# VOL. LXIII

The



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

## RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE. In these days of ours, when truth, modesty and fair-dealing are at a discount, and lying, impudence and deceit are at a premium, it is in some degree amusing to a calm observer of passing events to see the protended holy horror with which some of the organs, great and small, of the so-called Conservative party of North Carolina, hold up their hands and indignantly cry out at the enormity of holding a political meeting by members of the Legislature and others, who thought proper to assemble and protest, in a series of forcible resolutions, against the actings and doings of the wretched and unprincipled faction which, by false pretences, succeeded in getting into power, and calling upon all honest men, opposed to party faction and intolerance, to unite with them in an effort to put it down. These organs denounce the meeting as inopportune, and affect to believe that, the barefides of holding such a meeting while the war is raging is something that will stink in the nostrils of the people No thief who ever fled from hot pursuit, crying at every jump, at the top of his voice, "Stop thief," "stop thief !" in order to divert attention from himself, could pretend to more honesty for the time than these same Conservative organs. No villanous bawd, whose daily life and conversation have been those of vice, impurity and shame, could more meekly roll up her eyes and "assume a virtue, though she has it not." While raising this outery, these same virtuous organs very well know that, the faction which they are seeking to perpetuate had time and again held its secret caucuses for mere party purnoses, in the Capitol, during the late session of the Legislature, the proceedings of which caucuses are known only to themselves and their faction, not daring to make them known to the people at large. These political pimps and profligate demagogues know full well that it was the very course of themselves which virtually compelled that adopted by others, (and which they now dencance,) unless they elected quietly to submit, and then be ground under foot, as is now arrogantly thfeatened by the Chief Priest of the concern-by him who moulded it into shape, arranged all its parts, and breathed into its nostrils the breath of life ; and who seeks now to use its strength in order to gratify his revenge for the past, and to glut his lust for office and power in the future. But this false cry will fail of its aim. The people have seen that they were cheated, imposed upon and betrayed, and no amount of trickery, falsehood and low cunning on the part of the betrayers can restore them to confifidence. They complained of party tyranny, and promised to put it down if power was given them to do so. The complaint was unfound\_ ed, but they succeeded, by incessant clamor and the comparative silence, of those whom they assailed, in making it be believed by many honest men that there was some ground for the complaint. The people wanted no parties in time of war, and trusted them with power, when straightway they inaugurated the most unmitigated and ruthless party warfare and party rule ever known in this State. They charged abuses in the administration of our State officers, and that useless officers were retained in the service with high salaries-1" Cornfederates and Stallfederates" were the nicknames used.) They promised In what respect have they made reform. any? What offices have they abolished ?-None, but they have created many new ones in order to provide for greedy place-seekers, and have increased the salaries of others af-In the contract of the state of

them by the State. Was that useless office dispensed with ? By no means ; but on the contrary, the princely sum of \$300,000 was voted, to be expended in one year by Surgeon General Warren, without any such checks and restrictions as are usually annexed to such large appropriations of money .---Indeed, we are informed by those who have seen this remarkable law, that entire discretion is given to the Surgeon General as to the manner of disposing of this large fund. Were we disposed to write a book on the subject, which we are not, we would adopt the title of one of Bulwer's Novels-"What will he do with it ?" Well, really we don't know, but understand he is doing the best he can, under the circumstances, to find ways and means to spend the money, though certainly the difficulties are great. Such, however, was the confidence reposed in the ability of our distinguished Surgeon General as a disbursing agent by the Legislature, that, just before the close of the last session, they voted him the further sum of \$30,000, with power to appoint an agent in each county of the State, at \$5 per day, to vaccinate the people, as a preventive to the spread of small-pox. No doubt the money can be spent in that way, but how many people will be vaccinated by these agents ? We venture to say confidently, not one-tenth part of our population. Nevertheless, it gives a nice little patronage, the appointment of some eighty odd persons at an expense to the State of more than \$400 per day, every one of

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whom must, of course, be a "good Conserva-. tive," high priest Holden having so laid down the law, and woe be unto him who disregards

## RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 4 1863.

### THE STANDARD AND THE COURTS. The Standard of Tuesday last, true to its ocation, in an article entitled "A Supreme Court," utters a tirade of abuse of the President and Congress, which latter it is pleased to term "a mere legislative automaton in the hands of the President," and not only this, but that the President has concentrated within himself all the powers of the Government, Executive, legislative and judicial As a matter of course, the "destructives" are denounced for all this, and it is said, if they can have their way, "our only reliance in the district courts, appointed under the Provisional, which have been continued, so far as the country knows, without authority of law or the Constitution, under the permanent Governments" And then, it is asked, "may not very serious questions arise hereafter as to the authority as well as to the decisions of these courts ?" Thus every traitor in the land is virtually told that he may violate the law with impunity, for, according to the Standard, there is no court known to the law or the Constitution by which he can be tried for his treason.

The ignorance as well as mendacity of all this, agrees with much of the late teachings of the Standard. The Standard does not say, in so many words, that Judge Biggs. for instance, has not been reappointed under the permanent Government, but it seeks adroitly to make that impression. We believe that he has-but whether he has or not is immaterial. If he has not, he yet holds his office under the Constitution and the law. to all intents and purposes, as any one may see by reference to Art. 6, Sec. 1, of the

#### BOLD EXPRESSIONS OF A NORTHEBN CLERGYMAN.

Raleigh

At a recent meeting of the Democratic Club of Philade lphia, the Rev C. C. Burr, formerly editor of the New York Daily News, was one of the speakers, and denounced the Administration of Lincoln in the most bitter terms. He said it was a drunken Administration, besotted with its isolation of the Constitution; and had never had one honest pulsation for the good of the country. It was a set of rascals. He had lately been to Washington and his soul was filled with shame when he saw the streets of that city filled with lunatics and persons looking as if they had come from Bedlam or some Free-Love association. The members of the Administration, the speaker said, were not fit to be boot-blacks for his honorable auditors. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln is a greater traitor than J lerson Davis. What has Jeff Davis done? He has merely infringed upon our territorial jurisdiction ; he has not struck at the Constitution. On State rights, Burr discoursed at length. He believe that we would have to come back to the good old doctrine of State righ's to save the Re-public, and said that the United States have no rights, and were merely rested on the solid basis of State rights. Suppose that a State should refuse to elect a Senator or a Representative, where would your United States be? Congress is nothing but the representative of the States, and this s the only doctrine that can save us. What we want is pluck.

"No we don't," interposed a voice. We want money."

"Yes sir," continued the speaker. We want muscle. Carry the pluck which you have displayed this evening with you into the street. If you do so, the Provost Marshal of this city will be more afraid of being ridden suddenly on a rail than you will be of any injury which he can do to your constitutional liberties." your constitutional liberties." [Applause, and, in loud tones, "we will, we will."] After the applause had subsided, the speaker said, "when the soul of this Government is dead, I for one, care not what becomes of its body." [Applause.] plot which is now proposed should succeed, that one of our soldiers should go to Richmond and assassinate Jefferson Davis and bring back his head, he hoped it would be put on Abe Lincoln's shoul-[Loud and long continued cheering.] Mr. ders." Burr reiterated that Mr. Lincoln was a greater traitor than Jeff. Davis, and if his Abolition policy was permitted to go on, he (Mr. B) maintained that Jefferson Davis was fighting for liberties in the North, as well as those of his fellow-citizens n the South. Why not stop this war now ?-Why, my friends, you will ask, "How can we do so without disgrace ?" Why, if you are disgraced now, what will your dishonor amount to six months hence, if you go on making dead men and public debt? If this Abolition programme was ing about 4,000 infantry and artilery, made a to be carried out, and negroes were to be put in our forts as garrison troops, he, as a peace man thought it would be his time to turn soldier. He contemplated the new compromise line with pleasure. It would run East of New Jersey, and

#### SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF ARKANSAS POST

The public has never been satisfied with the rague and meagre reports which have reached us of the surrender of the Post of Arkansas .--The following is a trustworthy account of the disaster, derived from a Southern officer of high rank

The Post on the Arkansas river, distant from its mouth some fifty miles by water, and twenty by land, and from Little Rock by land 110 miles was under the immediate command of Gen. Churchill. During the last summer and fall some defences were thrown up there, consisting of an embankment surrounded by a ditch, and mounted with such guns as could be procured-one nine inch dahlgren and two eight inch columbiads, with a battery of small pieces arranged to resist an attack by land. This armament, with a corps of about 4000 men, constituted Gen. Churchili's entire resources for meeting an attack of seven Yankee gunboats and the land forces of sixtyeight transports-from thirty to forty thousand men, who, having just been whipped out at Vicksburg, had come up the river in search of a force small enough to insure them a victory. On Friday Gen. Churchill, apprised of the advance of the enemy in large force, sent a dispatch for reinforcements. The nearest point from which such aid could be received was fifty miles distant. During that night the enemy landed their forces, and early on Saturday morning commenced a most furious attack from both land and water.

Our men fought not only gallantly but desperately, through all Saturday and Sunday, sometimes breasting back the assailants from their earth-works with their bayonets, and at other times encountering their dense masses in the open field. No reinforcements reached them from first to last. McCulloch's division and two regiments of cavalry, under command of Col. Geo. W. Carter, were on their way, but arrived only in season to lock the stable after the horse had been stolen. It is gratifying to learn that Gen. Churchill, though carried off a prisoner, was not wounded in the fight.

It is reported and believed that the enemy intended to proceed immediately to an attack on Little Rock. But the reduction of the Fort wis glory enough for one expedition, and they departed the next day as they came, leaving the guns unharmed as they found them, and the horses, mules and wagons to shift for themselves in the adjoining fields. The capital if taken, would afford them no advantage, as the archives are al-

#### OBITUARY.

NO 9

Register.

Died at Bladen Springs, Ala., on the 15th day of February, 1863, EDWIN G. SPEIGHT, Esq., aged about 44 years.

Mr. Speight was a native of Greene county, N. C., from which he removed to Alabama about ten years since.

The writer knew him well in his early manho while in this State, and can truly say of Speight, that in all those qualities of mind and heart, which dignify and adorn human nature, he was preeminent. In early life, and till sickness and sorrow had subdued and chastened his spirit, he was of an exuberant and hilarious temper, abounding in anec-dote and wit, and full of glee, he was the delight of his friends and the charm of the social circle. His early education was good, and he was well versed in the Classics, though it was believed he never completed a Collegiate course.

While a citizen of North Carolina, he held many responsible trusts, and was for many years, and as long we believe as he desired it, the Senator of Green and Lenoir.

Though a decided politician, he was an honest and highly honorable man, and passed through the or-deal safely, and without soiling his robes. Mr. S. had great energy and decision of character.

During the last summer, when sickness had brought him to his native State, with a hope of restoring his feeble energies, and while on a sick bed, he heard that his only son, a member of the doomed 5th Ala-bama Battalion, had been badly wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mill, and was then in a hospital at Richmond. Against the advice of his friends who knew his weaknass, he left his bed, and proceeded to Richmond, where he found only the dead body of a son whom he tenderly loved. This he succeeded after great labor, in restoring to the home of his father, in the county of Green ; but the effort probably cost him his life. Believing that his slaves in Alabama needed his presence and his protecting care, he could not be restrained from going to see them. He reach-ed his Southern home, soothed by the assiduities of a very affectionate wife-but it was only to die.

His widow is the accomplished daughter of the Hon. John H. Bryan of this city, who, with an exemplary patience, nursed and cheered him during his long and weary illness. "She hath done what she could." And she may now, with confidence, ask consolation from that God to whom she so often and so effectively directed the mind of her departed hus. band. May kind Heaven deal gently with her in this her great sorrow.

Mr. S. died a member of the Episcopal Church. Of the friends that he may and must have made in his new home, the writer cannot speak. But of his early friends, he knows that the news of the death of Edwin G. Speight will come on them as a dark

shadow. they will "Long lament the vanished ray

the edict ; for hath he not said that he has the power "to kill or make alive ?" We have thus, in a few instances. con-

trasted some of the professions and practice of this faction when in and out of power .-But what did the Legislature besides, after all the high-sounding promises which heralded their advent to Raleigh ? A great din, we know, had been raised by the Standard and other kindred prints, because a majority of the Council of State failed to attend for the transaction of what was said to be allimportant business, and which was so preseing that it could not await the assembling of the Legislature. The failure to attend on the part of several members of the Council was soon after explained to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, and we shall not dwell upon it here. But the Legislature met soon after, and great things were promised and expected by some. We again ask, what did they do, except to appropriate, and that mainly to members of their own body, all the offices which, per fas aut nefas, they could lay hands upon ? They camethey saw, but unlike Casar, they did not conquer. But, after wasting several weeks in worse than idleness, fearing that the Yankees, who were then near Goldsboro', were coming here, they adjourned and fled ingloriously to their homes, leaving things in the same condition that they found them, saving that they did just enough to expose our weakness to the enemy, and to cripple the energies of the Confederate Government, our sole means of defence ; scattering discontent among the consoripts by denouncing the conscript law as unconstitutional and void, thereby preventing, in a great degree, the enrolment of new troops, and encouraging desertions among the old, and then refusing to pass any law, though urged thereto by the Governor, to enable him to put a stop to the evils which they, by their factious course,

had mainly caused. They came back after a month's absence-the Governor sent a special message and again urged the passage of such a law-they would not do it. But they filled up whole reams of paper with acts to incorporate everybody "and the rest of mankind," for almost every conceivable purpose, not worth the paper, in these scarce times, upon which they are printed, and of no sort of interest to anybody, except to His Highness, the State Printer, who gets paid for

permanent Constitution, and for which the Editor of the Standard, as we believe, voted in Convention, and which provides as follows :

"The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall he repealed or modified ; and all the officers appointed by the same shall re main in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished."

So, let not the Standard man lay the flattering unction to his soul that there are no courts to try traitors and punish treason .---He may lead his friends into trouble, or get into trouble himself. The matter can be easily settled, however, if doubted. 9 The Standard advises Governor Vance, in the same paper, to back up the demand to be made under the late Habeas Corpus Act passed by the Legislature for the release of Confederate prisoners at Salisbury with sufficient military force to overcome that of the Confederate Government. Now, we hardly think the Governor will be guilty of any such folly, but should he consent to do so, we hope we may be pardoned for expressing the wish that Captain Holden may be put in command of it, and if he attempts to carry out his own advice, we will then see whether there is any Confederate Court in North Carolina to take cognizance of such a case. He who advises another to commit treason should not withhold himself from sharing all the responsibility of the act advised. So let us have a dase.

A few days ago a communication was published n this paper urging the authorities to increase the pay of the poor women who are sewing for the State Clothing Department. Since that time we have taken pains to enquire of persons who are doing this work as to what they receive, and from the figures given us we are induced to raise our feeble voice in their behalf, feeling sure that every right thinking man will agree with us that the pittance they receive is by no means a fair comensation for the services rendered. We are told that the prices now paid are as follows : For costs 75 cents, for pantaloons 50 cents, for shirts 25 cents, and for drawers 15 cents. Now we think that any reasonable man will admit that these prices are not at all in keeping with the prices of all the necessaries of life, and we respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter. The State has been lavish in its expenditures in other matters-possibly in some instances too much so, but we will not complain ; only giving the poor woman, the wife, sister or mother of the soldier, a fair compensation for her work .---With the present prices they cannot keep soul and body together long, with thepresent extraordinary charges made for every article in the provision line, and we appeal to those officials who we suppose have some discretionary power in this matter to perform an act of simple justice and increase the pay of those who are making the clothing for

would therefore include that State and Pennsyl vania. As for New England he cared very little whether it came in or not. These States might be tolerated in the new Union as a sort of ulcer which could not be taken out until it was perfectv ripe.

The Baltimore Republican, in commenting or Napoleon's letter to Gen. Forey, save :

"Must we, under the lead of a junta of visionay madmen, still imitate the dog in the fable, and grasping at the shadow lose the substance ? There is but one of two courses left for the Government to pursue in order to avoid the very worst future con equences of these designs of the French Empercr. It will either be compelled to accept a war with France, whilst the South is still in arms, or by a speedy recognition of the seceded States, at once defeat the schemes of Napoleon and put an end to the civil war. We do not know whether this will be considered 'treason' by the powers that be, but it is cur honest conviction that it is the only course by which, not only this country, but the continent, will be saved from complications with the diplomacy and powers of Europe."

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday save:

resterday. As it is quite lengthy, and has to undergo the revision of the House of Represensatives, we deem it unnecessary to occupy space y publishing it in full. Its provisions differ from those of the act of last session in several particulars. The clause relative to the exemption those unfit for service in the field provides that their bodily incapacity shall be "ascertained by a surgeon of the army who is not a resident of the part of the country from which those he is called upon to examine may have come." It also provides that persons so examined and declared infit for duty "shall not be after wards subject to be again examined and enrolled." How many times have they been examined already ?

The clause exempting the judicial and executive officers of State Governments specifically exempts the Judges of the Supreme, Superior Circuit and Probate Courts, the Chancellors of State Courts, and Sheriffs, and excludes Justices of the Peace.

Persons appointed by the officers of the Execuive Departments, since the 15th April, 1861, and who were liable to military service when appointed, are excluded from exemption.

Presidents or conductors of any railroad company, or train, who fail, neglect, or refuse to furnish seats or drinking water to sick and wounded soldiers, not to be exempted.

"One editor of oach newspaper now being published, and such journeymen printers, engineers pressmen, stenographic reporters of and mailing clerks as the editor or proprietor thereof may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication," are to be exempted. Manufacturers of various classes specified, are exempted on condition that the manufactured articles shall be sold at a net profit not exceeding thirty per cent. per annum on the net capital invested.

Brush creek, Buffalo Ford, Moffitt's Mills, In. Active 11001

ready removed therefrom, and the country is so far exhausted that the enemy could not subsist for any length of time without importing sup-

A detachment of the Yankee army, numbervery unlocked for entre into Van Buren during Christmas week. Driving in and dispersing our pickets, they rushed through the town to the river, where they seized and seattered some commissary stores. They soon had occasion to leave, however, for, while in medias res an undiscovered battery on the opposite side of the river poured upon them a deadly fire, which induced them to doubt whether the place was altogether as safe as they had thought it. . Those who escaped slept elsewhere, and have forgotten to return since. Arkansas possesses vast mineral wealth as well as an incomparable soil and climate for agricultural products, and immense resources for the purposes of war. It is but recently that much attention has been given to the develoyment of the latter ; yet we are informed that already great progress has been made in the martial arts, and that nearly all the ammunition used by our army there is supplied by the Confederate Ordinance Works at--, which are under the direction of a citizen of Petersburg, Va. These works are doing more for the war than all the other works of the kind beyond the Mississippi.

Nor CUILTY .- The result of the Court of enquiry into certain charges against Gen. N. G. Evans, is a finding of not guilty on any of the specifications and of the charge. The Court was of opinion that the author of the charges could not have been influenced by the good of the service, but by a malicious and wrongful spirit, and that his conduct was reprehensible.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE -- Major General D. H. Hill has assumed command of the Confederate forces in North Carolina, and established his headquarters at Goldsboro'.

Major General Mansfield Lovell is now staying at the Congaree House, in Columbia. He is awaiting orders.

Captain Arthur Sinclair, C. S. N., has been assigned to the command of the powerful ironclad steam ram Atlanta, at Savannah. Captain Sinclair succeeds the late Captain Wm. McBlair.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- Judge Meredith, of the Confederate Court at Richmond, has recently decided that by entering into the military service of a country, a person acquires a demicil in that country, which renders him lishle to military duty. This decision, if enforced, will secure to the service hundreds of Marylanders and foreigners, who, having gotten a taste of the war, have backed out in order to make money by becoming substitutes, and desertion, or by other foul means.

SALE OF A STEAMSHIP .- The British iron steam propeller Thistle, now ashore on Sullivan's Island, was sold at Charleston on Monday, for \$80,000 cash.

ABRIVAL OF A PRIZE .- A despatch from Wilmington says that a prize schooper, taken by the Confederate privateer Retribution, and loaded with fish, salt, &c., had been run aground in New Inlet, under the guns of Fort Fisher.

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That scattered gladness o'er their

DEATH OF MRS. CATHARINE FAUNTLEROY SPO1SWOOD.

The relentless hand of death has again visited the City of Petersburg, Va., and robbed it of one of its brightest jewels, and seldom has a death occurred which will be more generally regretted, than the death of Mrs. Spottswood. She was the relict of the late Dandridge Spotswood, a daughter of the lamented Peter Francisco, of Revolutionary fame, and only sister of Mrs. Susan B. Pescul, now a sojourner with her son, in Raleigh, N. C. Mrs. Spotswood died on Saturday last, 21st inst., after a most painful illness .---Two sons, two daughters, two brothers and many near relatives and friends survive her : and while her loss to them is irreparable, they have the blessed consolation of feeling assured that her angelic spirit has been wafted to a high seat in the mansions of the redeemed for rarely has any one ever been known to exemplify in their life, a more tender love for her Saviour, or a more unwavering devotion to the advancement of his cause. While she enjoyed an exalted position in society, she never forgot the poor and distressed, who will miss the munificent liberality which it was her delight to bestow upon them. The poor, sick and wounded soldier, as he passes by her door, to the hospital, will miss her benignant smile, and the delicacies she ever had in readiness for him. A large circle of friends, who loved her society and enjoyed her hospitality, will miss her, and her children will miss the most devoted of mothers. She was a slave to their comforts, and their hearts will grow cold in death ere hey will forget her. May God, by her death, draw heir hearts to him, and through Christ, prepare them o meet their sainted parents in Heaven.

#### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. CAMP 24TH REG'T N. C. T., Near Kenansville, N. C.

At a meeting of the officers of the 24th Regiment, assembled pursuant to notice on the 20th of February, 1863, to pay a tribute of respect to the late Lieute-nant LONDON BROWN, Lieut. Col. John L: Harris was called to the Chair, and Lieut Charles L. Powell was appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, on motion a Com-mittee of three consisting of Capt. J. A. Williams, J. H. Baker and W. J. Squiggins, was appointed to draft resolutions.

The Committee after retiring, returned and report d as follows:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Great Giver of all good to remove from earth our late comrade in arms, ient. London Brown, Co. E, 34th Reg't N. C. T., who died of wounds received in the battle of Freder icksburg-Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we submit with resignation to the will of Providence in removing from our midst, Lieut. Brown ; yet we sincerely deplore the loss which his friends and the cause have sustained by the premature death of this most meritorious officer.

Resolved, That it is a melancholy pleasure to pay this tribute of respect to his fervent patriotism as a man, and eminent merits as an officer, and that we tender his family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and also to the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard, State Journal and Register. After the passage of the resolutions, Col. W. J. Clarke made some appropriate and eloquent remarks, eulogistic of Lieut. Brown, whose seal, fidelity and efficiency as an officer had from the first elicited his warmest admiration.

Lt. Col. JOHN L. HARRIS. Chm'n. CHARLES L. POWELL, Sec'y.

### Dean, Baldwin & Co. AUCTION & COMMISSOIN MERCHANTS. 58 SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, YA. CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SO.

LICITED.

IF DRAN A H RATTURN W W Anwars

The Exemption Bill was passed by the Senate.

tives." The people were told by the high	the printing; and then having added several		and to the protection of families not less than		Feb. 25-1m
priest of the order that Gov. Clarke needed	a law in relation to the writ of Habeas Cor-	have been very reasonable for every thing in the	bill. They were published in full as adopted in	WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE TO	\$50 Reward.
no Aids, and that it was a monstrous abuse to keep them at the handsome pay of Colo-	pus, defying the Confederate Government and	then than now, but at the present prices of meal,	ago.	is used by me on the 26th ultimo, for the benefit of those members of our army who are absent from their	RANAWAY, ON THE 24TH OF OCTO-
nels of Cavalry. They were then "Cornfed-		if their compensation is not increased. We leave the matter in the hands of those whose business it	Exemption Act passed at the last session.	colors without proper leave, may not have been known to all who might have desired to avail themselves of	of H. W. Bunn, deceased. He is about twenty years old, weighs about 170 pounds, very large head, down-
federates." When they got into power the	natriots and clever fellows, which they caused	is to redress ariavances to errange prices and ed.	Extract of a letter from a soldier to his sister	its merciful provisions in time for them to do so. Now, therefore, I, ZEBUBON B. VANCE, Gover-	cast look when spoken to, and in walking carries him- self a little one-sided. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me.
thing was hushed up, and now the Govern- or's Aids, being "good Conservatives," live	to be sent to congress and the other braces,	ployee, hoping and believing that they will do	in Mobile: "The papers are after Gen. Bragg again, but,	nor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this second Proclamation, extending the time limited in the for- mer to the 5th day of March next. All such persons	or confinement in any jail so that I can get him again."
like gentlemen, in great peace and quiet,	it is to be hoped, many of them, never to re-	We take the above from the Daily Progress,	poor ignorant creatures, they don t know what war	as above referred to, who shall have reported to their several camps by that day, will suffer no punishment	Wake County, Dec. 1, 1862. dee 17-w2mpd
with nothing to do, draw their pay regularly every quarter, and what is more, corn and	turn in the service of the State, which they	suthorities to increase the prices paid the poor	out numbering ours, and suffered rain, sleet, cold and hunger for six days and nights, and because	for their past delinquerces. To those who shall not have so reported, nothing can be promised except the	NORTH CAROLINA-ASHE COUNTY-
fodder, or the money in lieu of it, to feed	have uone more to infure and disprace than		we could not still go on and figut five times our	In witness whereof, 1, ZEBULON B. VANCE,	John Duncan, ws. Petition for Divorce.
two or more horses for each of them,	within its limits. And such we believe will	should be required to work for such inadequate	single spare man, a single man not worn out- Bragg is no general. Could some of these stay-	L. S. Governor, Captain General and Commander-	Eliza Duncan, ) It appearing that the defendant, Eliza Duncan, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that pub-
a thing that the "Cornfederate" Aids of Gov. Clark never did do. Again, our new Sur-	be, at no distant day, the fair and impartial	pay. We understand that those who give out the work allege as a reason for not increasing the pay	at home warriors have witnessed the sufferings of that little army of proud, brave, enduring patri-	Done at our city of Balaigh, this 12th day of Feb.	lication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and ap-
geon General, we are glad to hear, by dint	verdict of the people whose interests have been betrayed, and whose confidence has	the fact that they can get the work done, at present prices. True, the poor women will work at pres-	ots, who were so willing to labor, to wait, and to fight, undismayed by the legions of Vandals be-	pendence. By order of the Governor. Z. B. VANCE	pear before the next term of the court of Equity, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jef-
of hard and unceasing efforts, makes a shift	been most shamefully abused.	ent prices; but it is only because they can get	fore them, they would not now indulge in those ill-natured strictures so easily scribbled off when	R. H. BATTLE, Private Sec'y. Feb 14-3t	ferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer or memor to the said
to find something to do, though not much, in an office which his worthy and distinguished	The Post Master General has established the	nothing else to do. They are bound to have bread, and if they cannot get what they deserve for their	이 같은 것 <mark>을 하는 것을 하는 것을</mark> 가지 않는다.		petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be en- tered and the canse heard ex parte. Witness, E. F. Foster, C. and M. of the said court,
predecessor thought useless, and therefore	following new Post Offices : Grassyfork, Alexander Co., N. C.	labor, they must take what they can get. But is	The Examiner says that it is understood that GenLongstreet is to succeed Gen. G. W. Smith		the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1862. E. F. FOSTER, C. M. E.
resigned, the State Hospitals having all been turned over to the Confederate Government,	McCullock's, Union " "	it right for the State authorities thus to take ad- vantage of the necessities of the poor and needy ?	in the department embracing South Virginia	CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BRO-	jan 27-6w.
there are also and a second a	And has changed the name of the office at Stanley Creek, Gaston Co., to "Brevard Station."	Is it just? No one will dare to say that there is either right or inside in it.	and North Caroline. Gen. Longstreet's head-	in all its various branches, Feb. 25-6mpd	31 AL WHITAKER'S.