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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price of the Paper!

We find it absolutely necessary to ensure ourselves against loss in publishing the paper, to advance the rates of subscription. The price will, therefore, be, from the 7th instant, THREE DOLLARS for Six months. For the present, subscriptions will not be received for a longer time.
December 7, 1863.

Imputations against the fidelity of North Carolina are simply incredible. Apocryphal to the Confederate cause, on the part of that State, is both morally and physically impossible. Her population are intelligent. Her schools equal to any on this continent in number and erection. The people are more generally educated than any in the South. Except in a few districts, they are largely slaveholding; and the industry of the State is highly remunerative. The people are shrewd, practical, frugal and industrious. They thoroughly understand their material interests, and their State pride is a proverb. She went out of the old Union with a unanimity exceeded by no other State. She has contributed to the war with a profusion excelled by none. Her regiments are numerically more reliable than any in the army; she won the first battle of the war, at Bethel; and her troops vie with the rest in the re-entrants now going on. Her western mountains were lately filled with deserters from all the States; now, by the energy of her Government and the co-operation of her people, the mountains are cleared of these degraded wretches.

We have seriously inquired how and where North Carolina has shown herself delinquent in action, and no one has been able to point out the occasion or the place. The charge is against her intentions, the imputation is upon her secret designs. This fact is encouraging; her acts are irreproachable. There are vicious men in every State; and doubtless they are to be found in North Carolina. That these persons would persuade the State into a course of apostasy and suicide; that they would engage the Commonwealth itself in measures which must render the name of North Carolina, like that of Arnold, a synonyme of infamy throughout the world, is entirely possible. But that they have accomplished no overt mischief, as yet, is very certain. We cannot believe that the North Carolina people will meet in Convention for the purpose of deserting the South; and if they meet, we cannot believe that the fathers, sons and brothers of the brave North Carolinians that have bled on every field in this war, will bring themselves to the dishonour of proposing terms of capitulation to the enemy, and of stigmatizing the gallant dead with the guilt of traitors. The agitators and traitors in the bosom of that State may excite discontent and assemble meetings; but when they have done this much, they will have done all they are capable of accomplishing. They cannot bring the people of North Carolina to the point of practical inquiry; they cannot consummate their designs. A few Confederate victories in spring will quiet these bad men forever; they will be sorry they were born. The very people with whom they have tampered will turn from them with the withering contempt of virtue and loyalty, and they will bear all their lives the brand of tory.

It is not difficult to understand the popular feeling in North Carolina, which has given these agitators encouragement thus to tamper with treason. The feeling there is no doubt the same as prevails throughout the Confederacy. It is a mingled feeling of disappointment, discontent and alarm, in regard to the misadministration of public affairs. The people feel embarrassed between two conflicting duties; the duty of stern and energetic remonstrance as the only means of checking the career of the cause to perdition; and the duty of avoiding any action which may itself impel the cause. In Virginia the popular judgment is in favour of silent tolerance of abuses; in North Carolina it seems inclined to the alternative of remonstrance. If it were our prerogative to advise the good people of that State, we would warn them against the agitators to whom they have given, probably, too much ear, as well as against any action which could, in the least degree, tend to alarm our own people or to encourage the public enemy. Remonstrance is a duty, but agitation, to the point of disturbing the public mind and

embarrassing the public action, becomes a crime.

In Virginia we have been very patient under abuses, and allowed nothing to shake our fidelity. When charged with degeneracy, imbecility, and impotence for battle, Virginia's silent answer was to send Jackson, Johnston, Lee, and a hundred and twenty thousand troops to the Confederate armies. The fairest portions of our territory have been desolated, ten thousands of our home-towns lie in ashes, and hundreds of thousands of our families are homeless refugees. Much of this ruin is the direct result of mis-administration. Still the most loyal of our population is that of the country thus overrun and destroyed. Wholesale and wide-spread pecuniary ruin has not bent the spirit of our people. They are as resolute and hopeful now as in the bright spring of 1861. Whilst suffering the heaviest calamities and last terrors of war, we have endured much more from our own Government than North Carolina. We have been submissive to a foreign yoke of the most galling character. In Richmond and the East, the domestic proslavery administration has been exclusively under the control of Marylanders; in the West our people have been turned over to the domination of Kentuckians. The conduct of this police of strangers has not been exemplary; and just complaints against them can get no hearing. Not long ago North Carolina took fire because the appointment of a single tax gatherer was given to the native of another State. Virginia has submitted to systematic injury of this sort. But we cannot dwell upon this humiliation; we will not enlarge on the particulars of this very sore subject. Let North Carolina before listening to domestic agitators, consider what her twin sister has endured, before she lifts a finger or breathes a whisper for unconstitutional redress.
Richmond Examiner.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

In close association with the good news of the decision of the English Court in favor of the Alexandria and the release of the Rappahannock, by order of the Emperor, is the rise of the Confederate loan in stock market of London. The stock had been heavily depressed by the fall of Vicksburg—the failure at Gettysburg, and the removal of our army back into Virginia. Charleston, too, was closely besieged, and it was scarce deemed possible that she could hold out, after the enemy got foothold on Morris' Island and brought to bear his immense force of iron clads. But Beauregard has conducted the defence; Charleston is still free from pollution. Battered and beaten, the iron monsters have hauled off, and England has heard their confession of disaster and defeat.

There is a firm conviction in the European mind, that our independence will be achieved. That most sensible and sensitive member of commercial society—CAPITAL—is confident of our success, and trustful of our honesty. The Confederate loan at fifty dollars in gold, in the London market, is equal to one thousand dollars here; and thus is English capital most plainly expressing its faith in our power and our will to redeem our national obligations.

While narrow-minded money holders here are afraid to touch Confederate Bonds people over three thousand miles hence—thoroughly versed as to our political and military status—make them a matter of daily negotiation—paying for them in specie the value of one thousand dollars of our currency for a Bond of one hundred dollars.

It is high time for our people to learn wisdom: the day is not far distant when he will be a fortunate man who can fold up his Confederate Bonds—when the hoarder of flour, and corn, and pork, and bacon, will mourn and lament that he did not sell them for Confederate money and turn that money into Confederate securities.

If Congress does not meditate the most wanton *folie de se*, it will hasten to catch up to the popular demand, and bring these times on.—*Ral. Confederate.*

Help the Soldiers.

THE two Rowan Companies in the 4th Regiment, viz: The Rowan Rifle Guard and Capt. J. F. Stansill's Company, will most likely need shoes in the Spring when called upon to perform marches. The undersigned will be pleased to convey to them any assistance which the liberally disposed may contribute for their relief in this regard, handed to him within the next two weeks. After that time, shoes or money to buy them, left W. R. Wilson's Jewellery Store, will be duly forwarded.
A. N. WISEMAN.
Salisbury, Feb. 22, 1864.

From the Confederate.

MR. READE, AGAIN.

The last Standard says—"The labored attack of the Confederate on Mr. Senator Reade, will glance innocuous from the securely mailed reputation of that gentleman." Our criticism of Mr. Reade's speech was not an "attack." Attacks are rather in the line of the Standard—as by that means it "kills and makes alive." For example: On the 25th of July 1861, it said of this same Mr. E. S. Reade—"We learn that Mr. Rogers is reading a letter from Mr. E. G. Reade." * * * "Mr. Reade is a smart man in a small way." * * * "This oily and stentorian demagogue may flourish for a season, but the day of retribution will surely come." Again, on the 30th of July, it said in reference to the Brooks and Sumner matter: "So if Mr. Brooks had told Mr. Reade of his intention he would have sneaked to Mr. Sumner and informed him of the fact.—"His vote shows that he would have done so." Mr. Reade joins hands with these "men, and aids them, in this blow thus aimed at a sister Southern State. He swines his sympathies by his vote; and his sympathies show that his heart is not in the right place. He has misrepresented a large majority of his constituents, and disgraced himself. He stands exposed by his own deliberate act, to the scorn and contempt of all honorable men."
Raleigh Standard July 23, and 30, 1856.

So Mr. Reade is a sneek—an oily demagogue—a sympathizer of Sumner—a discredited man exposed to the scorn and contempt of all honorable men:—his voice will scarce be anywhere respected.

We never expect to make such an attack as this on Mr. Reade. We recognize him as a high-toned gentleman, a Christian, and an upright member of society—a misguided, prejudiced and dangerous politician. His worst pett being of too close association (politically) with the Standard.

But which is to be believed—the Standard then or now? Why neither. The abuse was only "for party purpose"—so is the praise. Cause—a file bites you."

EMANCIPATION AND EXTERMINATION.

The New York World justly regards these as going hand in hand. It cites the official reports of the horrible mortality on the government plantations in Louisiana, on one of which, in 3½ months, 214 negroes died out of 413, on another 221 died out of 400, on a third 258 had died out of 300, and so on. This is worse than the mortality in the slave ships of which the world used to have such horrible accounts. The World says, that though in favor of the extinction of slavery, "it is clear as the noon-day sun, that the freedom of the Southern blacks must speedily end in the annihilation of the race." The World adds that the women are debauched and diseased by the yankee soldiers, and then left to die. That their masters always had physicians and nurses for their sick slaves, but there is no one now to care for them, and they are dying like cattle. "Filt, idleness, exposure, irregularities and vice have in less than two years so deteriorated their constitutions that their bodies are the natural food of pestilence, and when once an epidemic disease breaks out it is next to impossible to stay its ravages. Gen. Banks has felt constrained to enforce an order, for reasons, he says, of public health, prohibiting the negroes from going from one plantation to another. The debased morals, debilitated constitutions, and frightful mortality of these poor black wretches are a sickening commentary on abolition philanthropy."

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

It is a cheering indication to see the farmers of the country investing their money in Confederate Bonds. A Bond was advertised for sale in this paper two weeks ago, and since then we have had numerous applications and could have sold several thousand dollars worth if we had them.

In Richmond last week, 8 per cent Bonds sold at auction at \$25 50 premium; 7 per cents \$12 prem. Advancing tendency.

It is stated that in England the Confederate loan has advanced to 50—that is, \$50 is paid in gold or its equivalent for \$100 worth of our bonds—equal to seven or eight hundred dollars of our currency. Foreigners have faith in our final success.

There are four thousand cases of small pox in Nashville, mostly among negroes "Union" refugees.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

FEED THE SOLDIERS.

We have seen no recommendation in regard to the existing scarcity of food in the army that strikes us more favorably than the following. Yet it is susceptible of one additional recommendation, viz: that those who can afford to send more than their own sons may need, should put in the same box something that those sons may give to soldiers who have no parents to care for them, or whose parents may be unable to spare them anything. Think of the grateful feelings that may be thus inspired among the noble defenders of our country!

By an advertisement of Dr. Warren, Surgeon General of the State, it will be seen that all boxes delivered to him at Raleigh before the 1st day of every month will on that day be forwarded to the army free of charge. Let us hope that so many will adopt the annexed suggestion of the "Soldier" as to require Dr. Warren to dispatch his messenger every week instead of every month, as no doubt he would rejoice to do:

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H.,
January 31, 1864.

To the Editor of the Examiner: Believing you to be a friend of the soldier, I trust you will insert the following good suggestion in your valuable paper, viz: that every family send to their son, husband or father, as the case may be, a box of provisions. The rations in the army are short, and without aid from some quarter, the consequences are a want of food. Allow me to suggest, also, what is proper to send; that is, what a soldier most needs. A box should contain bacon (ham or side), peas, butter, dried fruit and syrup, in quantities to suit the convenience of the shipper. Many other luxuries, under which the home tables groan, might be packed in, but the articles enumerated will be most useful to the hungry soldier. Surely every family can do this. Such tokens of love and affection tend to encourage and satisfy the "brave soldier boy," and lure him "on to deeds of noble daring." Let all consider this suggestion and act as their consciences may dictate. Every paper in the South will please copy and confer a favor on every Soldier.

Hon. John Bell and Andy Johnson.—

These two have been among the most prominent men in Tennessee for a quarter of a century past. Bell was a statesman—a whig—who labored for the perpetuation of a "Constitutional Union." He was denounced for his opinions and action by Johnson and his followers, as "untrue to the South and upbound on the slavery question." The war came on, and Tennessee cast her lot with the South, Mr. Bell approving of the act. He has in consequence of his devotion to the South lost his large property, many of his slaves have been stolen by the yankees, and he is an exile from his home. The miserable demagogue Johnson, on the contrary, has gone over to Lincoln, is rewarded with office for his treachery, and is now preaching emancipation.

These are glaring instances, but by no means singular. We have such in our own State, and they doubtless exist everywhere. There are some honest men and many demagogues in all communities.—*Wyg. Observer.*

Patriotic.—In Virginia, several of the most eminent statesmen, among them Governor Smith and Mr. Flournoy, have devoted themselves to addressing the people in various counties and towns, on the condition of the country and the duty of patriots to exert themselves to promote the success of the great cause in which the Confederacy is engaged. In Georgia, Howell Cobb and Bishop Piefee, two of the finest orators that Georgia ever produced, are doing the same thing. These are exceptional cases. As to the great body of the stump speakers, the Atlanta Confederacy asks:—

"Where are the men of oratorical ability at this crisis? Where are the men who, when there are election contests on hand, are found in every locality to enter the field for personal ends, and are now mute? Their accents are heard at every political gathering. Their voices swell into loud tones of denunciation and stump theatre of political eloquence. Why are they mute now, when oratory could do much good? Awake, ye men of might, in the fields of oratorical fame! Here are laurels to be gathered worthy of the highest flights of genius and the sublimest efforts."

Caution to Cattle Owners.—A gentleman of this county informs us that he has lost ten head of cattle from eating rotten sweet potatoes. This is a serious loss in this time of scarcity of meat. Let others be on their guard.—*Fay. Ob.*

Four female convicts made their escape from the Georgia Penitentiary on the night of the 23d of January.

The Capture of Newport Barracks, North Carolina.—A participant has furnished the Wilmington Journal with the following particulars of the Capture of Newport Barracks, which was telegraphed to the War Department, by Gen. Whiting:

"We commenced forming our line of battle about three miles in the rear of Newport Barracks, on the road parallel with the Railroad between Newbern and Beaufort. It was now about 3 o'clock in the evening of the 2d February. Previous to this time, several skirmishes had occurred. One at the enemy's post, the other at his Blockhouse, four miles from Shepherdsville. Both of these places were quickly captured, the former by a brilliant dash of our cavalry, the latter by our infantry, aided by the uerring skill of our artillery men. When our line of battle was formed, the 17th N. C. Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Lamb, occupied a position to the right of the road, the 42d, commanded by Col. Brown, to the left. Between the two stood a battery of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Ellis. Further to the left still, were several detachments of infantry under the eye of Col. Jackson, a blood relation of "Stonewall." In the rear of this line were our cavalry and Capt. Paris' battery of splendid howitzers and Napoleon guns. The entire force numbering about 2,000 men, was under the immediate command of a Mexican hero, Brig. Gen. Martin. The scene now was grand beyond conception, and beggars description. Every gun was loaded, every bayonet fixed, and every heart fired with patriotic devotion to his Sunny South. Our artillery had already opened a brisk fire, causing the very ground to quake with the deafening thunder, now filling the air with the whizzing noise and loud screams of its shot and shell. The enemy's response was by no means lax or chillelike, but their death-dealing missiles were poorly directed.

When the command "Forward" was given along the line, each battalion moved off like so much machinery, every part of which was perfect. Our gallant troops now advanced for over a space of three miles, never thinking of making a halt until stopped in front of the burning barracks and deserted fort of our enemy. Col. Ripley, with his Green Mountain and New York hirelings had offered us but feeble resistance, flying before us like chaff before the wind. They were now scattered to every point of the compass, and darkness alone prevented the capture of almost the entire force. If they had fallen back to their stronghold, and made a firm stand, the probability is we would have been very materially injured; but such a course their unparalleled cowardice would not allow them even to think of. Over their deserted stronghold waved that emblem of oppression the "Stars and Stripes." This was soon hauled down. Reader, you know the fate of a slice of bloody meat, when thrown to a pack of starving wolves. A similar one this detested flag met with. It was trampled in the dust and torn into a thousand fragments. The fruits of our victory were as follows: Quanties of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, all sorts of camp and garrison equipage, a large number of small arms, eighty pieces of artillery, and ninety prisoners. Our loss, six killed, two of whom were officers, and about fifteen wounded, while that of the enemy was at least treble this. On account of a great lack of transportation, we were compelled to inter our dead upon the same field where they fought and displayed so much gallantry and heroism.

GEN. JACKSON ON SHUFFLERS.

The extract below is from the correspondence of this great warrior, and has been placed at our disposal:

WINCHESTER, Va., Nov. 22, '61.
"My Dear Colonel:—Your letter, and also that of my much esteemed friend, the Hon. Mr. —, in behalf of Mr. A.—, reached me to-day; and I hasten to reply that I have no place to which, at present, I can properly assign him. I know Mr. A. personally, and was favorably impressed by him.—But if a person desires office in these times, the best way for him to do is at once to pitch into service service somewhere, and work with such energy, zeal, and success, as to impress those around him with the conviction that such are his merits he must be advanced, or else the interests of the public service must suffer. If Mr. A. should mention the subject to you again, I think you might not only do him, but the country, good service by reading this part of my letter to him. My desire is to make merit the part of recommendation and success.
Your much attached friend,
T. J. JACKSON.

The best way for persons made liable to military service by recent act of Congress to avoid trouble is to report themselves promptly to the enrolling officer. The law will be enforced, and as the only decision made in reference to the liability of such persons is against the principals of substitutes, the most sensible thing other can do is to report to Col. Mallett or some of his subordinates at once.—*Daily Progress.*

One dead hog sold in Petersburg on Friday last for seventeen hundred dollars.