ince there has been assurance that Cons is about to pass stringent and affective usures to aid the soldiers in the field, by spelling into the service the hardy prinis of substitutes, who have grown rich of fat, and are rolling in superabundant elt; and these other shady officials in Quarmaster, Commissary, Postoffices and Medi-Bureaus; -and since further, there are mations of strong measures, not only to rev the above legislation into effect, but also pnet unhealthy agitation, we hear very orded modifications of the original purpose Ethe agitators, Now, "THE CUE" is, "not secode, but to protect the rights of the store against the common government, and could that government in obtaining an honrable peace." This is but the artful well to i e the real defermity. The history of the would femisles abundance of evidence that have who medicate crime, are careful to conceal the objects they have in contemplation.

"Treasons are never owned but when desolid," We have heretofore gone over the dence which in unguarded moments the ealers have supplied of their real intention : I we shall very mon re publish, at the rean st of numerous subscribers, the series of articles-" What does it mean 97"

At present, we call attention to the following resolutions, passed at a meeting held in Wake county, on the north of January, over which Samuel Norris presided:

" Heatland. That North Carolina, as a soyorden and independent State, h s the right to consult the present good and future happiness of her citizens, and when forced to closes between a military despotism and her s rereignly she will choose the latter through a Convention of her citizens.

Residved. That we respectfully request of the Executive of the State to convene the Legislature forthwith, to call a State Convontion to make proper legal arrangements to regardate with the Winted States for peace, and that we request the other States to unite

Resolved. That, what in political affairs, s ; well as in others ought to be done, can be et me; and that, in reality, there did exists no real, instellable cause for waging this most cruel as d wicked war, the cause alleged being emelly visionary, and not tral,

Resolved, That this, as all other wars, is anti-Christian, and that no sacrifice should be considered to great to be made, to settle say strife or difficulty which involves the loss of the lives of men, and to avoid the calamit es always incident to its prosecution, whether

tipen a small or large scale. Resolved, That the disapprobation of God rests upon all wars, and that those waging and presecuting the war, with those endorsing erapproving, will be held responsible for all the mischief and evil growing out of the same, to the full extent or the moral law.

Resolved, That if this war is persisted in it will be bound to end in an extermination of at least the able-bodied partion of the white .male race of the South.'

Thus is the war of defence in which we are engaged, denomined as a "cruel and wicked war,' which we have no justifiable cause for waging-that "it is anti-Christian"-that the disapprobation of God" rests upon it, and that those who are waging and prosecuting its that is, our Government, our Generals and officers, our soldiers, and our people who are clothing and feeding the army, and all loyal men and women who approve our cause and with their means support it, " will be held responsible for all the evil and mistent of the moral law."

It is may if at that all this treasonable and seditions calamny is heaped on our own people, for the staple prescrible which originated at the Johnston meeting, in which the " f arful tendency of the Gonfederate Government to a military despotism over evil law," is used as cause of alarm, and no where in the whole proceedings are the acts of our enemies condenuced. But, on the contrary, Gov. Vans is urged to forthwith convene the Legislature, in order to call a Convention-to make proper and legal arrangements to negotiate with the United States for a peace."

The Standard, which could never be got to publish the proceedings of the meeting at Thompson's Store, (they being loval,) though it professes to publish these meetings for the general information, publishes this flagrantly seditious outbreak in "Buckhorn District." It publishes them without one word of disapproval-and thus dieseminates all the poison they instil, to our soldiers in the field, with no morel of antidote to control their effects

WHEREAS, on the 221 of May, 1861, it recognized the act of Secession as a glorious celebration of the anniversary of independence and said of it, 'we think she (North Carolina) has acted wisely from first to last," and she will make good her act with her last dollar and her last man; now, it transcribes to its columns without reproach, and circulates with apparent approval these other sentiments "that there did ex'st no real justifiable cause for waging this most ernel and wicked war."

WHEREAS, on the 5th of October, 1861, it claimed that the "Old Union men made the revelution" and utterly repudiated the idea that it is a party war; and moreover asserted; (See Standard Oct. 9th, 1861.)

"It is a war waged by the Southern people " for their liberties, and there should be no "party in it;" now it accepts with tame acquiescence the accusation that the "war is antichristian," and dares not even enter a plea of not guilty when it propagates the indictment to the world :

Whereas, on the 17th of July, 1861, the Standard in a long and ably written column of editorial assumed, "That God is on our side," and expounded the text with cogent and

convincing reasoning and logical deduction Now, it succumbs to the unpatriotic diatribe from Buckhorn District, which pronounces the "disapprobation of God" on this war; -which had been commenced without cause, and the responsibility of which is to rest, on those who prosecute and approve it.

It allows this meeting to make it (the Standard.) the medium of its communication with the public ; accepts the compliment it bestows, and thus commits to society this flat contradiction of its own previous teaching, without. protest or explanation.

Yet the Standard makes the hard demand upon those who would like to think better of it, not to doubt its sympathy with the cause. We commit these resolutions of the Wake County, Buckhorn Meeting, to the public, as

another testimony or "What it does mean"snother warning to the good and true men of this State-to Gevernor Vance, and the Confederate Government-of the peril in ou tinue. There is relief sometimes, however,

Public Execution, J. S. Stanly, Lewis Bryan, Mitchell Busick, William Irwin and Amos Amyett, of Nethercutt's Battalion, lately found as deserters to the enemy, have been tried and hanged -thus paying with their lives the penalty of their shocking crime. These men, we believe, were from the county of Jones. They were poor and ignorant men; but some of them had near relatives, and all of them had friends .--The hearts of their kindred have been sore stricken by their sad and disgraceful end. Are they only to blame? They left the service and assumed that of the enemy, on the plea of some fancied wrong done by our government in the removal of Col. Nethercutt's command from the outrost service, in which they were engaged in Jones and Onslow Counties-in to Gen. Markn's, and the ordering them to Wilmington. This slight supposed grievance, furnished the excuse for their great crime. But was there no newspaper which, circulating inthat section, aggravated to their eyes the inju ry they complained of? Did no newspaper take also the ground, that he Government had committed towards them a breach of faith?-If there were, then that paper exceeded the Eberty of the press, to interfere, wantonly and injuriously, with the military movements .-That paper instigated the crime, and is responsible for the consequences its teaching has produced. When any person gives counsel which leads immediately to the commission | Mars; at another the son of Venus; and Pope of felony, that person is an accessory before Boniface is said to have "entered upon the

kin : and we know Col. Nethercutt at least to we scrutinize human action, the more we be their friend so far as to see that they have become convinced of these strange inconsistenjustice; they ought to search, the press-and | cies that make men so unlike themselves, that if it be found that pernicious counsels have to-morrow they are scarcely recognized for led to this deptorable crime and its attending | what they are to-day, justice upon all guilty-the instigator as well as the actor.

moving upon Ashville in this State. The News, of that place, of the 11th, says of the Raid, that it had been known for some days that a Yankee said from Tennessee, in the direction of Franklin, Macon county, was made last week. From the information in our possession, it was not a paving expedition. It seems a Yankee force estimated at 600 invaded | sarv to put him upon some eminate, like the North Carolina by way of the Tennessee River, and got within about 20 miles of Frank-In. But Col. Thomas' Indians bushwhacked them so unmercifully that they turned at that point and hurriedly retreated, having had one Captain, two Lieutenants and a number of privates killed, and a considerable number wounded. The dead they left lying where they fell, but carried off the wounded. They captured Capt T. P. Siler, 24 miles below Franklin, but we learn that he made his escape subsequently. Good for the red skins.

us that a soldier named King, from Randolph | Haughton on theirs, are serving the country, county, belonging to Co. E, 4th N. C. Regiment, was shot, for desertion, some two weeks ago. A few moments before execution, he observed, that it was owing to the teachchief graving out of the same to the full exer ings of the Raleigh Standard, that he was placed in that disgraced situation, and regretted that he had been led astray by it .they have had to pay the death penalty .-King leaves a wife and several small child en to heap their maledictions upon those who have deprived them of a husband and father. and branded their name with dishonor.

> In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, Dr Lacy's intended Lecture for last night, has been postponed till this evening .-Let every one who desires a rich intellectual. and patriotic entertaiment, be sure to be there and especially all who desire to contribute to the promotion of the comfort of wonded and sick soldiers who are languishing to our North Carolina Hospitals.

The news of the taking of Jackson . Miss. again by the Yankees, takes us by surprise having received no such intelligence by telegraph. The reason for it is said to be, that | hope that so many will adopt the annexed sug-Gen Polk has ordered that no telegraphic gestion of the "Soldier" as to require Dr. despatches be sent from that section except for military purposes.

The List.

We add to our list of Notables, who are most who since the last publication have qualified themselves for immortality:

Senator E. G. Reade. W. W. Holden, Editor of the Siandard, Dr. J. T. Leach, M. C., elect, R. P. Dick, Guilford county, Sam'l. H. Christian, M. C. elect, Col. Leonidas C. Edwards, Clerk of Senate, D. F. Caldwell, Guilford, J. A. Long, ditto, Edw'd M. Patrick, Green county.

John H. Haughton, Chatham. A MIRAGE IN CHARLESTON BAY .- A COLrespondent of the Mississipping, writing from Charleston, under date of the 16th, thus de-

Thes. B. Long, Chatham.

scribes a rare spectacle: ore of rare occurrence, was to be seen on the | tremely valuable and much needed cargo on bay, which presented the appearance of as Government account. A few more such carsparkling in the sunshine as far as the eye ent footing from that which it now occupies, could reach. Not a cloud was to be seen and relieve the anxious fears now entertained above this vast extent of water; the blue sky, by many .- Rich, Enq. terminating in a beautifully defined border, the line of which was accurately developed, alone bounded the distant view; and so complete was the optical illusion that it was impossible, Hon. James B. Clay, ex-minister to Portugal for some length of time, to imagine anything and ex-member of Congress from the Ashland else than the sea itself had, by some unac- district, Keatucky. countable means, actually risen above its Mr. Clay was the son of Hon. Henry Clay, natural level, overflowed the islands and covered the hills. Nothing could exceed the estate, on which he lived, with his mother, uneffect of this beautiful mirage, which lasted til the breaking out of the war. Mr. Clay for some time; and then, as if by magic, the took the Southern side very warmly, and was volume of misty vapers in a mass rolled it- arrested by the Lincoln authorities. He sub-

COUNTY OFFICERS .- Quentin Busbee, Esq., was elected yesterday by the County Court of governments," says a newspaper writer, "are Wake County Attorney. The vote stood Bus- these where the Sabbath is honored." Would

The Chatham Mecting. We are sorry to be obliged to announce, that these dangerous and agitating meetings confor in the midst of the mischief, the ridiculous fs to extensively developed as to afford food or mirth, rather than for wrath. The above meeting is one of this number. We see that Mr. Thomas B. Long explained its object, and introduced Mr. John H. Haughton, "who addressed the meeting with his usual force and ability" for "an half hour or more." If we are not mistaken, we recollect to have seen this Mr. Long at Pittsboro' in 1858, on an occasion when we addressed the people of that county. We think he replied, and we rejoined. We are glad to see that he is yet alive, though sorry to see that he still lives to so little purpise. As we remember, he was a stout, active, tall young man-just such an one as would be well fitted to be now in the field, and admirably adapted to carry the flag. We hope that the " Mr. John H. Haughton" is not our brother Haughton of the bar. We hope so; for a short time since we met our brother Haughton, and he was a firm denouncer of these agitations, concurred with us entirely in sentiment, only that he was rather fiercer upon the organ of these movements than we cared to be. Yet we fear this is he. The hame assimilates, and that speech " with his usual FORCE and ability." -We very much fear, and yet, we have another ray of hope; this Mr. Haughton spoke for only "a half hour or more." We never knew our brother Haughton to leave any doubt on this score. But this is an inconstant world. The younger Marius proclaimed Limself at, one time the son of Papacy like af ox, to have behaved in it like a If these poor deluded men have friends, or | hon, and to have died in it like a deg." The more

ca'amity, the blood of these men appeals for | But the proceedings of this meeting are worth attention. Among others is this resolution: "That it is the least of our intention to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and we There was a report in this city a few days | would here tirge upon our soldiers the duty since that a considerable Yankee force was they have sworn to perform. STAND BY YOUR COLORS, WHILE YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME TENDER THE GLIVE BRANCH OF PEACE.

Now, Mr. Long is a tall man, and strong enough to hold up an ordinary sized olive TREE, and might make himself seen from an ordinary position. But our brother Haughton is not long of STATURE, and it would be neces-Hickory Mountain. Thus, then, we have it. our soldiers, reminded " of their duty." "standing by the colors," charging amid the rattle of musketry and the rear of artillery upon the bayonets of the fee, while Mr. Long, in some quiet valley of the county of Chatham, as dour brother Haughton on the top of Hickory Mountain, are holding out, the one an olive tree (for he is strong enough to carry that and a musket too) and the other an olive branch, both waving their precious insignia to some supposed olive holders of the enemy equally distant in Thera rear; and thus our solciers An officer from Gen. Lee's army, informs on their side, and Mr. Long and our brother as the French say, "chacun a son gout"-each to his taste. This is the purpose of the parties as set forth in the resolution-word painted but not colored. We commend the picture to he CHATHAM SOLDIERS for their especial study

and contemplation. We add to our list of "Convention Agita Comment is unnecessary. Hundreds of others | tors"-Ed. Patrick ; Member of Legislature have thus been induced to crime for which from Greene, John H. Haughton, Pittsboro'; Thomas B. Long, Chatham.

> FEED THE SOLDIERS,-We have seen no recommendation, says the Fayetteville Observer, in regard to the existing scarcity of food in the army, that strikes us more favorably than the following. Yet it is su-ceptible of one additional recommendation, viz: that those who can afford to send more than their own sens may need, should put in the same box something that those sons may give to soldiers who have no parents to care for them, or whose parents may be unable to spare them anything. Think of the grateful feelings that may be thus inspired among the noble defenders of our country!

By an advertisement of Dr. Warren, Sur geon Gennral of the State, it will be seen that all boxes delivered to him at Raleigh before the 1st day of every month, will on that day be forwarded to the army free of charge. Let us Warren to dispatch his messenger every week instead of every month, as no doubt he would rejoice to do: --

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. U., Jan. 31, 1864 To the Editor of the Examiner: Believing you to be a friend to the soldier, I trust you will prominens, by the addition of those candi lates insert the following good suggestion in your valuable paper, viz: that every family send to their son, husband or father, as the case may be, a box of provisions. The rations in the army are short, and without aid from some quarter, the consequences are a want of food. Allow me to suggest, also, what is proper to send; that is, what a soldier mostly needs. A box should contain bacon, (ham or side,) peas, butter, dried fruit and syrup in quantities to suit the convenience of the shipper. Many other luxuries, under which the home tables groan, might be packed in, but the articles enumerated will be most useful to the hungry soldier. Surely every family can do this. Such tokens of loverand affection tend to encourage and satisfy the "brave soldier boy," and lure him "on to deeds of noble daring." Let all consider this suggestion and act as their consciences may dictate. Every paper in the South will please copy and confer a

favor on every Soldier. IMPORTANT ARRIVAL .- We have the gratifying intelliffence of the arrival, at a South-This morning a beatiful phenomenon, and ern port, within the last day or two, of an ex-Loundless ocean, with the waves dancing and goes would place the country on a differ-

DEATH OF HON. JAMES B. CLAY .- A tele-

Mr. Clay was the son of Hon. Henry Clay, self up and fleated away in thin and fleecy sequently effected his exit from the country, and lived in exile in Canada until his death.

THE SABBATH .- "The only existing free bee 50, D. G. Fowle 49. F. J. Hutchinswas not the South have a stronger guarantee of freedom, if she honored the Sabbath more?

[For The Confederate.

The proposition to call a State Convention, is full of evil and evil only, to the people of this State. If it is intended only as a political trick to embarrass Gov. Vance and to array a portion of the party which placed him in power against him, and thus fill the Gubernatorial chair with a radical peace man at the next election, the end cannot justify the means. A party triumph achieved through the bitter strife which the agitation of this question must engender, will leave the victor with but a melancholy prospect before him. With a gruel and barbarous foreign foe occupying our territory, plundering, pillaging, ravishing and murdering our men and women; gether, what a spectacle will North Carolina present if this pestilent issue should be thrust into the next canvass. Discords, divisions, contentions, feuds, nav even bloodshed may follow in the train of this unadvised and dan-

gerous inovement. That the clamor for a Convention originates with a ew discontented professional political agitators, is beyond dispute; that it is designed only as a party manœuvre, we may inter from the fact that those who logan it must know that it takes a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to call a Convention, and they must know further that nothing like that vote can be obtained for any such proposition from the present Legislature. But if they protest against this imputation and declare that they honestly desire to call a Convention so that North Carolina may take the management of her own affairs into her own hands, they simply publish to the world their determination to hold an illegal and treasonable correspondence and negotiation with the enemy; or to secode from the Confederacy, set up for themselves, await the prosneak back into the Confederacy or go bodily &c. over to Lincoln

Until the State dissolves her political con-

rection with the Confederate Government and

resumes her sovereignty by the action of a federate States. That Constitution declares in plain terms, that "no State shall enter bito any treaty, alliance or confederation"-that "no State shall, without the consent of C ntion staring them in the face, how can the few le-perate men who have got up this agitation have the effrontery to dony that the very first step their Convention must take, will be to cut | pens." cose from the Confederate States! I is not to be supposed that they want to call a Convention for any frivolous or insufficient cause. They must be supposed to know that Conventions of the people have been rarely called in this State, and then only upon occasions of great emergency-that the theory of our Govcrument does not contemplate the assembling of such a tody except upon the calm and deliberate determination of the people, and of a very large majority of the people, expressed

their organic law, or to change or disselve

their relations with the other States. Some-

thing serious, therefore, must be contemplated by the movers in this mattern Their allegation is, that the Confederate | formation in this particular respect. Government has made no effort to negotiate a peace, and that North Carolina, tired of this bloody war, will call a Convention and make rations of the orators and presses of the peace party, that N rth Carollna must take the management of her own affairs into her own hands. Now, we have already shown that so long as the State remains a mention of the Unfederacy, she cannot make peace on her own account-she cannot even make any agreement about it, either with the authorities at Washington or with any Northern State, or even with any Southern State. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible, that if the proposed Convention should assemble for the purposes declared by its advocates, at present, preliminary to all other action, an ordinance of secession from the Confederate States must be passed. North Carolina would then be a free, independent, Sovereigh State, unrestrained by any prohibitions in the Confederate Constitution from making peace with Lincoln upon any terms, and as soon as her

Convention saw proper to do so. . But peace with Lincoln would be war with the . Confederate States; so that the Convention would only be getting us out of the change a state of war with our natural onemies, for a bloody strife with our won brethren and children. North Carelina with seventy Regiments - all her fighting men-in the armies of the Confederate States, after having declared her independence and her ability to manage her affairs in her own way, and as a sample of her management having made peace with Lincoln, would, in our judgment, occupy a very foolish and pitiable position. Without troops, without revenue, she would have to depend upon her new ally, Lincoln, for support and protection. Crouching at the feet of this gross, vulgar and heartless despot, she would have to beg the crumbs from his table to sustain life. The very thought of such a thing is enough to sicken ne. Yet these resu ts logically follow the proposition made to call a Convention for the purpose of entering into nagotiations for pea e. Such negotiations cannot legally be entertained until the Convention shall first have passed an ordinance of secession and then if they are entered upon, and North Carclea makes peace on her own account with Line in, war between her and the Confederate States is for the latter necessary and in-

From our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, Feb. 13, 1864. Editors Confederate :- J. S. Stanly, Low s Bryan, Mitchell Busick, William Irwln. and Amos Amyert, of Netherentt's Battalion, who had described their colors and gone to the Yankees at Newbern and taken up arms against their land and kindred, were hanged in this place on vesterday:

The prisoners were accompanied to th gallows by Hoke's and Bartow's Brigades clastic step, and seemed to bear up under their trials with much fortitude. They had but little to say, uxeept Busick, tho, I learn, entreated his old comrades in arms to stand by their flag and never desert it under any circumstances whatever, lest they should come to the ignominious end of those who were then about to die the felon's death and fill the felon's grave. "Oh that I had never been born," one of the prisoners was heard to exclaim in his anguish, a moment b fore the trap fell.

News from the lines last night represent all as quiet .. - -

Ashore.- We learn that the steamer Spunkey has got aground near where the Advance grounded when last coming in. It is believed

that the Steamer and cargo will be 'saved. P. S. Since writing the above we have heard that the Spunkey is likely to go to pieces. She is under the guns of Fort Cambell, and the greater part of her cargo will probably be saved .- Wilmington Journal.

ONB FOR TWELVE .- A person advertises in the Lynchburg Republican for six thousand dollars in Confederate money, for which he offers to pay in gold at the rate of one for

The address of the President to the "Soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States,"

Magistrate, and is a fitting response to the patriotic action of our brave defenders, who voluntarily re-enlisting for the war, have sig nalled the nations of the earth of their unconquerable determination to achieve their country's independence, and notified the enemy of the irresistible temper of the men whom they are destined to encounter. The address of the President is conched in the most eloquent terms of praise, and will carry to the bosom of the when all should be united; when every voice | soldier the assurance of the national gratitude. and every arm should speak and strike to- It is a paper to be read by all men. While especially dedicated to the faithful men, whose heroic action has called it forth, it at the same time bears words of comfort and encouragement to the loyal hearts of the nation. All unite in the adoption of its glowing testimonial, and all reciprocate its hopeful assurances

is altogether worthy of the heart of our Chief

"love, gratitude and admiration" of the nation. Our Own Mistake.

of success. The President is rewarded in the

soldiers' spontaneous expression of confidence

and regard, for all the abuse which malice

beans upon him-and although he may not

"press the hand of each war-worn veteran," he

makes a historic recognition of their title to the

The following "lapsus pennæ" occurs in eur article on the habeas corpus of yesterday :-· When, because of the subtle evasions of the Common Law, it was sub-equently engrafted in gress of events, and at the opportune moment | the Petition of Right, AFTER IN MAGNA CHARTA,"

Men are quite frequently translated from time into eternity-but the Bold Barons of Runnymede, who wrested magna charta from the Convention of the people, all her citiz ns are hands of King John, in, A. D. 1215, will be bound by, and all her Legislators are sworn to asioniched when they see our editorial, to find observe the Constitution and laws of the Con- that they lived in the days of Charles the second, A. D. 1679. According to this chronology, these venerable worthies would be quite methusalastic-that is, over four hundred years gress, enter into any agreement or compact of age. We wonder our devil didn't bring it to with another State or with a foreign power." our attention, for any devil at all versed in With these plain provisions of the Constitu- history, would have known better than thus to lengthen out the span of human existence. Mistakes will happen to the "best regulated

STILL THEY COME-MORE COMPLAINTS FROM THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD .- We have complaints from Macon Depot on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, of the failure of our paper of the Monday past-of its appearance on Tuesday. What will the Ronte Agent of that day, say to this? Was that package sent from Raieigh to Richmond? We through their representatives, thalter or amend | will thank, our friends to keep us advised, promptly, of the failure of the Confederate to arrive at its destination promptly. We intend to "stir the waters," till we work a re-

We have a complaint from Salisbury, that he Confederate of the 9th has not reached peace on her own account. This is what we that office. We know it was put in the Postmust understand from the oft-repeated decla- Office here. We will not cease to agitate until we have the corrective applied to these mismanagements. The rod is in pickle.

Monne -Gov. Watts, of Ala., has telegraphed to a citizen of Selma, Ala., that Mobile will probable be attacked very soon-by the enemy, and as it is desirable that noncombatants should be a sent during the siege, it will be incumbent upon the people of Selma to exhibit such hospitality to those of the unfortunate refugees as the intelligence and gencrosity of all good men and women will die-

For The Confederate. From the Army of Northern Virginia.

tute under the circumstances,

Messys: Editors :- The Yankees crossed the river on yesterday, (the 6th.) at Morton's Ford, with a force variously estimated at from three to ten thousand. Quite a brisk fight easted, and we soon succeeded in driving frying pan into the fire. It would only ex- them back across the river. We captured some prisoners. Our loss was quite smallnumber not yet known. The ramals burnt ten houses opposite the Ford, last night. All seems quiet this morning. *

> B. B. GUION. Manly's Battery.

Feb. 7, 1864. P S .- Col. Cabell's batta'ion, the only ar-

illery on our side, did some very good firing. Nobody hurr in this company. FEB. 8.-Our less is one killed, twenty prisoners and ten wounded. We took twenty prisoners, and killed ten who were left on the field. The Yankees are said to have daken over the river a great many of their wounded.

Weather quite cold to day. There is a rumor that General Lee intends crossing the river. B. B. G.

Army Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel the Operations Before Newbern.

KINSTON, N. C., Feb'y 8, 1864. The expedition against Newbern returned o this place on the 5th inst., having been absent about six days. You are well acquanted with the general result, and while there is reason for congratulation, all was not attained that was expected when the project was undertaken. The object, beyond doubt, was the capture of Newbern, but want of success was n t the result of nrismanagement or want of skill. The information acted upon was found in one very essential particular incorrect, inasmetch as the key to the position was not properly represented to those in command, either from ignorance on the part of the scouts, or else because very recent fortifications had been thrown up.

The surprises attempted were as complete s could have been made; and had the in-They ascended the scaffold with a firm and format on been reliable, Newbern would most certainly have failen. There was nothing left but to charge the enemy in their fortifications, defended by heavy siege guns, seeing which, our General very prudently retired for if all are not mistaken we will have quite as much to contend against, in open field, during the present year, as will be agreeable, without fighting the enemy at such disadvantage. There is no disposition among these engaged to find fault with the expedition, though I doubt not there are many critics, who were toasting themselves by their midwinter fires, that will be load-mouthed in their cersure and wholesale in their bause.

Nothing can properly picture the desolation of the country between the Trent river and Newtern. The dwellings in entire neighborhoods have been barned, and for miles not a habitation or sign of life can be seen. All is a wasted and desolated country.

Among the captives were some who had deserted our army and joined the enemy. They were easily identified, and two of them have been court-martialed and hung, while some ten of twelve others are awaiting sentence to expiate their crimes, and end their infamy upon the gallows.

The Atlanta Appeal says that the Yankees in Memphis and in Nashville, after robbing the people of their slaves and putting them into the Federal army, actually required the former owners to pay tax on them according to valuation.

Fayetteville-

We were pleased to see the distinguished position assigned to Cadet Rose, of Fayetteville, on the roll of merit at the Military Institute of Virginia, at its late examination. The ancient town of Fayetteville has responded nobly during the war to the necessities of the country. Her sons are gloriously associated with the first of our successes in arms -Within our observation they have achieved high renewn. Our own comrade, Capt. Benj. Rebinson, has earned a name for daring and courageous performance of duty which will descend to posterity as part of the history of the Revolution. He unselfish disregard of peril. when retiring from the bloody field of Williamsburg he stopped to yield support to a wounded comrade, was a noble manifestation of brave and chivalrous nature. Along with the other associations of that memorable attack, is the sad. fate of poor Mullins-who died during that bleak and dreary night in the enemy's redoubt, giving utterance in his last moments to the beautifully filial and patriotic, sentiment :-. Tell my mother that I died as I wished to die, the death of a brave soldier.' Lieut, Anderson, who was also of our companions bears upon his handsome and manly brow the mark of his devotion. And these are but a few of Fayetteville's representatives on the field. Many others share with them the henors of a faithful service.

While her soldiers before the enemy shave done their duty, her people at home have no been unmindful of theirs-no community has labored with greater unaffimity or more assidnously or usefully, than she. Her press has been a model of dignity, of sound instruction and ex unple-and all classes of her citizens, young and old, male and temale, have surrounded the abar of their country with deeds of generous sacrifice and service.

The writer of this article claims the privilege thus to accord a place in history to the virtues of a people, among whom is to be found all those edearing qualities of good morals, refined hospitality, and enlarged liberality, which give stability to governments, and make populations happy.

SHOT BY DESERTERS. - We learn by a comnegateation from "M L. Simpson, Adjutant in harge at Fowler's Gap, Union Co., N. C." hat on the night of the 9th inst., Capt. L. M. Secrest, of Co. F. 82d Rogt, N. C. Militia, who had been with his company for sometime hunting deserters, was attacked at his bome, to which he had just returned, by three deserters, who fired five rounds at him, the last of which penetrated the back of his head, and he fell mortally wounded. Our correspondent gives no further particulars. - Char. Bulletin.

him in this paper. It was written by one of his warmest personal friends, and is intended in the kindest spirit of friendship and candor. We hope it will be so received. Evans & Cogswell .- We invite the at-

We call the attention of the Editor of the

Standard to the Communication addressed to

tention of our readers to the advertisement of this eld and enterprising publishing, house, Jately of Charleston, but now of Columbia, S. C., where they are established and prepared to attend to all orders in their line entrusted to their charge.

The following is "a palpable hit from Punch, at producers who wouldn't acknowledge the corn :"
Some patriotic farmers in some Counties of Resolv'd they'd sell their produce at the Gov-

erument rate But when the people wished to buy, 'twas found out and to tell, That these "patricle farmers," hadn't any thing to sell !

After several weeks of extremely dry weather, we were favored with copious rains on yes-

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

	*February 11, 1864.
Bacon	
Beef	
B eswax	
Butter	3.30% 1.00
C tton	1.25@1.35
Coffee	10@12.00
Cotton Yarns	20@35 00
Dried Fruit-Apples and P	eaches
Eggs Extract Logwood	
Extract Logwood	5 00 6 00
Flour	1.25@1.45
Flaxseed	5.00@8 60
Fodder	
Hay	10.00
Shucks	19.00
Grain-Corn	
Wheat	20 00
Rye	
Oats	
Pe=s	
Hid-sGreen	2.50 763 00
Drv	
Iron-Swedes	3 60 @ 3 50
Leather - Upper	12.50
Sole	10.00
Liquers-corn Whiskey	50.00
Apple and Peach Brand	
Molasses	17 50 000 00
Nails	3 00 5 3 50
Onions	15 00
Potatoes-Irish	1: 00 - 08 00
Sweet	
Rice	12.39
Sugar.	75
Sugar Suap-Family Bar	4 00 g 5 00
Tailet	
Fayettevill 4-4Sheetings	z.00
rayetteviti 4-48 neetings p	rices to the
State	1.25
Retail to others	1,40

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.)

WARREN COUNTY, COURT OF EQUITY John Harrison Bawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller.

Against . Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John H. Eleming, Jane Walker, (formerly Omeary,) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H. Cook, his wife, John H. Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fanny H. Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and Nancy Power of the State of Mis-

It appearing from the affidavit filed in the office of the said Court, that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and Nancy Power, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or de-mur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the Third Monday after

the Fourth Monday of September, 1863.

Issued 1st day of February, 1864.

2.w6t

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

Payetteville, January 13, 1864-Wanted-A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Favette-ville. Address, BOX 202. BOX 202, jan 18-w3t

Uf all description neatly executed at this office

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prismor property impressed for the use of the

alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable : Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs \$ 6 00 unpeeled. " 28 " with handles, each without " sides per pound, Bacon, hams: shoulders, per pound

jowles,

white or 'cornfield per bush 60 pounds. Brandy,

apple, per gallon, peach, " "
fresh nett, per pound salted. good, per bush 28 lbs. tallow, per pound adamantine, per lb. trace, per pair, woolen, for soldiers clothes, % yard wid-,

Brown stuff, per yard, Rio, per pound,

10 oz. to yd, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, 70 pounds, shelled, sacks not included, per bush of 56 sacks, not included, per bush of 50 lbs., cotton, % yards wide, 3 yds. to pound, per vard.

extra family, per bbl. of 196 pounds, extra family, per sack of 98 pounds, supertine, per bbl. of superfine, per sack of fine, per bbl. of 1961bs. " sack of 98 lbs. baled, per 100 lbs. Fodder. wool, each baled, per 100 lbs. unbaled, per 100 lbs... Hides,

dry, per pound, artillery, 1st class, per head artillery, 2d class, per extra, per head square or round per hoop, per ton of 2,000 flat or band, per ton of 2,900 pounds boiler plate, per ton of 2.000 pounds. serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,210 lbs., 400

castings, per pound, wool domestic, per vd. 6 camp, iron, per lb., good, per 1,000 feet, elean, pound, upper " " harness, per pound, gallon, 1st class per head.

Leather.

Potatoes,

Quinine.

Soap,

extra " per keg. sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs., baled, per 100 sheli, per bushel. cotten, 34 yd. wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yd. cotton, % vd. wide, oz. to yard, per yard

cow.per bush. of 60 lbs., 10 Sweet," " Peaches, dried," peeled, per bush, 38 unpeeted per bush 38 fresh, next, per pound.

good, per onnee, . old " pound, Duen. or 56 lbs. two bush, osnaburgs, each, cotton, 34 yard wide, 412 yds. to pound, per

cotton, 1/4 vd. wide, 334 yet to pound, per yard, 2 yds. lb., per yard, Cotton stripes," Coast, per bush, 50 lbs.

Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds, Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds. cast, per pound. army, per pair, flax soldiers' wood per pair, Socks. Sheep, fat, per head, Sugar, brown, common, per pound, bard, per pound, baled," 100 lbs.,

Shucks, Shorts, good, " bush of 22 lbs. Ship stuff ** * 37 black," pound, green." .. cotton 10 oz. to yd., Tent cloth. per yard, clean, per pound. Vinegar, manufactured, per gal Whikey. first rate white " bush. of 60 pounds, fair, per bush of 60 lbs., ordinary, per bush. of

60 pounds. baled, per 100 lbs., unbaled, per 100 lbs., Wool, washed, "pound, unwashed," " wood axle, 4 herge, new, each. iron axle, 4 horse, new wood axle, 2 horse,

iron axie, 2 horse, new, each per bush, of 17 lbs., cotton, per bunch 5 HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND BULLS. Baling long forage, per handred pound,

new, each

Shelling and bagging corn, sacks fur-nished by government, per bushel, Hire of two borse teams, wagen and driver. rations furnished by owner, per day, Hire of two horse teams, wagon an tidriver, rations furnished by government, per Hire of four horse teams, wagon and dri-

ver, rations furnished by owner, per day.

Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner per day. Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government,

per day, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by ewn er. per day,
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government. per day, Hire of laborer, ratious furnished by

owner, per month, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month. Hite of horses, per day.

For the information of all persons concerwe publish the following instructions, with hope that they will be strictly obeyed. "No officer, or agent, shall impress the n ry supplies which any person may have consumption of hims of, his family en slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mecha manufacturing or agricultural employments.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK (Signed) H. K. BURGWYN. Com's. Appraisement for State of N. (Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1864.

Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, Wington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, Catimes in weekly, and send bill to Maj. W. Pearce, Chief Quartermaster.

Machine Shops of the R. & G. R. R. on the 28th of Jan., 1864, the boy Horral Cop colored, long bushy hair and very badir clad we left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near city of Raleigh. The above reward will be proposed to the company of his contiment in jail. ment in jail. 10-6t.

Wanted to purchase .- A Lood P