## Che

# Noxt1 

 Caxolinuat.FAYETTEVILLE, N. ©, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

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 or of such of the States in which the President
ibal alt apoint said commiksioners to appoint
another commissioner to act in con




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The frre tation of the seeond Congree will




VOL. III.

NOETH CABOLIMIA






THE MMPIESSMLEVT BILL.

 other property, for such army. In caseas wher
the owner ef such pruperty and the
nenpens ment owicer canaot agrec upon the value there
of. it shall be tee duty of such impresiong
oficep, apon


 ment mas be made one to be selected, after
tskking an oath to appraige the property im
pressed, falrly and impartiatly fwhich oath as
the afidiavit
 administer and certily
Just cothpeneation for the property, oso impress
de, whether the absolute ownership or the

 ers; and shall alog give to lhe owner ór person
controliag taid property, a certificate over his
 belonge, that tsid property is epsential for the
use of the army eould noo be otherwiee pro.
cared, and was taken through abselute freces-
eity, sity; sesting forth. the timie and place when an
Where taken the amount of sompensation fixe





The N. Hampshire Republieap State Con

Aasouvisik-The Following gatract is from
the columns of the Petersburg Express, and is. worthy of perasil : We tave beffore us at this moment a Vir-
ginia jourraal, the very oldest one in the South, possessing a reputation of thevery first order, any other-published in cur capital, and cir. $\rightarrow$ anding in its leading direction through the lan amazement the very cass, the sapposition o
which, or the like of it, we held a litla wa back to be irreconcilsable with the spirit and
genius of our institutions and the character
 barritised by the trammers of a constituto
designed, and constructed for the develp.
ment of a people in times of peace, but which fetters the present confict of life and death.
The Constitution, it seems, was intendec
only to dispersis its benefits in times of peacel
This, to say the least of it, is a strange idea There is nothing in the instrumient itself tha struction can be interpreted into such a
intention, and certainty there is every thin in the circumstances under which it was designed to operate as well in times qf war as
in times of peace, for the counfry was on the
very brink of war when it was framed end accepted, as was well kriwn at the Govern-
its framers. When the Permanent Gover
ment was organizud, of which the Constitu tion is the life and soul, the country was in
t the very midst of $\mathbb{a}$ war, which had already been waged on a gigantic scale for more than
six months, and yet nothing was then said or theoght about its being desigued ahly for
peaceful developments. The truth is, the Constitution and the Governinent (not the
Administration of the goveffment) are sy nonymous things, if, not terme, because the
last is organized upon tbe platform of the first and derives tron it All its vitality. There
is not a power that it possesses that is not
granted by the Constitution. The whole
 as it nox is, dies.
But whyt, we spould like to know, cannot
the affairs of the oountry be conducted as

 | Vig |
| :--- | :--- |
| war |
| cou |
| gre | out the granted powers which that body

possesses, so far as yaising and maintaninngy
armies are corcerned? And what hinders armies are conkerned? And what hinders
the President from executing such laws and
using his prescribed authority so as to have a sufficient forse in the field to meet and repel
the enemy? From the battle of Bethel the that
of of Erokout Mountain, embracing an interval
of nearly two years and a half, tilled with the
most stiring events of the wat, we heard nomost surring the Constitution being a astumb ling block to the Executive. Every boty was
satisfled with it and ho journal raised the
voice of discontent that we are a a ware of. But since the battle of Lookout a great change
hase eome over the spirit of, at least one jeur. nal, and
the Constitution! Its trammels upon the
government are insufferable. It had befter government are insufferabe,
be "torn up as waste paper t than remaini, at
a time like this the elog that it it to to te Con-
s der federacy. Süch, in substanke, lis the import
of the article in the Richmond thaquiret, upon
one We do not-we cannot think that the peo-
ple of the Confederate States are prepared as yet to give themselves up to the embraces of
aosolutism, They can conquer the enempy
without ing to this prodigious, saccititee? They can
triumphantly near theñiselyes thrent strugghe, and preserve at the same time the
Constitution, whieh is the charter of therr

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 nothing yet compared with what our fatherssuffered in the first war for. independeni申e, Then, we had the savage Indians at our backs open enemy in our front. Augusta Savan-
nah, Charleston, Camdem, and Ninety-six were all then British posts, and Georgia and
South Carolina were occupied Sou three long and dreary years yet a heroic
for
ancestry rose from our valleys and descended ancestry rose from our valleys and descended
from our hills frusting in God and resolved to perish rather than survive as slaves and they
drove our conquerors from the soil; and so we
can do even shoula our land be overrun by

## vandals."

As Edroz Trget--We believe it is rare
editors indulge in a drop, but when they do, editors indulge in a drop, but when they do
their readers are sure to find them out.
coter cotemporary was called upon to record a
"melancholy event" at a time when his head
"mes rather was rather heavy, and dide when his head
following manner: "4Yesterday morning the t 4 $o^{\prime}$ 'clock, p . mi. a man with a heel in the hole of his stocking, committed arsenie by swol-
Jowing a dose of suicide. The inquest of Jowing a dose of suicide. The enquest of
verdict rendered ajury that the deceased came verdict rendered ajury that the deeeased came
to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a childand six smalls wifes to lament
the end of his untimely loss. In death we
ane infer

The Memphis Buthetin of the 17 th con-
taifh nothing interesting ewoept great comtaíhs fothing interèsting
plaints against guefllas.

NO. 2.


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 (riends as well as its enemies.
We call upon overy loper of liberty
protest, loud-mouthed
 can upon tho press, which han ever boen
the mouth-picco of ustice, tolend its powier-
fol aid to cruts.
 let the people nail the flag of the Confeam-
eracy to the minst of the Constitution, and

 Observing hin' tousting bis shinss agafinist
the chimney, I broke in upan his profound
 Na, sa, I runs." "Rutaut tue tirst fire, did you?",
"Yees si, and would hab ' run sooner thad. Why. that wasnit yery creditable to your Dat aint in my line, sa; cooking's my "Well, but have you no regard for your "."Reputation is nuthin to me by de side
ob life."
"i.

 law .rid me, sa.". why should you act aponia diferent "Becuase lifferent men, sets diferent
values on da lives mine is not in the market, sa. But if you lost it, you would hare dhe
satisfatcion of k ooping you died for your
country." "What satisfaction mould ddat Be tóme
 Nouffin whaterer sar 1 regard deomats

 aginst any gubberment dat evere existetefor for
no.gubberment could replace de loss tome. Wond yout think any of your company
would have missed you if you had been killeq") be not. sa. A dead white mara ain't

agreat safeguard againet the devzastationts of hsects. If any on will noties, it will:be ound that infects fever toncti eldes!. The umbers, squashes, 2nd other plants subbeeld
D the ravages of insects. effectually shield them. The plim and other fruits subject to the ravages of insects may be sayed by placing
on the branches, and through the tree, buinthes of the elder leaves


