

sion of the general industry and the ruin of private fortunes, have been in vain, have been wasted and lost—and all through the contrivance of a set of knavish politicians. Lincoln and his men will postpone their day of reckoning as late as possible, and to that end will protract the war as long as any pretext that will delude their people can be found. If by force of numbers they can gain anything amounting to an advantage this year, or by the art of lying can make it appear they have, they will probably be able to carry their armies over into still another campaign. It becomes therefore our chief duty as well as our highest policy to strain every nerve to defeat them in all their attempts, and to see that at the end of the campaign now opening they are less favorably circumstanced than they now are. Let this result appear, and we may confidently count on the practical ending of the war with the expiration of the fighting months of this year. Our noble armies, we are sure, will do their duty; the people must do theirs, by taking care that their armies lack nothing that can contribute to their efficiency.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

The unceremonious suspension of the Standard took most people by surprise. It has never been accounted for. Its subscribers at least, those who had paid their money for it, and expected through and by virtue of that payment to be regularly supplied with so much of the exciting news of the day as it chose to furnish, were certainly entitled to a reasonable excuse for a violation of the contract which some thousands of them had made, their part of which contract they had paid in advance. The suspension, without so much as saying by your leave, is one of the coolest operations of the day. Some have attributed it to the suspension of the habeas corpus, and an apprehension of arrest of the Editor if he should continue to issue the Standard. Others that it was because the Editor was a candidate and considered it indecorous to print a paper whilst occupying that position. Others that he was unwilling to be called upon to answer troublesome questions whilst a candidate. But all these and all other supposed causes for suspension appear to be disproved by the actual issue of a full sized whole sheet Standard dated the 6th inst. If the Editor can issue one Standard, why not all that he is bound by his contract to issue? Not that we care whether he issues one or none, but we wish to call the public attention to the fact that the suspension is Mr. Holden's own free will act. We allude to it because it has been asserted by Mr. Holden's friends that the government had compelled the suspension; and in this place it has been reported that Gov. Vance had caused it. We doubt not that the subscribers to the Standard have complained, for we see that in this number, (still without a word of explanation,) after six weeks' suspension, subscribers are informed that their money will be refunded if the paper be not served to them.

But in all the 24 columns of this Standard of the 6th inst., to what are its subscribers treated? Any news? Not a syllable. Since it was suspended, the Confederate arms have been successful in a variety of encounters, which have cheered the hearts of the people not less than of the gallant armies which achieved the victories. But the Standard's readers, many of whom of course can afford to take no other paper, are left in profound ignorance of these and other events and circumstances which have inspired the hopes and increased the confidence of all patriots in the Confederacy. But if not disposed to tell its readers of this more cheerful state of things, perhaps there were some advertisements which it felt obliged to publish? Not a line, except indeed the Editor's advertisement of himself. The paper abounds with these, and that is evidently the explanation of the present issue of the Standard. First we have W. W. Holden's advertisement of himself as a candidate for Governor; next a long "Extract from an Oration delivered in Raleigh, July 4th 1862, by William W. Holden;" then an extract "from the Standard of December 22d, 1863," on the duty to "provide for the Soldiers' Families," which is doubtless regarded a cheap and effectual mode of securing the soldiers' votes—it was manifestly written in contemplation of W. W. Holden's being a candidate for those votes.

But more than all these—in space at least—is an advertisement of upwards of four columns in length, signed "Conservative"—to which W. W. Holden might as well have signed his own proper name, since there can be no doubt of its being his own production—on "Gov. Vance's Wilkesboro' Speech." Throughout this lengthy if not "strongly" production Mr. Holden finds not a single merit in Gov. Vance's speech. Strange, that everybody else in the Confederacy thought it a great speech, a patriotic speech, a speech that cheered both people and soldiers, and brought the speaker numberless invitations

from counties at home and Brigades in the field, to come and speak to them, as well as to the people of the mountains. Is it possible that the people and the soldiers can all be fools, to be unable to see the numberless faults seen by Mr. candidate W. W. Holden, and to fancy that there is anything in the speech worthy to admire when read, or to make them desirous to hear it from the speaker's own lips? Is all the world wrong and only Mr. Holden right? This is not the doctrine taught by Mr. Holden—except when it suits him.

We have no intention to review this reply of Mr. Holden to the Governor's speech—we will leave that for the Governor himself to do if ever Mr. Holden shall give him a chance by stating his objections face to face upon the stump, where the parties would be upon an equality. Upon one or two points only will we offer a word.

We have heretofore had occasion to remark upon Mr. Holden's propensity to laud and abuse every prominent man in North Carolina. In Gov. Vance's case, he has made three changes. First, he, a Democrat, opposed and "abused Governor Vance," a Whig. Next, he having turned Conservative, lauded Gov. Vance, who remained a Whig, we suppose, for Mr. Holden now says: "If he has ever said he was a Conservative, or that he belonged to the Conservative party I have yet to hear of it." And now Mr. Holden, having for the third time wheeled about, again abuses the Governor, even asserting that he is a "Destructive," a sort of hideous animal into which everybody that Mr. Holden don't fancy for the moment is metamorphosed. A "Destructive"? How can that be? Did not Mr. Holden say, no longer ago than the 25th of November last, "We are a friend of Gov. Vance, and expect to remain so while he adheres to Conservative principles"? Now, forsooth, Mr. Holden affirms that Gov. Vance never has said he was a Conservative! In November, only four months ago, Mr. Holden professed to be so devoted to Gov. Vance, so entirely endorsed all that the Governor had said and done, that he affected to be indignant when we charged that he meant to oppose the Governor's re-election. We have not a shadow of doubt that he was then as much bent on opposing him as he is now. In fact, from the day that Gov. Vance accepted the nomination for Governor in June 1862, Mr. Holden has been his enemy—secretly of course, for the Governor was too strong to be openly opposed. We have reason for what we say. But Mr. Holden openly endorsed Gov. Vance—never openly complained of one single official or individual act—down to the 25th November last. Now, he cannot find that the Governor ever did anything that was right. "The truth is," says Mr. Holden now, "I have never known any public functionary who has promised so much and done so little as Gov. Vance has, on the subject of civil liberty." And suddenly, since November last, the Governor has become, according to Mr. Holden, a "pat" of the Administration at Richmond! Has ceased to be a "Conservative," indeed never was a "Conservative," has lost the "confidence" of Mr. Holden! In short, Gov. Vance stands in the way of Mr. Holden's reaching the gubernatorial Chair. Therefore Gov. Vance is not a true man in Mr. Holden's eyes.

One other point. Mr. Holden has suddenly discovered, since November—since his eyes have been enlightened by the rival position occupied by himself—that the State is "sinking deeper in debt, adding to our already enormous taxes," that "there is great extravagance in the management of the State steamers, and in some of the departments of the government," that "favorites have the privilege of sending cotton to Nassau and bringing back luxuries of the English and yankee markets for their own use, or for speculation." Well, have these things occurred since November? We heard the same reports a year ago, as doubtless Mr. Holden did. We inquired about them and ascertained that they were false, as doubtless Mr. Holden did, or surely his virtuous indignation would not have slumbered till now—he would not have praised the Governor so entirely down to the 25th of November last.

In regard to this whole business of the State steamer, we will make a prediction, which has something more than fancy to rest upon, that whenever the occasion shall present itself for Gov. Vance to make an expose of the whole matter—and that will no doubt be whenever the Legislature may desire information—a statement will be presented to confound the Governor's enemies and to exalt his own fame as one of the most far-seeing and successful Executive officers that ever presided over any State. Instead of the State being sunk deeper in debt, it will be found, if we mistake not, that not only have our soldiers been provided with far better and more abundant clothing than those of any other State, but that in addition to this, the State has made a vast deal of money by the operation. We shall not be surprised if the effect be to reduce taxation, instead of increasing it.

Mr. Holden is greatly riled at the Governor's visit and speeches in the army. He intimates that the Governor has no right to be absent from the State, though he well knows that our Governors have often

been so absent, including the Governor's immediate predecessor, Gov. Ellis. And Mr. Holden even affirms that the Governor is addressing the army "under the sanction, if not at the request of the Administration"—a statement as absurd as it is evidently false. The Governor is addressing the army at the request of the soldiers themselves. If he had refused to do so he would have gone counter to all Mr. Holden's teachings. But why don't Mr. Holden himself go to the army and speak? He is not Governor, and has an undoubted right to leave the State whenever he may please.—*Fay. Observer.*

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1864.

See important Order from Conscription Bureau, relative to those between 17 and 18, and between 45 and 50 years—to be found in this paper.

Our guerrillas along the Mississippi still continue to annoy vessels plying on the River. Boats are fired into and men killed and wounded every day.

The New York Herald says there are twelve steamers running between Nassau and Wilmington.

Mr. McCrea, a Yankee Missionary at Beaufort, S. C. for converting the negroes, has been put in jail for selling them whiskey.

COOKE'S BRIGADE.

Rev. Thad. L. Troy will make his next trip for Cooke's Brigade, leaving Newton on the 27th inst., and Salisbury on the 28th. He will promptly deliver all packages left between those places and Raleigh.

Piedmont Rail Road.—The cars are said to be running on the Piedmont Rail Road to the distance of nine and a half miles from Greensboro'. The trains run as far as Reidsville, 25 miles from Danville, and the track is laid some mile and a half beyond Reidsville. Thus, there remains only about 14 miles of the track yet uncompleted, which, it is thought, will be ready for the cars in the course of two months. There remains to be graded six or seven miles. By the first of June it is expected that the trains will be running from Danville to Greensboro'.

It is said that recently the Yankee force at Newbern had been larger than any time since the war commenced, but that still more recently, in fact within the last few days, a large proportion of this force has gone somewhere, but the where has not yet been definitely ascertained, although there appears to be every reason to believe that it has gone to join Burnside's expedition designed to co-operate with Grant in the proposed attempt upon Richmond, whether by the Chowan, the James River or the Peninsula.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Confederate States will hold their annual meeting in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th of May next. Bishops Andrew, Pierce, Paine and Early, are expected to be present. Bishops Soule and Kavanaugh are within the enemy's lines, and though thoroughly loyal to the South, will be unable to attend. They are engaged in caring for the church (what remains of it) in the border States.

A Board of Officers is soon to assemble at Richmond to examine and report upon the justice and amount of claims of parties who have lost negroes impressed for labor on the public defenses—to include those who have escaped to the enemy as well as those who have died from injuries or diseases contracted while in the service.

COTTON-PICKER AND SPINNER.

It will be recollected by many of our people, that we used to have a machine in this section for ginning, carding and spinning cotton—all done by one hand turning a crank, performing as much work in a day as could be done by fifteen hands with the common hand-cards and spinning wheel. After the establishment of cotton factories the price of spun yarn became so cheap, these machines went out of use. Although they did pretty good work, they were rudely constructed, the resources of the country at that time admitting of nothing much better.

It is believed with our present advantages of workshops, a much improved article could now be got up; and the object of this notice is to call public attention to this machine, and induce some one to reproduce it. Doubtless there are some of these machines yet to be found in the country, in a well enough preserved condition to show all the parts and their combination, which would serve as a model to guide the skill of any one who would undertake this work. Information on this subject sent to us, shall be published in order to encourage the enterprise.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel has raised its subscription to forty dollars a year.—The Atlanta journals are from forty to fifty.

And yet they are not relatively as high as other things, by a great deal. Take the price of our weekly papers of this section for instance, which is ten or twelve dollars a year. In old times a year's subscription would pay for two bushels corn, at the least. Now it takes two years' subscription to pay for one bushel. Then, one year's subscription would pay for 100 lbs flour; now it requires four. Then it would pay for 20 lbs of bacon now, it pays for but two lbs.—Then it would buy from 16 to 20 lbs butter; now barely two lbs. Then, it would pay for a pair of shoes; now it requires from four to five years' subscription to do it. Then, it would pay for 20 yards shirting; now, one yard; and so on, throughout the entire catalogue of provisions, dry goods, &c. Newspapers and soldiers' wages are the only low priced things to be met with.

We happen to know that Mr. Holden stands on the same platform that Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens does, and if he be a traitor so are they.

Are Gov. BROWN and Vice President STEPHENS on the platform of seceding from the Confederacy? Have they called for a State Convention so that Georgia "may take her own affairs into her own hands," and make the best terms she can with the Yankees? Have they kept up a systematic abuse of the Confederate authorities until they have produced the impression at home and abroad, among the friends and the enemies alike of the Confederacy, that they are ready and willing to desert the cause of the South? All these things have been said and done by the editor of the Standard, to the serious prejudice of our cause, and to the death of some of our soldiers who were led by his teaching to the crime of desertion. The Progress, itself, has done much evil in the same way, and therefore, naturally cherishes a "fellow feeling" for the Standard.

But the anxious effort to secure for the Standard a place in the category of Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens, only shows how keenly the Progress and its friend the Standard have felt the writhing rebuke of an indignant people at the course they have pursued. It is a shallow attempt to evade the responsibility of their course, by taking shelter under the names of the distinguished Georgians, whose patriotism no one doubts, but whose prudence and

judgment few command. Let the Standard for once, stand on its own distinguishing platform. Let it still go on calling for a State Convention for the purpose of waging opposition to the Confederate Government. Let it still talk of withdrawing the keystone of the arch, of making agreement with the Yankees on the best terms it could get, and all that; and let it do this independently, and without attempting to find shelter in the rear of Messrs. Brown and Stephens, who with their friends, utterly denounce the treason of the Standard.

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in his speech in the United States Congress recently, said:

"But, sir, the saddest question embraced within the scope of my remarks remains to be answered as I draw them to a close. Has the policy pursued for the last three years resulted in the formation of a more perfect Union?"

"No language that the tongue of men can utter would form so expressive an answer to such a question as a silent survey of the dreadful scene which lies before us. A gulf of blood and tears and all of human agony which the afflicted race of man can know this side of the dread abodes of the damned, divides the suffering and miserable sections of a once fraternal and contented people. Statesmen of Christian faith, imbued with the lofty spirit of Him who gave His blessing to the merciful, could again span this horrid chasm and bind together the torn and bleeding ligaments of the Union. But an evil star is raging in our sky, and under its malign power the legislation of the land appears as the frenzied, murderous, disjointed dreams of a mad man in his cell.

"Such a penal code as now stands in the way of the return of the men, women and children of the South to their allegiance, has no parallel in the annals of the human race. A thousand miles of gibbets with the dangling halter and the ready executioner; universal confiscation of property to the remotest period of an innocent posterity; the absolute extermination of a whole people and the appropriation of the depopulated country to the unsparing demands of a more than Norman conquest; the utter extinction of every vestige of our present form of government by States, all this and infinitely more is contained in the enactments which already stain the records of American legislation. But why need I dwell upon these evidences of disunion! The great leader of the administration on this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens) has deliberately here announced, after all our sacrifices, sorrows and loss, that the Union of our fathers is dead, and he who attempts its resurrection is a criminal instead of a patriot. He goes further, and admits all these seceded States have ever claimed—their nationality. They have sought in vain in all of the four quarters of the earth for recognition. They find it at last at the hands of those who speak for the administration on this floor."

Perhaps you had better again read the above. Study it, line by line, and remember it is the language of one of the Congressmen of Lincoln's government. He is describing the legislation and the policy of that Government as it relates to the Confederate States, and their influence for and against the re-establishment of the Union. He tells us that Mr. Stevens, the leader of Lincoln's administration, has declared in Congress, that the Union is dead, and he who attempts its resurrection is a criminal instead of a patriot! They are not fighting for its restoration, then; but for the pleasure of hanging all our public officers from the grade of a colonel up; for "the confiscation of our property to the remotest period of an innocent posterity;" for "the absolute extermination of a whole people and the appropriation of their country;" and for the extinction of every vestige of our present form of Government by States. This, then, is the measure of the strife our enemies are waging against us. Let every man and woman reflect on it, and resolve in the strength of a merciful God to resist to the last, the dire purposes of our deluded enemy. We have no other alternative but ruin and death.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Wiley Morgan, Sr., in the Eastern part of this county, lost his wheat house by fire on Thursday last, believed to be the work of an incendiary. It is almost a ruinous loss, as it contained all his grain, tools, wagon and gear, salt, flaxseed, &c., &c., estimated to be worth at least \$5,000.