VOL. LXIII

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 28 1863.

NO 4

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING. JANUARY 24, 1863.

THE CONSERVATIVE HOUSE OF COM-MONS BECOMES INDIGNANT AND

The following resolutions were offered in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Dr. Henry, of Bertie, and made the order of the day for Thursday :

Resolved, By the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, that the language used by the Richmond Enquires and other ill tempered partison papers out of and in the State, towards the Legislature of North Carolina, is alike slanderous, consorious and unjust, and deserves the scorn and contempt of every free and true hearted son of North Carolina.

Resolved, That it is with ill grace that any Richmond paper seeks to defame the Legislature of North Carolina or any portion of her people, so long as they owe the very existence of that city, and the protection of its people and nomes, mainly, to the gallant troops of North Carolina. Be it further Resolved, That North Carolina is a free and independent sovereign State, and will use all constitutional means to defend her rights and liberties from insult and oppression from whatever quarter it may come.

If ever any body of men tried hard to make the State whose servants they are ridiculous in the eyes of the world, the present House of Commons has done so. What other body but it would gravely take action upon the articles of "partisan newspapers," or be so regardless of the true dignity of North Carolina as for one moment to surmise that her character needed vindication at document issued by the Provost: reignty of North Carolina ?" Who has doubted her inclination or ability to "defend her rights and liberties from insult and oppression, from whatever quarter it may come?" Who, but the Yankees, have made, or med - gregation about six month since, urged him to tated an assault on her "rights and liberties?" The extreme sensitiveness manifested by some persons about the character and standing of North Carolina is itself a gross insult to her, for it shows that those manifesting it are themselves doubtful as to her true position. A true-hearted, self-respectful son of North Carolina would no more imagine that any one would presume to detract from her bonour or dignity than the sons of a virtuous matron would suppose that any one would dare to question the chastity of the mother who bore them.

. THE TENREGIMENT BILL.

We were present in the Senate on Thursday, and heard the greater part of the debate on the Ten Regiment Bill, or the Bill to nullify a law passed by the Confederate Congress. We can truly say that we heard not a single argument or anything approaching an argument in support of the Bill. We heard words, words, words, and nothing else, while the remarks of Messrs. Lane and Copeland must have convinced every man whose mind is honestly open to conviction, that the bill if passed into a law would be replete with mischief, and place the State in anything but a creditable attitude. We did not have the pleasure of hearing the speech of Col. Young, but learn that it was fully to the point. Among other things he showed that the oft repeated declaration that Virginia and South Carolina had reserved forces, the conscript law to the contrary notwithstanding, had no foundation in fact. He read the Virginia Act which expressly guards against any conflict with the conscript law, and showed by a letter from the Governor of South Carolina that in that State there was no conflict between the State and Confederate law. But it will be said that Georgia has raised a force of her own. Well, suppose she has, must North Carolina nullify because Georgia has nullified? Suppose every State should legislate as it is alleged that Georgia has legislated, would not the Confederate Government tumble to pieces, and the great cause of Southern Independene, now so near a glorious triumph, be irre- without injurious reflections upon the Court and trievably lost! Most certainly these would in terms of respect for that body. After a long be the dire results of such an unpatriotic course, and it is passing strange that men of sense seem ignorant of the fact,

THEY DO NOT DESIRE TO AVOID A CONFLICT.

When the Ten Regiment Bill was under consideration in the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Ellis moved to insert a preamble, disclaiming on the part of North Carolina any disposition to conflict with the Confederate Government. Lost-yeas 18, nays 24. Thus has the Senate followed suit to the House of Commons, and declared in substance that it has no wish to avoid a conflict with the Confederate Government. This is a rich specimen of North Carolina "Conservatism."

WOOLEN FACTORY BURNT.

We regret to learn that the Woolen Factory of Mr. L. D. Childs, in Lincoln County, was destroyed by fire about two weeks since. The cotton factory belonging to Mr. C. was burnt in June last. These losses are very serious, not only to Mr. Childs, but to the public generally.

Ured at Mufre choro', have arrived at Richmond Satisfactory arrangements having been made, public generally.

Ured at Mufre choro', have arrived at Richmond Canolina, on the said to be in it; and there is just as not aware he was a citizen of North Carolina, on the said to be in it; and there is just as not aware he was a citizen of North Carolina, and if it be the determination of your personal staff of the President, and oan only take the field as his chief of staff when the President.

On the said to be in it; and there is just as not aware he was a citizen of North Carolina, and if it be the determination of your personal staff of the President, and oan only take the field as his chief of staff when the President.

On the said to be in it; and there is just as not aware he was a citizen of North Carolina, and if it be the determination of your personal staff of the President.

On the said to be in it; and there is just as not aware he was a citizen of North Carolina, and if it be the determination of your personal staff of the President than the lied as his chief of staff when the President hundred thousand slaves you have stolen from paying for this advertisement.

"Vindicator" says that a fine tooth comb in the hands of a Richmond detective could not catch a traitor in North Carolina. We must be permitted to tell this writer of chaste and elegant similies -whose ideas are office of Adjutant General is vacated? A majorso much on a par with the "vermin" he talks of a committee appointed to examine and report of that the supposition that he himself has been long innocent of "a fine tooth comb" would be not unreasonable—that if he will make known his real name we will show a North Carolina traitor, although we protest against being required to handle him, even with a "fine tooth comb."

CORRECTION. - We stated yesterday that Mr Norborne Prescott, had met with the misfortune of fracturing one of his legs, while coming up Bollingbrook street on Monday night. The name

should have read Pescud. We are glad to hear that Mr. Pescud is receive ing the best medical attendance, and is getting on as comfortably as could be expected at this early stage after the accident.—Petersburg Express.

If we are not mistaken, this is the third time that Mr. Pescud has had the misfortune to have a leg broken.

The Postmaster General has established the following new postoffices, viz :-Gum Spring, Chatham Co., N. C., and Wah Tah, Macon Co., N.C.

A CHURCH TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE FEDERALS IN ST. LOUIS- A DANGEROUS WIFE.

The Provest Marshal of St. Louis has taken the Presbyterian Church there from Rev. S. B. Mc-Pheeters because that minister is not loyal, and who has the further crime to answer for of being husband to a wife who "openly avows herself a rebel." Mr. McP. and wife have been ordered to leave the State of Missouri, to go "to the free States north of Indianapolis and remain there during the war." The following is the extraordinary OFFICE OF PROVEST MARSHAL GENERA

Department of the Missouri,

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1862. Whereas, on account of unmistakable evidence of sympathy with the rebellion on the part of Rev. Samuel B. McPheeters, pastor of the Pine Street Church, cortain loyal members of his conavow his sentiments openly, and to take a stand in favor of the Government, which he has refused to do, and has published and circulated two letters within the last two weeks, in which he not only refuses to avow himself a friend of the Government, but also refuses to declare whether he is in favor of the success of the authorities of the nation in their efforts to put down a cruel and desolating rebellion, and has failed to remove a widespread and increasing impression that he desires the success of the rebel cause; and, whereas the said McPheeters, acting with others of the same denomination, has used all the influence of his ministerial character to prevent the body of the church with which he is connected from declaring or manifesting its loyalty to the Government, and has refused to observe, in their obvious meaning and intent, the recommendations of the President of the United States to the various churches, and has allowed the influence of his wife, his brothers, and his intimate associates, to seduce him from an open and manly support of the Government into active sympathy with the rebellion, whereby the influence of his ministerial position has greatly encouraged the enemies of the Government in their wicked schemes for its overthrow, and is still exerting an injurious influence, especially among the youth and other members of his congregation, leading them to believe that he sympathizes with the rebels and justifies their cause, and to adopt sentiments of hostility to the Government and to become active rebels; and whereas, in all his course of unfriendliness to the Government, and sympathy with, and favor to, rebels, the said Mc-Pheeters has been stimulated and encouraged, if not led on, by his wife, who openly avows herself a rebel; whereby the said McPheeters and his wife have forfeited their right to the protection and favor of the Government in their present position, and have become promoters of rebellion and civil

Therefore it is ordered that the said McPheeters and his wife leave the State of Missouri within ten days after the service of this order, and that they take up their residence within the free States north of Indianapolis, and west of Pennsylvania, and remain there during the war; and that said McPheeters cease from this date to exercise the functions of his office within the State of Missouri, and that he deliver to the clerk of the session of Pine street church all books, records, and papers, belonging to that church.

It is further ordered that the church edifice, books, and papers, at the corner of Eleventh and Pine streets, be placed under the control of three loyal members of Pine street church, namely : Geo. P. Strong, James M. Corbitt, and John M. Ferguson, who shall see that its pulpit be filled by a loyal minister of the gospel, who can invoke the blessing of the Head of the Church upon the efforts of the Government and to re-establish its au-

By command of Major-General Curtis-Provost Marshal-Gen'l Dep: Missouri.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND Jan. 30 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Yaneey introduced a bill providing that the Secretary of the Navy, when approving and announcing a decision of a Court Martial, shall do so Naval Affairs.

In the House Mr. Miles from the Military Com? mittee, reported a bill, requiring the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, and repealing the present exemption laws, leaving exemptions and details to the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, and suspending the enrollment of all such persons until the President shall call them into military service. Made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The House then went into secret session on that part of the President's message relating to the delivering of captured officers to the States for pun-

was done in open session.

The House debated the exemption bill most of into secret session to receive a message from the

Jan. 22. - The Senate was in secret session toretaliation bill which was referred. The House agreed to recommit the exemption bill, and Mr. Hilton moved to reconsider the bill which was debated till adjournment.

Four thousand of Gen. Bragg's prisoners, cap-

FOR THE REGISTER. THE OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:

SIR: There has been considerable discussion in the public prints of this State as to whether the upon the matter, has so declared. The committee seem to think that General Martin, the presen or late incumbent, is de facto Adjutant General only, by virtue of his possession of the office; yet, with all the deference due to the committee and Legislature, I undertake to maintain that General Martin is not only Adjutant General de facto, but de jure, and that there is no vacancy for them to fill. I have examined the report of the com-mittee, which I take for granted furnished the reasons for the resolution adopted, and I venture | brigades of not less than two nor more than six to say, with all the fear of the consequences before my eyes, that they have come to a "most lame and impotent conclusion."

It seems that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better toenable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the fie'd, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon service in the vicinity of Richmond, but soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is due to General Martin to add, that he has received no pay as Brigadier General, and intends to receive none while acting as Adjutant General of the State, having accepted the former office simply to aid the Confederate Government, as stated, and upon the urgent request of General Lee, who well knew the value of his services. The committee, however, say, that, holding the office, he may be ordered by the Confederate Government from the State-that the two offices are incompatible, and that the acceptance of the office of Brigadier General ipso facto vacated that of Adjutant General They argue, but yet do not pretend to say positively, that the Adjutant General is not an officer in the militia; but insist that however that may be, it is a well settled principle of the common law, that the acceptance of an office incompatible with the one held at the time of such acceptance vacates the latter. Granted; and if this question were one to be decided by the common law as

handed down to us from our English ancestors, I freely admit there would be an end of the matter. The committee by way of illustration, put several cases as well settled at common law-"a coroner made a sheriff ceases to be coroner; so a parson made a bishop, a judge of the common Pleas made a judge of the King's bench," &c. But let us suppose that in England, by act of Parliament, it had been declared there should be no legal incompatibility in the holding of these offices, will any lawyer pretend to say that the statute would not supersede the common law, and the offices might not then be legally held by the same person, notwithstanding any supposed incompatillity in point of fact? And so I undertake to say, without the fear of contradiction, that our Constitution and statutes override any rule of common law where they come in conflict. They are, while unrepealed, and in a true sense, a "higher law," as well to our legislators as to others. In connection with this question, two clauses in our

Constitution have been referred to: "SEC. 35. That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time: Provided, that no appointment in the militia or to the office of a justice of the peace shall be considered as a lucrative office."

Thus stood the old Constitution. It applied clearly to the holding of two lucrative offices in this State, with the exception stated, no other government having been established at the time of its adoption to which the prohibition could apply. So the case of our Adjutant General, assuming, for the present, the office to be a lucrative one, does not come within its provision. Hence it was that in the amendment to the Constitution, sec. 4, article 4, adopted in 1835, the prohibition was enlarged and the above section virtually abrogated, as follows:

"No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States (now Confederate States) or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other Stateor Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia or

I shall not stop to argue that under the above provision the converse of the prohibition is true, and that any one holding an office "in the militia" of this State may also hold an office or place of trust or profit under the Confederate States, and if there be anything in the common law to the contrary, it must give place to the Constitution, which is supreme. The committee seemed to be fully sensible of this fact, referring, as they do to the old and amended Constitutions above quoted; yet, in their report they "more than question whether the Adjutant General, always a salaried officer at the head of the military bureau of the State, is an officer " in the militis," in the intendment of this clause of the Constitution, or of that other clause of which it is an enlargement, which forbids an person to hold more than one lucrative office at any one time." They argue that he is an officer with certain powers over the militia, but cannot be said to be in it. A pretty distinction, indeed; but one not very clear to plain, common sense people. By way of illustration, they compare him to the Governor, who, by virtue of the Constitution and his office, is Captain General of North Caeolina, and, therefore, over not made by the Constitution or law, as the Ad- Graves in North Carolina. When apply field (and entitled to none) except when the Governor may take the field in person, and then is important part of the militia organization of the steamer differed from her. State as established by law-not only a staff offi-

that the Adjutant General of North Carolina can by law have no command in the field except when the Governor may take the field in person, and then only as his chief of staff. Such may be the opinion of the committee, but certainly there is no warrant for it in the law under which General

Martin was appointed.
On the 20th day of September, 1861, the General Assambly, in a well considered act of some 32 pages, made provision for the th rough reorgan-

"That the militia organization of the State

shall be as follows: One Adjutant and Inspector

General of the State, with the rank of Major Gen-

eral, who shall be general in chief of all the for-

ces of the State of North Carolina; such Briga-

dier Generals as may be necessary to command regiments, the regiments now established by law; and until otherwise ordered, the following shall be the established brigades and regiments," &c.

Then follows a list of 116 regiments, arrangeld into brigades and let it be remembered that of the militia force thus organized, the act above quoted makes the Adjusters General General in Chief makes the Adjutant General General-in-Chief .-Now, I beg to ask the gentlemen of the committee and of the General Assembly, whether the Adj't Gen'l is not only "over" the militia as General-in-Chief, but "in" it by the express provision of the law quoted? Nor is he a mere bureau officer performing certain staff duties usually belonging to the office of an Adjutant General. In addition to such duties, an examination of other parts of the act will show that he is required to discharge the duties of Quarter and Paymaster General, Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance. But I cannot see that these duties make him less a militia officer, as I have shown him to be by the law under which he was appointed .-But it is said he is paid a salary for his numerous and important services, and as that is not usual

it is, that divers patriotic gentlemen, who, for aught that ever I have heard, "Have never set a squadron in the field, Nor the divisions of a battle know,

with other militia officers, he is not one in the in-

tendment of the Constitution. Aya, Mr. Editor,

'there lies the rub." But for this salary, General

Martin, I apprehend, might have held his office

until doomsday without complaint. But now, so

More than a spinster," are willing to assume the duties of "General-in-Chief of all the forces of the State of North Carolina"-"for a consideration," as old Trapbois says. But, let me again ask, does the fact that a salary is psid him make the Adjutant General less a militia officer? It was certainly within the power of the Legislature, when they passed the law, as it is now in their power, to give a salary to any other millitia officer, as well as to the Adjutant and Inspector General, and we all know that when militia are called into actual service they receive the same pcy, officers and men, as other troops Yet, they do not cease to be militia, nor is there any legal incompatibility in an officer holding another office. A State judge, for instance, may be a militia Colonel, and when called into the field may receive the pay of both a judge and a colonel under the provision of the Constitution,-That is the legal test, and not any supposed incompatibility, in point of fact, in the opinion of the Legislature or anybody else. That body cannot disregard the Constitution. What that allows the Legislature has no right to disallow, whatever

it may think of the policy of any of its provisions. But it may be asked, what is to be done, where one holding the office of Adjutant General, which requires his presence here, accepts another office and neglects to perform his duty as Adjutant General? Clearly it does not render the office vacant. unless the law declares such conduct a forfeiture of his office. I admit that the Legislature have the power so to provide by law. But there is another and appropriate remedy by the military law. In case of neglect of duty every military officer may be court martialed, and, if need be, broken of his office. But until that is done, and he has had a fair trial and been convicted, the office

In glancing over the report of the same committee, I was struck, also, with the summary manner in which they disposed of the case of Attorney General Jenkins. It took but a few words. He was elected Lieut. Colonel of the 46th regiment. accepted the office, was commissioned by the Governor and placed with his regiment in the service of the Confederate Government to serve during the war. The committee think the office accepted was incompatible with the one held, and that the office of Astorney General was thereby surrendered; and thereupon the Legislature proceeded and elected another gentleman to fill the vacancy.-Let it be remembered that it was but a short time before, that Gov, Vance, in his message to the Legislature, rather insisted that the Confederate Gov ernment had no right to fill vacancies occurring among our offic: rs in its service, but that such right was with the State, because they were but militia. To get rid of Mr. Jenkins (for his office was wanted) he, somehow, without any act of his, ceased very soon to be a militia officer, and became, beyond a question, a full blown Confederate Lieutenant Colonel. Verity, Mr. Editor, this seems to me but the old game of "heads, I win,

But to conclude. I think it more than probable that the General Assembly, notwithstanding the, to me, manifest wantof right so to do, will soon proceed to elect some one of their body (for they seem to have an especial partiality for themselves) Adjutant General of the State. In such case, know not what course General Martin may deem it his duty to pursue-I have my own opinion as to that matter, but it is not my province to advise him. Besides, "sufficient for the day is the evil-HALIFAX. thereof."

ARREST OF R. J. GRAVES.

The communication from the Secretary of War, alluded to in the Governor's message, is couched in the most courteous terms, and at some length, the militia, but is not a militia officer. True gives a full and satisfactory explanation of the ber, paroled prisoners to instruct recruits, garrison enough, but the cases are very different. He is causes which led to the arrest of Rev. R. J. fortresses in the rear of the army, and guard prisjutant General is, any part of the militia organiz. Gen. Winder for a passport, he represented himtion, and, therefore, is not in it. So the Presi- | self as a citizen of New York, desirous to return dent of the Confederate States is by the Constitu- home, and in that character received permission. tion commander-in-chief of the army and navy; After his return to the South, he published a letter yet, he belongs to neither. Yet, it would be rid- in the Richmond Enquirer on the state of public iculous to say that Adjutant General Cooper does opinion in the North, which gave a most unfanot belong to the Confederate States army, though | vorable aspect to the Southern cause, and caused on duty as a staff officer at Richmond. The com- much comment and enquiry as to the antecedents mittee also assume that our Adjutant General "is of the writer. Gen. Winder received several leta mere officer of bureau, with no command in the ters stating facts which gave good grounds for suspecting Graves to be a spy, or at least a disaffected person. An exchanged prisoner from Fortress only chief of his staff." We shall see whether | Monroe, heard Graves give the Yankee officers a this is so in the sequel. I maintain, on the con- minute description of the War steamer building trary, that the Adjutant General is not only of the at Richmond, and upon being showed diagrams Jan. 21. - In the Senate nothing of importance militia, but in it, and not or ly a part, but a most of the Monitor; described where the Confederate

This charge was substantiated by Graves himthe day. Many amendments were offered. Pend- cer, but entitled by law to command in the line, self, he having stated to a elergyman of his acing a motion to recommit the bill, the House went and to the chief command, at that, in the absence quaintance that he had given such information, of the Governor. But while saying this, I am but merely to facilitate his passage North. This very far from admitting that had everything as-sumed by the committee been true, the Adj's Gen'l conduct and conversation, convinced Gen. Winday. In the House Mr. Garland introduced a as a staff officer is not as much an officer in the der that it was unsafe for him to be at large. He militia" as any officer in the line. Let us take, secordingly, without consulting the Government for example, General Cooper again. We know at Richmond, but merely on his own authority, that he is one of the five "Generals" of the Con | dispatched an officer to arrest him, considering federate States army; yet, according to the res- bim, on his own representation when he asked a spring of the committee, he is a mere officer of passport, as a Northern citizen, and therefore groes. Bureah, with certain powers over the army, but he cannot be said to be in it; and there is just as not aware he was a citizen of North Casolina, Govern

takes the field in person, as there is for saying | Winder was in error and expresses the utmost re- | "kind and humane masters," I am sure my spect for the rights of the sovereign States of the Confederacy, and states that he had issued orsuch persons as the Governor should appoint to

> From the above synopsis of Mr. Seddon's letter, our readers will see what a great waste of Conservative month patriotism and indignation has been expended upon a very unworthy subject.—
> Under the above circumstances, the slightest blame cannot attach to Gen. Winder, he having good reason to thick that Graves was a Yankee
>
> Christian nations to repect private property in lands, I am sure my government will hail this as an evidence that hereafter yours will cease to deprive peaceful citizens of their private property.
>
> I deplore, as Mr. Stanly does, this taking of spy, and acting under that impression, very properly had him arrested by military authority. We hope those impulsive gentlemen of the Legislature will now sleep soundly, as no State right or privilege has been violated; and all the patriotic denunciations so unsparingly hurled against President Davis and his cabinet will be duly repented of, as they were totally ignorant of the arrest un-til apprised of the fact by Gov. Vance. It would be well if members of grave, deliberate bodies were more patient and more cautious in their public denunciations of men in whose hands the people of the Confederacy have placed the direction of public affairs .- State Journal.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between Gens French, Foster and the bogus Governor Stanly will be found interesting :

FROM GEN. FOSTER TO GEN. FRENCH. HEAD QUARTERS, 18TH ARMY CORPS,) NEWBERN, December 31, 1862.

Major General S. G. French, Commanding De partment of North Carolina, Petersburg, Va.

GENERAL :- I have the honor to inclose copy of a letter addressed to me by his Excellency, Edward Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolins. The letter explains itself, and I have merely to request an answer from you, whether the acts complained of by the Governor have your sanction, and whether, as he desires to know, the negroes mentioned will be returned to their mas-

I also beg leave to inclose a slip from the "Raleigh Standard," in relation to the prisoners recently paroled and released by me at Kinston and other places, between here and Guldsboro', and request to know whether these men are compelled to perform the duties th ry to their parole of honor.

Sometime during the latter part of November. Surgeon Hunt, Post Surgeon at Washington, N. Carolina, while taking a ride outside of our lines, was fired upon by parties in ambush and killed .-Immediately his person was rifled, and among other things a watch was taken from him which his relatives are very anxious to obtain possession of. If it is withing our power will you please have this watch returned. I remain, General, Very Respectfully, Your obedient Servant,

J. G. FOSTER, Major Gen'l Commanding.

FROM EDWARD STANLY.

· (Copy. DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Newbern, Dec. 29th, 1862.

To Major Gen. Foster, Commanding, &c.: GENERAL-I have been informed that a portion of the forces of the enemies of the United States recently invaded the county of Washington, and among other depredations committed upon innocent citizens, they seized and carried away. against their consent and against the consent of their owner, a large number of slaves. From the home of Mr. M. Bowen, they took away several of his negroes, who had been faithful to him and whom he protected and humanely supported. This outrage has not the defence attempted for the African lave trade—that it brought uncivilized beings un-

der the influence of Christianity and civilization. This robbery takes civilized beings from their families and homes; it deprives a kind master of his property and punishes slaves for their fidelity

I cannot believe that the good people of North Carolina will justify such conduct. To the barbarous and willful burning of the town of Plymouth by the enemy, your attention has already been called, and of that nothing more need be said. As the voice of civil authority outside of our lines has no longer any potency, I solicit your intervention with those commanding the forces of the so-called Confederate States, that we may ascertain by what rules this war is to be conducted, and whether these negroes to whom I have referred, are to be delivered up to those to whom their service may be due.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., ED'WD STANLY. (Signed) Military Governor, &c.

GEN. FRENCH'S REPLY.

WELDON, NORTH CAROLINA,) January 6th, 1863. Major General J. G. Fostor, U. S. A, commanding

18th Army Corps, Newbern, N. Carolina: GENERAL :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st uit., and a copy of a letter addressed to you by Edward Stanly, who signs himself Military Governor of

In relation to prisoners of war who have been paroled, I can say, never to my knowledge have they been, nor have I ever heard of their being employed in the performance of any duty for the Government. As my Government has so faithfully respected the parole of prisoners, I am the more astonished that you should have brought a merely hearsay rumor that came to the ears of the editor of the Raleigh Standard, to my notice, when an order was issued from the War Department of the United States, requiring, as I remem-

While our press, as the extract you send me shows, would denounce such violation of a parole of honor, I have seen yours teeming with the demand that the prisoners that we had captured and paroled, should be sent to Minnesota to repel the

Indians there at war with your people. You asked me to answer, "whether the acts complaind of by Governor Stanly have my sanction, and whether, as he desires to know, the negross mentioned will be returned to their masters." His allegation is that "our forces recently invaded the county of Washington, and among other depredations committed upon innocent citizens, they seized and carried away, against the consent of the owner, a large number of slaves;" that "trom the house of Mr. M. Bowen we took away several of his negroes who had been faithful to him, and whom he protected and humanely supported;" that "this outrage has not the defence attempted for the African slave trade," that "it has brought uncivilized beings under the influence of christianity and civilization; that this rob-bery takes civilized beings from their families and homes; it deprives a kind master of his property, and punishes slaves for their fidelity to him."-It is true that our forces did invade the county of Washington, and the officer in command did report to me that he brought out with him some ne-

Mr. Stanly is a representative of the U. States

government will immediately cause this one little act of "robbery" to be discountenanced, and cause ders for the prompt delivery of the prisoner to the negroes to be restored, and thus return to their "kind masters their property;" and to this end I will transmit to the proper authorities your commucation and Mr. Stanly's letter.

As it is an acknowledged principle among prive peaceful citizens of their private property.

I deplore, as Mr. Stanly does, this taking of civilized beings from their families and homes, and depriving owners of their property, and I would it were the only robbery of the kind that has occurred; but so many have been committed by the forces of the United States, that it is now regarded as a legitimate and proper, "fit and necessary war measure," by your government.
"Mr. Stanly says, the "voice of civil authority outside your lines has no longer any potency."—
You may rest assured I will do all in my power to have "those negroes delivered up to those to whom their services may be due,"and will, in every way, discountenance and forbid negro stealing, and in this I am sure the "good people of North

Carolina will justify me." I do not think the town of Plymouth was barbarously and willfully burned, but as reported to me a house was fired in which your troops made a stand, and from which they fired on our soldiers. Such things will happen in war and often for no excuse except the spirit of destruction, as seen on the banks of the Mississippi, Potomac, Roanoke, Rappshannock and James rivers, where cities, towns and private residences, as a rule, have been

burned down by your land and naval forces. I'regret very much that in this street fight a woman was killed. It was first brought to my knowledge by a letter which was received from you, and it should be regretted that accidents of the same kind occurred from the batteries of Gen. Burnside, when they opened on the city of Fred-

Surgeon Hunt was riding with a party of soldiers when he was killed, and in the official report to me, he was called and believed to be a lieutenant in charge of a scouting party.

I will at once, General, write to the Captain of the company to which the attacking force belonged, and do all in my power to find the watch, and if successful, will send it to you, that you may place it in the hands of his relations. I am, General, very respectfully,

S. G. FRENCH. [Signed] Maj. Gen'l Comd'g.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., January 19, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of the 2nd Regiment N. C. State Troops, convened for the purpose of expressing their sentiments of respect to the memory of the late Col. C. C. TEW, former Commander of the Regiment:

Col. J. P. Bynum was called to the Chair, and Adutant J. P. Dillingham and Lieut. Wm. Calder requested to act as Secretaries. The following resolutions, introduced by Lt. Col. Wm. R. Cox, were read, and, on motion, unanimous

We had long since concluded, from satisfactory testimony, that the late Col. Tew, who was missing after the battle of Sharpsburg, had sealed his devotion to his country with his blood; and having seen, from the proceedings of a meeting recently held at Hillsboro', that his friends and neighbors had finally relinquished the hope of his ever returning among them again; we, therefore, embrace this as a suitable occasion to express the deep sorrow we have experienced at his early loss. We deem it unnecessary to enter into a recital of the part he has borne in this struggle for our independence, for, entering into the contest at its carliest inception, the patriotic sacrifices

he made and the untiring energy he manifested are known and appreciated throughout the State. Resolved, therefore, That in the death of Col. Tew the Regiment has lost a sincere and ardent friend : the service an able and experienced sword; the State most successful instructor of her youth, and society an accomplished gentleman and a scholar of rare at-

tainments. Resolved, That this Regiment erect a Montment o his memory in the town of Hillsboro', N. C., as an appreciation of his worth, and, inasmuch as the citizens of that place contemplate doing the same thing, that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair as a Monument Committee, to confer with them in reference to the same, and make all suitable arrange-

ments in furtherance of the object contemplated. Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of three to receive subscriptions from the members of this Regiment, and from all others who were members of the same during the time that Col. Tew was in command of it, and that the sum contributed by each one, with his name, be placed in the hands of the

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his afflicted family, and assure them of our cordial sympathy in their sad bereavement. Besolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to his family, and that they be published in the North Carolina papers, the Richmond "Enquirer" and the Columbia "South Carolinian."

Committee on Monument. Committee on Subscription. Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Cox, Capt. Jno. P. Cobb, Capt. Alex. Miller, Lieut. Matt. Manly. Capt. Jaz. T. Scales. W. P. BYNUM, Chairman.

J. P. DILLINGHAM, | Secretaries. WM. CALDER. N. C. papers copy and, if any charge, send

At a called meeting of the officers of the 3d North Carolina Infantry, on the 14th day of January, 1868, he following resolutions were read and adopted : WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to call from our midst, our beloved Colonel, GASTON MEARES, who fell at the head of his Regiment on tha battlefield of Malvern Hill, July 1st, 1862; Captains Williams, Rhodes and Meares, and Lieuts. Thos. Cowan, Gillespie, McNair, Quince and Speight, whose lives were sacrificed in their country's cause at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Lt. A. J. Williams, who died at Shepherdstown, October, 1862; and, Whereas, their deaths have caused vacancies in our hearts and in our Regiment irreparable; therefore, as a testimonial of our affection for them while among us, and our sorrow for their deaths-Resolved, That upon their country's alter have

devotees at the shrine of Liberty. Resolved, That while their deaths have carried sorrow to our hearts, we have the consoling reflection that they fell under the banner of Freedom, with Liberty as a watchword.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased; also to the Wilmington "Journal" and "Raleigh Register" for

publication, with the request that the papers in the State copy, WM. E. PARSLEY, Chairman.
JNO. F. S. VANBOKHELIN, Secretary.

T. W. ROYSTON,

PETERSBURG, VA.,
ANUFACTURER OF CITIZENS'
and military clothing of all kinds, in the best style. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of all the best paterrs, Staff Buttons, wholesale or retail, Trim-mings of all kinds, &c., Gold Lace by the piece or at retail. In fact, I have a complete stock of military Shirte, Drawers, Socks, Glaves, Cravats, Ties and Uniforms, all ready made. None but the best hands employed at

T. W. ROYSTON'S 571 Sycamore street. P. S.—Orders for military clothing promptly filled.

jan 21-ly-LIOUND, IN THE STREETS OF RALeigh, a COUPON which has been detached from