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NO 49

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace.
Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1862.

THE STANDARD'S APPEAL FOR NUL-LIFICATION. According to promise, and for the purpose

of letting our readers see that we have done it no injustice, we publish to-day the treasonable article which appeared in the Raleigh Standard of the 2nd inst., and to which we referred in our last issue. It will be seen that the Standard takes the ground, that as Gov. Vance has no discretion in the premises, and must enforce the conscript law when called on by the President to do so, the Legislature shall suspend the execution of the law so far as it affects men between the ages of 35 and 40. Now, why is it that Gov. Vance has no discretion in the matter, and must enforce the law when called on to do so ! Simply because the Constitution of the Confederate States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, and Gov. Vance has taken an oath to support said Constitution. This is the reason, and the same reason will prevent the General Assembly from suspending or prohibiting the execution of any portion of the conscript law, for every member of the body, before he takes his seat, is sworn to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. But, says the Standard, North Carolina is "a sovereign State, and has prostrated herself long enough at the footstool of Confederate power." Well, are not the other States of the Confederacy "sovereign," and are they not yielding obedience to the conscript law, and are they, by yielding such obedience, "prostrating themselves too long at the footstool of Confederate power ?" Surely, if it is the case with North Carolina, it is the case with all her sisters of the Confederacy, and they would each and every one have the right claimed for North Carolina, to suspend or prohibit the execution of the conscript, or any other law passed by the Confederate Congress. Such is the conclusion to which the Standard's premises "inexorably" drive it. And what would this result in, but nullification, and consequently in disunion-in the siderable quantity of spoiled flour in the country, secession of the States from the Confederacy? And this is the doctrine preached by a paper that is constantly denouncing "original Secessionists" and "Destructives! !"-Who would have believed that Captain Holden would prove to be the very first "secessionist"-the emphatically "original" secessionist from the Confederacy? Yet, such

miration of the lovers of consistency as the very pink of that virtue. We have no idea that even the present "Conservative" Legislature will comply with the modest and conservative request of the Standard to perjure themselves, and bring on a hostile collision between North Carolina and the Confederate States of America. Nor do we believe the equanimity of the Confedcrate authorities will be in the slightest degree disturbed by the Bobadillian threats of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard. On the contrary, we feel well assured that they will put the true estimate upon him and his blustering threats, and regard him as an unworthy son of a State that has cheerfully

of liberty and Constitutional Government.

he is, and as such we hold him up to the ad-

EXECUTION OF THE CONSCRIPT LAW. While no one more readily than ourself concedes the Constitutionality of and the necessity for the conscript law; we are decidedly of the opinion that the mode recently adopted for executing it in this city is unnecessarily harsh, and well calculated to bring odium on a law so necessary to our success in this war, A file of soldiers are ordered to go through the streets of Raleigh, and take up men at the point of the bayonet who do not happen to have certificates of exemption in their pockets. Two citizens of the town, one writing in the Treasury office and the other in that of the Adjutant General, were taken up on Fayetteville street on Thursday afternoon, and, although they represented to their capturers that they were, by reason of their employment, exempt, they were marched off to the guard house, the common receptacle of negroes caught out after certain hours without a pass, and would have been incarcerated in it but for the timely arrival of Lieut. Walker, who, after hearing the circumstances, discharged the arrested parlies. They were, however, before Lieut. L.'s arrival, kept standing at the corner of the guard

WELL PADDLED.

house, the observed of a gaping orowd.

Our readers will see from to-day's paper that the Richmond Enquirer has inflicted upon the Raleigh Standard a severe, but well deserved paddling. We thought the Enquirer would ascertain, sooner or later, the true character of the Raleigh Standard. Rose was killed.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF.

On Wednesday the Legislature registered on its Journal the edict of the caucus, that Mr. D. W. Courts should no longer be Treasurer of North Carolina. No reasons for this act, affecting Mr. C.'s competency or fidelity. were assigned. No man had the hardihood to deny-that Mr. Courts had proved himself to be a most faithful and competent officer. As in the case of Mr. Page, the refusal to reelect him was an act of sheer and unmitigated prescription. Mr. Courts had not even the sin of being an "original Secessionist" to answer for ; but he voted for Col. William Johnston, (who, too, was not an coriginal Secessionist,") for the office of Governor, instead of Col. Z. B. Vance, and that was an offence which, in the estimation of "Conservatives," should have cost him his office, no matter how valuable his services to the State may bave been

Of the successor of Mr. Courts we have already spoken, and now repeat that he is among the last men in the State upon whom this or any other State office should have been conferred, as an examination of his political record will abundantly prove. The Organ of the "Conservative" party lays great stress on the fact that he loved the old Union so well that he would not agree to sceade from it until Lincoln had issued his Proclamation calling for 75,000 men to put down "the rebellion." When that Proclamation appeared, the organ thought it high time for every true son of the State and the South (at least the organ said so) to be ready to dissolve all connection with the Yankees .-Not so, however, the Organ's brother "Conservative," Mr. Jonathan Worth. He loved the old Union so well that, two weeks after the appearance of Lincoln's proclamation, and when the Yankees were flocking to the Federal standard and eager to be marched against the South, he voted in the Senate, with two others, against the bill calling a Convention to take the State out of the Union !!! And this man has been made Treasurer of a State which, by the unanimous vote of her Convention, seconded from the Union, by men calling themselves "Conser-

We were informed a few days ago, that a person in this county had stowed away one hundred barrels of flour to await higher prices, until he found it spoiled, and would now be glad to get half-price for it. And we are teld there is a conarising from the same cause. We are not in the habit of looking upon any man's misfortunes as punishments for crime; but avarice semetimes overreaches itself, and ill-gotten wealth does not always prove a blessing .- Hillsboro' Recorder.

We have heard of a citizen of this place who has on hand one hundred barrels of flour which he is holding for higher prices. This individual is a zealous member of the "Conservative" party, stands high in the estimation of our "Conservative" rulers, and shows his faith in the real doctrines of his party by "conserving" his flour for extortionary prices.

THE RAIN .- GEN. BURNSIDE.

There can be no doubt now that the condition of the roads about Fredericksburg, and between that town and Richmond, is such as to effectually prevent the advance of Burn side to Richmond which he was disposed to try. A report has been in circulation for the last day or two that Burnside had been superseded by Gen. Hooker, but the latest Northern dates do not confirm it.

Such is the known incapacity of Jonathan Worth for the office of Treasurer, that after his nomination by the caucus, some of place, rushed out of the court house, and threw ests throughout the whole world. yielded up her bravest and best to the cause his "Conservative" friends offered one of the clerks in the office nineteen hundred dollars a year-only one hundred dellars less than the salary of the Treasurer himself-if he would remain in the office after Mr. Worth's election. This clerk, whose salary is now \$1200 a year, declined to remain.

MERTING OF MANUFACTURERS -The Manufacturers of this State held a meeting in Greensboro' on Thursday last, in which we tearn 18 establshments of the State were represented. We understand Gov. Vance was also in attendence. cents per yard and cotton yarns to \$3.25 and \$3.75 per bunch, according to quality. They also determined to appoint an agent in each county town to whom they willisell their goods, who is to be well recommended, and who shall plodge himself not to charge a profit of more than 5 cents per yard on sheetings and 25 cents per bunch on yarns. The meeting also passed a resolution requesting the Quartermaster at Raleigh to publish in the newspapers of this city a list of their prices weekly, so that, should the prices fluctuate, as they probably will, the people will know what they are each week. The manufacturers also agreed to furnish all their weolen goods to the State, and one-third of their cotton manufactures, or as much as the State may desire. This is a voluntary thing on the part of the manufac turers, and their action cannot be too highly commended. There were 18 factories represented in the meeting, and the most cordial feeling

In a skirmish which took place several days ago on New river, Hampshire county, Virginia, between Colonel Imboden's Bangers and the Atolitionists, the Abolition Brigadier General M. L. From the Richmond Enquirer.

The North Carolina Standard of the 28th seems o have an undefined quarrel with the Enquirer. What we have done to excite its ire -we are unable to say, and after reading a column and a half of its "brief and to the point" remarks, we are still unable to discover the cause of its anger .-All that we can ascertain from its editorial is that the "Standard" wants some office, or that some of its friends have failed to get office-but what connection the "Enquirer" has had with its efforts office, we are totally uninformed by the "Stan-

The contest between the "destructives" and the 'conservatives." between "the rabid original secossionists" and the "Lincolnites in disquise," (we quote the Standard's words) is a State matter, bout which the "Enquirer" has its own opinion but with which this paper has had nothing to do. The "destructives," or "rabid original secessionists." are different names for the same party, and "conservatives" or "Lincolnites in disguise" terms which designate the principles of the other. If such a party as the last exists in North Carolina (which we do not believe) we hope to see it quickdriven to Gov. Stanly, and with him kicked ut of a State whose mallent sons have them and Every bettle field from Manassas to Sharpsburg.

The Richmond Enquirer, says the Standard, it self an unmitigated party organ, is not qualified to sit in judgment in this case. We think so, too, and respectfully decline baving any connection with such dirty business. But as to the unmiligated party organship of the rabid original secessionists, we proudly plead guilty, and appeal to the bleaching bones of North Carolina's dead, to her sick and wounded sons, to her generous and brave people for the honesty of our motives and the reclitude of our course.

But that the Richmond Enquirer is not the real object of assault will be seen by the following extract from the Standard's editorial:

"Mr. Davis has appointed some four or five foreign Ministers—every one of the a a rabid origi-nal secessionist. He has appointed ten Cabinet flicers-every one of them is an original secessionist. He has appointed a number of efficers various kinds in this State-every one of them, o far as we know, is an original secessionist. No citizen of the Confederate States who was for the Union, up to the proclamation of Mr. Linculn, holds any office under Mr. Davis which tration of public affairs. His administration is emphatically partisan in its character. It is as much so as Mr. Lincoln's. As a general rule, the Black Republicans hold the offices and control the government in one section; and as a general rule, the original secessionists hold the offices and control the government in the other section, while the national men who were opposed to the destruction of the old government are fighting the battles on foot. * no Euguirer supports an administration thus proscriptive and thus partisan, and apologises for it on all occasions."

Here, then, we have the gist of the Standard's. omplaint, and what is it? Office! office! office! Beef!" "beef!" sbeef! The case of John Hook is apropos.

"Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth, and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. During the distresses of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips in 1781, a Mr. Venable, an my commissary, had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. [Hook brought an action of trespass, and Patrick Henry defended the east.] Patrick Heary painted the distresses of the American army, exposed almost naked to the rigors of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they marshed, with the blood of their unshed feet; where was the man, he said, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms, the meanest soldier in that little band of famished patriots? Where is the man? There he stands -but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to judge. He then carried the jury, by the powers of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of; he depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colors of his eloquence-the audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British as they marched out of their trenches-they saw the triumph which ighted up every patriot face, and heard the shouts victory, and the cry of Washington and libery, as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills and hores of the neighboring river-"but bark! what notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory? They are the notes of John Hook, coarsely bawlng through the American camp, beef! beef!

ticular incident will give a better idea of the efimself on the grass, in the most violent paroxysms of laughter, where he was rolling, when Hook, with very different feelings, came out for re- might encourage public opinion to views of conief, into the yard also. "Jemmy Steptoe," said ciliation, and thus contribute to basten the mone to the clerk, "what the devil alls ye, mon?"— ment when the return of peace might become Mr. tentoe was only able to say that he could possible. not help it. "Never mine ye," said Hook, "wait whelmed by the torrent which bere upon his client. that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he | ty or the Court of Russia. was scarcely able to make an intelligible or audile remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form sake, and instantly rejurned with a verdict for the defendant. Nor did the effect of Mr. Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the tory audacity of such a suit, that dor at Paris: The result of their deliberations were, we learn, Hock began to hear around him a cry more terall that the people could ask. The meetting re- rible than that of beef; it was the cry of tar and solved to reduce the prices of cotton sheetings to 35. feathers; from the application of which, it is said, that nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse."

> INTERESTING FROM FREDERICKS-BURG.

accounts of the situation of the enemy, and of affairs in connection with the military crisis in

The heights on the opposite bank of the river are crowned with the enemy's batteries, and the black muzzles of their cannon are said to look down into every street in Fredericksburg. Arillery is also posted at all the fords. At Port Royal, some twenty-two miles down the river, the enemy have a heavy land battery, and on

It is estimated that not more than three or four handred persons of the resident population, have withdrawn to any distance from Fredericksburg. But many more are crowded in the country immediately around the city, camping out in the fields, and living on such scanty and precarious far from imposing on them anything like indif- one, and that is to suspend the execution of the subsistence as is at hand. The spectacles which ference, seem on the contrary, to require that they meet the eye, as the city is approached, of this should assist the two belligerent parties in an en- 35 and 40. Gov. Vance has no discretion in this houseless population, are said to be very touch- deavor to escape from a position which appears to matter. If the General Assembly is silent, or reing. Not more than about thirty families remair have no issue. The forces of the two sides have fuses to act, he cannot disregard his obligation to within the limits of the city, who from poverty bitherto fought with balanced success, and the enforce the law, when called upon to do so by the and other causes, are desperately resolved to abida latest accounts do not show any prospect of a President; and even if he could, and if he were the chances of war .- Rich. Examener.

THE FRENCH PROPOSALS OF MEDIA. TION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Tue following is the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg:

(From the Moniteur.)

Paris, Oct. 30, 1862. Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon after office, or how we have prevented its getting the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which, from the very first, as umed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The suffering of a nation towards which we have always professed a sincere friendship would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the Emperor even had we ourselves. not a fered by the counter blow of these events.

Under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the crisis, which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which has become, for the great centres of labor, a cause of most sad trials.

As you are aware, when the conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with other maritime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner with which weathered to the line of conduct. The sentiments dietated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality, instead of imposing upon the Powers, the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents which, since then, has been almost constantly kept up. After so much bloodshed they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position, noth ing authorizing the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the last news received in Europe. two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a

All these circumstances, taken together, point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategical objection can be made. The favorable dispositions towards peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as the South, might, on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of truce .-The Emperor bas, theretofore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime Powers, and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease, on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulteriorally prolonged.

The overtures, I need not say, sir, would not imply, on our part, any judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negetiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and in interfering only in a measure determined upon by the two parties. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of difficulties which hitherto have opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiallity? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence-the government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy towards the United States-England, by the community of race-Russia, by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the Rope of the three Powers, and should the arder of the struggle overrule the wisdom of the councils, this attempt would not be the less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war which has excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which internation law as-"The whole audience were convulsed; a par- signs neutrals, at the same time that it prescribes to them strict impartiality, and they could never

feet, than any general description. The clerk of make a nobler use of their influence by endeavoro court, unable to command himself, and un- ing to put an end to a struggle which causes so illing to commit any beach of decorum in his much suffering and compromises such great inter-

Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they

DROUYN DE L'HUYS. Earl Russell's Reply.

Foreign Office, Nov. 14, 1862. The following dispatch was addressed by Ear Russell to Earl Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassa-

FORIEGN OFFICE, Nov. 13, 1862. North America. In this dispatch the Minister field, in proportion to her population, than any for Foreign Affairs states that the Emperor has other State. Those who remain are not able to followed with painful interest the struggle which take care of the farms, and, on an average, not From an intelligent observer; who has recently visited Fredericksburg, we have some interesting accounts of the situation of the enemy, and of after the enemy and perseverance which have been discussional and the situation of the enemy, and of after the enemy and perseverance which have been discussional and the situation of the enemy. played on both sides; but he observes that these gree, of men to defend our seaconst, but not more bloodshed. To these accompanimen's of the civil men and munitions of war. If the people at war, which would be the climax of so many irre- their power to aid the soldiers in the field by con-

Sunday last four gunboats were reported to be in to excite the at kiety and sympathy of the Em- suffer in common with them. And what is more, that vicinity. principal branches of her industry, and her arti- and general suffering for food and raiment, the sans have been subjected to most cruel trials.— people will rise up and stop the war, let the con-France and the maritime Powers have, during | sequences be what they may. "He that hath ears the struggle, maintained the strictest neutrality, to hear, let him hear.' but the sentiments by which they are animated, speedy termination of the war.

These circumstances, taken together, would-I scripts would devolve on Confederate officers, seem to favor the adoption of measures which which might lead to resistance and bloodshed.—might bring about a truce. The Emperor of the North-Carolina is a severeign State. She has French, therefore, is of the opinion that there is now an opportunity of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime Powers. He therefore proposes to her Majesty, as well as to the Emperor of Russia, that the three Courts should endeavor, both at Washington and in communication with the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect, should cease, at sea as well as on land. This armistics might, if necessary, be renewed for a further pe-

This proposal, Drouyn de l'Huys proceeds to say, would not imply on the part of the three Powers any judgment on the origin of the war, or any pressure on the negotiations for peace, which it is hoped would take place during the armistice. The three Powers would only interfere to smooth the obstacles and only within the limits which the two interested parties would prescribe. The French Government is of the opinion that even in the event of a failure of immediate sucerss, these overtures might be useful in leading the minds of men now heated by passion to consider the advantages of concilliation and peace. Such is in substance the proposal of the gov

ernment of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's government. Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great question now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America. Neither her Majesty the Queen ner the British nation, will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the Laws of nations, and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commi-sioners on board the Trent. Her Majesty's government recognizes with pleasure the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of the opinion that if the steps proposed were to be-taken. the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Bussian government have agreed to cooperate with England and France on this occasion, although that government may support the en-

But is the end proposed attainable at the pres ent moment by the course suggested by the gov ernment of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by her Mejesty's government. After weighing all the information which has been received from Amer. ca, her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal government would sceept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's government think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America and if as there appears reason to hope. it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo herenfter, any change, the three Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that France any intelligence they may receive. from Washington or Richmond bearing on this

important subject. Your Excellency may read this dispatch to M Drouyn del'Huys, and give him a copy of it. RUSSELL.

Reply of Russia to the Proposition of Brance. ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 15, 1862. The Journal of St. Petersburg contains the eply of Prince Gortchakoff to the note of Drouyn de l'Hays, which is in substance as fol-

After recalling the constant efforts of Russia in aver of conciliation, Prince Gortchakoff says that is requisite, above all things, to avoid the ap pearance of any pressure whatever capable of chilling public opinion in America, or of exercising the susceptibility of that action. We believe that a combined measure of the three great Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or officious character, would be the cause of arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, however France should persist in her intention of mediation, and England should acquierce in her course, instructions shall be sent to Baron Stoeckl, at Washington, to lend to both his colleagues there (the French and English Ministers;) if not official aid, at least moral support.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15, P. M .- The London Morning Herald bitterly denounces the non-in-tervention policy of the British Government, and says that the language of Lord John Russel's dismatch mocks the hopes and insults the misery of

half a million starving English laboring men." The Herald then charges the British Cabinet with "abject patience and dastardly submission, in ofder to retain the Parliamentary support of the Bright and Cobden party." . The London Daily News thinks that Lord

Russell's answer is the best that could have been made without entering unnecessarily upon a discussion of the merits of the case, and rejoices at I request you, sir, in the name of his Majesty, ations with France.

> From the Raleigh Standard. TROOPS FROM NORTH-CAROLINA.

The figures will show that since the beginning of the wer, this State has sent EIGHTY THOU-SAND men to the field. Twenty thousand of these have died, from wounds or disease, five thousand are disabled for life, and five thousand are unfit for duty-leaving about fifty thousand now in service, and ready to meet the enemy .-From the very first this State has been among the most forward and active in the war. Her My Lord-The Count De Flahault came to the blood and her resources of all kinds have been Foreign effice by appointment on Monday, the poured out like water in the cause, and, for the 10th instant, and read to me a dispatch from M. most part, on the soil of other States. She has Drouvn de l'Huys, relating to the civil war in sent more volunteers and more conscripts to the proofs of their courage have been given at the than one-third of a crop will be made next year. expense of innumerable calamities and immense Good, full crops are as essential to our defence as conflict is to be added the apprehension of servile | home are reduced to starvation, it will not be in sufferings of a friendly nation would be enough | duced, the wives and children of our soldiers will

What, then, is the remedy? We know of but conscription law in this State, on persons between to do so the enrolling and collecting of the conprostrated herself long enough at the footstool of Confederate power. Let her demand what she has heretofore asked, and she will get it. Let her insist that other States shall do their duty, before she is called upon to do more; and especially, before she is required to submit to an act of Con-gress which provides for nearly every class of her people except the small farmers, and which estab-lishes an odious, oligarchic unconstitutional, and most dangerous distinction between the nonslaveholder and slaveholder, and between the large and the small slaveholder.

We are not at all in doubt as to what the peo-ple wish and expect on this subject. If Preside it Davis defends Richmond, as we take it for granted he will, he can spare no considerable body of troops to defend our seacoast. He will protect Weldon, for Weldon is the key to Petersburg and Richmond; but Weldon is but one locality of many in the State which are threatened. If the whole of that part of the State which lies east of the Wilmington and Weldon Road should be overrun and desolated by the enemy, as they have overrun and desolated Chowan, and Gates, and Tyrreli, and Hyde, and Craven, it will not make much difference what is the destiny of the State thereafter. There eight to ten thousand men in this State between 35 and 40. Let them be taken, and from what source will the bulk of the State troops talked of, be raised? We most respectfully and earnestly call the attention of the General Assembly to these things. And if our readers and the people of the State generally do not approve of the views announced in this article, let them assemble in public meeting and say so. This journal is an organ and servant of the people. It does not assume to make or to mould public opinion, but contents itself simply with announcing that opinion; and whenever it is in error, or misinformed, it is thankful to its readers and to the people generally for information and correction.

THE CHANGE IN EAST TENNESSEE .- James Henry, better known in Best Tennessee as "Buster Henry," who has been one of the most notorious Union leaders in that country, and who went so far as to aid the enemy, for which he was arrested, has written a letter in which he says:

I have learned to my regret and astonishment that Mr. Lincoln has Issued a proclamation of freedom to all the slaves in the so called rebellious States. This act, of itself, cuts asunder every cord that bound me to the old Union; and I now declare, most solemnly, that my future life and conduct, as well as my destiny, are with the establishment of the Confederate States. I do furthermore promise, if permitted to do so, to devote my life and property, and all that I have, to the support of the Confederate Government, and in all things to demean myself as a loyal citizen. I will further add that, if deemed necessary, I am ready and willing to take an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and the laws made under it. Also to give bond and sure-ty in any reasonable sum required of me for the faithful performance of the same.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA

Major General Samuel Jones, late commander of the Department of East Tennessee, has been assigned to the command of our army in Southwestern Virginia. General Jones has a high reputation for military capacity.

Nine Federal Prisoners were captured on Tuesday, the 25th ult., by a portion of the 17th N. O. Traops, under command of Major Sharpe, between Jamesville, Martin county, and Plymouth, Washington county, N. C. They have been sent to Richmond. The state of the state of the state of

MARRIED,

In Hillsboro's at St. Matthew's Church, on Thursday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Major GRAHAM DAVES, C. S. A., of Newberg, to Miss ALICE L., daughter of Dr. A. J. DeRossett, of Wilmington, N. C.

At his residence in this city, on Friday night, 28th ult, of bronchial consumption, JOHN C. MOORE, in the 59th year of his age.

DIED:

Ordinances and Resolutions

N. CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION, NOW READY!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS PRINTED and offers for sale 500 extra copies of the Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the North Carolina State Convention. As the Convention only had 500 copies printed, it is expected that the extra number he has printed will be quickly disposed of, and, therefore, those wishing to procure copies would do well to order them at once. All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

Price per copy, When sont by mail, JNO, W. SYME. Por sale also at the Bookstores of HENRY D TURNER and W. L. POMEROY.

North Carolina--- Warren County. COURT OF EQUITY, OCTOBER TERM, 1862. John Smith, and others—ex | Petition for partition.

IN THIS CASE IT IS ORDERED AND decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weaks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the children of John R. Smith, deceased, who was a son of Stephen Smith, dec'd, that they are entitled to one-

fifth of one-fourth of the fund in this case, equally to be divided between them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

November 5, 1862-w6w Valuable Land and Saw Mill for

Sale. WILL SELL THE TRACT OF LAND

on which I reside, 10 miles southwest of Raleigh, containing 350 acres, of which about 80 are in cultivation. There are on the premises comfortable Houses and convenient Barns. On the land is a No. 1 STEAM SAM MILL, and

plenty of long leaf pine timber. This will be sold gither with or without the land.
GEORGE W. ATKINSON. oc 22 wif Standard copy weekly till forbid.

oursble misfortunes.

If these calamities affected America only, these if the great mass of our people should be thus resufferings of a friendly nation would be chough duced, the wives and children of our soldiers will GINE and SAW MILL, which we will sell cheap. We will sell the engine either with or without the saw

mill. For further particulars, address
MARSHALL & REAMES,
dec 3-5t
Louisburg, N. C.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Trustees of the University will be held in the Executive Office on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Raleigh, Dec. 1st, 1862. DAILY EXPECTED-

1000 lbs. Snuff. 1000 Cakes Toilet Soap, At E. A. WHITAKER'S.