Educational Association. Adopted. Mr. Faison, a resolution in favor of James C. Farrier. Referred. On motion of Mr. Grissom a message was sent to

the Senate, proposing to elect at } past 12 o'clock to morrow, five trustees of the University. The House resumed consideration of the special order, viz: "A bill to be entitled the Revenue Act," which after the adoption of sundry amendments pas-

sed its second reading. The Senate by message concurred in the proposition to elect Trustees of the University on to mor-

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M

ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM .- A correspondent of the Athens Watchman, writing from Richmond, truly

" A bill is now pending, introduced by Mr. Blandford, of your State, proposing to put every man be-tween the ages of 18 and 45 in the army, and allowing the President to detail such as he may think ought to be kept at home. Pass this monstrous bill, with the impressment law as it now stands, authorizing the indiscriminate plunder of property, then superadd the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the last vestige of liberty is gone. All control over our property, our persons, and our liberty, will be placed in the hands of the President. This is unqualified, unmitigated. and absolute despotism."

Mr. Clay, in his speech at Taylorsville, Va., on the 10th July, 1840, thus defines a despotism, under whatever name it may exist:

"The sum of the whole is, that there is but one power, one will in the State. All is concentrated in the President. Through the official agencies, scattered throughout the land, and absolutely subjected to his will, he executes, according to his pleasure or caprice, the whole power of the commonwealth, which has been absorbed and engrossed by him. And one sole will predominates in, and animates the whole of this vast community. If this be not practical despotism, I am not capable of conceiving or defining it. Names are nothing .-The existence or non-existence of arbitrary government does not depend upon the title or denomination bestowed on the chief of the State, but upon the quantum of power which he possesses and wields. Autocrat, sultan, emperor, dictator, king, doge, president, are all mere names, in which the power respectively possessed by them is not to be found, but is to be looked for in the constitution, or the established usages and practices of the several States which they govern and control. If the Autocrat of Russia were called President of all the Russias, the actual power remaining unchanged, his authority under his new denomination, would continue undiminished; and, if the President of the United States were to receive the title of Autocrat of the United States, the amount of his authority would not be increased, without an alteration of the Constitution."

"P. W. A," in a recent letter from Richmond says that Congress will not probably interfere with printers, because printing is an art or mystery which requires time to learn, and of those who have learned it the supply is already inadequate, whereas everybody is supposed capable of being an editor, that requiring neither aptitude, training, nor experience.

Perhaps Congress is right. Everybody thinks he or she could manage a newspaper much better than ever a newspaper was managed before; but we would warn "P. W. A.," and Congress too, that as a general thing they will fail to reach the great body of the editors unless they take the printers. Few papers ever could be successfully carried on at the South without the presence of a practical printer in management. Still fewer will be susstained under the terrible screw pressure that is now closing around the papers of the Confederacy.—That pressure, we think, will ere long do all the weeding out that may be necessary .- Wil. Journal.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.-The Senate has passed the bill to authorize transmission of newspapers to sildiers free of postage. Also passed a bill for the employment of all free negroes and forty thousand slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defence of the country. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston occupied the privilege of a seat in the Senate Chamber to-day. In the House the sequestration and currency bills

were farther discussed. RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—The Senate passed a con

current resolution for a recess from the 24th inst.,

Mr. Orr, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. reported back Mr. Henry's resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States and declaring the determination of Congress and the people thereof to prosecute war till their independence is acknowledged. The resolutions passed. Yeas 16, nays

In the House the sequestration and currency bills A bill passed increasing the pay of members of

Congress fifty per cent. A mistake having occurred in our publication of

the officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State, we publish the list again. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Grand Master, Dr. John McCormick, of Harnett.

Deputy Grand Master, Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Best, of Greene.

Grand Junior Warden, David H. Stephenson, of Grand Chaplain, James McDaniel, of Fayette-

Grand Senior Deacon, R. V. Blackstock, of Bun Grand Junior Deacon, W. W. Dunn, of Lenoir.

Grand Secretary, William T. Bain, of Raleign. Grand Treasurer, C. W. D. Hutchings, of Ral-

Grand Tyler, J. M. Betts, of Raleigh.

THE PRINCESS DAGMAR. - The Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, who is to be the next Empress of Russia. is just eighteen years old. She looks far short of that age, from the infantine and innocent loveliness of her manner, and from her statue. Her eyes and teeth form the fascinating beauty of her face, her features being far from regular. In complexion she is a brunette; but the skin is wonderfully clear, and the roses of health seem ever to bloom on her soft dimpled cheeks. Her stature is rather under middle height, "but her form seems perfect, and her bust, scarcely yet come to maturity, rivals the most perfect of Thorfwalden's goddesses in the swan-like neck, the gracefully drooping shoulders and the rounded proportions of her arms." To become Empress of Russia the young lady must change her religion and become a member of the Greek Church.

Sanfrancisco, named Otto Weidrow, has succeeded in producing a most ingenious piece of mechanism. He has invented and manufactured a watch that has only one wheel. This wheel, a mainspring, and a very little other machinery, is so aranged that the watch, when set going, winds itself up, and it will run two years. It would run forever if the material would hold out, but the ingenious inventor says it is necessary to take it apart once in about two years for the purpose of cleaning and repairing the worn parts. It is certainly a very ingenious, yet a very simple and successful piece of work. Mr. Weiderow is also the inventor of a new sort of clock, with engine movement, the pendulum of which is on top, and works likes the walking beam of a staemboat. One of these ingenious and simple clocks, with silver dial gold plated, and gold hands, has been man-ufactured for exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair in

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR SICK HEADACHE-If any of our readers are troubled with that distressing complaint, sick or nervous headache, let them dissolve a large teaspoon full of common salt in half a common tumbler of cold water, and drink it.-Let this be repeated twice or thrice at intervals of twenty minutes, while the patient sits with his feet to a large fire, and a cure will be effected in less than thirty minutes. Try it, all who are thus afflicted, and see for youselves. Let all the salt be dissolved before drinking, else nausea and vomiting will en-

Meekly

Vol. XXX.—No. 41.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864.

The Legislature.

ceedings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

This bill now goes to the Senate.

to the Militia or Home Guard.

beautiful specimen of art.

trymen generally.

Senate was suppressed.

going to press.

Our readers will find in our paper to-day, the pro-

The House of Commons, on Wednesday night,

passed the Revenue Bill through its third reading.

No definite action has yet been taken in relation

The two Houses were engaged for the greater part of Thursday in voting for Counselors of State

and Trustees of the University. We did not hear

the names of any elected to these positions before

islature will adjourn on Friday, the 23d December

The general impression seems to be that the Leg-

We publish to-day the address of Dr. Mackey

and the reply of Mr. Bain, on the occasion of the

presentation by the Grand Lodge of a medal to the

latter, for his long and faithful services as Grand

Secretary. The address and reply are in excellent

The medal presented to Mr. Bain is large and

massive, and the engravings and raised work in

gold, executed by Mr. Mahler, of this City, present

a thoroughly finished appearance. It is, indeed, a

DEATH OF COL. C. C. BLACKNALL,-We announce

with profound regret the death of this gallant and

accomplished officer, which took place recently at

Winchester, Virginia, from a wound received in the

battle near that place. Col. Blacknall volunteered

at the beginning of the war, and had seen much

service. The army contained no more gallant or heroic spirit. His valor, constancy, and endurance

have shed lustre on the County of his birth, and his

name will be treasured as one of the jewels of this

revolution by his family, his friends, and his coun-

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,

An Act of Gross Discourtesy-The Davis De-

structives and Vance Destructives refuse to Discuss the Question of Peace !

In the Senate of this State, on Wednesday last,

the resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Pool,

of Bertie, on the subject of peace, came up for con-

sideration, when, on motion of a Destructive Sen-

ator, they were laid on the table, and a discussion

of them was thus prevented. A motion to lay a

measure on the table is not debateable; and as the

mover of the proposition to lay on the table would

not have withdrawn it, even if appealed to, no ap

peal was made to him, and so free discussion in the

These resolutions, as was stated in the few re-

marks submitted by Mr. Pool, had been offered in

the Senate, had been referred to a committee, and

had been reported back, and were, therefore, regu-

larly before the body. The author of them had

been assailed for introducing them, and his motives

misrepresented; and yet, when they came up in

regular order, though they contained propositions

of the highest interest to the country, he was de-

nied a hearing in the name of his constituents and

before his peers. Gag law was applied, and Mr.

Pool and other Senators who desired to be heard on

the subject of peace, were compelled, by a tyranni-

cal majority, to sit in silence in their seats. Such

a course on the part of the majority was not only

discourteous to the last degree, but it was a confes-

sion either of the deepest repugnance to the sub-

ject of peace, or an admission by the majority of a

mental weakness which unfitted them to meet those

Senators in debate who desired the passage of the

The proposition to lay the resolutions on the ta-

ble was carried by a union of the Destructives and

a portion of the Vance Conservatives. This union

was effected, no doubt, under the advice of Gov.

Vance himself, who, ever since the session com-

menced, has devoted quite as much of his time to

managing the Legislature as he has to the duties of

his office. He told the people during the campaign,

and his declarations were echoed by his extreme

partizans, that he was one of the best peace men

in the South; that he was fully up, in this respect,

with Brown and Stephens; and that, so entirely

did he approve of the peace views of the latter, that

he could cheerfully affix to them the great seal of

the State. He declared, time and again, that he

was a better peace man than his opponent; and he

assured the people, if they would only re-elect him,

that he would give them peace in a short time .-

How has he kept this pledge? Let this vote of the

Senate answer. He did not even refer to the sub-

ject of peace in his late message; and this vote of

his particular friends in the Senate is an open de-

claration that the subject of peace shall not even be

discussed in that body ! But we tell the Governor

and his followers that it will be discussed in the

Senate. There are members of that body who are

not to be put down in this way. The Senate is still

free, and discussion will be had. It cannot be pre-

vented. If it was the object of any of the Senators

who voted to lay on the table to prevent excitement.

they adopted the very last mode to accomplish their

object. The excitement has been increased by their

course, and if it should continue to increase, the

fault will rest with them. The subject of peace is

too vital to our people to be disposed of in this

summary way. It will not "down" at the "bid-

ding" of any man. It will make itself felt, and it

will be heard in tones of thunder before this Legis-

lature adjourns. Those representatives who are

opposed to peace, or who are afraid to discuss the

By all their country's wishes blest !"

TAMBORNON GRACESTA ABBIDITAL BELLESIAN

Standard.

vious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they shall fail to do so, that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty, and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy, in ap-

propriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands, to purposes of war, seems to justify a change of policy on our part ; and whilst owners of slaves, under the circumstances, should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required."

The object of these resolutions, as understood by me, was to call public attention to the consideration of the policy of bringing our slaves into this war. It seems that "a change of policy on our part" was contemplated; and we determined; in reference to our slaves, to "recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be re-

I am aware that a clamor has been raised against the policy of putting the negroes into the army, by good and loyal men, because, they say, "the end is not yet"—that our army of citizen soldiers is still competent to make good our defence. No one would advocate the policy of thus appropriating our slaves, except as a matter of urgent necessity; but as public opinion is widely divided on this subject, does not common prudence require us to fear that those opposed to this extreme measure may be mistaken? Suppose it should so turn out, how deep would be their resposibility to the country, to freedom and independence everywhere? I know it is the opinion of some of the highest military authorities that the time has come when we should call our slaves to our assistance; and I hold it to be clearly the duty of every citizen, however much he may doubt the wisdom and necessity of the policy, to co operate in strengthening by every means our armies. I repeat, I know this policy is looked to with anxiety by some of the ablest military men of the age, who believe that it is of the last importance that it should be adopted without delay. I, therefore, earnestly recommend to the Legislature that they should give this subject early consideration, and enact such measures as their wisdom may approve.

At this time the pressure of the service inspires a very common desire to escape from it; and the remedy by habeas corpus, designed for extraordinary acts of official tyranny or individual acts of oppression, is daily resorted to, to extricate the citizen from the holy duty of defending his country. Law-yers of every degree hie to the feast thus spread before them, and judges in chambers and in court feel constrained to apply the writ to those but little better than moral deserters from the standard of their country, and at a time, too, when she is struggling in a death grapple with her gigantic foe. But do the judges agree among themselves in a uniform application of the same principle. In North Carolina exemption assumes the broadest form, while in Alabama a much narrower rule is adopted-and even n Virginia some differences exist. But all, I believe, concur that the judges have the right to pronounce who are exempted from military duty by reason of their office, notwithstanding the Legislature and the Executive may entertain a different opinion It does not matter what the Legislature ecutive may deem necessary to enable him to see the laws faithfully executed—the court understands better than their co equal and co-ordinate departments, what is necessary to preserve the State Governments! Against this I enter my firm yet respectful protest."

Besides, this Conservative party is a thing of the moment. - Confederate.

There never was a greater mistake. The Conservative party was formed in 1861, out of the better portions of the two old parties, and it will endure. The defection now and then of prominent men who profess to be Conservatives, will not really weaken the party or impede its progress. It is founded on the Constitution of the country, and its guiding star is CIVIL LIBERTY. But for this same Conservative party of North Carolina the heel of despotic power would have been placed ere this on the necks of our people, and we should have had no more freedom of speech or of the press than exists in Russia. The Editor of the Confederate would have gloried in such a condition of things, and those for whom he speaks would have taken peculiar pleasure in riveting the chains on both States and people. But Conservatism has proclaimed, time and again, to the President, to the Congress at Richmond, and to the Governor of this State, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther,"-and whenever this voice has been uttered by our people it has been respected, and the tide of innovation and despotism has been stayed. And this Conservatism is stronger now than it ever was, and it will continue to increase in strength. The Editor of the Confederate may show his teeth, but he is no longer able to bite. Our people now laugh at his threats of dungeons and bastiles. North Carolina is a STATE, and her people are FREE MEN. She was a State in 1860, and her people were free in 1860; and, by the help of God, they will neither part with their State sovereignty or their freedom in 1864. She will do her duty as a Confederate State, as she performed it formerly as a Union State; but her people have ceased to be terrified or controlled by the detectives and servitors of the Richmond and Raleigh administrations. Let the Editor of the Confederate reflect upon his tilts against liberty, and right, and justice, and free elections in North-Carolina, and then put the above in his pine and smoke it.

The Conservative party is now undergoing a thorough purification. It is sloughing off its unsound parts. Its future will be more pure and more vigorous than its past. It will be enabled hereafter to do more for the country than heretofore, and it will be strong enough to put down and

keep down Destructiveism in all its shapes. "This Conservative party," as it is slightingly called by the Confederate, is the same party which that paper so assiduously courted but a few months since. Then it was a great and patriotic party in the estimation of that journal. The Conservative erected a platform, and the Confederate got upon it, and they "roared each other as gently as suck-ing doves." It was not "this Conservative party" then, but it was a great joint stock concern, in which the Confederate took the deepest interest. — But a change has taken place. The masses of the Conservative party, with a large majority of their leading men in the Legislature and elsewhere, are true to their principles, and the result is the Confederate is left out in the cold. Those grapes which once "melted in the mouth" of our cotemporary, have turned to ashes on its lips. The vine that bore those grapes is withering and will soon die.-No pruning, or watering, or "digging shout it" can save it. But the vineyard will still flourish, and the master, that is, The People, will gather many grapes and have much good wine for years to come. The grapes will be sweet, and the wine will be de licious; but our cotemporary, as he prowls around the vineyard, and would fain, like Satan,

"Leap o'er the fence with ease into the fold," will at length conclude that the grapes are sour, WHOLE NUMBER 1543.

Impressments.

Our people are much provoked and distressed at this time by the impressments of the necessaries of life, by persons professing to be Confederate agents. We learn that in Johnston and other Counties, these agents are going round to those who have bacon, corn, wheat, and other provisions, and making them a half allowance for their families for the ensuing year! If such of our people as Nave, are to be cut down to half allowance, what is to be the fate of such as have nothing, and who are dependent for bread on their neighbors who are thus allow-

It will be seen that Mr. Smith, of Johnston, who is always vigilant when the rights of his constituents are threatened, introduced resolutions in the Commons on this subject on Tuesday last. Mr. Smith denounced these exactions in no measured terms, and we are satisfied he will not only be sustained, but applauded by his constituents for so doing.

A correspondent of the Confederate, of this City, of December 9th, takes the following pointed and correct view of these exactions. We may be sure that the evil is great and growing when that paper permits such language to appear in its columns :-

"The people will cheerfully yield up any thing they have to the cause of independence, if shown the necessity in a decent and gentlemanly manner, and believe that that which they yield will all be put to the proper use; but when the property of the citizen is taken by some man of whom they know nothing, and who has no knowledge of the surroundings or circumstances, and who, in many instances, are suspected (perhaps justly) of appropriating impressed property to his own use, the people become restive and hostile to the government. They will fail to sow and plant their fields, except enough for their families; and the result is obvious.

We remarked above, that the Government should know what supplies were needed. Does it need apple brandy? If so, what for? This article is being impressed all over the country at a mere nominal sum, ostensibly for the use of the army; but how much does any man believe ever reaches the war-worn private in the field? Not one solitary drop! That which is not sold by the impressing agents on speculation, is guzzled by A. Q. M's. and the "Surgeons in charge" and other officers, and causes the entire neglect of their duties. Is there any sense or honesty is this? The farmers are burthened by heavy taxation; of this they will not complain if they are allowed to sell their produce at market rates; but if the Government persists in taking their goods at comparatively nominal prices. while the farmer has to give enormous prices for salt, iron, leather and every other thing he pur-chases, he must inevitebly sink under his load of taxes, or turn his attention to the raising of cotton and tobacco, to raise funds sufficient; to which extremity we trust the farmers will not be forced.

This is a subject which demands attention. The manner of impressment in some communities is unendurable, and a little prudence and common sense would make it much more bearable everywhere."

Important Resolutions.

The committee on Confederate Relations in the Legislature of this State, have reported for the action of that body the following resolutions offered by Mr. Pool, of Bertie, as a substitute for some resolutions on the same suject, offered by Mr. Odom. of Northampton :-

" Resolved, That the State of North Carolina protests against the arming of slaves by the Confederate government, in any emergency that can possibly arise, but gives its consent to their being taken and used as laborers in the public service, upon just compensation being made.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, which specifially forbids Congress to pass any law "impairing the right of property in negro slaves," was inserted for the spe-cial purpose of refusing to Congress the power to take them for the public use, without the consent of the States.

Resolved, That North Carolina denies the constitutional power of the Confederate government to impress slaves for the purpose of arming them, or preparing them to be armed in any contingency, without the consent of the States being first freely given, and then only according to State laws.

Resolved, That the failure of Congress to establish a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in the face of the positive constitutional requirement, makes it necessary for each State to decide for it-self the extent and meaning of the powers delegated to the general government.

The above resolutions contain the true doctrine on the subjects embraced. We take it for granted they will receive the approval of the Legislature. TURNER'S ALMANAC. -- I'urner's Almanac for 1865

has just been published. Copies may be obtained at Mr. Turner's Bookstore, in this City.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants; if they be real wants they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

The Latest News.

We have many rumors from various quarters, but at the time of writing this we have no reliable

news of great importance.

From Georgia. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of the 13th says it was reported in that City that morning that the federals had possession of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad. It was also reported that they had possession of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad bridge over the Savannah river. If these rumors be correct, says that paper, our forces in Savannah are rather in a tight place. The same paper states that two trains run the gauntlet through from Savannah to Charleston on Saturday night, but that after they had passed the enemy cut the

Road near Grahamville. The Augusta Constitutionalist of the same date says, it is rumored that Sherman had demanded the surrender of Savannah, which, being refused, heavy fighting had been going on all day Sunday. The

Charleston Mercury contains similar news. This is about all the news we have from Georgia. No doubt the government is in full possession as to the condition of things in Georgia, but this infor-mation is withheld. We have heard a rumor that Sherman had occupied Savannah, and another, that he was marching in full force through South Carolina towards Port Royal. The Richmond Sentinel

of the 13th says: Such is the condition of affairs in Georgia-that the enemy can get no information from Sherman, but through Confederate sources. To state where Sherman is, or what troops or generals have been sent to arrest his march to the coast, would be to give information to the enemy of his position, of which they are now ignorant.

From Virginia. The Richmond Sentinel of the 18th says :

There was not even a rumor from the front yes-

The enemy's troops which crossed to the South side of the James, near Dutch Gap, on the 7th, were seperated from our forces, opposite the point of de-barkation, by low marshy ground, which made ar attack upon them almost impossible. The same circumstances must make the position one of no value If our troops cannot get in, the enemy cannot get

Nothing later than the dispatches from Gen. Lee to the War Department, published yesterday, has been received, relative to the raid on the Weldon road. The enemy's force was estimated at fifteen thousand men, and after their repulse at Hicksford, retreated towards their lines at Petersburg, followed by our cavalry, who made repeated attacks upon the enemy, punishing them severely." From Eastern Carolina.

The force of the enemy that appeared below Kin ston on Sunday last was small, and retired early Monday morning. They were followed a short dis-tance by some of our troops, but no close or regular engagement took place.

There are rumors in this City of the enemy on

the Roanoke, and threatening Tarborough. Some federal forces were certainly at Williamston on Monday last, and it is rumored that there was a fight at Palmyra, which is higher up, on Tuesday. We may hear more from this quarter before going

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH-

CAROLINA.
Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Com-
nissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last
schedule with the exception of the few changes shown be-
ow. The illness of Mr. Mordecai, depriving us of his ser-
rices, we have called in Mr. W. H. Janes of this city, who
as kindly given us the benefit of his ludgment as umpire on the present occasion.
Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush % lbs, \$ 5

unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs, with handles, each, without handles, each, per pound, bog round, white or cornfield, per appie, per gallon, peach, per gallon, fresh, nett per pound, 50 1 50

fresh, gross, per pound,
fresh, gross, per pound,
salied, per pound,
tallow, per pound,
adamantine, per pound,
trace, per pair,
wolen for soldiers clothes, 3/2 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,

raw, per lb,
Rio, per pound,
unshelled, per bush 70 lbs,
sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds, cotton, % yd wide, 8 yards to lb, per yd,
extra ismily, per bbl 196 lbs,
extra ismily, per bbl 196 lbs,
extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,
superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,
bne, per barrel of 196 lbs,
bnied, per 100 pounds,
unbaled per 100 pound,
wool, each,

Fodder, wood, each, baled, per 160 pounds, unbaied per 100 pounds, unbaied per pound, Hats. Hay, dry, extra, per pound, Hides, green, "
artillery, lst class, per head, per room, per month, Pig. No. 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs

Bloom, " " " " " Smith's square or round, per ton o 2,060 pounds, serviceable railroad, per ton ponds, wool, domestic, per yard, camp, iron, per pound, good, per 1,000 feet,

good, per 1,000 teet, per pound, sole, per pound, upper, per pound, barness, per pound, cane, per gallon, sorghum, per gallon, 1st class, per head, 2d " "

per keg, sheaf, baled, per 100 pounds, unbaled " " shelled, per bushel, cutton, % yard wide, 7 oz. to yard,

per yard, cotton, 1/8 yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard, per bushel,

fresh, nett, per pound, salted, " " gross, "
Ist quality, near town, per head, per , near town, per head, per 1st quality, in country, per head, per month, common, in country, per head, per

good, per ounce, new, per pound, good, per bushel of 56 pounds, two bushels, osnaburgs, each two bushels, osnaburgs, each, cotton, % yard wide, 41/2 yards to pound, per yard, cotton, 38 yard wide, 8% yards to

Virginia, "cast, per pound, army, per pair, flax, per pound, soidi rs' wool, per pair, fat, per head,

brown, common, per pound

hard, per pound soft, "buled, 100 pounds, good, per bushel of 22 pounds, good, per bushel of 37 pounds black, per pound, Shucks. cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard, No. 1, extra,

Lugs, clean, per pound, cider, per gallon, manufactured, per gallon, Tallow, Vinegar, good, per gation, good, per bushel of 60 pounds, bran, per bushel of 17 pounds, baled per 100 lbs, Whiskey,

unbaled per 100 lbs. Wool, unwashed per pound, wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,

cottor, per bunch of 5 pounds Baling long forage, per bundred pounds,
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by
government, per bushel,
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, ra-

Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and drives, rations furnished by government, per day,
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day,
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,

tions furnished by government, per day, Hire of laborer, rations furnisehd by owner, per day, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by govern-

ment, per month,

Hire of horse, per day,

The Commissioners, respectfully suggests that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay their necessary plantation supplies, which they have thigh market prices. They carnestly comments to bring forward their corn now so aupport of the army in their immediate from alone will prevent the loss to the enemy.

e will prevent the loss to the enemy tock, negroes, &c. &e. The cor

of all persons concerned, we pub-uctions, with the hope that they will be stric

have for the consumption of , slaves, or to carry on his 'uring or agricultural em-"No officer plies which any mself, his fam. ordinary mechan. ployments."
The next meeting ate Chamber, in the C. day of February next,

will be held in the Sen-h, on Monday, the 6th er changed. Impres-isfactory reasons for of local appraisers N. C. TROWYN,

sing agents must furnish disapprovals on appeals, a will be approved. All coned to the Secretary of the Bu (Signed)

W. H. Jones, Umpire.

of the Conservatives, and united his fortunes with the Destructives. This has occasioned no surprise to us, for we have regarded him as lost to the Conservative party for twelve months past. Let him go. Our readers will bear witness that we have uniformly, since the August election, counseled har-

question, will have to meet it fairly and squarely, if not in debate, on the record, where their votes will remain for the examination and judgment of This vote of the Senate is regarded by all true Conservatives as an open declaration of war by Gov. Vance against the Conservative party. The cloven foot has at length been exhibited in so plain a manner that every one can see it. Gov. Vance has deliberately separated himself from the great mass

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, DEC. 21, 1864.

mony and good feeling in the party; and we have been ready, at all times, to do justice to Gov. Vance as a public man, notwithstanding our personal dif-Murth-Carolina Standard ferences with him. But forbearance towards him has been of no avail. Offers of renewed harmony in the party have passed him as "the idle wind, which he regarded not." He had made up his WILLIAM W. HOLDEN mind to go with the Destructives; but he lingered, and coquetted, and flattered, and promised, in order to carry over with him to that party as many Conservatives as possible. It is fortunate for the party

fully revealed and exposed. He can deceive no true Conservative hereafter.

Gov. Smith's Message. We publish below some extracts from the recent message of the Governor of Virginia, in relation to the employment of slaves as soldiers, and also, assailing the Courts and Bar of the country.

that, even at this late day, the traitor stands out

It will be seen that Gov. Smith recommends the employment of slaves as soldiers, and he does this to escape subjugation. The recommendation is a confession of subjugation. In the language of Mr. Phillips, of Orange, "if the Southern white man cannot obtain independence in the employment of constitutional methods of vindicating that independence"-and, we may add, by his own valor on the field of battle-then "it is because Heaven has denied to him the boon." President Lincoln adopts one course to emancipate our slaves, and Gov. Smith recommends another mode which would lead to the same result. Extremes have met. The enemies and the friends of slavery are vieing with each other in the work of destroying the institution. The greatest and most fatal blow ever received by the institution of slavery was given by the cotton States, when, for no good or sufficient cause, they seceded from the Union. The same men who gave that blow are still in power; and if the institution should be cut up and destroyed, as we very much fear it will be, it destruction will be justly chargeable, in a great degree, to its peculiar friends and cham-pions. The abolitionists of the North are primarily responsible for the destruction of the institution. but they would never have been able to accomplish the result without the active co-operation of the abolitionists of the South. The two extremes have played into each other's hands for years, and the

blameless in all this matter. They are not justly answerable to God or man for any of the calamities now upon us. Gov. Smith misrepresents the Courts of this State when he says they have claimed the right to decide who shall be exempted from service. Our Judges have expressly said that the matter of exemptions

result of this game of fanaticism on one side and

unchastened ambition on the other, is before us .-

The Conservative men of the two sections are

belongs to the Legislature.

The following extracts show what a Destructive is. Gov. Smith may be regarded as a pattern by which all other Destructives should be moulded. If any of our readers should be asked, who or what is a Destructive? let them point to these extracts and to their author, Gov. Smith, of Virginia:—

"When this war began, it was confidently believed by our enemy that it would be of short duration. Relying upon his vast superiority in numbers and material of war, he expected to overrun us with facility and ease. But the result of a single year's operations corrected this expectation, and mpressed him with the conclusion that he had on hand a contest of great magnitude—full of danger and difficulty. Having soon exhausted his floating population, he openly recruited his armies on the continent of Europe. Not satisfied with this, he seized our slaves, and, in violation of all civilized war, armed them against us. Under every disadvantage, the war has been protracted deep into its fourth year, and we find ourselves looking around for material to enlarge our armies. Whence is it to come? The laws of natural accretion will not furnish a sufficient supply of men. Foreign countries are, in effect, closed against us. Recruiting from the prisoners we capture will not, except to a limited extent, supply our wants: and the public attention naturally turns to our own slaves as a ready and abundant stock from which to draw -This policy, however, has given rise to great diversity of opinion. Some consider it as giving up the institution of slavery. Others declare that to put our slaves in the ranks will drive our fellow-citizens from them, and diffuse dissatisfaction throughout the country. In reply, it is said that this policy will effectually silence the clamor of the poor men about this being the rich man's war; that there is no purpose to mingle the two races in the same ranks, and that there cannot be a reasonable objection to fighting the enemy's negroes with our own that as to abandonment of slavery, it is already

chance of preserving it. This is a grave and important question, and full of difficulty. All agree in the propriety of using our slaves in the various menial employments of the army, and as sappers and miners and pioneers; but much diversity exists as to the propriety of using them as soldiers now. All agree that when the question becomes one of liberty and independence on the one hand, or subjugation on the other, that every means within our reach should be used to aid n our struggle, and to baffle and thwart our enemy. I say every man will agree to this; no man would hesitate. Even if the result were to emancipate our slaves, there is not a man that would not cheer fully put the negro into the army rather than become a slave himself to our hated and vindictive foc. It is, then, simply a question of time. Has the time arrived when the issue is fairly before us Is it, indeed, liberty and independence or subjugation, which is presented to us? A man must be blind to current events-to the gigantic proportions of this war-to the proclamations of the enemywho does not see that the issue above referred to is presented now. Ard, I repeat the only question is, has the time arrived? Are we able, beyond a ques tion, to wage successful war against a power three times our own in numbers, with all Europe from which to recruit, and who unhesitatingly put arms in the hands of our own negroes for our destruc tion? I will not say, that under the Providence of God, we may not be able to triumph, but I do say that we should not, from any mawkish sensibility, refuse any means within our reach which will tend to enable us to work out our deliverance. For my part, standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say that I would arm such portion of our able bodied slave population as may be necessary, and put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the spring campaign, even if it resulted in the freedom of those thus organized. Will I not employ them to fight the negro force of the enemy aye, the Yankees themselves, who already boast that they have two hundred thousand of our slaves in arms against us? Can. we hesitate-can we doubt-when the question is, whether our enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against him-when the question may be between liberty and independence on the one hand, or our

"And whereas, the public enemy having pro claimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war

against us: Therefore,

Belit resolved, That it is the true policy and ob-

undoubtedly be so if we are subjugated, and that by making it aid in our defence, it will improve the

subjugation and utter ruin on the other? In the meeting of the Governors the following resolutions upon this subject were unanimously

because they do not grow for Aim.