Secret Combinations

We are more satisfied of the existence of a mischestans and emmanal advantation in our midst, than when we aliquied to the subject a few tians since. This of our entempotaries anggests that we went to pullish the naves. We do not concur with that payme! When we communiexte to the public facts which have been futnished to us, and thus warn and put the public on its guard, we have done the duty of a good e tizen; and then it belongs to the authorities was have the maintaining of the law in their hands, to do the rest. We now repeat, that others, besides owerelf, some of the most prominent men is the Scate, are satisfied of the existience of a secret organization in the State. The eve of the Government is spoult, and we are led to dapped that its arm can and will reach

15. In this county, one of its leaders was latele an applicant for office. In Cary District, there is an initiator, & justice of the pence, who is well known. The man in Chatham who anglied to a roung Physician to communicate to him the mode of obtaining vanter protection, is also well known.

When we publish these facts, Mr. Holden enquires -- "Have you turned common informer?" Sail booting that Mr. Holden may be capable of r track response, we ask ping if facts loucking the safety of society, relating to the commission of secret crime, are furnished to the head of a public press, whether it is not the duty of the recipient to communicate the knowledge to the legal authorities, and publiely to put the people on their guard? We would like to have Mr. Holden's reply.

We well know what all good citizens will say, and we feel conscious in this matter of desiriar only to discharge a public duty, and eather to save than to proscute any citizenbut to break up a dangerous and criminal combination. And now again, we warn those of our fellow-citizens who under any alarm for their persons or property, or inon any undue influence, or by any misconception, have gone into this combination, to come out and expose it. Such is their safety-such is their duty. The each which they have taken, carries no binding effect. It was imposed without authority and was criminal because immoral in itself, and transonable if it reaches to the objects which we suppose; and no one seed fear the penulty. If any one in the exaction of this penalty were to "shoot another through the head," and kill him, that one would be a felon and murderer, and upon conviction would be executed by hanging .--There is, therefore, every obligation upon honest men who know anything about this argunization, to expose it; that if guilty is may be broken up; if imagent it may be purged of saspidion.

In this connection we notice a remark or two about us in the last Standard. Whatever we did in connection with the suspension of the hab as corpus, we have avowed and stand to. We have no apprehension of being "scorne! by freemen while we live," for we are in the daily receipt of flattering testimonials from the very best of men and women in the State, conveying sentiments of esterm for us personally, and expressing satisfaction with our editorial course; for the reason that though we have to deal with Mr. Holden, we avoid abuse of him, and only comment on such matters as are open to the public. Nor are we solicitous about our memory when we are dead. We are sure of one thing-if common justice is done us, we shall be held as one who loved his country, who never deserted her cause, and who pronounced in proper terms on those who did counsel or encourage

On the other hand, men who imagine scorn for others, sometimes fail to preceive their own true estimate, and vainly fancy that the adulation of a few, and they not of the better sort, is the esteem of society .-These men run no risk of having a " memory excerated after death "-for they are forgotten and leave no memory at all.

The Hampton Certificate.

The question of veracity, in the matter of the foregoing certificate, as also the question of Mr. Holden's purposes in the call of a Convention, have been settled, in the popular judgment, against Mr. Holden. Both Mr. Lampton and Mr. Horton are respectable men, and they prove the fact positively. We have heard, however, that Gov. Vance has since referred for confirmation to Mr. Walser of Davidson, and Mr. Sherwood of Guilford. If so, it must be done by authority of these gentleman. A correspondent in the Confederate of vesterday, from Granville, refers to W. H. Smith, sheriff of Person, as having heard a similar declaration from Mr. Holden in January or February last. It has also been currently reported here, that Mr. Holden held a similar conversation with Capt John Berry of Orange. Hearing this, and auxious to reach the truth, we addressed a note to Capt. Berry -and as we should have used his reply, if it had been unfavorable to Mr. Holden, we feel bound to give him the benefit of Capt. Berry's statement; which is in these words: "The certificates you allude to, of Messrs. Hampton and others, I have never seen; but if I am correctly informed of their contents. Mr. Holden has made no such disclosures to me. as are indicated in the certificates,

We are in receipt of a letter enclosing \$12, written by "Wm. R. D. Lindsay, P. M.", instructing us to send the Daily Confederate to Dr. P. A. Hay, The Post date is " Madis Post office, N. C"; but as there is no such P. O. in the State, as we are informed at the .P. O. in this city, the writer will oblige us by giving the P. O. address more distinctly.

Public Seutiment.

Extract of a letter from Johnston county : " Enclosed find \$15, or the renewal of my subscription to the Daily Confederate, which it at all times a welcome visiter. I can as well do without my meals, as the Confede ate, so long as you continue to expose the tricks of Holden, the enemy of his country. I can assura you that Holden stock is greatly depreciating in this county. Yance will carry the county by a considerable majority .-Many that were at first for Holden, have changed, and are going to vote for Vance."

Extract of a letter from Surry county: "At one fine, I thought Holden would get a very respectable vote is this county, if not a majority. But public sentiment has very much changed since Holden's Cmrention policy has leaked out. Every body believes the certificates of Mr. Hampton, Mr. Horton and others, and some of Holden's once watraest friends, who I have reason to belive were themselves privy to his designs, express their greatest astonishment as his denying the charge; and say they are done with him .-Vance will carry the county by a decided majority. The people are not pleased with the course of the Legislature keeping militia officers, justices of the peace, constables, &c., out of the army, when there is no more use for them at home than there was for their own sons, brothers, &c., who have been required to go."

A letter from Cumberland county, says :-" I believe all our county candidates are Vanca men. A Holdenite would not "black the board" in Cumberland.

A gentieman well informed as to public

sentiment in Chatham county, writes: " To say that Holden has no friends here, would be going too far. There are, I am sorry to say, a good many of his stripe; but nothing like a majority. I suppose about one-third of the voters would cast their ballots for Holden if the election were to-morrow. Six weeks 2go he would have carried the county. Bus the people are becoming convinced, and are loaving him and his dangerous propositions; and by the time the county canvass is over, he will not have, in my opinion, five hundred who will vote for him. As Holden is wont to say-" Mark my prediction."

The Raiders in Eastern North Carolina.

Our Kiaston Correspondent, who is ever prompt to keep us advised of movements in that section, informs us that on the night of the 1st, that town was aroused about midnight by the arrival of a courier at Headquarters, representing that the enemy were advancing in force on the Dover road, and had driven in our pickets as far as Wise's Fork, some six or eight miles from Kinston, and that heavy skirmishing was going on between the two forces. Col. Folk, of the 6th N. C. cavalry, commander of the post, immediately repaired to the front and took his position to reconnotive, in advance of the skitmishers, along with his Adjutant, Lt. Rich'd. Blackwell. The horses of both these officers bave returned without their riders, and it is feared they have fallen into the hands of the yankees, either killed or captured.

In the skirmish, Lt. Kilpatrick, of the 6th N. C. cavalry, is said to have been killed, and private Kilpatrick wounded in the lip. One company of the 6th N. C. cavalry, numbering 60 men, are said to be cut off on the lower Trent road; but it is believed the most, if not all of them, will make their escape-tifteen have already come in. The enemy's strength is variously estimated, but it was evidently very small, and was designed only as a reconnoitering and thieving expedition.

It was also reported that a heavy column of the enemy was advancing on the north side of the Neuse. Another report was that they were in force in Ouslow moving towards still another report is that a force was in the neighborhood of Greenville in Pitt county. Steps of cours were promptly taken to look after them. We have plenty of sorce to attend to all the yankees in Newbern and Beaufort, if they do not allow themselves to be caught . napping. The whole yankee force below does not exceed two thousand; and these movements are predatory parties to rob, reconneitre our positions, de. Besides Lieut. Kilpatrick killed, mentioned above, we hear also of Lieut. Dehart and private Phillips of Folk's cavalry.

A correspondent at Kinston, writes us as follows: "The secret cath-bound organization mentioned in the Confederate a few days ago, the object of which is to destroy the Confederate Government, is in full blast in this town. I am informed that a Convention of these tories, representing several counties in this section of the State, was held in Goldsboro' on Monday and Tuesday last. This county was represented, it is said, by four delegates, who are well known in this community as desperate political characters."

Major Gen. Bushrod Johnson.-The friends of this admirable officer, says the Columbia South Carolinian, will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted for his gallantry from a Brigidier General to his present rank. 'No soldier has fought harder during the war-none has won prouder distinction on the field-and when the narratives of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Knoxville, and more latterly, of the South Side, are written, the part which he has played therein will be among the brightest annals of our strug-

TRAITORS.—It is said that the parties detected in Augusta in communicating with the enemy, are females. They should be imprisoned forthwith and kept in confinement till the close of the war. They are probably high in social position, but we hope the authorities have the nerve to do their duty.

ople let go forever any remosat or trace of for which their sale was effected. ought, that there may come a day of re-assong the enemy practice and boast of .- independence. /herever they now advance, ruin, desolation, e destruction of property, private and pubtrack their way. They pause not to ask he, or she whom they propose to rob, and many cases outrage and murder, is a comstant, or the wife, or daughter, or sister of ie. Nor yet even do they stop to ask, if by oy possibility there may be Union sympaizers Also, for such misguided wretches, the have lost the sympathy of their own cop'e, they have acquired nothing by the crifice. The raiding or invading enemy sings no supply train, and he must live upon ne land : the food of each and all is ferroted ut to the fast morsel, and taken, stolen, without stint of appetite. Public buildings and private dwellings, school houses, and burches, and farm houses are given to the ames; while the thieving villains stuff and arfeit with their ill gotten gains. Among ther instances, no worse nor any better, are wo which fall under our observation, and come to us with such authority as makes heir truth unquestionable, one of which inrolves a "ruffian who calls himself Gen. Warren."

A poor lady, a Mrs. Corry, resided near Bethesda church. Of course she was visited, and her house was stripped of everything she ad. Not so much as a meal's victuals were ick children. The poor lone, desolate, pluuiered woman, in behalf of those little sufferad been robbed : and so though he was the ie woman (as the Richmond Examiner reseats it) "I will beg. Give me, for God's ske, a meal of meat for my sick children." This was a Southern, a Virginia matron, who ad lived in comfort on her own property; and it was for the small pittance of this einle meal, form her own stores, that she was imploring, for an object that might well have noved to pity a devil in hell. We confess our hair rises to end as we record the answer hat issued from the lips of this heartless villian. " Madam, we read that during the siege of Jerusalem, women were reduced to eat their children." He had studied the question-had read the history of like events, and upon our submission; and were still proceedforeseeing that in the course of his railitary lag to levy armies to devasture our territory career he might find some weak mother, far enough from succor, and sufficiently in his power, to enable him to bring to bear the acquisitions of his intellectual labors, lo!with what studied, calm, complacent demeanor he uttered the passage from history-" women were reduced to eat their children."

The picture is an impressive one-the lordly General and his suppliant. It commends titself to every man with a whose, bosom lives s spark of conrage or humanity - who is not prepared to be a doz-who is not already same stripe-and what has he-what have meaner than a dog.

Another instance is that of an interview between a Virginia mother and Grant. This one was the mother of Confederate sons; and having fallen within the yankee lines, she sought and obtained an interview with Gen. Grant, and asked for a passport to enable her to get to Richmond, with her friends. "You are better where you are. When I enter Richmond, women's persons will not be safe."

These scenes are verified. They are truethe Wilmington Railread at Magnolia. And saith the Examiner. This last was addressed by the commanding General of the vankee army-Grant-and thus we are assured that when he enters Richmond, all the acts foreshadowed in the nefarious programme of Dahlgren, are to be performed. Rapine, lust, slaughter, conflagration are to be let loose like unleashed hell-hounds, to rage and ristwhen "woman's persons will not be safe."

It is well for us to ponder on these things. There is yet among some, a delusive hope, reaching back by a feint, brittle hold on some possible restoration of union with our enemies. These are not they who utter their thoughts, but keep them locked in, committing treason upon their own hearts.

There are yet others-some base, craven cowards, afraid to look the coming future in the face; others, ambitious demagogues, who would barter soul, country, family-all-for aggrandisement, and hope to save it by sacrificing to the foe.

And yet others-arrant sympathizers with our invaders-who have never felt a loyal pulsation towards our Government; who hope disaster may enable the enemy to reach and

shake hands with them. All these classes are to be found in that family of Rahab the Harlot, of which we spoke a few days since, and about which we have every reason to believe the Government will take speedy action. They are they who would have shown out the "scarlet thread, or raised a brother's cry of distress." Depraved and wicked traitors, and most deceived and deluded people are they. It is notorious, and himself to but little, that he centerns and despises the betrayer, and the spy, and the pilot. He avails himself of his base instrumentality, but loathes and hates the tool; and when his service is at an end, he never fails to receive a more bitter and more destructive punishment. Of this class, very war. few, only such as Andrew Johnson, Brownlow, and those who are still needed, are per- sught to be grateful.

If anything were wanting to make all our mitted to eke out the enjoyment of the price

These horrid cruelties ; the known faithlesssciation with the yankee ration, this thing ness of the race from whom we have separated; anted stands up in gigantic proportions, should warn all our people to lossen from all the brutal, terocious, worse than beastly thought of everything, but the working out nelties which both leaders and followers of our complete and perpetual separation and

When we undertook the chief editorial management of the Confederate, the public mind was in a state of anxiety and slarm. A series of peace meetings, running through a portion of the pass summer, had wrought a most injurious influence on the public mindmisleading the people from a reliance upon the Government which is and can be the only resort for peace, on any right or safe terms, or indeed on any terms at all-and causing them to look to some undefined and ill-gitimate source for effecting this object. Men sprung up vithout stint of conscience, and devoured every where, politicians and demagegues, whose tands with a musket in them would have done more to accomplish a peace than their heads are ever likely to-and these men for the merè sake of party, and personal advantage, guiled and deluded the people with the idea that the war could be brought to a close by some action which they described under the figure of "holding the olive branch;" but not one of them let go an idea at all pracficable; not one did say, or have yet said how-by what means-in what manner, or through what probable or possible instrumentality-the enemy could be approached, or

teams offered, or negotiations obtained. These men charged, at the same time, that eft to keep life in her body; and she had two the Government had done nothing, attempted nothing, to procure peace; and some of them went so far as to declare that the President of ng children, besought permission from this the Confederacy did not desire peace, but a se-called General Warren, to buy a few of prelongation of the war; and the most bitter he stores, her own property, of which she invective, abuse and villification were keaped on our Government and its representatives, etired shouldy of a sold-out establishment, while scarce a reproach was uttered against plethoric with wealth, he replied-" we keep the enemy. In the meantime, the advocates tothing for sale." Then, said the half fran- of the cause reminded the people of the utter impracticability of any such illegal, unwise and ill-timed movements. It was shown how that the President had availed himself of three seeming opportunities for the offering of negotiations, and all had been rejected with contumely and insult. It was also shown how that Congress, at every session, and the Presiident in every message, had indicated an earness desire for peace; and how that Lincoln, his Congress, his press, his pelitical conventions, and the whole north, except a very shall minority, wholly powerless to perform a political act, had declared, and continued to declare, that there should be no peace, except are were still legislating to confiscate our property and attack our liberties and lives.

> And thus matters stood when the new Congress met. And now where is the peace that was promised? We ask the people of Johnston county, where is the peace that Dr. Leach told them last fall would be forthcoming - which they were to find at the spring when they went for water, if only he were elected? He was elected, and others like him-not quite so much so as he, but of the they done, to get prace-to promote peaceto advance it an iota? Why nothing. Dr. Leach introduced a string of resolutions, that were promptly tabled, which were regarded as ridiculous and absurd, by the wisdom and character of the house; and were put asidesome of the members voting against laving on the table, only out of a decent regard for the feelings of the mover, who, is spile of all his nonsense, and we fear a good deal of demagogueism and much disloyalty, is entitled to more respect than others of his kidney : for he has the dogged pluck to back his opinions. which is quality to be respected.

And there this peace bumbug ended out of North Carolina. A manifesto, proper in ats terms, dignified in its tone, and embodying true peace ideas, was introduced, and passed in secret session. It is said Dr. Leach voted against it-but this is not important. It passed, and the enemy have again been told that we are ready, willing, anxious for peace -eager to negatiate-and only wait the moment when they will hold out the least prospect that an offer would be accepted.

Since the passage of this manifesto, two political conventions have met in the North, to nominate candidates for the Presidency .-One has nominated John U. Fremont; the other Abe Lincoln. Both have announced the determination to presecute this war until the Federal Government exercises its rule over the whole South. Yet, in face of all this, the pitiful, shameful, injurious cry of peace, is put up from week to week in this town, by two papers-the cry however it is believed of one voice—to the disgust of the patriotism and intelligence of the Confederacy, and the contempt of the yankees. From day to day the people continue to be surfeited with this sort of stuff:-"Mr. Holden is the only peace candidate." Yet the "peace candidate"this "self-nominated" on the "shortest road to peace," won't condescend to accept an invitation to go out and tell the people how he will get peace for them. But when he is invited, and the people want to know what plan he proposes to secure peace, oh, no, says it is to the credit of the yankee who is entitling he, I can't come, Be quiet-you will become excited-you must not be "harangued for votes." Fortunately for the people, one of his plans has been thoroughly exposed—his Convention scheme, to go out of the Confederacy. Had this succeeded, the State now would have been in the agonies of a double

From this, Mr. Holden has been saved. He

The Last Governor's Election.

In his last issue, Mr. Holden says: "Two years ago, this same Col. Meltae delivered a violent harangue to his regiment against Gov.

We might apply to this statement the same force of contradiction that the Conservative does to Mr. Holden's charge against it of being bought; but we are not so disposed. When the day comes for a personal reckoning between Mr. Holden and Col. McRae, the public will not be troubled with the controversy.

But Mr. Holden is wholly mistaken. Col-McRae made no barangue of any sort against Gov. Vance; nur did he ever make a political speech in his regiment; nor did he ever state he was going to vote. The rote of his registronte" for Fort Delaware. ment was wholly uninfluenced by Col. McRae. Nor did he ever have a punishment inflicted on his men calculated to humble or degrade them. There were one or two Irishmen in his regiment who were good, bave soldiers but they would get drunk sometimes, and were obstreperous They were sometimes bucked; but they were generally turned over for treatment to their captains. If Mr. Heiden had been in Col. McRae's command, it is not improbable that he would have been obliged to buck him frequently; but he would have done so with reluctance, for the good of the regiment. Wherever Mr. Holden finds a private soldier, of the old Fifth, he will find a friend to Col. McRas-and he would not exchange the kindly regards that his soldiers have for him, for any office that North Carolina could bestow-"ambitious" as Mr. Holden considers bim.

Personalities.

much of license the public expects to be al- The gallant fellows have won a proted record. lowed to a press. All criticisms of a public his conduct, in reference to public affairs, is fair matter of discussion. When the discussion goes beyond this, and spithets are applied personally offensive in their nature, the legitmacy of discussion is broken; or when even in a public matter, a man's integrity as a fiscal agent, or his courage as an officer in military service, is questioned other than by a of the party calling this in question, and he ought to hold himself answerable. If he does, then the party assailed has choice of remedies. But it an Editor offers this kind of personal injury, and from conscientous scruple or other cause will refuse personal satisfaction; and se offers his insult that legal redress may not be obtained, or if obtained would not be compensatury; then there is but one other step. such case, a citizen loving the law, and anxious to avoid its violation, will forbear as long as possible. He will note the public sentiment, and defer to it; and will only act when character and outraged feeling compel it. Thus acting, he will make a successful appeal to the public, that the consequences are not with him; and when the peace of society is necessarily broken, he will not be to blaute.

---Another Proposition.

Mr. Holden has been speaking lately of our "love of money"—that we have been "bought," and "have a master." - Now we do not " pretend " to a love of the dear people. It is not our vocation to pretend; but we (the senior) desire to test this money ques-

We propose that Mr. Holden shall have, with two others whom we shall name, the opportunity of a full investigation of all we have received, or are to receive, from the State, by our late business in Europe : and whateverthe same is found to be, (except that for which we show a voucher as an article of necessaries purchased for our family.) we propose to give it to Trustees for the benefit of mutilated soldiers of North Carolina-provided Mr. Holden will give a like sum-dollar

If this proposition is accepted, the investment can be made in a week.

THE SIX PER CENT BANDS .- The long advertised sale of Six Per Ceut. Bonds, from taxable and the coupons receivable in pay of export and import duties, took place at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday last. Only \$665,000 of the bonds were sold-at prices ranging from 150 to 135. The drawback to the sale was the want of money. If the debts due to the public had been paid previous to the sale, or the conditions thereof had allowed orders to be drawn on the Treasury Department by those to whom the Government was indebted, the Columbia South Carolinian expresses the opinion that probably a million more would have been realized.

Rather a graphic description of the ties which bind Mr. Holden to the CONSERVA-

Ward savs : "There were many affectin' ties which made me hanker after Betsey Jane. Her father's farm jined ourn: their cows and ourn squenched their thirst at the same spring; our old mares had stars on their forreds; the measles broke out in both families at nearly the same time; our parents (Betsey Jane's and mine) slep regularly every Sunday in the same meetin' house, and the nabors used to observe, 'How thick the Wards and Teasels air!' It was a sublime sight in ture. During the past Term, I have endeavored the spring of the year to see our several moth-

ers (Betsey's and mine) with their gowns pin-

ned up so that they couldn' sile 'em, affec-shunitely billin' soap together and aboosing

That miserable renegade. Andy Johnson, came very near losing his "light" in Nashville the other day. A drunken yankee officer fired at him with a pistol, the ball grazing the skin

and going through his coat.

the nabors."

NORTH CAROLINA PRISONERS. -- A letter from L. G. Corhett, Ca. E, 18th N C. T., dated Fortress Monroe, May 15th. 1864, gives the following list of the officers of that Regiment then with Lt. Corbett at Fortress M ... roe : Capts Lewis and Wooten, Lieuts C'rbett, Elkin, Rowland, Townseed, Frink, M. Intosh and Bullard, and Sergeant Mir Mitchell. Lt. Corbett also mentions in addition, the following members of his Commany whom he has seen: Sergt. J. F. Croom, C.r. poral Peterson, Privates D. Malmass, N. Leavis, L. Brison, W. Butler, C. J. Pridgett, N. Miller, J. Woodcock, J. Pigiord, M. G. Smith, W. H. Barnbill, C. T. Wegver, who is slightly wounded. Dallas Marshall of the 30th is also along.

An extract from a letter from Lient Co. Wm. M. Parsley, 3d N. C. infantry, date! IT S. Steamer " Utica," May 15th, gives the to a half dezen privates in his command how following names as with him, unhart and "en

> New . Hanover-Captains Cantwell and Cowan of the 8 : Lewis of the 18th, Mckan of the 7th : Lieuts. Pickett. McChangey and Crapon of the 3d, Frank Mitchell, 18th. Onslow-Maj! Ennett, Lieuts, St kelv.

King, Gurganus of the 3d, and Henderson Cumberland-Capt. Horne, Lts. Maliett and Beaufort-Capt, Stone and Lieut, Barrow.

Greene-Lieuts, Darden and Lane. Bladen-Lieut. Lvon.

Randoph-Lieut. Loudermilk .- Wilming. on Journal.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE-THE 51ST REGI-MENT .- Since the 12th of May this gallant

North Carolina brigade has shared in seven general engagements, viz: at Swift Creek, May 12; Drewry's Binff, May 15; same place. May 16; Bermuda Hundred, May 29; Cold Harbor, May 31; same place, June 1; Petersburg, June 17. It has fought pooly, and suffered heavily. Of the large losses of the brigade mentioned in Gen. Cingman's letter published in the Observer some days go a full share has fallen to the 51st regiment, Col. Hester McKrthan, composed entirely of companies from this section of the State. Twenty-We know it is very hard for any one with two of its officers have been killed, wounded the instincts of a gentleman, to bear a personal or captured. Of the enlisted men 60 have insult; and we know on the other hand how been killed, 225 wounded, and 148 captured. but at heavy cost in blood and suffering. A letter from Gen. Clingman gives to Col.

man, conveyed in decorous language, about McKethan (wounded in the face) and his brave regiment, and to Lieut, Col. W. S. Davang (also wounded) and a detachment of the olst. the glory of the victory which saved l'erreburg on Friday last. "But for their propert, and energetic action." Gen. Clingman ands. "Petersburg would have fallen. Two brigades gave way on our right, and but that our brigade stood firm and kept up the fight for four hours, alone and unaided, against what we now know to have been two entire corps of the duly constituted tribunal, it is at the hazard | yankee army, all would have been lost. The brigade not only held its own lines, but drove the enemy out of the vacant lines on our right and kept them back until 11 o'clock at night. when they were re-occupied by other troops. I know of no such fight during this war made by any brigada."-- Fig. Obs.

Lincoln's New Platform.

The first resolution demands the suppresion of the rebellion by force of arms. second declares against any compromise with armed rebels, except upon the condition precedent of their unconditional surrender. The third insists, that slavery be utterly extirrated from the soil of the United States, and calls for a constitutional amendment to that end .-The fourth thanks our soldiers and soilors for their gallant and glorious services. The fifth approves the course pursued by Lincoln. including his emancipation proclamations, enlistment of negro soldiers, &c. The sixth calls for harmony in the councils of the ad ainistration, and approves those officials whose aentiments and conduct are in full accord with the valiant measures of the administration. The seventh demands full protection to the soldiers of the Union without regard to color. The eighth declares in favor of Loreign omigration. The ninth goes for a Pacific railroad. The tenth pleges the national faith for the redemption of the public debt. The eleventh declares, for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

The above platform for the government of Lincoln was unanimously adopted by the Baltimore Convention. There can be no compromise with armed rebels-unconditional surrender is necessary to negotiation. Who is prepared for this? Are the so-called peace men of North Carolina prepared to advocate this dectrine of unconditional surrender? to ca'l upon our troops to throw down their arms and unresistingly submit to the terms of this platform? Compromise can be had on no other terms. Slavery is to be utterly extirpated. The rebellion is to be suppressed by force of arms This is Lincoln's platform .-Fremont's is the same with one exception .-His platform calls for the confiscation of Southern property after we are subjug tred .-We will do him the justice to say that he repudiates this plank of his platform.

These terms may suit Holden and his clan, who go for the best terms they can get, but they will not suit the people of North Carolina .- Wadesboro Argus.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ASHE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1864.

John C. Plummer Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blevins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court : It is ordered that publication be made in the weekly Confederate for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of aw to be beld for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead and replevy in the said cause, otherwise final judgement will be rendered against him. ARTEMUS WARD —In an affecting account of his courting with "Betsy Jane," Artemus Witness E. C. Bartlette Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday is February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETE, C. S. C.

> TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND RE-FUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY. WE are authorized to amounce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquetank county in the next House of Commons. ma 10-89-dtw&wto

June 29 wet

TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY. MELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislato discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Serv't. june I4 121-dto NATHAN WHITFORD.

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY .- We are authorized and I requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff,

at the election in August. ju 17-tde-d&w DOOK AND JOB WORK D Neatly moruted at THIS OFFICE: