The Standard.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SENATE. MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1863. Senate met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr.

Closs. Journal read.
On motion of Mr. Warren leave of absence wa granted to the principal clerk of the Senate. Mr. Lindsay, from the committee to wait on the

Governor, asking information as to the Confederate force in North-Carolina, reported that the Governor would meet the two Houses in joint secret session at

BILLS ON THIRD READING. A bill to legalize certain acts of the county court of Lincoln. B bill to authorise the Governor to employ a messenger. A bill to authorise the public Treasurer to employ a clerk to sign bonds. Passed.

A message was received from the House, transmitting certain engrossed bills, together with a list of magistrates for the different counties of the State, asking the concurrence of the Senate in their appointment. After the addition of several names to the list it was returned to the House for its concurrence in the amendments.

Messrs. Ellis and Graham thouht it very improp

er to exclude from these appointments competen men, because they might be subject to conscription. They thought it proper to appoint certain men, because of their competency and because of their accessibility in certain sections of the counties.

A message was received from the House making arrangements for the reception of the Governor in the Commons Hall at 12 o'clock.

A resolution in favor of Jno. A. Long. Passed. The hour of twelve having arrived the Senate proceeded in a body to the House, to execute the joint order and receive a communication from the Governor in secret session.

The Semite returned to their chamber at 1 o'clock The resolution to clothe the military prisoners at Salisbury was then taken up.

Mr. Warren moved to restrict the provisions of

the resolution to citizens of North-Carolina. Mr. Graham said that he thought the Confederate

government had no right to arrest a citizen of the State and deny him a trial, as the writ of habeas corpus had not been suspended throughout the State, though it had been in the town of Salisbury. Mr. Drake moved to amend by inserting "after

our troops are properly supplied." Mr. Murrill moved to add "those prisoners who are unable to provide for themselves."

Mr. Slaughter favored the proposition to clothe

Mr. Patrick thought it hardly possible to determine who of the prisoners were able to furnish thembelves, as they were denied communication with their friends or home. Mr. Murrill thought there was no such prohibi

tion in the military prison at Salisbury.

Messrs. Ellisand Carroway opposed the resolution On motion, Senate adjourned till to-morow at 10

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lansdale. Saturday's journal was read. Mr. Foust, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that they had discharged the duty and that the Governor would be pleased to meet the two Houses in joint secret session today at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. Amis and Love were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Senate.

Mr. Cobb presented a memorial from Thos. Hadley, relative to a mill. Referred. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Allison, from propositions and grievances a resolution relative to soldiers' bounty, recommend ing its passage. By Mr. Mann, from internal improvements, a bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad company, recom-BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Bynum, a resolution that the Legislature adjourn sine die on Monday the 2d day of February next. Concurred in.

Mr. Smith, a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to take in consideration the subject of providing some plan to authenticate claims, guar dian bonds, notes, &c., the records of which have been destroyed by the enemy, and to report by bill or otherwise. Concurred in.

By Mr. Benbury, a bill to authorize the Governor

to promote officers and men in the regiments from this State, for gallant and meritorious conduct. Re-Mr. Gentry, a bill to provide relief on account of

the destruction of the records of Allegany county by

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, a bill in favor of Isaac Areledge, late sheriff, allow him to collect arrears of taxes. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, presented a memorial from citizens of Henderson county, relative to the mode of assessing the value of slave property as

proposed by the revenue bill.

Mr. Amis, from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Senate for the joint session, &c., reported a plan which was con-curred in, and the Senate was notified by message, of the arrangement.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the House took up a resolution relative to the bounty of soldiers. Mr. Shepherd stated the reasons why the passage

of the resolution was necessary. The resolution then passed its several readings

under a suspension of the rules. The revenue bill being the special order, was tak-

en up.
After some remarks by Messrs. Amis and Shepherd in relation to the mode of valuing slave property, the bill was recommitted to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Walser, the unfinished business being the bill for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers in the service, was postponed until 1

The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to amend the charter of the Chatham Reilroad COURDANY.

Mr. Fowle advocated the passage of the bill as one of great importance to his immediate constituents, and of equal importance to the entire State and the Confederate government. Mr. McKay advocated the passage of the bill as a

bill not second in importance to any before the Legislature, and gave a succinct history of the work, and urged that the public interest required that the

aid asked should be granted.

Mr. Waddell advocated the passage of the bill, and considered it a proposition that would prove a profitable investment for the State. Mr. Fleming enquired if the committee on inter-

nal improvements had made a report upon the bill.

Mr. Fowle stated that the bill had been in the hands of the committee for some time, and that owing to the fact that a quorum of the committee had never been together to examine and report upon it, the friends of the bill having waited so long and no report being made, they had called the matter up for the action of the House,

Mr. Flemming stated the reason why the committee had not reported upon the bill.

The hour having arrived for the joint secret session, on motion of Mr. Fowle, the Hon. R. B. Gilliam,

former Speaker of the House being in the lobby, was invited to reasts during the secret session. The Senata then processes to the hall of the House of Commons and Decloors were closed. After the secret session closed, the doors were

opened, and the members of the Senate retarned to their hall. On motion, the Chatham Railroad bill was referred

to the committee on internal improvements.

to the committee on internal improvements.

The House proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers in the army. An amendment to ascertain the number of indigent families, and the number of members of each of such families, was opposed by Mr. Walser, who called for the yeas and nays. The question being put, the amendment was lost, by yeas 41, nays 54.

Mr. Walser Proposed an amendment, increasing the amount appropriated, to one million dollars, and the provisions of the bill to extend to the indigent wives and families of the soldiers in the army, or of such as have died or been killed in the service. Carried.

Mr. Brown proposed an amendment, that the dis-tribution should be in accordance with the number

of troops from each county in the State, as per the

report of the Adjutant General.

Mr. Amis said that the Adjutant General tells up in his report that there were a number of troops from the State in the service, but reports had not been made to him by the proper officers, therefore they could not be enumerated in his report. From this it would be seen that this amendment would of

necessity work injustice,

Mr. Cowles objected to the amendment upon the
same grounds taken by Mr. Amis.

Mr. Rives said if some such amendment was not proposed, or one that would distribute the amount p accordance with the principles of justice, he would have to vote against the bill.

Mr. Sherwood said that he took pleasure in stat-

ing that Guilford county had furnished as many men according to white population as any county in the State.

Mr. Person favored the amendment. He said that the soldiers were not raised by white population, and he was therefore opposed to distributing this fund on that basis, as it would of necessity work injustice to the families of those in the counties that had furnished a larger proportion of troops.

Mr. Grissom asked Mr. Person if the conscripts

had not been raised upon the white basis. Mr. Person said that such was the requirement of the law; but we had been informed that there were certain sections in which it had not been carried out, and that the enforcement was difficult. This he supposed was owing to certain teachings that had been

given out to these people.

Mr. Grissom said he did not exactly understand the reference made by the gentleman from New Hanover, (Mr. Person,) to certain teachings in this State, which have rendered the execution of the conscript law difficult in North Carolina. He presumed that he referred to that class of gentlemen, who, in the beginning of this struggle, promised so handsomely what they intended doing when the clash of arms came, and have so handsomely re-fused to redeem their promises and have kept out

Mr. Amis had at first been disposed to leave this whole subject to the several County Courts; but apon reflection he remembered that as a general rule, there were many more white people in those coun-ties where the amount of wealth was not so great, the wealthier counties not having furnished near so many soldiers in proportion to their wealth as many of the poorer counties had done. And as allusion had been made to the manner in which the conscript law had been executed in this State, without making himself a party to the sparring that had taken place between his colleague and the gentleman from New Hanover, he desired to repeat here to the honor of the State, and her people who are a loyal people, the testimony of the President, that the law had been nore promptly and more faithfully executed in North Carolina than in any State in the Confederacy. He presumed there was not a man in this State who had a loyal heart in his bosom, that would be unwilling to make provision for the destitute families of those who stand to day for the defence of our high birth-right; upon this point he was sure there could be no difference. The only remaining question was as to the mode of distribution. He favored that mode proposed in the bill, because it was fair to presume that it would bear a certain proportion to the population in all parts of the State; and as, according to the conscript act, soldiers are not only raised from the white population, but must from necessity bear about the same proportion to the white population in the several counties, the justice of that mode seemed clear. Every other mode suggested, was complicated and surrounded by difficulty. Let us do ourselves honor and our oldiers justice by adopting this measure.

Mr. Foy proposed an amendment, as an amend-nent, to the amendment, that the County Courts of each county should appoint a committee to ascertain the number of indigent families of the soldiers in each Captain's district, and that the distribution should be made in accordance with the number thus

Mr. McAden addressed the House and complained of the tardiness of members coming up to the sup-port of this bill. We had promised to pass this or some similar measure of relief, and the country was expecting action upon it, and still obstacles thrown in the way by multiplied amendments. Our white men were now, and had been from the commencement fighting for us, and he thought it but just that we should provide for the relief of their families. He appealed to his Eastern friends to cease their opposition to this bill, and to vote down the amend nents, and to come up to the support of the bill at once, and let not this matter of justice be longer delayed.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Cowles, Cobb, Harris, of Chatham, and Rives. The question being put, Mr. Foy's amendment to the amendment, was negatived.

Mr. Cobb said the gentleman from Guilford, Mr. Sherwood, had stated that his county had furnished more troops according to white population, than any county in the East. With all due difference to that gentleman, he thought he was mistaken, and he therefore called upon him to state the number of troops furnished by his county, and the number of votes polled in his county.

Mr. Amis objected to this; he said it was a matter

entirely out of order, and had no bearing on the before the House, and we had no time to spare on outside questions. Let them settle the difference of opinion on that subject between themselves at their leisure.

Mr. Brown's amendment was rejected. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Mann, was con curred in, and the bill passed its third reading. A communication was received and read from the

Public Treasurer, which was ordered to be sent to The House adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday norning.

> SENATE. TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1863.

Senate met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Lassiter in the chair. Journal read. BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Smith, a bill to encourage the manufacture of wool, a bill to incorporate Tuckaseegee mining Co., also a bill to incorporate Nantihala Mining Co., a bill to incorporate Macon Mining Co., a bill to incorporate Franklin Mining Co. Referred.

· ENGROSSED BILLS FROM THE HOUSE. A bill in favor of the sheriff of Henderson. A bill to incorporate the town of Marshall, in Madison

county. A message was received from the House transmit ting a message from the Governor, with a bill pas-sed by the Legislature of Georgia, forbidding the ex-

cessive cultivation of cotton in that State, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Arendali introduced a series of resolutions re pelling assaults upon the State and Legislature in regard to loyalty &c. | For resolutions in full, see flouse proceedings, the same resolutions having

been presented in both Houses.]

Mr. Arendall said that insinuations had beer thrown out by certain persons, and slanderous abusers had reported disloyalty even in the Legislature of North-Carolina. He wished to stop the mouths

of these vile slanderers, and was of the opinion the way to do it was to pass these resolutions unanimously.

Mr. Brown said that certain charges had been brought by evil disposed persons not only against the loyalty of the Assembly but the people of North Carolina. He thought these reports calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy, by making the mpression that our citizens were ready to acquiesce in the plans of our fees when the fortunes

war might put our territory in their possession. Mr. Murrill deprecated the introduction of the resolutions. He thought the dignity of the Assembly required that no notice should be taken of these charges and reports. "Actions" he said "speak louder than words." He moved to lay the resolu-

Mr. Smith, of Macon, said these resolutions ought to mass, and the time had arrived for these charges to be fully met. He was a son of North-Carolina and was proud to own her as his mother, and was ready at any time to repel any attack made from any sources on her loyalty.

Mr. Copeland thought the resolutions entirely un-

Mr. Copeiand thought the resolutions entirely unnecessary—would vote to lay them on the table.

Mr. Warren said these slanders were "purs, unmitigated, unadulterated falseboods." That the
charge so far as he was concerned that he was in favor of reconstruction, was false. He was no peaceable secessionist; he had signed the ordinance of the
Convention separating North Carolina from the federal Union with a determined purpose to shide the

consequences, knowing that war was inevitable.— He favored the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Sharp also favored the resolutions.

Mr. Young offered a substitute, stating that the Legislature thought a formal notice of these charges unnecessary, pointing to the force of the State in the field, and the sacrifices of our people in supporting the cause of the South as sufficient proof of the loyalty of the State.

Mr. Arendell said these facts had already been ad

verted to, but slanders were still heaped upon the

Mr. Brown said he had not and would not not notice the remarks of editors in a legislative body, but as a charge of disaffection had been made against the State and the Legislature in a respectable body in a neighboring State, he thought it ought to be ve hemently repelled by this Assembly.

Mr. Ellis said be would vote for the original reso

lutions, but he thought North-Carolina's position in the prosecution of this war was sufficient vindication of her loyalty. Mr. Sharp remarked that even the present Govern

or, while in the service, and as every one acknowl edged acting gallantly, had been assailed, and his loyalty as well as that of the party who acted with im, questioned. It seemed that the sons of North-Carolina being in the army protected neither them nor the State from these slanders.

Mr. Murrill moved to lay the substitute with the

resolutions on the table, and on that motion called the yeas and nays. Rejected. Yeas 8, nays 31.— The substitute was also rejected-yeas 10, nays 28. Mr. Ellis moved to add a resolution stating that members of the Legislature might prove their loyalty by joining the army. Rejected-yeas 10, nays

The question then recurring on the passage of the reslutions, they were adopted by the following vote: reslutions, they were adopted by the following vote:
Those who voted in the affimative were Measra, Arendell,
Bagly, Blount, Brown, Dickson, Dickerson, Ellis, Eure, Faison, Graham, Jones, Harris, Jarratt, Lassiter, Lefich, Lindsay, Matthews, Neal, Patrick, Powell, Simpson, Sharpe,
Slaughter, Smith of A., Smith of M., Smith of Stanly,
Taylor of Chatham, Taylor of Nash, Warren, Whitford,
Wiggins, Woolev and Wright—33.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Carroway,
Copeland, Drake, Murrill, White and Young—6.

Mr. Graham presented a bill giving certain powers
to the Anditor of Public Accounts. Ry same, to

to the Auditor of Public Accounts. By same, to amend that portion of the Revised Code referring to the writ of habeas corpus. Both referred. The bill to secure the property of married women

being the special order, was taken up,
Mr. Faison favored the passage, and hoped that State rights men would support this woman's right

Mr. Warren opposed the passage of the bill in its present shape.

The question pending, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House met pursuant to adjournment. Mon

day's journal was read. Mr. Green presented a memorial from citizens of Stanly, asking the appointment of Alfred M. Lead-better, as a Justice of the Peace for that county. The prayer was granted.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Love introduced the following resolutions: WHEREAS, Imputations upon the loyalty of the General Assembly of North Carolina, have been current in our own and sister States of the Confederacy; and as the said imputations have been made of undue importance by the notice taken of them, it has become necessary to give them a ful and explicit denial. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly

have no hesitation in reiterating their solemn pledges of loyalty and fidelity to the Southern Confederacy. That their firm confidence in the final success of the present just necessary and righteous war, remains unshaken, and they pledge themselves as private citizens, as well as Legislators. pleage themselves as private citizens, as well as Legislators, to pursue this war to any extremity sooner than accept terms short of a full and unconditional independence, political and commercial, of the United States of America. We also emphatically and sincerely disclaim any intention of accepting a peace which would include a reconstruction of the late Union in any form or modification whatever.

Resoired. That the Senate concurring, the Speaker of each House be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they may present them to that body, and thus place on rd this our final and irrevocable deter Mr. Grisson proposed the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, Various slanderous reports have been circulated both in the State and out of it, reflecting on the loyalty of the members of this Legislature and the people of the State, and ascribing to them hostility to the Contederate

the State, and ascribing to them hostility to the Confederate Government and a desire to re construct the Union; therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That as the representatives of the people, and in our own behalf as individual citizens of the Histor, me protest against and denounce these accusations as entirely lalse in letter and in spirit, as calculated to misrepresent the sentiments of those who have never failtered in the support of all constitutional measures for the prosecution of the war, and as tending to produce jealousies and heart-burnings among a people who have sealed their devotion to the cause of Southern Independence with their blood. burnings among a people who have sealed their devotion to the cause of Southern Independence with their blood, upon the proudest battlefields of this revolution. That the charge, of a desire on the part of this Legislature or any portion of it, to conflict with the Confederate Government, or to embarrass the President in the prosecution of the war, is grossly untrue, illiberal and slanderous. That we war, is grossly intrue, illiberat and standerous. That we hereby piedge ourselves most heartily and emphatically to the most vigorous constitutional war policy, promising in the name of North-Carolina, the most liberal contribution of men and money to the support of it, and protesting against any settlement of the struggle which does not secure the independence of the Confederate States of The following additional resolution was offered by

Mr. Amis and accepted by Mr. Grissom: Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States of the Confederacy, and also, to our Senators and Reprentatives in Congress, to be laid before their

Mr. Love said that he had hoped that the resolutions introduced by him would pass without a dissenting voice. It was his purpose to have this Legislature set right before the country. Rumors of an improper character were in circulation in and out of the State, upon which the impression was made that there was disaffection here. He wanted to corfect these false impressions, and thought his resolutions fully met them. If the gentleman from Granville, (Mr. Grissom,) could satisfy him that the resolutions did not meet the question, then he would

be satisfied to go for his.

Mr. Grissom said that his substitute to the resc utions introduced by the gentleman from Haywood was preferable in his judgment, because it met the accusations and slanderous reports circulated both in this State and beyond its limits, to the prejudice of the honor and loyalty of this Legislature, in a more manly and independent spirit.

Reports of this sort had been industriously retail-

ed from Virginia to Texas.

The design of his resolutions was not to meet the low and contemptible calumny attempted to be heaped upon this Legislature by the cringing and suppliant tools of party power, but to disabuse the minds of gentlemen of respectability who have been prejudiced by the parts criticism of a shameless and polluted press. No member of this Legislature, or citizen of North Carolina, believes that disloyalty or treason in any shape or form lurks in this body, and whoever asserts or intimates it, is a lier, a poltroon and a calumniator.

I understand it has been asserted by a press in Virginia, that it was informed by members of this body, that a feeling of dialoyalty, and a disposition to conflict with the Confederate government, prevails in this House. He did not believe that any member had furnished any such information—but that it was a base fabrication and base calumny,-He could not believe that any member of this body was so lost to all shame, and to all sense of honor. and decency, and truth, as to have furnished any such libel upon his associates here. If so, he was too low for pity and too mean for contempt. If he thought there was any traitor in this body, he would name him. He would consider that owed it to himself, to the public, and to his countit-uents. If the House would not rid itself of such a character, he would consider it a duty to withdraw

from its deliberations.

Mr. Person said that he desired to exam resolutions before voting on them. He therefore Mr. Grisson and Mr. Grissom said that the resolutions related to

facts; the subject was one upon which every mea-ber here had had his mind for a considerable time in fact, he might say every day during the session. He, therefore, could not see any necessity to delay action upon them.

Mr. Person said that he wanted time to exa

art. Person said that he wanted time to examine the language of the resolutions. He did not doubt but that the gentleman from Granvilla, who had introduced them, was prepared to vote; he knew exactly the lungert of their language, having descention them up, it was time to give them this examination that it was time to give them this examination that it was time to give them this examination that it was the table and print. Year 36

of parliamentary courtesy, that some time should be allowed for their examination. He therefore moved that they be made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow, and that they be printed.

Mr. Grissom said that he would be glad to extend any

courtesy or favor to the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Floming). He had a very high regard for the gentleman, and liked the regalia he wore. Fleming had on a Confederate uniform.) He had shown his faith by his works, but he could not see any good reason for delaying these resolutions. The subject had been well considered by all the members, subject had been well considered by all the members, and for one he must be excused for voting against delaying action upon them.

Mr. Amis said that he should vote cheerfully for

the resolutions; he had examined them; but he desired merely to indicate the reasons why he should vote for the motion to pospone until to-morrow. He could very well see why gentlemen should like to have time to examine the language of the resolution, and that he wanted to have a unanimous vote upon them, and he thought the time asked for would result in that unanimity, which was to be desired.

Mr. Grissom said that ex parte statements had been made prejudicial to this Legislature, and he

wanted this reply to go out at once; to his mind the matter was too clear to require delay. subject was familiar, the language is plain; for himself he could not appreciate this demand for

The vote was taken and the House refused to postpone. Yeas 50—Nays 52.

Mr. Fleming called for a division of the ques-

The speaker announced the question divisable and the House voted of the proposition to strike out; vote taken, and the House voted to strike out all of Mr. 'Love's resolutions after the word resolved. Yeas 67-Navs 27. The resolutions by Mr. Grissom were then insert

ed by a vote of Yeas 83.—Nays 13.

When Mr. Person's name was called, he asked to be excused from voting. Granted.

Mr. Cobb said that he approved of a portion of

the resolutions, and a part he was opposed to, and therefore voted against the whole. The question recurred upon the passage of the resolutions as amended. The vote was then taken and

they passed by the following vote: Feas-Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Benbury, Berry, Best, Bizzell Bryan, Bryson, Burgin, Burns, Bynum, Carpenter, Carson Cowles, Craig, Davis, Fleming, Flynt, Foust, Fowle, Fov Gentry, Green, Grissom, Hampton, Harris, of Chatham Harrison, Hawes, Henderson, Henry, of Henderson, Head on, Hollingsworth, Hooper, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jen on, Hollingsworth, Hooper, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Long,
Lyle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, Mc
Cormick, McKay, McNesl, McRae, Parks, Patierson,
Pearce, Richardson, Riddick, Rhodes, Robbins, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, of Washington, Spruill,
Stancell, Vann, Waddell, Wallin, Walser, Watson, Welborn, Williams, Woodall, Young, of Iredell, Young, of Yancy -83.
Nays-Mesers. Brown, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Gilliam

Mr. Cowles moved that Mr. Costner be required to vote, as he was within the bar of the House when

his name was called. Carried. Mr. Costner said that he did not think it neces sary to pass such resolutions. He did not think the loyalty of this Legislature required the passage of so many resolutions; he was not aware that any doubts existed on the subject. He conceived that the resolutions endorsed the principle of the ten regiment bill, and could not endorse that, and would Mr. Love said he voted no for the reason assigned

by Mr. Costner. Mr. Fleming, from the committee on internaimprovements, reported back the bill relative to the Chatham and Coal Fields Railroad, recommending its passage, with certain amendments. .Mr. Mann, of Hyde, introduced a resolution in

favor of George Credle, late sheriff of Hyde county.

Passed its several readings under a suspension of Mr. Cowles introduced a series of resolutions re questing the President to revoke the orders suspending the writ of habeas corpus at, and in the vicinity of Salisi ury, declaring that we had laws sufficiently stringent to punish all manner of dis-loyal conduct and Judges of unimpeachable integrity to administer the same. That any freeman restrained of his liberty has a right to a speedy and public trial by a jury of his peers. Made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow, and ordered

to be printed. Mr. Shober addressed the House on a privileged question. His remarks shall appear in our next.
The House proceeded to the onsideration of a reso lution to authoize the Governor to contract for quantity of salt

A protracted discussion arose on this resolution

participated in by Messrs. Waddell, Harris, of Chatham, Russ Amis, Robbins, Cowles and others; the whole matter was finally tabled. Mr. Watson reported from the committee propositions and grievances, a resolution in favor of J. L. Murray—refunds taxes overpaid. Passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Person, from the committee on the judiciary

tions, recommending its passage. Mr. Stancell introduced a bill to exempt old me from military duty-exempts all over 45. Mr. Bryson presented a memorial from citizens of Cherokee county, with a bill to establish the coun-

reported back a bill relative to the statute of limits

Mr. Walser a bill to authorize the investment of rust funds, &c., in Confederate Bonds. Referred. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Kerner. The Chatham Railroad bill was taken up, and o motion the House adjourned until 7 o'clock this

evening.

SEVERAL VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE FOR RENT OR SALE. town of Pittaboro', N. C. Will also rent or lesse for a term of years, to the right sort of man, my desirable Hotel property, which with proper management can be made very remunerative, it being the only house of the kind in the place. Apply to

MRS. E. R. GOLDSTON. Pitteboro', Dec. 16, 1862. 61-w6t. Fayotteville Observer copy 4 times, weekly.

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY FROM THE SURSCRIBER ON THE BOB, about five teet high, and weighs about 145 lbs.; yellow complected; has a long, lean face; raw-boned, and has large white eyes, and a down-look, and has a scar on his left hand; has a heavy moustache; had on when he left

a home-made sarge coat.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of said begro to me at Prospect Hill, or confined in any jail so I get
EPHRAIM BURCH. Caswell Co., N. C., Jan. 20, 1868.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

The spring session of least with beath.

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 SESSION OF PIVE MONTHS. Board \$125; Tuition in regular, course \$20; Music on Piano or Guitar \$20; Painting \$20; Drawing \$5; French \$10: Latin and Greek \$10 cuch; Vocal Music \$3.

Beard is advance.
For full particulars, apply to
T. M. JONES, President.
98-w7t.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED. WISH TO EMPLOY A LADY WHO CAN TEACH the English branches and music. Higher qualifications would, of course, render her more acceptable. I will also take a few girls us boarders, at low rates. I reside eight miles south of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, but my postoffice is Beleigh. S. M. WILLIAMS.

VALUABLE LAND AND SAW MILL FOR

SALE.

WILL SELL THE TRACT OF LAND ON WHICH
I reside, Jumilies southwest of Releigh, containing \$50
ores, of which about 50 are in sultivation. There are on
he premises comfortable houses and contenient barns.
On the land is a No 1 STEAM SAW BILL, and plenty
flong leaf pine timber. This will be sold either with of
leithout the land.
Oct. 25, 1882. CHEAP LEATHER.

CHEAT LEAT HELE.

THOSE WISHING TO HAVE HIDES CONVENTED Into good teather, by abares of for as much not far, us he accommendated at the tennery of J.T. LEACH & ON, which is situated in Wake County, four miles southwast of Banks' muster ground. Their terms are as follows: orly sents per lb. for hides; for kip, calf or good attent, sething; which they will sell to the owners of the skins; sething; which they wish to purchase.

JAN T. LEACH & SON.

OF ORANGE, On the Message of the Governor, touching the case of R. J. Graves, delivered in the Senate of North-Carolina, January 22, 1863.

The question being on the proposition of the House of Commons, to print the message of the

REMARKS OF MR. GRAHAM.

Governor with the accompanying documents:

Mr. Graham said, he desired to offer a few re marks on that portion of the message which per-tained to the arrest, abduction from the State, and subsequent surrender on the demand, ordered by the Legislature, of R. J. Graves, of Orange County. Sir, said Mr. G., when I had the honor to address the Senate, on the adoption of the resolution direct-ing 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 of Mr. Graves, could have been sanctioned by the approval of the President or the head 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 be yond her limits for accusation and trial in a foreign urisdiction, without a warrant issued by her au thority, 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 commo I am gratified to learn from the letter of the Sec

retary, 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 the Secretary frankly admits the erroneous nature of this arrest and imprisonment—says a mis-take was committed—returns the prisoner, and disclaims all intention to interfere with the rightful jurisdiction of the State. Such sentiments evince becoming respect for State authority and an enlightened comprehension of the relations between the federate 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 requiring 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. Grave 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 prejudge 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 or excuse of the conduct of the officers making the arrest, which confessedly admits of no. 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 suppose evidence, and to disabuse the public mind of the prejudice they may engender; and that it would be

this duty performed. The course of a portion of the public press also, in remarking upon this caseone of which, I believe, has gone so far as to express its regret that the Confederate authority yielded to the just demand of the Legislature, requiring his return-renders this duty still more imperative. In the foreground of every narrative of the case, including the statement of the Secretary of War, is 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 presume it may be taken for granted, that if this publication had not been made, Mr. Graves would not have been arrested. Now sir, how is he mo e guilty in that regard, or so far as this article is con cerned, than the publishers of that paper. A friend

criminal delinquency in the Senator representing the district of which Mr. Graves is a resident, and of

which his congregation are among the most intelli-

gent and respectable inhabitants, if he failed to see

of mine, a regular reader of the 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 seditious, or, i you please, treasonable 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 disloyal 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 publishera. 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 to North Carolina and a large part of the Southern States, what Eton or Westminster has been to Eng-land—the place where those trained for useful and honorable employments, received the first rudi-ments of their education, has deemed it his duty, as an act of justice to Mr. Graves, to publish a communication in the Central Presbyterian; a newspa-per printed in Richmond, which I have read, and I regret that I have it now 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 proscution of the war, and the apparent determination in that country to carry it on, Mr. Bingham was inspressed 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, ad-dressed to the Richmond Enquirer, and paid the pestage; and in his own language, he "takes all the responsibility for the article." And I take the liberty to say, that any one who shall 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 it not calculated to excite us laughter, that an article prepared under such circumstances, and with such motives, published without disapprobation, but as I before said, I am inormed, with complimentary notice of the author in the Richmond Enquires, 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 is Richmond? It may be that Mr. Bingham and Mr. Graves, men of letters in rural retirement, may have been mistaken in their measures for promotion the mistaken in their measures for promotion the mistaken in their measures for pro-

may have been mistaken in their measures for promoting the public defence; but so long as they had the isoprimater of the Richmond Enquirer, they had no reason to apprehend that their well-intended efforts would carry either of them to prison.

But, Sir, there is another part of this so-called evideors, 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 perunal, professing to be written from "Company's Shopa, N. C.," and digned "An Old Cittisen," in which Mr. Grares is apprecianted to be a Yankee, having so home in North Carolina, preaching from place to place, with other matters of gussip and acandal, perhaps all alike untreas. Mr. Graves is no Tankee, but an

Englishman by birth. He emigrated to this county at an early age, was educated at Hamden Syday College in Virginia, and I suppose, though of the I am not positive, prosecuted his theological studie at the seminary in the same locality. He is a citizen of North Carelina, and had been for three year before this calumny was penned, and at its date, domiciled at "The Oaks," the sest of the school of Mr. Bingham, in Orange County, as a highly setteemed pastor of a religious congregation. And yet this anonymous and gratuitous libel is received at the office of the Provost Marshal, is treated with at the office of the Provost Marshal, is treated with the consideration due only to the affidavit of an sponsible prosecutor whose name and character an vouched for, and made the foundation of that extra ordinary arrest and false imprisonment to which Mr. G. was subjected. For, it seems from the le 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 senting that he was not a cutzen of the State, was decisive of the question of his arrest. Sir, a name decisive of the question of the such a less witness is no witness. That such a less witness is no witness. should have been respected and allowed to weight evidence, exhibits a looseness in the exercise of an thority calling for the interposition of the head of the Department or of Congress. If mens' liberties are to be trifled with, or made the sport or the rich tim of private, and it may be malignant accusers without oath, without name, who is safe? Whatwithout cath, without hame, who is sale? What-ever may be the result of the investigation now pending upon Mr. Graves, two points, I hope, will be gained by its occurrence. Ist—that there will be no further attempt to arrest citizens of this State by military orders and transport them beyond our limits for trial or imprisonment. 2d—that no citizen shall be arrested at all, upon the unsworn statements of nameless witnesses.

As to the other evidence referred to by the Sec.

relary, such as the report of a Captain of the state-ments 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 but hearsay. What it may turn out to be, when subjected to those great tests of truth, on oath, examination and contronta-tion with the accused, I shall not attempt to anticipate. Mr. Graves, notwithstanding the unlawful military violence of which he has been the subject has 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.

LAND FOR SALE.

OFFER FOR SALE 312 ACRES OF LAND, TWO officer for SALE 312 ACRES OF LAND, TWO miles north of Hillsborough. The land is rerr productive and well adapted to corn, wheat and tobaco, with a large quantity of meadow grounds. The hand is well supplied with water, and the improvements consist of a large barn and stables, with two good framed houses and a log house. If not sold soon it will be for rent. Terms to anit the nurchaser.

Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 11, 1862.

REATAVILLA FEMALE SEMINARY, pen January 15th, 1863. Will take but twenty boarders.
Expenses per session \$125 in advance. Special attention given in preparing young ladies to teach.
We ofter a pleasant and improving home to those who may enter with us.
Address me at Yadkin Institute.

G. W. HEGE. Jan. 13, 1863.

JONESVILLE MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL JONESVILLE, YADKIN COUNTY, N. C. THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin January 15th, 1883, and continue twenty weeks. Students who enter this school at any time during the first ten wocks of the session, will be charged full tuition; and those who enter at any time during the latter part of the term, will pay one-half of the full tuition fee.

It is desirable and important that students who expect to enter, be present at the beginning of the session.

Jonesville is a retired and exceeding.

far removed from the sent of war.

Tuition, from \$10 to \$25 per session.

Roard, from \$20 to \$25 per months.

For full information, address the Principal at Jonesville.

J. G. MARLER, Principal.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. WISH TO SELL MY FARM, EIGHT MILES SOUTH west of Carthage, Moore County, lying on the basin of the Coalfields, on McClendon's and Suck Creeks, and on the locality of the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad, containing 700 acres; 300 acres bottom land; about 100 acres of the bottoms are not cleared; the up land is very productive for corn, cotton, wheat, &c., of a sandy, light soil. Good water, healthy, and buildings pretty good. 20 or 30 hands might be worked to advantage on said farm... There is about 100 acres seeded in wheat and oats. I will give immediate possession. Address

about 100 acres sceded 12 harden mediate possession. Address
NOAH RICHARDSON,

Wilmington Journal copy six times weekly and forward bill to the Standard office. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

PUNA WAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON SUNday the 26th of January last, my negro boy named
ANTHONY. He is of a whitish yellow complexion, about
6 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 18 or 20 years old, and supposed
to weight about 140 pounds. He has a beavy head of hair,
and talks short when questioned, and has a down look.—
No doubt he is trying to pass for a free boy.
I will give the above reward for him delivered to me at
Prospect Hill, Caswell County, or confined in any jail so I
get him.

Caswell Co., March 14, 1862.

12—wtf.

NORTH-CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEASANB Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1862. JOHN C. STONE, Adm'r, | Petition to sell land for pay-

THOS. WOMBLE and others. | ment of debts. Thos. Womble and others. I ment of deciss.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Andrew Womble, one of the defendants in this case, is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered, that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard, a newspaper published in Raleigh, for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, plead, enswer or demur to the petition of the plantiff.

J. J. FERRELL, c. c. Long of the Self. Self. Self. Self. (pr. adv. \$5.6214.) Jan. 27, 1863.

NORTH-CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND Guarter Sessions, December Term, 1862. JAMES REID and wife and others, THOMAS PERRY and others.

TROMAS PERRY and others.

James Read, the executor, named in a paper script purporting to be the last will and testament of Burrell Perry, deceased, having propounded the same for probate in solemn form at the December term, 1882, of Franklin County Court, and it appearing to the Court that Thomas Perry, Elizabeth Pulliam, wife of Joel Pulliam, and the children of Barah Bonner, deceased, to-wit: William H. Bonner, Martha Brown, wife of Dr. A. P. Brown, Caroline Douglas, wife of C. L. Douglas, Mary Trent, wife of W. C. Treent, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made as to the above named persons in the Raleigh Nandard, for nine weeks, to the end that they appear at the term of this Court to be held on the second Monday of March, 1863, to-witness proceedings then to be had respecting the probate of said script as the last will and testament of said Burrell Perry.

Witness, T. C. Hurton, Clerk of said Court, at affice, in Louisburg, the accound Monday of December, A. D., 1892.

Jan. 13, 1868. (pr. adv. \$7.)

Jan. 18, 1848. NORTH-CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND Quarter Sessions, Northeast County.

Joun G. High and others, Petition to divide slaves. Vs.

ALPRED HIGH and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Affred High, John C. Lewis and wife Delaney, Helen Smith, W. P. Watkins, Henderson Watkins, Green Watkins, and Jr. — Phillips and his wife Elizabeth, formerly Elizabeth Watkins, reside beyond the limited the State; it is, urdored, adjudged and decreed, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the N. C. Mandard, a newapaper printed in the City of Raleigh, commanding them to appear at the next term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiffs.

Dec. 23, 1852. (pr. adv. \$5.82\frac{1}{2}, \). 52-w6t.

NORTH-CAROLINA, COURT OF PLEAS AND Quarter Sessions. Nor-

Jour G. High and others, Petition to divide slaves. Petition to divide slaves.

ALTERN Hear and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alfred High, Leonidae High, Martha High, James L. Fletchef, John C. Lewis and wife Delaney, Inden Smith, Green Walkins, William P. Wetkins, Dr. — Phillips and wife Elizabeth, formerly Elizabeth Watkins, defendants in this case are non-residents of the State; it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the N. C. Standard, commanding said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to plead, answer or demus to the petition of the plaintiffs.

Lee. 23, 1862. (pr. mtv. \$5.63). ALFRED HIGH and others.