attacks will only excite the contempt of all fair-minded persons.

Slightly Mistaken.

The Raleigh Register has been detected in making a false statement, in regard to Mr. Worth's friends offering the chief clerk in the Treasury department \$1900 a year to remain in the office. The following, from Mr. Richardson himself tells the story.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE.

December 15, 1862.
DEAR SIR:—In reply to your request that I should give the substance of a conversation between you and myself in regard to the Chief Clerkship in this office, I would state that you expressed a desire that I should be retained, and gave as one of the reasons, the respect you entertained towards a relative of mine. You made no allusion or proposition in regard to salary.

Very Respectfully,
W. R. RICHARDSON.

COL. GEORGE LITTLE.

The Register man should not let his malice and venom carry him so far as to make such gross misstatements, when gentlemen are concerned. He will always be detected. Though there is no necessity of exposing him in any of his wrong doings.

COL. JOHN A. GILMER.—This gallant officer of the 27th N. C. Regiment was severely wounded by a ball in his leg, at the recent battle of Fredericksburg. No particulars of his wound have been received, though we trust his wound is not so severe as to long deprive the regiment of his services. Col. Gilmer has won distinction on more than one bloody field.

ELECTION IN RANDOLPH.—An election will be held in Randolph on the 24th instant to elect a commoner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Worth. From his card in another column it will be seen that Isaac H. Foust, Esq., is a candidate. We learn that N. C. Jarrell, Esq., is also a candidate.

Resolutions Passed by the Legislature.

The following resolutions, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lassiter, of Granville, and Mr. Wooley, of Montgomery, have been unanimously passed by the Legislature:

Resolved, That this General Assembly has observed with profound satisfaction, the spirit and manner in which the people of this State have conducted themselves since the commencement of hostilities, in their contributions of men and supplies to the common cause, and their patient endurance of the hardships, privations and trials, which a state of war necessarily brings with it.

Resolved, That the heroic fortitude of our troops under their sufferings in the camp and under forced marches; their subordination to those who have been placed over them; their determination and valor on the field of battle; and their unselfish and patriotic devotion to the cause of independence, have won for them the gratitude and thanks of our people, and world.

Resolved, That this General Assembly in an especial manner, tenders to the soldiers of this State the assurance that their services and sacrifices are most gratefully appreciated, and every North Carolinian now and in the future, will point with pride to that page in our history which will so gloriously illustrate their achievements; and when peace shall have been restored, and they have been welcomed to the bosom of the State, they shall realize in fuller measure the estimate placed upon their conduct by their fellow citizens at home.

Mr. Wooley, of Montgomery, presented the following resolutions as an amendment:

Resolved, further, That equal to our appreciation of the valor and patriotism of our troops in the field, is our admiration of the self-sacrificing and noble devotion of the women of our country in encouraging the soldiers on their way to the field of duty and of danger, in their untiring efforts to supply them with every comfort which their ingenuity can invent, and their indefatigable ministrations at the couch of sufferings, whether it be by disease or by wounds received in defence of their country.

Resolved, That this devotion to the cause of liberty and independence for which we are now struggling, is alike sustaining to the soldiers on duty and to the patriot at home, and inspires all with that energy and zeal which enable us to look with confidence to its successful termination, and to a Confederate government established upon an equitable basis, and entitled to the highest position among the nations of the earth.

The United States.

The Mobile Register says that since the Puritan States have been separated from the conservative South, they have been going from bad to worse in exhibiting how unfit they are for self government. Two years of a great war have produced neither a great Statesman nor a truly great General. It has produced only a vulgar Western Buffoon, who has made himself master of the boasted "freemen" and "free soil" of the North; a Butler, who puts to blush the whole race of barbarous Haynau and human monsters, a ribald, plundering, burning soldiery, and submissive and a truckling people content to live without a constitution, and with all the inherited charters of English and American freedom broken and trampled under feet, and in the shadow of the Bastilles, whose doors are ever open to receive the fractious and resisting victims of Black Puritan tyranny. Who could have believed two years ago that any portion of this boasted "land of liberty" should have exhibited the sad spectacle now presented to the world! Who could conceive that twenty millions of people calling themselves American citizens, would have submitted, without a de-

cent struggle, to the deprivation of their liberties, the destruction of even the form of a free constitution, and unconditional submission to the autocratic will of an ape who represents the meanest, most narrow-minded and basest political faction that ever disgraced the annals of a people?

The reported defalcation in the Medical Purveyor's Office, has about as much foundation as the Opelika Salt Mine.

Some keen seated seeker after items—of whom there are many in Richmond—has heard it reported perhaps that one of the Doctor, was taking some of his own medicine, and this unusual event was magnified into a defalcation.—Charleston Cour.

MARRIAGES.

Married.—On the 9th instant by William Kirkman, Esq., Mr. J. C. Crow and Miss E. C. Armfield—all of this county.

Married.—In this county on Sunday, the 30th ultimo by J. H. Davis, Esq., Mr. William Harris and Susanah Raper—all of this county. By the same, on the 11th instant, Lieut. E. P. Horney, and Miss Cornelia J. Starbuck of this county.

DEATHS.

Died.—Near Lexington, N. C., November 25th, of croup and diphtheria, John David, son of Capt. John and Margaret Michael, aged six years, three months and sixteen days.

Died.—At St. Charles Hospital, Richmond, on the 1st of December, of chronic diarrhoea L. T. Hardesty, a member of company L, 22nd Regiment, N. C. T., aged 25 years. He went through the great battles around Richmond unhurt; but soon after, disease seized upon his system, from which he never recovered. He was one among the brave and noble boys that left "Oak Grove" settlement, in Randolph county, 18 months ago, to go in defence of his country's noble cause. He had many friends in camp, and was loved by friends at home. He was of those brave boys who enlisted for the rights of the South; and while his remains lie in Oakwood Cemetery, one other brother lies numbered with the dead at Petersburg, and the other brother in arms is left alone, with no kind brother near, "Should he fall in battle."

To bear him from the field.
He has left a kind father, a loving and heart-stricken mother, brothers and a sister to mourn their loss, which we hope is his eternal gain.—Com.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Lovers of Originality will be delighted to see the Flag of Truth by Dr. Lemoine, will be out to-morrow. The Flag of Truth is "a forward movement" quite ready for all sorts of readers;—the useful with the pleasant.

Wanted.—A good MILK COW, for which a fair price will be paid in cash or leather. Apply at this office.

Salt.—A small lot of county Salt just received, for distribution, to those who have not already been supplied. A. P. ECKEL, Salt Commissioner.

Edgewood Female Seminary.—The next session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, January 6th, 1863. Charges for the Session will be 25 per cent above present rates. For admission apply to RICHARD STERLING, Greensboro N. C.

The most desperate tooth ache cured in one minute. Keep your teeth to eat with. Dr. LEMOINE.

Notice to the Consumers of Gas.—In every thing connected with the manufacture of Gas, the price of Gas on and after the 1st of January next will be 10 dollars per thousand feet.

29-2w A. P. ECKEL, Sec.
Taken Up.—A stray horse, a bay with the left hind foot white; well marked with harness. He came to my house on the 12th. The owner is requested to identify the horse, pay expenses and take him. I live 7 miles north of Greensboro. 29-3w ROBERT R. PRATHER.

Confederate States of America. Medical Purveyor's Office, Charlotte, N. C. December 12, 1862. All claims against this Department, to be paid, must be presented before the 25th of January 1863. D. P. RAMSEUR, Surg. and Med. Purveyor.

To Family Refugees.—I pay for this advertisement, sent with great pleasure. Yesterday the Post Master gave me a letter from Richmond with a dollar for a prescription, let it be paid to do good. Since Richmond to Charleston, in all the railroad line, the best Hotel and the cheapest, is Dr. Harris' Hotel, at Concord, N. C. He charges \$25 per month board and lodging, gives chickens at all meals, fresh bread and butter, and keeps an entirely comfortable house. Mrs. Harris is an excellent lady. All the families in Concord will be happy to accommodate the families of refugees. There are in that happy village good people. A dam for all extortionists, anti-christians, pimps of Lincoln. 29-1w Dr. R. V. LEMOINE.

The Friend of the Sick.—Seven months ago, on my first visit to this town, I had in one month, thirty sick persons from town and country, to whom I gave forty prescriptions, which were put up by Dr. Porter at his Drug Store. These are facts. Then I charged for each prescription one dollar. But then I paid \$25 per month for board and lodging. I paid \$3 for a pair of shoes. Now I pay at the British House, \$40 per month, board and lodging; \$30 for a pair of boots; \$30 for a shawl; \$25 for pants; \$15 for a vest, \$10 for each flannel shirt, &c. I make this note for public information, that in the event any person would call on me for health and life, I will charge the same as before—ONE DOLLAR for each prescription. Dr. R. V. LEMOINE. Nov 15 27-1w*

Greensboro Female College. GREENSBORO, N. C. The Spring Session of 1863, will begin on the first day of January, and close on the third Thursday in May. With an able and faithful Faculty, ample accommodations, and a healthful and quiet location, this Institution offers superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough and accomplished education.

TERMS PER SESSIONS OF FIVE MONTHS. Board \$125; Tuition in regular course, \$30; Music or Piano or Guitar, \$20; Drawing, \$5; French, \$10; Latin and Greek, \$10, each. Vocal Music \$3. Board in advance. For full particulars, apply to 29-1w T. M. JONES, President.

North Carolina Davidson County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1862.

Valentine Leonard, Administrator of Adam Fritts deceased, v. s.

Alexander Fritts and others. PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

In this case it appearing to the Court, that Alexander, Joseph, David and Henderson Fritts, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot for and about six weeks in the County of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the Second Monday in February next, and then and there to show cause if they have any objection, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, I. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court at office in Lexington the Second Monday of November, 1862. I. K. PERRYMAN, C. C. C. 29-6w adv\$5

MURDER.—On Wednesday night last a negro man belonging to Mr. Julius Alexander, named Scott, was murdered by some unknown person, on the road leading from the main road to the Poor House, a few miles from this place. He was knocked on the head with a pole in the hands of some one secreted on the side of the road.

AN OUTRAGE.—We are informed of an outrage committed near Tuckasee Ford in this county, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Smith the wife of Robert Smith, a lady aged 50 years, on the day mentioned, went about 400 yards from her home for the purpose of gathering broom straw, when she was attacked by a negro man who choked her nearly to death and violated her person.—Mrs. Smith did not know the negro, but suspicion attaches to a negro in the neighborhood who has been arrested.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. Wm. Frew, living in this town, was found dead in an old field near the Mint on Saturday morning last. He had been sick, and escaped from his home during the night while laboring under aberration of mind, and it is supposed died from exposure.—Char. Democrat.

We learn that His Excellency, Gov. Vance, arrived here on the evening before last, (Tuesday evening), and went down the river yesterday, in company with the Commanding General, to visit the works erected for the defence of the Cape Fear. At five o'clock last evening the boat with the Governor on board had not returned. Governor Vance evidently takes a deep interest in the safety of all parts of the State, and will use all the means in his power to provide for it. In this patriotic endeavor we trust that he will be cordially and earnestly sustained by all, without distinction or difference. The safety of the whole State—the highest interests of the Confederacy itself—are involved in the defence of Eastern North Carolina.—Wil. Journal 11th.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.—Governor Flanagin, of Arkansas, in his inaugural address, plants his foot squarely down in favor of a resolute prosecution of the war for the independence of the South. He says that he shall use all proper exertions to maintain our common country; and rather than fail in this respect he would prefer being a steamer in the Confederate army than Governor of a foreign State.

STATE GOVERNORS.—The following is the list of the Governors of the thirteen States composing the "Confederate States" at America.

Alabama, J. G. Sprler; Arkansas, H. Flanagan; Florida, John Milton; Georgia, Joseph E. Brown; Kentucky, Richard Hawes; Louisiana, Thomas O. Moore; Mississippi, Jos. J. Peters; Missouri, F. Jackson; North Carolina, Z. B. Vance; South Carolina, F. W. Pickens; Tennessee, sham G. Harris; Texas, F. R. Lubbock; Virginia, John Leitcher.

Is there any good substitute for horse in working a mill? Is a question that has been propounded by our friends of the Favorite with O. S. C. Can any reader answer?

FOR INCORPORATION.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to incorporate the Hopper's Ford Iron Manufacturing Company, in the County of Randolph. 24-2w

Application will be made to the next Legislature to incorporate the Towner Gold and Copper Mining Company, in Guilford county. Oct. 31, 1862.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to incorporate the Silver Lead Mining Company, in Davidson county. Oct. 31, 1862.

No Tobacco! No Tobacco!—We will secure a supply before the Tobacco season commences—2—which will be in ninety days. I have the choice lots in Franklin and Warren counties, and want to sell immediately some good bargains. I will deliver at Salisbury, Greensboro and Clarksville, or any convenient point on the railroad. I will have over 300 bushels of old tobacco of all grades, good, bad and indifferent. Let us buy early. We will save every hour. THOMAS K. THOMAS, Salisbury, N. C.

28-4w Salisbury Watchman, Danville Register and Charlotte Democrat will publish four weeks and forward accounts immediately to this office for collection.

Raw Cotton.—Raw Cotton for sale by retail, from one to one thousand pounds. Apply to R. Scott or David Scott. 22-4w*

Substitute Wanted.—A man over 60 years of age, who will be received by the commandant of any company he may wish to join, on obtain a liberal price. For particulars, address or call and see the Post Master at Centre, N. C. 28-4w

Chicory!—This has long been acknowledged as the best substitute for Coffee, indeed, in many parts of Europe it is used in preference. I have just received one bag, which I offer at a reasonable price. B. F. STANTON, Greensboro.

Fifty Dollars Reward.—Bansaw, from the subscriber on the 12th of October, a negro boy WES. Said boy is very black, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension so that I may get him or for his delivery to me at Oak Ridge, Guilford, N. C. THOMAS GRAHAM.

For Sale.—A RIVER FARM, containing 207 acres of land, one hundred and twenty or thirty acres in woods—the balance in cultivation. 20 acres of MEADOW LAND, about 12 acres in grass, with barn, stables, out-houses, &c. H. C. WORTH & Co., Greensboro.

Notice.—All previous advertisements from this depot cease to be in force, from this date. D. P. RAMSEUR, Ast. Surg. and Medical Purveyor, Charlotte N. C.

27-3w Price, a nice article, for sale by J. & E. GARRETT.

For Sale.—Two HORSES and two MULES. Apply to A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

23-4f Pony for sale.—A Pony, young, gentle, and a natural pacer, for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

22-4f Envelopes.—We are now manufacturing a beautiful BUFF envelope of paper unparal- leled in this country—for sale at prices to suit the times.

Desirable Property for Sale.—We offer for sale a HOUSE AND LOT, near G. F. College, containing 63 acres, more or less, with all necessary buildings. Also, two TRACTS OF LAND, well timbered and well watered near Greensboro. J. & E. GARRETT.

