Terms of Advertising. Advertisements inserted for \$2 per square of 14 lines or less for first insertion, and \$1 per square for each subsequent insertion. Persons desiring to contract for six nths, will be charged the above rates with a deduc-

tion of 25 per cent, on the whole amount. All remittances of money at the risk of those send-

The Standard.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863."

The Latest News.

The intelligence from Virginia is cheering. On Saturday last the gallant Gen. Ewell-the "right rm" of the lamented Stonewall -with his division, ttacked the enemy at Winchester, near Harper's Farry, and after a somewhat prolonged conflict capared the place, the enemy surrendering themeves, some six or seven thousand strong, with or loss in killed, wounded and missing is said to about one hundred. Gen. Milroy, who was in ommand of the enemy, made his escape. We are without the particulars of this brilliant

aploit, as no Richmond papers were received here

The bulk of Gen. Lee's army is between Culpepper Court-house and Winchester. What his paricular object is, is not known. Some think he rill advance into Maryland, while others suppose hat he will only occupy the upper portion of the firginia valley, driving the enemy out and holding im in check along the Potomac. A few days will

Gen. Hooker has abandoned his works opposite edericksburg, and is moving up to meet Gen.

We have no news from Vicksburg.

Nothing of interest from Eastern Carolina, exept that we learn that the Blackwater region has een evacuated by our troops, and the enemy is eported moving higher up. This evacuation may xpose a considerable portion of our State to the neursions and ravages of the enemy.

Election in Wake County.

It will be seen, by the notice in our paper to-day, hat an election will be held in this County on Frisy the 26th instant, for a member of the House of formons to fill the vacancy occasioned by the reignation of Gen. Fowle.

We trust there will be a full turn out of the peole, and that the Conservatives of the County will nite upon and elect some tried and true Conservaive to fill the place. Let our friends be on the alert t all the precincts against the tricks and misrepreations of the Destructives. They will most probalate on the day of election. A full turn out of the Conservatives, and a concentration of their votes ne man will ensure their success. Forewarned, armed. Fel many Conservative go to the polls.

Another Bad Appointment.—We learn from the Progress that Mr. William K. Lane, of Wayne, and some extent recently of Guilford, has been apcinted Chief Collector of the Confederate tax in North Carolina. This is a very important office, nd the first business qualifications are required for Mr. Lane possesses neither the education nor he clearness and comprehensiveness of intellect to it him for such a place. But he is a Destructive. and that, with the appointing power, was sufficient. Party first and qualifications next, is the rule now-

TEXAS. - We are indebted to a friend for the folowing extract from a letter, dated Houston, Texas.

"The finest crops that ever grew are now in Texas. The wheat has been cut, and the crop never was better-enough in this State to supply the Confederate army twelve months. The corn crop s also fine. It is now silking, and we have roasting cars and vegetables in abundance. We have had strawberries for a month, and now watermelons and Irish potatoes are coming in in abundance.— There are more goods in this City, and more trade than ever known before, though but little value is placed on our money. Every thing is at the same old prices for gold and silver."

The writer adds that Col. John H. Manly, for merly of this City, is living in Galveston, and is very well and very popular. Col. Manly has been in ommand for some time of a coast guard battery of artillery on Galveston island.

We regret to learn that Josiah Collins, Sr., Eso. died very suddenly in Hillsborough, on Wednesday morning last.

REV. R. J. GRAVES .- We learn that the grand

jury of the Confederate Court at Richmond, has resed to find a true bill against this gentleman on the charge of treason. This refusal to find a bill after hearing the charge and the evidence, is a triumphant acquittal of Mr. Graves. A more marked case of persecution for opinion's sake has not occurred since the war commenced. We felt confident from the first that Mr. Graves was an innocent man. We rejoice that his innocence has been adnitted, even in Richmond, under the shadow of the despotic power which dragged him from his home in contempt of the civil law, and which has persecuted him because he was a Union man up to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. We shall republish in our next the communication of Mr. Graves to the Richmond Enquirer, which was made the ostensible ground of his arrest.

Will the Register, and other Destructive papers that have assailed and defamed Mr. Graves, now do him justice? We shall see.

Degrees Conferred.

At the commencement of the North-Carolina University, June 4th, 1863, the following named persons vere degreed, by the Senatus Academicus as Artium Baccalaurii, and ranked in their Academic course in the order in which they are numbered,

- 2. GULIELMUS-LOWNDES QUARLES, of Louisians. 3. THOMAS TALLIAFERRO BROYLES, of South-Car-
- 4. JOHANNES-LEMUEL CARROLL of Kenansville. 5. WARNER-MERIWETHER WATKINS, of Milton.
- 6. EDVARDUS HINES, of Newbern.
- 7. TITUS-GULIELMUS CARB, of Greenville.
- 8. MATHIAS-MURRAY MARSHAL, of Pittsboro'.

conferred at the last Commencement.

1. THOMAS-MONROE-ARGO, of Alabama. The degree of Artium Magister was conferred upon JOHANNES-BAIRD LYNCH, of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. These were all the degrees that were

Weekly

Vol. XXIX.-No. 26. RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

WHOLE NUMBER 1477.

The case of the Editor of the Standard stands out in the history of this war as more pre-ensineatly in-consistent than that of any public man South or North.—Register.

Assertions are one thing, and proof is another. The Register has furnished no proof of our inconsistency. Our course, based as it is on principle, has been uniform from the very beginning of the troubles now upon the country. We have always denied the right of a State to secede from the former government, except in the event of a "deliberate, palpable, and dangerous infraction of the Constitution." Because we were a true friend of the Southbecause we foresaw the devastation and ruin which would result from secession, and because no "deliberate, palpable, and dangerous infraction of the Constitution" had taken place, we opposed the secession of the cotton States, as the Editor of the Register did; but when, as the result of that secession and of the proclamation of Lincoln, in April, 1861, no other alternative was left to North-Carolina but to fight the South or the North, we chose the latter, and therefore advocated and veted for the act of separation. Is there any inconsistency in that? We have since advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, and have sustained the government in all constitutional measures to that end. It is not our fault, nor the fault of those with whom we act, that the war has not been vigorously prosecuted. The most magnificent resources any people ever had with which to commence and carry on a revolution, have been, to a large extent, misapplied and wasted; and the enemy has steadily gained upon us from the first. Every position he takes, he holds. If our forces defeat him, as they nearly always do, no advantage is taken of the victory, but both sides prepare again for battle, and the same bloody scenes are re-enacted with no definite result. The people of both sections are tired of the war, and desire peace. We desire it on terms honorable to our own ection, and we cannot expect it on terms dishonorable to the other section. We believe in fighting as long as we are invaded, and in driving the enemy from our soil-in taking prompt advantage of such victories as we achieve, not in invading the enemy's country, for we are not strong enough for that, but in dislodging him from his positions on our own soil; but while we believe in this policy, as the best and only policy for the present, we also hold that the friends of peace in both sections should give utterance to their views, and should thus pave the way

for negotiations, to which both sections must at last come, as the only means for closing the contest. If we could negotiate now, so much the better. Thousands of valuable lives would be saved, and much devastation and ruin would be stayed .-Is there any inconsistency in this? What are we fighting for? Not for war surely, but for peace .-We do not fight because we want to, but because if the Southern cause should fail—if the old government should succeed in conquering these States and in re-establishing its authority erar them by force, the blame for it will not rest on the old Union men or Conservatives of North-Carolina. They have done and are still doing their whole duty in this unfortunate struggle, though they get no thanks for it from those for whom the Register speaks, whose property and persons they are defending and shieldng with their blood.

But the Register says we are "pre-eminentil inconsistent" on the subject of secession. We know we are a weak, erring mortal, like our neighbor, and that we frequently make mistakes in our calculations as to the condition of, and what is best for, the country; but we refused to go with South-Carolina when she contemplated disunion in 1851, and we refused to go with her, as the Register did in 1860 until forces to do so. We not only admit this, but we are proud of it. In the Standard of July 23d, 1851, we said:

"It is clear that a vast majority of the people of South-Carolina have despaired of the Union, and have abandoned all hope of a return by the general gov-ernment to the true principles of the Constitution. We deplore this state of public opinion in that galant State; and if our voice could be heard by her people, and could have any effect, if heard, we would appeal to them in the kindest and most affectionate terms to pause in their course. Their interests are the interests in common of the people of all the slaveholding States; and the blow which is intended to strike down South-Carolina, will not fall upon her head alone. Her cause is the cause of the South; and her true policy is, therefore, not to separate herself, by her action, from the other slave-

holding States.
Should she secede by herself she will draw no State after her. Her sister slaveholding States will neither go with her, nor will they see her coerced and trampled down; their judgment has been pronounced, and they will not reverse it. The cause or secession, at this time is not sufficient; it may be, in the course of a few years, or the Union may live on, according to the Constitution, gathering new States within its folds and adding new lustre o the common flag."

These were our views in 1851. Is there any naterial difference between them and those we held in 1860? We think not. But the Register charges others with "inconsistency !" What has been the course of that paper? In December, 1860, it declared that the dissolution of the Union for any cause would be fraught with "woes unutterable and innumerable"—that Mr. Lincoln would not commit aggressions upon the South, but ought to be submitted to as a constitutionally-elected President-that South-Carolina had no special claims to the confidence or respect of our people-and that she ought to be "resisted"—that is, coerced i necessary-in her attempt to "dragoon" North-Carolina "into treason and civil war." 'Now, however, and for some time past, the Register has been an ultra South-Carolina sheet, and has denounced every one as false and disloyal to his section who could not, with it, approve and laud the course of that State. Let the Editor and his friends think of his present position and views, and then read the following and blush. Surely he is the most " preeminently inconsistent " public man that ever lived. Even the school-boys, who know but little as yet of the history of the country or of its politics, will laugh at the ridiculously "inconsistent" figure which our neighbor cuts. In 1860 he was a Conscreation as the following article shows; now be thinks Conservatism but another name for treason.

WHY SHOULD NORTH-CAROLINA SECEDE Let us say a few plain and dispassionate worth on the above text. South Carolina, or rather "Corolina" (!) thinks the Union is a curse, and that its dissolution would be a blessing. "Caroline" received the news of Lincoln's election with as much

joy as did the State of Massachusetts, because she thought that election furnished her with the long-sought pretext for destroying the Union. But let us see how it is with North-Carolina. Previous to the Presidential election, would not any man who proclaimed this Union a curse have been himself driven from the stump by the curses and executions of nine-tenths of his hearers? Most assuredly he would. Previous to the election, the democracy professed to love the Union, and deplore its racy professed to love the Union, and deplore its destruction. Was the news of Lincoln's election received here with Joy? No, it was not—but, on the contrary, every body heard it with sorrow.—Such being the dissimilarity between the two States, why should North-Carolina secode, because a State which ignores her existence is about to secode? No man in North-Carolina can say that the Union is or has been a curse to him, and tell the truth. Every same man knows that the Union has been the source of innumerable blessings. Why then leave it to embark on an unknown sea, without charts or soundings? Because "Carolina" (1) out charts or soundings? Because "Carolina" (1) says you must? The North-Carolinian who has no State pride sufficient to make him indignantly spurn any attempt of our Southern neighbor to dragoon this State into treason and civil war, is a bas-tard son of the soil on which was first sounded the key-note of American liberty. Tyranny is tyranny, and we would resist "Carolina" tyranny in the same spirit that the "men of '76" resisted British tyranny. Who can read the synopsis of Gov. Gist's message which we publish to day without pronouncing it a most arrogant production?

But let us say to those who desire that this State

shall secede, why not await the operation of things now in progress at the North? The tone of the Northern press, of such papers, for instance, as the New York Times, a very able freesoil paper, is now undergoing a marked change for the better, and we have the strongest hope that in a short time, the obnoxious personal liberty bills will be stricken from the statute books of the States which have enacted them. When this has been done, the South will not have the slightest cause of complaint against the North, for we have the strongest reaons for believing that Lincoln's administration will not be aggressive upon the South. Why not, then, pause, before madly doing that which cannot be undone? For when once the dissolution of the Union has been effected, its reconstruction will never be seen, by even the most remote generaions. This generation will have entaile their posterity a legacy of woes unutterable and innumerable. We implore the Legislature of this heretofore conservative old State not to be led away at this terrible crisis, either by passion or popular clamor, for there are times when the people, gen-erally right, are made the victims of artful and unscrupulous demagogues. This is a lesson which all history teaches us. For God's sake let us profit

Judge Magrath's Decision. We publish below the opinion of Judge Magrath, of South-Carolina, in the matter of Leopold Cohn, in which he decides where persons liable to military duty under the conscription acts passed by the Confederate Congress, have placed substitutes in the army, such persons are not liable, after such substitution, to perform further military duty. Judge of South Darolina, and this opinion was delivered in February last. . Judge M. has the reputation of being a learned lawyer and an able and upright Judge. We have not heard that either the sound ness of his opinion or his loyalty has been questioned at Richmond; nor have we heard of any conflict gotten up by Mr. Secretary Seddon with the Governor of South-Carolina, in opposition to this opinion of Judge M. Recently, Chief Justice Pearson and other Judges in this State have made similar decisions, and have discharged citizens unlawfully arrested by order of the Secretary of War: and these decisions, by Judges in this State, have been made not only the ground of interference by the Secretary with the rights and duties of our Judges, but our judiciary, our Governor, and the sovereignty of the State have been disregarded and insulted by the re-arrest, by order of the Secretary, of citizens thus discharged.

But we have no room to-day for any extended remarks suggested by this decision. We may recur to the subject in our next. Meanwhile we invite the attention of our readers to the opinion which we give below.

It is the last clause of the following section o General Order No. 64, issued from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Richmond, on the 8th of September last, that Judge Magrath adjudicates soid, and which he declares the Secretary of War had no power to make. This is the section

"II. The reception of substitutes under eighteen years of age is hereby prohibited. The reception of substitutes into partizan corps is prohibited, as is also the reception of substitutes into any company not fully organized and received by the department A substitute becoming liable to conscription renders his principal also liable, unless exempted on other grounds." See General Order No. 64, section IL

Important Decision.

Re-enrolling men who have legally furnished sub-stitutes, declared to be illegal and without au-

In the Confederate Court, South-Carolina District in the matter of Leopold Cohn. Magrath Judge. Leopold Cohn became subject to military service under the conscription act of the Confederate Con-

gress, approved 14th April, 1862.

The 9th section of that act provided, that persons not liable for duty may be received as substitute for those who are, under such regulations as may

be prescribed by the Secretary of War.
The Secretary of War, by an order through the Adjutant and inspector General's office, dated 26th April, 1862, established the regulations which would apply to substitutes: By a compliance with these regulations, the person procuring the substi-tute, was to be discharged, when that substitute is

accepted and enrolled. he Conscription act, approved 16th April 1862 called into service white men resident of the Con federate States, between the ages of 18 and 35 years; at the time the call or calls may be made, who are

not legally exempted from military service.

By the amended conscription act, approved 27th
September, 1862, the President is authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confed of the Confederate States, between the ages of \$1 and 45 years, at the time the call or cells may be made; and who are not at such time or tim gally exempted from military service. Such call of calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act, to which the act of the 27th

September, 1862, is an amendment.

Leopold Cohu, liable to service under the act of the 16th April, 1862, complied with the regulations of the War Department, issued by order of the Scoretary of War, furnished a substitute who was accepted, enrolled and mustered in for three years, uncertainty of the Second and mustered in for three years, uncertainty of the Second and mustered in for three years, uncertainty of the Second and Second an capted, enrolled and mustered in for three years, un less the war shall have been sooner ended. A dis-charge was therefore given to the said Leopold Cohn.

the 16th April, 1863. But if not already in the

is subject to the call or calls to be made upder the act of the 27th September, 1862. It is claimed by the enrolling officers under General Orders No. 64, dated 5th September, 1862, that in consequence of the substitute issue within the class of persons upon whom the call or calls under the act of the 27th September, 1862, it to be made, he no longer answers the requirements of a valid substitute; that the discharge bestofore given to Leopold Cohn is invalid; and that he is now subject to military service under the act of the 16th April, 1862.

Congress has the large power, conveyed in the grant to it, to raise semies and provide rules for the government of the land and paval forces, by which it can deal with the question at issue, in such manner as it shall deed heat for the public welfare.—
Whatever may be the effect of the order of the Secretary of War, consisting the discharge of Leopold Cohn, there is no rough to five power of Congress to do so. Heat there was competent for that body to repeal it, or to annul or qualify the discharges

Standard.

to repeal it, or to annul or qualify the discharges which had been obtained under it. The permission by Congress in such cases, given to individuals to substitute others for the performance of the military service required of them, cannot be considered a contract between the government, which it may at any time modify or extinguish. And the like power is, in my opinion, vested in the President of the Confederate States. As commander-in-chief of the army, unless restrained by the action of Congress, he may, upon consideration of public necessity, call upon those to perform military service who have been declared liable to this duty, but have been ex-

cused from or indulged in its exercise.

But that which distinguishes this case, is that Congress has delegated to an officer of the Government, the Secretary of War, the power to prescribe the regulations under which substitutes may be received. The regulations have been prescribed, he substitutes have been received under them, and the question in the case is, whether the Secretary of War has the same controlling power over the matter as belongs to Congress or could be exercised by the President. The question appears to be thus presented, because it cannot be maintained that any. Act of Congress has been passed, destroying the privilege which has been secured by those who have had substitutes accepted for them. Nor is there any order of the President, by him directly made calling into military service those who have been thus exempted. Nor is the order of the Secretary of War cancelling discharges heretofore granted, to be referred to any other source for its authority than the 8th Section of the act approved 16th April, 1862. The Secretary of War having acted in the matter under the direct authority of this act, will be presumed to have continued the exercise of his power inder the same source.

I do not consider the act approved 27th September, 1862, as requiring or supporting the order of the Secretary of War, which avoids a discharge properly obtained, because a substitute, when accepte not liable to military service, may subsequently become so by the provision of another act. If the act of 27th September, 1862, was intended to in-validate the discharges which had been lawfully obtained by compliance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, it is reasonable to suppose that its language would in some manner have conveyed that purpose. But when it excepts from its operations those who are legally exempted from military service, is fairly to be considered as one of that class who are excepted from the operation of the act. And if Congress, by a new act, called into service those who were not liable under the former act, it could operate only on those who had not yet undertaken to rende military service. If one had been already enrolled and mustered in for three years, unless the war shall have sooner ended, it is not to be supposed that he would be discharged for the purpose of being again enrolled and mustered in for the same term. There is no doubt that one, although not embraced in the terms of the act approved the 16th of April, 1862, nevertheless could by voluntary engagement, impose upon himself the same obliga-tions of military service as if he were called out under that act. If by a subsequent act he became in-cluded in its provisions, both acts contemplating the same service, he would not be considered among those who were called forth by that subsequent act. He had, by his own engagement, consented to be considered as one who had been legally called. He had been accepted, and in that was recognized as one who had been properly called. To say that he was subject to a call for military service, while he was in the actual discharge of that service to which he had been presumptively already called, would seem to involve the question of actual and pros-

pective liability in a great deal of confusion. The act of the 27th September, 1862, cannot be considered as sustaining the construction, that i substitute within the ages which it makes subject to the call of the military service 18, by its opera tion, prevented from continuing to be, as he was when-accepted, a legal substitute under the act of the 16th April, 1862. If the act of Congress then does not require that construction which is set forth in General Orders, No. 64, dated 8th September, 1862, in these words, "a substitute becoming liable to conscription renders his principal also liable unless exempt on other grounds," and if no special order of the President has been issued to the same effect it only remains to inquire whether, under the 9th section of the act approved 16th April, 1862. the secretary of War was authorized to declare, by the General Orders No. 64, that for the cause there stated the liability of the principal for military

should be renewed. That the power given to the Secretary of War to make regulations for the admission of substitutes, would authorize him to modify these regulations according to his convictions of expediency, will not be disputed. But that such a power can be exercised so as to affect one who, having complied with established regulations, has thereupon been dis charged, may well be doubted. Retrospective legislation having retro active operation, is a recognized but very high power of government. When exer cised, it is always upon the ground of some manifest public policy. That Congress intended to admit, in certain cases, the privilege of substitution, is clear. That it could take away that privilege by retrospective legislation, is equally clear. That its delegation to the Secretary of War of the power to make regulations concerning substitutes, would authorize that officer, if he had considered it necessary, to insert in the discharge, the condition that it by subsequent legislation, the case of the propos-ed substitute was embraced, the substitution would be avoided and the discharge inoperative is also clear. But that without the insertion or expres sion of any such condition, Congress intended to confer the same high power of legislation, which it possessed, so that the Secretary of War could avoid a discharge, which he had granted upon his accepance of a substitute, cannot be maintained.

The orders of the Secretary of War, moreover

have expressly declared the cases in which the ex-emption of the pincipal, procured by the acceptance of his substitute, may be cancelled. If traud or of his substitute, may be cancelled. If traud or mistake be discovered, the exemption ceases.—
The expression of these two, as the cases in which exemptions would cease must have been from abundant caution. If not expressed, the same consequence would have resulted upon the discovery of either. But the expression of these is significant of the fact that it was then considered except in such cases, the discharge, if fairly obtained, was conclusive so far as the Secretary of War was

ber, 1862, does not support the construction in General Orders No. 64, concerning the liability of principals who have furnished substitutes; and that no order of the President, as Commander in Chief has been issued toughing this matter; and that the

power given to the Secretary of War to make reg ulations concerning substitutes, does not authorize him, after he has granted a discharge, in a case where neither fraud nor mistake is alleged, to imwhere neither fraud nor mistake is alleged, to im-pose a flew condition upon one who has been by his order discharged from military service; and by the order discharged from military service; and by the enforcement of that condition impose upon him the performance of that military service, from which the order of that officer has exempted him; I am of opinion that the detention of Leopold Cohn by the enrolling officer is illegal. The order will therefore be entered for his discharge.

We learn that the arguments in the habeas corpus cases will be opened before the Supreme Court, in this City, on Wednesday next, the 24th instant.

HIGH SHOALS IRON WORKS.—These works are new fully under way, rolling iron, manufacturing nails, &c. See advertisement in our paper to day. The proprietors have made a heavy investment, and are working a large number of hands. They deserve commendation for their enterprise and energy. They offer nails, wholesale or retail, at the low price, considering the present cost of manufacturing them, of 70 cents per pound. The company, we learn, will soon commence the manufacture of tacks and sprigs.

A RARE INSTANCE.—The bill for our usual supply of printing ink (from W. S. Johnson, of Columbia, S. C.,) as accompanied by a note calling our attention to the factunparalleled in these days—that the proprietor has reduced his prices! Is Mr. Johnson a candidate for quarters in the Lunstic Asylum of his beautiful City? or does be really entertain such an old fashioned article as a conscience? By the way, it is right to say, that his ink is the best we have been able to obtain in the Confederacy, though we need not tell our readers that it is not as good as we could wish.—Fuyetteville Observer.

We concur with the Observer that Mr. Johnson deserves marked credit for reducing his prices at a time like this We have been using his ink for some time. It is theap enough, considering the price of every thing else, and is as good an article of the kind, we presume, as can be ob-

STONEWALL JACKSON'S FAMILY.—The Savannah Republican, noticing the proposal to erect a monu-

"We have heard that the widow and child, who should be adopted by the country, are left in very moderate circumstances, and if this be so, while we approve the project of a monument, we are first for placing them in circumstances entirely independent. This is the first duty we owe to the memory of

The Republican is right. A marble monument could do no honor to the name of Jackson. His best and most lasting monument is in the hearts of his countrymen.

Northern Items.

Louisville papers, of the 22th inst., contain dis-patches from Columbus, Ohio, June 11th, which state that the Democratic State Convention has nominated Vallandigham for Governor, and enator Pugh for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the emancipa-tion proclamation, condemning martial law and coln, demanding Vallandigham's restoration.

The Journal says that a Federal officer from Vicksburg, says that on Friday Grant's reinfercements exceeded sixty thousand of all arms. The fall of Vicksburg is inevitable, and its fate is only

delayed to save blood. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11th .- Private dispatches from Grant, dated Monday, says that he is communicating with Banks.

Gen. Johnston is concentrating his forces, endea

oring to cross the Big Black with 25,000 men. The New York Tribune, of the 9th inst., has a special dispatch from Washington, June 9th, which states that the siege of Vicksburg is progressing admirably, and that our siege guns are within shot of the enemy's works. Lincoln is perfectly easy about Grant's operations, and is confident that he can be reinforced faster than the rebels.

Gen. Couch has assumed command of the department of the Susquehanna, and has issued an order calling on all the citizens of Pennsylvania, between 18 and 60 years, to take up arms immediately. All the Lynn linen mills, nine cotton mills, three print mills, and the works on Fall River, Mass., are idle, caused by an overstocked market, and a decline

in cotton goods below the cost of the raw material. An itinerant phrenologist stopped at a rustic farm house, the proprietor of which was busily engaged "Sir, I am a phrenologist. you like me to examine the heads of your children?

I will do it cheap." "Wall," said the farmer paus-ing between two strokes, "I rather guess they don't need it. The old woman combs them with a The first human sin was improper indulgence in eating, and it has been one of the chief sins ever

HATRED OF OUR ENEMIES.

The Marquis of Hartington, who visited the South some months ago, said, in a speech delivered since his return to England, that the feeling by which our people are animated, might be called, at pleasure. patriotism, or blood-thirsty ferocity." Alas, fo the depth, if not for the genuineness, of Christian principle among us, unless the latter epithet in-volves a gross and wanton slander of our spirit!

Do we need the diabolical inspiration of hatred to render us earnest, unanimous, inflexible, in the maintenance of our rights? Are we so nearly slaves in the tone of our minds, that nothing but revenge and malignity can preserve us from accepting the yoke of Northern despotism? No, no. The conviction that our cause is just—that the establishment of a separate nationality is the demand which the provi-dence of God makes of the present generation,— that safety, and honor, and truth, and duty, con-

that safety, and honor, and truth, and duty, conspire to counsel perseverance, at whatever coef, until we reach the goal of freedom from the control of enemies, who falsely style themselves brethren;—this, surely, is enough to nerve every heart and every hand for warfare to the last.

"Blood thirsty ferocity," then, is unnecessary to the achievement of Southern independence. And may it not be a hinderance or postponement of that achievement? If Christians yield to it—Ohristians who are required to love their enemies, to bless those that curse them, to do good to those that hate them, to pray for these that hate them—if Christians are not careful while striking for their country, to maintain the spirit of their Ma tr, h w shall they hope for that Master's help? Wherever He sees the mind that was in Himself, He will fly to its succor. There He will soonest make bare His arm, there put forth His almighty "intervention" most there put forth His almighty "intervention" most

there put forth His almighty "intervention" most decisively.

We estreat our brethren to guard against the tendency of the times teward "blood thirsty ferocity"—toward hatred and revenge. Let them lay to heart the sentiment avowed on one occasion by the the emperor Theodosius: "How could it be a great thing for me, who am but a man to result my anger towards men, when the Lord of the world himself, who for our askes took the form of a servant and was crucified by these to whom he was doing himself, who for our sakes took the form of a servant and was crucified by those to whom he was doing good, interceded with His Father in their behalf, saying, "Forgive tham, for they know not what they do?" Depend upon it, to do battle in this spirit is the true secret of an inflexibility which nothing can exercome, and the best path to an early peace. Nothing circ in harmony with the chosen motte of our years republic. Dec window—R. Herald.

History of Gaintine and Chinelines bark.

The history of the Dischars plant is interesting. It has been doubted whether its medicinal properties were known to the Indians, but, as Mr. Mark. ham observes, their very name for it, "the bark of burk," indicates that it was believed to possess some special virtue. Viewing their Spanish conquerous with dislike and suspicion, they would naturally be slow to impart knowledge by which their hand enemy would profit. In 1838 the wife of the Viecroy, the Count of Chinchon, hy sick at Lima of a lever, and was coured by a powder of quinquins bark sent to her physician from one of the provinces. On her return to Europe she carried with her a quintity of the bealing bark, which was cold in Seville for a hundred reals the pound, and went by the pame of the "Counters" powder." It was in messary of this great service that Linnseus named the genus. "Thinchom," which has since been by modern writers affered into "Cinchona." Later in the seventeenth contury the fame of Poravian bark as a cure for agus was noised abroad by the Jesuit missionaries. It is a curious illustration of the strength of theological prejudice that, on this account, its use was for a long while opposed by protestants and favored by Roman Catholics. For many years its value as a medicine remained a subject of angry controversy between doctors.

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value as a medicine remained a subject of angry controversy between doctors.

It was long before any definite knowledge was obtained of the tree from which the drug is taken. La Fontaine celebrates its virtue in a poem written in honor of the Duchess of Bouillou, who had been cured of a dangerous fever by taking Peruvian berk; but he is silent as to the exquisite beauty of the leaves, and the delicious fragmance of the flowers of the cinchena tree tirell. The first man of science who described it was Condamine, who in 1725, accompanied a French scientific expedition to South America, and collected specimens, but lost them through an unfortunate accident while returning to Europe. Until the present century, bark was used Europe. Until the present century, bark was used in its crude state. Many attempts were made to isolate the healing principle in the plant. The final discovery of quinine is due to the French chemists. Pelletier and Caventon, in 1820. They discover that the febrifugal principle was seated in two alka-loids, separate or together, in the different kinds of bark called quinine and chinchonine, the properties of which are the same in kind, though they differ in force. The usefulness of the drug has thus been greatly increased. Its growing value it is impossi-ble to over estimate. The number of men in our naval service and in India whose lives it has saved will give a notion of the vast importance of a sufficient and cheap supply of the precious bark from which it is extracted. Of this, there are five valuable species, collected from five different regions in

The particular district which Mr. Markham pndertook himself to explore was that in Southern Peru, upon the confines of the neighboring republic of Bolivia. The Peruvian province of Caravaya, lying on the eastern slope of the Andes, and water-ed by the tributaries of the Perus, itself a tributary of the Amazon, is peculiarly rich in the Cinchona Calisays, which yields the yellow bark, and contains more quinine than any other species. Into the dense forest ranges of this district did a European traveler for the first time plunge. The party consisted of Mr. Markham, Mr. Weir, a gardener, and some Indians. They had to hack their way through the thick brush. One of the party went in front as pioneer, clearing away the obstructions with his axe. In many places the ground was entirely choked up by creepers, fallen masses of bam-boo, and long tendrils which spread from one tree to another. Nothing was more striking than the extraordinary variety of forms and shapes which the were seen, the roots of which separated at least twenty feet above the ground, and formed perfect gothic arches. The ferns and mosses were endless in their variety of shape and size. The colors of the birds and butterflies were gorgeous. The chief annoyance which the travelers experienced was the number of venomous insects. On many of the trees there were hornets' nests, from which the disturbed animals rushed out to revenge themselves on an in-

If you cannot have friends without continually cultivating them, the crop may not be worth the

Most ladies never realize the full beauty of the painter's art until they have their portraits taken.

On the 11th inst., by William P. McDaniel, Enq. Mr. Jacon W. Andrew to Miss Nancy Masseall, both of Alamance County.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, on the 24th ult., at the residence of his daughter, after a confinement of four months, with paralytic affection, John Dunban, in the 70th year of his age. He was a member, and for several years an Elder, of Back Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends, Randolph County, N. O.—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Died, at his residence, on the list nit, after a lingering illness of seven months, Aanox Hun, Br., in the 78th year of his age. His bereaved, widow and children have the comforting evidence that his end tens peace, and that he has entered into the mansions of rest prepared only for the rightcoms. He was a member, and for several years an Elder, of Back Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends, Randolph County, N. C. "Let me die the death of the rightcous, and let my last end be like his."

righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Died, near Ghancellorsville, Paren Z. Fourt, company E. 1st N. C. S. T., of Alamance County, on the 10th of May, 1865, from wounds received in battle these.

EF Fayetteville Observer, Greenshore Patriot and R. C. Presbytchian please copy.

Died, in Hillsborough, on the 15th inst., Marr Mrecunt., daughter of H. B. and Josephine Hardy, aged four-teen years and four months.

The deceased was just blooming into womanbood, and possensed in a high degree all those qualities of person, mind and heart, which promised to make her one of the lovelical of her sex. Beautiful, intellectual and moral, she won the admiration of all who knew her wall. She was indeed—

"A blooming bud of grace, And thoughts conceived within her beart Were born upon her face."

Were born upon her face."

Heaven, the home of the pure and good, has claimed her as its own, and her face of angel brightness now ahiose with celestial beauty.

Mary, thou art gone, but the remembrance of thes will linger fresh in the hearts of sorrowing friends, and the gushing tear of sympathy will be shed upon thy early

RY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH-OAROLINA · A PROCLAMATION.

W HEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPROWERATE STATES, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition unon North Carolina for seven thousand mass to serve within
the limits of the State, for six months from and after the
first day of Angust next; and whereas, it is destrable that
if possible the troops should be raised by relandary eslistment, with the right to select their own officars:

Now, therefore, I. ZEBULON B. VARGE, Governor of
North Carolina, do issue this my Preclamation, salting on
the petriotic citizens of the State to voluntary for State
defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions
and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under
this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of
the State.

Adjutant General.

In witness whereof, Zamusov R. Yaron, Capsmal. 5 tain General and Communication Chief, both signed these presents and countd the Grunt Scal of
measure the State to be affined.

Done at Saleigh, this 17th day of June, A., D., 1863, and
in the year of American Independence the STit.

By the Governor:

R. H. Barris, Ja, Private Secretary.
June 19, 1868.

June 19, 1863.

ESF All daily papers in the State innert one me workly and some weekly papers two weeks teach.

General Order,
No. 11.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MULtin will semestarily assemble their respective Regiments and small all able-bodied free white men and apprentices, residents of this State, who shall be of the age
of eighteen and under ferty restricted habits to or who
have bereislore been examptes from the consecute to or who
all between the age of ferty and force between, what persons
claim exemption from militia service under the frace, and
will quite opposite the name of every sand person the ground
upon which such exemption is estated.

HIL As noon at complete, the finisher have one required
to be forwarded to that office.

Ryorder of Gov. Karca:

DERL G. T.A.