# THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Proprietors.

## TERMS:

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

#### Protection.

being overns by the public enemy, we at once Government has of Mr. Holden's disloyalty. saw the hand of some base and disloyal intriguer, who was thus sfriking a blow at the tion" again. In the mean time, we ask our cause through the fears of the poor and ignorant. Just as artful and not scrupulous politicians strike a blow at the cause through tection, we utter a solemn truth before high the hopes of the uninformed, when they pretend to lave a method of obtaining peace, other than by the regular constituted authorities. By both the one and the other of these unworthy characters, are the ignorant sure to be taken in. We also saw with sorrow how that the timid apprehensions of the people thus worked upon, might lead many at heart good men into places of danger and crime. And we have not been deceived; for the criminal organization that is now engaging the at. tention of the law officers, is the fruit of these degenerate seed, whose sower thinks himself beyond detection, but who yet may be discovered.

Now let us be heard once more by this class of our fellow-citizens, who are thus misled and betrayed. What man that has yet offered himself before you, professing to be able to bring you peace, has done anything for its achievement?

Did not they tell you that they could do something? Did they not promise you that they would? Did they not convince you that their election would hasten the event? Have they done aught to fulfill these expectations of yours? What worth are the resolutions of Dr. Leach? They were stifled by a large majority, because they were known to be inefficient, useless, foolish; and you are no nearer peace than you were before his election. And if his reso utions had been passed ten thousand times, what good would they have done? Is the manifesto of each of the two Congresses. breathing in warm language the desire for peace, less potent than these resolutions?

And now, when a politician of the archest sch of of selfishness and stratagem is thrusting himself upon you, and basing his claim to support upon the pretext that he is "the peace" candidate. Does he tell you how he can get peace? Does he show you any, a single plausible feature of his plan? While he is beginling you with the cry of peace, the enemy is legislating to increase his army; his forces are beleaguering your capital; his Sugg and Silas Beckwith see proper to join a thieving marauders are wasting the land of provisions, spoiling the bouseholds of their promise not to divulge, and then perjure themfood and furniture, the farm of its stock and selves by divulging them, what is it all to Mr. implements, and robbing all-defenceless women and maidens, even, of the very dresses and jewelry that they bear upon their persons. In one well authenticated instance, these incarnate villians stripped a respectable lady of every item of clothing, and compelled her to go in this condition of shocking exposure to the house of a neighbor to seek for garments to cover her confusion. In another, wherein an aged mother and two young virtueus daughters were the sufferers, the worse than beasts apportioned out the spoil-some engaging to rob the aged mother, while the others wreak ed a more fearful wrong upon the helpless maidens. The air is filled with the shriecks of the injured and the ruined, while these corrupt deceivers, and their scarce less guilty dupes, cry peace--without avail, without hope of avail, except by the only argument that can reach the foe-the argument that procoods with the weight of lead and the point of steel, from the valor and determination of our soldiers.

And as for protection—though you should flames. So surely have the poor people of John Baxter has been a suppliant by petition poor mercy to be shown her plundered peopla; that he will forbear to exile them, as he contemplated, beyond the Ohio, but will send them some previsions, however stinted the diet, to eke out their existence and save them from starvation. This petition of John Baxter is couched in the terms of a beggar. It has the whine of the spaniel, and it shows to what degradation an honorable mind can tink, when it stoops to betray its country.

VOL. 1.

was sent by John Baxter, the traitor, to "W. When we first heard that there was an im- | W. Helden, with his regards," and was placed pression among our people, that by some in our hands by an officer of the army, and means they might obtain protection for them- may now be seen on file in the War Departbelves and theirs, in the event of their section | ment, along with numerous other evidences the

We shall speak of this subject of "protecfellow-citizens to heed these warnings. Whon we tell you that your soldiers are your only pro-Heaven. If, then, you would make that protection secure, strengthen the soldier-fill his ranks, supply his wants, administer to his comfort, tend his disease and his wounds, and cheer him with the assurance that there are loyal people whe will be grateful for his service, and will reward his fidelity.

### Criminal Combination.

When the political organization known as Know Nothings, which existed in time of peace and was made up of many as good and loyal men as the old Union embraced, and which only had a party significance, existed, Mr. Holden asseiled it in terms of intense vitaperation. He said of it:

"It is the devil's work, and will leave be hind a mighty smell of sulphur. Miserable the man to whom in after years the infamy of Know Nothingism will attach."-Raleigh Standard, March 31, 1862.

Now in time of war-of immense national peril-when existence is at stake-he says "We know nothing about this red string party or any other secret political party. What is it to us if it does exist? What is Hecuba to us, er we to Hecuba ?"-Raleigh Standard, July 8th.

He could defame men by opproprious epithets for belonging to a political party in time of peace, but for traiters who have com bined to sell their country in selling themselves, he has no word of reproach! When the Know Nothing party existed, he thought it right and proper for men to disregard its oaths. to come out and expose the matter. "On the contrary," says he, "a man is morally bound to expose all such frauds and tricks preparatory to his own repentance."-Raleigh Standard, May 2nd, 1864.

Now, when men are alarmed at the step they have taken by becoming members of a treasonable conspiracy - whose success would overthrow the Government-he denounces thom as perjurers for divulging; for, says he: "If O. Churchill, Benton Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. secret order and take horrid oaths which they Holden and his friends ?"

Thus be flings off deluded men, who seek to "repent," in accordance with his previous teaching; where as formerly, he not only advised that they were morally bound to "warn others against the fearful sin into which they had fallen," but he incomp that it was right and proper for a good citizen to go into the organization, and stay in and find out all he could, to detect and expose it; for said he, " we publish below a letter from New York, to which we ask thoughtful attention of our readers. We know the author he is a gentleman of

character and a man of truth. He has friends in the South whom he desires to protect against the insidious agproaches of this secret organization." \* \* "Our correspondent in the same letter further exposes the selfishness and despotism of the order, and concludes as follows: " Though despising the organization from the bottom of my soul, I am determined to continue a member just to keep posted up in their movements, and to find out their future intentions."-Raleigh Standard, Feb, 17, 1855.

Thus with reference to the know nothings, sell your country, and conceal the spies, as he introduces as a "gentleman and man of the vile harlot Rahab did; and though you truth," a correspondent who, despising the wear the chord and show it when they come, organization, went in and "determined to what hope have ye that the false and double- continue a member, just to keep posted in dealing yankes will keep his share of the their movements," and divulge them to Mr. pledge? Do you think that robbers, thieves, Holden; and with reference to a cowardly plunderers, will remember faith to keep it? tory association, he denounces as perjurers Logic around, from Abraham Lincoln down. those who repent and expose it. And where-Listen to the debates in the federal Congress, as he being then an editor of a public journal, hear the Representatives there from Mary- availed himself of the information obtained land and Kentucky, how in pitiful tones they as above, and published it, claiming to do a complain of broken promises and violated public duty; beheld when we, public journalfaith! Look to Tennessee, where Adrew ists, coming legitimately to the information Johnson, and John Baxter, and their associ- of the existence in our midst, of a treasonaates in infamy, betrayed and sold their ble conspiracy, expose it and warn the peocountrymen and homes. Protection was ple of danger, he denounces us as a detectpromised in terms express and unqualified. ive," forgetting or indifferent-(for we pre-How is the promise kept? Not a farm is sume he has reached that stage)-that he left in East Tennessee not desolated. There heaps odium on his own head, if he fastens is left no stock, no cattle, no utensils to till on us a just censure. Never heretofore in all the soil. Fire has been applied to dwellings the varied views which have been taken of in town and country; the property of unionists Mr. Holden, has his political character been and loyalists have alike perished in the so thoroughly photographed as in this record.

What is Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba? that desolated region been deprived, that this The illustration is ill chosen ; for Hecuba, the most chaste and virtuous wife of the king of to Abraham Lincoln, interceding for some Troy, was a bereft and broken-hearted mother. For when she saw-

> "Polyxena first slaughtered and her son, "Her Polydorous on the wild sea-beach "Next met the mourner's view; when reft of Did she run barking even like a dog."

> But Mr. Holden sees his friends fall around on every side, and neither barks, nor howls, nor whines a note of sorrow.

"What is it to Mr. Holden or any of his The paper containing this maudlin lament, | riends?"-Raleigh Standard, July 9, 1864.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

### Criminal Combinations.

The best guarantee for society of the preservation of its interests and safety, will'be found believe that a new order of things is about to in the sure, speedy, and constant maintenance of the criminal law-the detection of offenders, and their certain punishment. If crime does its work secretly, and escapes, then secret crime will take the place of bold and open offence. If two or more, by associated agreement and combined action, can better secure a criminal object, and attain with better security a criminal end, then conspiracy wil become "the vogue," and criminal conspirators will infest the social fabric. Where is so ciety to for look protection against the enemies of law? The answer is a simple one :- to the conservators of the peace-to the Judges of the land. If the offence be committed by the citizens outside the jurisdiction of the military tribunals, then the civil Judges may well be looked to for its discovery and punishment or prevention, according as it is a crime committed or threatened.

And the duty of Judges becomes the more imposing, in proportion as the offence is aggravated and the times are propitious for its commission. The Judge is in the highest degree a detective officer; for it is to him that society looks for protection, before it arms, in the last resort, for its own defence. In time of war and commotion, more than all others, are the duties of energy, diligence, perseverance to detect and punish crime, most obligatory on the Judges; for then crime finds most facility in the performance of its acts, and most impunity is such performance.

es of North Carolina, they are located by secede, and yet refused to remain; but belaw in their respective Circuits, though they exchange in the ridings. Besides these, there are three Judges of the Supreme Court, and a large number of magistrates in each county of the State. All of these judicial officers have become, on their assumption of the office. "conservators of the peace"—the meaning having canvassed a portion of the State in whereof is, that they are the preservers of public order and peace; to commit all breakers of it, or bind them in recognizances to keep it. So far then as the number of officers necessary to secure these interests are concerned, they are abundant; and society has reason to expect whatever of labor may be necessary speak, and we then took ground, that Linthoroughly to detect and punish crime.

It is now made clear by proof, for it is confessed by the guilty actors themselves, and there is much more proof as to others who have not confessed, that a secret society has been formed in this State, whose purpose is-1st. To establish communication with the public enemy, with whom we are at war, by mutual signs and passwords, to be "handed, thrown or sent," by which a fraternity or brotherhood is established; so that if the enemy overuns any portion of the State these brothers may claim a special protection by reason of their community.

membership is, to "give timely warning of approaching danger to any brother;" by which abandoning his post, the prisoner escaping

3rd. The several obligations of this society are drawn tighter, by a penalty which is affixed-"that of being shot through the head."

At common law, this combination is a conspiracy and a crime. Here it is a military offence, if committed by any one in service, either officer or private.

It seems, however, that the Confederate Courts have not common law jurisdiction; and | State Convention in Wake county-announced it seems further to have escaped the contem- himself for Secession-was elected-went to plation of the Congress of the Confederate the Convention-voted for the ordinance of States, that in time of a deadly war, bad men secession, and HE, Mr. Holden, and no one might jeopard the safety of the cause, by con- else, "pledged the last dollar and the last spiring with the enemy. . . So far then, if civi- man" to its support. lians commit this crime, they are not amen- | Very soon we went into the service; was able unless brought to trial in the State present in some battles, and remained until Courts. And we are glad of this; for the Mr. Holden said our resignation was right and honor of North Carolina is involved for all prover. Mr Holden did not go into the sertime in this matter, and whether she is to vice, but sought and was elected to a shade have a historic name for disloyalty, sedition, office-State printer-and has never been conspiracy and torvism; or whether she is to within hearing of the echo of the sound of the be purged and purified by the law and its executors. It is for the Judges of North Carolina now to pronounce.

Besides the crime of conspiracy, we take it for granted, that when a State officer-a practising attorney, a solicitor for the State or county, a justice of the peace, or any officer who has been obliged to subscribe and has subscribed an oath of allegiance to the State bis career approaches, as sure as the flight of and Nation, whether in language, or writing, time. or print, publishes disloyal sentiments and shows forth a disloyal feeling, such officer commits perjury, and is liable to punishment for this crime.

The conspiracy which we have mentioned, extends we believe thoughout the State; penetrating more or less extensively into the circuit of every Judge. These disloyal sentiments and actions have been uttered and perperted by State officers of various classes. Society has been put in imminent peril by these acts and doings, and only saved out of the hands of destroyers by the success of our

the arrest, or even towards the detection of | these criminal parties. We have reason to occur; and we venture the prediction, that if the Judges investigate the subject in a manper worthy of their office, astonnling revelations will be the result.

# " Look on this Picture,

AND ON THIS." In 1850, Mr. Holden and the writer of this article were both advocates of Secession .-Both regarded the aggressions of the North as sufficient provocation, and thought the welfare of the South involved in a separation .-We made a speech in Kenansville, and one in Wilmington, setting forth our views; and these speeches were condensed in Mr. Holden's paper, were complimented, and their views

In 1860, we had grown to be ten years older. We had seen the South grow ten years weaker, and the North stronger. We had seen the South contribute to ber own weakness by relinquishing her just rights, and we saw the party with which we had acted acquiese in the infractions which produced herdility. We tried to prevent this acquiescence, Mr. Holden encouraged them-for party ends.

In the meantime, compromises had been adopted in Congress on the slavery question, and political parties had agreed on principles by which they would be governed. In 1860, the party to which Mr. Holden and we belonged, met in convention, and divided, one portion seceded, and nominated a candidate Now, there are eight Superior Court Judg- for the Presidency. Mr. Holden did not came a "stand between." We remained, and sustained the regular nomination.

> Stephen A. Donglas was the regular nominee, as Mr. Holden subsequently pronounced, and him Mr. Holden deserted; while we supported him to the end, and voted for him. his behalf. Mr. Holden first denounced those who deteated his nomination, as secessionists; threatened to "strip the covering from them;" and in his next issue raised their flag and became their supporter. In the progress of the canvass, we happened to hear Mr. Clingman coln's election, in itself, would not ju tify sccession, and that so long as North Carolina remained in the Union, her citizens ought to continue to fill the offices, such as Judgeships, Post Offices, mail carriers, &c. Mr. Holden abused us for this sentiment, perverted our language, and made out that we would take office from Lincoln, which he said would be disgraceful. His opinion was, that Judge Biggs, the United States Marshal, and all the Post Masters ought to resign immediately on his election.

We both went on our path-we voting for Douglas, he for Breckinridge. After the elec-2ad, A further obligation imposed by this tion, the Southern States commenced to secede; and when they went out, we immediately foresaw that coercion and war were at hand, and the spy employed in our midst, the deserter that North Carolina and but one alternativeto choose her side. Our heart was with our from our keeping, is each aided and com- brethren of the South; and we commenced to urge our people to be unanimous, and to pre-

> We urged the people of Newbern as early as March, 1861, to build iron clad gunboats for harbor defince Mr. Holden continued with the Secessionists until he was defeated for State Printer, when, all of a suiden, he commenced to abuse them.

Nevertheless, he afterwards ran for the

These are the facts: now for the corrolary: Mr. Holden denounces us for an original secessionist, and Destructive; and claims for himself to be a " Conservative of the straitest secet." And the wounder is, that some people are stupid enough to swallow his pretences .-But their number waxes less; and the end of

# Governor Vance's Bacon.

Mr. Holden is very much averse to Gov. Vance's blockade luxudes, except when he can get a nibble at them himself; but, surely even he will be pleased to learn that a steamer has run the blockade and arrived safely in port, with a large quantity of bacon, which has been imported by Governor Vance, for the wives and families of the soldiers and for the destitute of the State. The bacon we learn, will be distributed as so in as it can be brought to the different depots for that purpose. A large number of scythe-blades arrived in the same steamer. They were also imported on State account-but unfortunately And yet we have not heard that a Judge they arrived too late for harvest. They will in North Carolina has taken a step towards | be useful however next year.

## Mr. Frank I. Wilson.

We publish to-day at communication from Mr. Wilson, with reference to his visit to the army, and we hope he may be there when this gets there. Notwithstanding what Mr Wilson says he went loaded down with Raleig. Standard's, Holden circuiars, Holden tickets, and the Progress.

In the Progress which he cartied, will be found those nefarious and cortemptible effusions which propose a convention with the North, and reconstruction if a plan can be presented which may be acceptable, or separate State nationality. It is a pity for men's honor and reputation, when they lower themselves to such unmanly expedients.

We shall say more of the Progress and it. Editors, when the election is over, and when the people of the State, in the proper !ribupals, come to dispose of the disloyal element which disturbed and narassed it. We have been silent because both to speak; but when we do speak, we will communicate some additional facts to Mr. Pennington, or ' John the Rascal.' as Joy calls him, which will astou d him. Atd we will speak to the book

The Standard's and circulars with which Mr. Witson is packed, will contain the false statements of Mr. Holden, that "threats have been made to punish soldiers who chave to vote for him." They will contain charges of fraud and corruption which he made upon Governor Vance. They will contain his ap proval of the illegal, and indictable propositions for peace, outside of the government and against the prescribed forms of the constitution. They will contain much more perhaps, " secretly rolled up," which we have not

Now, for our own part, we are of the opinion that no such documents ought to be permitted to circulate in the army, especially at this time. They are incendiary to their character. They are calculated to discontent the soldier, to induce desertion! to weaken the confidence and depress the spirits of the men, and to turn them aside from the channel of devotion in which they have labored so gloriously. There is no reason why they should be llowed. Our leaders in the army do not wish it; the loyal peor le at home do not wish it, and the soldiers d

Now, how shall it best be av idel? Lit the soldiers themselves take it in hand-! shem sie to it that these postiferous documen do not find their way among them. The cortest is too momentums to be projudiced for the sake of so unworthy an object as Mr. Hollen's political advantage. That the soldiers will do this, we have not a doubt. Let it be understood, this mission of Mr. Wilson, and "the boys" will take it in band. For ourselves, we should not like to be in Mr. Witson's place, unless we wished to get into a

We know exactly what "the boys " will say: " Come out of them rolled up papers: We see your feet sticking out, and know it's you." And then (for these boys love a practical j ke, and no where better than when under fire) we think we see them taking the messenger around, by special invitation, when they go to charge the front picket lines, and if he should express a desire for it, they will probably leave him in the pit for a night. to chat with the other side. And if any of the "H. O. A.'s " among the Yankees are out that night, they can ask after their brethren over here, and how the Ray, W. N. Bragg comes on with his application for the blandishment of Chaplain. What progress Silvs Burns is making initiating in Chath m. R. M. Brown, and Leonard House, and Kindrick Johnson in Wake. Low and his compeers in Randolph; and what are Messrs. Dick's, and Caldwell's and J. H. Everitt's chances for the Legislature. All these items of news the Yankers will wish to know from Mr. Wilson.

We have no messenger to soul; but we shall put these papers of ours in the public mails. They go very irregularly, but we hope some of them will reach their destination "The boys" know that we are opposed to these practical jokes, but we never could belp laughing at them, even when practised on ourself; and if any of these trifling incidente should befall Mr. Wilson, however objectionable we might regard it, we should be sure to laugh.

GRANVILLE COUNTY - We learn that the

following ticket for the Legislature, was cominated in Granville county on Monday last, viz: For the Senase, C. H. K. T. vior Esq. For the Commons, C. I. J. ht. H. rgrave, E. G. Chestaam, Eq., and Dr. P. P. P. a.e. There's gentlemen are all well known in the soundy as true and tried men. They are all for Vince, for Southers Rights and Southern Independence, and opposed to the wholesale exemption of magistrates, constables, militia officers. &c., from service in the army. As we expected, the action of the last Legislature on this subject has caused wide-spread diseatisfaction throughout the country, at home and in the army. This intelligence comes to us from many counties. We shall be supprised if the entire- above-named ticket is not elected in Granville

## THE CONFEDERATE: ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEME TE will be inserted at THER POLLAKS per Square of ish lines (or less) for each insertion. Marrisge noticed and autoprice will be charged as advertigements.

## JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex ecuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neative as can be done anywhere in the Sofikern Cencderacy.

## For the Confederate.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9, 1864. Morers Editors : I thank you for your editorish notice, in your issue of this day, curcertify my intended visit to our gallant army in Viegicia; but in another article, giving me advice. (which I receive, as I presume it was intended, respectfully.) I must be allowed to say you seem to have mistaken me mission. I go not as the agent of any elique, clan or party. I already have letters, tickets, popers, &c., from what are called Holden men and Vance men. I have a son and many acqubinta ees in the army that I desire to see, and I have refused in mall nersons and parties any remuneration except so much as will defray my expenses, and several here voluretarily offered to contribute more than I would receive. I go pro boso publico, and also for my own granification. Is it unreasonable that others, wishing to communicate with friends and relatives, should bear my expenses, while I risk the dangers and undergo the fatigue of the journey? I think not.

I will risk the further danger of carrying with me copies of any and all papers published in this city or in this State; for I kelieve our soldiers are humane and reasonable. as we all know they are brave and patri tic.

For myself, I will add, Dust since the infamous proclamation of Lincoln in April, 1861. I have known but one party, and that is "the war party." I think I have the right to claim, an inser-

tion of this in your paper, in order to prevent any misaprehension that might arise from your article. Very respectfully.

# FRANK, I. WILSON,

E. J. Warren, Esq. We publish below a letter from this gentleman, defining his position in the Gubernatorial contest. It will be remembered that, several weeks ago, we stated, fon the authori-

tv of our own knowledge,' that Mr. Warren was for Gov. Vance; but the Propress having subsequently claimed him as a supporter of Mr. Holden, we felt warranted in addressing him the note, which has elicited the following reply: - Conservative.

## GREENVILLE, July 5, 1964.

J. D. HYMAN. Esq. - Dear Sir: I have been obsent from this place for nearly a month, and did not receive your layor of the 23d June until the 21 just. Nor had I seen the editorial in the Progress of the 23d ult., to which von call my attention. You request me to inform you whether my position is correctly given in that article.

In reply. I have to say that it is not. I have rever withheld the expression of my purpose to susport (fov. Yance at the coming election. This was known to be my position . at the session of the Logislature in May, by every ody who thought it worth his while to inquire about it. Since that time I have chserved that my name has been med to some extent in the papers, but I have not chosen to take any public notice of it, because I did not think the action I proposed for myself in this contest for Governor could be of any interest or importance to anybody exampt my immediate constituents.

I have regretted exceed nely the division among us, and have contributed nothing by word or act to increase its letterness. I have had, however, but one position, and I deem it but respectfully to you thus to declare it, although you correctly stated it some time since can the authority of your own knowledge." Very respectfully yours,

# E. J. WARREN.

### Supreme Court. Opinions of the Judges in the following

cases have ben filed:

PEARSON, C. J .- In Lloyd re. Durham, from Orange, Judgment reversed, venige de povo. In Gaither vs. Ferebes, from Davis, error, venire de novo. In State vs. Rea, from Me klenburg, no error. In Smith rs. Thomas, in equity, from Duplin, directing a decree for plaintiff. In Shaffner ex Fogloman, directing a sale of the land. In Roberts vs. Roberts, from Cleaveland, in equity; heirs at have to execute deeds. &c .- reference for accompt. of rents and profits. In Summey ex. Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, declairing plaintiff not entitled to that part of fined in defendant's hands arising from sale of tan yard. In Patton vs. Patton, in equity, from Boucombe, decree to a plaintiff to Worth re. Gray, in equity, trom Randolph, bill clambssed with costs.

By Battle, J -- In Marchison vs. Mc-Neill, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. In Walker vs. Walker, from Ocange, jadgment reversed and venire de novo to State es. Cody, from Lincoln, no error. In Smith es. N. C. R. R. Company, from Macon affirming the judgment. In Higdon vs. Chastaine, ir m Maron, judement effi med. In Plemmons, es Frisby, from Buneambe, judement affirmed. In South es. Smith, from Johnston, decree for plaintiff. In Mc-Lone es. Mallett, in equity, from Chatham, demoner sustained and bill dismissed. In Briggs vs. Henson, in equity, from Gaston, order reversed, injunction dissolved in part. In Wilkins es. Harris, from Rutherford, order affirmed. In Conly vs. Kinesid, in equity, from Burke, plaintiff entitled to a share as a dumistrator.

By MANLY, J .- In Johnson vs. Olive Johnston, affirming the judgment, 1. Reaves vs Coumbers, from Orange, judgment reveneral and venire de novo. In Woodford es. H giev, from Lincoln, afficining the judgment. In State rs. Drake, from Davie. error-judgment for the Sate. In State es. Sam, from Davie, no error. In Herbert vs. Sanderson, from Clay, demurrer sustained and information quashed. In Melver rs. Worthy, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill. In Lynch es. Bitting, in equity. from Yadkin, dismissing bill at plaintiff's costs. In King vs. McKinney, in equity, from Surry, disselving injunction. In Crossand vs. Shober, dismissing the bill.

The Surreme Court has anjourned, after the tra section of much important business, all the Judges having been present during the - entire session.