

THE INTELLIGENCER

Published every Tuesday, at \$5 for six months,
payable in advance.

P. J. SCLLAR, Editor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

What is involved in this Struggle?
The *Augusta Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, in its
remarks on the speech of Vice President Stephen,
indicates in the following great truths:

It says that the question involved in this
revolution is not the question of slavery—
that a greater and higher object was sought
to be established—the right of self-government.

The *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* remarks:

"We wish the people of the North to
comprehend this. The war is not raging
around the question of slavery. It is the
policy of the Lincoln government to make
this the issue. The maintenance of the
Union is not so much insisted on as the destruc-

tion of slavery."

We do not accept this issue. This is not
the meaning of the great war that now spreads
its desolating storms over the North American
Continent.

We will not consent to be so misrepresent-
ed at home, or so misunderstood abroad.—
Our great object in seceding from the Govern-
ment of the United States was to enable the
people of Georgia to form just such a govern-
ment as they desired. The people of the
Carolinas of Virginia, of Alabama, of Missis-
sippi, of Florida, of Louisiana, of Texas, of
Tennessee, of Arkansas, had the same object
in view.

The people of Kentucky and Mary-
land, would to-day assert the same right, but
for the audacious tyranny of a monstrous gov-
ernment that has usurped power to bind
and crush Sovereign States, that were once
free Commonwealths. Let this be every-
where understood abroad. We are for the
right of every State, North and South, to
form its own political relations; and to govern
itself as it pleases. This is the doctrine
we pledge ourselves to maintain through all
the coming years—so long as we live and
think, and feel, and can write or speak; we
shall maintain against all opposing powers, at
home or abroad, the grand, true, indestructible
principle of free government, on this Conti-
nent.—The Sovereignty of the States."

We happen to know that Mr. Holden
stands on the same platform that Governor
Brown and Vice President Stephens does,
and if he be a traitor so are they. He op-
poses reconstruction or submission, and in-
sists on a vigorous prosecution of the war
while the Confederate and State governments
shall do all they can to bring the struggle to
an honorable termination by negotiation.—
The Conservatives of Georgia and North Caro-
lina occupy the same identical ground, and
as between Mr. Holden, Governor Brown
and Vice President Stephens there is not the
slightest of difference.—*Progress*.

The *Progress* speaks as one having author-
ity. We cannot say whether it be so or not.
If Mr. Holden is for a vigorous prosecution
of the war, he owes it to the State, to the
Confederacy, the people and to himself to
come out over his own signature and say so.
If Mr. Holden cannot do so far as this commit
himself before the people, what must they
expect of him!

While we endorse and approve of the noble
stand taken by Gov. Brown and Vice
President Stephens, we have an abiding and
perfect detestation for those who could ad-
vocate any peace short of independence.—
The people of this section of the State de-
sire peace—they think it can be attained
more easily by negotiation and the sword
than by the sword alone. They have a right
to indulge in this belief. But they will not
have a peace that looks to any affiliation
with the detested Yankee. They hold them
in greater contempt than they do the mean-
est sort of free negroes. When we speak
thus of Yankees, we refer to the present
Yankee Government and its Yankee supports,
for there are there, to this day, many nob-
ble and true, who have not the mark of the
beast.

The Mercury.

W. B. Smith, Esq., formerly the Editor of the
Tarboro Mercury, and of an agricultural
journal published at the above place, is about
resuming the publication of the *Mercury*, as
a literary journal, at Raleigh.

Mr. Smith is possessed of superior talent
as a writer and will make a valuable paper.
We refer our readers to his advertisement in
today's paper, and trust that he may receive
that support which the enterprise demands.

BAD INK.—For some days past we have
been compelled to use bad printing ink.—
We fear we shall be compelled to do so for
some days to come. The oil in the ink
spreads after it has been on the paper a short
time. It is this which makes our paper look
so indistinct at times. We think we shall
be able to procure a supply of good ink in a
few days.—*Augusta Chron. and Sent.*

FASTING AND PRAYER.—A correspondent
writing to the Atlanta *Intelligencer* from the
Army at Dalton, says that it is a note-worthy
fact that whenever a battle has taken place
between our forces and those of the enemy
within thirty days after our "days" of fasting
humiliation and prayer, victory has invariably
perched on our banners. From this
circumstance the logic seems inevitable that
these days should return at least every month.

An article is going the rounds of the papers,
to the effect that some body has recently
discovered the lost books of Solomon.—
We suppose the document referred to, is Joe
Brown's last Message.—*Marietta Rebel*.

No one will accuse the author of the above
of writing any thing that will be taken for
one of the lost books of Solomon.

**Extra copies of the Speech of Vice
President Stephens, for sale at this Office.**
Price \$15 per hundred.

How Long?—How long do you think
will this war last? This is a question
daily propounded to us. It is one in which
our people are all deeply interested, and ours
which as to precise day and date can only be
known to that Great Being who disposes of
all things.

But let us answer all our readers the
question at once, that we may not hereafter
be annoyed by its repetition.

This war will end when the North becomes

fully convinced that they are unequal to the
task they have undertaken. It will end
when our people become fully united to die
rather than have any intercourse with that
nation of "slave-masters," further we
would have with Hayti or with any other
less negro race upon the globe—when they
see that our separation from them is just
and complete.

This fight is even now beginning to dawn
upon them, and when they fully realize it
the war will end.

The Confederate States have no power to
stop the war. With us there is a necessity
to fight. We are entirely passive in the
matter. If we would be free we must re-
sist. If we would avoid the most loathsome and
degraded slavery, we must fight. We say it
boldly, if there is no peace except that which
Lincoln offers—no peace except that pur-
chased at the expense of our liberty—if it is
to be the peace that will reduce us, as Lincoln's
plan unquestionably does, to the condition of
vassals and serfs of a few so base and unprincipled,
then we prefer war to such a peace.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—We fear
that our Government has again shown the
white feather, in the case of Beast Butler
and also that of Dabrellion. If it indeed be
so, we have reason to blush for our auth-
orities.

Our Government is a mixture of backbone,
except in cases affecting our own citizens.—
Then there is a wonderful display of timorousness.

From the following it is evident that the
host has not only been recognized, but Dabrellion,
who was to have been buried where
none could know his resting place, is to be
exhumed to satisfy the desire of our enemies.

We find the following in a Washington
telegram relative to this question:

It is understood that Gen. Butler has ar-
ranged a basis of exchange with Commission-
er Ould, whereby all our prisoners will be
exchanged. The agreement, however, re-
mains to be sanctioned by the Richmond and
Washington authorities. It is known that the
rebels are exceedingly anxious to secure
their prisoners, who have suffered in their
hands, and this much she is entitled to.

This is all that North Carolina demands,
and this much she is entitled to.

**Much is said about the position of North
Carolina at this time—that her people are
not true to the cause, &c. This assertion
will not bear the test of history. She has
fought as gallantly in this war as any State
in the Confederacy. She has not spared
blood or treasure in the defense of the South,
and she is willing to do much more and to
suffer much more in the cause, but she de-
mands that her rights as a sovereign State
shall be protected.**

North Carolina occupies the same position
to-day that she occupied in 1783—a position
which Mr. Davis, in a speech in the
United States Senate, on the 8th of May, 1860,
took occasion to refer to in terms of approbation,
when defending the great doctrine of States' rights. Mr. Davis said:

"It is, then, contended that, by this ratification and adoption of the Constitution,
the States surrendered that sovereignty
which they had previously gained?—Can it
be that men who braved the perils of the
forest, the privations of the wilderness, who
fought the war of the Revolution, in the
hour of their success when all was peace and
sunshine around them, came voluntarily forward
to lay down that community inde-
pendence for which they had suffered so
much and so long? Reason forbids it; but
if reason did not furnish a sufficient answer,
the action of the States themselves forbids it."

North Carolina, with the Scotch caution,
which subsequent events have so well justified
in 1783 passed this resolution:

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-
serting and securing from encroachments
the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty
and the inalienable rights of the people, to
gather with amendments to the most am-
bitious of governments, ought to be made
at the earliest opportunity.

Resolved. That a declaration of rights, as-