DAILY CONSERVATIVE. JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors. DAILY EDITION, ford months, - - - \$15 00 to mol grand Rates I wish a may how your No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period. himD - and

## SYNOPSIS OF REMARKS OF MR. BEALL, OF DAVIDSON,

Made on the Resolutions in regard to the suspension of the writ of Habcas Corpus. MR. SPEAKER :-- I regret the necessity of this discussion. I regret that any circumstances or combination of circumstances should have arisen. so as to impel many minds to the conviction that the public safety required the temporary suspension of the great safeguard of personal liberty, the writ of habeus corpus. And I take this opportu nity to say, that no one has a more profound reverence for this palladium of liberty than I havesame time, I would not guard it with nureasondreadful evil.

But the writ has been suspended by the Conbly is now called upon by these resolutions to I know, has no better foundation than mere rum- our trials, hope under our calamities, and above emand of Chugress a repeal of its recent act. I or. Sir, I believe I may confidently deny, that it all an unwavering trust in the Omnipotent arm of regret, sir, that these resolutions have been intro- was ever intended to apply to North Carolina as a Jehovah. duced under the circumstances now surrounding State, any further than it was intended to apply i they make charges which I do not believe facts apply to these few agiators-shall I fly in a passion that the fierce, dreadful sounds of clashing steel will sustain; and they call upon the Legislature and declare that the whole State is thereby charg- and flashing guns is daily heard around our nato do what I believe they have no power to do. Legislature to clothe itself with judicial powers - illogical deduction that the whole State is thereby until the dreadful orisis is past. When I con. to constitute itself a supreme coult, and pronounce charged with treason? When a few unscrupulous template the awful solemnity of this hour when as erroncous, the decisions of the Supreme Courts persons, for selfish ends, are charged with system- every breeze is laden with the wails and sighs of had decided that the conscript act was constitu wards our common government, am I to come to rushing upon us as the waves of the sea, I cannot for the parpose of investigating the laws, and de- is charged with disloyalty? Sir, I will not occupy I were situated in the midst of a prairie, with the and that the Legislature by this action would be cline to take the spotless robe of North Carolina summer's sun. Here is my home, my wife and going beyond its own appropriate sphere. He and cover the iniquities of these wrong-doers. all I hold dear. Suddenly, in the gloom of night, further objected to the resolutions, that their gen- They most impudently assume that they are the I see the horizon darkened with a mass of ascenderal tenor if not their express words, seemed to people;" that they are the "State." Sir, I deny ing smoke; then I see fiery columns shooting declare "that no conditions of public danger, the assumption. They are not the "State." The athwart the rolling dun, and instantly I hear the could justify the conscript laws, nor the suspen- and threatening to "pull the key stone from the on every side, and see no escape from the devoursion of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Beall con- arch," and "threatening to fall back upon her sov- ing element. Shall I, in the midst of this terrific tinued.] still the grant is absolutely affirmative, upon con- ed invaders, and she is every where building up an | were excited by some friendly hand, snatching a the clause of the constitution conferring this power never be inscribed the names of these who had no and stubble around my house, and create a charmfederacy, if there is invasion, and Congress decus that the public safety requires it, then Congress is another indication that the public safety requires shall have the power to suspend the writ of habeas the suspension at this time. It is well known corpus. That is what I deem the plain meaning that Richmond has been a sewer in which all the of the clause. The only question then is-does elements of corruption from every quarter of the rebellion exist in the country? Is the country continent have congregated. Aud now, sir, with corpus, nor any other right. Let us be united invaded? Does the public safety require the sus- Richmond filled with men ready to sell themselves pension ? In answer to the firist question, I need to any inquity; with spies, and enemies, and symonly mention the deplorable fact that portions of pathisers with our enemies, and these enemies in Virginia and Tennesse have thrown off their alle- sight of the gas lights of the capital, shall we progiance and defied the anthorities with force of nounce here that the public safety-that is . the arms; and to the other facts, that some of our safety of the people, the safety of our armies, the slaves have arms in their hands. In answer to safety of all that is precious does not require that the other question, the question of invasion, is it these dreadful elements of destruction shall be renecessary to point to the smouldering ruins of strained by the suspension of the writ? Our Cononce happy homes, to the multitudes of helpless gress, now in the midst of the peril, tells us that men, women and children fleeing before the re- the public safety does require it. Our Presi- to Him who bath given us the victory, and devengeful fury of a cruel toe, and to the hundreds dent, sitting as it were over a hidden volcano, tells livered us from our foes with a great deliverance. of battle-fields red with the blood of our best and us so; yet we must come here, far removed from bravest; when we may almost hear the sound of the scene of danger, and say that it is not so. I hostile cannon from this capitol no one will deny cannot do it. that we are invaded. of shame to mantle the cheek of every patriot- to repeal their act of suspension. facts which prove the degradation to which' corends: I allude, sir, to the course pursued for some time past by heartless demagogues, who now that the land is filled with mourning and the peoveniences inseparable from war, now that our very existence is at stake-systematically set to work to deceive and mislead the people, to foment distouch not the burdens with one of their fingers." Less than fourteen years ago, in the British Parliament, a suspension of the writ of habeas corthe pointed language of Lord Brougham upon that occasion, describing the bad men who had harangues and by their organized meetings : "I believe that the country has lately been in- urged in this report of the committee, and in the fested with two sorts of political leaders. One sort amendment offered. Although I am willing to was formed of those who preached rebellion, but join in a request that Congress modify its act, I in a mitigated form-who preached everything can not ask its repeal at this time-the very crisis short of that which would involve the inconveni- of the country's fate. ence of themselves being prosecuted for treason : Mr. Speaker, in this whole matter I have enmen who said "do this and do that," in order to desvored to be guided by the great maxim, "in prepare for rebellion, but who took especial care essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all the watchword of every patriot be, "To arms! and to things charity." It has been my constant aim to the front !" and the vandal hordes will soon be driven the people who had unhappily placed themselves produce unity on the great central idea of this con- back,

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864. under the bad guidance of such leaders, go this length or that length—but do nothing unlawful." That is, hold your "peace meetings" hold your tight to be free and independent, and that it is our convention meetings," and resolve that you will sacred duty to resist the North with all our power, ' take your affairs into your own hands ;" that you | till it ceases to invade this right. As to the mode will " not pay tathes to Bradford nor any other of conducting this resistance ; as to the policy that man; that you ate in favor of "the Upion as it will conduct the war to a speedy and happy issue, was and the constitution as it is "-" but do noth- I endeavor to be liberal and charitable in mere ing unlawful !" These were the agitators of the matters of opinion. As for myself, I would adopt sordid, crafty, money getting school. They, at the eloquent language of Sheridan quoted on an all events thought to save themselves from perse- occasion similar to this : "Let us save the ship, EVERY SATURDAY, cution, which they were in great dread of, by re- not ask who is the master-let us consider not EVERY SATURDAY, commending all things short of actual rebellion; who is the Minister, but where is the enemy we EVERY SATURDAY, and by continually saying, Pray don't be guilty of have to cope with." In a crisis like this, I endeavany insurrection. It was as if one were to bring or to lay seide all partizan feeling. I struggle to erence for this palladium of liberty than I have— no one would resist unlawful encroachments upon it with more firmness than myself. But at the plode."

Vol. 1.]

able jealonsy. I would not deny that the good of despicable, who were traitors, not from sordid voice could be heard throughout this land, I would the country, the public safety and the safety of motives, but from motives of mere costemptible try to convince every man, woman and child, that the writ itself, might require its temporary sus- vanity-men who would apologize for Lincoln, on this war is a just war of self defence on the part pension. The English Parliament, which might the ground that his emancipation proclamation of the South ; that it is a wicked war of invasion be considered a jealous guardian of the writ, has did not mean anything-it was only a war mea. on the part of the North; that it is a struggle for frequently suspended it. It suspended it no less sure to break the backbone of the rebellion-"men liberty on the one hand, and despotism on the than fire times between 1800 and 1814; and at who were seeking the bad, despicable object of the other; that the humblest citizen is as deeply inone time declared martial law; again in 1822 and gratification of mere personal vanity. War was terested in the struggle as the most exakted; that 1824, and even so late as 1848, less than fourteen the last thing they wished for or thought of. But all classes are alike involved, and if one goes down vears ago. I mention these facts to show that it did not follow that they could stop those they we all go together; if one is saved, all is saved; the British people have been familiar with its sus. had been leading on,"-and Lord Brougham con- and the high and low rich and poor will rejoice pension, and that the patriotic and accomplished cludes by asking for the suspension of the writ, in in a triumph that belongs to all I would infuse statesmen of that nation have not usually regard - order to save those misguided people, those unhappy into every mind a spirit of cheerfulness and hopeed it as such a perilous experiment, nor such a persons whom these leaders were conducting to their fulness. I would inspire confidence in the valor Tuin.'

It has been asserted, sir, that the suspension of ers. I would encourage a reasonable confidence federate-Congress, under what was believed to be the writ is for the especial benefit of North Car- in the patriotism, wisdom and good intentions of IT IS A SOLDIER'S PAPER . an imperative necessity ; and this General Assem- oline; and the authority for this assertion, as far as our statesmen. I would inculcate patience under

BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED, BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED. BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED, OF THE SOUTH! "But of late there had arisen another set, less cessities, and dangers of his country. And if my WITH ROMANCES, SKETCHES, TALES OF REAL WITTICISMS AND MISCELLANY! TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN. Making a complete Casket of IT IS A HOME JOURNAL of our soldiers and the skill of our military lead-

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discontinued ] Superior Courts.-Judges.-Edwin G Reads, Perior Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowa Robt S French, Robeson; James W.Osborne, Mecklenbur Robt S French, Robeson; James W.Osborne, Mecklenbur George Howard, Wilson ; Robert B Gilliam, Granville ; William M Shipp, Henderson.

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But, sir, to return from this digression : There leap.

Now, sir, I have shown that the country was in Then, sir, does the public safety require the sus- a state of rebellion and invasion; that the public pension ? And this brings me to a subject that I safety was in imminent peril, and I am forced to would gladly cover with the vail of oblivion, if it the conclusion that Congress not only has the right were possible. But I am compelled to mention to suspend the writ, but it has an imperative duty facts existing in our midst, upon which we cannot in the matter. And with my convictions, I canclose our eyes -facts which should cause the blush not consent to urge Congress, at a time like this, I know that my language will be garbled; that rupt human nature may attain, and how low men my meaning will be perverted; that my motives may descend in the pursuit of their own selfish will be impugned. I do not expect to escape the shafts of malignity; but I have a duty to perform, and I endeavor to perform it fearlessly; and I have tried to do it in a plain, straight-forward manner. ple weighed down with the calamities and incon- I will again state my position : I am opposed to an unguarded suspension of the writ of habeas cor. pus. I am opposed to suspending it except upon occasions of the gravest necessity, and when the content, to apologize for our cruel enemies, to ex- public safety clearly and imperatively demands its cite unfounded distrust in our own government- suspension. If the necessity ever can exist, I " Pharisees " " of the straitest," who " lade men believe it exists now. But I further declare that with burdens grievous to be borne and themselves when the peril shall have passed, when the necessity no longer exists, that the privilege of the writ should be immediately restored. As to the mode of suspending the privilege of pus was asked, to meet and forestall a rebellion the writ, I shall have no controversy with any one. in Ireland. And, sir, I cannot do better than use I am willing to approve any modification of the act of repeal that will suit the most scrupulous, provided it does not take away at this juncture been leading the simple peasantry to the brink of the great end of the suspension, viz : the apprehena fatal insurrection, by their newspapers, by their sion and restraining of the enemies of the country. With these views I cannot endorse the policy

I am convinced if we all would pursue this IT IS PLEASANT READING our National Capitol-in the very crisis of our to South Carolina as a State. If intended to apply | course, that we would present such an impregnableeding country's fate. I had hoped that if any to any one in North Carolina at all, my belief is ble wall of resistance, that Abraham Lincoln with resolutions were deemed necessary, that they that it was intended solely for those leaders whose all his hosts would be hurled back as the waves would have been free from a spirit of crimination portraits have been so accurately painted in the that dash against the rock-bound shore. Now, and unjust suspicion. They are objectional in language of Lord Brongham. And, sir, suppose sir, that our relentless, merciless foes are pressing from any spirit. They are objectionable because some one should assure me that it was intended to us on every side with demoniacal fury .- Now ed with treason and disloyalty? When it is tional capital, and the blood of our sons and broth-[Here Mr. Beall went into and extended argu- charged that a few bad men are guilty of giving ers is flowing like water, for humanity's sake let ment, to show that the resolutions called upon the aid and comfort to the enemy, shall I make the us put aside these party contentions, at least of Georgia, of Virginia, and all other courts that atically sowing the seeds of distrust and hatred to- sorrow and affliction; when I see our enemies tional. He argued that these courts were created the unwarrantable conclusion that the whole State fully describe my feelings. I feel somewhat as if the War in North Carolina. ciding whether they were constitutional or not, so untenable a position. I must respectfully de- tall grass blasted with the scorching rays of a of Real Life. present or prospective, probable or possible," "State" is not at home croaking and grumbling, appalling roar of a billowy see of flame advancing dotes of the War, etc.

ereignty." The "State" is around the fireside, spectacle, turn my attention from this fearful dan-I believe, sir, that Congress has the right to cheering the desponding, in the field and the work ger and quarrel with the sparks that escape from suspend the writ. The constitution, I believe, sheps, with its energy, and trustfulness in a right my own chimney? If my attention is directed confers the power. The terms are negative, but cons cause; in the army battling against out wick- to the sparks at all, let me rather think that they ditions. Now, the plain common sense reading of imperishable monument of fame upon which will brand from the hearth-stone to consume the grass. would be this : If there is rebellion in the Con- word of cheer in the hour of their country's gloom, ed circle beyond which the fiery billows could not

> Sir, let not these minor matters distract our attention from the real dangers that threatens to cut the ground from beneath our feet and leave us no resting place for the sacred right of habeas against our cruel foe ; then with the blessings of Previdence, we will acheive a glorious independence -then will come the notes of blessed peace, wafted on the balmy breezes of the South, and the grand. old mountains of North Carolina and Virginia, will catch them up and echo them over the grassy plains of Kentucky, beyond the Mississippi's rushing flood, to be re-echoed by the rolling prairies of Missouri. Then from all this broad land will ascend a grand anthem of praise and thanksgiving

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Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. May 7, 1864. 14-6m.

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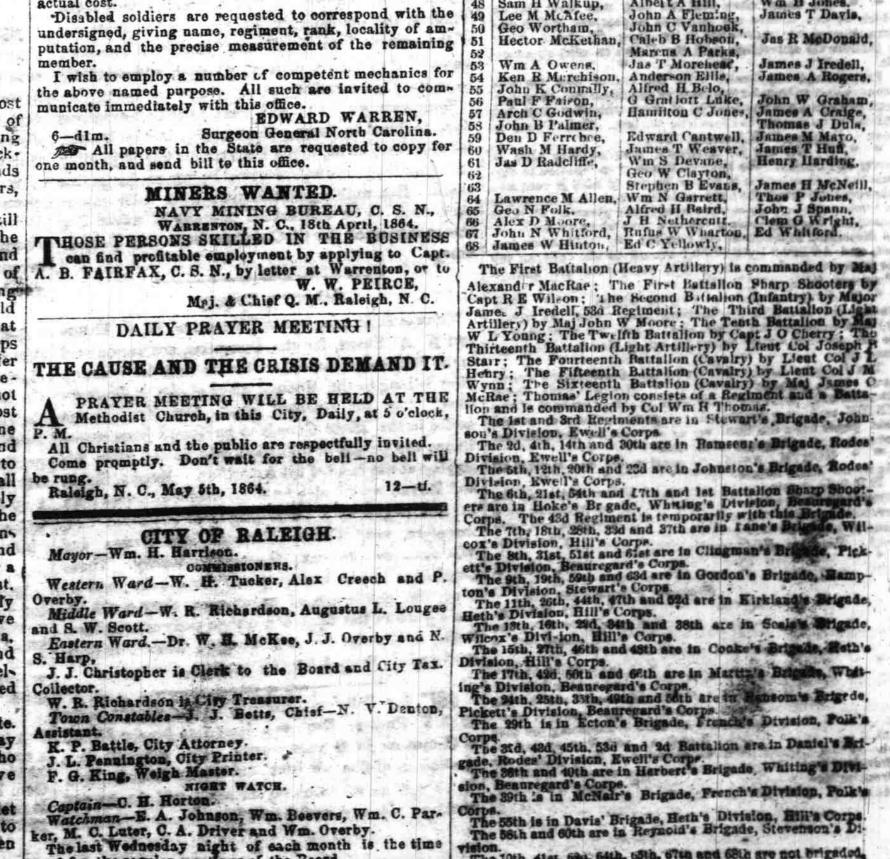
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Your State is invaded and a portion of its most valuable territory overrun by a vindictive enemy of great strength, who is laying waste and devastating the country behind him. Unless this force is checked speedily, the property and homes of thousands must be destroyed and they driven out as wanderers, in destitution and beggary.

Our noble army needs further reinforcements till the emergency has passed. I have summoned the civil and military officers of the State to arms, and they are promptly and nobly responding. If any of these who are subject to militia duty are remaining at home, who are able to do service. I desire the old men to report the facts to me immediately, that courts martial may be ordered, or other proper steps taken to compel them to do their duty or to suffer the penalties. When all the officers shall have responded, more men will be still needed. I do not order out the reserved militia except at the most exposed points, because some must be left at home to make bread and the old men from 50 to 60 and the boys under 17, are not able, as a general rule to endure hard service in the military field. But I do call upon all who are able for service, and can possibly be spared from home, to hasten to the field till" the great battle is fought. Many have Confederate contracts, details and exemptions, who are stout and able to do military duty, and can go to the field for a time without serious detriment to the public interest. All such, with all others able for duty, are earnestly requested to fly to arms as the State officers have nd S. W. Scott. done. Let each report to Gen. Wayne at Atlanta, and bring with him a bed quilt, or blanket, and Harp, rations to last him to camp and a good double barreled shotgun if he has one. If not he can be armed Collector. by the Government. Georgians ! we are now in the crisis of our-fate. The desuny of our posterity for ages to come may harg upon the results of the next few days. He who ssistant.

mains at home now may soon occupy it as a slave or be driven from it. Rally to the rescue, and till the danger is passed let JOSEPH E. BROWN. fixed for the regular meetings of the Board,



The loth, dist, san, 64th, ofth, ofth and 68th are not brigeded.