

TERMS OF THE STANDARD. The terms of the Standard are as follows: Semi-Weekly, six months, \$7

The government through its financial agents, and the various corporations and trading men, having estimated five dollar Confederate bills at two-thirds of their value, are compelled to do the same.

Advertisements inserted at three dollars per square of ten lines or less, for first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent insertion.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

The Situation.

We give elsewhere in our columns to-day all the news received from every quarter, up to the time of going to press.

Heavy and almost constant fighting has been going on near Petersburg, and near Marietta, Ga., but with what result we are not able to say.

We have raids and rumors of raids in various quarters. A few days since a raid was made by the enemy on Morganton, in this State, by some four hundred mounted men, and it is supposed that some two hundred of the young reserves at Camp Vance were captured.

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The situation in Virginia is not as satisfactory as we could desire. We hope, however, for the best.

We are still without lists of the killed and wounded around Petersburg in the recent battles.

STOKES COUNTY.—W. C. Matthews, Esq., is the Conservative candidate for the Commons in Stokes. Mr. M. is an intelligent and worthy gentleman, and no doubt is entertained of his election.

We publish to-day the honest and manly Circular of the Hon. J. T. Leach to his constituents, giving them an account of his stewardship. The people of the 3d District, after a thorough review of his course, will no doubt greet him with "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

REPORT OF THE SALT COMMISSIONER.—We publish to-day the report of the State Salt Commissioner to the Governor, showing the operations of the works under him. It will be seen that these works have made a saving to the people of the State of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars in the price of salt.

The order of Gen. Whiting, addressed to the Commissioner, to break up the works below Wilmington and remove them to some other point, was most extraordinary. Gen. Whiting has nothing to do with these works. He had just as much right to order the removal of the two Asylums from Raleigh. Of course Gov. Vance has protested against this order; but Gen. Whiting has shown a want of respect for him and for the State by addressing the Commissioner directly, and not through him.

Principle is every thing—men are nothing. A man of principle is not changed by every wind of doctrine. He steadies himself by the anchor of principle as a vessel is held by its anchor in a storm. See the man who professes to belong to one party, and yet is embraced by and serves another party. Trust him not. His fine speeches are intended only to deceive. Judge him by his acts and by the company he keeps. It is easy to talk, and loud professions cost nothing. Let us adhere to principle, whatever may become of men. Men die, but principles are immortal. Men are often faithless and fall away from principle, but principle endures and can never fail.

GOVERNMENT COTTON.—We publish to-day the report of Mr. DeBow, general agent of the produce loan for the State of Mississippi, for a copy of which we are indebted to the Hon. Josiah Turner, showing the condition of the government cotton contiguous to the Mississippi and its tributaries. It will be seen from this official document that the grossest neglect and the most wanton spirit of destruction have prevailed in that region in regard to government cotton; that Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond Examiner, has been favored with a "colossal" contract, by which he has no doubt realized a large amount; that "trade with the enemy is universal" in Mississippi, &c. Why are these evils suffered to go without remedy? If the people of North-Carolina were trading even to any considerable extent with the enemy, we should at once hear the cry that they were Lincolnites and traitors, and troops would be sent out to coerce them; but in Mississippi "trade with the enemy is universal," and no remark even is made about it by the administration organs.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been delivered in the following cases: In State v Black, from Ashe, directing a new trial. In Bowers v Strudwick, from Orange, directing the clerk to state an account charging the defendants with the value of the negroes in 1858. In Walton v Gatlin, directing a new trial.

By LITTLE, J. In State v McNeely, from Burke, directing a new trial. In Page v Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams v Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By MAXLEY, J. In Betts v Richardson, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham v Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v Duckworth, from Burke, no error.

By CRAWFORD, J. In State v Jones, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error.

Weekly Standard

VOL. XXX.—No. 17. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864. WHOLE NUMBER 1520.

Public Sentiment.

It having been stated in some of the Destructive papers that we are not in the receipt of letters, as heretofore, from different parts of the State showing the state of public sentiment, we publish the following extracts as a reply to this statement. It is not true, as charged by these papers, that these extracts are "manufactured" in the Standard office.

Extract from a letter from Randolph County: "The Destructives, and some that call themselves Conservatives, are making a tremendous effort for Vance, but I don't think they are effecting much. The Holden men say but little, but they will speak in thunder tones through the ballot-box in August. They say that Vance has deceived them once, and in matters so important as those now pending they will not risk him any more."

Extract from a letter from Dallas, Gaston County: "Vance's speech at this place has effected nothing for him. You will carry Gaston by a handsome majority."

Extract from a letter from Orange County: "I have recently learned that your friends are largely on the increase in Alamance and Orange."

Extract from a letter from Rutherford County: "My honest opinion is that Gov. Vance made nothing by his speech in Rutherford. I inquired of some forty or fifty men if they knew of a vote he had made, and they told me they did not."

Extract from a letter from Burke County: "The Standard and Progress are all the papers we place confidence in. We are all right in this region. Vance will get but few votes. We have nominated a true Conservative for the Commons, and expect to elect him by a large majority. We hope to be able to place those in office who will be true to the Constitution and the people."

Extract from a letter from Union County: "You will beat Vance as far as Vance beat Johnston. Stand up for our rights—cry aloud and spare not, and we will stand by you."

Extract from a letter from Moore County: "I have to-day seen men from all parts of Moore, it being the enrolling day for this County. I find the Conservatives nearly a unit as to the next Governor. They will vote, as I have heretofore told you, for you. Though your friends, the true Conservatives, are threatened with being put in the army, and are called disloyal, still they stand shoulder to shoulder and breast to breast, and are determined to vote like men at all hazards."

Extract from a letter from Greene County: "Our people in Greene are all right. I was at Kingston last week, and some of our prominent leaders there think you will carry Lenoir. Your prospects in Pitt are brightening—you will get a good vote in that County. I frequently see and hear from the soldiers. They will give large majorities against Vance. The prospect is that you will continue to gain in the East up to the election."

Extract from a letter from Rowan County: "The strait Conservatives are for you, and their name is legion. I have no doubt of your election. Do not be concerned about the result. Our people want peace. We hope and trust you will not trifle with and deceive us, as Vance has done."

Extract from a letter from Catawba County: "Every thing will be right in this quarter at the election. We make no stir, but we will be at the polls, but not to vote for Vance."

More extracts hereafter. The strait Conservatives are comparatively quiet, because they are confident of their strength, but they will be felt at the election. There is more truth than poetry in the remark of a friend of ours, that the Vance men are voting before the election, on the cars and in the towns and villages, but the people will vote on the 4th day of August. We now say to our friends that we have no doubt of the result, provided they turn out and vote. We are not deceived, nor would we deceive others. The defeat of Gov. Vance and of the Destructives is certain.

THE RED STRING PARTY.—Our friends are taunted by the Squads or Destructives with following the sign of the red or scarlet string. We know nothing of the scarlet string or of secret political associations. We belong to no secret association, nor do we believe that any such association of a treasonable character exists in this State. This is one of the thousand and one poggan charges started against the "strait" Conservatives by Col. Duncan McRae for Gov. Vance. Two years ago Col. McRae's party called Gov. Vance a Lincolnite and a traitor, and we presume Col. McRae did the same; but now these partizans hug him to their bosoms and call us a Lincolnite and a traitor,—and when one charge and another charge against us fails to stick in the public mind, they launch others from their poisoned implements until the very air is filled with them. But they hit us and glance off, doing us no hurt.

No, we are guided in our steps by two entirely different strings, to wit, the lach string, which opens the doors of our friends and enables us to enjoy their confidence; and the apron string, girding the loins of the workman who is our friend. The lach-string of confidence, and the apron string of labor. We still proudly preserve the apron which we wore some twenty-three years ago, as a member of the "Raleigh Mechanics Association." We honor that apron and that string. That string is the emblem of labor, and peace, and happiness; but the tortuous string which our opponents follow is steeped in blood, and leads through ruined homesteads, desolated fields, and blazing cities. Col. McRae and his Destructive friends who live on the two governments, and grow rich while the people become poorer, follow this string at a safe distance, but they pull it till it is crimsoned with the blood of others. They are the red string party.

If Col. McRae thinks there are traitors in this State, secretly banded together, let him see to it that they are arrested and tried. But this talk about the red string party and secret political associations, will be a "good enough Morgan until after the election." We shall hear no more of it after the 4th of August.

The act suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the Confederate States will expire by limitation on the 1st day of August next. Our courts and judges will then be free again, and so will the people. The election in this State will take place on the 4th of August. The Destructives are already threatening the Conservatives that if they vote so and so, they will be put in the army. Pay no attention to these threats. They proceed from cowards and petty despots. Go to the polls and vote as you please. The man who would deprive you of this right is unfit to live in a free country.

War News.

The latest Northern news from Grant's army of the 18th inst., claims the capture of 22 guns in the operations around Petersburg. Heavy fighting with favorable results, but not decisive. Birney's division had thrown some shells into the city.

Nashville papers say that Hooker took Lost Mountain by assault on the 16th, capturing 1,000 prisoners and two cannon. At the same time that Schofield, Palmer's, Blair's, and Logan's forces Sherman counted the houses in Marietta. The rebel works are reported very strong. Stanton says that Johnston had retreated to the Chattahoochee on the 17th, Sherman following him. The death of General Polk was officially announced in Washington. Congress is expected to adjourn in a few days. The Secretary of the Treasury had accepted all bids for bonds payable in 1880 at 4 per cent, and upwards. Washburne with a command of 20,000 and reinforcements to the amount of 20,000 more, is on his way to reinforce Sherman. The Chicago Convention has been postponed until August 29th. Gold in Memphis 250. Confederate funds had risen. Gold in New York on the 23d inst., was 225, closed at 206.

The Alabama has burned the ship, Rockingham, from Ocala. A dispatch from Marietta of the 27th states that the enemy are still attempting to turn our left flank. About 10 o'clock that morning a portion of Schofield's, Palmer's, Blair's, and Logan's forces marched up in seven columns within a few yards of an angle in our fortifications to the left. It was held by Cleburne and Cheatham. Our forces opened a fierce fire of artillery and musketry upon them, driving them back with the loss of 800 or 1000 men. We captured 100 prisoners including Lt. Col. J. B. Kerr, 74th Ill., Capt. H. R. Wakefield, 54th Ind. and Lt. Jno. H. York, 63d Ind., two soldiers of color, one presented to the 27th Ill. Reg't by Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford. The woods where the enemy's dead and wounded are now lying are on fire, making it impossible to bring them off. Our loss, owing to the protection of breastworks, very small.

Our troops engaged were Maney's and Vaughn's brigades, Cheatham's division, Polk's and Lowry's brigades, Cleburne's division.

A Yankee Brigadier General Killbuck was killed. Goldsborough, June 28.—Petersburg papers of the 25th have been received. Nothing important to the Petersburg and Weldon and South-side Railroad was sighted. On the latter large trains of cotton were burning. Private mail is present Kautz running from W. H. F. Lee on Sunday from Staunton bridge, on the South-side road, with Dearing in his front, going towards Weldon or Grant's army. Official information from Weldon to-day says that Kautz is going there.

Latest. The Richmond Enquirer of the 27th received in Wilmington contains the following news: The enemy were at Brick House on the 25th, on the Weldon railroad seven miles south of Petersburg. There was no fighting on the 25th. Scouts say that Grant told his men the fighting had ended and the siege of Richmond had begun. A telegram from Gen. Lee at Petersburg on the 26th, says there was heavy cannonading in the centre that morning—result unknown. There was a severe cavalry fight at Notoway Co. Ho., on Thursday the 24d, between Wilson's and Dearing's men. It continued from 2 o'clock until dark, when the enemy retreated. Thirty-three prisoners were captured and brought in. The enemy lost many killed and wounded. Notoway Co. Ho., is nearly due west of Petersburg on the South-side railroad—40 or 50 miles distant. Wilson was stealing fresh horses and shooting his jaded ones. Our men report the road strewn with them. The damage done to the South-side railroad is very great.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 28.—Secretary of War—Sir: Gen. W. H. F. Lee pursued the enemy's cavalry which advanced along the South Side R. R., and had a skirmish with them on the 25th near Diddle's Bluff, and he next day struck their column in flank. Black and White, cutting their line in two and getting possession of the road by which they were moving towards Notoway C. H. The road was held after an engagement, which continued from 12 M. until dark, the enemy making repeated attempts to break through and rejoin his advance. He withdrew from Gen. Lee's front at daylight on the 24th, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, taking the road to Hungartown and Keysville. Gen. Lee is still following them.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen. HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 25, 9 A. M.—Secretary of War—Sir: Our entire loss yesterday morning was ninety-seven killed and wounded and 200 missing.

Nothing of moment has occurred to-day on the lines in front of Bermuda Hundred or around Petersburg.

On the Northside Gen. Hampton reports that the enemy's cavalry advanced yesterday to Nance's Shop and entrenched themselves. He attacked them there and drove them from their works, pursuing them to within two miles of the Charles City C. H. They left their dead on the field and along the route. Grant credit is due to Gen. Hampton and his command for their handsome success.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen. On Friday Hagood's brigade was thrown forward as skirmishers and nearly 400 captured.

Lynchburg, June 25.—Advices from our forces on Thursday, five miles beyond Salem, on the New Castle Road, say that Hunter's army came so near being captured that their escape is due only to delay in detaching orders. The enemy were so hard pressed that they destroyed an ammunition train one mile long. Our informant saw it blown up. A portion of our forces are reported to have taken a large wagon train and a number of prisoners. The enemy in their retreat destroyed Bonacks Woolen factory in Roanoke county.—Progress.

From North Georgia. MARIETTA, June 28.—Since the late repulse the enemy have been quiet. They have lost heavily—some thousands in front of Cleburne's division and more in front of Cheatham. The woods having caught fire, many of the wounded were in danger of being burned to death. One hundred and fifty will cover our loss. Walker's Division skirmished with great heroism, nine out of eleven men being bayoneted in the rifle pits, while their officers actually cut down the enemy with sabres. Two of our officers from the same pits came in with bayonet wounds, while their clothes were perfectly perforated.

A Sergeant of Jackson's of brigade seized a shell when the fuse was lighted and threw it from the pit in which it fell. He was promoted on the field by Gen. Jackson to a Lieutenant, but he modestly declined it. Sergeant W. J. Waite, Co. I, 29th Tennessee regiment, Vaughn's brigade, leaped over the breastworks and seized a standard presented by Gen. Bradford to the 29th Illinois Regiment and wrested it from its bearer and brought it triumphantly to camp, for which daring act Gen. Hardee presented it to the gallant Sergeant. On it was inscribed "Belmont, Union City and Stone river."

The enemy made a desperate attempt to take Kennesaw mountain. They attacked our works in columns of picked troops, the heroes of Missionary Ridge, but Gen. Loring's corps drove them back with loss, estimated at twenty-five hundred.

Raid in Western North Carolina. GOLDSBORO, June 29.—On Monday a raiding party of Yankees or Tories, under Col. Quirk, from 300 to 400 strong, entered Morganton, at the head of the Western N. C. R. R., and captured some reserves, robbed the banks and destroyed a train of cars. The banks were supposed to have had a large sum on hand. These raiders are said to have come from East Tennessee.

Kant's raiders have gone to Grant. They crossed the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad near Belvidere.

For the Standard.

Fellow-Citizens of the Third Congressional District of North-Carolina.

Your kind partiality in assigning me the position as your Representative, imposes on me the pleasant duty of returning you my grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished favor, at the same time and account of the humble part I bore in the course of the recent session of Congress.

After having desired to become a candidate I felt it my duty to make known to you my views on the all important and absorbing subject of the war, which was then and is still convulsing the country from its centre to its circumference—a condition to be deplored by all good men without regard to geographical position.

As was predicted by me, much of the time of Congress was occupied in devising the best means of conducting the war, without much thought or action on the subject of peace, save a manifesto issued by that body, which I will hereafter notice. I introduced a series of resolutions looking to peace by negotiation, to which I beg leave to call your attention, that you may judge whether or not I have acted in good faith on that subject. On a motion to lay them on the table they received a vote of about one-third of the House. Also, a series of resolutions concerning the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and declaring the supremacy of the civil over the military law, to which I also desire to call your attention. These resolutions will be found below.

Congress passed laws increasing the pay of the privates in the army from eleven to eighteen dollars per month; also a bill granting wounded and sick officers transportation free of charge. I advocated and voted for both bills. The tax law occupied much of the time of Congress and was improved in its general features; but that part of it imposing a tax of one hundred per cent. on all the duties of the old issue after the first of January, 1864, did not meet my approval. It was repudiated in all its naked enormity. Unfortunately our government has, in its childhood, become famous for a want of honesty and good faith towards its subjects. The history of government affords no parallel in which so much abuse of power and bad faith have been practised in so short a time. Honesty and good faith is as essential to the success of a nation as an individual—a want of it is a blight and mildew upon the character of either.

Another law was passed by Congress that I refer to with feelings of shame and mortification. It was a law authorizing the government to engage in the manufacture of whiskey for the use of the army. It might with much more propriety be styled a law to starve the helpless and innocent women and children to provide whiskey for the officials. The law is a reproach to us as a nation. In our diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers we will not doubt be recognized in future as the whiskey Confederacy. There is enough spirituous liquors in the city of Richmond to meet the demands of the army for the next three months. The government is authorized to impress the stock, meat and corn from its subjects, but not a word has been said about impressing whiskey for the army. The staff of life must be converted into a liquid poison to satisfy the depraved appetites of drunken officials, both civil and military.

In the preceding part of my letter I alluded to a manifesto issued by the late Congress—a sort of second edition to the Southern Address that preceded it. The message of the document is so vague and indefinite that it is susceptible of as many constructions as the chameleon is of hues. It was concocted in secret session; hence I am not at liberty to give the particulars on the subject. I think it better calculated to excite the ridicule than respect of those for whom it seems to have been intended. The idea of ignoring justice at the hands of our enemies and appealing to England and France for sympathy or material aid is, in my opinion, simply an absurdity. Their sympathy for us or others extends not beyond their pecuniary and national aggrandizement. We stand interpose in our behalf and will be for the lion's share of the spoils. Maximilian no doubt stands ready to take us under the wing of his power; and I should not be surprised if in less than one year from to-day you hear annexation to Mexico discussed as a grave and important measure.

Fellow citizens, I might here conclude but for a stupid, malicious and infamous falsehood preferred against me, as your representative, by the Editor of the Conservative—a paper published in the city of Raleigh, a wolf in sheep's clothing—said to be the peculiar friend and organ of Gov. Vance. I pronounce it not only a slander upon me, but a libel on me. It is to you, and not to such characters as the Editor of the Conservative, that I look for justice—men who have not been steeped in the cesspool of partizan politics.

That you may be the judge between me and my calumniator, I will give you his remarks: "If we abolish the present State Government, take the bad ones required by Lincoln as a condition of his pardon, and the good ones required by the late Congress to do all this in order to obtain peace, that would not be 'subjugation.'" Yet Dr. Leach, of Johnston, who takes these things provided he can get peace. "Restriction on any other terms, adopted with our consent, would not be 'subjugation.'" But we understand Dr. Leach to admit that we will not hesitate to swallow any terms of subjugation.

What I said on the subject was before a full house and crowded gallery, and if any one present will endorse the truth of the charge I will then plead guilty; otherwise the mendacious Editor stands convicted not only of falsehood but infamy. Had we more of truth, justice and patriotism, and less of falsehood, calumny, prejudice and partizan feeling, our condition would be infinitely improved both in a civil and military point of view. At home and abroad, we have but little to hope for upon the score of justice or humanity, while the destiny of our bleeding country is in the hands and under the control of those who inaugurated the war, or their abettors. Our only hope of deliverance is from the hands of the spoilers is in Conservative principles; and here my fellow-citizens, let me entreat you not to be deceived by the loud professions of love for you; let not the serpent beguile you as it did our mother Eve in the garden of Eden. The tree will be known by its fruit. Remember that we are now reaping the bitter fruits of the sycron songs of bankrupt politicians and partizan editors. They have spread the pall of death and mourning over the land, and like the horse-leech still they thirst for blood. Insatiable they still they have our blood than brains in their composition, and are unsafe custodians of the people's rights.

Submission and reconstruction seem to be regarded by some as synonymous terms. I am not for either. Whatever may be for the future good of the country, I am clearly of the opinion that a separate political existence would be most conducive to the present good both of the North and South. To attempt to form a government out of such materials as now would the destiny of our country would be an absurdity that would put a Hindoo to the blush. It would not only be a moral but a physical impossibility to live under a government constructed out of such corrupt materials. The offspring of such parents would be either still-born or so sickly that it would take every original secessionist and abolitionist in the land converted into wet nurses to keep it alive, and then in less than twelve months from the birth of the child, either the nurse or the other party would have the paternity of the offspring, and another bloody war would ensue, as did between the parties upon the issue of the little negro.

But little good can come to us until the corrupt materials both North and South that inaugurated this war is worked off either by dame nature or the hand of justice. Beware of their crocodile tears! Like the serpent they are endeavoring to coil themselves around your honest hearts, and

thereby perpetuate the fratricidal strife between brethren of the Anglo Saxon race.

I was asked by an honorable member while defining my position, and advocating peace by negotiation, if I would accept any other terms of peace than that of independence? I replied then, and tell you now, when I find independence impossible, I will accept the next best terms that I can get, just as a poor soldier would have an arm or leg amputated to save his life. God forbid that I should ever endorse the last man and last dollar principle, unless from dire necessity; the idea alone is enough to freeze the blood of humanity in the heart of any Christian.

But I am just here met with the grave question by the Destructives, will you break up the government, disband the army, hoist the flag of abolitionism and fanaticism, bare our homes desolated by rapine and plunder? By no means, gentlemen; but would exhort our brave soldiers to dispute every inch of ground as they are now doing, and at the same time would advise, yes, would exhort you who were the occasion of this bloody strife and who have kept aloof from the danger, toils and hardships of a soldier's life, to take your stand as high privates and lieutenants in the bloody fields, and leave the fame upon the bloody battle fields, and the subject of peace to patriots and statesmen, men who can rise above the petty feelings of the partizan. Then our cause will be crowned with a just, permanent and lasting peace, and you permitted no return to your homes to cheer the hearts and wipe away the tears of grief and sorrow from the furrowed cheeks of the care-worn matron and fatherless children. Your obedient servant, J. T. LEACH.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF PEACE.

WHEREAS, The unconstitutional enactment of laws by the Congress of the United States from time to time upon subjects of vital importance to the harmony and independence of the States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, against the demands of justice, the appeals and admonitions of a wisely and just statesman, made it our painful duty to fall back upon the rights for which the patriotic fathers asserted and maintained to be clear and indelible.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the delegations from each State, acting in its sovereign and independent character, for the purpose of adding moral to our physical force, and placing ourselves properly before the civilized world, do most earnestly appeal to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint commissioners whose duty it shall be to propose an armistice of thirty days to the proper authorities of the Federal government, preliminary to negotiations for peace upon State sovereignty and independence, and that said commissioners shall report in writing to the President the answer received from the Federal government upon the subject.

Resolved, That should the peace-making power of the Federal government accede to the proposition for an armistice of thirty days, the President be requested to convene the Congress of the Confederate States for the purpose of appointing Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that he also be requested to send to the Executive of the Federal Government, and ask their co-operation by appointing commissioners, either by the Legislatures or Convention, to co-operate with the Commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate with them, and that the Executive of the Federal government upon such terms of peace as will be consistent with the honor, dignity, and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our social and political rights.

Resolved, That in maintaining the rights guaranteed to us by the blood and treasure of our Revolutionary fathers, and in our quest at all times to free men, we desire to be let alone—we seek no more than to live in peace and quietness, but for our rights: the independence of the States, our equality, our civil and religious liberties.

The present terms of peace as agreed to by the Commissioners ought to be endorsed by the President and Senate, and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THE SUPREMACY OF THE CIVIL OVER THE MILITARY.

WHEREAS, The preamble to the Constitution of the Confederate States declares the purpose for which the States acting in their sovereign and independent character, entered the federal compact, and that any violation of the terms of the compact, or the rights of the States, are a breach of justice, and a flagrant usurpation of power by Congress; and whereas, the delegation of power to the President by the Congress, under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, to suspend the Constitution, or to impose unjust, oppressive and subversive of the letter and spirit of the Constitution; therefore—

Resolved, That the Congress do not right under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, to authorize the President to arrest, imprison and condemn the citizens of the Confederate States, without due process of law, as said in article 1, section 16 of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That treason as laid down in article 3, section 3, of the Confederate Constitution is clearly defined, and the punishment annexed is applicable only to the crime of betraying our country to the hands of the enemy, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and that Congress and not the President, has the right to declare the punishment of treason.

Kentucky Soldiers.

Col. Andrew H. H. Dawson, of Mobile, Ala., himself a native of Kentucky, will deliver a lecture at eight o'clock on Monday evening next, in the Commons Hall, on "National Honor," for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers from Kentucky in the Confederate service. It affords us pleasure to commend this lecture warmly to the patronage of our citizens. The Kentucky soldier, when wounded or taken sick, is thrown into a cheerless hospital, and left to depend on his monthly pay for means to purchase those comforts which he ought to have. He has left home and friends to fight in the cause of the South; and these noble heroes, when wounded or sick, should find grateful friends in every portion of the Confederate States. They have no home which they can call their own. We trust our people, and especially those of them who are able to contribute, will show by their conduct that they feel a generous sympathy for the wants and sufferings of these noble men, who have left all and perilled all in a common cause. Of the lecture itself we find the following notice in the Atlanta Reformer:

"MR. DAWSON'S LECTURE.—A lecture on a subject like 'National Honor,' is not apt to attract the curiosity of the populace; hence, the audience that greeted the lecturer at the Athenaeum on last evening, although very large, was composed of the more refined and elegant circles of Atlanta society. We will not attempt more than a passing notice of the lecture of this gentleman, which in point of merit, in classic diction and elegance, to be duly appreciated, needs to be heard. The object of these lectures is to raise funds for the benefit of the Kentucky soldiers, who, although cut off from every home defence, are nobly struggling, side by side, with the soldiers of more fortunate States, for the establishment of our liberty and independence. These lectures are conducted under the auspices of local aid societies, through whom the proceeds are transferred to the Kentucky Relief Association.

The lecturer, instead of being a beneficiary, defrays his own individual expenses, through a desire to labor for the common good. The motive of his action certainly deserves all praise, and we doubt not, it will meet with a warm response in every Southern heart. As we said, it is not our purpose to enter into a review of the lecture. This would be impossible in the brief space and time allotted us. Suffice it to say that the lecture is teeming with pearls of knowledge and wisdom—glowing with beautiful thoughts and fancies, which are the result of much reflection, deep research, and a mind of high intellectual endowments. Like the eagle that designs to rest on yonder high mountain-top, he soars upon the ethereal heights of thought, until its plumage glows in the sunbeams of heaven. Mr. Dawson is deeply versed in the science and the oratory of government. Like a philosopher, the past spreads before him, from whose page he deduces lessons of wisdom, worthy the contemplation of our rulers and statesmen. The veil of the future is il-

luminated with the light of the past, as experience reveals the precepts taught in the school of age. From its source to its terminus, he wanders along the fountain of learning, gathering the pearls of truth cast ashore by the waters of revolution as tide-marks of the centuries.

The lecture of Mr. Dawson is characterized by gentleness and courtesy throughout. His purposes are not by anathema to still deeper wound the afflicted, but by persuasion to teach each and all alike the duties which they owe, in this struggle, to country and to God. Whatever evils may exist, he does not believe are to be eradicated by vituperation, but on the other hand, by gentle and loving words.

Unlike most lecturers and speakers, he fails to see in the speculator that insatiable ramping, whose only thirst is the last drop of his unfortunate victim's blood. In them, he beholds many noble exceptions, such as contribute magnanimously of their gain to the needy and distressed. He finds in the possessor of fortune accumulated before the war, who still persistently holds on to his coffers, a far worse enemy to society and the country than in him whose prosperity has but added to a generous disposition the means of becoming a public benefactor.

As an orator, Mr. Dawson is on a few equals. Whilst his style is ornate, he is capable of being logical in the application of truth to the just rewards of exalted patriotism. His gestures give double force and expression to the language of his thought. His elocution, to the charm of native grace, adds the crowning accomplishments of the schools. The cultivated ear is captivated by the musical flow of his polished sentences, and his voice varying in modulation with the spirit of his discourses rises and falls like the cadence of a song.

In the peculiarly patriotic and moral grandeur and sublime patriotism—a love of country, animating in its zeal, which is too often, under similar circumstances, shaken in faith and weakened in fidelity. Mr. Dawson is a student and a scholar. He has been taught in the school of thought. His theories of government are those of the true philosopher, and founded in the eternal principles of truth. The purpose of Mr. Dawson can but be highly appreciated and he appeals to a generous public. The soldiers in whose noble ranks are now near veterans of the war. Shiloh, Donaldson, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, and a hundred other fields of bloody strife, are living monuments of their valor and devotion to a cause for which they have given all to secure the independence of these Confederate States and the establishment of a principle."

Clods, McRae on "Collards."

The clods, too common, natural, health-reviving, garden and collards restoring clouds are looming up; good, capital rain-truder is muttering; fine, air-purifying lightning is flashing, and such a breeze! and we in white pantaloons, thin shoes, away from home, and no umbrellas!—Confederate, June 28.

Sad indeed. Golden chasselas in France, and long collards in America. "Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

Select Literature.

The Progress publishes the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman of high standing in Henderson County:

"I received yours of the 11th with a bundle of papers and pamphlets and was glad to get them, too, for they came on the heels of Vance's speech here. It is the general talk that his speech here was the poorest effort that any man who ever expected to be Governor, much less one who is Governor, ever made. I say it was the poorest speech I ever heard. The audience never cheered him the first time, with all his low-flung anecdotes and comparisons. His speech was all through made up of abuse of Holden and yourself. He said Holden was a cowardly dog—he had seen him jump piling fences and run down back streets when his person was in danger; and that you were a great big, nasty, greasy, cowardly dog. He seemed to be partial to the word dog, for he had allusion to that animal several times in his speech."

Our amiable Chief Magistrate seems to be losing his temper, and we should not be surprised if he were to lose his election. Indeed, the prospect of the latter no doubt accounts for the former. We would respectfully suggest to our distinguished competitor that he might at least "fall with dignity." And that—

"Immortal words admit of no defence, For want of decency is want of sense."</