(Concluded from fourth page.) reason, for after all, the purity of the acts of either body must depend upon the honor and integrity of

body must depend apoil the honor and integrity of members composing them.

It is for what I conceived to be for the best interest of North Carolina at the present and in the future that I urge this question upon your minds.— Run your mind's eye over the broad limits of your Run your minutes of your State, and comprehend the vast diversity of feelings state, and compensate called upon to guard and protect, and I am sure you will not attribute to me an humble member of this House, too much concern for the protection of those great interests of human happiness. I stand here to day, not without a vivid recollection of all the strong opposition I have had to meet in contending for the principle embraced in to meet in contenting to the principle embraced in the bill, and plead for the rights of the people whom I have the honor to represent, for the rights of that portion of my constituents who are this day languishing and dying on the plains of Yorktown and Manassas. It is for them, and for North-Carolina manassas. that has called me so often upon this floor in opposition to the views of many gentlemen in this Hall. It is for them that I have had to meet the neglect and cold indifference offered to me by those who by common courtesy have been placed over me in this House. It is for standing in defence of the friends which many of you are this day embracing, that I have been denied the indications of respect due to any representative in this Hall, however humble he

I need not persist in arguing the merit of this bill further in the presence of many of my learned asso-ciates, for to them the channel of duty is plain.— They have the lamp of constitutional law not only in their hands, but in their mental libraries-while I have but little more to guide my rambling steps than the lamp of nature. But it has been said by some gifted and sensible daughter of our race, "that men need to be reminded of more than they need be taught;" and if beauty, virtue and intelligence could invent such a noble declaration in regard to man, I am sure you will allow me to repeat the sentiment. Then catching the inspiration from one of those who seems to have viewed man as man, I remind you that you are the guardians of the political, social and religious rights of the people of North-Carolina. Let not your action to-day change smiles into frowns, and friends into enemies.

But, Mr. Speaker, my race as a legislator from choice is nearly run. I have fought hard and have fought honestly for the friends which I believe are at the foundation of all free republican governments. and if in doing so, I have mistaken the task of the age and the wants of the people, I can only hope that my mistake is not too deep to be forgiven by a generous and great people. Pass the bill and you have saved the ship and cargo-defeat it and you have engulfed the peace and prosperity of North-Car-

Having endeavored to discharge my legislative duties as a firm and independent representative, I shall give my vote in favor of the passage of the bill, and rest my cause in the hands of those who have never deserted ute in a day of need. Had I been more mysterious in my efforts, and dealt with a duplicity of principles, one face for office and another for the dear people, then I may have been placed by my superiors upon some very important committee, such as counting the books in the State library, or gassing up the State Capitol.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington N. C.,
WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Bacon,

Timber, &c., &c., and other country produce, either for sale or shipment. My Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently loca for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make my charges light. Also, regular deal-Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.

Refers to H. A. SAVAGE,
Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN DAWSON,
President Wilmington Branch Bank of N. C. Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear,

TO RIFLE MAKERS WITHIN THE STATE.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL 12 M., ON Wednesday, 4th September next, for the fab-rication and delivery at the Ordnance Depot in this citywhere samples may be seen - of (5000) five thousand Per-cussion Rilles of the following dimensions, to-wit:

Diameter of the bore, Diameter at the muzzle, Diameter at breech, between the flats, 0.15 Length without the breech screw,

ARR COMPLETE—length,

ARR COMPLETE

ARR COMP

the faithful performance of contract will accompany proposals, which will be addressed to the "Officer Comn.auding Ordnance Depot, Raleigh, N. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Percussion Rifles."

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,

Col. and Chief of Ordnance.

Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1861. Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1861.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND: WILE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF THE LAST will and testament of DAVID BLUM, deceased,

Thursday, the 3rd day of October next, a tract of land containing 240 ACRES, about 90 acres in a tract of land containing 240 ACRES, about 90 acres in cultivation, including a large and very productive Meadow. The remainder is strong, well timbered upland.

The improvements consist of a two story BRICK DWELLING, with all needful and convenient out-buildings; also a large two story STORE HOUSE, with a good roomy Dwelling house attached. The entire tract is enclosed and subdivided with good fences.

The land extends from Muddy Creek on the North to the street in the village of Waughtown, Forsyth county N.C.

street in the vollage of Waughtown, Forsyth county, N. C., on the road leading from Salem, to High Point, on the N. C. Railroad, 2 1-2 miles from the former, and 15 miles from the latter place, and is undoubtedly the best stand for merchandizing and general trading to be found in this section of country.

Any further information desired will be cheerfully given.

One of the undersigned can at all times be found on the premises.
It is believed, under present circumstances, that real estate (farming lands) is the best species of property to in-

vest in.

We will also sell at the same time and place, a LOT and

Terms made known on the day of sale.

H. M. LASH,
D. H. BLUM,
A. M. BLUM,

COTTON BAGGING AND ROPE. 6 BALES HEAVY GUNNY BAGGING and a small lot of BALEING ROPE.

Just received at T. D. SLEDGE'S.

DAILY EXPECTED-

100 SACKS SALT,

9 BBLS. BROWN & CRUSHED SUGAR, I TIERCE RICE.

T. D. SLEDGE. Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 20, 1861. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ES-

BY A DECREE OF THE COURT OF PLEAS AND B Quarter Session of Sampson County, the undersigned as Administrator of Charles A. Harrison will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 2-th day of September, A. D. 1861, the following Real estate, viz: One lot in the City of Raleigh known in the plan of said City, as lot No. 224, on which is situated a dwelling house.

Also, at the Court House door in the town of Clinton, on Also, at the Court House door in the town of Clinton, on the 1st day of October, the following land, viz: the interest of said Charles A. Harrison in one entry of land of 100 acres, entered by Curtis Gilbert, adjoining the lands of J. R. Beaman, Richard Warren, and John Gilbert.

Tenus or Sale.—Twelve mouths credit, with interest from date, purchasers giving notes with approved security.

J. R. BEAMAN, Admr. and Commr.

August 13th, 1861.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE BE SUMED on the 12th of SEPTEMBER.

A full corps of teachers in al the branches, of a liberal a full corps of teachers in al the branches, of a fueral education, has been employed for the ensuing session.

The Musical Dapartment will be under the direction of Mr. R. F. Hunt and Miss H. H. Hammarskold; and Drawing, Painting, and Modern Languages, under Mr. W. F. Dellans. DeHans

The Principal considers himself fortunate in having secured the services of such able and experienced trachers in the ornamental branches.

For Terms, &c., see Catalogue. Address, Rev. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C. 28-w12thSep.* July 5, 1861.

Weekln

Standard.

Vol. XXVII.—No. 36.

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNE SDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

WHOLE NUMBER 1379.

Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY-Two Dollars per annum reariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TO CLUBS:

6 Copies 1 year, All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Standard Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square; (14 lines or less) first insertion, - \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33½ per cent. will be deducted from the gross

Amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$6 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months. Terms of Advertising in Weekly Standard. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion. 'No deduction will

be made on Weekly advertisements, no matter how long they may run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not other wise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid.

Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1861.

We stop the press to announce the startling intelligence, that a dispatch has just been received in this City, that Fort Hatteras was taken by the Federals, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, and that our whole force, amounting to nearly 600 men, have been made prisoners. Arouse, North-Carolinians, and drive them from your soil.

The Legislature.

The only business of interest on Thursday was the three ineffectual attempts to elect a Senator to the Confederate Congress. On the third attempt the joint vote of both Houses stood thus: W. T. Dortch 56, S. J. Person 33, Thos. L. Clingman 20, David S. Reid 14, (in the Senate,) David Outlaw 7; the rest of the votes being divided between Messrs. W. A. Graham, George Davis, W. W. Avery, J. M. Morehead, Bedford Brown, W. N. Edwards, J. W. Osborne and W. S. Ashe. Gov. Bragg's name was withdrawn in both Houses at his request. Messrs. H. T. Clark, W. N. H. Smith, and others who had been voted for, were withdrawn. The name of D. S. Reid was also withdrawn in the House.

The Latest News. Reported attack of Federal Steamers upon Fort Hatteras-General News.

On Tuesday last, Gov. Clark received a dispatch from Gen. Huger, at Norfolk, stating that two steam frigates, eight armed vessels, with other small craft, had left Old Point on Monday, and steered South. The impression was they designed an attack upon our coast. Gov. Clark at once ordered the 7th Regiment of State troops, commanded by Col. Campbell, to Newbern. On Wednesday, a dispatch was received via Newbern, that the fleet had anchored off Fort Hatteras.

On Thursday afternoon, an intense feeling was created here, by the additional announcement that Fort Hatteras had been captured by the Federalsthat the guns of the Fort were silenced at an early period of the day. From these rumors, additional ones have been manufactured, and the most serious results are said to have occurred. At this writing, nothing is certainly known here as to the result .-We had nineteen cannon mounted at that point, with about 500 troops. The force of the Federals is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000. We doubt if they had more than 4,000, if that, as more could not well have been spared from Old Point.

It is however quite certain, that according to our predictions and warnings for months, our coast is nenaced, if not successfully invaded. If we are not prepared fully to meet the foe at the entrance of our inlets, it is not the fault of the Standard. We have labored earnestly to direct the attention of the government to the absolute necessity of full prepa-

ration. If there be blame let it fall where it ought. But we must not give way to complaints. We must up and at them, and drive them from our coast. Gov. Clark will do his utmost to effect that object speedily, and we have no doubt President Davis will promptly meet the case. There is no time for delay. We hope and believe our friends in the Eastern Counties will rally promptly to resist the Lincoln hirelings. Let them be cool, provident, determined and vigilant. Watch the enemy's movements, and be sure to provide against the tampering with and the near approach of the enemy to your personal property. Remove it beyond his reach at the first indication of his approach to the

The papers by the last mails are barren of interest. The rumor of Gen. Lee's victory over Gen Rösencrantz, in the valley of Virginia, is not confirmed. Neither is the report of Gen. Scott's resig-

Gen. Wise's reported victory over Col. Tyler, on the Kanawha, is better founded; but .no authentic particulars have come to hand. Stirring events are looked for from that quarter. Our forces, under Gens. Lee, Loring, Wise and Floyd are being directed by skillful hands, and we shall not be surprised to hear of the total route of the Federal forces in the Valley soon.

On the Potomac there is but little change. Our pickets are pressing down upon the enemy daily. The despotism of Lincoln grows apace. The arrest of Ladies has become common. Several have been arrested recently. Every suspected man is

imprisoned. The press dares not speak out. In Missouri, East Tennessee, and Kentucky, the cause of the South is more hopeful. Missouri is fully aroused and Kentucky begins to wake up.

MONTGOMERY GREYS .- This fine company, commanded by Capt. W. D. Barringer, went into camp at High Point, a few days since. From those who know personally the material of this company, we learn that it is fully equal to any that has taken the field; and the officers are spoken of in the highest terms. The "Pee Dee country" is marching up nobly to the conflict.

The two Old Parties.

What good does it do to assume that old party lines have been obliterated, and that the Democratic and Whig parties have ceased to exist? Do we not see party in every thing? Is it not urged that an old line Democrat and an old line Whig, for example, shall be chosen to the Senate?-and that, in arranging the Congressional districts, respect should be had to these two parties? We speak of things as they are, not as they should be.

The old Republic was destroyed between the doctrine of secession at will on the one hand, and that of force as applied to State sovereignties on the other. Unjust aggression, or rather the threat that slavery should be circumscribed, and the actual violation of the Constitution by many of the non-slaveholding States, stimulated this doctrine of secession at will, which finally, as in the cases of North-Carolina and Virginia, became secession for cause. Party was largely instrumental in creating and setting these doctrines in motion. If, then, mere party spirit was largely instrumental in destroying the old government, and in involving the two sections in war, would it not be wise to banish this spirit, at least during the war? Next to the abolitionists, blind and unquestioning party spirit is the worst enemy North-Carolina ever had; and this spirit was especially injurious in both sections of the old Union for the last four or five years, because it partook of sectionalism, which is the foe of compromise and concord. We can judge of the future only by the past. Human nature is no better than it was when Greece was destroyed by internal dissention, or when Rome became the slave of Cæsar. Blind party spirit, and mere devotion to men and to old organizations, without regard to measures or to the voice of justice and reason, will assuredly in the end, if indulged, destroy the new, as it has destroyed the old government.

In regard to measures, the question, and the only question should always be, Is it in strict accordance with the Confederate Constitution? And in regard to men the only question ought to be, Is he honestis he capable-is he faithful to the Constitution?-With these rules of conduct to guide us, we will seldom if ever err. But we go further than this. The principles of free government are being tested anew in North America. In the States which profess allegiance to Lincoln those principles have been lost sight of or trampled down. There is no such thing as English or American liberty in the States referred to. All that is left on this continent of Constitu-States. That liberty, to be enduring, must be based on the most perfect respect for Constitutions and laws; and it must also derive its existence from, and exist in, a representative Democracy. We believe in the capacity of the people to govern themselves; and we believe that a government which represents the great mass of the people, and not merely a favored few of them, to be the only one worth maintaining. This is our political creed, call us what you will. The tendency of the federal system has been to expansion, and then to separation from the centre. The new government is weaker than the old one. It cannot long survive those conflicts between parties and factions which the old one encountered for the last quarter of a century. It should be the aim of every patriot to strengthen rather than weaken the Confederate government.

Now-a-days, when men are spoken of for office, we hear it said that this one was too slow and that one was too fast in seceding from the old Union. This, therefore, of itself creates a party in all save organization. It also involves the past, with the censures or commendations which belong to it. It is better, we think, to take a man for what he is than for what he has been, provided he was no dishonest self-seeker or scrambler for office. Is he for a strict construction of the Confederate Constitution ?- does he regard the people as capable of selfgovernment, and has he shown this belief by his acts?-and is he honest, capable, and faithful? These are the touch-stones by which public men

To attempt to continue the old party organizations would be to offer to a new set of guests the remnants of a former feast. All the old issues are defunct. We shall have new measures, based on the Confederate Constitution and on the altered condition of the country. For one, we take our stand by the Confederate government as a government of limited, delegated powers. We shall sustain it during the war, and after the war; and we would be glad to hear nothing more about the old parties, and nothing more about those who were too slow and those who were too fast in dissolving the old Union. But if the fast men will have it so-if they insist on proscribing all those who were reluctant to destroy the old system and launch the State on the tempestuous sea of revolution and civil war, then we say we are ready to meet them. In a contest of this sort before the people, we shall not fear for ourself or for those with whom we may act, but we shall fear for the country. We shall not engage in it unless forced to do so in self-defence. The people have as retentive memories as the politicians. They have not forgotten, nor will they soon forget the events of the last twelve months.

But why should we urge a cessation of party strife? Simply because we love our country, and desire to see the people of the State a unit in this great crisis. That is the feeling that governs us .-Faction, and party hate, and party injustice have done their worst on us. We have been pursued with wolf-like ferocity by men who knew they were wronging us, and who knew we were as good a Democrat as ever trod shoe-leather, simply because we would not oppose the principle of ad valorem, and because we would not make haste to break up the Union and bring on war. We have lived to see ad valorem adopted by the State, and by the Confederate government in its first tax bill; and we have lived also to witness the realities of "peaceable secession." But a truce to all this. Let us think only of what is best for the country. Let us do what is right without regard to party. Let us put our best men in office; and let us all forget, at least for the present, the differences, and in many instances the animosities which have heretofore divided us. Let every public man who has a future before him remember that if he does not receive justice now, the day is coming when he will; and that, whatever may be his fate, after the war is over he will have the right and the opportunity to appeal to the great tribunal of the people. Let no jar be heard in the tone of defiance with which we meet the hosts of Lincoln. We are contending not only for our rights

and our honor, but for our existence as a people. -United, the South will overcome all her enemics; divided, she will fall an easy prey to the arrogant and aggressive North.

Relief for the People.

The Legislature'will do all in its power to relieve the people from the apprehensions of ruin from heartless creditors and land-sharks. A large number of propositions are before the body, but it has taken the precaution to refer every thing to a strong joint select committee, to prepare a bill with care, not liable to the objections of the late stay-law .-Relief is earnestly demanded and the times demand it, but we are glad that we see no disposition in this matter, to violate the rights of humanity, of justice, or of the Constitution.

We regret to learn that Capt. Simonton has been unable to take his seat in the House for several days, being confined to his bed by indisposition.

Military Information.

The 25th Regiment of N. C. volunteers, at Asheville, is composed of the following companies : Haywood Invincibles, Capt. S. C. Bryson; Edney Greys, Capt. B. M. Edney; George's Guards, Capt. J. W. Francis; Jackson Guards, Capt. T. D. Bryson; Highland Guards, Capt. W. S. Grady; Cane Creek Rifles, Capt. T. R. Blake; Black Mountain Guards, Capt. C. M. Roberts; Pisgah Guards, Capt. G. W. Howell; Haywood Highlanders, Capt. T. J. Lenoir; Transylvania Volunteers, Capt. F. W. Johnston. The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman has been elected Colonel of this Regiment, Sinclair Dahring, Lieut. Colonel, and a Mr. Rutledge, Major. There are three companies in addition to the above at

We learn that the 26th regiment of volunteers, in camp near this City, has elected Captain Z. B. Vance, of the 4th regiment, Colonel; Harry Burgwynn, Lieutenant Colonel; and Capt. A. B. Carmichael, of Wilkes, Major.

The 7th regiment of State troops, now under marching orders for Virginia, is composed of the following companies: Company A., J. L. Hill, Captain : company B., R. P. Young, Captain; company C., R. B. McRae, Captain; company D., W. L. Davidson, Captain; company E., Alsey J. Taylor, Captain; company F., J. McLeod Turner, Captain; company G., Hiram Weatherspoon, Captain : company II., James G. Harris, Captain; company J., J. R. McAuley, Captain; company K., M. H. Peoples, Captain. Reuben G. Campbell is Colonel of this regiment, E. Graham Haywood, Lieut. Colonel,

The Captains of the 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry, stationed at Ridgway, are as follows: Captains-W. H. Cheek, Thomas Ruffin, J. H. Whitaker, W. J. Houston, T. N. Crumpler, J. M. Miller, Rufus Barringer, T. P. Siler, J. W. Woodfin, G. N. Folk. Robert Ransom is Colonel, L. S. Baker, Lieutenant Colonel, J. B. Gordon, Major, and V. C. Barringer,

Col. Spruill's battalion of cavalry is at Kittrell's. We are not in possession of the names of the Captains or companies. We trust Col. Spruill's battalion will be increased to a regiment, and then the whole of America will contain no regiments of cavalry superior to these.

We learn from the report of Mr. Winslow, Military Secretary, submitted to the Legislature on the 21st, that since the commencement of the war, there have been organized eleven regiments of State troops, fourteen regiments of twelve month's men. and parts of four regiments have been rendezvoused preparatory to formation. They are as follows: 1st State troops, Col. Stokes; 2d, Col. Tew; 3d, Col. Meares; 4th, Col. Anderson; 5th, Col. McRae; 6th, Col. Pender; 7th, Col. Campbell; 8th, Col. Shaw; 9th, Artillery, Col. Bradford; 10th cavalry, Col. Ransom; 11th, cavalry, Col. Spruill. 1st volunteers, Col. Hill; 2d, Col. Williams; 3d, Col. Pender; 4th, Col. Daniel; 5th, Col. McKinnia; 6th, Col. Lee: 7th, Col. Martin; 8th, Col. Radcliffe; 12th, Col. Pettigrew; 13th, Col. Hoke; 14th, Col. Clarke; 15th or 25th, Col. Clingman. To these is to be added the 16th or 26th, Col. Vance. The

Military Secretary says: "Of these troops the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Regiments of Infantry, State Troops, are on service in Virginia, as are also two Companies of the Artillery-Reily's Heavy Artillery, attached to the Fourth, Anderson's Regiment, and Ramseur's Light Battery.

Moore's Light Battery is under orders to move Brem's Light Battery is on guard service at

The remaining three Companies of Artillery are on garrison duty on the coast. The Seventy Infantry is under marching orders

The Eight Infantry and first and second Cavalry are in Camp of Instruction, not yet fully equipped and armed. Of the Volunteer forces, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, are on service in

The 7th and 10th are on garrison duty on the

The 25th is at Asheville with marching orders to Parts of the 26th, at Raleigh, of the 27th, at High Point, of the 28th, at Asheville, and one or two

unattached Companies at Newbern. Four unattached Companies, with three Companies of Artillery, are at Fort Macon. The whole force in Virginia at the date of the muster-roll and enlistment returns, so far as can be

ascertained, is as follows: Of the State Troops, 12,315

The absence of proper rolls and specific returns from the heads of the Regiments preclude the possibility of precise information. The number above does not allow for deaths, casualties or discharges; nor does it embrace large numbers of recruits, which, it is said, have from time to time gone on. As such recruiting has not been authorised, nor indeed reported to the Adjutant General, there is no record of the same. Efforts have been, and are now making, to obtain full and prompt returns. Much inconvenience has been felt and experienced by the troops themselves for the want of muster-rolls, which can only be supplied by the respective Captains."

Our correspondents must bear with us. Their favors are accumulating on our hands during the session. We will publish as soon as we can find

MAKING VINEGAR.—To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of molasses; put into a cask; shake well a few times, then add two or three spoonfuls of good yeast cakes. If in summer, place the cask in the sun; if in winter, near the chimney, where it may warm. In ten or fifteen days add to this liquid a sheet of brown paper, torn in strips, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be pro-duced. The paper will, in this way, form what is called the "mother," or life of vinegar, For the Soldiers.

In addition to what we published a few days ago, Mr. High, the Sheriff of Wake, acknowledges the receipt of the following articles from the ladies of Wake for the soldiers:

Mrs. James T. Marriott, of Raleigh, four pairs of Woolen Socks and one of Cotton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fort, three pairs of Cotton Socks,

Miss Eliza Hill, one pair of Blankets. Miss Louisa M. Hill, one pair of Blankets, and wo pairs Yarn Socks.

Mrs Rufus Page, one pair of Blankets. Mrs. William H. High, one pair of Blankets and ix pairs of Woolen socks.

Mrs. Kenneth Rayner, four Blankets. Mrs. John H. Bryan, of Raleigh, six Blankets.

Mrs. William-J. Brown of Wake, a pair of Blanets, and two pair of Socks. Mrs. Mary Shepard, of Raleigh, one pair of Blankets, four pair of Socks, one flanne! Vest and a pair

of Drawers. Miss Emma Hunter, three Blankets and three pair of Socks.

CONFEDERATE LOAN.-We observe that Jas. T. Miller, Esq., collector of the customs in Wilmington, announces that he is prepared to pay the interest due on coupon bonds of the Confederate States on

the 1st Sept., at his office.

For the Standard.

RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE. Nothing claims the attention of the Legislature, n its early deliberations, more than the passage of a relief bill to protect the indebted portion of the people from the land sharks which infest every com-

nunity in our patriotic old State. The former stay-law answered well to effect this bject, and while in force saved thousands of dollars worth of property from sacrifice, which would otherwise have been sold -the owners stripped of the very last vestige-turned over as bankrupts, without credit or even employment to support them-

selves or families in these critical times. That law was the very best as an expedient to check the ruinous results which would have followed soon, that could have been passed then, or that can be passed now, and exhibited that love of country and manifest interest for the people, the great sovereigns of Southern independence, which should characterize the Legislature as possessing wisdom and magnanimity of purpose to maintain that inde-pendence, by sustaining the credit of its citizens and soldiers whose lives, property and time are being offered upon its altar of liberty. But, it is remarked, that law was passed by a Legislature which was in part bankrupt; that the tendency of it was to take from the rich man and give to the poor man; that it discriminated between the creditor and debtor in favor of the latter. This conclusion looks to be erroneous, except when applied to the few isolated cases of dishonesty in running property, to prevent the collection of honest debts, which was the case even before the passage of the stay law. Hence but few can be found to condemn the law. And by whom is the complaint brought? Look into the country, do you find the people as a mass making a hue and cry against the act of their representatives? No, this great alarm at the honesty of the people, and complaint against the action of the Legislature, comes from those men who have been busily engaged, in view of the present financial distress, dealing in stocks, promissory notes, etc., and having brought, in the very beginning of the crisis, suits upon their claims, are now clamorous to real ize their money—out of what? the debtor's property, at a time when money cannot be raised to pay with. This is the source from whence all the com plaint originates, regarding the injustice of the stay aw-the imparation of obligation and contractthat it has shaken the very foundation of commerce. by a loss of confidence in the honesty of the people, and even their ability to pay their debts doubted It is to be hoped the Legislature will rebuke these selfish complaints by another act, to stop the run that is now preparing to be made upon the debtor class of our State population. That the people are honest there can be no doubt-that they will pay their debts when the time comes that will enable them to do so, there can be no doubt. Will their representatives, the guardians of a great and patriotic constituency, neglect their vital interest, and

leave them in the midst of ruin without help, and

no other than their legislative body to appeal to, or

their own physica, strength to protect them? It is

believed that the Legislature will not. It is said as a pretext, that nobody wishes to press the debtor or distress him, by the sale of his property now. This is but a prelude to deceive. Human nature is the same to-day it was in the days of Jacob and Esau. Every man who has it in his power to gain much with a little will do it. Let not such a lullaby as this deceive. It will be too late after the Legislature adjourns, leaving the people's interest unprovided for. Every comprehensive mind knows the people went in debt before this crisis came upon the country, in most cases, for the property they now have, at high prices. To sacrifice that now, would prove disastrous to future pros-pects. The banks have long since received protect tion, and their specie is held in their coffers, and what little of their paper is issued falls into the hands of such men as speculate in the kind of stock before named. The present indebtedness of the country affords a rich harvest for them, if no check is placed within the reach of those that are in debt. No law can be framed which will meet every individual case, or that would meet the approval of the speculating classes. They are too numerous in times like the present. Hence, the only effectual remedy against this class, as well as those who anticipate to realize fortunes in the great sacrifice of debtor's property, is, in the total repeal of the execution laws from the State statute, leaving it a blank for future Legislatures to raise. Those isolated cases could then go up to the constitutional court for hearing upon a blank statute. But is the Legislature, the law-making power, the creature of the Court? If so, let all the other convening bodies of the people's selection be abolished, and let the government appropriations to their use be turned over to the Southern Confederacy. But reasonably, something should be done effectually to guard against the sacrifice of property. Thousands of writs are being served upon the poor debtor in every county, and if no relief is extended the great mass of the people will be reduced to a state of total bankruptcy, and a consequent dampness will be thrown upon the material aid designed to defend and maintain Southern independence. Who are the men that are fighting the battles of the South? Are they the rich and trading classes—men that are free from debt, or are they of that class who are mostly in debt? A brief review would exhibit the fact that the latter class are the men who are enduring the hardships of camp life. And must their little or that of their sureties in thousands of cases be sold, and their families turned over to the cold charities of the world? Let this be prevented if in the power and wisdom of the Legislature. Another feature, too, presents itself, and that is

this: Before the passage of the late stay-law, thousands of dollars were sued for, upon which judgment has been obtained since the nullification o the law. Now, while the law was in force, no suit could be entered. This leaves the debtor in that case six months behind in the prosecution of his claims to meet the judgments obtained against him. This is very hard under the existing state of things, and it would be unfair to hoist his property upon the block, without an equal showing upon his debtors. Suffice it to say, great issues are involved in this question, and the result of consequences are enveloped only in the sequel.

8. F.

A Diskal Formsoning.—The New York Times advocates a combined effort to get rid of the unemployed and starving population of that city by sending them to the West. It owns up to the conditions of affairs, thus:

Cur citizens may sa well now take into serious: consideration the social burdens they will be obliged to carry during the approaching winter. The unemployed poor are increasing upon our hands at an alarming rate. Already weare informed that thousands of ablebodied women are under charge of the Commissioners of Charity and supported at public expense—women who ask for no charity, but only work. Many families of volunteers have not been relieved by the liberal sums expended, and will be forced soon to become burdens on the city. The swarm of unfortunate children—the offspring of people impoverished by the business prestrations, or of fathers who have abandoned everything for the war-increases in the streets. The agents of such someties as the Children's Aid Society, report that numbers of destitute and orphan little ones beset their office or their schools and seek shelter and employment. All signs forebode a severe and gloomy autumn and winter for the poor.

GENERAL NEWS.

SEWING COTTON.—George Makepeace, Esq., of Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., is manufac-turing an excellent article of sewing cotton. Mr. M. is at present making only the lower Nos., but hopes to be able to produce, in a short time, any quantity desired.

The Savannah Republican says the assessment determined on to raise the tax for the support of the government in the State of Georgia, is ten and a hall cents on the hundred dollars.

A man named Stringer or Springer, from Philadelphia, who has been working in this place as a carpenter, was arrested and put in jail last week for expressing abolition sentiments. - Charlotte Dem.

THE CLOTHING BUREAU. - The Richmond Examiner says that the immense government establishment at Richmond will be able to turn out before winter, from 75,000 to 100,000 complete suits of winter clothing for the soldiers, and at half the price charged by the sharp dealers who take advantage of the public necessities. The North-Carolina woolen factories have promised their entire product, after filling their contracts with the State.

THE CONFEDERATE ELECTIONS. -On the 1st Wednesday in November next, an election will be held in all the Confederate States for Members of Congress (ten from North-Carolina) and for Electors of President and Vice President (twelve from North-Carolina.) The Electors to meet on the 1st Wednesday in December. The Congress will assemble on the 18th day of February next; open the Electoral votes on the 19th, and the President and Vice President be inaugurated on the 22d.

The Asheville News says corn is selling at that place at 80 cents per bushel, and meal at 85; flour at \$7 to \$7 50 per barrel. The News says "our Eastern friends would do well to send their surplus corn and flour to this market, as it would pay a handsome profit over their home prices, after adding freight expenses." If the Railroad were only com-pleted to Asheville it would be an easy matter to

Col. Marcus Erwin left Marshal, Madison Co. on Monday last, with between two and three hundred men for Col. Green's regiment, attached to Wise's Legion. These men are of the best fighting stock of Madison and Yancey.

W. H. Mathews and Roland Williams, of the 5th N. C. State troops, died at the Charlottsville hospital on the 1st August. Birch Whitehead, of the same regiment, died on the 8th; and J. W. Wilder, of the 6th regiment, on the 4th.

There is a minnie rifle manufactory in operation in New Orleans. The rifle turned out is equal to the best. Ten rifles are made per day. The Suffolk correspondent of the Petersburg Ex-

press says Col. Pender has accepted his appointment as Colonel of the 6th regiment of State troops, and Mrs. Ann C. Pearson writing from Morganton to the Charlotte Bulletin says that the ladies of "Burke Hospital Association," has sent to the 1st Regiment at Yorktown 55 shirts, 17 pair of drawers, 26

sheets, 32 pillow cases, 38 towels, 2 quilts, 2 comforts, 2 counterpanes, 2 coats, 3 bed ticks, 5 table cloths, lint, linen bandages, &c. and \$174 in money had been received for the relief of soldiers. It is said that 1300 Indian warriors are en route for Gen. McCulloch's camp in Missouri, to fight for

Arkansas has raised already 21,500 men for the war. She only casts a little upwards of 50,000

The Salisbury Watchman, says that a gentleman from Catawba County says that there is no good ground to expect the Lincolnites of East Tennessee o cross the line to attack North-Carolinians. We

hardly thought they were such fools.

The privateer Jeff. Davis which has been such a terror to the Lincolnites, was cast-away on the 21st inst., in attempting to go into St. Augustine, Fla.

A large lagoon, called Laguna Madre, in Texas, it is said furnishes not less than a thousand millions of bushels of salt. It can be gotten cheaply, and is said to be equal to Turk's Island. The Bull-Run prisoners at Richmond, are urging

Lincoln piteously to consent to an exchange prisoners but the wretch is as unfeeling as the nether millstone. He pays no attention to them. The Augusta Constitutionalist says that Manganese is abundant near that city. Paper makers use

it for bleaching powder. The New York Herald says that the question of attacking Charleston S. C., by sea has been discussed at Washington, and that it finds advocates. Let them try it.

NOTICE. THE CERTIFICATE FOR SIX SHARES OF STOCK his the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, in the name of Washington R. Hook, deceased, which stock has been bought by me, of J. R. McCall, Administrator of said Hook, has been lost. This notice is given that I may apply for a new certificate.

August 8th, 1861.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY. GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation for twenty one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The course of instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

the country.

The Faculty consists of five gentlemen and four ladies.

The Institution is, and has been thoroughly southern in its

organization. Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position reuders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next Session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c.,

RICHARD STERLING, Principal,

GEORGE L. WILD, RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS SER-vices to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity V vices and Repairer of Pianos,

wherein ten years experience safely enables him to guarantee satisfaction. All communications directed to Warrenton will receive prompt attention. Refers to Rev. Aldert Smedes, and Prof. G. F. Hansen, of St. Mary's College, and Mr. W. J. Palmer, of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, Raleigh, N. C.; E. E. Parhar, J. Wilcox and Prof. C. H. Kehr, Warrenton; and J. H. Mills, Jos. H. Gooch and Dr. S. A. Williams, Oxford, N. C. Jan. 15, 1861.

THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THURSDAY LAST, LOST his POCKET-BOOK, containing valuable papers to him The Pocket-Book had his name on it in gilt letters. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to him with its contents.

The Sucheriber forbids all persons from trading for the following notes and judgments, which were in the Pocket-Book; and the makers of the notes are hereby notified not to pay said notes to any one except the subscriber or to his

One note for \$24, dated October 1st, 1860, and signed by Jos. M. Mangum; one note for \$12, dated August 22, 1861. signed by W. B. Crawford; also eight judgments for coats against Jos. M. Mangum & Co.—the dates I do not remember; also a deed for land, from Edward Yarborough to Cornelius Jordan and Hackney Poole. The finder can hand the papers, &c., to Mr. MILLS H. BROWN or to me.

Wake County, Aug. 24, 1861.