

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Four dollars for six months, in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY.—Six dollars for six months, in advance.

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 months, will be charged the above rates with a deduction of 25 per cent. on the whole amount.
The Standard is conducted strictly on the cash principle. All papers are discontinued when the time paid for expires. All remittances of money at the risk of those sending.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1864.

CONGRESS.—We have no information as to the passage of bills in relation to the currency, exemptions, or the principals of substitutes, or the suspension of *habes corpus*. These measures are no doubt under discussion in secret session, and the result must soon be known, as the term of the present Congress will expire on Wednesday next. The new Congress will assemble on the first Monday in May.

MEETING IN GREENVILLE.—We are requested to state that a meeting of the citizens of Pitt County will be held in Greenville, on Saturday the 13th instant.

A fire occurred in Wilmington on the night of the 9th instant, and one thousand and twenty-five bales of cotton were consumed. Loss seven hundred thousand dollars.

The steamer Spunkie was ashore below Wilmington, under the guns of Fort Caswell. The cargo will be principally saved, but the vessel lost.

We are requested by Mr. S. O. Deaver, County Agent for Madison, to state that he has succeeded in his late visit to Raleigh in procuring flour and cotton cards for the families of soldiers and others in Madison, and that they will be delivered as soon as practicable.

It will be seen in our paper to-day, that Hon. Nathaniel Boyden is nominated by his friends as a candidate in Rowan and Davie, to fill the seat in the Senate made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Ramsey. The people of these two Counties could have no more faithful or efficient representative in the Senate than Mr. Boyden. He is a fast friend to liberty and the people.

The Fayetteville Observer refuses to publish Mr. Reade's remarks in vindication of this State, delivered in the Senate on the 30th January. It publishes the resolutions offered by Mr. Reade, but does not even state the fact that he accompanied them with remarks. Another evidence that the Observer has gone over bag and baggage to the Democrats.

29th N. C. Troops.—A member of this regiment writes us as follows from Meridian, Mississippi: "Our men like your paper, and I expect to send you a larger list when they are paid off. Our men have for the most part re-enlisted, and are determined to fight until peace can be obtained on honorable terms."

We learn that the wheat, which was somewhat injured by the cold weather some weeks since, is now suffering for the want of rain. The open weather which we have had for a week or two past, has enabled the farmers to break up their land for corn in good time. We trust that the fear of tithes and impositions will not dishearten the farmers, but that they will cultivate as much land as practicable, and raise all they can. The wheat crop, if it should turn out well, may suffice until corn-gathering time, but it will be our main dependence from June until October. Every ear of corn that can be produced will be needed. As for meat, that will be a luxury, as sugar and coffee formerly were, by the first of August.

Outrages by the Military.—We continue to receive letters from citizens and the wives of soldiers, complaining in the most earnest terms of depredations committed by roving bands of soldiers in the Western part of this State. We publish to-day a communication over the signature of Yarkin, from one of the most reliable citizens of Caldwell County, describing the depredations and injuries inflicted by Gen. Hodges' cavalry brigade in that section. We learn that a portion of that brigade also visited Wilkes County, and scourged the people terribly, especially in the Trap Hill neighborhood. Similar outrages have occurred in nearly all the Western Counties. The people of that region, comparatively unarmed and defenceless, are at the mercy of those roving bands, for the most part from other States. The cavalry horses of Hodges' brigade are said to be very poor—so poor as to be absolutely unfit for service, and but few of them, if well fed, would be of any use in making a crop. Such brigades ought to be dismounted, the horses sold, and the men placed in the ranks as infantry. At present, they are doing infinitely more harm than good.

The Confederates think that the resolution of thanks in the Senate to our troops for re-enlisting, "came very inappropriately from Mr. Reade." The very reverse is the fact. Three-fourths of the rank and file of our troops are Conservatives. They are fighting the battles, while many of the fire eaters who labored to bring on the war, are in snug places at home, growing rich out of the war. It was peculiarly appropriate that Mr. Reade, an old Union man but now true Confederate, should offer words of encouragement and commendation to the sons and brothers of his constituents who have staked everything on the war, and who only ask, while those sons and brothers continue to fight, that suitable steps should be taken to open negotiations.—Mr. Reade, of all others, was the very man to offer the resolutions referred to.

One of the effects of the suspension of *habes corpus* would most probably be the temporary extinction of the Conservative press. An Editor with a proper conception of his responsibilities and duties in a country like this, will not speak at all unless permitted to speak freely and boldly. But the suspension will afford a harvest and a season of rejoicing to the supple and unscrupulous tools of arbitrary power. They will exult while the people will mourn.

The labored attack of the Confederates on Mr. Senator Reade will glance innocuous from the securely mailed reputation of that gentleman. Mr. Reade has spoken for his State among his peers in the Senate, as no other member from North-Carolina has spoken since the government was founded.—He has uttered the voice of his State, and we have reason to believe that that voice will be respected by those in high places much more than at any former period. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

WHOLE NUMBER 1510.

HOARDING.—Production.

Hoarding is to be expected in all revolutions.—Grain, and meat, and the precious metals are always put away and springly used in times of scarcity and danger. This country was never so poor as it is now in meat and breadstuffs, but still we believe that there is more of these articles on hand than is supposed. Too many of our people are disinclined to sell for Confederate money. They say they have as much of this money already as they want, and the time has gone by when they could invest in lands and perfectly safe stocks, and hence they are unwilling to receive it for articles of prime necessity; but just try gold, or Bank notes, or even State treasury notes, and see if the person who had nothing to spare when you spoke of paying in Confederate currency, does not admit, after all, that he can spare you some corn and a little bacon. Now, it is useless to get in a passion and abuse the hoarder or the holder of these articles for not being willing to exchange them for current funds; for in the first place, he acts in accordance with the ordinary promptings of human selfishness, and, in the second place, abuse will only irritate him and make him hold the tighter to his corn and meat. Not merely the price of labor, but labor itself is so uncertain, and the means relied on for agricultural production are so scarce and dear, that it is not a matter for great surprise to see the farmers holding on to their produce with so tight a grasp; and when to this we add the fact that the tithing law and the impositions laid upon the farmer, and the latter as often, frequently, as the government officer may think proper to resort to them—we are inclined to conclude, while depressed by the disposition to hoard anything which is scarce, the people generally ought to have the benefit of a free market. In current funds, that those who are engaged in agriculture, and who are engaged in the sale of their produce, should be permitted to sell their surplus, and to do so at a price which will be permitted to sell the surplus. We have a home market, it is true, but the seller is embarrassed by the character of the currency he is expected to receive; and then he has no assurance, as long as the impositions exist, and as long as roving bands of cavalry and other troops are suffered in certain localities to seize and destroy the grain, and forage, and cattle, and hogs, that he will be permitted to retain and sell his surplus to the best advantage. These things, we fear, will operate to restrict production during the present year. Producers will be disposed to make only enough for themselves. It is a sad reflection that the condition of the country and the laws of the country are such as not to incline its citizens to exert themselves industriously to add to the means of living.

Nothing would gratify us more than to see a feeling of confidence among our people, and to see them lead them to receive the currency, and to see them for what they can spare from their own families, and to see a liberal distribution of the means of living, by sale or exchange, instead of the system of hoarding that now prevails. Such a feeling would not only encourage our brave troops in the field, but it would produce greater unity and harmony at home, and lay the foundations of renewed hope for the final triumph of the Southern cause.

A writer in the Henderson Times, over the signature of Junius, charges that the Editor of this paper has gotten up the Convention movement in this State with the view to defeat the re-election of Gov. Vance. The charge is utterly without foundation. Junius has no proof of it, but proceeds merely on suspicion. Does any sane person think it possible that one feeble individual in Raleigh could start and sustain a movement which would control the State and decide its elections? What nonsense! No, Mr. Junius, the movement is the people's, and we are simply one of their organs. That is all. But how is it possible to defeat Gov. Vance, if he will do as Junius says he will, "bow deferentially" to the will of the people? The people make Governors and Congressmen, and the people unmake them. Public men stand or fall to the people; and each one must judge for himself as to what the people wish and what they do not wish.

Junius charges that we are in favor of repealing the Ordinance by which North-Carolina withdrew from the Union, and that we are in favor of a Convention for that purpose. Junius reads the Standard, and he knows there is no foundation for this charge. It exists only in his excitement and very uncertain imagination.

Junius also says that we started the petitions now in circulation in the Western part of the State, and which are being signed by thousands, urging the Governor to convene the Legislature. At fault again. This plan of embodying public opinion originated with the people, and not with us. We think it a good plan—better, perhaps, than public meetings—but we are not entitled to the credit of it. But Junius shows his respect for the people by assuming that many of them will sign these petitions without knowing what they mean. Junius talks like an oligarch, but he is, after all, only one of the instruments of the oligarchs.

We think we know who Junius is. We advise him to "keep his breath to cool his porridge." He is one of the most unreliable politicians in the mountain country. He seeks to add to his consequence, and to injure us, by attaching himself to Gov. Vance. In this he will fail. We advise him to subside until a more suitable occasion presents itself for the exhibition of his talents.

IMPORTANT DECISION EXPECTED.—We learn that an important case is now pending before Judge Pearson, upon a writ of *habes corpus* contesting the constitutionality of the act of Congress demanding service of principals who have furnished substitutes. We are informed that this case will be argued in the Court-house at Salisbury on Friday the 19th of this month, by able Counsel on both sides, and as the other associate Justices of the Supreme Court are invited and expected to attend, we may confidently expect able and elaborate arguments, to be followed by a final decision, now highest known to the law, from a full Bench, which we trust may be cheerfully submitted to and acquiesced in, by all upon this at present vexed question.—Green Patriot.

HABES CORPUS.—ARBITRARY POWER.—We copy the following strong article from the Richmond Examiner of Tuesday last:

"Arrest on mere suspicion has always been regarded as the most odious exertion of arbitrary power. The practice has produced more revolution than it has ever repressed. The British race have regarded it with more bitter and implacable abhorrence than any other branch of the human family. For centuries half of English history is occupied with the cardinal theme of *habes corpus*. On this matter lingered the most bloody and destructive civil war that ever cursed the land from which this people sprang. Arbitrary imprisonment may quiet the submissive populations of continental Europe, and effectually serve the despotic purposes of a Romanoff or Buonaparte; but among the countrymen of Hampden and their descendants they have been fruitful only of bloody outbreak and implacable civil dissension. They are in conflict with our traditions and education. They are offensive to all our historic ideas, and repulsive to the highest principles of our institutions and descent. The minds of our people are inflamed on the topic of personal liberty—inflamed by several centuries of animated history; and the suspension of *habes corpus* would excite the very disorder it is intended to prevent.

We are compelled by an irresistible conviction of duty to protest against a suspension of this writ. The ends designed to be attained by such a measure can be reached by other means. It is said to be aimed at secret treason in special localities. Let the laws against treason be amended to embrace the new and completed phases of the crime, and let a change of venue be allowed at the discretion of government. The measure is said to be necessary for the suppression of stragglers. Let stragglers be tried summarily before an impromptu court, composed of any three commissioned officers nearest the place of apprehension, and condemned and shot on the instant of conviction. Some measure of this sort would put an end to real straggling, which is the evil complained of.

The mere fact of reposing arbitrary power, against which our people have a traditional repugnance, in the hands of the Executive, would do ten-fold more harm than it would cure. And in this case we have the additional apprehension that the power would not be used to public advantage, but abused to purposes of personal malignancy. It is a mournful fact, placed beyond doubt by conspicuous evidence, that the Executive is capable of employing the great powers of Government for the unworthy gratification of animosity. There is not one man in every hundred citizens of the Confederacy who does not entertain this opinion. The measure itself is repugnant to the minds and feelings of the people, and this repugnance is strengthened by a general apprehension that the power of arbitrary arrest would not be employed for the public good, but abused to private injury. Bold, intemperate Unionists would remain unmolested, and zealous secessionists, intent for the good of the cause upon holding government to its duties, would be the victims of official passion.

Even if this grant of arbitrary power were ever so wise in itself, under all the circumstances of the hour, and even if our people had not been educated in an inveterate repugnance to these despotic arrests; still, what good would come of the grant? Some of the wisest legislation of our statute books is a dead letter from the refusal or incapacity of the Executive to put it in force; and how often has it been the case that the best legislation has been perverted to the worst purposes—purposes wholly aside from the intentions of Congress? Who will undertake to guarantee that this power of arbitrary imprisonment will be exercised for the purposes contemplated by Congress in granting it?

We trust the Examiner has done the President unintentional injustice in saying that he has employed, or would employ his power to gratify his personal malignancy. Surely, surely Mr. Davis would not do that. If we believed so we should despair of the Republic.

Letter from France.—A gentleman of this City, says the Confederates, has favored us with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, whose opportunities for information are believed to be of such a character as that his statements may be relied on implicitly: PARIS, November 27, 1863.

"Nothing is to be expected from Europe. Neither France nor England will recognize the Confederate States until the Yankees themselves have partially given up the contest. On this point there ought to be detestation in the South. England is endeavoring to keep up her own cotton culture, and consequently to keep up the war, and Lord Palmerston's ministry cannot afford to lose the support of the Radicals. These two motives will hold England in her one-sided neutrality if the war should last ten years, and that not notwithstanding the sympathies of the nation at large are warmly enlisted on our side. As for France, the Emperor has practically made an agreement with Lincoln, that if he (Lincoln) will say nothing about Mexico, Napoleon will not interfere with his war upon the South. This is the *quid pro quo*, while Napoleon feels himself too dangerously situated with reference to the threatening complications of European politics to risk incursion, at the present moment, the least anxiety over the water.

I have no doubt that the Emperor thinks he made a mistake at the beginning, in making his policy towards the Confederate States depend upon that of England, and in acknowledging the efficiency of the blockade; but having taken that position, he is unable, under present circumstances, to retire from it. It would be too, an unpopular change of programme, for the French, unlike the English, either take no interest in the war, or if they do, are content on the subject of slavery. The cry "*Et cetera*" will frighten any public man or newspaper from advocacy of the cause. It is only the government organs that speak favorably or even impartially of the South. This ought to be understood, for it is important. The South must fight the war out entirely alone, without even moral support in most quarters; and with God's help she will nobly accomplish the task. Apart from the unwillingness of European governments to make any move towards recognition, and this is all that is asked of them, they are too much occupied with the affairs of Europe.

The Polish question and the Schleswig Holstein are both unsettled, and both pregnant with mischief. Either may bring on a general war on the Rhine, the Elbe, or the Vistula, while Italy would avail herself of the first disturbance to strike for Venice and Rome. The proposed Congress can settle nothing, it can only postpone the evil day.—You must understand and observe the state of Europe, to explain the persistent inaction of France with reference to the Confederate States."

DEATH OF HON. JAMES B. CLAY.—A telegram from Montreal announces the death of Hon. James B. Clay, ex-minister to Portugal and ex-member of Congress from the Ashland district, Kentucky.

Mr. Clay was the son of Hon. Henry Clay, was born in 1827, and inherited his father's estate, on which he lived, with his mother, until the breaking out of the war. Mr. Clay took the Southern side very warmly, and was arrested by the Lincoln authorities. He subsequently effected his exit from the country, and lived in exile in Canada until his death.

The 28th N. C. regiment has re-enlisted for the war. The 28th was the first volunteer regiment that re-organized for three years of the war, and is now the first regiment in the brigade to which it belongs to re-enlist for the war. It is the largest regiment in the army of Northern Virginia, and has been in all the skirmishes and battles.

Address of the President to the Army.

The following is the address of the President to the Army: "Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States: In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vast and numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph, the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you first entered the service, you were expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you have offered which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted. I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received, separate acknowledgments were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally joined the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and it is hoped, will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude, and admiration.

Soldiers! By your will (for you and the people are but one), I have been placed in a position which demands from me the sharing of your sufferings, and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior-patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives, for the defence of your country, with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are stilled into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; it will silence the vainglorious boasts of their corrupt politicians and their pensioned press; and it will do justice to the calamity by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! The coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With you, the influence of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissension, occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury; and above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the overstrained energies of the enemy. His campaign in 1864, must from the exhaustion of his resources both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the glorious names of Smith and Perryville, and Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and the Chickamauga, and Manassas, and Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers! Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone; but your children, and your children's children, long generations to come, will enjoy the blessings derived from their brave hearts.

Citizens defenders of the homes, the liberties, and the altars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with his Fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the association of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Richmond, Feb. 9th, 1864.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—One hundred and nine officers, including Col. Straight, escaped from the Libby prison, in Richmond, on the night of the 9th, through a tunnel six feet long, opening into a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street. No alarm is attached to the sentinels. Only one officer was recaptured.

NORTH-CAROLINA SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the Biblical Recorder of this City, says: "An examination of the statistics of the two army corps of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill and R. S. Ewell disclose the following facts so creditable to the State of North Carolina, that I forward them to you for publication.

Nine States are represented in these two corps, by infantry regiments: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Florida, yet very near one-third of the whole are from North Carolina. North Carolina has in these two corps eleven regiments of infantry more than Virginia, eight times as many as South Carolina; twelve times as many as Georgia; three times as many as Alabama; four and four-sevenths times as many as Mississippi; four and one-third times as many as Louisiana; and three times as many as Tennessee. Surely our soldiers have just cause of complaint when their State is ignored in the newspaper accounts of great battles; and, with these facts before us, it is not difficult to see why, so many wounded North Carolinians are to be found in the Richmond hospitals after every important engagement."

The only cheap article going, says the Petersburg Register, is advice. There is any quantity of it in the market, but only a slack demand.

USE OF THE ELDER'S BUSH.—The common elder bush of our country is a grate safeguard against the devastations of insect. If any one will notice, it will be found that insects never touch elder! The leaves of elder are eaten over cabbage, cucumbers, squashes and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plant, and other fruits, set out to the ravages of insects, may be saved by placing on the branch a bud through the tree, bunches of elder leaves.

BRADSHAW, for with discharged, with letters to go wherever he will; the costs to be taxed by the clerk of the Superior Court of Alamance county will be paid by W. A. Albright. The clerk will file the papers and give copies.
R. M. PEARSON, C. J. Supreme Court.
At Richmond Hill, Feb. 8, 1864.

For the Standard.
In the Matter of Bradshaw.
In March, 1863, the petitioner, being elected a constable, was duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. In April, 1863, he was sent to the camp of instruction as a conscript; on the 5th of May, 1863, he was sent to the army where he served about six weeks. On joining the army, he received bounty, but has never received any pay; he came home on furlough until his case could be decided, and the act of the Confederate authorities, which need not be set forth. On the 13th of January, 1864, he sued out a writ of *habes corpus*. May 1, 1863, Congress enacted, "In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and the laws thereof." &c.

May 1, 1863, Gov. Vance claimed to have exempted "all justices of the peace," &c., "constables who entered into bond previous to the 11th May, 1863, and their successors in office." &c. &c. December 14, 1863, the Legislature adopted and made permanent the claim which had been made by Gov. Vance. The receipt of bounty by the petitioner was a waiver to any claim to exemption under the act of October 11, 1862; but, of course, it could not have the legal effect of being a waiver of any exemption to which he might afterwards become entitled. His effect is to put him in the condition of a soldier, having no claim to any right of exemption. The next question is, did his being placed in the military service as a conscript vacate his office of constable? or did he continue to hold that office while he was in the condition of a soldier? Absence from the country or non-user does not deprive one of a public office; it may because of forfeiture, but the office continues until there be proper legal proceedings to put him out of it. This is well settled; 2 Bl. Com. 163.

The question then is narrowed to this: Does the act of Congress exempt the claimant (Gov. Vance) in pursuance thereof, from the operation of the law, embrace the case of a constable who, at the date of the claim of the Governor, in the military service of the Confederate States; or is the exemption confined to constables who were not in military service? The words of the act of Congress are general: "There shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim." &c. The words of the Governor's claim and of the act of the Legislature are also general—"All justices of the peace, &c., constables who gave bonds previous to the 11th May, 1863," &c.

I can see no ground to exempt, from the operation of the general words, State officers who were in the military service. If such was the intention, a proviso to that effect would have been made; and there is no rule of law under which it can be made by construction. I am, therefore, of opinion that the petitioner is exempted. It was suggested in the argument that the exception should be made by implication from the use of the words "shall be exempted"; and it was said that the word "exempted" is restricted in its meaning to persons who are not in the military service, and "discharged" is the proper word, when referring to persons who are in the military service. This distinction may obtain in military circles, but the word "to exempt" is not a technical term; it is a plain English word, and means literally "to take out of or from," and its ordinary signification is "to free from, not be subject to" any service or burden to which others are made liable; as to exempt from military service, to exempt from taxation; and it is a settled rule of construction, words in a statute are to be construed according to their ordinary meaning, unless there is something to show they are used in a different sense. The Courts cannot expect Congress to take notice of the military parlance, and require, in order to express the intention that all the State officers whom the Governor may claim as necessary, &c., shall be free from military service, that this particular mode of expression shall be adopted, to wit: "All State officers not in the military service shall be exempted, and all who are in the military service shall be discharged, when the Governor may claim as necessary," &c. The meaning as expressed by the act of Congress is clear, and especially is clear; and the words used to express the intention are appropriate according to their well known signification.

It was further suggested that, from the nature of the subject, the act should be so construed as not to embrace State officers who are in the military service; and it is assumed that Congress did not intend to take any one out of the army. There is the same reason to assume that Congress did not intend to keep any one out of the army! It may be said on the other side the power of Congress to conscript was seriously questioned, and especially its power to conscript State officers who were necessary for the due administration of the government and the laws thereof, and this extended exemption was a concession designed to avoid all conflict with the States, and the use of the peculiar words "whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted" countenances this idea. But these are conjectures on political questions into which the Courts are not at liberty to enter.

The cases of Irwin, Marony and Bryan, in which it is held that the conscription acts do not embrace others, in which it is said that the exemption act of the 11th of October, 1862, did not embrace mechanics between 18 and 35 who were already in service, may seem at first blush to oppose the conclusion to which I have arrived; but upon examination, these cases will be found negatively to support it. The general words of the conscription acts embrace all white males between 18 and 35 and between 35 and 45, and it is only by a reference to the nature of the subject and the context, that persons already in service were excluded. The nature of the subject; for there was no occasion to conscript persons in service for three years or the war, the provision as to conscripts of instruction, calling the men into service at different times, &c., were not applicable to persons already in service.

So the general words of the exemption act of 11th October, 1862, embraced all shoemakers, blacksmiths, &c., and it is only from the context that shoemakers, blacksmiths, &c., already in service were excluded. They were required to be "actually employed in their respective trades at the time," which, in reference to those between 18 and 35, was held to be the passage of the act of April, 1862; and in reference to those between 35 and 45 or who afterwards came to the age of 18, "at the time" is taken to mean when called into service; and this actual employment in their respective trades could have no application to men who were in the military service and so could not be actually employed at their trades. But in our case we have seen there is nothing in the subject matter which the Courts can judicially take notice of, and there is nothing in the context to control the general words, so as to exclude State officers who may be in the military service, supporters of the position to be correct, which there can be no doubt, that being in the military service does not deprive one of his office.

My conclusion is also supported by the decision of Judge Haliburton of the District Court of the Confederate States, in the matter of Lane, where it is held that a soldier, who becomes a small contractor, is embraced by the act of Congress of 17th April, 1862, and is exempted from military service. And by the decision of Judge Meredith, referred to in a newspaper where it is held that a soldier, who, while in the service, was elected a Justice of the Peace, and regularly qualified as such, is exempted. It is thereupon considered by Judge Joseph

For the Standard.
The Hon. NATHANIEL BOYDEN will be voted for by the Conservatives of Rowan and Davie, on the 15th of February, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. J. G. Ramsey, resigned, in the State Senate.
MANY CITIZENS.
Latest from General Lee's Lines. The Right at the Falls of the Rapid Aus.
The following dispatch was received at the War Department last night:
"ORANGE COURT HOUSE, February 8. General S. Cooper, Adjutant General: The forces of the enemy which crossed at Morton's Ford on Saturday, were driven to the river under cover of their guns. That evening or during the night, they recrossed to the north bank, but remained in position yesterday. This morning they have disappeared. They left seventeen dead and forty six prisoners in our hands. Our loss was four killed and twenty five men, while bravely resisting the passage of the enemy, were captured. The enemy's cavalry, which appeared at Barnett's on Saturday, retired across Robinson river on Sunday evening. B. E. LEE, General."
The movement of the enemy appears to have been no more important than a feint or reconnaissance. Recent Northern papers mention that Made is still in Philadelphia, and it is altogether improbable that the enemy's force in Northern Virginia contemplates any serious advance in the absence of their commander.—Rich Examiner Feb. 9th.

For the Standard.
The movement of the enemy appears to have been no more important than a feint or reconnaissance. Recent Northern papers mention that Made is still in Philadelphia, and it is altogether improbable that the enemy's force in Northern Virginia contemplates any serious advance in the absence of their commander.—Rich Examiner Feb. 9th.