Stale de b.

Murth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, BOITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS OF THE STANDARD.

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The Standard is conducted strictly on the cash principle. All papers are discontinued when the time baid for expires. All remittances of money at the risk of those sending.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1864. From Eastern North-Carolina.

The public mind has been excited for several days past by the knowledge that important military movements were on foot in the direction of Newbern, but up to the time of writing this we are without definite information as to the result. It is known that a large force of veteran troops, commanded by an able and experienced officer, were moving towards Newbern, and that on Monday morning last a skirmish took place at Batchelor's creek, seven

miles this side of Newbern, in which Col. H. M. Shaw, of the 8th N. C. troops, was killed. It is reported that a portion of our forces are on the south side of the Trent below Newbern ; that the Railroad has been torn up, thus cutting off communication between Morehead and Newbern; that our forces were within two miles of Newbern on Tuesday morning, and had surprised and captured a Yankee regiment. It is also reported that heavy firing was heard on Wednesday morning in the direction of Newbern, by inhabitants below Goldsborough.

We have no doubt from what we have learned that the expedition was well planned, and we feel sure that if the enemy's works at Newbern should be attacked they will be carried. The possession of Newbern, and the permanent occupation of that region of the State by our forces would result most beneficially to our people and to the Confederate cause. We trust the expedition has been in every respect successful. . If we should hear more before going to press we will lay it before our readers.

POSTSCRIPT. - We learn that a dispatch was received by Gov. Vance on Thursday morning, from Goldsborough, stating that Newbern would not be attacked by our forces on account of the strength of the fortifications of that place.

An official dispatch from Gen. Pickett, who commanded the expedition, to Gen. Cooper, at Richmond, states that he had made a reconnoisance within a mile and a half of Newbern, with Hoke's brigade and part of Corse's and Clingman's, and some artillery. He met the enemy in force at Batchelor's Creek, and killed and wounded about one hundred, and can. tured thirteen officers, two hundred and eighty privates, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces and caissons, three wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of cioth ing, the camp and garrison equipage, and two flags. Commander Wood captured and destroyed the United States gunboat Underwriter.

Our loss is thirty-five killed and wounded.

The resolutions adopted by the Conservative meeting held in Greensborough, which we publish to-day, have the ring of the true metal. They breathe the loftiest and most determined devotion to the great principles of Constitutional liberty, and are every way worthy of the noble assemblage of patriots who adopted them.

THE CONFEDERATE. -- COP Duncan K. McRae has assumed the chief Editorial management of the political department of the Confederate, a new Destructive journal in this City which succeeds the State Journal, now defunct. Col. McRae is a brilliant and ready writer, and has had much experience as a public man. He says in his Salutatory, that " the public mind is weary of individual strife. and a better taste appeals for a higher order of mental nourishment. Frankly acknowledging all his deficiencies, and truthfully assuring the fraternity of his motives and intentions, he asks their right hand of fellowship, and claims a generous forbearance of his short comings, and a sympathy in his efforts, so far as they may be proper and well-

We reciprocate this feeling on the part of Col. McRae, and trust that nothing may occur to dis-

Of course we are all duly grateful to Col. McRae for assuming the Editorship of "an organ faithfully reflecting the loyal sentiment of the State, deemed requisite here, in the capital town of North-Car-

We published in our last the substance of the military bill recently passed by the Senate, placing in service all white male residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five .-The House, it seems, is considering a different bill in secret session. Nothing has been perfected on this subject, so far as we know.

The Confederate, noticing the ridiculous stories published in Boston and elsewhere, to the effect that this State is about to secede from the Confederacy, and the public meetings held in this State, says that Gov. Vance, who is falsely reported as being in favor of a return to the Union, "is mis-represented because these meetings tie him to them by their laudatory resolutions." We feel sure there is no purpose on the part of the meetings, referred to, to injure Gov. Vance.

The Confederate, with the Observer and other Destructive journals, is assiduously engaged in an efort to show that the Standard is untrue to the Confederacy, and a friend to the federal government These journals are displaying their ingenuity at the xpense of truth and justice. They studiously nit to copy from our columns our own spinions, howing our position and views, but rely on Yaptestimony, such as telegrams from Boston and stracts from Mr. Everett's Gettysburg oration. object to the witnesses. They are not of the uth, and they are not truthful. These journals, pleased to attribute influence to the Standard ow much more grateful and pleasant the task to ow, as they could do from our Editorials, that we devoted to the South, and that our people are lly a unit in their determination to resist the thern abolitionists: but such a course would result in party advantage, and bence it is not ed. We do not ask for charity, but simple ce at the hands of our opponents; but whether get the latter or not, we are consoled by the wiedge that our course is understood and apwed by the people.

he Philadelphia Inquirer of the 1st instant that Lincoln has ordered a draft for 500,000. to serve during the war, the draft to be made



Vol. XXX.—No. 6.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864.

Standard.

We shall not follow the example of the Payotteville Observer in its self-praise and coarse personalities. We reminded it of its large profits from sources outside the Observer establishment, from which it was obvious the paper was sustained, as it could not be sustained at the prices charged for subscriptions; but we did this solely in self-defence, as the Observer had charged us with asking "extortionate prices" for the Standard, We obtained no information in regard to the Kerosene factory in which the Editors are interested. from an "ill-informed or unworthy searce."" It is generally known that they are interested both in the Kerosene and cotton business. Their statement. that they are not realizing langu prous aous such sources, but invested their money from patriotic motives, may pass for what it is worth. For our part we do not believe it. We repeat the fact, as a printer, that the Observer is losing money at its present rates of subscription, that is, if it pays the market price for the paper it uses, and pays its employees the wages they have a right to expect; and we believe the Editors fear to advance their terms. lest they should lose subscribers; and hence they rely upon other sources of income to sustain their paper.

provocation from us, that we were charging "extortionate prices" for the Standard. The Cherrer bossts that its circulation is in creasing with great rapidity. We do not believe it. The Conservatives, we know, are dropping it by hundreds, for we are so informed by letters from all parts of the State; and nearly all its new subscribers are Confederate office-holders, or obtained in clubs in Destructive neighborhoods by earnest appeals made by Destructive leaders. And unless the Observer changes its course, renounces its errors, returns to the path of Conservatism, and co-operates in good faith with the Standard, it will soon find itself in the condition of the Register and State Journal when they were on their last legs; and if it should live on thus in "the lean and slip per'd pantaloon," it will have to depend entirely for its nourishment on its Kerosene and cotton factory profits.

We did not wish to make this statement, but the

Observer forced it from us by its discourteous and

unfounded statement, made without the slightest

But these are small matters, and we dismiss them We have referred to them only in self-defence, but we shall not again be diverted from the discussion of grave matters by the presentation by the Obserper of those small issues and unprofitable personalities in which that paper appears to take so much pleasure.

The Observer says we have "confessed that we used to abuse Gov. Graham, Mr. Badger, Gov. Vance, Mr. Gilmer, and others, as untrue to the South."-This is not true. The Observer has no authority to use the names of these gentlemen in this way. Its allusion to Mr. Badger, when we consider the condition of that venerable and illustrious man, and the relation which the Editors bear towards him. is in the last degree improper and indelicate. Mr. Badger is now so stricken with disease as to be unable to answer for himself. That glorious intellect which once charmed and convinced, and shed light on every subject which it touched, is now obscured : but his principles are the same, and his heart is an generous and unselfish as it ever was. It was our tortune to be associated with him on the ticket in this County for a seat in the State Convention, in February and May, 1861; and during the February campaign, one of our opponents indulged in the same strain of remark in reply to a speech of Mr. Badger, which the Observer has adopted. Reference was made to the former course of the Standard towards Mr. Badger, with the view of exciting him against us, and of making capital for the disunionists; but he met this reference before the people with silence and cold contempt, while he observed to us privately that we had doubtless in time past done each other injustice-that we were now friends, and that he would not gratify our enemies, as he horsed we would not, by taking any notice of such attacks, which contained no argument, but were intended to revive unworthy prejudices that ought to be forgotten. It is unnecessary to say that we agreed with him heartily in this view, and regarded his course on the occasion as additional evidence of his largeness of heart and magnanimity of disposition. And when in May, 1861, we were again elected to the Convention, after a most bitter campaign in which the efforts of the disunionists were directed mainly against us, he declared to the people, in his speech returning thanks for the support he had received, that such was the interest he felt in our success as a candidate, that if either of us was to be defeated he would have preferred our election to his own. So much for the Observer's allusion to Mr. Radger. We shall always cherish the kindest feelings and the deepest respect for that great and good man. Nothing can ever induce us to think or speak unkindly of him, or of his real friends. To the Observer we say, "cease, viper, you bite a file."

THE CURRENCY BILL .- The Examiner says "it was expected that the currency bill would be completed and passed by the Senate in the secret session of yesterday. We learn that the bill which was sent up from the House, has been modified by the Senate in such important particulars that there is no prospect of the House agreeing to it, and that a committee of conference will be demanded, which will probably bring this important matter to the

We publish to day for information, at the request of the Treasurer, an act on the subject of revenue passed at the last wession of the Legislature, to which we respectfully direct the attention of Sheriffs and others concerned.

IMPORTANT DECISION. -The Favetteville Observer contains a decition by Judge French, in a case of habeas corpus from Moore County, in which he holds that the law of Congress conscribing the prine cipals of substitutes is constitutional. The applicant was remanded to the custody of the enrolling

FIRE.-We regret to state that the residence of Mr. Holt, the Sexten to the Graveyard in this City. was accidentally burned upon the morning of Thursday the 4th instant. The fire occurred about 12 M. in the broad daylight. Owing to the exertions of those present, the adjoining house of Mr. Mullin's was saved from almost certain destruction. The fire company appeared promptly upon the Mr. Reade's Remarks.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers to day the remarks of the Hon. Edwin G. Reade. delivered in the Confederate Senate on the 80th of January, on the occasion of presenting resolutions of thanks to a portion of the North Carolina troops for their patriotism, as evinced by volunteering for the remainder of the war.

The occasion was very appropriate for these remarks. We are glad Mr. Reade submitted them, and we are more than pleased with their temper and truthfulness. He tells the Senate and the country that the charge that North Carolina is untrue to the Confederate government, is unfounded; and he goes vention in this State is best understood by its advocates, who declare that it does not mean mischief: and that whether North Carolina "shell call a Convention or not, or whatever else she may do, will be so marked with propriety that others in time to come, as in time past, will evince their high appreciation of it by claiming that she was not the first to do it, but that they were." In other words, Mr. Reade claims for his State the right to take such action as her own people may consider best for themselves and the country; and he has so much confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people whom he in part represents, that he feels sure that any action that may be resolved upon by them will be both proper and patriotic, and marked by a due regard for the rights and feelings of others, Mr. Reade does not see the danger in a Convention which other public men, who might be named, think they see; Mr. Reade is not afraid to trust the people in Convention; Mr. Reade has no sympathy with those who denounce the friends of a Convention as plotters of treason and enemies to the common government; Mr. Reade can percaive no "new Hartford Convention" in a movement which proposes that the people shall consult together in their sovereign capacity as to the best means of shielding their vital interests and obtaining an honorable

We call attention to the following significant statement by Mr. Reade: "Senators have doubtless heard, as I have, that it has been gravely considered whether force ought not to be employed to overawe and silence her people." It is true, then, that it has been "gravely considered" whether North-Carolina ought not to be coerced! Mr. Reade very properly omitted to characterize the fact or to make any threat. But he reminded the Senate that North-Carolina had held two Conventionsone at Charlotte Town, in 1775, and one at Raleigh, in 1861, and both those Conventions were manimto be drawn was, that though no State was more devoted to the Confederate government than North-Carolina, and none would go farther or submit to greater sacrifices to keep faith, yet there was no power that could overawe or silence her people, when they chose to express their opinions, who in Convention or otherwise. We trust however. that the idea, even if "gravely" entertained, of resorting to force against our people in any event, will be at once and forever discarded: and that the States and the common government will continue to move forward harmoniously in their respective spheres. And the speech of Mr. Reade, as we trust and believe, will contribute in no small degree to this most desirable result.

Revenue. AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "REVENUE."

RATIFIED THE 11TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is here-by enacted by the authority of the same, That the 15th paragraph, under schedule A, section 70, of said act, be amended so that said paragraph shall read as follows: On every dollar of nett profit or dividend declared, received or due, during the year preceding the 1st day of April in each year, upon noney or capital invested in manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, leather, or other articles made of eather, iron and tobacco; also on every dollar of profit made by the purchase and sale of corn, flour, bacon and other provisions, salt, cotton, tobacco, leather, and naval stores; also on every dollar of nett dividend or profit on money invested in steamboat companies, (whether incorporated or not) and in railroads a tax-of two cents.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That there shall be levied on every dollar of nett profit or dividend on the purchase and sale of articles imported into the State from neutral ports through the blockade of our coast, or which shall be brought from the States with which we are at war, and sold in this State, a tax of five cents, and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the counties in which said sales are made, to proceed forthwith to collect the tax authorized by this section as soon as sales are made, under the same penalties for neglect as are prescribed for neglect in similar cases, in an act entitled "Revenue," to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That 19th paragraph, under section 86 of said act, schedule B, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this shall be in force from its ratification.

Read three times in General Assembly, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1868. R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S. (Signed)

RAISE VEGETABLES - We commend the advice of the Columbus (Ga.) Tines to our own people. That

We again urge upon our planting friends the policy and duty of preparing for a bountiful crop of vegetables for their negroes. There is not, by a large amount, meat enough in the Confederacy to allow full rations to the army and people, negroes included. The army must be fed, we all know, and the smoke houses of planters must furnish the subsistence. The mest rations of the negro must be reduced to at least two pounds per week. With a plenty of vegetables, this is sufficient, or will do very well. Without that addition, the negroes will suffer. Let every planter, then put in at least a half-acre in collards to evelunter hands. If he will manure the ground highly, that half sere will be worth to him a thousand dellars or more. Now is the time to plant them. Don't mind cold weather. It won't hurt them ; In three mouths from to-day we will receive the thanks of every man who adopt

FOUNDER IN HORSES - I send you a receipt for founder in horses, which I have never seen in print."
I have used and recommended it for fifteen years. and so far as my experience goes, it is a sure and speedy remedy. Take a tablespoonful of pulverized alum, pull the horse's tongue out of his mouth as far as possible and throw the alum down his threat; let go of his tongue and hold up his head until he swallows. In six hours time (no matter bow bad the founder,) he will be fit for moderate service. I have tested this remedy so often with perfect success that I would not make five dollars difference in a horse foundered or not, if done recently, and WHOLE NUMBER 1509

Principals of Substitutes. We publish below the bill which has passed the House of Representatives on this subject. It is now pending in the Senate:

A bill to be entitled an Act amendatory of an Act entitled " An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes," approved January 5, 1864. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above recited act shall not apply to farmers and planters engaged on the 5th day of January, 1864, in the production of grain and provisions, either by their own manual labor or in superintending the labor of others: Proeided. The exemption herein contemplated is grant ed subject to the following conditions:

gevore himself, and the vailing himself thereof shall control or superintendence, exclusively to the pro-duction of provisions and family supplies.

II. That there shall be paid and contributed,

from the farm, or, if more than one farm, from each of the farms which the person thus exempted owns or superintends, in addition to the tithe required by any tax law, an additional tenth of the pork of bacon produced on said farm or farms, (beginning with the product of last year,) for the use of the

III. That the person thus exempted will, if so required, sell all his surplus provisions, now or nd or hereafter raised, for the use of soldiers families, or for the use of the army, at prices not greater than those fixed, for the time being, by the commissioners appointed under the impressment

IV. That the person seeking to avail himself of the benefit of this act shall have furnished a substitute not liable to military duty, who is now in the service, or who has been legally discharged there

from, or who has died therein.

V. That the benefit of this act shall not apply to persons on farms or plantations on which there is any other male adult not liable to military duty.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall b construed as limiting the power of the President, under existing lawe, to exempt such persons as he may deem proper, on grounds of equity, justice, or

This bill passed the House by 44 to 81. Mesers. Arrington, Ashe, Bridgers, Davidson, Gaither, Mc-Lean, and Smith of this State voted for, and Messrs. Kenan and Lander against it. In the Sonate, on the 3d, Mr. Sparrow, from the

the above bill, with a recommendation that it do not pass. No action was taken. ANOTHER BLAST FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA

TROOPS!-THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT SPRAKS .- WE publish with great pleasure the following patriotic

CAMP SOTH N. C. Troops. Jan. 27th, 1864.

Editor Sentinel-Dear Sir: Please publish the subjoined resolutions, and oblige your obedient ser-J. I. HARRIS Capt. Co. I 80th N. C. T.

At a meeting of the troops of the 30th N. C. regiment, held at headquarters on the 27th of January, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions wer unanimously adopted:

Whereas, an unjust attempt of a radical party in the United States, to subvert and overthrow all constitutional guaranties, and to rob us of our property. (honestly obtained,) did first force us to withdraw from an alliance no longer binding; and, whereas they did deny us that right, and have attempted to drive us back into a re-union that we detest by waging a war against us unparalleled in history for its atrocity and vindictiveness of spirit; and, whereas, we have learned through Northern papers that the despot who reigns at Washington has induced large numbers of his present army, by the induce-ment of large bounties and broad promises, to re-enlist, and is offering extraordinary inducements to citizens of foreign nations as well as of the United States to enlist to fill the ranks of his army, thus clearly defining a settled determination to subjugate us at all hazards; now, therefore, we do unani-

Resolve, That, viewing our cause as a just and holy one, we declare ourselves re-enlisted for the war in the struggle for that liberty and independence so dear to every patriotic and honest heart; that our watchword shall be liberty, and we exhort our Congress and the President of the Confederate States to listen to no kind of terms that fall short of our complete and untrammeted Independence.

Resolved. That we have the most unbounded confidence in our gallant chieftain, General Robert E. Lee, and will cheerfully and willingly stand by him, through storm and sunshine, until the prize for which we are contending shall be acknowledged by

We received last evening, too late for publication, the proceedings of the 4th and 47th N. C. regiments, also. We shall take great pleasure, in our next, in laying before our readers what these glorious men have to say.— Kichmond Sentinel.

Hon. John Bell. - Alluding to the assertion of the Charleston Mercury that this is an "age of mediocrily," because competence is no longer the measure of preferment, as shown by the absence from the public councils of such men as Freeman, Durkin and Hammond, (Rhett should have been added.) the Columbus Sun says:

The Mercury might, with equal force, refer to honored names in other States-Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia for example-which have been passed over in the selection of legislators and cabinet officers. In this State, the comprehensive intellect and exalted statesmanship of Stephens has been effectually buried. Somewhere in Northern Georgia may be found an old man—an exile from his native Tennesses -a man whose name is a house hold word on both continents-a ripe statesmanone who has been familiar with the politica both of Europe and America for the past half century—a man who, in the days of parey strife was made the object of more misrepresentations and slanders than almost any other living man. This man's name is John Bell-one of the noblest specimens of bunan intellect united with and directed by the pure heart of the true Christian and patriot—and yet our gov-ernment has never availed itself of his wise and conservative councils in this our day of great calamity and impending danger. We might add to this a bril-liant catalogue of other States, but our bonof This seems to be a strange era, one in which mediocrity reigns whilst great talents and exalted statesmanship are not in requistion.

THE YANKEES ON THE CHOWAN, -On Taursday last two Yankee gunboats ascended Utowan river as far as Harrellsville, in Harrford county. About 300 men landed and marched up into the village, burned several houses and destroyed about 10,000 pounds of government bacon which had most im-prudently been allowed to ramain there. They also robbed many private houses, carried oil ten or twelve mules and killed some that they could not get away. As they were acturning to the gunbosts, some of our cavaby came upon them, killed several of them and wounded others. Only one of our methods was wounded (slightly.)

Harrellaville is about two miles from Chewan river, and about twenty unless below Murfrees-boro'.—Patersbung Express.

We fearn that, by general orders of the Adiutant General, examining boards for conscripts will be at once organized, and be composed of two nedical

War News. Col. Graffin, commanding Confederate forces, telegraphed to the War department from Jackson on the 31st January, as follows:

"Yesterday merning engaged the enemy with a force of two hundred men and a mounted rifle piece. After a fight of two hours, in which we engaged twelve hundred of the enemy and three pieces of artillery, the Yankees were driven from Windsor, North Carolina, to their boats. We lost six men. The loss of the enemy is not known."

FROM THE BLACKWATER REGTON. -The following dispatch was received Tuesday night from Colonel Jordan, at Ivor station a

"Glorious news!—The whole Yankee force—about one hundred and fifty—are our prisoners; and their gunboats, 'Smith Briggs,' destroyed. No one hurt on our side. Four Yankees killed and two or three wounded.

The prisoners are now at Broad Water. Send down a train for them to-morrow."

We learn that this Yankee force was commisstoned to destroy a large factory at Smithfield, in Isle of Wight county. We do not know the size or composition of our command which achieved the results noticed above, but understand that it contained two companies of the Thirty-first North-Carolina regiment.—Examiner of 8d Feb.

> For the Standard THE SUBSTITUTE LAW.

MR Eptron: - Much has been written and said, recently, in regard to the late act of Congress, in defiance of its plighted faith and solemn contract. One of the most extraordinary articles which I have yet seen on this subject, appeared in the last Fayetteville Observer, over the signature of "Richmond County," and to which, with your permission, I will submit some remarks in reply, through the columns of your widely circulated

paper.
The Observer's correspondent frankly admits, that the Constitution confers no power upon Congress to impair the obligation of contracts, but argues to prove that the government has never entered into any contract with these men, but that their claim to exemption rests not upon a contract proper within the constitutional meaning of the term, but upon a privilege, or an indulgence; and that such should be recalled in a case of governmental life or death-and says the Courts must so decide, or run counter to their own decisions in-

volving the same principles.

On both of these points 1 take issue with him. and shall endeavor to prove, first—that the gov-ernment, through its authorized agents, did make a contract with these men, discharging them from the army for three years, or during the war, for a consideration; and, secondly—that the decisions quoted by him do not sustain him in his views or

I admit, that in one sense of the word, the law allowing substitutes does confer a "privilege,"— the privilege of exempting yourself from the military service through a contract with the government. The moment a substitute is accepted, and the principal is discharged, it becomes a privilege accepted and a contract executed. Every discharge sets forth, that the principal, having furnished an military committee, reported back to the Senate able bodied man as a substitute, is in consideration thereof d scharged from the army for three years. or the war. A stronger evidence of a contract it would be difficult to conceive. What is a con-tract? It is an agreement between two or more parties; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a stipulation. Is here not an agreement between the two parties? The principal agrees to furnish an able bodied man as a substitute, and of this the government itself is to be the judger In consideration of this, the government agrees to ex-empt him from military service for three years, or the war. The substitute is examined by the gov-ernment Surgeons, pronounced able and sound, is accepted, and the principal discharged if this is not a contract executed I know not what is. It is an agreement between two parties; it is a mutual promise upon a lawful consideration which binds

the parties to a performance; it is a bargain; it is a stipulation, non-visital section . You sell a man your horse, and in consideration of the value received lie gives you his note for the purchase money, payable the next week. Here he contracts with you to pay you at a given time, just as the government contracts to exempt the principals of substitutes for a fixed length of time; but the Legislature passes a stay law voiding the contract by extending the time of payment, just as the act of the Confederate Congress voids this by shortening the period of exemption. What does "Richmond County" suppose the Courts would say about the constitutionality of such a law? Such a law has twice been passed by the Legislature of North Carolina—in 1813, and in 1861—and in both cases the Supreme Court decided that the law was unconstitutional, upon the express ground that it "impaired the obligation of contracts." The Observer's correspondent will search a long time, be fore he finds a case more in point than this.

But I do not believe there is much analogy be tween the case of the Fayetteville Bank and the present. Suppose the bonus paid by the Bank for ts charter to constitute a contract. What die the Legislature do? Did it at one fell swoop sweep sway all the vested rights of the corporation ? Certainly not. It simply imposed some restrictions upon it for the public good; enforced some regulations for the benefit of the community. This the Suprame Court held that it had the right to do; but no one knows better than the Observer's correspondent, that if the Legislature had deprived the corporation of all its vested rights; had annulled its charter, the Supreme Court would have decided that the act was unconstitutional and void. Did Congress simply attempt a regulation or an annihilation of the rights vested? Upon this question hinges the point of analogy to his Bank cases.

But let us view the question in its moral aspect. A

needs the services of an able bodied man for three years. B, in consideration of a sum of money to nim in hand paid, agrees to become A's servant for that length of time. A accepts of the proposition, and the contract is reduced to writing and made binding by the payment of the consideration. But no sooner does B; bind the bargain than he sees where he could have done much better. In order to enable him to do this, a agrees to take his place as a servant of A for a specified sum of money. A agrees to the arrangement and enters into a second contract with B, in which he discharges him from his service in consideration of his having furnished another able-bodied hand in the person of C. After a short time he says to B, "I have work enough for

subjects, and it can with much more propriety invoke the blessings of God upon our country and our course.

A PLAIN PARMER.

two hands and must have them," and attempts to force him back into his sarvice without discharging C, or refunding him any fart of the money paid for C's services, but being a private individual he can-not override law and justice with as much ease as the government can, and therefore fails. But the very attempt is an act of such moral turpitude as to shock all the better feelings of hamanity. Yet The same number of the Observer that corrained. this article, also contained an able article from a this article, also contained an able article from a highly respectable religious paper, the N. C. Christian Advocate, expressing the opinion there all of our calamities are merited by us in consequence of the sins of our people, and urging them to put away, their sins. It also tells us that it will not do merely to rely upon the right and justice of our cause, that the history of the months are also tells us that it is not do merely to rely upon the right and justice of our cause. that the history of the world should that every just cause is not successful—rout they are sometimes trampled down by the iron heal of oppression—that while God is on the side of the rightcoas cause. He is not on the side of the tering doer—and that to merit success, we must not only here, right on our print success. side, but that we must do right ourselves. This reasoning struck me with some force, but it occurreasoning struck me with some rare, but it doorred to me that our people were not likely so improve
in that respect in the face of such glaring and shameless violations of contracts of good first on the part
of the povernment. Instead of affording in example to our people to induce them to do right, many the acts of the government, tend greatly to demoralize them, and this is the more strikingly so that the government professes to rely upon the cond Pravidence of God, and ofun involves the prayers f the people. Before it announces another day of fasting and prayer let it retrace is asepa observe all its obligations, and punctiliously keep faith with its officers on the boards for examination of conscripts, recommendations and certificates must be concurred in and signed; by both medical officers,—Richmond

The Editor of this paper is still, and has been for two years, an object of the bitterest and most unjust political persecution; and not only this, but he is socially assailed, and is constantly threatened with personal violence. Why as this? What have we done?

We were a Union man up to Lincoln's proclama tion. We have since been a war man, and we are now in favor of fighting and negotiating at the same time for peace. At the beginning of the war, when volunteer companies were being equipped by private subscriptions, we contributed to this object as freely and as much in proportion to our means as any citizen of the State. Our only regret is that we were not able to give more. We have uniform ily submitted to the laws, advised others to submit to them, paid our taxes, and labored to ensure the independence of the Confederate States. We have never refused to aid a soldier when he appeared to need it, or to aid the soldiers' families when called upon to do so. We have cheerfully parted with our property for government ase, at a low price, when others in this community who pretend to be war men gave up their property reluctantly, or retained it by making special appeals to the department at Richmond. We have uniformly received Confederate money in payment of old as well as new debts, while many Destructives have refused it on old debts, and even for grain and meat for soldiers' families. We have never entertained a

thought, nor breathed a word, nor printed a line with the view or intention of injuring the Southern cause. Wherefore, then, this persecution -these threats? We will tell you, reader. We have urged the people to maintain their liberties while they were contending against the common foe .-We have insisted on a strict construction of the Constitution, and on the perpetual, unremitting force of the civil law. We have exposed corruption in high places, and demanded reform, not for factious purposes, but for the good of the cause .-We have contended for the rights of the States, and resisted the tendency to establish a military despotism. We have taken the part of the private soldier when he has been unjustly treated and imposed upon; and we have called time and again on those who promised the volunteers that they would provide for their families in their absence, to redeem their pledge. We have insisted on the right of the private soldiers to have the companies and regiments re-organized when they shall be again conscripted in the spring, with the privilege of electing their own officers. We have published complaints from citizens whose rights have been disregarded by the military, and have insisted that property shall not be taken or destroyed by order of commanding officers, without just compensation. We have protested against the arrest of our citizens without civil warrant, and have insisted that every one thus arrested and thrown into a military prison, is entitled to a speedy trial-to be released if no sufficient grounds exist for holding him, or to be turned over, if sufficient grounds exist to be tried by a jury of his country. We have advocated every measure which was calculated to regden our armies efficient; we have rejoiced when w ed our arms, and we have mourd has fallen on our banners. But we tive-we believe in the right of the people to govera themselves—we have favored such stens as promised to lead to an honorable peace-we have insisted that the Confederate States should not fight on blindly to the verge of ruin for States that are against us, as for example, Maryland, Missour, and

Kentucky, but that the olive branch should be carried in one hand and the sword in the other; and we have favored a Convention of our people, not for factious or selfish purposes-not to destroy or even embarrass the common government, but to aid it in its efforts to obtain a just and honorable peace. "Our offence bath this extent-no more." Still we are called a traitor, and every effort is made by our enemies to prejudice the people against us. and to destroy us socially, politically, and personally. Our fault is that the people are with us, and that we are true to both soldiers and people. If this be our fault, then are we proud of it; and we tell our assailants, whether they be Destructives or professed Conservatives, that if they are against the people of this State-if they are disposed to thwart the will of the people, or stifle it, or if they consent to any measures that may be resorted to to stiffe that will, or to interfere with its free and full expression, then we are against them. If we are false to the Confederate government, then it has but few friends in this State, for a vast majority of our people agree with us. But we are not false. The real traitors are those who aided in bringing on the war, but who refuse to fight in it, and who are at home growing rich out of it, while their neighbors and neighbors' children, who were opposed to the action which produced the war, are baring their breasts to the storm of battle. These are the traitors, fellow-

engaged, or engaged as the instruments of others, in assailing, villifying, and threatening us. We now say to our friends, once for all, that we are calm and firm, and intend to do our duty at al hazards. We shall not swerve, under any circum stances, from Conservative principles, nor turn ou back on the people. But we advise moderation in all things. We must not forget our duty to our es States, to the common government, or to the bear army of the Confederate States now in the Cold wielding the mailed hand of war while those at hom in the civil councils are presenting the ungfore hand of peace. We must fight and talk for peace at the same time; and the effectiveness of the latter whether by public meetings, or public journals, (members of Congress or of State Legislatures, Conventions of the States, depends on the vigor

citizens-traitors to their own pledged word, trait-

ors to their neighbors, their country, and their

God; and these are the men who are themselves

These are our views, held and expressed & ponthe peet. It is absurd utterly absurd to a sume that we have passessed the people with likes riews, or any particular views, or that they are de ing wrong, as is alleged, under our leader, hip. W by any intelligent person. The very reverse is the fact. We repeat, we are belind the people. The are directing and controlling us. We are sinustence of their organs. We would not lead them, we could. But they want no leaders. They are able to lead and govern themselves. We believe they will do so prudently, justly, and wasely, as that the result will be the greatest good to the great

the former. We must treat with arms in our hand