sword over a conquered North. We were further told that the Yankees could not fight; that they

could be killed with cornstalks and ilarlow anives. As to how atterly false all of the above statements

have been, we have only to turn our attention to the history of the past. As I am passing along I must

not forget that ever memorable Convention held in Goldsborough. Let me assure you that, although

editors of papers appear to be saying nothing about it at present, it is still fresh in the minds of the

Mr. Editor, these things are past, but let me as

sure you they are not forgotten, and those from

whence they proceeded will in all time be held re-sponsible at the tribunal of public opinion. Either they were too ignorant to know what they were

doing, or they were designing war and did it with a

view to deceive; in either case I think it is bad

enough, and the people would be perfectly justifia-ble in trusting them no further, and in placing the

government into better and more trust-worthy hands

which I will venture to say, will be done when the

people once more shall get a fair showing at the ballot-box.

Again, and finally let me say, that the thing

not growing any better. There is as much dissatis

faction as to the manner in which the revolution

has been conducted, as there is in regard to the manner in which it was commenced. Those late oppressive laws which have been passed have very

much alarmed the people; they say they are certain indications that we are tending to a perfect despotism. The interest you have taken in the people and their rights, will not be permitted to pass un-

rewarded; if ever there was a time when such men

were needed, now is the time—if you will stand up to the people, I have no doubt but that they will

GOVERNOR BROWN OF GEORGIA, AND THE

CONSCRIPTION ACT.

interesting statement of the views and recent action

of the Governor of Georgia.
When Governor Brown was notified by the Sec-

retary of War of the passage of the Conscription

Act and that all the State troops between 18 and

35 years of age must go into the Confederate service.

he yielded to the necessity and promptly transferred the State troops to the Confederate General, rather

than have open conflict in the face of the enemy .-

he considered the Act a violation of the Constitu-

tion of the Confederate States, and a severe-biow at

the rights of the States and the fundamental doc-

trines for which we are contending; and that he

should have nothing to do with the enrollment of

the conscripts; that he should do no act to commit the State to the policy, but should reserve the ques-

tion of the constitutionality of the Act and its bind-

ing force upon the people of the State, for their decision at the earliest period when it can be done

without serious embarrassment to the Confederacy in the prosecution of the war; that Georgia, in re-

sponse to every call made upon her, had furnished more troops than the President asked for, and that

she would have furnished 20,000 more, if her Executive had been called on, as part of her quota for

so large number. No plea of necessity could, there-

fore, in the opinion of the Governor, be set up for

the passage of the Act, as far as Georgia is con-

It is a well known fact that the President has not

arms enough to arm all the troops now in the field.

The Conscription Act will call into the field a very

large additional unarmed force and take these men

all from their farms at a time which will cause many

thousands of acres of land to lie idle, when it is of

the utmost importance that they be cultivated to

produce supplies of provisions. The Governor has written the President, calling his attention to the

importance of exempting such overseers as are neces-

sary to govern our slaves, and cause them to culti-

vate our lands and make provisions. The President

has replied, referring him to the Exemption Act,

which does not exempt them and declining to give

The Governor is of opinion that we have never

been in danger for want of men, but that our defi-

ciency has been the want of arms; and if the defen-

aire policy is to be persisted in and large numbers

of men forced to leave their farms and go into camp

for the summer without arms, when they are so much needed in their fields, he seriously fears that

we are in greater danger of being overcome with

For the last twelve months, Governor Brown has

favored a more active and an aggressive policy, and

his opinion now is that the best thing that could

possibly be done would be to throw a column of fifty to seventy-five thousand of our best trained men to Chattanooga in the shortest time possible

and put them under General Price, or some one else

who has shown that nature made him a General,

and march them rapidly by way of Nashville upon Louisville and Cincinnati. This would throw them

into General Bueli's rear, and he would be compell-

ed to follow them into Kentucky. Gen. Besuregard could then follow close after Buell. This would

compel the Federal column operating against East

Tennessee to fall back towards the Ohio, and Gen-

eral Kirby Smith could follow, and in thirty days there would not be a Federal soldier in Tennessee.—

The effect would be not only to liberate that noble

State, but to arouse her whole people and the peo-ple of the whole Confederacy to renewed energy

and activity. We are now supporting our own armies and a large portion of the Lincoln army from

the productions of the cotton States. The proposed

movement would drive back the Federal army and

place our own army in the rich fields and green

pastures of Kentucky, were supplies would be abundant; while the railwoad connection would be reopened into the heart of Tennessee and enable us to

draw supplies from her rich valleys for the support

of our people at home, now so hard pressed for pro-

visions. It may be objected that we have not the

75,000 men in the field to spare. We can readily concentrate them by withdrawing them from places where they are guarding points which must fall when attacked by the gun-boats of the enemy and

which are of but little value when compared with the grand object to be accomplished. We have

simply hinted at the outline of a policy to which we

of ours, who always has his own views about matters and things, and when his opinions are formed stands firm by them, even if he goes in a gang by himself, said to us the other day, that if he had the power delegated to him he could end this war in a short time, with equal justice to both sides. We asked him how he would do it. He said he would take Mr. Lincoln his sahinet and Concerns.

asked him how he would do it. He said he would take Mr. Lincoln, his cabinet and Congress and place them in a line, then he would take President Davis, his cabinet and Congress, and place them in a similar line 20 feet from Lincoln and his men; he would furnish them with supplies, and give his orders thus: Gentlemen, you have pen, ink and paper; you have powder, ball and musket, now sattle this war in 24 hours on pair of death. Our friend is religiously of the opinion that the war would and in

any assurance that they will be exempt.

hunger than from any other cause.

cerned.

promptly potit

We find in the Milledgeville Union the following

For the St

WHITHER ARE WE TENDING! WHITHER ARE WE TENDING!

We propose under this heading, to notice some of the operations of the government, which we consider to be of great interest, if not of vital importance to the people. These questions recur to our mind, as they certainly do to every one of ordinary observation: Whither are we tending? What act of the government is next to follow in the train of constitutional violations and usurpation of power? Have the States any rights of their own? Have we a republican form of government, or have we a military consolidated despotism?

Now, it does seem to us that the government at Richmond, without regard to any thing besides its

Richmond, without regard to any thing besides its own supreme power, has, in one act after another, been guilty of a assurpation of power, broken down all constitutional guarantees, disregarded the inde-pendence of the States, and trampled under foot the

rights of the people.

The first act we will notice is a recommendation by the President to Congress requesting it to pass a law proscribing the rights of citizens of the States to plant cotton, and which was in our judgment, a clear usurpation of power. The next is, that Congress should resolve itself into a kind of papal dignity and absolve our paroled prisoners taken at Roanoke from the obligations of their oaths; an act which, if it had passed, would have sunk us in the eyes of the whole civilized world. Next, we see town after town, city after city closed in upon with martial law, which is an entire suspension of all civil law, under which a man has the constitutional right to "confront his accusers with witnesses,"— and places him under a military despot who is gov-erned by no rule of action, but by his own caprice whatever it may be. Then comes an agent with an order from this same Richmond government to dis-arm the people. This order is to be executed un-der a menace of treason pronounced against every man who is not willing to submit to this outrage, and to purchase his loyalty to the government by surrendering up his rights. Though this agent is not to stop with this wanton insult, offered to the citizen who is disposed to maintain his rights, but the Constitution, which guarantees to every man the right to keep and bear arms, is to be trampled under foot, and his house pillaged, or his arms wrested from his hands. But the Governor of this State has issued his proclamation assuring his citi-zens that they shall have protection against the last named usurpation-"a step in the right direction, and one that will be heartily sustained by the peo-ple. After this, comes another flagrant act of usurpation, disregarding alike the rights of the people and of the States—placing an overseer under gov-ernment pay and instructions upon the various railroads of the Confederacy. But, as if not gone already sufficiently far in its acts of usurpation, the President comes out with another proposition which has passed Congress, more obnoxious in principle and dangerous in policy than any which preceded it. We mean Conscription—a bill which would have been more properly headed "An act to disorganize the army and oppress the people." This act, besides being at war with all ideas of civil and constitutional liberty, makes unjust discriminations between persons of different ages—disregards all the rights of the States, and State authorities, and in our judg-ment will greatly tend to disorganize the army.— We say, at war with civil and constitutiona! liberty, because these do not prefer to make a citizen do a thing which he is willing to do without making.— It makes unjust discriminations between persons of different ages, because there is no good reason why a man 35 years of age should be forced into service, in exclusion to those 36 or 45; it disregards States' rights and State authorities, because the States all have laws by which they raise and furnish troops to the Confederacy-which are all repealed by this according to the Examiner, whose pet it is, it will take at least one-third of the equipped and trained soldiers who are now in the service, out of it, and leave their places to be supplied by raw, dissatisfied

But we desire to notice further the effect of this law upon North Carolina, and we suppose it will affect other States very much in the same way.— North Carolina has some fifty or sixty thousand volunteers now, who have enlisted under State laws and State authority, (most of them are now in organized regiments-some are not.) At least onethird of this number is over 35 and under 18, making probably twenty thousand men. The most of these men have or will receive fifty dollars bounty each, from the State, for volunteering, over and above their regular monthly pay. However, to be safe, we will put this number down to 15,000, who will receive this bounty if the State keeps her promise, which we think she will most certainly do .--The bounty paid this number will amount to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and will sink our State Treasury just to that amount. This deficiency in our Treasury will have to be supplied by money raised by a tax levied ad valorem on the whole property of the State. That of the conscripts who are filling the places of the released volunteers who have received their bounty, will have to pay the same as that of the released men, treating the whole State authority with ridicule, and working the greatest injustice to the individual citizen.

But before we close this communication we desire to quote a paragraph from Dr. Russell's "History of Modern Europe," vol. VI, page 117-'18: "But of all the enormities of Bonaparte's government, the military conscription was the most flagitious. It held the rod of terror over the bulk of the male population, from the age of twenty to that of twenty five years, rendering young men liable to be called into the pretended service of their country, whenever a war was declared by the government to be just and necessary. It was proposed by General Jourdan before the erection of the Consulate—and being then sanctioned by the Legislature, it became a favorite part of the usurper's system. He occasionally extended its provisions, and carried it into effect with merciless rigor. \* \* \* It was determined by lot whether the conscripts should be in the class immediately required, or in the reserve; but both classes were occasionally called out, and even the supplies of a future year were sometimes called out. Substitutes were allowed, but the charges for this exchange of service were generally swelled to a sum which few were able to pay; without serious inconvenience. It may be supposed that many of the new soldiers were tempted to desert. Of these, the majority were substitutes, on whose disappearance the conscripts who had brought them forward, were obliged to find others, or to serve in person. Refractory individuals were either forced into the service by menace of death, or declared unworthy of the military name, and sent in chains to different fortresses, to be employed in public works."

lic works." We will leave it with the reader to make the com-parison between the governments—the one here de-scribed and our own—and decide between the enor-mities and usurpations of the two, and say which has gone the farthest—this or that. But again: all this portion of our population between the ages of 18 and 35, are placed in a state of suspense, not knowing what moment they may be dragged away from their homes and their families. They have no encouragement to plant their mans and to nurno encouragement to plant their crops, and to pur-sue their ordinary industry, as it may all be in vain, having no will of their own or control of themselves. It must be recollected that this immense army is to It must be recollected that this immense army is to be supported, and that from our own resources—and if many more moves like this is made, we are gone. We will not offer to say what course the Convention should take in relation to this measure, but will say, surely it will not pass by without some attention being given it by this body, which is now in session.

A CONSCRIPT.

For the Standard. Ma. Holden: I am glad to learn that Col. John Wimbish, of Granville County, has been elected Colonel of the 54th Regiment. Col. Wimbish is a native of Halifax County, Vs., and the son of Col. J. H. Wimbish, who was a Captain in the war of 1812; and he is a grand-son of Maj. John Wimbish, who was a grand-son of Maj. John Wimbish, who was a grand-son of Maj. 1812; and he is a grand-son of Maj. John Wimbish, who was aix years in the revolutionary war, and one of the few officers who refused to receive a pension. His mother was Rebecca Lanier Williams, daughter of Gol. Joseph Williams, of Yadkin County, N. O., who also served in the Southern campaign of the revolution. His house was for a long time the head quarters for the Whigs of that day. Col. John Wimbish was a student at West Point for two years, and his agreement in military. Point for two years, and his experience in military

Name Kinston, Tay & 1862.

I promised you a descriptive letter in my last, but the camp and scenes for the subject having them are executed, I must rely upon notes taken, and suppose that we can call back a lew days, and have you seated by me in our tunt, which faces the line. The day is very sultry, and you are reposing on the cot. But doubtless this confusion of saunda coming from up the line attracts your attention, and you look out upon a score of raw recruits just saddling up for their mounted drill. From their motements, the experienced know they are not reterms—but their talk is quite enthulastic. They have ied out, mounted, and gone—and your attention is drawn by the dark wreathes of smoke, curling gracefully, to the rear of the line, where glide the bounoked forms of the gentlemen "knights of the put-hooks and fry pans." Their scoty faces attest the well-known powers of long-leaf pine in making block.—You notice how dexterously they handle their utensils—and my prayer meanwhile is, "don't smoke the soup too much, boys"—and "see that there are not too many 'eight tails' in that cup of water you hand the gentleman!" (This I said privately.) Casting your eyes around, you discover how the long rows of tents are glimmering in the sunlight, and how the poor horses are endeavoring to take advantage of the slight shades from the tail, slim pines, in a grove of which the encampment is altuated. Just now two rollicking boys bound out of pines, in a grove of which the encampment is situaan adjacent tent, and are trying their pugikstic powers. Now they have it up and down, and 'zip' one takes the other—which brings me to the philosophic reflection, that I had better never enter into such an arena, my nose being such a protuberant member, it might come in dangerous, hurtful proxmity to some body else's fist. If we were to take a walk up the line, you would

find perhaps a soldiers' elysium-you would find them, some at cards, some at papers, some with a well-stained book in hand; some writing to mothers, wives—not a few to their "friends" and sweethearts; (en passant, I will just mention that I am regularly in" myself in this latter capacity; and f this letter should come before one "fair ladye," he fairest, sweetest, loveliest flower of the wild vestern mountain vales, she may bring me to task for writing her certain items, made known also to an editor. But, \*\*\*\*\*\*, with kind, warm, generous

reart, forgive me!)
To our soldiers. We find some lying, some sit ting, some singing, some talking, some half-asleep, others all the way in the embrace of Somnus, an in every conceivable manner of passing the monoto-nous hours. In this tent you will find a cot or two, sundry articles scattered all around, such as guns, sabres, pistols, canteens, haversacks, cartridge boxes, hats, caps, officers' uniforms, sashes, gloves, copies of military books, pamphlets, &c. There is Licut. B's trunk a splendid "Enfield" resting on t, (one of those the Nashville brought over with her, first or second trip.) Let's lift the lid of that trunk, and we will find an "instrument" deemed indispensable among soldiers, especially officers.— What is it? do you ask. Flask-shaped, cork stopper, labeled "soldiers' companion," you can distinguish by applying to your olfactories, whether the contents are powder or not. Will you take a drink? No, I thank you—I am a temperate man. Captain
— asks if there is a deck of cards and a dirty shirt
collar there, also? .He says, there is nothing in his
but a Burgundy plaster and a Bible. On a fly leaf of this book, I am permitted to read the following: "My dear husband, this is my old Bible, the one that I have used from the time I could first read; and thinking you would prize it more than a new one, I will pack it in your trunk. Read it, dearest. Forgot not God, or \*\*\*\*\*\*

What a page for the philosophizing moralist! And would that the injunction, "Forget not God," could be impressed vividly and forcibly enough in all our hearts, that the blasphemy and wickedness of our armies could be eradicated and prevented the camp, where piety and religious devotion should characterize all, is but a nursery for sin and profanity. But the theme is one to which my pen is inadequate, and I should not desecrate. I also close my brief description of camp scenery. You doubtless knew as much before my writing as now-l take it for granted, as editors are supposed to know every thing. But I have not written to edify you, or to add any thing to any one's learning; I have written simply to break the tedium of a soldier's ife, and to gratify those who love to hear from us in this capacity. Graver heads, military adepts and fogics, and literateurs may curl their lips in scornful smiles, or contract their brows in frowns-what care L if a few humble friends will read my articles with pleasure and approbation? If I can give only one heart a joy, I will have won my guerdon.

I have no war news to communicate. The recent events that have transpired here since my last, in the way of movements of troops, &c., I deem it un-necessary to state explicitly. Our camp has been changed, and we are now nearer Kinston than before. Forage becoming scarce beyond the Neuse, rendered this necessary. Our camp is called Camp Mars, I suppose in honor of the immortal god of war. I hope it will propitiate the most gracious smiles of his divinity, (if he has any) and induce his benediction to be followed by some great and suc-cessful achievement for this child of his, the First

The vacant offices have been filled by election, as desired, and in my next I will furnish you a correct list of our officers—something that never yet has appeared, I believe.

Mr. Editor: In the process of man's investigations, there are three epochs in the history of man's mind-to which it has always had recourse to acquire that information which was necessary to enable man set himself right, and to steer his course

safely through the shifting scenes of time.

The past, the present, and the future, have occupied the whole mass of human intellect, from the days of Adam down to the present time. What has transpired in the past and what is transpiring at the present time, alone presents itself to our minds in a angible form, provided they be not concealed from our minds, or mantled in falsehoods, or deception. as appears to be the case to an alarming extent a the present time. The future to us is in a great ure unknown, time alone will, to a certainty, reveal to us what is to come. Yet we can, to some extent, determine the future from the past and the

To this end I suppose it was that the sacred writers so frequently and earnestly admonished us to examine ourselves—David says, "commune with your own heart on your bed, and be still." Again, "My spirit made diligent search. I thought upon my ways and turned my feet unto thy testimonies. Thus saith the Lord, consider your ways." We might add many similar passages but the above will suffice. The reason why men persist in evil doing is attributed to the fact that they do not consider; they will not unfold the pages of the past and learn wisdom. In the history of the past we may learn much as individuals or as nations—like causes pro-duce like effects, and they are examples for us.— Here we might make some allusion to the down-fall of primitive nations-such as Greece and Rome; but they are among the things that have been, and we leave their own history to tell the sad tale of their destruction. What more immediately concerns us is, that we do not share the same melancholy fate. They sinned and fell-and so have we, as is evident from the distressed state of things in our once happy country. Are we as a nation examining ourselves with a view that we may see our error and be brought to humble ourselves before Him, who rules the destines of nations as well as individuals? It is not my intention to trace out the sins of our nation. This would require a wiser head and an abler penthan I can command. Neither is it for me to say, whether the revolution which is new desolating our once happy but new bleeding and struggling country, was brought on by the North or the South.—
These are grave questions in regard to which I have no doubt all must, and I have no doubt have made in their own winds. It has passed into an additional control of the sound in the second of t no doubt all must, and I have no doubt have made up their own minds. It has passed into an adage, "that we are in it and we must get out the best way we can." But there are some facts connected with the manner in which it was brought on, and the manner in which it has, and is still being proceeded, which will never be forgetten, and which will to some extent, give shape and direction to the future history of our country. In the first place, there was not that strict adherence to the truth on the part of those who took the lead in this all important matter, and consequently hundreds and thousands of the unappreciate

that they here not for secession—that if he was elected that were willing to give him a trial; and when told that it was their intention to break up the Union, they would denounce it as a Bell lie.—Did they make their word true? Again, secession was a peaceful remedy! But, peradventure, a war should grow out of it, it would be a short-lived affair—a kind of child's play; thousands of the North would rally to our standard. England too, would be for be. Cotton was King, and those foreign powers. England and France, would, in self defence, be compelled to come to our relief by bursting up the block ade and acknowedging our independence as a nation. I heard Mr. Johnston of Charlotte, (who is now spoken of for Governor of this State,) say in a noted secession speech delivered in our village last hisy, before this State seceded, that he had no doubt the independence of the Southern Confederacy was acknowledged then in England. It is not done yet, and this not all—we are now told that it will not be done until the South can stretch- out its bloody sword over a conquered North. We were further

The city of Newfolk was formally surrendered by Meyor Lamb to Gen. Week, Saturday evening about dark, the latter immediately raturning to Fortream Monroe. Several large was vessels dance up to Norfolk Saturday night, among the number the Affinations, and anchored in the unsum fronting the city. These vessels were piloted to Norfolk through the narrow passage in Elizabeth river by the traitor Tobias, who ran off to Old Point Thursday, while in discharge of important duties entrusted him by the Confederate authorities. Our informant is unable to recall the name of the

military commandant of Norfolk, but he has estab-lished his headquarters at the Atlantic Hotel, and the soldiers of Lincoln on Saturday evening and Sunday, crowded the streets to such an extent, that if was difficult for one to make his way through

At a dress parade on Ward's Farm, Sunday after-

noon, 5,000 Federal soldiers were present, and they all exhibited admirable drill and discipline.

The soldiers upon dismissal, scattered themselves thickly about the late entrenched Camp of the Confederates, and the officers expressed am rement, that with such fortifications, the Confederates should have dreamed of evacuating the place. General Wool was loud in his expressions of astonishment at the evacuation, and declared in the presence of several, that with such fortifications by land and water, and the Merrimac guarding the Roads, he could have held Norfolk against any force that might have been brought against it.

On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, the Seminole steamed up to the city. A crowd of a thousand or more persons assembled on Chamberlaine's wharf, for the want of something else to do, which the commander of the Federal steamer construed into a welcome to the "old flag." Instantly all hands were beat to quarters, every flag was flung to the breeze, the jack tars manned the rigging, and gave three hearty cheers. This jubilant demonstration was responded to by the crowd, with nine groans, which were given with a strength of lung distinctly audible at the wharf in Portsmouth. The Federals were taken all aback, and the gallant tars dropped from the rigging with much more alacrity than they had manned them.

The halyards having beer cut by the Confederates, a sailor "shinned" the flag staff on the Custom House Sunday morning about 6 o'clock, and having adjusted the ropes, the Stars and Stripes were speedily run up. A few faint cheers from a crowd of drunken Federals in front of the Atlantic Hotel, was the only but belitting reception with which the Yankee ounting was greeted.

We are assured that the great mass of the Norfolk people are as true and loyal to the Confederate government as those of any portion of the South.— One citizen named Kayton, a dealer in musical in-struments, was so loud and out-spoken in his laudations of our own and denunciations of the Lincoln government, that the military commandant of Norfolk has caused him to be arrested. This is the only arrest that has come to our informant's knowledge.

Portsmouth was surrendered by Mayor Nash, about the same hour Saturday evening, as Norfolk. A Federal General named Wyman, having been appointed Military Governor of the place, received the surrender, embracing the occasion to assure the people that the Yankees came not to destroy property but to restore order; to relieve an oppressed people, and reinstate that g-a-l-o-r-i-o-u-s old flag the dear Portsmouth people. Much other gasconade and highfalutin kind of sentiment were indulged in, but we have quoted enough to give the reader an idea of the style. We regret to hear that a strongly traitorous feeling has manifested itself in Ports mouth, and that several citizens of that place made themselves prominently officious in offering their obeisance to the new comers, and proffering their services in any capacity which might be desired. One man, who had long acted as a detective for the Confederate Provost Marshal, shouted lustily for the stars and stripes, and in order to effectually cloak his hypocrisy, concealed an onion in his hand-kerchief, and shed copious tears of rejoicing at the sight of every blue coat and brass button he encountered. Meeting a loyal citizen of the South, he could not withstand the gaze of an honest man, but bowed his head, while his cheeks suddenly became crimsoned with shame.\*

The Federal officers made diligent enquiry about the destruction of the Navy Yard, and earnestly solicited information of the whereabouts of any who had been engaged in the incendiary proceeding.

Five hundred Yankes cavalry escorted General Wyman to Portsmouth, and took possession of the officers buildings in the Navy Yard. They had

been spared for reasons already given. The Federals endeavored to make themselves very agreeable to the people of Portsmouth, and stated freely, that but few of them would remain there.— The greater portion of their men, they said, would speedily take up the line of march for Richmond that the "rebellion" was now on its last legs, and that they expected the "rebel" capital to fall without the fighting of another battle.

Monday morning a wagon drove up to the Market House in Portsmouth, and swept every pound of beef from the butchers' stalls. Upon being told that the citizens desired to live, the Commissary replied that the citizens must dispense with beef for the present, as he desired it for the soldiers. The owners, however, were promptly paid to the last cent in gold and silver.

The Federal soldiers all expressed the most profound amazement at the destruction of the Merrimac. They said she had made them feel more uneasy than any other event of the war, and the opinion at Old Point was general, that she was the most formidable war vessel ever constructed. But one regret mingled with the universal rejoicing which her wanton destruction had produced, and that was the fact that she had not come into the Yankee possession intact. - Petersburg Express.

\* We have no doubt this man was a rampant secessionist. Tobias, the traitor, was. - Standard.

[From the Hillsborough Recorder.] PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE

Yancey Nichols, of this county, the youngest of four brothers, three of whom had been sworn into the Confederate service, and were on their way to join Company B. 6th N. C. State troops, was met by gentleman authorised to procure a substitue, who asked him if he had volunteered. "No," said he, "I have not yet; but I am on my

way to the Railroad, where I expect to meet the recruiting officer; I shall then take the oath, and go with my brothers to the war." "Well, sir, as you have not yet taken the oath, I will give you \$150 in cash, \$50 bounty that will be

due in one month, and \$25 now due for clothing, making in all \$225, if you will, as a substitute, take the place of a young man now in the same company you are going to join.

"No, sir," said young Nichols, with a cast of the eye and marks of indignation in his countenance which showed his earnestness: "I am a poor young

man, but money could never prompt me to take this step. Our country needs the services of us both; let him stay in the army, and I will go and stand by his side." The writer, who was the agent alluded to above, deems it due to young Nichols to make the circumstance public, and exhibit to hundreds of young men who are "dodging the war," and hundreds of others who are adrift on the ocean of speculation, the

noble principle that prompted this patriotic youth to battle for his bleeding country. J. McM.

"A fittle suripture now and then
Is relished by very few men"

"Go to now, ye that export from the people, and demand the last cent from the widow and orphan, your silver and gold shall canter; blight and mildew shall visit your fields, and boils and murrain your herds and flocks; your barns shall be empty, and your storehouses and mills [Query: paper mills ?] shall rot and decay your sabitations become the abode of wild beasts, the owl and the bitters.—
For are not all the gold and silver, and the eartile on a thousand hills mine saith the Lord of Flores. T

the micros of the sublic:

It a discount are historitor or measure.

An officerency below the rank of major will be desired for each State to take charge of the encounting the ministering in subsistence, transportation and discoulder of the receive raised under this act.

I. Application will be made immediately to the growners of the several States for permission to employ State officers for said enrolment; and in case such permission be not granted, officers of the army will be selected by the department to perform that dots under such regulations as may be prescribed. Where State officers are employed the regulations of the respective States in regard to military enrolment will be observed as far as applicable.

S. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in comments of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the department, and to each will be allowed a quartermaster and a commissary.

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the generals commanding the military departments, in which their camps may be situated, for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as ranidly as possible. They will cause them to

instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated, and, in ordering them to the field, will, as far as practicable, prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in connection with their camps, and make requisition for such medical attendan and stores as may be required.

5. The commandants of regiments, battalions squadrons and unattached companies in service, on the 16th instant, will send copies of their muster rolls to the commandant of the proper camp of an struction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandants will apportion the recruits among such corps in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the department, allotting, as far as practicable, to each such corps the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They wil from time to time send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field; and will report on the first Monday of every month the number of recruits in camp, their condition, the number sent off during the month, and the regiments and corps to which they were sent.

6. The commandants of regiments and corps will distribute the recruits among their several companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of new companies, after first filling up the existing companies to the minimum numbers required by law; that is to say, for each company of infantry, sixtyfour privates; of cavalry, sixty privates; of artillery seventy privates.

7. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service, according to their respective wants, consulting, as far as practicable, the preference of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can he assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses.

HI. VOLUNTEERS FOR EXISTING CORPS. 8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service, on the 16th day of April, may report themselves, prior to their eprolment, at a camp of instruction within their respective States, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company, until the same shall

9. Recruiting officers may by detailed, with the permission of the generals commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purpose of receiving for such regiments and corps, in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted, (general order No. 6,) volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective States prepared for the field, and sent to their respective regiments and corps until the same shall be filled up, or if ready for the field, may be ordered directy to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

1V. VOLUNTEER CORPS HERETOFORE AUTHORIZED.

10. Persons liable to military service under this act, aud not in service on the 16th day of April, may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as part of the quota thereof, in pursuance of a call made upon such State by the President. Persons authorized to receive such corps who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the commandant

11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commandants of the recruits of their respective States, and, with their corps, will be placed by him in a camp of in-struction, and reported immediately to the department. Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits in their respective States, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recruits until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the department, from the commanding general of the army, or in urgent cases from the commanding general of the military department in which the camps may be situated; and in such cases report will immediately be made to the department by the officer in command of the camp.

V. ADDITIONAL CORPS GUERRILLA SERVICE. 12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new corps, no further authority for that purpose can be given, except that specially pro-vided for in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to organize bands of partizan rangers." For this latter purpose applications must be made through the commanding generals of the military depart-ments in which the said corps are to be employed. VI. RE ORGANIZATION OF TWELVE MONTHS CORPS.

18. All regiments, battalions, squadrons and com-panies of twelve months volunteers will re-organize within forty days from the 16th of April, by elect-ing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and on such days as the brigade com-mander may prescribe, and the said brigade commanders are hereby ordered to fix and announce the day for such re-organization as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged under the provisions of the act will take part in such election.

14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the State from which the men, or the major part thereof may come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant General's office, and the offi-cers will be commissioned by the President. They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election immediately enter upon duty. Officers not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the

VIL CORPS RAISED FOR LOCAL DEFENCE. 15. Corps raised for the local defence will retain their organization during the term of such collec-ment, unless previously disbanded, but members of such corps may volunteer into corps for general service, as hereinabove provided.

VIII. DISCHARGES. VIII. DISCHARGES.

16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall, before the 16th day of July next, attain the maxium numbers prescribed by this act, without including the men under eighteen and over thirty-five years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day will, upon their application, be then discharged, whether such maxium be attained or not.

17. The right to change company or corps, in virtue of re-enlistment, ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment, but transfers of individuals or of companies may be made as heretofore, within the discretion of the department.

debtefuess is faily paid, and certificates of stock in raid Bank can be transferred only on the books of the Bank, in person or by attorney.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of mid Bank in Gracuatoro', B. C. on the 23d day of May part, which all stockholders will and it to their interest to attend, especially those indebted to the Bank.

with the substitute, to the ap of instruction, and if the hetitute be learfully exempt from minutes arrived for by a surgeon or assistant surof military service, he may be accepted and enroll-ed and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp; but no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the source. other allowence at the expense of the government

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act shall be required by the enrolling officer to make outh that they are lawfully exempt under the act of Congress, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of such exemption.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE TIMID FROM THE LESSONS OF HISTORY. A writer in the Western Carolinian, in discussing the question, "Are we to be subjugated by the

North?" says:

The history of all civilized nations of past ages
answer this question decidedly in the negative.—
Greece, a small republic, consisting of not more than half dezen States, whose population did not exceed three million, was invaded for the purpose of subjugation by the Persian monarch, Xerxes, with an army more numerous than the entire population of the country they invaded; but her soldiers were well disciplined and brave, and the result was that Persia "failed to subjugate her," and her invaders returned home with not more than the fiftieth part of the ar ny that entered Greece.

England, with a population four times more nu-merous than that of Scotland, by taking advantage of the domestic discords of the country, for more than two centuries, at various times, attempted her subjustion, and in the reign of Edward the 2d did succeed with a powerful army in overrunning the entire country, taking every fortress, their capital and every sea port town, and yet, notwithstanding, her chiefs who fled to her mountains, in a few years assembled a powerful army of determined men, and at the field of Bannockburn, so completely vanquished and dispersed the British army, that it was the last attempt that England ever made at subjugation, and though the two Kingdoms afterwards became united under the same monarch, it was the result or

civil compromise and not of conquest.

But a case more analogous to that of the Southern States and that of the Northern government presents itself in that of Spain and Portugal. Porugal was a department of Spain, separated from the other departments by a chain of mountains, and containing a population less than on fourth of the entire Kingdom. Portugal felt, or fancied that she did not enjoy equal privileges with the other de-partments, and, therefore, in a Convention, passed a resolution to secede from the Spanish government and have a government of their own. Spain called this rebellion, and sent a powerful army, by land and sea, to crush it out. Portugal also assembled an army, which was commanded by the Duke de Braganze, and, after many years effort of alternate defeat and victory, Spain abandoned the country, and finally acknowledged her as an Independent Kingdom, and her rebel Duke as King.

Scotland in her efforts was without a navy—so

was Portugal, and the ports of each, all the while under the strictest blockade, and neither of them possessed of half the internal resources for the supply of food or arms as are the Confederate States, and each of them had to contend with a greater numerical difference in the field. It follows, therefore, as a fact, that if we suffer ourselves to be subjugated it is because we are less brave than either these Kingdoms. This we do not believe, and therefore utterly discard all apprehension of subjugation.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A TRACT of LAND, lying on Haw River, in the County of Alamance, one mile north of the Haw River House, on the Railroad, containing 225 acres, 80 of which are well-timbered, with 33 acres of bottom land. This place is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco, unts, &c.—A good dwelling house, with six rooms, is on the premises, with all necessary out houses. The locality is very healthy. Terms of sale will be made easy to the purchaser. Address the subscriber at Melville, Alamance, N. C.

W. A. ALBRIGHT. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A TRACT

BLAST FURNACE AND BLOOMERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAN NOW IN OPERATION
A BLAST FURNACE, six miles East of Lincolnton and 2% miles from the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad, where he is manufacturing a good quality of PIG; IRON, all kinds of Machinery and Cooking Ware. He has also a CUPOLA and RLOOMERY at the same place where Wrought Iron is also made of a good quality. All articles usually obtained at such establishments can be had at reasonable prices. TEHMS CASH.

orders are solicited and will be promptly filled.

Address,

JONAS W. DERR. Address, Spring Hill Forge, Lincoln Co., N. C. March 18, 1862. 12-w6mpd.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE EX-

piration of twenty days from the date hereof, books of subscription for the capital stock in the Pedmont Railroad Company will be opened at the following named places and under the following named persons, and will stand open for thirty days from the date of this advertisement, vis: and under the following named persons, and will stand open for thirty days from the date of this advertisement, viz:

In the town of Charlotte, under the direction of John A. Young, Wm. Johnston and James W. Osborne, or any one of them. At Concord, under the direction of V. M. Barringer, Caleb Phifer and Damel Coleman, or any one of them. At Salisbury, under the direction of Nathaniel Boyden, N. N. Fleming and J. I. Shaver, or any one of them. At Lexington, under the direction of W. R. Holt, John P. Mahry and Samuel Hargrove, or any one of them. At High Point, under the direction of W. F. Bowman, Robert Lindsay and Nathan Hunt, or any one of them. At Greensborough, under the direction of James Sloan, Jed. H. Lindsay and J. A. Long, or any one of them. At Salem, under the direction of D H Starbuck, J. G. Lash, Francis Fries and C. L. Banner, or any one of them. At Danbury, under the direction of Nathaniel Moody, A. H. Joyce and S. Taylor, or any one of them. At Graham, under the direction of Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Edwin Holt and John Trollinger, or any one of them. At Roxborough, under the direction of Charles Winstead, Dr. C. H. Jordan and Green Williams, or any one of them. At Roxborough, under the direction of John Kerr, Dr. N. M. Rosa and Thomas W. Gravea. or any one of them. At Milton, under the direction of Jan. W. Ellington, W. M. Ellington and Thomas Donaho, or any one of them. At Medison, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Watkins, John Wilson and Thomas Donaho, or any one of them. At Medison, under the direction of W. L. Scales, Joseph Cardwell and Nichelas Dalton, or any of them. At Jeskaville, under the direction of Gro. L. Akin, Jones W. Burton and E. T. Brodaax, or any one of them. At Barville, Va., under the direction of W. T. Sutherlin, James N. Williams and Dr. T. P. Atkinson, or any one of them. In the city of Richmond, Vs., under the direction of A Y. Stokes, Lewis E. Henry a d Thomas N. Brockenbrough, or any one of them.

E. P. WATSON, Segretary, By order of the Board.

"Weekly three times."

May 2, 1862.

19—w3t.

Greensboro' Patriot and Danville Register will coy weekly three times.

DETTERS LOST. OST A BUNDLE OF LETTERS WRAPPED IN A
Diece of newspaper, addressed to H. H. Shankle, M.
E Ivy, Ann Fry, Fanny Fry, E. M. Moser, Jerdan Blaiock,
Margaret Rogers, Eliza Coble, G. H. Manes, M. T. Deberry,
and Mr. M. Watkins, of Stady county, from their friends
in the 53d regiment, Capt. J. C. McCain's company.
Any one finding the above letters and leaving them with
Mr. Holden, Editor of the Standard, will be liberally rewarded.

WH ITMAN SMITH.
Hay 16, 1862.
40-31.

PUBLIC MEETING. MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF GRANVILLE A County, who are opposed to the present administration of our State Government, to party sum and inefficiency
in appointment to office, and who are in favor of reform
in public affairs, and wish the best men in responsible offices, will be held in the Court House in Oxford on the secound Saturday in June, the 14th, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the ensuing Legislature, and also to recommend some suitable person for Governor of the State.

A full attendance from each District in the County is deaired by

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONd against purchasing any stock in the Farmers'
Bank of N. U. without first accertaining whether the party
offering to self said stock is indebted to this Bank, and if
so, the smount of such indebtedness, for no stock will be
transferred from any one owing this Bank, until their indebtedness is faily paid, and certificates of stock in raid
Bank can be transferred only on the books of the Bank, in
parion or by attorner.