VOL. LAIII

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 25 1863.

NO8

Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1863 HOW THE CONSERVATIVE LEGISLA-TURE COMPROMISED THE CHAR-

ACTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is really humiliating as well as provoking to witness the effect which the misdeeds of the 'Conservative' Legislature have had upon the character of this State abroad. Its bad conduct has produced the impression abroad that in spite of her lavish expenditure of blood and treasure in this war, the hearts of the yearn for the flesh pots of the old Union, and are factiously disposed to thwart the the war, by rendering the conscription and other measures as odious as possible. So conscious were the Conservatives of their guilt in these particulars, that they "proand were for a vigorous prosecution of the war, thereby pleading in advance to an indictment that their consciences told them should be filed against them. From the annexed proceedings of Congress on the 17th inst., it will be seen that their "Conservative" Representative, Mr. Burgess S. Gaither, on that day filed their plea or resolutions in that tribunal. (What an excessively dignified and States Rights proceeding for a party that is constantly talking of North Carolina's independence, &c., to be putting North Carolina on trial before her "agent," the Confederate Congress !!)

NORTH CAROLINA-HER POSITION. Mr. Gaither, of N. C., asked leave to introduce certain resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, vindicating the loyalty of the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Gaither said he had been much mortified by questions put to him relative to the position of his State, and inquiring if they were not in favor of a reconstruction? He referred for a refutation of such charges to the fact that the great Union party, as it was called, was now headed by Governor Vance, who needed no one to vindicate his patriotism and loyalty. The people of North Carolina have never endorsed or acknowledged the right of secession but of revolution, and they exercised that right, when, by a unanimous vote, they cut loose from the old gov-

The Conscript law was odious to the people of North Carolina all over the State because they thought it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Lander, of North Carolina, dissented from the opinion of his colleague, at least so far as his district, the 8th, was concerned.

He understood him to say that North Carolina had always, in all times and upon all occasions, repudiated the right of secession. In his (Mr. Lander's) opinion, the gentleman was altogether mistaken. He had the honor to be a member of the Convention of North Carolina which dissolved the connection between that State and the old and corrupt government of the United States .-In that body, certain resolutions were introduced recegnizing the right of secession. One of the opposite party had gotten up and appealed to them to allow his substitute to be adopted in lieu of that. which latter was expressive of different opinions, but the secession party had adhered to their policy and maintained their right.

As to the conscription law which the gentleman had said was odious to the whole State, he begged leave to differ with him also on that point, for his people had told him that so far as his own individual vote was concerned, it had aided in the

Mr. McLean of N. C., also took issue with Mr. Gaither on the same grounds, but could not see why the conscription bill had been lugged into

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, thought it very strange that any one should have thought of questioning the loyalty of the State of North Carolina, since she in common with all the other States, had united and held her part in the carrying out of every set of hostility to the Lincoln

The resolutions were laid on the table and

should have been "much mortified by questions put to him in relation to the position of his State," but we are surprised that any man with a thimblefull of brains (and surely a member of Congress, without any violent presumption, may be supposed to have that quantity,) after having seen all that Mr. Gaither has seen, should have felt any "surprise" at all at "the questions which have it was who was prime mover in the passage bilities have been shocked, he has has his Conservative friends to thank for the outrage upon his nervous system. They committed it. But no matter how much Mr. Gaither may have been "mortified at the questions put to him," he has no excuse for misrepresenting the State (already placed by his friends, the "Conservatives," in a position sufficiently false and "mortifying") by the declarations that the "Conscript law was over the State," and that "the people of he voted, after his election to the Confedof secession, but of revolution" The first Bill." And why? Because it was unconbeen so well complied with that the State | the "Militia" could attend to the wants of has more conscripts in proportion to popula- North Carolina for local defence! What a tion than any of her sister States: What rasping commentary was this on his Conser-Mr. Lander said of his own District may be vative compatriots of the Legislature who

riously unsound and disloyal localities, in which there are persons who would return to the Union to-morrow, if they could-persons who weep over Lincoln's reverses and rejoice over his successes. Again, as to North Carolina's ignoring the right of secession, Mr. "Conservative" Gaither (as Mr. Lander clearly proves) not only shows his gross and unpardonable ignorance of the movement which withdrew North Carolina from the Union, but absolutely flies in the face of his "Conservative" organ, and his "Conservative" friends at home. Mr. "Conservative" Gaither must be a man of even milder brains than we took him to be, not to know that no such thing as "the right of revolution" is talked of in North Carolina, but that "secession" of one of two descriptions is all the mass of the people of North Carolina still mode, to wit: "Original Secession," that sort of "Secession" advocated by men who, acknowledging the right, had the pres-Confederate authorities in the prosecution of cience to foresee that it must be exercised at an earlier period than was contemplated by the latter-day "Secessionists," who awaited a shower of kicks from Lincoln before they would become "Secessionists," and claimed aloud their malefactions," by pass- who, on becoming so, took upon themselves ing resolutions that they were not traitors, the name of "Conservatives," or Preservatives" of what they had desiroyed, (the old Union,) while they dubbed their more farsighted neighbors, who were not disposed to await the aforesaid "shower of kicks" before they seceded, "Destructives," or men who wished to break up the old Union a little before they, the "Conservatives," were ready for the operation, and had come to the conclusion that the Government was not "the best the world ever saw.'

> Again, is Mr. "Conservative" Gaither so ignorant as not to know that the latter-day or "Conservative" Secessionists, or Preservatives of what they destroyed, had a majority in the Convention which unanimously passed the Ordinance, not of "Revolution," but of "Secession" from "the best Government the world ever saw ?"

> We expect that by this time Mr. "Conservative" Gaither (although, as aforesaid, man of mild brains) begins to get an inkling of the philosophy of "revolution" and "secession"-of "Conservatism" and "Destructiveism"-in North Carolina. If he does not, we shall be much "mortified," and give him up as a bad job-as a man of brains mild even to softness.

> OUR CONFEDERATE SENATOR ELECT In the course of a short time the Hon.

Wm. A. Graham, the lately elected Confederate Senator from this State, will take his seat in the body to which he has been accredited by the "Conservative" Legislature, of which he was the heart and soul, body and brains. That he is a gentleman and a man of talents nobody has ever denied but W. W. Holden, the organ of the "Conservative" party, and at present Mr. Graham's chere ami and bed-fellow. As, however, Holden admitted that he lied about Graham 'for party purposes," (see his files of 1846 and 1862.) we may safely assert that Graham is a gentleman and a man of talents. What a pity it is, then, that such a man should make his entrance into the Confederate Senate with such a weight as he must carry around his neck. The discussion, or perhaps it should be called conversation, which took place in the House of Representatives on the 17th inst, between Messrs. Gaither, Lander and McLean, as to the real position of North Carolina, will give him a foretaste of what is in store for him. He it was who, It is not at all surprising that Mr. Gaither in the last canvass, rang the changes against the constitutionality and expediency of the Conscript law. He it was that incited the peremptory demand by the Legislature for his "reverence," Graves, then in the hands of the Confederate authorities. He it was who defended the aforesaid "reverend" gentleman when he was given up for trial for treason to the Confederate authorities. He been put to him." If Mr. Gaither's sensi- of the "Personal Liberty Bill" which nullifies the law of Congress giving power to the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and he it was who was mainly instrumental in defeating the bill for the punishment of the aiders and abettors of descriers, so urgently recommended by Governor Vance. This is the record with which the Confederate Senator elect from North Carolina will have to meet his fellow members of the Senate, and one more embarrassing in the presence of odious to the people of North Carolina all such a body we cannot imagine. It is true North Carolina have never endorsed the right | erate Senate, against the "Ten Regiment assertion is utterly unfounded in fact, for stitutional and nullificatory-because it was in spite of the efforts of Mr. Gaither's "Con- calculated to bring on difficulties injurious servative" friends to make the Conscript law to the State and the Confederacy? Not at odious in North Carolina, and in certain lo- all. But because, while it would do neither calities to incite resistance to it, the law has of these things, it would be superfluous, as

would dor But Graham was elected, and could afford to rely on the "Militia"! Is there any wonder that with this in its eye, the "Daily Progress" should declare that after the offices in its gift were "divided out,"

THE CONSERVATIVES OF THE LEG-ISLATURE AND THE LATE STATE

Not the least of the disreputable acts of the Conservatives of the Legislature was their attempt, at the close of the late session, to palliate their vindictive acts of party proscription by attempting to make it appear that these acts were justified by causethat Mr. Page had kept his office in bad order, and Mr. Courts, by mismanagement, had lost the State, or failed to make for the State, a considerable sum of money. Their charge against Mr. Page has, by a committee of which they composed the majority, been signally refuted, and the act of his removal placed in its proper light of party proscription because he did not vote for Governor Vance. The charge against Mr. Courts still stands upon the report of the majority of the committee raised to investigate it, and it is that with which we propose to deal at this

The charge made by the majority of the committee is, in substance, that the late Treasurer had no right, under the ordinance of the Convention, to make sale of the eight per cent. bonds, or contract a loan at any interest, or to issue eight per cent. bonds for any purpose, except in redemption of Treasury notes, and then alleges that, as the Treasurer had taken a different view of the ordinance, he was bound to sell the bonds at the current premium, by doing which he would have saved the State the sum of "three hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and seven dollars." Here it would seem that the great grief of these fair-minded and law-abiding Conservatives, was not that Mr. Courts had violated law, (that, with them, would have been a pardonable offence,) but that he had not saved money enough for the Treasury by such violation-an offence, in their estimation, utterly unpardonable. But let us look into the matter, and see whether, in the opinion of men certainly as good judges of law as Mr. McAden and his "Conservative" confreres, Mr. Courts did either violate the ordinance authorizing the issue of eight per cent bonds, or, by negligence and mismanagement, fail to save the State the sum of "three hundred and twenty-two. thousand two hundred and seven dollars." The first opinion which we shall lay before our readers is that of Bartholomew F. Moore. Esq., a gentleman of whose legal ability and acumen there can be as little doubt as can be entertained about his extreme "Conservatism." On his responsibility as a lawyer Mr. Moore says:

RALEIGH, Jan. 19, 1863.

D. W. Courts, Esq.

DEAR SIR: -I have received yours requesting my opinion of the ordinances of the late Convention, to wit, No. 16, of Dec. 1, 1861-No. 21, of 17th Feb. 1862-No. 35, of 26th Feb. 1862, and No. 39, of 12th May, 1862, so far as they relate to the directions to be observed by the Public Treasurer in using the Treasury Notes thereby authorized to be issued.

The first of said ordinances, after allowing the issue of three million of notes of five dollars and upwards, provides that they may be paid out to all public creditors who may be willing to receive them at par, and permits the Public Treasurer to "borrow money from time to time upon the eredit of said notes, as the public service may require:" Provide i, nevertheless, "That no Treasury Notes shall be pledged, nor shall they be sold, or issued for any purpose," at less than par. The ordinance further provides, that the holders of such notes may fund them in six per cent. bonds of the

The second assumes the State Confederate tax. and directs, as the means of its payment, the issue of Treasury Notes fundable in seven per cent. State bonds, and expressly directs the Treasurer lic treasury;" authorizes the issue of two millions to apply the notes "in such manner as may be necessary to the payment of said Confederate tax."

The third allows the holders of notes issued under either of the two last mentioned ordinances. to fund them in State bonds, bearing six and

eight per cent., redeemable at different times. The fourth provides for an additional issue of

two millions of similar Treasury Notes, and alows them to be junded in like manner. All these ordinances were made to provide a fund to pay the public creditors of the State, except that one which assumes the Confederate tax. As the Confederate Government had prescribed only two kinds of currency, receivable in pay-ment of its tax, to wit, specie and its own notes, it behooved the State to procure the one or the other; and as it could not be foreseen that the Treasury Notes of the State could be readily exchanged for either, the Convention gave, in the ordinance of assumption, full authority to the Treasurer to apply the State Treasury Notes, issued to pay that tax, 'in such manner as may be necessary to the payment of said Confederate tax." In payment of this tax, the State, in fact, anticipated that there might be a sacrifice in converting State Treasury Notes into Confederate Notes. It turned out, however, that when the day of paying that tax arrived, State Treasury Notes were, for some cause, the preferable money, compared with Confederate Treasury Notes; and the Treasurer, in exchanging or applying the State Treasury Notes for Confederate Notes obtuined a small premium. It was right to receive the premium, because, as the other States paid in the currency of less value, the equality of the apportioned burthen was thereby preserved. In regard to using the State Treasury Notes in payment of the dues of State creditors, it is clear that the great fear of the Convention was that they would depreciate; and hence it is provided in the first of said ordinances, that however used in discharging public does, they shall not be passed

It will be seen by section 5th of ordinance 16, that it might become necessary to borrow money upon a pledge of Treasury Notes, and it plainly informs the lender that the pledge shall not be sold in this ordinance, nor in any of those providing for paying public creditors, any indication of a the Degislature became careless of its duty purpose that the Public Treasurer was required, "in such manner as may be necessary," in order to pay the tax. The Convention knew very well finds in his hands, by selling a better paper for a worse. Indeed it had been a very little business in the State, to have purposely designed a diminution of the public debt by buying up a depreciated currency, and paying it off with that curfurther are of this purpose, were also made fundrency. I think there is given to the Treasurer no power to replenish the Treasury with a depreciated paper by the sale of a better. None to reduce the many currencies which come into the Treasury to one standard, and that standard the cheapest of all. That the Treasury is supplied with a currency of different values, is an accident

I am respectfully yours,
B. F. MOORE.

attributable to legislation and unforeseen circum-

stances, and not to the action of illegal fiscal ope-

The next opinion to which we call the attention of our readers is that of the Hon. Thomas Bragg, a gentleman who, although neither a "Conservative" nor an "original Secessionist," enjoys the reputation of being a very excellent lawyer, and a man of cool and well-balanced mind :

RALEIGH, Jan., 1863. My DEAR SIR: I have, in accordance with our request, examined the several ordinances of the late Convention, authorizing the issue of treasury notes and bonds of the State, and before giving my views as to the proper construction of the same in certain particulars, I deem it best to give a synopsis of the same in the order in which they were passed.

1st, No. 16, Ratified 1st December, 1861, second session. It authorized an issue of treasury three millions of dollars, bearing six per cent. per annum interest, payable the 1st January, 1865, or sooner, at the option of the State, fundable at bonds, payable at the end of 30 years; the notes to be cancelled when paid in or funded, (being also receivable for all public dues,) and when cancelled new notes to be issued in their stead, provided the notes and bonds outstanding at any one time should not exceed the sum of three millions of dollars. And by section 5, of said ordnance, the public treasurer "may borrow money from time to time upon the credit of said notes as the public service may require, not exceeding the sum of three millions dollars." The interest on such loans not to be higher than six per cent., and the notes not to be pledged, issued or sold for less than the amount due on the same including the interest accrued on the same.

2nd, No. 21. Ratified 17th February, 1882. third session. "To provide for the assumption and payment of the Confederate tax." It directs the public treasurer to issue an amount of treasury notes sufficient to pay the tax, redeemable in five years, and convertible at the option of the holder, into 7 per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable ten

Sec. 4, provides "the treasurer is hereby directed to apply the treasury notes to be issued in obedience to this ordinance, in such manner as may be necessary to the payment of said Confederate tar, which he is hereby directed to make." And by subsequent sections it is provided that such notes and bonds shall be ultimately paid by a tax levied upon the same persons and property as provided in the Confederate tax law.

3rd, Ord. No. 35, Ratified the 26th February, 1862, third session, entitled "An ordinance to provide for funding the treasury notes of this State and for other purposes." It provides that the notes already issued or to be thereafter issued under the two preceding ordinances, "may be funded at the will of the holder in eight per cent. coupon bonds, payable twenty years after date or sooner at the pleasure of the State, or in six per cent. bonds, payable thirty years after the 1st of January, 1862, exchangeable into treasury notes at the option of the holder from time to time until such notes become due. It further provides that all public dues of every kind shall be paid in State treasurvinotes inotes of the Confederate States notes of such solvent banks of this State as shall receive and cedtinue to receive and pay but at par the treasury notes of the State, or in gold and silver coin. It further provides that the notes paid into the treasury for public dues or when funded in bonds, may be re-issued in payment of debts of the State, or in exchange for the said six per cent. bonds of the State, on application of the holder of such bonds at any time before the notes are due-excepting the notes issued to pay the Confederate tax, which are not to be used in the payment of any other debt of the State. And Sec. 4 allows a further issue of one million and a half of treasury notes, to be prefaced, signed and issued as in the ordinance ratified the 1st Dec. 1861. And by sec. 5, the amount of notes and bonds given for same is not to exceed at any time the amount of notes authorized by this and former ordinances. Sec. 8 allows in addition the issue of one million dollars in sums of \$2 and under, to be used in liquidating the claims against the State, and receivable in all public dues, "but not to be funded in bonds of the State."

4th. Ord. No. 39, Ratified 12th May, 1862, 4th ession, "To make further provision for the pubmore of notes of certain specified denominations, in accordance with provisions of the Ordinance of the 26th February, 1862, should it, in the opinion of the Governor and Treasurer, become necessary, and that said notes shall be fundable as provided in said ordinance. In the event of the Treasurer being unable for any cause to issue said notes, he is allowed by Sec. 2nd "to borrow any portion of the said two millions from the banks or other sources," and by Sec. 3, he is also authorized to issue twenty thousand dollars, one-balf in ten cents and the other in five cent notes in addition to the small notes before authorized.

It will thus be seen that you were authorized by the several Ordinances, to issue from time to time, an aggregate of six and one-half millions of notes, the first three millions originally fundable at the option of the holder, in 6 per cent Bonds, payable in thirty years, but by the ordinance of the 26th February, 1862, and that of the 12th not been so funded, and the other three and a Bonds re convertible from time to time into treasury notes, at the option of the holder, at any time before the treasury notes should fall due. You were further authorized to issue one million and twenty thousand dollars in small notes, receivable in public dues, but not fundable. And also an amount of notes sufficient to pay the Confederatetax, fundable, originally, in 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in ten years, but soon after changed to 8 per cent, and 6 per cent. Bonds, as before stated, and before any notes or bonds had been issued under the Ordinance.

I have seen your report to the House of Com-

Regiment Bill" was essential to the defence them at par he is entitled to them, if the public took to raise the amount necessary to pay the exigencies require them to be issued.

Confederate tax. That tax was payable the 1st April, 1862, and the two Ordinances passed on the (Dec. 1, '61,) that the Convention contemplated subject, were dated the 17th and 26th of February preceding. No time, therefore, was to be lost in raising the money. There was not time to issue the Treasury Notes or bonds, in which they were to satisfy the loan at less than par. I see nothing fundable. Nothing but a loan, in some shape, would answer. You were authorized by Sec. able in Bonds. The Convention knowing the difficulty you would labor under, gave you large discretion. Not being able to make the loan in the name of the State, you made it very properly through Bankers in Richmond, obligating yourself to place with them 8 per cent. bonds, in which the notes were fundable, by the sales of which they would be reimbursed. This arrange-ment was in substance the same, as if you had pledged or sold the Tressury Notes. For these notes would have been immediately convertible into Bonds at the option of the holder, and doubtless would have been so converted as soon as issued. And that these notes were only intended to be used as a means of raising money and not as a currency, is evident from the provision which forbid their being paid-out for any other debt of the State-nor were they receivable in public dues or re-issuable as provided for other notes-but when funded they were to be cancelled. The only difference between the bonds and not the notes was, that the Bankers, in advancing the money for the State, agreed to give it any premium obtained in the sales of the Bonds, they receiving a small commission for making the sale. It seems to me that the purpose of the Convention, as gathered from the two Ordinances was, in substance, to raise the amount needed to pay the Confederate tax. At first they thought it could be done at 7 per cent. Soon after, they concluded it could only be done, or more surely done at 8 per cent., redeemable at the pleasure of the State, or 6 per cent. with the privileges conceded to the holder notes not exceeding in amount at any one times of such bonds. And I think that you would have been well warranted in agreeing to issue the Treasury Notes, and when issued to be deposited with the bankser or paid to ithem at par, for the vertible at the option of the holder into 8 per cent. Bonds. The arrangement made was substantially the same, while it was more advantageous to the State, as a premium was obtained for the Bonds. I understand that some complaint is now made.

> bonds in which the treasury notes, other than those provided for raising means to pay the Conto this is to be found in the fact that, by the pro-visions of the several ordinances to which I have power was given to you, and no such discretion as to the disposal of the treasury notes as that con-tained in the ordinance assuming the payment of the Confederate tax. True it is, that by the ordinace first named by me, you were empowered to time to time, as the necessities of the State might acter and honour. require, paying interest upon such loans at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum per annum. This policy was tried and failed to accomplish the purpose of the ordinance, for money could not then be borrowed at that rate; nor were the notes convenient as a currency, it being necessary to compute the interest due upon them at each transfer. and so much was this the case that some of the banks, as is well known, dealined to receive them and pay them out. The policy was therefore changed by the Convention, and that policy is fully expressed in the title of the ordinance by which the change was made. No. 35, ratified 26th February, 1862. It is entitled "An ordinance to provide for funding the treasury notes of this State and for other purposes." By it no power whatever is given to sell Bonds and no discretion as to the disposal of treasury notes. At the option of the holder they were to be funded in 8 per cent Bonds or 6 per cent Bonds, according to the provisions of the ordinance before set forth. It is evident from the whole scope of that and the subsequent ordinance, that while the Convention looked, to a certain extent, to the circulation of treasury notes as a currency, their main purpose was to raise money in that way, and to retire the notes by funding the debt, dollar for dollar .-They well knew the evils resulting from a redundant paper circulation, and evidently did not desire to increase them, by putting affoat millions of unfundable notes in addition to those which they foresaw would flood the country, from the necessities of the Confederate government. The purpose was, therefore, to fund, as soon as practicable, the existing and prospective war debt of the State, and not to have the notes used as currency any longer than was necessary to raise the money wanted; except the amount of one million and twenty thousand dollars of small notes. These were intended for currency and to answer an indispensible want for change in the every day business of the people, in the absence of gold and silver; and hence it was provided that these small notes should not be funded. I am told that it has been made a ground of

and that you are charged with a dereliction of

duty, in not exposing for sale, for a premium, the

complaint also that, in some instances, Bonds were issued for Confederate notes at par, whereas the ordinance only allowed the funding of treasury notes. I can see no objection whatever to such being done. As I have already said, the purpose was not to get out and keep in circulation treasury notes, but to raise money for the State, for which she was willing to pay certain specified rates of interest, obtaining time to pay the principal at a distant and more convenient time .-The ordinance made Confederate notes receivable in payment of all public dues alike with gold and silver. Had treasury motes been issued in every case, they would have been immediately convertuseless and the State would have derived no benefit from it. On the contrary it would have in-curred the trouble and expense of the issues. It is but moving in a circle, and at last we come back to the point from which we start--the obtaining of the amount of money needed by the State and the funding of the debt when made. The State has not lost one cent by the operation, nor would she have gained one by the issue of the notes. By the ordinance last recited, it seems to have been apprehended that you might have some dif-ficulty in issuing the two millions of notes, there-

May, 1862, so much of the three millions as has by authorized, as soon as needed, and in such case not been so funded, and the other three and a you were allowed to borrow any portion of it of half millions were made fundable at the option of the banks or from other sources. The rate or the holder in 8 per cent. Bends payable in twenty manner of making the loan is not declared. But vears, or sooner at the pleasure of the State, or in the rate and manner of funding the debt were 6 per cent. Bonds, which the State could not pay well fixed and determined, I can see no objection sooner than thirty years, and these thirty year whatever to your receiving funds, at par, for the Bonds, in the first instance, and thus funding the debt, which was the great purpose of the law; especially when the funds received were receivable in all public dues, and were made by the ordinance equivalent to treasury notes or gold and silver. It may have been that a public sale of the Bonds of the State would have realized to it more money, as they are now and have been for some time at a premium. It is intimated in your response to the House of Commons that it was hardly practicable to advertise and await public sales, owing to the great and constant pressure upon you for fands to meet the demands upon mons, in response to a resolution of that body, and the treasury. But, however, that may have been, said of the whole State, except a few note- swore, until all was blue, that the "Ten under par, but if the public creditor will receive I also learn from you personally, what steps you I repeat, that the law gave you no such authority,

and to that it was your duty to conform.

Very respectfully yours, THOMAS BRAGG. D. W. Courts, Esq.

Now, we ask our readers, who will they

believe, the law-abiding McAden & Co., the gist of whose complaint really is, that Mr. Courts did not, after, as they allege, violating the law, make money enough for the State by the operation, or disinterested gentlemen, learned in the law, who say that he did his full duty in the premises, and in fact could not have acted otherwise than as he did. But this is not all. Mr. Foy, a member of the Committee, makes a minority report, in which he fully exonerates the late Treasurer, and on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature, charged that there was testimony before the Committee which had not been published along with the report of, the majority, and which, in justice to Mr. Courts, ought to have been published. The chairman distinctly admitted that such testimony was in the possession of the Committee, but was not published because it was not deemed relevant or of much importance .--Now, a fair-minded public will ask why the Committee did not let the country see this testimony along with that which was submitted to its judgment, and determine for itself what bearing it had on the guilt or innocence of the late Treasurer. We will tell the public. In the eviction of Mr. Courts from office, the Conservatives were conscious that in a spirit of mingled vindictiveness and greed for office, they had been guilty of an act which, if not covered up and disguised by some pretence or other, would bring down upon them the indignation of a people whose vital interests they had made subordinate to their own vile passions of revenge and avarice. Hence, at the very heel of the session, when they thought they could rush the charge through post haste and leave Mr. Courts defenceless, they came forward with federate tax, were fundable. A sufficient answer it. They thought the "trick" a sure one .-They find now that it is trumped, and that referred and a synopsis of which I made, no such the case of Mr. Courts stands before the people of North Carolina in its true light of upscuttorwed, unjundantly proverted a party which has warred alike against the borrow money upon the credit of the notes, from material interests of the State and her char-

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

*MOBILE. Feb. 18. The Advertiser and Register has a special dis-

patch dated the 15th. The New Orleans Picayune received at Langipope, says the Delta has been suppressed. The cause is objectionable articles. It is superceded

by the Era, a new paper. It is reported Banks was shot from a window. The Delta says it was caused by an officer carelessly throwing some explosive cartridges from the window, which exploded.

The Bank of Louisians was burned on the 13th The Delta mentions a rumor that Butler was shot by J. E. Bouligny.

Grant has suppressed the Chicago Times in his-The Federals are making good headway at Ya-

zoo Pass, but ample efforts are believed to be making to arrest their further progress.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH. RICHMOND, Feb. 18.

Northern dates to the 16th received. Sir Robert Peel had been speaking on the Amer-

icrn question, and expressed the hope that the States would ultimately become separated and independent of each other. He condemned the odious and abominable proclamation of Lincoln. which emancipated slaves in the rebel States Rumors of contingent recognition by Napoleon

are ventillated by the London press. The Manchester Guardian hears of a difficulty between the British Government and the Cabinet of Washington relative to the seizure of British vessels in the Bahamas.

The London Times says, perhaps at no time du-

against the North over the whole area of milita-Northern war news is unimportant. An order had been issued prohibiting the circulation of

ring the war has fortune declared so directly

newspapers in the army of the Potomac. Vallandigham, in a speech at Newark said seventy-five out of every hundred men of the Northwest are in favor of a cossation of hostilities and the commencement of the experiment of restoring the Union by constitutional and peaceable measures. Towards the close of his speech he asked, "Will you send your sons again to the battlefield ?"-(Overwhelming cries of no, never !)

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON-PRO-CLAMATION FROM GENERAL BEAU.

Gold closed in New York at 1553.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17. The following proclamation from Gen. Beauregard will appear in the papers to-morrow: HEADQR'S DEP'T OF SOUTH CABOLINA.)

Georgia and Fla., Charleston, Feb. 18, 1863. It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah, that movements of the enemy's fleet indicates an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle shall retire.

It is hoped, however, that this temporary senaration of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the regret of being unable to participate in the defence of your homes, your alters and the graves of your kindred. Carolinians and Georgians! the hour is at hand

to prove your country's cause. Let all able-bod-ied men from the seaboard to the mountains, rush to arms. Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons. Pikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies; spades and shovels for projecting your firesides. To arms, fellow-citizeus! Come, to share with us our danger, our brilliant success or our glorious death. (Signed) . G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. Commanding. M. OTEY A. A. G. Final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly perfected. Troops and people are