GOVERNORS MESSAGE.

The Honorable General Assembly of N. C .: Since your last adjournment, various and important changes in the situation of our affairs have oc-curred and many of them require legislative action the State and Confederacy during this war.

of the articles herein enumerated on their own ac-

ount."-vet this is so construed by the Government.

na, importing almost the same articles for the same purpose, is compelled to submit to them. I deem it

inconsistent with the public interest to refer more particularly to our blockade-running transactions and the loss which the State will suffer on both ships

When this is considered with the further

and supplies on hand, if these regulations continue

fact, as I hold it, that the general government has

for expenditures abroad not yet received, is herewith

submitted-together with the report of Mr. John

White, our special Commissioner to Europe. In re-

ference to this gentleman, it is due to him that

the duties of his difficult mission. A report of th

operations of our other Commissioner, Col. D. K. Mc-Rae, necessarily incomplete, is also submitted, and will I believe be found equally satisfactory, and cre-

ditable to him as Commissioner. In this connection I respectfully ask for the appointment of a commit

selling bills, drawn on our agent in England, as be

ing incorred in Wilmington chiefly for the expenses

connected with the loading and unloading vessels, compressing cotton, &c. And they can be discharged

in currency. I would suggest that you authorize the Treasurer to purchase these bills out of any mo-ney in the Treasury, and thus keep the sterling ex-

change in the Treasury-which otherwise would have to be put on the general market, and be lost to the

Being convinced from experience that the legiti-

mate business of my office, now four-fold greater than formerly, is sufficient to tax all my energies of

many of the transactions of which is carried on at such a distance, I respectfully recommend that a

such business, be appointed to conduct the future

operations of the State, in importing supplies, whe-ther for the purpose of continuing the operations or

winding up the business. A report of the Adjutant General, covering re-

ports of his subordinates in the different depart-

ments, is herewith submitted. The impressment of preperty of citizens by offi-cers and agents of the Confederate Government,

nents, is herewith submitted.

tee to investigate all matters appertaining to the blockade-running of the State, to be appointed at an

should say, that I have every reason to be pleased pension of the writ, a measure proper for the with the skill and fidelity with which he performed defence against invasion and insurrection."

law."

affected constitutionally, by a suspension of it.

d is order to use reported to asknow. feneral officers and They lett a hospital Yollow Church, on of their men and a age number of un whence they retired esterday, 13 caissons shows they left their

Irmy - All well with

iour Spottsylvania ()

it on our left, requir

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s purpose of building

-The enemy during

Stanghter of the

to-day, only slight nading into this even.

command his corps. g the aid of his prege quantity of arms he butle field which ur men and taken off on their lines which sing their troops. my have destroyed

t spirits. Gen. Les latory order to the ss in various parts of ding as follows army, with the bless. hus far, checked the ny of the enemy and

our countrymen are se, and their prayers uggie. Eucouraged en vouchsated to us interests that depend a resolve to cudure he assistance of a just my shall be driven ur country valor of your com. temember that it de. by have died in vain od to defeat the last

countrymen and the ees at Spottsylvania y 16 --- The enemy. twenty thousand at tursday, by Mahone's a Carolina) Brigades MMOND, May 17 .-that has transpired tch is, the reported my's infantry below t of Richmond. All nothing from Lee's

ccure the independ.

ind carn the lasting

urg .- Glorious Con. BBURG, May 16 .--Drewry's Bluff, and tarm. The ensmy les of the railroad t

lany prisoners have of to-day near this The enemy were many men, wagons e loss not over thirty. ant charge at Chester, ack the centre, icar-nkees on the field. heir right flinks at icknish is captured. The enemy have gone shments at Bermuda road to Richmond is are 8 miles this side cing here over Lee's

and many stores.

cers and agents of the Confederate Government, harsh enough in itself, has become doubly so, by the constant disregard of the provision of the law regulating seizeres. In addition to this, the flagrant outrages committed, in every part of the country, by straggling soldiers, and other persons, in the Con-federate service, having no shadow of authority to impress property, has become a grievance almost in-tolerable. A recital of many instances of such, tolerable to many instances of such, which have been brought to my knowledge, would tion, or allowed to go at large upon bail. Now, these are all the privileges of the writ of habeas shock the moral sense of the most heartless. the authorities of the corpus. The writ finds no place for action unt Confederacy to check this evil, and have used every possible effort to do so myself. But it seems to grow worse, and as the supplies of our people become inde of arrest, these are not the privileges of the more scant they feel more sensibly this unjust de-privation of their property, which reduces them al-them. And it is therefore clear that a power to most to the verge of starvation. It must be stop- suspend the privileges of the writ is not a power to ped, if possible, and I carnestly recommend such action on your part as you may think best calcu-lated to aid mc in remedying the evil. My correspondence with the War Department on this subject is submitted for your consideration. tion is plainly and notably observed in the bill to suspend the writ, passed through the Senate in Jan-I desire to call your attention specially to certain | uary, 1807, which suspended it only when the person may have been "charged on oath," and arrested by virtue of "a warrant." The writ was as effectuenactments of the last Congress of the Confederate States. Among them is one extending the age of ally suspended by that bill as by this act, and the conscription from 18 to 17 and 45 to 50 years, which force is to be organized as a State reserve-their Constitutional securities attending the mode of ar-company officers to be elected, and the field officers rest, were left untouched and unimpaired. It may appointed by the President, and all to be under his be then regarded as settled truth, that the suspension of the writ is no suspension of the Constitutional torms prescribed for arrest, and that Congress has In addition to the great injury to be apprehended to the agricultural interest of the country, should these men be ordered into actual service, I have to remind you that it will absorb the entire militia remind you that it will absorb the entire militia tion besides those secured by the writ alone. Not-withstanding this, the late act has strode over some with a more timportant guards of civil liberty, as if an with no force whatsoever except State officers, a condition dangerous at ence to the peace and order of the State, and to its sovereignty and dignity. There can scarcely be a doubt of the inexpediency of this act as to this State; since the same men with the exception of boys from 17 to 18 are now very there exception of boys from 17 to 18 are now very cies mentioned, it is by the same section, paragraph 15, in the most emphatic terms, declared that "No thoroughly organized as Home Guards under Stat authority, and have been heretofore and would be again promptly turned out in cases of great public warrant shall issue but upon propable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing danger. Grave doubts are also entertained of its Constitutionality: the forces raised under it being to all intents and purposes militia, the control of which cannot be legally taken from the Executive of the State Government-at least so far as the appoint. lar course of administration, through courts of jus tice," (1 Kent's Com. Sec. 24, paragraphs 13-14) ment and commissioning of officers is concerned. Should you, however, in the absence of a judicial de-The beginning of this due process is first the charge on oath, and the next step is the warrant describing the person to be seized. The third is the arrest, and cision as to the Constitutionality of the act, decline to take the responsibility of refusing assent to it there will be an indispensable necessity of your conuntil this takes place the habeas corpus has no status, and cannot possibly have any. At this point stituting some militia for the preservation of law and the writ springs into being, if not denied, and as here only its aid can be sought for the first time, so here order in the State-by extending the age of service in the militia, and by some new organization of the for the first time can its privilege be derived. Ye cemnants of the Militia and Home Guard organizathe act involves with its suspension a suspension of the distinct and independent provisions which guard the citizen against a false charge and the dangers of tions; otherwise I shall have on my hands the officers of two distinct organizations, powerless for the want o men. In this connection I would mention that the same a general warrant. In my judgment Congress had the same power to suspend every other guard of civil liberty to be found act of Congress has again conferred upon me, without reference to the Legislature, the power to claim in the constitution—the same to deprive the citizen of the guaranty that he should not be held to answer the exemption of such State.officers as I may deem necessary for the due administration of the laws. Not wishing to take so important a responsibility for a capital crime, unless on presentment or indict ment of a grand jury-that he should not be compellupon my shoulders without consulting the Representaed to be a witness against himself-that he should ives of the people. I have so far claimed the exemphave the right to a speedy and public trial by an im partial jury, and a trial in the district in which the crime shall have been committed. tion of all civil and military officers of the Mate, to gether with the indispensable employees of the different departments of the State Government, as The writ of nabeas corpus is peculiar to the Enenumerated by your body at its late extra session And I now respectfully ask that you indicate to me glish people and ourselves. And a complete illus by resolution, what persons you regard as proper tration of the operation of a suspension of its priv leges will be seen by supposing that it had no ex subjects for exception. I have taken the ground that exemption of State istence here. In such case no provision would have officers from conscription into the Confederate ser-vice is not by favor of Congress, but is a matter of been found for its suspension. But the clause requir ng a charge of crime to be made on oath and warant to describe the person to be seized would have right innerent in a sovereign State, and that for the same reason the State has an indisputable right to been not only very proper, but the more necessary the services of laborers and other persons who are to be inserted. These could not have been legally necessarily in her anytics, thench they have been services of laborers. necessarily in her employ, though they be not officers within the meaning of the act of Congress. Should disturbed by Congress and any legislation dispensing with them had been mere esurpation and void. you again agree with me in this opinion. I would be happy to be sastained by a resolution to that effect. Such is the general view I have taken of the act as it is supposed to relate to crimes. But the stat-Should you conclude to combine the Home Guard and Militia organizations, I recommend that the lat-ter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to see the militia abolished, and its organization de-forse the militia abolished and its organization de-ter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to see the militia abolished and its organization de-forse the militia abolished and its organization de-ter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to see the militia abolished and its organization de-ter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to the militia abolished and its organization de-ter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to the militia abolished and its organization de-ter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to the militia abolished and its organization de-ter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to the militia abolished and its organization de-ter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to the militia abolished and the organization de-ter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to the militia abolished and the militia abolished stroyed. It is the ancient and time honored military zen not liable to military duty, who neither flies nor institution of the State, her main dependence, in or resiste, but simply appeals or tries to appeal to the

dinary times, for the suppression of rebellion and re-pelling of invasion, and though shorn of its strength by the raising of great armies, and despite its many short-comings, it has been of great service both to the State and Confederacy during this war.

at your hands. The late act of Congress conterring power on the President of the Confederate States to impose regu-lations and restrictions on commerce has given rise tended meaning of the paragraph. to such a system, on the part of the Confederate au-horities, as will effectually exclude this State from pals of substitutes, nor the extension of it to such an

I am unable to see any reason consistent with the principles of a free and civilized government provi-ded with a judiciary as a great and independent branch of its composition, for suspending the habeas corpus in cases which involve no evasion or attempt importing any further supplies for the army or peo-ple. The port of Wilmington is now more effect-ually blocksded from within than without. The uor the heavy burthens of taxation—none of these, terms imposed upon ship owners being such that a heavy less as incurred by every voyage—and not-withstanding the said act provides: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Con-federate States, or any of them, from importing any this generation has conceded, that in cases of rebel-lion and invasion, the public safety may sometimes require its suspension; and, therefore, we have con-claimed of him, as he has to refuse to pay a debt to compel the States to submit to the same terms require its suspension; and, therefore, we have conas are imposed on private parties; and clearances are ferred on Congress the power of suspension in such the government wrongfully claimed of him; and if refused and the guns of the fortifications brought to cases, when the *public safety* may require it. Nor bear upon our own vessels to compel a compliance. Private parties importing supplies for the govern-ment, by contract, for enormous profits, are not taxed In some description of the question before those tribunals learned in such matters and appointed because of their fitness and skill, it would be just as reasonable doubtful. by these regulations; yet the State of North Caroli-prohibited out and out the use of the writ for the ca. importing almost the same articles for the same time specified, there could be no complaint against o suspend the writ in the alleged debt of money as in the case of the alleged debt of service. This course might, and likely would hasten the payment its constitutionality, however ill-timed and unnecesf a debt just or unjust, and so it may serve to put

sary may have been the exercise of a rigor so great. But I have been as anable to see, in the times, any necessity for denying the writ, as I am to recognize nen in the army exempt by the laws of the land. There is no instance of a suspension at any time in the law the constitutional exercise of the power that is granted. Concurring in the doctrine that the protection against the abuse of the constitution f the writ, or the privileges of the writ, if there be my difference between them, for any other cause ither in England or America. Many suspensions no right to seize one-half, or any part of, the interest of the Confederate States, either by usurpation of of a sovereign State in the vessels employed in impowers or oppressive use of such as are granted. of the privileges of the writ occurred in England between the passage of the habeas corpus act and the Revolution, running through a period of almost porting her supplies, (this being the terms to which we are called upon to submit!) or to impose such regulations as will destroy instead of regulating a century, and they all empowered the King either to apprehend and detain, or to secure and detain without bail such persons as are suspected of con-spiracy against the King and his government. commerce, it becomes your province to demand a repeal or modification of the act, and I respectfully whenever in her judgment they are perverted to the

and earnestly recommend that you do so. And in ease Congress should decline to repeal or modify the act. Frespectfully ask for directions as to what I shall do with the ships and supplies on hard. A There was a British act in 1777, which denied the writ to "persons taken in the act of high freason, committed in any of the colonies, or on the high seas or in the act of piracy, or who were charged with detailed statement lot these supplies on factor with an account as accurate as it can be without vouchers government of our adoption, I deem it incumbent to r suspected of any of these crimes." (Hurd 132.) The other suspensions in England, after our revo ation, commenced in 1794, and continued at interpresent my objections against the late act. It is declared in the preamble that "the President vals till 1802, during the storms of the French Revo-lution. They are of the same character as those before, and affected those only who were charged with conspiring against the King and his governhas asked for the suspension, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render a sus-pension of the writ, a measure proper for the public There. ment. The suspension during Shav's rebellion extended to crime or suspected crime. The attempt fore it is enacted that the writ shall be suspended as to "the cases of persons arrested or detained by ored suspension in 1807 was confined to persons charg der of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi ed "with treason or other high crimes or misdemeanor endangering the peace, safety or neutrality of the United States." The idea cannot be entertained for The statute proceeds to classify under thirteen a moment that the power of suspending the writ was heads a very great number of acts, of which, if a man be accused, he shall be deprived of the benefit of the granted for any such purpose as that of depriving a citizen of the privilege of a legal enquiry into his early day, so as to report to your present session if possible. No appropriation has been made by your honorable body to pay the current expenses of the obligation to perform military service, in order to fill the army with soldiers. If such a power exist the sovereignty of the States is at the mercy of the vessels engaged in running the blockade, and none will be necessary, for these expenses can be paid by military service," unlawfully demanded, it is provided Confederate Government. Where lies the relie against the conscription of the entire body of State military service," unlawfully demanded, it is provided that "in case of palpable wrong and oppression by fficers? By this act it is deposited with the Presiany subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party," and "the subdent alone! His officers alone can give the discharge Confederate officers chosen without even the conserf the Senate, and removed at will. The appropri rdinate shall be dismissed from office." And as a general protection of the citizens agains te tribunals are entirely overlooked, the State Judges are thrust aside without ceremony, and even th Confederate Judge, who holds his office during goo abuses, under the act, it is provided, that "the Pre behavior, is ignored, and in their room is placed an officer who lives on the breath of the Confederate sident shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or dctained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained Executive. If the State officers are not put inte the army under such power in the Executive, it i unless they can be speedily tried in due course of because the incumbent does not will it; and when And, finally, it is enacted that "no military o he rights of the State shall exist by such a courtesy mind and body, and that I cannot do justice to the other officer shall be compelled in answer to any ney will cease to have any existence at all. It interest of the State in a business so complicated, as writ of habeas corpus to appear in person or to rehard to divine a sufficient reason for displacing the turn the body of any person detained by the authority of the President. Secretary of War" &c.; "bu ivil tribunals already established, and substituting thers so dependent upon the Executive for the commission of one or more gentlemen, skilled in upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having existence. The assurance of public men, that the charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him for any of the causes specified in the ower will not be abused, can never remove the fears f freemen, who rely only upon written Constitutions et under said authority, further proceedings under to protect their liberties. History is too full a the writ shall immediately cease." In order to ascertain whether the enactment wrong to allow them to forget for a moment that ternal vigilance is the price of freedom.

It is manifest that the act contemplates that the military shall be invested with full powers to ar-rest any person, who may be suspected of any of within the powers delegated, it is proper to keep in mind what are the privileges of the writ of habea corpus, and we shall be sure to know what can b the vague and ill defined charges mentioned; and orders of Adjutant Gen. Cooper, thus suspending the civil authorities throughout the land, and it is Th equally clear that it also contemplatus that the or der of the President for arresting or detaining cititens shall be a general order to arrest and detai all such as may come within the category of suspected persons-without naming or describing the individuals, and each military officer who may be deputed for that purpose will be invested with a perfect

great desire of our people to save the precious blood of their children, if by any possibility, an opening might be found for the statesman to supercede the soldier, I approached the President on the first opportunity pre-sented by the constitution of hostilities last winter, and urged him to appoint commissioners and try what might be done by negotiations. I had little hope, indeed, of those commissioners being received by the government of our enemy, but I thought it our duty, for humanity's sake to make the effort and to convince our own suffer-ing people that their government was tender of their lives and property and happiness. My letter to the President last December and his re-ply are sort herewith for your information.

ply are sent herewith for your information. I respectfully recommend that you, as the Represent-atives of the people of North Carolina, should lay down what you would consider a fair basis of peace, and call upon our Representatives in Congress, and those to whom is committed the power of making treaties, by the Constitution, to neglect no fitting opportunity of offershould be nothing less than the independence of those states, whose destinies have been fairly united with the

doubiful. I presume no honorable man or patriot could think of any thing less than independence. Less would be subju-gation, ruinous and dishonorable. Nobody at the North thinks of reconstruction, simply because it is impossible. ith a constitution torn into shreds, with slavery abol-ished, with our property confiscated and ourselves and our children reduced to beggary, our slaves put in pos-session of our hands and invested with could rights, soour children reduced to beggary, our slaves put in j ession of our lands, and invested with equal rights, session of our mans, and invested with equal rights, so-cial and political, and a great gulf yawning between the North and the South filled with the blood of our nur-dered sons, and its waves laden with the *deb* is of our ruined homes, how can there be any reconstruction with the authors of these evils, or how can it be desir while the authors of these evils, or now can it be desir able if it were possible? Lincoln, himself, says it is not possible; so does Mr. Fillmore, a man whom we once re spected, and so do nine-tenths of their orators and press es. The only terms ever offered us contained in Mr Lincoh's infamous proclamation, were alike degrading in matter and insulting in manner, being addressed not o the authorities, Confederate or State, of the South out to individuals, who by the very act of accepting i erms would prove themselves the vilest of mankind. I cannot too carrestly warn you, gentlemen and the country, against the great danger of these insidious at-

country, against the great danger of these handbas ar-tempts of the eneuty to seduce our people into treating with him for peace, individually or by the formation of spurlows States or parts of States. Indeed I might add, dust I look upon any attempts to treat for peace, other than through the regular channels provided by our conthat hirongs the region channels provided by our con-stitution, so long as our government is maintained, as al-most equally dangerous. It is the real peril of the bour. The long continuance and bloody character of the war, have so exhausted the patience of our suffering people that many of them are in a condition to listen eagerly to sould be, or how they are to be acquired. An example of this great danger is to be found in the strempt of the ritish ministry in 1778 to seduce the loyalty of our for tathers from the cause of independence, by sending peace commissioners to the colonies with the propositions con-tained in Lord North's "conciliating bills." These bills proposed to abolish all taxation whatever upon the coloor its, except what might be necessary for the convenience of commerce-the net proceeds of which were to go to of commerce-the her her proceeds of which were to go to the use of the colonies; to suspend the operations of all obnoxious statutes in reference to suid colonies passed since 1763, and authorized these commissioners to par-don all such persons as they saw proper and to treat with "the existing governments or individuals." Here almost

all the principal instiers of dispute were conceded; but our fathers had an organized government and had set their hearts on independence. Yet the terms offered were and good George Washington, and the unflitching patri-NEWBERN.—Reports of a yank

otism of Congresa, the fate of this continent might have been changed; so great was the weariness of the people and so gloomy were the prospects. The danger of allow-ing commissioners to addr as themselves to anybody but ongress was so great as well as such a violation of Laws of war and international contrest, that that body, after promptly rejecting the propositions and declaring that "the only solid proof" of a disposition on the part of the crown to make an honorable peace with the colo-nies, "would be an explicit acknowledgment of the inthese means which had been invented to alleviate the

o distribute such papers were not entitled to the protecion of a flog? General Washington was so astonished and indignant

that on its first appearing he was induced to regard it as a forgary, and in a letter to the President of Congress, he used the following language, remarkable for its verity, coming from him: "The enclosed draft of a bill serily, coming from and, and give the people an opportu-gentleman, who informed me that a large cargo of them had just been sent out of Philadelphia. Whether this in-the inty to show that they sympathise with their fellow citizens in their calamities. sidious proceeding is genuine and imported in the pack-cts, or contrived in Philadelphia, is a point underemin-ed and immaterial; but it is certainly founded in princi-

Reveral other matters, which I doem it unnecessary to specify, will thus the meetives upon your attention. In regard to financial natters, the interesting Report of the Pub-lie Treasurer is so foil and e-sphere that I am content merely to refer you to it, confident that I could not improve upon any of his suggestions, which I, in the mai, endows. The paor, especially the indicent families of our soldiers, still demand non care. It is justly conceded that when they are not a-special compon themselves, the State should amport them in the absence of their natural protectors. I cannot, however, make any specific recommendation for their further - Hef, but should any plan-ment to your superlow widden, I would not but you will promutly act upon it. It will be very difficult for many of them to surget through it is may experient will be very difficult for using and the set, which have been neved upon sike by friend and fac. Trasting that barmony will prevail in your counsels, and that my message with an expression of read ness to co operate with you - should it lie in up power-in the execution of the board evolve and the in my power-in the execution of the board evolve and the in my power-in the execution of the board evolve and the in my power-in the stream of the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the stream of the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the stream of the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the stream of the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the store of the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the store of the board evolve and the in my power-in the store of the board evolve and the in the store of the board evolve and the in the store of the board evolve and the in the store of the board evolve and the in the store of the bo

Executive Department, May 17, 1864.

49 10 14 B) 18 9 80 88. FAVENTO BOVELLE.

lightning, they evidence God's goodness and mercy were severely punished. to this people.

particulars received by telegraph and mail. Of Banks's grand army, said to have been originally from 32,000 to 40,000. a miserable remnant of 5,000, with their General along, have made their escape to NewOrleans. The remainder have been killed, wounded, captured or dispersed. We have captured also the ea, captured or dispersed. We have captured also the fleet of war vessels with which he started on his ex-pedition. We should not wonder if we now regain at Atlanta, immediately, to aid in repelling the enemy. command of the Mississippi and its immense tributaries, and even recapture New Orleans itself. Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkanses will be redeemed, and we do not despair of seeing Missouri also welcome Price and his army.

Surely the end of this terrible war is near!

THE MAILS .- We are yet without mails north of Raleigh, and have not been so fortunate as the Raleigh Confederate in securing copies of the Virginia papers. The interesting details of events in Virginia in the preceding page, taken from late Virginia papers, reach us through the Confederate.

nine Commoners were present on Tuesday, the first its package for Fayetteville very seldom contained day of the session. The Governor's Message was a copy for the Observer. In one week we received read and both Houses adjourned.

We received the Message at a late hour last night, and hasten to publish it in full, without having an always take it for granted that a contemporary has opportunity as yet to read it.

Gov. VANCE will address the people of Johnston county, at Smithfield, on Monday next, the 23d. Of the Governor's speech at Raleigh on Monday last no full account has been published. Judging from the fluttering of the wounded pigeons, it must

NEWBERN.-Reports of a yankee evacuation of Newbern come to us from so many and apparently reliable sources that we would put implicit reliance upon them but for the fact that that no such statement appears to have reached Raleigh, as we think would have been the case if so important an event had occurred. One account is that the inhuman alludes to the matter in the following caustic style: monsters burned the town before leaving.

A POWERFUL APPEAL -The people of North Carolina are called upon to contribute to the relief of the destitute and suffering people of Washington, N. C., who, to the disasters of yankee rule for two years. the destitute and suffering people of Washington, N. have the added calamity of seeing their dwellings and in many instances all else that they possessed destroyed by the torch of the vile miscreants. We have not room to-day for a more particular state-iment, but hope that our Town authorities will take

the matter in hand, and give the people an opportu-SUPERIOR COURT .- The Spring Term of Court for

ples of the most wicked, diabolical baseness, and meant this County was held this week by Judge French. perty saved by his host (printing press, type, & o poison the minds of the people, and detach the waver-or at least from our cause." And again: "The necessity" The trial of two deserters for the murder of Mr. D. slander and traduce him, by alleging that he did not honestly acquire the very brandy by which he was Colvin was removed to Harnett county. The onf putting the army on a respectable footing, both as t numbers and constitution, is now become more essential nore dangerous than their efforts by arms (though these more dangerous than their efforts by arms (though these rain. It resulted in a conviction, and the Court It case of interest tried was that of the State versus in connection with such conduct is a slander on ori-Graham D. Baker, Esq., for distilling whiskey from ental character." grain. It resulted in a conviction, and the Court will not be remitted in the smallest degree,) which threa-tens a fatal blow to the independence of America, and of imposed a fine of \$5,000, with 60 days' imprisonment. course to her liberties. They are endeavoring to ensure the peop e by specieus allurements of peace. It is not im-probable that they have had such abundant cause to be The Court adjourned yesterday.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Authentic News from Louisiana-Mostls, May 18 .-Authentic news received from Brookhaven on the 18th states that Banks escaped to New Orleans, with 5,000 of

his troops. Alexandria surrendered to Taylor with 8,000 prisonare, 96 to maning erder

20 guns, 1200 mules and 50 boats-26 in ranning order; 20 guns, 1200 mules and 50 boats-26 in ranning order; the rest are damaged but can be repaired. Baton Rouge has been evacuated! The Confederates are in possession. Nutchez is burning. Two equares are gone and the fire is still raging. The fire angless and hose destroyed. and hose destroyed. From Arkansas.—The New Orleans True Data desta

Steele's capture on authority of a member of Congress who left Little Rock on the 25th of April.

From Gen Johnston's Army-Heavy Skirmis From Gen Johnston's Army-Heavy Skirmishing -ATLANTA, May 18.-The vankee force operating against Gen. Johnston is now well ascertained to be over 100,000. Flank movements in force on both wings are going on THEFESSELY EVENTED MAY 19. 1944. GLORIOUS VICTORIES!-God be praised for the signal victories with which He has blessed the Con-federate armics'. From North and South they come!

federate armies! From North and South they come! borne on the wings of Heaven's messenger, the at 4 o'clock, three miles above Adairsville. The yankees

o this people. We have little room for comment, but give all the 18.—Ileavy Skirmishing along our lines to-day.

Yankee Accounts of the Virginia Battles -PETERSBURG, May 18.— The army correspondent of the New York News of the 13th says Grant was compelled to use his thirty thousand reserves on the second day, and now all are gone. He estimates Grant's losses at 60,000. Gold 176.

Georgia Miliria Called Out - MILLEDGEVILLE, May 18.

We believe we have the courtesy of an exchange We believe we have the courtesy of an exchange with all the North Carolina papers, except the Fay-ettevile Observer and the Milton Chronicle. For some reason or other they have dropped us from their list. Sorry, gentlemen, to lose yon, but we will try and get along without yon.

Raleigh Conservative. As to that, our contemporary will of course exercise its own pleasure, which it should do without . remark from us but for the very unnecessary imputhe Observer. There has not been the slightest. The Conservative's tender of an exchange (as is usual from new papers) was promptly accepted, and THE LEGISLATURE .- Thirty Senators and sixty- the Observer sent to it regularly until we found that one of its six issues, and in another we received none. Why this was so we know not; but in such cases we some reason satisfactory to itself at least, and silently acquiesce. So with the Conservative. That is the way it was "dropped" from our list.

ANOTHER HARD HIT .-- The Raleigh Standard abuses Gov. Vance for relating in his speech in the place, the conduct and language of Mr. Holden on the night of the Raleigh mob. The Standard says that even a wild Arab has more regard for the rights of hospitality than Gov. Vance. We have already stated that it was the Standard's infamous charge of corruption in using the steamer Ad-Vance to import luxuries that justified and demanded that statement from Gov. Vance. The Raleigh Conservative

"It is said to be true that a "wild Arab" holds the guest sacred who has eaten his salt, and will suffer no evil to befall him while under his roof. And it is also true that the wild Arab guest will steal the mare of his wild Arab host after he leaves the tent, if he when overtaken.

"Now did it not strike this most Chesterfieldian candidate for Governor that the violation of hospitality came from the visiting "Arab?" Being attacked by his toes and driven from his own tent, the guest Arab secks a refuge in the tent of his neighbor. The host flies to his rescue, disperses the assailants who were outraging his property-then returning, comforts his distressed visitant and ministers to his faint-ing soul refreshing draughts, to-wit: "Brandy and loaf sugar." No sooner, however, was the guest off and relieved of his fright, than he uses the very prorefreshed. To mention a respectable "wild Arab"

May 16.—Since Datas, he has been in toriwed by John-hear in every effort by the attempt against continued through ry attack was success-es on our side.
MERIDIAN, May tod at Pickens Sta-Central R. R., has hing four rail road

Slanghter in Grant's in Gold.—MoBILE, folly Springs on the on the authority of that Grant's loss in 5000, including 10 eral purport of the New York papers of d. The Heraid ad-at's army. Monday. 13—a rise of 37 per

tured. — TALLAHAS-tris, who has just ar-Fiorida, states that palachicola was cap-bout 150 men.) last mehes. No loss on re not at hand. ming's train from be-that another of the that another of the bwo to atoms, on yes-hert distance below bard 4 guns and was inich, it is supposed, abian, 4th.

the Fan/cees.-Mo-that our men were Danean after being e confirmed. It is diatory measure for

ay 17.—The Senate oring 31st inst. for on chiefly occupied na requiring a two-coret session. The as adhered to by a

URRPATRICK is rs of Cumberland Bepresentative MANY VOTERS. 88-11

recommend suitable person to t the Connties of exs Seaste of North tob as the times LANY OUTIZENS.

ion over the liberty of every citizen in the land. In substance and effect the President is intended to be empowered with authority to fill the and with military deputies who may seize any citizen without warrant or oath of probable cause under general warrant from the President to arrest all suspected persons. Such a warrant is without pre-cedent in England for the last hundred years and uring the entire century past has been forbidden, deounced, and declared void.

ired of the war, that they may be sincere in the term which they offer, which, though far short of our preten In my judgment the President is vested by the confe lerate onstitution with no part of the judicial authority sions, will be extremely flattering to minds that do not penetrate far into political consequences; but whether except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or i he militia, when in actual service under his orders he is vested with a particle of civil judicial jurisdictic where is the grant of it, and how far does it extend? he has the power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a c vilian suspected of violating a law of the confederat-tates, he may make it returnable and examinable befor gree declarations and random might not incline to an ac-commodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, rather than perservere in a contest for independence. "I this is he east it wast surely be the tracst polexy to strengthen the army, and place it upon a substantial foot ng. This will con-duce to inspire the country with confidence; * * and if a tresty should be deemed expedient, with put it in their power to insist upon henter is must an they could observise expect." By such first yoursel did the great Washington sustain the super first yoursel did the great Washington sustain the super first yoursel did the great Washington sustain the super first yoursel did the great Washington sustain the super of independence-buoying up the hopes of our successors and labering to meet those institution altempts of the Britsh to decoy them into the dargers of seeking peace by irregular and revolution the networks again, in another letter to the same person, he says: "It seems to menothing short of independence can possibly do. The high gives we have received from Britsh can hever be forgotten, and a peace upon other terms would be the source of perpendial fault and canimetry." The civitace would, wherever thereby is wer-snipped, has with one voice thanked God for the gift of Washing un -should we, his country these "receiven and protected on the straing role of described and denomed by Gen. Washing works of the bises of his window and valor refuse to head his warding voice? Strange as it may seem, these "specious alluments of peace." imself, and order a discharge or require a bail. It is ertain that the mere suspension of the writ of habeas co us does not invest the President with the powers of a ivil judicial magistrate, and if it could have that effect t could not give him an authority while discharging his udicial jurisdiction to lay aside the restraints impose apon the other judges.

upon the other judges. The course adopted by the dministration of allowing the writ of habeas corpus to issue, and of forthwich check-ing the action of the udge and suspending all his farther proceedings ad libitum, to await the reports of military proceedings at normal, to aware the reports of minary officers having custody of the petitioner to their superiors, and finally subjecting the case to the decision of the war department in derogation of civil authority, is humiliating to the independent character of the judiciary, and tends, to the great danger of liberty, to familiarize the people

with a military supremacy. It must be remembered however, that it power to decide upon the constitutionality of the law, has to its voice, so long as the law remains on our statute ooks. But whether for constitutional reasons, or reason of mere policy, the people have a right to demand the repeal of any obnoxious law. On both grounds I recom-mend that you urge Congress to repeal the act suspending the privilege of habeas corpus; or, should you concur in the judgment of Congress, that a suspension is required by the exigencies of the times, that it should at least be modified and stripped of its unconstitutional or (at least) bnoxious features.

obnoxious features. My opinion on this subject is well known. In the first message I kad the honor to send to your body, in 1869, speaking of the then existing act authorizing a suspension of the writ, I used the following language: "I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the news-paners that Concress has conferred upon the President

papers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted no man is safe from the power of one individual. We could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State, with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without reliefa power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any liv-ing man. To submit to its exercise would in my opin-ion, be establishing a precedent dangerous and perni-cious in the extreme," &c. There is nothing of this that J am desirous of taking

away or adding to. My earnest remonstrance against the passage of the present act is herewith transmitted, together with divers other letters to the Confederate au together with divers other letters to the Confiderate au rights of the people, &c., and which will convince you I trust, that I have been equally zealoustoguard agsists the inner as well as the outer dangers which threaten us many recurring dangers of serious conflict with the Confederate government, especially in relation to the sizure of principals of substitutes after a discharge by a judge, have been upon me since your session. They would have been easy, could I but have had the assist-nee of the Supreme Court. I greatly regret that you did not see proper to comply with my recommendation, when you were last in session, to authorize some one to convene that body in cases of great importance, and which admit of no delay. I can but repeat it now, for many obvious reasons. Nor have I, and an the charges inter the special of no delay. I can but repeat it now, for many obvious reasons.

going to press the following private dispatch (on the

way since Sunday last,) brings most sad intelligence as to some gallant young soldiers from this place .---RICHMOND, May 15.—Capt. Robinson, ankle shat-tered. Lieut. C. T. Haigh reported killed. Lieut. H. W. Horne and Lieut. C. P. Mallett captured. Lieut. W. T. Anderson missing.

COL. MCKETHAN'S REGIMENT .- We copy else where an account of a gallant affair in which two companies of this regiment were engaged near Pe- el tersourg last week. The whole regiment was en-

gaged in Monday's battle and suffered severely, as will be seen by the following dispatch received here yesterday by the Colonel's father: -

PETERSBURG, May 18 .- We charged the enemy Monday, driving them before us in wild confusion. My Regiment had 25 killed and 111 wounded. All the boys from town safe. The Express will give you full list of casualties.

H. MCKETHAN, Col. 51st N. C. T. WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINIANS .- The Richmond

Dispatch of the 11th reports Col. C. M. Avery, 33d N. C. T., Lane's Brigade, as wounded severely in arm and leg. His arm has been amputated. Lieut. Col. Winston, 45th, wounded in leg, but not danger-

ously. Col. John R. Lane, 26th, slightly. Lt. Col. Davidson, 7th, is reported captured.

BACKING ONE'S FRIENDS .-- Mr. Holden has pretended that he was not a secessionist. We have proved from the files of the Standard that for ten years he advocated that doctrine, that in fact it was he of all others that educated a portion of the people of North Carolina into a belief in that doctrine. His "facilities for gathering public opinion," of which he boasts, enabled him, however, to discover that se-

Water and valor release to need his warding voice? Stronge as it may seem, these "specious allurements of peare," described and denounced by Gen. Water is deduce our lyes "so pressily in the Nerth. that they have not even offered us terms that could be regarded by the most timed and wavering as "alluring." The our every idea of liberty, property and house as or penjamant to our every idea of liberty, property and house as or penjamant to our every idea of the regarded assertions of their public men and presses that they want no compromise but will only be content with our subjugation. If our energy were really willing, under any commonstance, to compromise with us upon acy items should our about the submission. They would certainly say as, and that to those whom they knew to be authorized to entertain their properties. When they knew to be authorized to entertain their properties. The prove this conclusively, and can have no other intention than to pringe in its civil wer and subjugate us beyond redemption. How stronge then to bulk as some of our event to pringe in the civil wer and outly be easily our destination of the subjugate as the town of the subjugate the toy the easily and patients. It is upon acy items and patients to that the vary plan proposed by the easily for any prince is in guarding slike against the destruction of its and the subject and the dimperiod bleeding for the rights and independence of their country. I confess I am and independence of their country is and independence of the dramet bour rights and independence of the dramet for our rights and independence of the dramet do any independence of the its while with both hands, and with all our strength, and hearts and south, we upbeld and mannale those who even as it writs are builting to reside the meriting to reach any as an indice of the evention of the dramet do any independence of the dra cession was not popular just at the time that it was put in practical operation by the cotton States. Therefore he then suddenly became opposed to secession. Those same facilities for gathering public opinion showed him that when Lincoln issued his proclamation in April 1861, it would be popular to pledge "the last dollar and the last man" to resist it, and so Mr. Holden made that pledge. Those same facilities once more showed him that the people-everybody, man, woman and child-desired peace, and forthwith he was pur excellence a peace nan, and set to work to ridicule the "last dollar and the last man" men, of whom he himself was first and chief. In this work he has been seconded most zeal-

ously by the Ruleigh Progress, which has served as his organ during the suspension of the Standard. This Progress was also a fire-eating secessionist, and in attempting in a sort of side way to appear to deny the fact, the Progress says that the Breckin-ridge and Lincoln tickets were both "sectional tickets, gotten up and advocated for no other purpose than to disrupt the old government and bring on war." This is a hard hit at the Progress's friend Holden

who abandoned the regular nominee of his party (as he declared Douglas to be) to advocate the election of one of those sectional tickets, the Breckinridge

MABBIKD.

At the residence of the bride's father. in this vicinity. SAD CASUALTIES IN VIRGINIA.—Just as we are HENRY E. COLTON. to Miss SOPHIA MCDANIEL, daughter of the Rev. James McDaniel.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. DUNCAN McNEILL, one of our oldest and most respected citizens. Near Laurinburg, Richmond county, April 5th, JOHN BLUE, aged 68 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- May 16.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Flour \$150 to \$165 Co n 37 50 to 40 00 per bush-Syrup, country made. 35 00 by quantity. other charges.

Direct Importation. 25 DOZ HAND SAW FILES; 70 doz Horn Dressing Combe; 20 " Gutta Pereba 10 " Ivory Fine 5 " Gutta Percha do: 5 " Gutta Percha Round Combs; 10 " Tooth Brushes, assorted; 55,000 Sewing Needles. -ALSO-On consignment, Rice. Tobacco and Cooking Soda, at wholesale only. TRO. J. JOHNSON. For sale by Fayetteville, May 19. 33-i3t FOR SALE. MOPPERAS. OPr. U Soda, Snuff, Matches. Blacking, Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco. Chest and Draw Looks. Ink J. C. POE. And divers other things. **Further Supplies!** D RESSING Combs! Needles! Spool Thread! Watch Keys! Hooks and Eyes! Side Combs! Writing Paper! Envelopes! Lead Pencils! Steel Pens! Toilet Soap! Matches! Agate Buttons! Tobaccol Snuff! Writing Ink! Percussion Caps! Powder! Lead! Nails!-Sodal

fron! Black Pepper! One superior Violini da., de. N. A. STEDMAN & OO., No. 19, Hay street. 81-i3t May 10.

The Enterprise Colton Factory ow prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn, uitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread in a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Con-deracy. GEO. BRANDT. Fayetteville, May 4

COPPERAS! COPPERAS!! SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just received and for the by N. A. STEDMAN & CO., A by No. 19 Hug Burger May 18,