

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—In a recent article we stated that we condemned the course of the Raleigh Standard "because we knew that it was injurious to the cause of the South." The Standard, in reply to that article, and in a better spirit than it has manifested towards us for many a day, asks us how did we know this, and by what mode of reasoning or what facts enabled us to arrive at such knowledge?

We will endeavor to answer the Standard, with the hope and sincere desire that we may succeed in convincing that paper of the error of its ways and the certain tendency of its course against the cause of the Confederate States.

In the first place, we know that its course is injurious to the cause of the South because the enemy quote its denunciations of secessionists and its fault-finding and complaining articles against the Confederate authorities. The Yankee papers at Newbern and Washington, N. C., the Baltimore American and other Lincoln papers, quote the Standard to prove that there is a strong Union sentiment still prevailing in this State. A few weeks ago the Standard, on mere rumor, accused the Confederate authorities of being disposed to do a dishonorable act, in causing paroled prisoners to do military duty; and, on the authority of the Standard, the traitor Stanly, Lincoln's chief officer at Newbern, demanded an explanation of the matter from Gen. French. Is it not reasonable to suppose that such accusations and complaints against our authorities, coming from one of our own State papers, are calculated to do the South harm.

The Standard does an injury to the southern cause by arraying and exciting the feelings of the people against the Confederate authorities. The Baltimore American, a vile Lincoln paper, particularly alludes to the Standard's course in this respect, and congratulates the enemies of the South on the signs of opposition to the Government at Richmond as indicated by the course of the Raleigh Standard. Our northern enemies specially point to the complaints of the Standard about "breaking up the old government," as evidence that the people of North Carolina are in favor of a reconstruction of the Union. Any one can now begin to understand how the course of the Standard has injured and is injuring our cause.

And just here we might ask, why is it that no other paper in the State indulges in complaining and fault-finding like the Standard? Is the Standard a better friend or guardian of constitutional rights than all the balance of the press of North Carolina? Certainly not.

In the second place, the Standard's bitterness towards those it calls "original secessionists" has no bounds—it assails them for breaking up the old Government, and stigmatizes them as "destructives," thus leading our enemies (and many of our friends) to believe that that paper at least is opposed to the war. In this way, again, is its course injurious to the cause of the South. If it is not opposed to the war, why does it denounce certain men for bringing it on? The Northern people, by their cruel, savage warfare upon us, have convinced all true Southern men that the Union was not dissolved a day too soon, and instead of condemning those who favored dissolution, they should be commended. We were not an original secessionist—all who have read the Western Democrat know this—and it has so happened that we have not voted for an original secessionist since the war commenced—but we have been careful not to utter one word against secessionists for fear that the Yankees and Tories might misunderstand us and be encouraged to continue their efforts for the subjugation of the South. Suppose original secessionists were guilty of all the mean things the Standard charges them with, is this a time to be stirring up divisions among our own people? Does it do the cause of the South any good to be eternally abusing secessionists and complaining of their past conduct? On the contrary, we contend it does harm, not only by encouraging the Lincolites, but by misleading some of our own people who have limited means of information, causing them to form erroneous ideas of the condition of affairs, and making them believe that the secessionists alone are the cause of the war. We know that some people, when they read the Standard, conclude that the Editor is opposed to the war and to the cause we are contending for. We are not led to this conclusion as yet, because we know the Editor of the Standard, and believe him true to the South and his native State, but if we did not, know him as well as we do, we confess that from the tone of some of his articles, we should be inclined to form a different conclusion. But, however true he may be, we tell him that his course has done and is doing harm to the Southern cause, and for his own sake, if nothing else, he ought to stop and reflect before he continues to denounce secessionists and disparage the Confederate authorities.

Again: The course of the Standard has been injurious to the cause of the South by dividing the people of the State into two parties. Passing by its conduct during the canvass for Governor last summer, we refer particularly to its advice to the Legislature to turn out of office every man who was an original secessionist. The Standard called upon its friends in the Legislature to proscribe those who did not co-operate with the so-called conservative party, and acting on this advice, its friends in the Legislature, having the majority, turned out Mr. Page from the office of Secretary of State to make room for a party favorite, Mr. Russ, a man who had abused and cursed the Confederate authorities. Mr. Page was an old whig, and was appointed to office by a democratic administration because he was better qualified for the post, by experience, than any other man in the State. But the Standard advised his removal on party grounds alone, and it was done. Mr. Courts, the old and faithful Public Treasurer; George Davis, Confederate Senator; John Kerr, Superior Court Judge; Robt. Strange, Wm. J. Houston, Solicitors, and other faithful and competent officers, were all proscribed simply on party grounds. Not one of them were charged with incompetency; but they incurred the displeasure of the Standard by not voting with its party last summer. Hence their removal was demanded and the demand was obeyed by a set of men who secured their seats in the Legislature by professing to ignore party. The Standard itself disclaimed party-feeling during the canvass, but it was ascertained that its particular friends had the ascendancy, that it boldly demanded the proscription of all who did not vote for Gov. Vance and co-operate with what it calls the "conservative party." In this way, also, has the Standard's course been injurious to the cause of the South. When there should be no party feeling and no party malice, that paper engendered both by its general course and advice.

These are some of the reasons for saying that the course of the Standard has been injurious to the cause of the South, and we hope we have even convinced that paper that there is good cause for its assertion.

SENTIMENT AT THE NORTH.—When we read the accounts from the North of the dissatisfaction there with the war, and the denunciations of Lincoln's conduct and his administration, it seems immense in reply to that article, and in a better spirit than it has manifested towards us for many a day, asks us how did we know this, and by what mode of reasoning or what facts enabled us to arrive at such knowledge?

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FROM VIRGINIA.  
FARMERS' REVENUE, Feb. 6.—Snow fell yesterday to the depth of three inches. This succeeded in the evening by rain, which continued during the night. The river is rising, and the roads are doubtless in a terrible condition on the Stafford side. The enemy were quite active yesterday. Large trains of wagons, and some containing provisions, being in motion and going down the river.

It is more than probable that but for the rain, something would have turned up here to-day. As it is, the Yankee army is most probably stuck in the mud. All is quiet this morning. Some half dozen guns in a new battery were run out yesterday just opposite the town, and sky rockets were sent up by the Yankees from several points last night.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.  
PORT HUDSON, February 6.—Deserters are constantly arriving in from the enemy at Baton Rouge. For the last two weeks two per day have arrived. All concur in confirming the reported dissatisfaction in Bank's army. They state that numerous officers resigned in consequence of the arrival of negro regiments, and that the army is completely demoralized; in some cases it has reached revolt. One regiment is confined in the penitentiary, and the other is being sent to the States. There are at present no indications of an advance. Banks is stated to have said: "My army has gone to hell, and it is useless to deny it." A report coming from Baton Rouge represents the sinking of the Yankee steamer Alabama, Florida and Harriet Lane—the Brooklyn having been seen in pursuit of the latter.

MOBILE, February 7.—A special despatch dated the 20th, says the Kentucky Legislature passed an amendment to the military bill, instructing the Kentucky troops not to enforce the President's proclamation. The vote was sixty-two to fifteen.

A special despatch from McMinnville, Tenn., dated 5th inst., says: Information from Kentucky states that an Ohio and Kentucky (Federal) regiments had fought each other for an hour and a half, resulting as follows:—8 Ohioans killed, 11 wounded; 5 Kentuckians killed, 11 wounded.

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RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—Northern dates to the 4th have been received. General Corning was nominated by the Democrats of New York for U. S. Senator. The first ballot resulted as follows: Morgan (Rep.), 64, Corning (D), 31, Wood 1. Second ballot: Morgan 65, Corning 63. The Legislature then assembled in joint convention, when Morgan was elected, receiving 68 and Corning 70.

The Herald has a lugubrious editorial, predicting a consolidated despotism of a number of petty military Republics in the North. It says that it will no longer do for the Union to have its telegraph lines cut off, and that our foreign relations are quite satisfactory. It thinks that Napoleon means to kick up a fuss, and that in doing so he will be aided by Spain. This, it says, is proved by the resignation of the Spanish Ministry.

CROPS, &c.—A friend has handed us a letter (too long for publication) giving an account of the writer's trip through the counties of Harnett, Moore, Chatham, Randolph and Guilford. The result of his observations is, that the people have not only enough to live on, without any danger of starvation, but that, notwithstanding the great numbers sent to the war, there are still enough laborers left to produce an abundant crop this year. The young wheat he says looks very well, though possibly not a full crop sowed. He says that the men who have means are as heretofore helping the families of those who have gone to the war, which should be done every where. He was delighted with the beautiful woolen goods, jeans, blankets, &c., that he saw, made by the women and children, who are thus furnished with plenty of work and good pay.—Fayetteville Observer.

SMALL TREASURY NOTES.—Treasurer Worth has made an arrangement with the Banks of the State, to supply them with unsigned Treasury Notes of less than \$1, the banks to have them signed by persons selected for the purpose. By this means the Treasurer will be relieved of the large number of clerks in his office, and from giving his own personal attention to the matter; and the people can get their shiplasters from the nearest bank.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The bill to guaranty Confederate Bonds, by which it was proposed to increase the amount of the State endorsement of Confederate bonds from the proportionate share of South Carolina of the amount of \$200,000,000 to that of \$500,000,000, has passed three readings in both Houses of the Legislature.

SALE OF NEGROES.—We learn that the negroes of the estate of John Massey, deceased, (certain in number) sold last week, brought \$19,476—being an average of \$1,082 each. We believe this is the largest average yet reported.—Lancaster Ledger.

DEATH FROM VACCINATION.—Robert Ramsey, an aged citizen, died at his home in South Iredell, week before last. He got himself vaccinated in both arms, which ran into Erysipelas, and death ensued. We learn that erroneous reports have got into circulation to the effect that small pox had appeared in Statesville. We can confidently state that no case of this disease has appeared in our town, to the present time, and we hope will not, although like other places, we are liable to it.—Statesville Express.

MORGAN'S FEATS.—Col. R. M. Geno, of Texas, gives the Vicksburg Whig the following statistics of Morgan's career: "He has fought 53 battles, killed 230 Yankees, wounded 372, captured 4,233, and destroyed property to the amount of \$15,163,000, all with a force of 800, and with very small loss. In his late affair at Hartsville, the first time he commanded a brigade, he killed 10, wounded 18, captured 1,350, took six pieces of artillery and carried away or destroyed \$65,000 worth of property."

FROM ARKANSAS.—Gentlemen direct from Arkansas confirm the report of the intelligence of the capture of Arkansas Post, by the Federals. The garrison, four thousand in number, was principally militia, who fought gallantly for several hours, until they were completely humbled in by a greatly superior force, when they capitulated. Reinforcements were on the way but failed to reach them.

General Holmes was concentrating his forces in the State, where he expected to be able to make a successful stand for the defence of the Trans-Mississippi Department. The approaching columns of the enemy were known to be very heavy, but confidence pervaded the minds of our people. The country has been almost entirely drained of supplies, and as neither army can long sustain upon local means, or can probably secure adequate subsistence for a great length of time, early offensive operations may be anticipated.—Jackson (Miss.) Appeal.

Great sympathy was manifested for the Arkansas Post prisoners as they passed through St. Louis. A Yankee correspondent describes it as an "ovation to treason." The prisoners gave vent to shouts of defiance, which were responded to from the landing. One of the privates mounted the rostrum and made a treasonable speech.

LATEST NEWS.

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THE PRICE OF CORN.—Corn and corn meal are now selling in this market at from three to four dollars per bushel, and in some parts of the State west of this, it is commanding a still higher price. It is natural that those who have made corn, or who have it on hand, should retain enough for their own families. If they did not do this, they would be unjust to those who are nearest and dearest to them; but the individual who hoards corn or meat at a time like this, and holds them back for higher prices than they are now bringing, is not only destitute of the ordinary feelings of humanity, but is as much a foe to his section as the myriads of Lincoln themselves. We are satisfied that there is enough corn in North Carolina to bread her people.—Raleigh Standard.

Certainly, there is Corn enough in the State. The only difficulty is, the meanness and selfishness of those who hold it prevents them from putting it on the market. Some refuse to sell because they are waiting for higher prices—\$2 50 and \$3 per bushel is not enough to satisfy their mean, grasping dispositions—they would let those who are compelled to buy starve before they would sell at present prices. Others are unwilling to sell because they have been alarmed by the God-forsaken speculator (the worst enemy the South has) offering advanced prices for everything to eat, thus inducing farmers to believe that a famine is about to come upon the land, and fearing that they may not have enough for their own use, they have not brought to market the surplus which they have always sold before this time of the year. We hope all who have more grain than is required for their own use till the next crop ripens, will sell it and relieve the wants of the country. Don't hold it until you see how the next crop turns out, but work hard and trust to Providence for the next crop, and all will be well. Now is the time to show a liberal spirit and help each other.

From what we hear we should suppose that the Government had corn enough. We have heard it estimated that at this point, and between here and Goldsboro alone, the Government has five hundred thousand bushels. If this is the case, we hope the Government agents will quit buying in localities where grain is scarce. We have no doubt that the Government has corn and meat enough to last the armies one year from this date.

FOR SALE.  
I offer for sale my House and Lot, now occupied by me, situated in Charlotte near Dr. P. Caldwell's house. The House contains eight good rooms, and the building is in first repair. There are between four and five acres of Land attached to the residence, and a fine Spring and Well of water on the premises. If not sold privately, it will be offered at public auction on Monday, the 16th inst. Possession given immediately.

Feb 10, 1863 2t EDWD. TERRIS.

RECRUITS WANTED.  
I want thirty men for Company G, 34th Regiment N. C. Troops. All those between the ages of 33 and 40 now have a chance of volunteering and selecting the Company or Regiment of their choice. Every volunteer will receive \$100 Bounty, with all advantages as to bounties and paroles immediately and avoid the conscription.

I am authorized to receive you in any Company you may prefer. It can be found for a few days in Charlotte, and near the Tuckasee Ford. In my absence call on S. A. Harris. By order of Lieut.-Gen. Jackson, G. M. NORMENT, Capt. Co. G, 34th Regt N. C. T.

Feb 10, 1863 2t-1pd

MEAL AND BACON WANTED.  
I want to purchase Meal and Bacon for the Soldiers' families—for which the market price will be paid. These articles are greatly needed at this time.

D. H. BYERLY, County Commissary.  
Feb 10, 1863 1f

RECRUITS WANTED.  
The undersigned are at home (under the last order from Gen. Smith) for the purpose of recruiting. We are authorized to offer \$100 bounty and all the benefits secured by law for volunteers, besides placing them in a good regiment, armed with the Enfield Rifle, and under the most experienced field officers. Those who do not wish to join us we would inform that we are authorized to recruit for any company in the Department of North Carolina.

The conscript law is now suspended for a short time to allow those liable to conscription to select their company.  
W. L. HAND, Capt. Co. A, 11th N. C. Regt,  
J. E. LOWRIE, 1st Lt. Co. H, 11th N. C. Regt.  
W. F. ROZZLE, 2d Lt. Co. E, 11th N. C. Regt.

Feb 10, 1863 2t

State of North Carolina—Union Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1863  
Stephen H. Parker and Peter Parker, Exrs., vs. Mathew Parker and others.  
Petition for settlement of the estate of Peter Parker, Sr., deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Samuel Parker and Wiley Parker, are beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Union at the Court-House in Monroe on the first Monday in April next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. E. IRBY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Monroe, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1863.  
Feb 10, 1863 6t J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

State of North Carolina—Union Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1863  
Darling Broom, admr. of Allen Broom, vs. Noah Preston, John Vickery and wife Terresa, Hiram Reynolds and wife Teilita, and Henry Helms Broom, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Western Democrat, a paper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Union at the Court-House in Monroe on the first Monday in April next, then and there to plead answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

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Petition for account and settlement.

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MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. D. J. Simmons, Mr. J. B. Trailor to Miss Susan E. Trev. D. J. Simmons, on the 5th ult., Lieut. Col. G. W. Clayton, to Miss Martha Harriet Johnston, daughter of the late Rev. Cyrus Johnston of Charlotte.

At High Point, on the 28th ult., Mr. Joseph Williams formerly of Lenoir county, to Miss Elizabeth Emery formerly of Newbern.

In Lancaster District, on the 29th ult., Rev. E. N. Stevenson, of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss L. W. Fry, of Lancaster District.

DIED.

In Gaston county, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Margaret M. Stowe, wife of Capt. S. N. Stowe.

In Iredell county, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Margaret Lippard, aged 65 years.

In Monroe, Union county, on the 1st day of February, 1863, Mrs. Rhody Irby, aged ninety-four years. After a long illness of toil and care, our aged mother suddenly fell asleep in death without any apparent pain or suffering.

J. E. I.

\$100 BOUNTY.

Having been detailed, by Gen. Smith, as Recruiting Officer for the 53d Regiment N. C. Troops, I will be found in Charlotte for thirty days, ready to receive volunteers. All who avail themselves of this opportunity will be paid both the State and Confederate Bounties. Those who do not will be conscripted.

Come, men of Mecklenburg, and join one of the best Cavalry Companies in the army, and commanded by one of the best officers, Capt. J. R. Erwin.

All deserters and stragglers are warned to join their commands by the 10th inst., and they will be forgiven, except the forfeiture of pay for the time absent without leave. Those who do not report will be court-martialed.

C. L. GIBSON, 2d Lieut., Recruiting officer for 53d Regt.

February 10, 1863

RECRUITS WANTED.

I have been appointed recruiting officer for Graham's N. C. Battery (formerly Brown's) and will be found in Lincolnton to enlist all men who wish to avail themselves of the temporary suspension of the conscript act. I will also receive recruits for any company in Gen. Izabel's crack Brigade's Confederate Bounties will be paid. Any men in Mecklenburg wishing to enlist will call and see Capt. T. H. Brem.

T. L. SEIGLE, Graham's N. C. Battery.

Feb 10, 1863 1f

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Having taken out Letters of Administration with the Will annexed on the estate of A. J. Durr, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

W. M. GRIBER, Adm'r.

Feb 2, 1863 1f with the Will annexed.

NOTICE.

On the 20th inst. I will sell at public auction, at the late residence of J. J. Berryhill, deceased, a quantity of Personal Property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpenters' Tools, Lumber, a Buggy and Harness, &c. A credit will be given for 60 days.

All persons indebted to the estate of said Berryhill, are required to make payment, and those having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

HARRIET BERRYHILL, Adm'r.

Feb 3, 1863 2t-1pd

HORSES STOLEN.

Was stolen from my lot on the night of the 28th of Jan., two Mares—one is a clay-bank, black mane and tail, black legs, with white about the hoof of one of her legs. The other is a roan, hip-shod; her description is not distinctly remembered.

A liberal reward will be paid for their return to me or information leading to my recovery of them.

JOHN TRELOAR, Charlotte, N. C.

February 3, 1863 21pd