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# THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ......... TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 morths. WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months..... No superintions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter

period.

#### Shot Again.

We are obliged to recur to the shooting of deserters again, because of the article in the Progress of the 23th. In that article the Progreat says: "We said nothing shout Col. generous. Grimes or Lt. Goff." Now a great deal is to be pardoned of what the Progress does sav, for several reasons; and we do pardon a great deal; spoken of as "callous extorters" of dying confessions, and "miscreants," then it becomes the part of justice to assume the place of clemency towards such accusers. It is very true that the Progress does not, in so many words, say the miscreants, Col. Grimes and Lt. Goff, callously extorted the dying confession of James King; but it proceeds-after alluding to the charge heretofore made that the teachings of the Standard had produced descritonto show that Virginia has had deserters; and then it says: "Did it suit the purposes of some callous creature to extort a dving confession from some one of these miserable wretches at the brink of eternity, it might be done;" and then it expresses the hope that no such miscreant will be found at the mournful No repetition of such suggestion ought to be

We dismiss the subject with the simple remark that, unless allusion was made to these two officers, the article would be very much like the majority of the lugabrations of that paper. So of the other happy phrase-"there are crawling creeping creatures in this State that would have assured the world that the blood of the unfortunate victims were on the Standard and Progress." Now, many persons who are in the habit of looking after such things, might suppose an allusion was intended to us, in the "crawling and creeping creatures; " but we never for a moment so considered it; we attributed the metaphor wholly to that natural inclination of men to talk or write " about what runs in their heads"-and nothing more.

In its last article, the Progress evidently winces; and so it may; and so may Mr. Holders for the fact is borne by honorable men, who are above reproach, that more than one deserter, in their last hour, have fastened on the Editor of the Progress and Mr. Holden the responsibility of their

breach of faith, and much more. We expect to hope it can be denied. whom is fastened the responsibility ought to be sentenced to take the place of the dead deserter, and serve out his time.

The Progress says: "Nor does the editor of the Confederate believe that Mr. Holden is disloyal." This is certainly the supreme of persons who communicated to us from Kin- the case these questions arise in our minds; ston : If the keeper of the drug store can only sell a dose of salts, he is a harmless citizen, colloquial way, to a railroad director, who is at for his drug is a simple aperient; but out of the same time master machinist, and a few the drug establishment of the Progress, the operatives, in a retired, out of the way place. public is physicked with the deleterious delivered quite in a colloquial way-is this poison which produces death to the individu- | haranguing for votes ? al, and would produce fatal malady to the to the vender of salts.

till the State seceded," did nothing more and half?" than many men-much worthier men than the Progress-did, under a sense of duty; and this native has testimenies of his character, tably a Paul Pry ?-does be intrude? Is the publicly rendered by Mr. Holden, that ought to give him a famous standing in the eyes of the Progress. We know "nothing of what the Progress has suffered or how it has been beggared by the war." We have heard very bad accounts of its connection with the army, and other things; but we don't care to go into that ; and the Progress had better not make us a witness as to its loyalty. We don't know much that we could say in favor of it.

We have heretofore assured the Progress that there is no personal feeling in our strictures upon its course. We never reciprocate even its homely epithets; we deal with specifully. If we seem to it to be ungener- of our ewn lines,

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ons, it is because we do it justice. When it so orders its goings that justice to it shall be desirable and palatable, then we shall "shine" in its estimation as both just and

A Raid.

The runtors are rife, that Burnsiele has a but when two honorable and gallant officers are cavalry force of several thousand at Washingtou. If this be true, most likely a raid towards this place may be meditated by the enemy. There are many reasons for this supposition, unnecessary now to mention.

> It would be wise, if prompt measures were adopted to strengthen our means of resistance to such a degree as to ensure the capture of any force which may have the hardihood to undertake the enterprise. This can be done: It is over a hundred miles from here to Washington or Newbern-the roads are few and easy of obstruction, and around Raleigh there are strategic positions that, well held, will afford sure protection. We have been informed that weak kneed men recommended the surrender of the city, when a former raid was threatened. allowed now. If necessary to secure to the military authorities the necessary freedom of action, martial law ought to be at once declared upon the invasion; and any man who stands for a moment, by counsel or act, in the way of a successful defence, ought to be shot. And while we are averse, as a general thing, to saying what we are willing to do, in such an emergency our services are volunteered upon an foe, in whatever direction he may come.

The military department will be under the control of Col. Mallett, unless some ranking officer supercedes him We invite his attention to the possibility of a raid-towards Raleigh; and we recommend a constant caution, and such preparation as may enable us to make a successful assistance to the Confederate authorities in conducting the defence.

#### Very Strange.

Several pers on bave assured us that a half sheet from the Standard office, has been published for circulation, within the past few days, and the Iredell Express charges that Mr. In regard to Nethercutt's battallion, we are Holden "is endeavoring to supplant Govpromised a full file of the paper to which we Vance in the affections of the people and of have alluded; and we are assured that an the army, by circulars and letters." Now is article will be found therein denouncing the or- this true? Is Mr. Holden engaged in the ganization of that battalion into a regiment, as a trigkery of secret circular distributing? We

be able to show that that paper circulated freely Is it true, either, that while professing to in that battallion, and we shall prove by one have suspended the publication of the Stand-Captain, that nearly his whole company de- ard, when he does not end it to his exchangeserted immediately after reading it. Now if, -although he has asked that his exchanges to in addition to this, the men who have died have him may be continued -he is actually engaged located the cause, then we have a case where in publishing the Standard on the sly -not to the cause was sufficient, and likely to produce be sent to his general subscribers, nor to his the effect; and the effect was produced .- exchanges but to particular favorites? It is Where can the effect be referred to, but to the impossible. We will not believe that ar your cause? Now, there is one thing about which as sensible as Mr. Helden, would adopt a sys we have no difficulty. We do not wish to tem of trickery so unworthy. If it be true, see arrests made for past off inces, as a general it will deservedly draw down upon Mr. Holthing; but where one of our own men has den the peremptory condemnation of the whole been done to death by permicious example, press fraterniy, for what will be considered then we are clearly of opinion that as soon by them as a cheat, in obtaining their exe as the Commissioner is appointed, the investichinges whilst withholding his, on the plea of tigation should begin; and the person on suspension. We hope Mr. Holden will give to this report an unqualified contradiction. and we will be glad to publish his denial.

## Haranguing.

Rumor about town hath it that, on an afternoon not long since, Gov. Vance took it self-assurance. Let the public only look at it, into his head to stroll along the line of the Let it think of the Progress-all its compo- Raleigh and Gaston railroad, in the direction neuts-all its antecedents-all its surround- of the company shops, and his attention being ings; and then think of us, and then IMAGINE attracted thereto he looked into the window, the Progress pronouncing for us. ex cathedra, or walked into the door, when lo ! and behold! what we believe, and what we don't believe, there was candidate Mr. Holden, holding We are creatures of limited capacities in this forth-to the operatives in quite an animated world, and fortunately caunot foresee what gesticulatory way-while "John," (as George we are coming to. On this matter we would say Mills Joy familiarly calls the Progress when to the Progress, that it had better be content inviting it to breakfast) was a delighted andiwith our general arguments; if it finds them | tor, catching to the brimfull the "droppings of not suited to its taste, it would scarce be the sanctuary." When the Governor entered. p'eased with our individual belief. As to the the tableau was complete. On this state of

Quere First .- Is a small chat, quite in a

Quere Second .- If an editor happens to be government. We rather give the preference present, quite accidentally, and hears the speaker, and " holds his hat," is this editor a The native who " held office under Lincoln | supporter, or is he a neutral, or is he a " half

> Quere Third .- If a live Governor, on an evening walk, happens to look in, is he vericandidate caught? Is the editor "PER-

> IMPORTANT TO ALL. - We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement headed "Looms." These machines have been successfully tested, and recommend themselves highly to all who would be practically independent of both yankee and foreign manufacture. . For a minufte description see advertisement.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. - Advices from Northern Virginia, yesterday, report that the Yankee army is falling back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock. If this be so, it will it with candor, but never harshly nor disre- probably occasion an advance or other change WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

From the Richmond Emminer. A Bold Speech in the Northern Congress on the War.

A friend has kindly placed us in possession of a copy of a late speech delivered in the Northern Congress by Hon, William J. Allen. of Illinois, on the war and the state of the country. It is a bold and fearless document, and exposes, with unsparing hand, the corruption and infamy of Lincoln and his party. We do not know that we can do better than give some extracts from it. They afford a valuable page to the history of this war, and doubly so when it comes as a -voluntary contribution to the evidence of the wicked and devilish spirit with which this war has been waged against the

THE PROFESSIONS OF THE NORTH AT THE OUT-

. BREAK OF THE WAR. When the war broke out, the great cry at the North was that it was a war for "the Union and the Constitution. " Mr. Allen, in his speech. produces some interesting scraps of history to show with what smooth and seductive professions the North att-mpted to lull the South into a feeling of security. Think of the crusade now being waged against slavery, and then read the fo lowing professions of the North, which Mr. Allen brings to light from the occult archives at Washington:

Soon after the battle of Manassas, and when the panic was over, and Bea-tregard had failed to occupy the capital, the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution, introduced by Crittenden, with but two dissenting

of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest supp se, to " govern" those who hate then, or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and. maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dgnity, equidity, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A short time afterwards a similar resoluti n was submitted to the Senate by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and, my recollection is. un mimously adopted. But a few days before this, on the 4 h day of July, 1861, the President spoke to Congress as follows:

"Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of caudid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southera States after the rebelion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws He desires to preserve, the Government, that it may be administered for all, and was administered by the men who made it."

About the same time a memmber of the Cabinet, Hon, Caleb B. Smith, since deceased. proceeded to Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, and address d to the public the follow-

the States are sovereign within their proper sphere. The Government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rh de Island

" My friends, we make no war upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them.

of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the States of the in their own way."

time, that Mr. Seward issued his instructions to our representativesali road, in which he directed them to make public avewal of the purprojecuting the war. In his dispatches to Mr. Dayton, our minister at the court of St. Cloud, | side. he used the following language:

" It is hardly peressary to add to this incontestible statement the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizers through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever imputed to him and them of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws -The case, however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his actions, in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority even though they were assented to by Congress for those whose choice pursuit is plunder. It is and the people." Instructions to Mr. Dayton in 1861.

THE WAR AS NOW WAGED. Turning from the specious professions of the North, at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Alien dwells upon the shameless perfidy of the Washington Government, and shows how the war, coms enced under the cry of "the Union and the Constitution," has been converted into a crusade against slavery and a war of extermination and plunder against the

people of the South. He says: We have seen the rights of the people usurped in Mary and and Delaware, and in portions of Kentucky. We have seen their constitutions and laws suspended by the edies of the President and his minions, the ballot box trampled into the dust, and the office and honor, not to represent the inter ests or the voice of the people of those States, not to dis harge the duties incident to the offices which they obtained by a combination of fraud and force, but to register and assist in executing the decrees of a master, whose slaves, violator of the Constitution as he is. they are torally unworthy to be.

Even here almost every house, except the habitations of contractors and ab litionists. has become the abode of bcreavement, often of desolation; taxation is grieding ale classes except the petted plunderers of the Government: and while national and individual bankrup cy is impending, a more terrible doom is apprehended and feared. We can-not shut our eves to the fact that the elective franchise is endangered.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Mr. Allen is equally severe in his strictures on Lincoln's message. He says;

By declarations he stands convicted of cr'minal hypocrisy in regard to matters vital to the existence of the country; and now, having threwn off those restrair is which were for a while imposed alone by his timidity, her unblushingly proclaims himself the arniter of States, and assumes to deal with their governmen's and the rights and property of loyal people with a sway more cruel and de potic than is claime I for any monarch or despot in the world. O O The messa 20 was prepared by the President and those who acted as his immediate advisers, with direct reference to a prolongation of the war, and this desire to protract the hostilities has for its object no other or higher aim than the reprehensible and criminal one of re-electing

LINCOLN'S "AMNESTY PROCLAMATION " EVEN LAUGHED AT.

Linco'n's amnesty proclamation, or his offer of purdon to the rebels, "as his friends are pleased to style it, excites even ridicule at the North. Mr. Allen, alluding to it.

The only answer most of them will make to his proposals is that of defiance. I repeat that the President proposes terms to the people of the South, which all sensible men must know that they will regard as degrading. The jackals who follow the army for the parp ises of piunder are tot part of the Southern people; and the Leval Leagues which they may form within military posts I do not take into the account. Nor do I allude to those excrescences upon the political and military system known as "military governors"—such adventurers upon the bazard of a terrible civil war as Johnson, of Tennessee, and Ham-" Bhat this war is not waged in any spirit liton, of Texast They have been selected, I just as ennucles are appointed to guard the harem. Each excites the disgust of those who are compelled to endure their presence. A" RAID "INTO NORTH CAROLINA-A PICTURE OF THE WAR F-R "THE UNION AND THE

> Mr Allen, referring to a speech of his colleague, Mr. Arnold, in which Mr. Lincoln was ass cived with the Saviour of mankind. reminds him that the command of our Saviour was that servants should be ! obedient to their masters," and then presents to view the following picture of the war:

> But a few days ago, a Norfolk correspondent of the New York Times wrote as follows in regard to a negro raid which General Butler cause I to be made into Nor h Carolina.

The material results of the raid may be summed up as follows: Between two and three thousand slaves were released from buadage, with whom were taken along about three hunered and fifty ox, horse and mu'e teams, and from fifty to seventy-five saddle horses, some of them valuable animals. The guerrillas lost thirteen killed and wounded; ten dwelling houses, with many thousand bushels of corn belonging to them, were burned, besides two distideriess four of the camps were destroyed, and one of their number was "The theory of this Government is that | hanged; and one hundred rifles, uniforms, infantry equipments, etc., fell into our hands as spoils, with a loss on the part of the brigdde of twelve killed and wounded with one man taken prisoner. Besides this, fourteen rebel prisoners and four hostages were brought

"In regard to its moral and political results, h weve., the importance of the raid cannot be over-estimated. The caunties invaded by the colored troops were completely "It is not the province of the Government | panic-stricken. Scores of families, for no cause but a gui ty conscience, fled into the swamps on their approach. Never was a region thrown into such commotion by a raid Union the right to manage their institutions | before. Proud seims of chiralry, accustomed to claim the most abject obedience from-It was in this spirit, and about the same their slaves, literally fell on their knees before these armed and uninformed blacks and begged for their lives. I was frequently asked how I, a ciriz n, dared to trust myself among such poses which would control the Government in | incar ato demons. What shall I do to be saved " was the question asked on every

> This raid, Mr Carirman, is but a specimen of the movements which have characterized many of our morary operations. Plunder, wholesale and indiscriminate, upon the loyal and disl valulike, it we may believe the corresdo dence published in our own papers, and information derived from other reliable sources, has been so common and conducted upon a seale so vast that it has become no longer a matter of surprise.

It is perpetrated in every form, under the semblance of trade regulations, impressments by pretended levies upon the disloyal, and by military orders which afford sufficient pretexts true that we hear occasionally that such men as Butler and Curtis have been suspended; but the hungry cormorants who seek plunder, and know they can obtain it under the auspices of such men, are not long in having them restored to commands where their cupidity may be grati-THE CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON-THE WORK OF

BUTLER UNMASKED-HIS RECORD IN NEW ORLEANS. Leaving this raid, Mr Allen proceeds to speak

of the wholesale and indiscriminate plunder in this war, and particularly of the infamy of Butler's career: The robberies under the reign of Butler at

New Orleans have been so palpable as to shock the sensibilities of mankind. No prize was too great, no inducement too small for his enterprise. From the State capitol to the grave slavish creatures of his tavouritism foisted into | yard, from the parlor to the kitchen, his grasping hand was extended. All accounts agree that things have been done at New Orleans under the flag of our country which if not disavowed will disgrace the Government in all coming time. I will mention one instarce, as it was published in the New Orleans Era. That paper is the organ of the Administration there—the most of its articles are headed "by authority." I will read the Era's report. It is in the following words:

"CONFISCATION OF TOMBSTONES .- There was one splendid monument-a stately column or pyramid, infended to mark the spct where rests the remains of Colonel Charles D. Dreux, the youthful orator who fell early in the war in command of a Confederate bettalion. This was constructed at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and under the hammer of the auctioneer it brought one hundred dollars. Cheap monument, if the purchaser intended it for his own tomb. There was another monument equal in size and beauty, which brought -

only thirty dellars. Tombstones sold as cheap as marble."

The whole world is familiar with the plunder of costly meneions and large estates, with robberies of caurches and public institutions. From these we turn to the public sale of a dead min's tembstone. Nothing seemed to Ligh or low for the robber's grasp. The reand order, the country occupied by our armies has in many instances been given over to pillage and plunder : and they who watched the approach of our proud old flag, as the harbinger of peace, look now only upon a raised country and a pillaged people. The just and considerate portion of our people will remem-ber the barbarities, the shameless rebberies of this man who so suddenly rose from the ranks of his original secession friends to the grade of major-general of volunteers; nor will they forget that his fame rests more up in his persecutions of the unarmed and unoffending than the terror he has caused among the rebels in the field. It is now nearly three years since he donned the Federal uniform .--During that time he has planned Big Bethel and other similar disaster.; but he has never, I believe, been in personal danger, or a party to the most unimportant skirmish, although by alleged violations of the laws of civilized warfare he has won for himself the outlawry of our enemies

This has been his chief military distinction ; at d now, after a year of repose in New England, we find him appointed to an important command in Virginia and North Caro'ina. With a cruelty quickened by public exposure, with his avarice stimulated by the su cess of former pillaging, and with a slavish subserviency to these whose motives he denonneal for many years of his life, he is turned loose upon a rebellious people, who, whatever their sins may be, are at least sincere in regarding him as a monster. And when a few days ago a member from New York [Mr. Fernando Wood] submitted a resolution calling for a committee to inquire into his conduct, the Republican members of this Hons , aided by one of the Presiden 's military appointers from Kentucky, Mr. Anderson, voted to suppress the investigation : and it was suppressed, and this man, whose career is coupled with so many crimes, is assurred of immunity, and launches again with renewed license upon additional fields of plun-

You may declaim as you will of your anxiety for peace, but with the President's programme of subjugating a whole people and subverting the Governments of States, and with such men as Butler despoiling whole communities in the name of co fiscation, we cannot believe you sincere; and if sincere, it but demonstrates the utter unfitness of the party in power either to conduct the war or administer the Government in times of profoundest peace.

LIT COLN'S MANIA FOR RE-ELECTION-HE VISITS THE " MODEL ABTISTS," AND IS NOMINATED BY A LIOSE WOMAN.

Mr. Allen emphatically confirms the rumour that Lincoln is a candidate for another term. and that his minions are at work for him. Alluding to this, Mr. Allen says:

While all military operations are sespendel, and our armi s compelled to remain inactive because of the rigore of winter, the White House is beseiged by an army of officials. whose surest passport to promotion is a blind and slavish admiration of him who dispenses power and patronage. He hears nothing but from sycophants; beeds nothing which is not landatory of his greatness; reads nothing but fulsome praises of itis administrative abilities, and hearkens to no counsel which do s not ashim of a re-election. To such an extent does sure this manicion re-election entrol him, that only a few evenings since he a tende la m del artist's exhibition in this hall, at which an u sexed woman nominated him for re-election. It was done in his personal presence, amid the applause of the ladies and gentlemen, courtesans and contractors, parasites and placemen, then and there assembled While our sentinels were freezing at their posts: while brothers were perishing by slow degrees in a hostile conflict, rendered doubly appaling by the fury of the elements, the Cite Magistrate of the country was in attendance at a political "Canterbury," where the chief and most ludicrous act was his own nomination for re-election. The performance being unique, of course the attendance was large. The chief political danseuse proposed the name of Abraham Liucoln, as previously arranged by the managers, and all the attaches said yes, as they thought of their days of lengthened official repose in Abraham's bosom. WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IF LING IN IS RE-ELECTED-" SOCIAL PROGRESS" AT THE

WHITE HOUSE. Mr. Allen gives the tollowing vivid picture of "the national capital" in the event of Lincoln's re-election:

Should the people again elect "the honest-est man in Springfield" to the presidency, may we hope for some change in the personnel of the Government? The brave and intrepid Sumner may yet command the army of the Potomac, Fred Douglas may yet succeed the irrepressible Seward; while the "political woman" may be installed as grand "aspector of the royal household. Doubtless when a few more strong minded women have gathered around the capitol the avenue will emit a sweeter fragrance, quite as delightful as the olour of the Presidential mansion on New Year's day, when greasy negroes were presented to the President amid the blandest smiles of their fair country women of American de-

What American citizen who witnessed the animating scene did not rejoice at the rapid social progress the country has made under the rule of Abraham the First? Our coloured friends, who under former administrations dared not obtrude themselves at the White House, are now allowed to be gallant to the estimable ladies of high officials, while that high functionary, the President, looks approvingly upon the bewitching scene.

THE IMMENSE COST OF THE WAR-THE NORTH ON THE VERGE OF PINANCIAL BUIN.

Mr. Alleu speaks forcibly of the immense expenditures of the war, and the rapidly accumu-

lating debt of the North He says : There is a point of endurance beyond which even nations cannot go—a precipice which they cannot safely approach. I fear we are already standing at its verge, beyond which the yawaing gulf of social and fine: cial ruin awaits us

all. A people hitherto un cocustomed to turn-

ADVERTISING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two DOLLALS per square of ten lines (or less) for each

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insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will to

charged as advertigements. JOB WORK JOH WORK of every description will be the scuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Con-

tion, with no knowledge of a public debt but traditionary horror of its miseries, is anddenly called poon to confront a national indebtedness of over two thousand millione!

These figures are startling, yet the sum is ncreasing at the rate of more than two millions per day, presiging in vitable paralysis and bankruptcy to all. 'No interest is too great, no industry toe small, no investment too secure, to escape the storm which is gathering and impending over us. The annual interest upon our public indebtedness, at six per cent. per annua, will amount to over one hundred and twenty million -- nearly twice the amount of theordinary annual estimate of the expenses of the Government under tormer administrations, nearly double the sum of our annual verage expenditures during the administra. tion which waged the war with Mexico. If we grant that this indebtedness has been necessary or unavoidable; the figures still stare us in the face, suggestive of a future financial crisis which a wise statemanship would seek to palliate or avoid. Far off in the distant future generations yet unborn will bewail the load of debt which is being entailed upon them by the madness of the times.

The Georgia versus Mr. Holden Policy. The one or two agitation papers in this State that favor the exploded Convention scheme set on foot by the Standard and its advisers, are endeavoring to produce the impression that Gov. Brown and the Georgia Legislature favor a like movement. The Register and Intelligencer, at Atlanta, have been engaged in discussing these points -the Reg ster dissenting from, and the latter approving the late Georgia action. The one favoring, the Intelligencer, exonerates both itself and the Register from affiliation with Mr. Holden's scheme, in such language as

"Nor has this paper ever been laggard in defending, or in maintaining those doctribes. True, it did not sustain the " Register's" pence proposition through the intervention of the States. That idea of our neighbor we looked upon as a weak one; as far removed from the peace proposition of Governor Brown, or the one embraced in Mr. Stephens' resolutions, recently adopted by the Legislature of Georgia. as the Register's position is from Holden's and his party in North Carolina. We will do our neighbor the justice to say, that those papers which liken his movement to that of the North Careline traitor, grossly misrepresent him. And yet, we could never endorse, but opposed his plan of State intervention. We held, when we did so, and still held, as Governor Brown, in his message proposes, that terms or propositions for peace, to the enemy, should come, not from a separate, though severeign State, n.r. from several States, but from our government at Richmond -a government representing the entire confederacy of Sovereign States."

A PROTEST .- The following pro es' against the Stephens resolutions upon the habeas corpus was signed late last Saturday night in the narry of the closing scenes of the Georgia Legi-lature, by forty-one members of the Hause:

We, the ut dersigned, mumbers of the House of Repr sentatives, protest againt the passage

of the forgoing resolutions : 1. Because we believe the right of Congress to su pend the writ of habens corpus is a clearly r cognized power in the constitution, under limitations therein prescribed.

2 That while we believe all arrests of citizens should be made by warrant issued upon cause. supported by oath or affirmation; and the law of congress suspending the writ, admits of doubtful construction as to the powers granted the President under the same; still we believe the construction of this law is the province of the courts of the country to determine and not the Legislature.

forestall the decision of the courts upon the subject, which we regard beyond the province of the Legislature, and an infringement upon the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

4. That while we entertained different opinions respecting the policy of passing said law, still, as law abiding citizens, it is our duty to acquiesce in its enforcement until the courts shall decide upon

3. Breause the resolution in their tendence

its constitutionality.

5. Because we believe the discussion of these questions in the present unhappy and distracted condition of the country is calculated to divide. the people, array them against their government, and be fruitful of much evil.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

OLD CURRENCY .- Every man who own a four per cent, bond has made 331 per cent., aside from the contingent profit that may accure from holding the bond. Let our po :ple bear this fact in mind, and invest all they can in the new securities. Thoughtless people may suppose that because the present curreacy is to be taxed 331 per cent. after the 1st of April, it is therefore depreciated .-Such is not the case. Every outstanding note to-day is more valuable than ever before, for the simple reason that if funded in season it commences thereafter to bear interest, which it does not at the present time. Hence it is a wise provision of the Government which, while seeking to diminish a redundant circulation, not only protects the holders of its currency, but actually pays a profit to every in-dividual who avails himself of the tenefit of the funding act .- Carolinian.

The Biblical Recor er gives the annexed note, from the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of this

Ex-PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE.-Last Spring a prominent member of the church of which I was paster in Baltimore, met at the St. Nicholas, in New York, Ex-President

Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for iodependonce, declared that the only hope for freedom on this continent was in the success of the South ; that old as he was he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army.

T. H. PRITCHARD. A PARALLEL.-A few days ago we were visited with the coldest spell of weather and the hardest freeze which has occurred since the year 1857, and Tuesday, we witnessed the beaviest snow which has fallen since that year. As the Spring and Summer of 1867 were very favorable to the crops, we may hope that the same seasons of 1864, will be alike propitione of full granaries and barns .- Den-