COVERDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

THE Yankees claim great successes in the battles of last week and the week before, in Northern Virginia. They shout, victory! and Lincoln as early as the 9th instant, issued a proclamation as follows:-

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, May 9th, 1864.

To the Friends of Union and Liberty:-Enough is known of our army operations within the last five days, to claim our especial gratitude to God .--While what remains undene, demands our most sincere and prayer to Almighty God.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On the same day, the 9th, dispatches were sent North from Washington, stating that LEE was in full retreat on Richmond-Grant pursuing; that Hancock had passed through Spottsylvania Court House on the 8th; Petersburg from Richmond.

After all this flourish of trumpets on the 9th, the this was before the terriffic battle of Tuesday, and the and burled them against the breastworks which proteeted the Southern army. They broke through at one from behind substantial breastworks, were literally mound down, while our loss was comparatively trifling. on account of our men being protected; even at the point where the enemy had broken through, he was promptly driven cut, and most of the prisoners he had made were recaptured.

turiffic force, had succeeded at Missionary Ridge, try some other tactics. All his reserves went in on the 6th. All the fresh treops he could draw from the garrisons of Washing on and its defences were pushed forward on the 12th. He can rake or scrape very few | business of my office, now four-fold greater than formerly, | warrant.

A CARD in the Petersburg Register of the 19th ING. "Justice" says that General Whiting has not been | the business. Carolina and Scuttern Virginia, which he assumed on mitted. he commanded on Monday.

Although very strange rumours have been affeat, we have furiorne to notice them before, as such things are so apt to assume the most extravagant proportions. It is at least well to await facts before falling with the general claracter, which may turn cut to be unfounded, I have urged in vain upon the authorities of the Confedand is nearly always certain to be exeggerated.

ed Richmend so hear on the northside, was commanded by 13th. From prisoners and others, it is learned that they seriously hoped to take the city. They certain ensetments of the last Congress of the Confederate works to come from the Southside, but that failing, they thought best to depart, which they did down the to be ected, and the field officers appointed by the Presi-Penlusula One of the prisoners brought in remarked that

YESTERDAY when we want to dinner we left on our table the Petersburg Express and the Petersburg Register of the lending to extract some items from them on We have not seen them since. We will kereafter, at all times, have to keep watch and ward, or a constant lock on the door. How people seem to think of the annoyance and it jury they do in this and other ways to an

No Trasorers — A private letter from Petersburg. says that Yunkee prisoners taken in the fights between Richmond and Petersburg agree that old Butler's orders were to take no prisoners. Burler's forces were informed that Grant had whipped Lee, and was rapidly ry for them to close up and aunihilate the "rebel" armies to put an end to the rebellion and close the war. This is correborated by the statements of deserters.

The bearity gentleman found that his calculations were rather mistaken, and that his men were the parties to ask quarter, not to give it.

in the recent battles in Virginia, were emong the bravest and most premising efficers in the Confederate ar- indicate to me by resolution what persons you regard as my, and their less will be left alike by the State and proper subjects for exemption. State; General Paniel from the banks of the Roawaters of the Yadkie, away up at the Blue Ridge; and nobly did they represent their respective sections.

3D N. C. INVANTEY, IN THE TRENCHES,

May 9 b, 1864-A. M. sugities among them. All not montioned are On the 5th Privates Henry Craig and Appoles flaredd were killed, in the charge on the enemy's get liery. Seigt. J. E. Smith, rightly wounded on k. e., but it I present for daty; Fergt Chas. H. Farrow, would in the stemuch, not serious; private Nelson Patrick. On or I the firger shot eff. Yesterday, the Sth. Trivete deal bil short through leg b lew knee, not ly aroused public attention. Neither the losses incurred by the radical and sudden charges in the currency, nor the already established, and substituting others so dependent Sch, Trivote deet Fall shed through leg blow knee, not serious On the 5th, Aj. T. C. James loss has right arm and by the radical and sudden charges in the currency, nor the foot or ankle and the former in the consentation. Neither the losses incurred by the radical and sudden charges in the currency, nor the wine a sufficient reason for displacing the civil tributals.

It is doubtful whether many of our friends might not heline to by the radical and sudden charges in the currency, nor the an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, all this is the case it may be an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, all this is the case it may be an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, all this is the case it may be an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, all this is the case it may be an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, all the former in the consentation of the principals of substitutes, nor the extention of the principals of substitutes and the former in the consentation. It is doubtful whether many of our friends might not heline to an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, all this doubtful whether many of our friends might not heline to an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, all this doubtful whether many of our friends might not heline to an accommodation of the principals of the substitutes, nor the an accommodation of the principals of the substitutes, nor the case it may be a substitute of the principals of the subst wound is considered serious. Everything working well the industrial pursuits of the country at the feet of the and the curat section tashed "every time," so far .- President, nor the heavy burthens of taxation-none of Weather but in the day not cool at night. The men in fine

Capt din Co. F. 3d N. C. Infantry. For the Journal.

WHAM CHON, M. C., May 20th, 1864. Prease allow me a small space in your columns to suggest to the Pasters of our charches the propriety of holodemands it, the country and our saldiers need it, and be aldes tors they can be held at 5 . cleck every afternoon in other paces we well attended and I think a good at-

A revival of religion is progressing at the Fifth Street Methodist Lpiscopal Church in this place. Several persons have professed conversion, and there has been a number of penitents at the after every night this week. The Paster, Rev. S. D. Peeler, is laboring faithfully.

The Wounded at Richmond, The following is it wlist of the wounded officers who

have arrived at the officers' hospital in Richmond, since George Wilcox, 26th N C : Licut M B Blair, 26th N C; Lieut D S Thompson, 15th N C; W F Ave-

ry, 334 N C; Lent J Rencher, 34 N C; Maj. J C Webb, 27th N C; Capt W R R Larkins, 27th N erts, 6th N C; Capt H W Abernathey, 34th N C.

IMPERIAL TICNORS TO A PRENCH EDITOR .- Mr. military department." Masseras, contor of the Courier des Etats Unis (New Chevalter of the Legion de Honneur, in consideration the shall be deprived of the benefit of the writ; and among the "zeal and takent with which he has detended them the act of attempting to "avoid military service."

to the character and policy of the Imperial Government.,' The appointment was made on the eleventh assumed the editorial management of the Courier.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina: Since your last adjournment, various and important changes in the situation of our affairs have occurred and many of them require legislative action at your hands. The late act of Congress conferring power on the President of the Confederate States, to impose regulations and restrictions on commerce has given tire to such a system, on the part of the Confederate authorities as will effectufor the army or people. The port of Wilmington is now called in the act up let said authority, further proceedings the writ. I need the following language: 'I have not seen under the writ shall immediately cease.'' terms imposed upon ship owners, being such that a heavy prayers to, and reliance upon Him, (without whom, all less is incurred by every voyage-and notwithstanding the human effort is vain ) I recommend that all patriot; said act provides: "That nothing in this act shall be conat their homes, at their places of public worship, and strued to probibit the Confederate States, or any of them, wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving from inporting say of the articles herein enamerated on ernment, as to compet the States to submit to the same are refused and the guns of the fortifications brought to

bear upon our own vessels to compel a compliance. Private parties importing supplies for the government, by contract, for enormous profits, are not taxed by these regulations ; yet the State of North Carolina, imporing a!most the same articles for the same purpose, is compelled to submit to them. I deem it inconsistent with the public that Builer had whipped Beauregard, and cut off interest to refer more particularly to our blockade-running ransactions and the loss which the State will suffer on both ships and supplies on hand, if these regulations continne in force. When this is considered with the farther therefore clear that a power to suspend the privileges of feet, as I hold it, that the general government has no right the writ is not a power to suspend the privileges secured federate Government, especially in relation to the setzere Washington Chronicle of Tuesday, estimates the reduction seize one-half, or any part of, the interest of a sovereign tion of GRANT's forces at thirty five thousand; and State in the vessels employed in importing her supplies (this being the terms, to which we are called upon to sab- this distinction is plainly and notably observed in the bilto ately avoided how ver; but their solution would have been mit !), or to impose such regulations as will destroy instead suspend the writ. passed through the Senate in January, easy could I but have had the assistance of the turp teme still more terrific battle of Thursday had taken place. of regulating commerce, it becomes your province to demand a repeal or modification of the act, and I respectfully On Thursday, Grant brought his men up in ten lines—
In after line me true—each one close behind another:

| mand a repeat or modification of the act, and the Constitutional securities attending the cases of great importance, and which admit of no delay.

| case of great importance, and which admit of no delay. I can but repeat it now, for many obvious teasons. pectfully ask for directions as to what I shall do with the ships and supplies on hand. A detailed statement of these be then regarded as settled truth, that the suspension | Nor have I, amid all the embarrassments and perplexisupplies together with an account as accurate as it can be of the writ is no suspension of the Constitutional forms | ties of the situation, been unusedful of the great object of without vouchers for expenditures abroadant yet received, point, and but one. At all others they were repulsed is herewith submitted-together with the report of Mr. with terrible slaughter. Their heavy masses, exposed John White, our special Commissioner to Europe. In in open find to the fire of rifle balls and grape shot say, that I have every reason to be pleased with the skill strode of r some of the most important guards of civil liband fidelity with which he performed the duties of his difficutt mission A report of the operations of our other Commissioner, Col. D. K. McRae, recessarily incomplete, is also submitted, and will, I believe, be found equally satis-

blockade-running of the State, to be appointed at an early day, so as to report to your present session if possible. -No appropriation has been made by your honorable body The plan of hurling line after line-line after line-in to pay the current expenses of the vessels engaged in running the blockade and none will be necessary, for these expenses can be paid by selling bills, drawn on our agent

general market, and be lost to the State. is sufficient to tax all my energies of mind and body, and that I cannot do justice to the interest of the State in a business so complicated, as many of the transactions of commend that a commission of one or more gentlemen, gigned "dustice," contradicts the report given in that skilled in such business, be appointed to conduct the fu- he should not be compelled to be a witness against himself our children reduced to be agary, our slaves put in possespaper of the day before in reference to General Whir- for the purpose of continuing the operations of the State, in importing supplies, whether by an impartial jury, and a trial in the district in which political, and a great gulf yawning between the North and

relieved of the command of the Department of North | A report of the Adjutant Coneral covering reports of his anbordinates in the different departments is herewith sub-

> itself, has become doubly so, by the constant disregard of the provision of the law regulating seizures. In addition to this, the figgrant outrages committed in every part of the country by straggling soldiers and other persons in the Confederate service, having no shadow of authority to impress property, has become a grievance almost intolera-. A recital of many instances of such, which have been brought to my knowledge, would shock the moral sense of the most heartless.

eracy to check this evil, and have used every possible effort to do so myself. But it seems to grow worse, and as It would seem that the enemy which recently approach | more sensibly this unjust deprivation of their property, which reduces them almost to the verge of starvation. It must be stopped, if possible, and I carnestly recommend General Engage and consisted of a heavy force. They such action on your part as you may think best calculated staid within right of the cutr nehments of the city until the to aid me in remedying the evil. My correspondence with 13th. From prisoners and others, it is learned that the War Department on this subject is submitted for your consideration. I desire to call your attention specially to probably walled for the signal to assault the States. Among them is one extending the age of conscription from 1s to 17, and from 45 to 50 years, which force is to be organized as a State reserve—their company officers deat, and all to be under his command.

agricultural interest of the country, should these men be ordered into actual service, I have to remind you that it will absorb the entire militia force of the State, and would leave the Executive with no force whatsoever except State officers-a condition dangerous at once to the peace and order of the State, and to its sovereign'y and digni'y .-There can scarcely be a doubt of the inexpediency of this act as to this State; since the same men with the exception of boys from 17 to 18 are now very thoroughly organized as Home Guards under State authority, and have been heretofore and would be again promptly turned out in cases of great public danger. Grave dinots are also entertained of its Constitutionality; the forces raised under it being to all intents and purposes militia, the control of which cannot be legally taken from the Executive of the State Governmen!- at least so far as the appointment and commis-sioning of officers is concerned. Boould you, however, in the absence of a judicia, decision as to the Constitutionality of the act decline to take the responsibility of refusing assent to it, there will be an indispensable necessity of your constituting some maidia for the preservation of law and order in the State-by extending the age of service in the advancing on Richmond, and that it was only necessa- | mintia, and by some new organization of the remnants of the Militia and Home Guard organizations; otherwise I shall have on my hands the officers of two distinct organi zations, powerless for the want of men. In this connection I would mention that the same act of Congress has again conterred upon me, without reference to the Legisature, the power to claim the exemption of such State officers as I may deem necessary for the due administration of the laws Not wis ing to take so important a responsibility upon my shoulders without consulting the Representatives of the people, I have so tar claimed the exemption GENERALS DANIELS: d GORDON, of this State, killed the indispensible employees of the different departments of all civil and military officers of the State, together with of the State Government, as enumerated by your body at

I have taken the ground that exemption of State officers the Confedence. They came from distant parts of the from conscription into the Confederate service is not by layor of Congress, but is a matter of right inherent in a sovereign State, and that for the same reason the State has noke, in the cast; General Gordon from near the head as indisputable right to the services of laborers and other persons who are necessarily to her employ, though they be vice, in order to fill the army with soldiers .not officers within the meaning of the act of Congress .should you again agree with me in this opinion, I would is at the mercy of the Confederate Government. be happy to be sustained by a resolution to that effect. should you conclude to combine the Home Guard and Militia organizations, I recommend that the latter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to see the militia aborished, and its organization destroyed. It is the aucleat and time-honored military institution of the State, her main dependence, in ordinary times, for the suppression of rebellion and repeiling of invasion, and though shorn of its alreagth by the raising of great armi-s, and despite its many short comings, it has been of great service both to she State and Confederacy during this war.

suspended the privilege of habeas corpus has most thoroughspirit. Total less in Regiment so far, 6 killed, and 45 public feeling as the withdrawal of this time honored and these, nor all of them together, have so awakened the blood-bought guard of personal freedom from the people in times when it is most needed for their protection. It is Confederate States, either by usurpation of powers or opshort tonure of office, and the reserved right of each State, | nounced, and declared void. to resume the powers delegated to the Confederate gov- In my judgment the President is vested by the Confed

It is declared in the preamble that "the President has himself, and order a discharge or require a bail. It is cer. the universal teaching of history-to strengthen and sustain the asked for the suspension, and informed Congress of condi- tain that the nere suspension of the writ of habeas corpus C; Lieut J A G aham, 27th N C; Lieut E E Rot- tions of public danger which render a suspension of the does not invest the President with the powers of a civil writ a measure proper for the public defence against inva- | judicial magistrate, and if it could have that effect it could The above, with a tew exceptions, are only slightly sion and insurrection." Therefore it is exacted that the people founded.

Sounded.

Sion and insurrection." Therefore it is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection. It is exacted that the people is partially sion and insurrection in the case of persons are standard to the people in the case of the people is partially sion and insurrection. It is exacted that the proposed is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the case of the people is partially standard to the people in the people is partially standard to the people in the people is partially standard to the people is partiall ed or detailed by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General ( flicer commanding the Trans-Mississippi

constantly taken to enlighten public opinion in regard attempting "to avoid military service, unlawfully demand- to the great danger of liberty, to familiarize the people of their burning homes, with hords of armed slaves thirsting to have reconnected the entire river, and an officer who complete the demoniac work of wasting and destroying, and on with a military supremacy. ed, it is provided that "in case of palpable wrong and op- with a military supremacy. pression by any subordinate officer upon any party who It must be remembered, however, that these are merely does not legally owe military service, his superior shall my opinions. The Supreme Court, which alone has the

> subordinate shall be dismissed from office.' And as a general protection of the citizens against abuses. its voice, so long as the law remains on our statute books. Its madness, has cast off, under the act it is pr. vided that "the President shall But whether for constitutional reasons of mere." In addition to the many charged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in due course of law."

And, finally, it s exacted that 'no military or other officer shall be compelled in answer to any writ of habeas tary of War" &c ; "but upon the certificate, under oath of the officer having charge of any one so detained that ally exclude this State from importing any for her supplies such person is d tain d by him for any of the causes spe-

erms as are imposed on private parties; and clearances to have enquiry made according to the rules of law of the entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise causes why persons are restra ned of their civil freedom would in my opinion, be establishing a precedent dauger. If upon exquiry by the proper authority, there be no cause out and permissions in the extreme," at for detention, the person is set at liberty. If there be There is nothing of this I am desir ous of taking away or cause he is remanded for further detention or allowed to adding to. My carrest remenstrance against the passage go at large upon bail. Now, these are all the priv leges of the present act is herewith transmitted, together with of the writ of habeas corpus The wrt finds n place for divers other letters to the Confederate authorities in relaaction until after the person is arrested. So that if there tion to the execution of the civil laws, rights of the people be any privileges or securities to the person attending the &c., and which will convince you, I trust, that I have been mode of arrest, these are not the privileges of the writ of equally zeasous to guard against the inner as well as the habeas corpus, but exist independently of them And it is outer dangers which threa en us. been 'charged on oath," and arrested by virtue of 'a war- comply with my recommendation, when you were last it prescribed for arrest, and that Congress has no power, ex- all our blood and suffering -peace, or neglectful of all erty, as if an express power had been conferred on Con- proached the President on the first opportunity presented gress to suspend them like wis a. Thus, while by paragraph by the cessation of hostilities last winter, and urged him the writ of habeas corpus in the emergencies mentioned, negotiations. I had little hope, indeed, of those commisactory and creditable to him as Commissioner. In this it is by the same section, paragraph 15, is the most em- sioners being received by the government of our enemy, connection, I respectfully ask for the appointment of a phatic terms, declared that "No warrant shall issue but I thought it our daty, for humanity's sake to make the committee to investigate all matters apportaining to the but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation of at and to consider our own suffering people that their and particularly describing the person to be saized." And government was tender of their lives and properly and by paragraph 18, that 'no person shall be deprived of his | happiness. liberty without due process of law"-that is, "law in its My letter to the President last December and his reply regular course of adminis ration, through courts of jus- are sent herewith for your internation.

and at Donelson, but it did not effect its object at Spott- in England, as being incurred in Wilmington chiefly for the and the next step is the warrant describing the person to what you would consider fair basis of peace, and call upon sylvania Court House, and only resulted in fearful loss expenses connected with the loading and unloading vestor for the believe and only resulted in fearful loss expenses connected with the loading and unloading vestor for the believe and only resulted in fearful loss expenses connected with the loading and unloading vestor for the believe and only resulted in fearful loss expenses connected with the loading and unloading vestor for the believe and only resulted in fearful loss expenses connected with the loading and unloading vestor for the believe and only resulted in fearful loss expenses connected with the loading and unloading vestor for the believe and only resulted in fearful loss expenses connected with the loading and unloading vestor for the believe and only resulted in fearful loss expenses connected with the loading and unloading vestor for the believe and the believe els, compressing cotton, &c. And they can be discharged place the habeas corpus has no status, and cannot possibly committed the power of making treaties, by the Constituto the as siletis. It is probable that Grant will soon in currency. I would suggest that you authorize the nave any. At this point the writ springs into being it not tion, to neglic; no fiving opportunity of offering such to reasurer to purchase these bills out of any money in the denied, and as here only its aid can be sought for the first the enemy. These te main my judgment should be noth-Treasury, and thus keep the sterling exchange in the time; so here for the first time can its privilege be derived. ingless than the independence or those states, whose des-Treasury-which otherwise would have to be put on the Yet the act involves with its suspension a suspension of the times have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the steam up during the fight. listinct and independent provisions which guard the citi | voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to Being convinced from experience that the legitimate | zen against a false charge and the dangers of a general | those which have been considered d ubtful.

pend every other guard of civil liberty to be found in the subjugation, ruiseus and dishonorable. Nob dy at the ed. constitution—the same to deprive the citizen of the guaran. North thinks of reconstruction, simply because it is imposwhich is carried on at such a distance, I respectfully re- ty that he should not be held to answer for a capital crime. sible. With a constitution torn into shreds with slavery unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury -that abolished, with our property conficated and ourselves and the crime shall have been committed.

supposing that it had no existence here. In such case no himself says it is not possible—so does Mr. Fillmore, a man provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenths of their original rank at the will of the President. going to Petersburg, and intimates that an erroneous The impressment of property of citizens by officers and provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of their provision would have been found for its suspension. But whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenus of the Content of the and warrant to describe the person to be seized would tained in Mr. Lincoln's infam us proclamation were alike of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. have been not only very proper, but the more necessary degrading in matter and insulting in manner, being aded by Congress, and any legislation dispensing with them had been mere usurpation and void.

Such is the general view I have taken of the act as it is kind. supposed to relate to crimes. But the statute is construed I cannot too earnessly warn you gentlemen, and the ries the intended meaning of the paragraph.

In addition to the great injury to be apprehended to the by the laws of the land.

against the King and his government.

or who were charged with or suspected of any of these rimes." (Hard 132.)

The other suspensions in England after our revolution commenced in 1794, and continued at intervals till 1802, during the storms of the French Revolution. They are of who were charged with conspiring against the King, and his government. The suspension during Shay's rebellion extended to crime or suspected crime. The attempted suspension in 1807 was confined to persons charged " with reason or other high crimes or misdemeanor, endangering idea cannot be entertained for a moment that the power of that of depriving a citizen of the privilege of a legal It such a power exist the sovereignty of the States Where lies the relief against the conscription of the entire body of State officers? By this act it is deposited with the President alone! His officers alone can give the discha ge -Confederate officers chosen without even the consent of the Senate, and removed at will. The appropriate tribuuals are entirely overlooked: the State Judges are thrust side without ceremony, and even the Confederate Judge. who holds his office during good behaviour is ignored, and he Confedera e Executive. If the State officers are not put into the army under such power in the "xecutive, it is because the incumbent does not will it; and when the rights of the State shall exist by such a courtesy, they Las happened, would be to the last degree aushonorable and will cease to have any existence at ail. It is hard to di rumous. public men, that the power will not be abused, can never remove the fears of freemen, who rely only upon written Constitutions to protect their liberties. History is too tu of wrong to allow them to forget for a moment that clernal

vigilance is the price of freedom. It is manifest that the act contemplates that the military true that our forefathers assumed, and this generation has shall be invested with full powers to arrest any person. conceded, that in cases of rebellion and invasion, the pub- | who may be suspected of any of the vague and ill-deferred ic safety may sometimes require its suspension; and, charges mentioned; and such is the interpretation put on therefore, we have conferred on Congress the power of it by the general orders of Adjutant General Cooper, thus suspension in such cases, when the public safety may re- suspending the civil authorities throughout the land, and it quire it. Nor can it be doubted that the power authorized is equally clear that it also contemplates that the order of ing a darky prayer meeting for our country. The crisis to suspend is the sole power entitled to judge of the neces- the President for arresting or detaining citizens shall be sity for the act, and it the late statute had merely prohi a general order to arrest and detain all such as may come lents of the blessings of his wis om and valor refuse to beed his shipping guess and munitions of war to the Confeder- From five o'clock until dark they continued to ruin bired out and out the use of the writher the time specified, within the category of suspected persons-without naming without cost or the coren aption of much time. Those held | there could be no complaint against its constitutionality, | or describing the individual-and each military office who however ill timed and unnecessary may have been the ex- may be deputed for that purpose will be invested with a ten ance may be had in Wilmington, while so many of our sores, bretrees and friends are engaged in the deadly conflict.

W. because that have been as mable to see, in the times, any necessity for denying the writ, as I am to recognize in the law the constitutional exercise of lend. In substance and effect the President is intended to be empowered with an hority to fill the land with military am to recognize in the law the constitutional exercise of be emp wered with an hority to fill the land with military the favor that is granted. Concurring in the doctrine that | deputies who may seize any citizen without warrant or the protection against the abuse of the constitution of the cath of probable cause, under a general warrant from the President to arrest all suspected persons. Such a warrant pressive use of such as are granted, is to be found in the is without precedent in England for the last hundred years responsibility of Congress to the people, ensured by their and during the entire century past has been forbidden, de-

> ernment, whenever in her judgment they are perverted to erate Constitution with no part of the judicial authority, the injury or oppression of the people, I deem it a duty except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in devolved on the State, through her proper organs, to make | the militia, when in actual service, under his orders. If known to that government her complaints and to insist he is vested with a particle of civil judicial jurisdiction and can have no other intention than to plunge us into civil was upon a redress of her grievances. Hader this dead of duty, where is the grant of it and had to subjugate us beyond redemption. How strange, then, to upon a redress of her grievances. Under this idea of duty, where is the grant of it, and how far does it extend ? It and in a spirit of regard for the government of our adop- he has the power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a posed by the enemy for our destruction, is the best way to secure tion, I deem it incumbent to present my objections against civilian suspected of violating a law of the Confederate a speedy and honorable peace! I respectfully submit that my States, he may make it returnable and examinable before

other judges. This course adopted by the admin istration of allowing maintain those, who, even as I write, are battling and bleeding the writ of habeas corpus to issue, and of forthwith check. for the rights and independence of their country. I confess I am the loss of a man; not an hour ago I crossed the river pleased to receive their support. If elected he pleages The statute proceeds to classify under thirteen heads a ling the action of the judge and suspending all his farther Yerk), has been appointed by the Experor of France, Chevaler of the Legion de Honetar, in consideration to describe the first state of the period of the per

anniversary of the the day upon which Mr. Masseras grant prompt relief to the oppressed party," and "the power to decide upon the constitutionality of the law, has you urge Congress to repeal the act suspending the privilege of habeas corpus: or, should you concur in the judg. mout of Congress, that a suspension is required by the exigencies of the times that it should at least be medified

My opinions on this subject is well known. In the first message I had the honor to send to your body, in 1862 on official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers | are the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and we made by confederate authorit. It this be once admitted shall be sure to know what can be affected constitutional po man is sale from the power of one individual. He could ly, by a suspension of it. This writ is the offspring of the at pleasure as z-aby chizen of the State, with or without love of liberty, and has been in use for ages by our ances | excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish tors and ourselves as the kand-maid of freedom. Its use is there without renef-a power tout I am uswilling to see

in forms attending the mode of arrest. They are too dis | of principals of substitutes after discharge by a judge. tinct to be confounded by any species of sophistry; and have been upon me since your session. They were fortun-1807, which su pended it only when the person may have Court. I greatly regret that you did not see proper to rant." The writ was as effectually su-pended by that bill as session, to authorize some one to convene that bedy in

press or implied, to suspend any other guarantee of civil proper and honorable efforts to obtain it-knowing the iberty provided in the Constitution besides those secured great desire of our propte to save the precious blood o by the writ alone. Notwithstanding this, the late act has their children, if by any possibility an opening might be , act 9, it is allowed Congress to suspend the privileges of to appoint commissioners and try what might be cone by

tice." (1 Kent's Com. Sec. 24, paragraphs 18-14 ) The I respectfully recommend that you, as the representabeginning of this due process is first the charge on oath, tives of the people of North Carolina, should lay down I presume that no honorable man or patriot could think In my judgment Congress had the same power to sus of any bing less than independence. Less would be sub-South, but to individuals, who by the very act of accept- dies and others. Mr. Baldwin continued the debate on the Europe, and that existed about the time of the revenue ing its terms would hear from themselves the viest of man- other side.

to reach cases involving no offence whatever, legal or country, against the great danger of those insidious atmoral; and though there is some difference of opinion up-tempts of the enemy to seduce our people into treating on the question , whether paragraph 5 of sec. I embraces with him for peace, individually or b? the formation of to the constitutional repositors of the law for a decision | than though the regular channels provided by our constituupon his rights; yet there is too much reason to believe tion, so long as our government is maintained, as almost that the language is susceptible of the interpretation that | equally danger us. It is the real pe if of he hour. The long it does include such persons; and such is the interpreta- | continuance and bloody character of the war, have so extion put upon it by the military authorities. And as the hausted the patients of our sallering people that many of suspension was asked by the President, it is but just to in- them are in a condition to listen easerly to terms of peace fer that it was drawn to suit bim, and his exposition car- without duly considering what the results would be, or ples of a free and civilized government provided with a 1778 to seduce the loyalty of our fore fathers from the cause judiciary as a great and independent branch of its compo- of independence, by sending peace commissioners to the sition for suspending the habeas corpus in cases which in | colonies with the propositions contained in Lord North's volve no evasion or attempt to evade militars service that " conciliating bills." These bills proposed to aboush all is due, but which merely asks when honest opinious differ taxation whatever upon the colonies, except what might be to have the point settled by those tribuants which settle all necessary for the convenience of c manerca-the neit promatters of controversy between citizen and citizen, and a ceeds of which were to go to the use of the colonies, to citizen and his government. If a citizen owe not any mili- su pend the operations of all obnoxious statutes in refertary service to the government, he has as much right to ence to said colonies passed since 1763, and an horized refuse to render it, when wrongfully claimed of him, as he those commissi ners to pardon all and persons as they has to refuse to pay a debt to the government wrongfully saw proper and to treat with "the existing governments claimed of him; and if in both cases he stands fairly up and or individuals." fiere almost all the principal matters of submits to an investigation of the question before those | disputes were consider; but our fathers had an organized | tribunals learned in Such matters and appointed because of government and had set their hearts on independence. Let their fitness and skill, it would be just as reasonable to the terms offered were so fair, that but for the tirmness and suspend the writ in the alleged debt of money as in the | wisdom of the great and good George Washington, and the case of the alleged debt of service. This course might, utilinching patriotism of Congress, the fate of this contiand likely would, basten the payment of a debt just or un | neat might have been charged; so great was the wearijust, and so it may serve to put men in the army exempt | ness of the people and so glo my were the prospects. The danger of allowing commissioners to address themselves There is no fretance of a suspension at any time of the to anybody but Congress was so great as well as such a writ, or the privileges of the writ, if there be any differ- violation of the laws of war and international courtesy, erce between them, for any other cause, either in En- that that body, after promptly rejecting the propositions gland or America. Many suspensions of the privileges of the and declaring that "the only solid proof" of a disposition possession. writ occurred in England between the passage of the ha- on the part of the crawn to make a honorable peace with beas corpus act and the Revolution, running through a pe- the colonies, "would be an explicit acknowledgement of riod of almost a century, and they all empowered the King | the independence of these States, or the withdrawal of the either to apprehend and detain, or to secure and detain fleets and armies"-went on a demaly to declare the meas without bail, such persons as are suspected of conspiracy are "to be contrary to the law of nations, and atterly subversive of that confidence which could alone mais. In those There was a British set in 1777, which denied the writto means which had been invested to alleviate the horrors of | "I see the enemy have failed to dishedge Forrest from of the colonies, or on the high seas or in the act of piracy, bute such papers were not subtled to the protection of a their beasts, and the fact that reinforcements have been

in the pockets, or contrived in Pailadelphia, it a point unprinciples of the most wicked, diabolical baseness, and meant to poison the minds of the people, and detach the wavering at least from our cause." And again; "The nelars, as they are bound to leak out some day or other. will not be remitted in the mellest degree.) which threat | Some thought it necessary to surrender, and some | ding fleet of Wilmington. ens a fatal blow to the independence of America, and of course to her liberties. They are endeavoring to ensuare be extremely flattering to minds that do not penetrate far last Floyd said: or not, they may be equally destructive; for to discein-ing men nothing can be more expect than that a pasce on matter, and we must do it at once.

cause of independence - buoying up the hopes of our ancestors and laboring to meet those insidious attempts of the British to because the United States Government have indicted a signal gun decoy them into the dangers of seeking peace by irregular and to- me for treason, and the probability is that if they were | Preparations were at once made by the crew and volutionary methods. Again, in mother letter to the same per- to get me they would hang me. So you see the thing soldiers from the fort to bale and float the Lucy, which son, he says: "It seems to menothing short of independence can possibly do. The injuries we have received from Britain can is impossible. I transfer the command to you, Gener- had been purposely filled with water to prevent the never be forgotten, and a peace upon other terms would be the source of perpetual feuds and animosity." The civilized world. wherever liberty is worthipped, has with one voice thanked God for the girt of Washington-should we, his countrymen-recip- as yourself. The Yankees have got me indicted for ing their way by the lead and forming in line of buttle. warning voice?

escribed and denounced by Gen, Washington, have not been pre-ented by the enemy. We are trying to delude ourselves. So ant party at the North, that they have not even offered us terms | my right of command to vou, General Buckger." hat could be regarded by the most timid and wavering as "al-Lincoln's proclamation is so grossly outrageous and so pugnant to our every idea of liberty, property and honor, as t and gives a tone of authority to the oftrepeated assertions of heir public men and presses, that they want no compromise, but Il only be content with our subjugation. If our enemy were really willing, under any circumstances, to compromise with u upon any terms short of our absolute submission, they would comainly say so, and that to those whom they know to be authorized o entertain their propositions. The insidious attempt to invok separate, individual and State action, proves this conclusively plan, based on the wisdom and patriotism of Washington, and army, and negotiate through the proper chandels—is the safe and etter one.

It seems to me that the true, safe and conservative path through and with all our strength, and hearts and souls we uphold and of the "zeal and tagent with which he has defended French interest in America, and the care which to a large them the act of attempting to "avoid military service." and finally subjecting the case to the decision of the war from without threatens the destruction of everything, that there are which to destroy civil freedom at nome, I cannot forget that the destruction of everything, that there to be leared."

To prevent the outrage which may be perpetrated on an department in derogation of civil authority, is humiliating to "avoid military service." and finally subjecting the case to the decision of the war from without threatens the destruction of everything, that there comes from the North a rank and blood despotism, fierce and danger to be leared."

Veg." but colonel

as it runs over our razed cities, and in whose march forms of law, tested the river everywhere and no spot had be found constitutions, free governments, life, home, property, all go down that was fo dable. to rise no more, till God shall plant in the bosoms of a new gennot yet spoken. When it does speak we must give heed to eration the principles of liberty and love of peace, which this, in

In addition to the many brilliant victories which have crowned cess of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the ting lave, it is high time you should be noting. Will re-capture of the towns of Plymouth and Washington, and the rescue of a considerable portion of our territory from the enemy. you take my advice and make your escape. This is the more gratifying because it was accomplished by troops under the command of two distinguished sons of N. Caro orpus to appear in person or to return the body of any person detained by the authority of the President Secretes of War. The corrections on this subject is well known. In the first doubt not but that you will see the propriety of rendering suitable thanks to these gallant officers and the brave officers and men under their commands for the conspicuous heroism which has been rewarded by such splendid results. We cordially and glady we'come back our fellow-citizens of that region, thus rescued om the enemy, to the embraces of their mother State, and thank In order to ascertain whether 'he enactment is within the powers delegated, it is proper to keep in mind what to suspend the writ of hab as corpus in all cases of arrests the powers delegated, it is proper to keep in mind what to suspend the writ of hab as corpus in all cases of arrests they are a continued. The control of the powers delegated, it is proper to keep in mind what to suspend the writ of hab as corpus in all cases of arrests they are a continued. The control of the power of the powers delegated, it is proper to keep in mind what to suspend the writ of hab as corpus in all cases of arrests they are a continued. the very great loyalty and patriotism of that whole portion of our state within or contiguous to the enemy's lines which has been alike subjugated to his blandishments and his ravages. May day speedily come when our jurisdiction shall again extend

Il thrust themselves upon your attention. In regard to financial matters, the interesting report of the Pub- of S. ut .: Carolina, Mr. Wigfell, of lexus, is removed Treasurer is so full and complete that I am content merely to to have replied as follows: fer you to it, confident that I could not improve upon any of Mr. Wigiall responded at some length. He thanked

is suggestions, which I, in the main, endorse. The poor, especially the indigent families of our soldiers, still and that he had introduced the Conscription Act, emand our care. It is justly conceded that when they are not and that it had been passed. He believed that the absence of their natural protectors. I cannot, however, make

much good may, under God, result to the country therefrom, I but was not surprised at the views presented, as he close my message with an expression of readiness to co operate (the V. P) belonged to a party that Lever did under with you-should it lie in my power-in the execution of the la-EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 17th, 1864.

intered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. . The same in the Clerk's Office of the District During the ba'my days of Rome, when liberty was most Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District highly prized, they had a strong government when the

FROM EIGHMOND.

PICHMOND, May 20th, 1-64. The bridge ever the Stanton River on the Danville Rail

load has been repaired. The Piedmont Pail Boad, connecting Danville with Greetsborn', has been completed. Trains will commence to run through te-morrow.

> FROM PETERSBURG, &c. RICHMOND, May 20th, 1864.

The Petersburg Express, of yesterday, says that General ed for general information : Ames was killed in the fight of Monday at Chesterfield; "The Congress of the Confederate States of America Baldy Smith lost a foot.

The Washington corre pondent of the New York News, of the 11th, says the simple truth is, we have yet gained no any deserter from the army, or any person enrolavictory; have suffered terrible in loss of killed and wound. for service to evade their proper commanders, or to

CONFEDERATE CONGLESS.

BICEMOND, May 20th, 1864. The Senate pass of the House bill authorizing Companies South, filled with the blood of our mordered sons, and its for Regiments of Cavalry. Also Senate bill providing for The writ of habeas corpus is peculiar to the English peo- waves laden with the debris of our ruined homes how can the appointment of General Officers instead of assignment District Court of the Confederate Stat a having junctions. ple and curselves. And a complete illustration of the op-eration of a suspension of its privileges will be seen by or how can it be desirable if it were possible? Lincoln or departments; but said officers are to resume their

to be inserted. These could not have been legally disturb. dressed not to the authorities, Confederate or State, of the

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, May 20th, 18'4. A press reporter who left Cass Station last night, brings the case of a citizen not liable to military duty, who neith spurious States or parts of States. Indeed I might add, intelligence of heavy skirmishing near that place, which er flies nor resists, but simply appeals or tries to appeal that I look upon any at impts to treat for peace, other continued until night. Our loss was comparatively small. Cleb orne's Division held the enemy in check. Report says fighting Joe Hooker was killed and his body proper intervals and distances, as we think of showing

his troops that our communication with the rear was now ris's brigade, and Gen. R. E. Lee, has been furnitied safe, and asked them to imitate their brothers in Virginia us by a member of the regiment : lam unable to see any reason consistent with the princi- ger is to be found in the attempt of the Brit isht ministry in and the trans-Mississippi. This was read with the wildest GEN. LEE - Having been for three years under your

> River, with the left resting on the stream. LATER.-The train arrived this evening bringing no ad-

> > BANKS AGAIN.

ditional news or reports of fighting.

CLINTON, LA., May 18th,

has been superceded by Maj Gon. Carney. FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ..

MEREDIAN, May 20, 1864.

Surrender of Fort Donelson.

A correspondent of the Appeal perpetrates the folowing reminiscence. General Washington was so as onished and indig. sent them from Chattanooga. Forrest is too much nant, that on is first appearing, he was induced to for them. He is the hardest but they have cracked at regard it as a forgery, and in a letter to the President of | yet. By the way, speaking of this gallant officer, I Congress, he used the following language, remarkable have heard an interesting account of the capture of for its severity, coming from him: "The enclosed draft of a bill was brought to Headquarters yester.

Fort Donelson, in which he figured prominently, and day a termoon by a gentleman, who informed me that a which, if true, entitles him to great credit for his darlarge cargo of them had just been sent out of Philadalphia. ing enterprise and determination. My author is a Whether this insidican preceeding is comine and imported prominent member of Congress, who was one of the investigating committee on the Fort Donelson disaster. Aithough I would by no means give his name.

Oa Saturday night before the surrender, a council

"Well, General," said Pallew, 'I'm in the same fix noon seven vessels advanced to attack the Lucy, led-Strange as it may seem, these "specious allurements of peace." ate Government. So you see I can't surrender either; shot and shell at the unarmed and stranded little block-seribed and denoused by Ges. Washington, have not been prented by the enemy. We are trying to delude ourselves. So if you are excusable, I guess I am too. So I transfer Lucy declined to leave her, thereby displaying sound

moment a 10'se was heard without. The door opened of the Lucy, with round upon round of laughasure the rejection of the terms it holds out, while it adds weight and a courier acnounced an efficer who desired admit ter. While the balls were whistling overhead and tourtance. He was ordered to show him in, and the next ling up the beach, the sailors on board the Lucy were moment Col Ferres', . il splashed with mud and water, comfortably enjoying their lea, and such of them as with high-topped boots and an old slouched hat, made were on shore had much amusement in running after his appearance. He walked to the fire place and seated the spent shot on the beach. himself without saying a word. After a few moments, The Confederates had three guns in position, and by Floyd said: "Well, Colonel, have you anything important to c mmunicate that you come here at this late keep at a respectable distance. The poor Lucy must hour, or has your curiosity led you to pay this visiting have been captured or annihilated but for the promot order to find out what we had decided upon ?" "Both," and energetic action of the officers and soldiers of Fort replied Forrest, drily, then rising from his chair he said : Caswell, to whom too high praise cannot be awarded "But is it possible, gentlemen, as I have already heard for their conduct in this serio-comic affair .- Commitwhispered this night, that you intend to surrender ?" | nicated. "Yes,' was the reply, "we have just arrived at that

conclusion." "But," said Forrest, "there is no occasion for it, gentlemen; the whole army can easily escape without citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a cand not of those who seem to think the greatest danger to our rights and liberties is from our own people and our own government.— on my horse where it was not waist deep. I crossed limself to discharge the duties of the office with the same

French interest in America, and the care which he has innocent man not subject to military service for merely to the independent character of the judiciary, and tends fanatical, gory with our people's blood & blackened by the smoke "Yes," but colonel," said Gen. Floyed, "my scouts March 2nd, 1864.

complete the demoniac work of wasting and destroying, and panting to sow salt in the furrows of the plowsbare of desolation,

"I don't care, general, if he did," said Fortest, "he told you a d-d he, as I am ready to awear that I under the act it is privided that "the President shall But whether for constitutional reasons of mere cause proper efficients to investigate the cases of all persons policy, the propensation are stated or detained in order that they may be disconstructed by the proper of the commendation of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the case of the opening of the campaign in our state.

" No," was the really, 'it is too late. "I have one request to make," said Forcest, "

mission to take it out. Gran me this much and I am Gen. Buckner nedded his head, when Forties have

out of the bouse and took his command, crossed in-Senstor Wigiall and the Vice Prestident From a discussion in the Confederate Senate and

5th instant, the mercis of various measures of the la Several other matters which I deem it unnecessary to specify, Congress having been called into question by Mr. On

demand our care. It is justly conceded that when they are not able to support themselves the State should support them in the measure had saved Richmond. He had no doubt of the ny specific recommendation for their further relief, but should co stitution ality, and at the proper time would do m of plan occur to your superior wisdom, I doubt not but you struct it be you'd cavil, or allow the Secutor to spatial promptly act upon it. It will be very difficult for many of the his face and call him a borse. He had been shocked by unties of the west, which have been preyed uponalike by friend reading the recent speech of the Vice President in Trusting that harmony will prevail in your counsels, and that gard to the suspension of the writ of habeas co. i.e. stand the Constitution. Nesutor, etc. Such and tions should be left to the old States' Rights men who understood them. The inference to be drawn from such views as those to which he referred, was that our recestors were incontinent asses, who only went to wath to establish a government which would last during an era of peace. Strong governments were the beau-During the ba'my days of Rome, when liberty was most public interests called for it, and no one ever dicam of of such a thing as the subversion of liberty. There is no danger in a strong government. A weak govern ment leads to anarchy, and anarchy leads inevitably to despotism. It is as absolutely necessary that a government should have power to protect its life as it. for an individual to protecthis life. Mr. W. continued to discuss the habeas corpus question.

THE PENALTY OF HARBORING DESERTERS .- AS IDEA persons are not aware of the penalty haid down for hacboring deserters from the Confederate service, the tellowing section passed by the last Congress, is publish-

do enact, That every person not subject to the rule Butler remained on board the steamer Greyhound with and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a to dier, or person enrolled for service, in the army of the Confederate States, to desert, or who shall aid or area. prevent their arrest to be returned to the service, to who shall knowingly conceal or harber any such deserters, or shall purchase from any soldier or person carolled for service any portion of his arms, equipments. rations, or clothing, or any property belonging to the Confederate States, or any officer or solding Confederate States, shall, upon conviction before the diction of the offence, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisented not exceeding two

"The World Moves."

From the Countryman. The marked lines that separate classes and ranks in tionary war even in this country, are now unanown amongst us, as witness the following correspondence between Gen. Lee and a private soldier. All ther is a vast improvement on the old order of things. What would an European, or even an officer of Washington's time, think of it? The fact is, Gen. Washington was a stately don, and usually took good care to preserve some day, by extracts from his correspondence.

Gen. Johnstein issued his battle order yesterday, telling ville J. Elliot, Co. K, 16th Mississippi regiment. If re-

leadership, and having observed with pride and admi-Our forces are in line of battle just beyond the Etawah ration your beroic courage your untiring, self-sucrificing devotion to our cause, your unwavering trust in our ultimate triumph, and, above all, your paternal care and kind solicitude for the welfare of those under your command, I have been induced to send this pipe, carved with my own band, during the leisure hours of camp life, as a slight testimonial of my esteem and regard -Having been compelled to do the carving entirely with The Memphis Balletin of the 13th, announces that Banks | a penknife, it is but an humble token; yet I feel assered it will be accepted by you as an evid noe of our high appreciation of our distinguished commander. Trus:ing that it may serve in some degree to cheer your moments of care and enliven your hours of Jeisure, and Little Rock papers of the 31 inst. announce the return of hoping, also, that ere long you will be permitted to Steele and his army to that place, followed by Price. smoke the "pipe of peace" in your native land, render-thayer joined Steele at Arkadelphia. The enemy is forti-

> I remain, with much respect, your devoted follower, GRANVILLE J. ELLIATT. HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.

23.1 March, 1864. Mr. Granville J. Elliott: I am very much obliged There was a British act in 1777, which denied the writte means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been invested to answer the first means which had been the first means which to you for the handsome pipe you have sent me. It is is greatly enhanced when I consider your opportual is

Cordially joining you in your aspirations for peace, and trusting that freedom and happiness may soon be restored to your State, and with thanks for your kind sentiments, I air, very respectfully, your obedient ser-

WE copy the following article from the Naggau Guardian of the 20th April, 1864, by request: GALLANT BUT BLOODLESS ATTACK BY THE BLOCKADING SQUADION.

Should the history of blockade-running be hereafter chronicled, or even some of its most hazardous incidents sential than ever. The everny are beginning to play a game | was called. Pillow, Floyd, Buckner, and a number | be recited, prominent amongst them, will certainly had more dangerous than their efforts by arms (though these of brigadiers, composed this exciting debate for a while. the recent bombardment of the Lucy by the blocka-

On the 14th of last month the Lucy got on show the people by specious allurements of peace. It is not improvable they have had such abundant cause to be tired council, requesting Pillow and Buckner to remain. of the war, that they may be sincere in the terms which The three sat down gloomily by the fire, to ponder over possible to get her off, sent her dispatches on shore they off r. which, though far short of our pretentions, will the sad aspect of offairs. A long silence ensued. At | which were of great importance to the Government, By daybreak he received orders from Fort Casw II to "Well, contlemen, it remains with us to decide this the effect that all hands should leave the vessel, as at attack was to be apprehended from one or more of the the principles of dependence how ver limited after what It is now midnight, and if we retreat, we have not blockading equadion, but before this order could be carried out a Yankee cruiser fired a considerable num

en the army, and place it upon a substantial footing. This will conduce to inspire the country with confidence; \* \* \* and divided, and as I have the casting vote, I will settle the if a treaty should be deemed expedient, will put it in their power to insist upon better terms than they could otherwise expect."

"Well, gentlemen," said Floyd, "I see you are still Lucy, and immediately opened fire on the Yankee, who divided, and as I have the casting vote, I will settle the master at once. I tayor a surrender myself, provided him. The last shot struck him in the bows, when have By such timely counsel did the great Washington sustain the the duty dea not devolve upon me. I can't surrender at once hauled off, dipping to the squadron and firing

enemy from towing her off. In the course of the after discretion as not a single shot and shell continued, Gen. Buckner bowed, but said nothing. At that and was repeatedly replied to by the cool tars

CAMP OF THE ISTH N. C. T. THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the date for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be

> BENJ. F. RINALDI, Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T. 148-3t&23-ta