## North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY - Two Dollars per annua TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per TERMS OF THE SELECT PROBLEM Four Dollars per num, invariably in advance.
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erms of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Standard: or regular rates of advertising are as follows:

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## The Standard.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1863.

No changes have taken place on our lines about redericksburg. The enemy keeps up a show, but is evident that a large portion of his force has been transferred to other points. There are indirations that an increased force has made its appearance on the Peninsula below Richmond. Gen. Pryor attacked Dodge's mounted Riflemen near Suffolk on the 10th, and routed them; he then advanced npon a force of 3,500 Yankees at Carrsville on the Seaboard Railroad, who fled on his approach.

Rumor asserts that the Yankee troops at Newern and Morehead City number 70 to 80,000, and hat a considerable fleet was at Beaufort. Rumors fan advance are daily reported, but there is no good evidence that the enemy has yet made an advance movement. We hear of a strong Confederate force at Wilmington, Goldsboro', and other points, ready to encounter him on his advance.

Gold was rising at New York and declining at

A dispatch states that Gen. Bragg now estimates our loss at Murfreesboro, in killed, wounded and missing at 9000. It is further stated that Gen. Bragg asks to be relieved from the command in Tennessee. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

Western accounts state that Gen. Jeff. Thompson was with a strong force within four miles of New Madrid, Mo. and that the enemy had evacuated that place and Island No. 10.

Northern accounts state that Springfield, Mo. has again been captured by the Confederates, with a large amount of stores &c.

Rosecranz has caused the Confederate officers captured at Murfreesboro', to be confined and subsist or private's rations until President Davis' recent

Gov. Robinson of Ky. in his message to the Legislature recommends to Kentucky to reject and protest against Lincoln's proclamation. He says it inlicts a fatal carough indirect blow upon the State. A gentleman from Asheville, informs us that about 80 tories and deserters from the Laurel country, on the Tennessee line, made a raid upon the village of Marshall, Madison County, in this State, last week, arrested a number of persons and sacked the Court House and other buildings, destroying the records of the Court and other property. They claimed to be Federal soldiers, and were commanded by a man in Federal uniform. The authorities of

course will take steps to chastise them. We learn that the Yankees and buffaloes in our Northeastern Counties are committing many depredations upon our unarmed people. In Elizabeth City and adjacent country, they are said to be enforcing the oath of allegiance. A company of buffaloes crossed Chowan river some days ago and committed depredations upon the citizens near Colerain. We give no particulars in the absence of uthorized statements from responsible persons.

P. S. Just as we were going to press, we learn rom a dispatch to the Associated Press, dated Wilnington, Jan. 14, that it is believed there that the Yankee land and naval forces had left Newbern and Beaufort harbor, destination unknown. Non-combatants had been requested to leave Wilmington. Northern accounts admit that Sherman's force at Vicksburg had been completely repulsed-Yankee

oss 3,100. They had embarked for Napoleon. The village of Lavergne, near Murfreesboro', Tenn., t is said, has been burnt to ashes by the Yankees. A division of Rosecranz, it is said, had been withrawn from Middle Tennessee.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn that on Monday norning last, about five o'clock, Miss Elizabeth A. ones, residing with Mr. W. H. Ellen, of this city. est the house in a fit of temporary derangement. ad jumped into a well on the premises some forty eet in depth. She was discovered in the well by in attempt to draw water, and was taken out with broken ankle, and very much exhausted, having been in the water from five until eight o'clock. She improving, and will, in all probability, recover

We received by a late mail from the Northwestern art of this State, two bills, purporting to be three ollar Treasury notes of this State, which are the ost glaring counterfeits we have seen. They are retchedly printed, on bluish bad paper, and are gned on the left of the bill in imitation of O. H. erry. They are dated Raleigh, May 1, 1862 .ny person at all a judge of money, would at once nounce these bills counterfeit.

Let the people in the North-western part of the tate be on their guard against such bills. The late, he it remembered, has thus far issued no ree dollar Treasury notes. These counterfeits obably originated in the neighborhood of the Vir-

A Tireir FOR THE ENQUIRER. - We learn, on good thority, that five prominent citizens of Beaufort unty, original secessionists or Destructives, have en the oath of allegiance to Lincoln; and we en further, that no Conservative of any standing taken such an oath. The few traitors there

in this State, belong to the faction of the Rich-The lion John Bell is now living in a little vilnear Rome, Ga., having been driven from his

me in Tennessee by the enemy. Read the able communication of Palermo in the andard to-day. He gives the most unanswerable sons why the ten regiment oill should be passed.

## Weekln

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JAN. 21, 1863. Vol. XXIX.-No. 4.

WHOLE NUMBER 1455.

Eastern North-Carolina. At a very early period after Gov. Vance's inauguration, he became fully impressed with the absolute necessity of providing at once for a vigorous defence of Eastern North-Carolina. The information which he derived from various sources, pointed to a most formidable effort which the enemy would make at an early day to overrun and subdue at least our Eastern Counties. He at once turned his attention to the best means of preparation, and lost no time in endeavoring to impress President Davis with the magnitude of the danger, and the importance of a thorough defence. His message to the Legislature indicates the success with which

The present formidable preparations of the enemy on our coast, plainly show that his fears were well founded, and that his zeal in laboring to be prepared for the danger, was not misplaced. The shock of battle is avidently near our doors, and it becomes the authorities of both the State and Confederate government, our army and our people, to meet it coolly, manfully, and withthe purpose to defeat the invader and drive him from our soil.

We have seen no account of the enemy's forces on our coast sufficiently reliable to form an opinion of the real numbers and preparation already there. We have no doubt the movement will be on a large scale. We ks ago we learned that Lincoln had declared his purpose to send 100,000 men to carry forward the work of devastation and the subjugation of this State. We cannot, therefore, suppose that he will employ a less force than this, in his present undertaking.

Wilmington, Goldsboro', Tarboro' and Weldon seem to be fixed in the public mind, as points of simultaneous attack. This may be so, yet we are inclined to the opinion, that the two former points will first demand the enemy's attention, leaving the two latter for a subsequent movement. Our reasons for this opinion need not be given, but they are sufficient to satisfy us of its correctness.

What preparations are being made by the authorities to meet successfully this large force, it does not become us to speak definitely. We believe from what we hear, that President Davis and the Secretary of War begin to feel the magnitude of the crisis, and the jeopardy in which Richmond must be placed, should the enemy gain secure possession of Wilmington and Goldsboro'. We will not allow ourselves to fear that this is within the range of possibility; yet stung by his late defeat at Fredericksburg, we cannot doubt that he will put forth extraordinary efforts to refustate himself in the confidence of the North and of Europe.

We hope, therefore, that the preparations to resist him successfully will be fully adequate to its accomplishment. An opportunity, we trust, will be the shock should come, to repeat the deeds of daring which have signalized them on every battle field in Virginia, on their own soil, and that they will forever hush the impertinent and lying vaporings of upstart Virginia and South Carolina scribblers, questioning their prowess and courage.

## Confederate Congress.

This body met at Richmond on Monday last. Only nine Senators and 53 Representatives were resent. Mr. Dortch, of the Senate, and Messrs. Arrington, Bridgers, McDowell and McLean of the House from this State, were among the number .-There not being a quorum, both Houses adjourned.

On the 13th there was no quorum in the Senate. The House having a quorum proceeded to business and clected J. L. M. Curry, of Ala., Speaker pro tem in the absence of Mr. Bocock. Several important bills and resolutions were presented. Mr. Curry, of Ala., a bill to repeal the existing exemption law, also to increase the pay of the rank and file in the Confederate army. Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., a bill to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., to repeal the twenty negro clause in the exemption bill .-Mr. Crockett of Ky., a resolution calling for official reports of Gen. Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, which was agreed to. Resolutions of Mr. Foote, expressive of the favorable policy of the Confederate government towards all the Northern States except

We alluded in our last to a change of schedule, by which the Central cars left the depot, in this City, so soon after the arrival of the Gaston train as to afford insufficient time for the transfer of passengers and baggage. We have since conversed with Mr. Sumner, the Superintendent of the Central Road, on the subject, who informs us that the change in his schedule is as follows: The Eastern train formerly reached here fifty-five minutes after four P. M., and left twenty-five minutes after five. Now, it reaches here thirty minutes after four, and eaves twenty minutes after five; being twenty-five minutes earlier than formerly, and leaving five minites sooner than formerly. The Gaston train, we believe, is due five minutes before five. If up to time, this would leave twenty-five minutes for changing from train to train. This would seem to be ample time. Mr. Sumner informs us that he directed the trains to pass each other at Camp Mangum, in order, among other things, to avoid the confusion and crowd of trains at the Raleigh depot. We trust the two roads will so act as to afford the greatest accommodation possible to the traveling

THE EXEMPTION LAW. - The Hon. E. Barksdale, the Representative in Congress of the Jackson (Mississippi) District, has written a letter to the Meridian Journal, in which he says he concurs with the Editor of that paper that the exemption or twenty negro law, ought to be repealed. The Mississippian is of the same opinion. Mr. Barksdale says :

"Experience has satisfactorily demonstrated that there are a sufficient number of persons exempt by age, by disease, and by wounds received in battle, to act as manager. and overseers on plantations, and to perform police duty; and therefore, responding to my convictions of duty I shall tavor an early repeal, or material modification, of the exemption law. I will be strengthened in this purpose, should the Legislature, in its wisdom, deem fit to repeal th law with which it seconds, and to which I have ab ferred. It is proper to remark that no steps having been taken to enforce the late conscript act in this State, the exemption law of Congress has not been put into practical operation. If persons have been exempted from militia service, it was done by reason of the State law."

THE MILITIA. - The order from the Adjutant General's office, it will be observed, calls out the milicia of 25 counties for drill and inspection. The movements of the enemy on our coast may demand their services. We hope, however, that the prompt action of the Legislature in passing the ten regiment bill, may prevent the necessity of forcing raw militia into the contest.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH-CAROLINA.—We have alluded but seldom, and briefly, and mildly, to the impertinent interference of the Richmond Enquirer in the internal affairs of North-Cerolina, and to its false and insulting imputations upon her. But we have just heard some facts which should be known to that paper if they are not, and if they are, should induce it to let North-Carolina alone and turn its batteries upon Virginia. Those facts are, that the books at Richmond show, that in number of troops farnished by the States to the Confederate States, North-Carolina, the fifth in white population, stands No. 1, at the head of the list of the 13 States; whilst Virginia, by far the largest in white population, stands No. 6 in number of troops furnished. And to neutralize the power of what she has furnished to the Confederacy, Pierpont's part of Virginia claims to have furnished 32,000 men to Lincoln's army. North-Carolina has furnished none to Lincoln.

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Now it strikes us that imputations against the loyalty of North-Carolina come with a very bad grace from any Virginian, more especially from a Virginia newspaper, and most especially from the Virginia organ of the Confederate government which North-Carolina has done and is doing so much to maintain and defend.

Our State has sent the most men; has confessedly clothed them better them any others: they are averywhere underly

Our State has sent the most men; has confessedly clothed them better than any others; they are everywhere noted for being more orderly than any others; they have been in more battles and shed more blood than any others; and yet forsooth these Virginians lecture her upon loyalty and duty; falsely charge her with entertaining a "plot" for overthrow the government, and include that the has a lurking hope of a restoration or reconstruction" of the defunct and despised Union. And one of the high officers of the Confederate government, whose duties bring him in contact with thousands of North-Carolinians, both civilians and soldiers, insolently and falsely calls her "a in contact with thousands of North-Carolinians, dota civilians and soldiers, insolently and falsely calls her "a danned nest of traitors"—for which, if President Davis has a proper idea of what is due to himself and to an insulted State, he will pitch the standerer out of the office

the disgraces.

The Enquirer's imputations are offensive to North Cars

She can do without the lina, and should be discontinued. She can do without the impertinent advice of that paper, as she did in the election of Gov. Vance, against which the Enquirer protested. Let there be an end of it, if the Enquirer really desires unity of feeling and the success of the great cause.—Fayetteville

The foregoing, from one of 'the most reliable papers in the Confederacy, is worthy of consideration. We have no doubt that the facts stated showing what this State has done in the way of troops for the common defence, are true. Virginia has suffered immensely in this war, and, as a general thing, those of her people who are loyal have done their whole duty; but more than forty of her Counties are hostile to the Confederacy, and the people of those Counties have actually created a State and applied for admission into the Lincoln Union! Lincoln, in his emancipation proclamation, has expressly exempted those Counties from the operaion of the proclamation, thus rendering it perfectly apparent that a majority of their people are with him in sentiment. And if it be true, as claimed by Pierpont's part of Virginia, that he has furnished thirty-thousand troops to fight for Lincoln, then it is also apparent that Virginia has been fighting for the South with her right hand and for the North with her left. And yet the Enquirer comes forward to lecture North-Carolina for disloyalty !-North-Carolina, whose people are a unit in their opposition to Northern aggression, and who have furnished more than eighty thousand men to fight for the South, and not one to fight against it.

We have before us the Weekly Mississippian, of ne 31st December, from wh ordinary fact that no steps have been taken in that State to enforce the conscript law passed at the last session of Congress. The Mississippian says:

"WHY IS NOT THE CONSCRIPT LAW ENFORCED? The question is on the lips or every one. Through a sea of difficulties, a majority of the Congress responded to the recommendation of the President, that the public exigencies imperiously required that the law should be amended to the constant of thirty fire. brace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and though thre and forty-five years; and though three long mouths of painful and intense anxiety have passed, yet in Mississippi at least, it has not been put into execution. \* Strange to say, the measure above all others recommended by the President—urged by the President—demanded by the country—fought through by a majority of Congress—the measure required to meet this appalling exigency, stands a deat letter so far as Mississiopi is concerned. While the savage foe with advancing columns have overrun a large portion of the State and are pressing to its very centre, the portion of the State and are pressing to its very centre, the question recurs, why has it not been executed? The cour estion recurs, why has it not been executed? The country requires an answer, and if t be not satisfactorily given the demand should be repeated through Congress upon t assembling of that body."

North-Carolina is drained to the last man of her conscripts-they are hunted down over hill and dale, and in some cases forced into service, and that too while she stands first among the States in the number of her soldiers already in service, being fifth in white population; yet Mississippi, the President's State, is thus far relieved of the second conscription, the law being a "dead letter" so far as she is concerned. Comment is useless. Let the fact be known that President Davis has ordered a rigid execution of the late conscription law in North-Carolinas and that the same law remains a " dead letter" so far as his own State is concerned. This fact cannot be denied, for we have it from the Mississip-

Really, things have come to a pretty pass when such a man as the Editor of the "Standard" appeals to North-Carolina to redress his wrongs, real or imaginary, and consider her pride as a State identified with his individual

Things have come to no such "pass," and never will. We have made no such appeal. We have simply defended our State against the libels, slanders, and insults of the Richmond Enquirer : and while we have been doing this, the Editor of the Register has been copying and endorsing these libels

The Editor of the Register has been indulged long enough in his contemptuous allusions to the Editor of this paper. When he speaks contemptuously of us, and makes allusions which are intended to mortify us, simply because we differ from him in political opinion, it is time for us to retort and tell the people in plain terms who he is. He came to this City from Petersburg, to edit a venerable and respectable newspaper; and, under his management, that paper has so decreased in circulation as hardly ever to be seen. Its old friends are ashamed of it and its new ones use it only to gratify their malignant ends. The Editor left no friends in Petersburg, and he has made none here. His influence is as contemptible as his Editorials are weak and illogical. The more he writes the more he writes himself down. The people hear him, and then vote against him. If we should ever be a candidate for any office before the people, we should esteem ourself unfortunate not to have him against us. Indeed, we incline to think we should positively decline to run, unless we were assured in advance that he would oppose us.

Such is our estimate of "such a man" as the Editor of the Register; and, what is better, the people agree with us, as is shown by his constantly decreasing, and our constantly increasing circulation. We will venture to say that we receive more subscribers in one day than the Register does in ten. This shows who it is the people are endorsing and supporting in this trying time.

EXCHANGED .- It will be seen by the notice of Mr. Ould. Exchange Agent, that with others the forces recently captured at Kinston and paroled have been exchanged, and are expected to return to their posts

Mr. Stowe's Bill of Complaints. Mr. Jasper Stowe, of Gaston, is out in an elaborate Case in the Charlotte Bulletin, on the subject of the recent order of Gov. Vance to arrest and send to samp all white makes between the ages of eighteen and forty, employed in the factories of Stowe & Co., Lineberger & Co., and T. R. Tate, for the reason that these factories had sold their goods at a price much beyond the seventy-five per cent profit allowed by act of Congress.

Standard.

Mr. Stowe says the Secretary of War alone has the right to do what Gov. Vance has done. In this he is mistaken. Gov. Vance is enforcing the conscription law in this State, and, standing thus in the shoes of the Secretary of War, it was his duty to have the order referred to. It was no "imperial" edict as Mr. Stowe declares, but a plain business order, which it is evident Mr. Stowe feels.

Mr. Stowe logs in the case of the Rev. R. J. in his case as to " place himself in direct conflict with the Confederate government." Mistaken again, Mr. Stowe. The Legislature demanded Mr. Graves, and the Governor simply acted as the representative of that body in enforcing the demand. There was no conflict whatever, for the Secretary of War admitted that the Legislature was right, and delivered up Mr. Graves as soon as the demand was made. .

Mr. Stowe complains that the Governor's order would deprive him of "only two operatives!" In this he does not include himself, that is, provided he is a conscript. One of Mr. Stowe's chief objections to the election of Gov. Vance was, that he feared he would not promptly enforce the conscript law. What does he think now? The Governor, in the plain performance of his duty in enforcing that law, is so tight, and necessarily so, on Mr. Stove himself, that that gentleman cries out. Mr. Stowe was a most ardent original secessionist. He preferred disunion, and he appeared to be ready for all the consequences that might follow. But, like thousands of others who entertained the same views, he has remained quietly at home, exerting all his energies to amass a fortune, and has not seen, much less fired the first gun at a Yankee. In all this Mr. Stowe is quite consistent, for, like the others referred to, he said he was for "peaceable secession." He is as good as his word.

We learn that Messrs. Lineberger & Co., and Mr. Tate have complied with the act of Congress on the subject, and will of course retain their operatives .-Has Mr. Stowe done so? As soon as we hear that he has, we will do him the justice to state the fact. It seems to us that any reasonable man who is devoted to the cause of Southern independence, ought to be satisfied with a clear profit of seventy-five per cent. Gov. Vance, instead of being censured for the course he has pursued in this matter, deserves the thanks of the people, and especially of o soldiers and their families, for his efforts to restrict the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods to this profit. It is his duty to enforce the law, and to consult the greatest good of the greatest number; and if a few persons are thereby deprived of immense profits on articles of prime necessity, it is their misfortune, and not his fault. We have but little patience with any man who seems to be more intent on amassing a fortune than he is in aiding to provide for the wants of our people and in repelling the foe. No one, in the present crisis, can serve his pocket and his country at the same time.

The Register, in its notice of the speaches of President Davis and Mr. Yancey in this City, takes occasion to indulge in some flings at the Editor of this paper which are entirely uncalled for : and the Richmond Enquirer copies with much gusto this article of the Register. Our notice of the President when here was entirely respectful, and clear of party feeling. We now state, in reply to the Register and Enquirer, that Mr. Davis was surrounded while here by his partizan friends, and that some of these friends showed an activity in getting to and about the President, which was no doubt as refreshing to him as it was amusing to the people. If Mr. Davis had conducted himself as the President of the whole people, and not of a mere party, this mortifying spectacle in the midst of war would not have been presented. Men of all parties would have clustered around him; but as it was, those who surrounded him, and introduced him, and conducted him from point to point, were in every instance, to far as we could see, his partizan supporters.

THE TRUTH.-A friend writing us from Franklin County, says: "You have some inveterate enemies in this section, but a large majority of the people are with you heart and hand." We feel complimented by the bitterness with which some of the Destructives assail us. They are generally such as were going themselves to whip fifteen Yankees each, before breakfast; but they are still at home, abusing better men than themselves, and speculating on the poor and the absent soldiers' families. We do not want the friendship of such people. The public man who does not always have some enemies, in generally easy in his principles, and of little service

UPPER COUNTIES. - We give place as requested to the proceedings of the recent meetings in Surry County. The condition of the upper counties in regard to the prospects for bread, seems to be attracting attention.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.—The Richmond Enquirer says a portion of our people are disloyal, on account of their advocacy of the Ten Regiment Bill for State defence, recommended by Gov. Vance in his Message. We deny this and will continue to deny it, because the devotion of our people to the cause Southern independence gives the lie to it; and if we wanted further proof we could refer to the fact that Lincoln excepts no part of our territory in his emancipation proclamation, notwithstanding a considerable part of the soil of the State is, temporarily, under his dominion. Thus we see that even the enemy considers the whole of the State of North Carolina in "rebellion," while a considerable por-tion of Virginia is not included in the proof mation on account of the supposed "loyalty" of the people thereof to the Federal government.

Here then, is a distinct issue: While the Richmond Enquirer libels a large portion of our people, including the Governor of the State, as disloyal, Lincoln frees the slaves of the entire State because our whole people are in "rebellion," and at the same time excepts a large portion of Virginia, considering the citizens thereof "loyal" to his govern-

We make no charges against the people of Vir ginia or any part thereof, but simply ask the Enhold before attempting to regulate matters in this State, where, according to Lincoln's proclamation, we are all "rebels."—Daily Progress.

NORTH-CAROLINA. - North-Carolina is the right arm of the Confederacy. In proof of this, let the bloody but glorious records of Bethel, Seven-Pines, Malvern, Sharpsburg, Manassas and Fredericksburg, be read. Let the roll of her noble dead be called. Let the story of her sacrifices, her devotion, her courage and her services be told, without varnish or addition. Without her the Confederacy would have been impotent and evanescent—with her, our young republic can never know destruction or de-feat. This is the truth of history, and such will be the righteous judgment of posterity. And yet, in the most ungenerous disregard of these palpable facts, it has become fashionable in certain quarters to speak of her with contempt, to question her loy-alty, and to hint of abandoning her to the enemy.— Devoted to the interests of party themselves, there are those who falsely pretend that the purest patriots within the limits of the State are conspiring to sacrifice the great cause of Southern indepen for the purpose of retaining power; and, who regarding these as her "representative men," over whelm North Carolina with indignity and insult.— In the just indignation of her citizens at the neglec which denies her a place in the Cabinet of the Executive, which consigns her bravest regiments to the command of strangers, and which has surrendered the fairest and most fertile of her counties to a merciless foe—these contemptible witlings see nothing but disaffection and treason. In her noble efforts to protect herself—to rescue her overflowing granaries from the hands of the enemy—to protect the lives and property of her suffering and fugitive citizens—and to add thousands of fresh troops to the Confederate service by relieving the East of the presence of the foe-these vile miscreants can dis-inguish nothing but a disposition to conflict with the Confederacy, to "break faith with her Southern sisters," and to "re construct the Union." In the name of justice and common honesty, we enter our protest against this most dishonorable and fla-gitious attempt to injure the fair fame of North the world. Are the ties of party stronger than the obligations of patriotism? Are the spoils of place dearer than the honor and reputation of our " mother State?" · Cannot political prejudice, intrigue and corruption be forgotten when a wail of sorrow is arising from every household—when the blood of our brothers is flowing on an hundred fields—when

merciless as they are powerful are forging the fet-ters with which to bind us? For one we envy not the heart or the fate of that nan who can give no satisfactory reply to these juestions, whatever the excuse with which he has eluded himself into so shameful an apostacy from

pestilence and poverty are arrogantly stalking throughout the land—and when hostile legions as

numanity and honor.
In order that our noble old State—the right arm of the Confederacy—may strike still more vigorous by and successfully for the cause of Southern indeendence, she must be untrammeled. Paralysed by the presence of the foe, weakened by the subju gation of the best portion of her territory, and with but little prospect of relief from the Confederacy, she now proposes to raise a force of her own an drive her enemics into the sea-that she may be the better able to do her whole duty to her sister States -that she may contribute her whole power and inluence to the common cause, and, last but not least, that she may protect her own loyal citizens from and substance of her offending. This is the alpha and omega of her disloyalty. It is for this mos wise and prudent measure alone, that her wounds her triumphs and her sacrifices are ignored, and hireling press and a mercenary party pronounce her faithless to her sisters of the Confederacy. If this be treason, let politicians, place-hunters and

hirelings make the most of it. In our humble judgment the Legislature cannot refuse to provide for the defence of the State without manifesting so craven and disgraceful a subserviency to executive power as will merit the contempt and indignation of a fearless constituency.-Raleigh Daily Progress.

SAD RESULT OF A RUNAWAY MARRIAGE. - The New

A few years ago the marriage of Miss Boker, a oung, beautiful and accomplished lady, with her ther's coachman, John Dean, set all the scandal mongers in Gotham on end. A sad addendum to "strange, eventful history," has now to be ad ded. After the marriage, the couple, notwithstand ing their different "bringing up," lived happily enough together, in a small cottage over in Williams burg. The husband obtained an office in the custon house, and saved money enough to open a public house at the foot of Grand street, Williamsburg.— But, alas! for John Dean, he could not keep a hotel. It is said "he was his own best customer," and as a natural result he commenced treating his wife badly. in a short time all their money was spent, and with poverty coming in at the door, love, as usual, flew out of the window. John beat and abused his wife, out all this she put up with until starvation stared her in the face when she was compelled to ask adgranted, and the fashionable, elegant, and accomlished belle of the Fifth Avenue-a few years ago is now the associate of beggars and paupers.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD .- On Monday last there was an exhibition in our town of a two headed colored girl. She forms one of the greatest wonders of the age, and has excited the wonder of the med ical world, both in Europe and America. The Sia mese Twins have been regarded as a most wonderful production of nature, but in no respect are they comparable to this dual and yet single existence of this black girl. She has two distinct heads and a marked individuality above the waist and in the lower extremities. Instead of a lateral connection, as in the case of the Simese Twins, there is a positive spinal junction, in part, by which one body formed, the other parts being free and unrestraine She seems to be a very intelligent girl, and has rather a fine musical faient. While talking or singing, you have before you two distinct persons, and yet there stands in inexplicable reality but one corporeal existence. At this mysterious union, science recoils. She, however, is worthy of a per sonal observation, and we anticipate if she is carried through the South, that the student of nature and the curious must make her the subject of close scrutiny, and return amazed at the works of nature. In Europe, in some of the States of the old Union, and in some of our glorious Confederacy, they have been exhibited. We hope that they will be carried through the Southern States, so that all may have an opportunity of inspecting this wonderful of all wonders.

We learn that this girl will be again exhibited in the Court House on Friday next. Carolina Spartan.

THE TWO STATE REGINERTS.—The Confederate Union of Friday last says it is informed that three companies fully organized, have been tendered and accepted for State service in the two regiments authorized to be raised by the Legislature at its late session, and that several others have been tendered but not yet accepted, because not fully organized according to the General Orders of the Adjutant and nspector General, and that a number of other companies are being formed. That paper also expresses he opinion that the two regiments will be com-

the opinion that the two regiments will be com-pleted in a short time.

The "Union" also publishes a correspondence, which will be found in our paper to-day, which shows that the question raised whether "militia officers of the State are subject to conscription," has been settled in the negative—the War Depart-ment having decided that all militia officers of the State "in commission" are exempt from conscrip-tion. Col. Weems has therefore so instructed the enrolling officers of his command.—Atlante (Ga.)

We observe that Monfraethic Petter, Esq., of Bancombe, is a candidate in the 49th Senstorial District, to fill the va-cancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Shipp.

The Legislature of South Carolina, now in manion, die approving of the appointment of officers by the Executive Council, has passed a law reorganizing four regiments of the State, and directing the election of Sald officers by the rank and die of the regiments. It is stated that Gen! Bean-regard has ordered the regiments not to execute the law, thus bringing the military in direct conflict with the civil

The people of Texas seem to apprehend but little dame age from the proposed invasion of that State by the Yankees The bridge over Neuse River on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, destroyed by the Yankees recently, has been repaired and the cars have been running for a week or more between Goldaboro' and Wilmington.

The Yankee prisoners taken at Murfreesboro', Tenn., had their pockets full of counterfeit Confederate notes.

Lincoln has signed the bill organizing 48 Counties of Western Virginia into a State, called Kanawba.

It is understood that our army at Tallahoma, will defend the line of Duck river.

Gens. Morgan and Forrest had joined Gen. Bragg, having

captured 8,000 prisoners, &c. The Milledgeville Union says the Georgia Penitentiary will soon be able to turn out 800 pairs of cotton cards per day, and in a few months, it is hoped the machinery will

be increased so as to turn out 900 pairs per day." It is removed from Middle Tennessee, that Gen. Pillow has been assigned to the command of the troops lately un-

Vallandigham, of Ohio, recently made a speech in New York, in which he denounced Lincoln and the Congress in

It is reported in Northern papers that Burnside had resigned, and that Hooker would succeed him.

Several cases of small pox have occurred in Salisbury. N. C., and several in the surrounding country.

The contrabands at Washington City are said to be in a suffering condition. It is equally so about Novfolk, Buffolk, Newbern, &c. Poor creatures, they have been deluded by the Yankees, and most of them would gladly return

Smith, Secretary of the Interior, of the Lincoln Cablnet, has retired and Judge Usher of Indiana, has been appoint-

Colonel of the 1st Maryland regiment, just re-or anized at

issue of 10,000,000 thirty year bonds to aid the emancipstion mission-Lincoln pledging the removal and colo tion of the freed slaves-where is not stated. A new Post Office has been established in Edgecombe

county, N. C, at Whitaker's Turnout, ou the Wilmington Brute Butler has been feted in Washington City and at other points since his arrival North. It is said that he

It is said that 100 Yankee prisoners at Richmond the past week have taken the oath of allegiance to the Confed-

sources that in the attack made by Brepkinridge's division on the enemy's left, Murfreesboro', on Friday, in which the Confederates were repulsed, eighteen hundred of our brave troops were killed out-right during the first hour and forty minutes of the engagement.

The Federal General, Jefferson C. Davis, who was at Fort Sumter when it fell, was among the killed on the battle

The present session of the Virginia Legislature, it is said, will prove a very short one, as the members find difficulty is obtaining board in Richmond. A fat member was heard to declare that it was absurd for members to attempt to "run" their per diem of four dollars against the hotel bills

The Yankees have repaired the Balti nore and Ohio Railroad, and it is said the cars are running on it.

> TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. CAMP 14TH N. C. TROOPS, NEAR FREDERICESBURG, VA., January 5th, 18-3.

At a meeting of the "Oak City Guards," held this 5th day of January, 1863, William R. Nichols was called to the chair, and Jos. B. Martin requested to set as Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to give expression to our feelings of sorrow caused by the death of Sinson D. Berrell, formerly a member of this company. Whereupon the following committe: was appointed to draft suitable preamble and resolutions: Mesara. T. S. Lemay, James H. Hicks, James M. Woods and William H. H. Shaw. They reported the following:

Wenneas, we have received the sad intelligence of the death of our friend and fellow-soldier; Simeon D. Ferrell, which occurred in Fort Delaware a short time since.—

While we submissively how to the will of Him who doeth all things well and kiss the rod that afflicts us, we nevartheless feel constrained to give expression to the sorrow that stirs our bosoms. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Simeon D. Ferrell, this company has lost one of its best members, the army one

Resolved, That in the death of Simeon D. Ferrell, this company has lost one of its best members, the army one of its most faithful soldiers, the country one of its most, promising young men, and the Church of God a bright example of piety and devotion.

Resolved, That while we may be unable to precure an outward badge of mourning, we deeply feel his loss, will cherish his memory in our hearts, and will endeavor to imitate his many Christian virtues.

Recolved, That the sympathies of the company be tendered to the bereaved family and other relatives of the deceased.

ceased.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the Baleigh Standard, and other newspapers of the City.

WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, Ch'u.

JOSEPH B. MARTIS, See'y.

MARRIED. In Hillsborough, N. C., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Dr. Thomas Duvis Warren to Miss Elizabeth Alethia Collins, both of Edenton.

COLONEL.—YOU WILL FORTHWITH ASSEMBLE all able bodied men fit for military duty not called for as Conscripts up to this date, and who are liable to militia duty under existing laws and orders in your Regiment and organize them into one or more companies of seventy five men each. Should the number of men in any Regiment equal or exceed one hundred and twenty, they will be formed into two equal companies. Detaclments of forty men will be aflowed a Captain and Second Lieutenant; twenty-five men, a First Licetenant, and filteed men a Second Lieutenant. A full Company of seventy-five will be allowed all these officers, to be in all cases accerted by the rank and file. The Militia having been so much reduced by recent calls for Conscripts, and this call including all who are fit for duty, render it necessary that the Commissioned Officers should be now included; except the Field Officers of highest grade, and Captain, or Senior Officer of each district. When the Companies are formed the Colonels will immediately report the fact to this office by letter, enclosing roll of Company and the probable number and kind of arms in the Regiment.

II. Companies when thus formed, will assemble each Saturday for drill and inspection, at a place to be designated by the Captain, who will report to this office each week the condition of the Company, which will a ways be held in readiness for active duty at the shortest n-lice.

III. This organization and drill is for the purpose of being prepared to repel an expected advance of the enemy, and will remain in force till further orders from the Gorernor. The utmost promptness is expected in the execution of this order, and ten days from its reception is deser-

J. G. MARTIN. To the Colonels of Northampton, Frankliv, Martin, Greene, Johnston, Cumberland, Unsiow, Bladen, Robeson, Halifax, Nash, Pitt, Wilson, Wake, Sampson, Columbus, Brunswick, Warren, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Wayns, Harnett, Duplin, New Hanover, Granville.

Jan. 15, 1865.

6—14.

VALUABLE LAND AND SAW MILL FOR WILL SELL THE TRACT OF LAND ON WHICH I reade, 10 miles southwest of Raleigh, containing 350 acres, of which about 30 are in cultivation. There are on the premises configurable bounces and convenient barns. he premiers manfurtable houses and convenient barns.
On the lead is a No 1 STEAM SAW MILL, and plenty

THOSE WISHING TO HAVE HIDES CONVERTED into good leather, on shares or for so much per ib., can be accommodated at the tannery of J. T. LEACH & SON, which is situated in Wake County, four miles southwest of Banks muster grands. Their trums are a follows: Yorty cents 'per ib. for hides; for kip, call or goat skins, one-third; which they will sell to the owners of the skins of nearly person.