THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1864.

From Kinston.

We have received from Richmond, the following official despatch from Gen. Pickett, to the War Department, of the operations of the expedition sent below Kinston. Gen. P's despatch is dated the 3d instant:

"I marched from Kinston within a mile and a half of Southern, with Hoke's Brigade, part of Corse's and Clingman's, and some artillery. We met the enemy in force at Batchelor's Creek, killed and wounded about a hundred, captured thirteen officers, two hundred and eighty prisoners, fourteen wagons, two rifled pieces with their caisson, three hundred stand of small arms, four ambulances, three wagons, fifty five animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and two flags. Commander Wood captured and destroyed the U. S. gunboat Underwriter. Our loss thirty five killed and wounded.

[Signed] G. E. PICKETT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following from Col. Moffitt, one of the Editors of this paper.

On Monday morning we started for Halifax to attend a special term of Court; but hearing, for the first time, at Gaston, that an expedition had started towards Newborn with a view to the capture, we changed our course for Kinston, intending to participate in the interesting ceremony. Arriving at Kinston, we summoned to our aid an ancient steed, was soon in the Quartermaster's Department, and with a trusty party set out to meet the enemy through Gum and the Dover swamp road in the second city.

It was a night an[illegible] for attack or flight, with but few stars shedding a dim light and frequently wholly obscured by clouds. Providence blessed the undertaking with a good opening. Timely, the long night was ended our weary plodding and received Hoke's pickets in the morning.

If the purpose of this expedition was to take Newborn, it has succeeded; but much has been accomplished. The enemy have been driven pell mell from encampments which they seem to have erected with the view of permanent and undisturbed occupancy. Two entire posts of military, with almost every thing in them, large quantities of Quartermaster and Commissary stores, wagons and equipage, have been captured, and if we hundred prisoners, [illegible] down; a fleeing gunboat demolished to the very teeth under the guns of their fortifications, and all, with scarcely any loss on our side. Forty odd miles of country, which we are in possession of, has been redeemed from the tyrant's thralldom, and the Stars and Bars floated over it. Our cheers for our brave soldiers, who have so lately fought, and who are now in pursuit of the foe, are hoarse and deafening. Our thanks are due, and are tendered, to officers and soldiers, who well have served, and of their country over the foe.

The results of the expedition are as we have given above. If there be less, than anticipated, or to be regretted, the public should wait to hear before condemning any. In the meantime, the "Yankee bretheren" adopt Newborn have had a sound thrashing and a quick and scare.

Fast Boats.—We learn that on Saturday last a party of Yankees went to Winton, in Bertie county, in boats, while another party marched on the Roanoke river about eight miles below and marched on the town where they made a junction with those that went up in boats. They burnt up some meat and destroyed some salt in Winton, and departure had carried off the Rev. Cyrus Walters of the Episcopal Church—also Dr. Turner Wilson and L. S. Webb, Esq., Cashier of the Bank, and some one or two others. They attacked Capt. Bowers' camp and found the guard force there, but Capt. B. being reinforced by a myth cavalry force, after some sharp firing the yankees retreated. Fears are entertained that these raids and arrests will increase frequent, unless more protection is afforded the country.

Shot to Scraps.—The Atlanta Register is informed, upon unofficial gentleman, an officer in the Army at Dalton, that many of the men who deserted our ranks from the line of march, but on Lookout Mountain and in the retreat from Missionary Ridge, were captured on their way to Middle Tennessee by our Yankee and sent at once to Northern prisons. Our informant states that so far as he has been able to learn the fate of these deluded men, and he has heard from quite a number of them, not one was permitted to take the oath, but were immediately sent North and imprisoned.

On their way through Nashville, they were met by some of their friends, who attempt to prove their loyalty by [illegible] and get permission for them to take the oath and go home, but in vain. Those who went to Chattanooga and gave themselves up, suffered the same fate.

We have received a proposition from one gentleman to subscribe one hundred dollars to send *The Confederate* to our soldiers in the field. Another has pledged fifty dollars for the same object. Roll on the ball, until a fund is raised to send the paper to every soldiers in our armies from the State. It will be a fitting compliment to these brave men, and the spirit of resistance to Lincoln, and his allies at home, which it breathes, will nerve their arms and strengthen their hearts to strike even yet more determinedly for their homes and their altars.

Vigilance.

It is impossible that the Governor can look, unaided, after every thing. His hours are not idle and his office is no sinecure. Besides, our Governor is one of those honest and easy natures most liable to imposition. Carrying his heart in his hand, and deceiving no one; a politician only by compulsion—having neither the acquired art, nor the natural simulations of this class of character—he is as unsuspecting as a child. He might have an enemy in his very office—close to his very person—in one he supposes to be a confidential friend—this enemy might be hostile in all his sentiments, and might be weaving around his very body the snare to crush him—he might be a friend the Governor would call to his bedside in case of sickness, to administer his physic, or write his will, and our unsuspecting Chief Magistrate would never dream of poison in his cup.

It is feared that he is not yet aware that numerous enemies, under skillful leaders, are plotting his overthrow. Just as Lord Dundreary says—"a man may be a —— fool and never know it," so others may be wholly false to him, and he never suspect it. When these guileless natures can not be aroused, their friends should act for them, and interpose between them and the danger. We do this to-day: We warn the Governor of the proximity of the danger, where he thinks he may find *one and counsel*. He has political adversaries. His very ORDNANCE may be turned against himself, and the petard may be thrown in his own house that is destined to hoist him.

Seriously—among the injuries which the agitators seek to inflict on the State, is their desire to break down the influence of the Governor and destroy his popularity.

A nearly five or six are named—one of whom is to be "made alive"—when Governor Vance is spiked off.

Some of his friends—we know a very Gabriel Grub, if peradventure we may wake him. Let him not be like a "foolish virgin," and fail to secure his "oil" before the stock is sold out.

Let him look to the closest neighbors he has; let him take no medicine till he has it analyzed. Eyes right—left—front, in military phrase. This is the policy of our valuable General.

The New York Tribune.

A friend has handed us a copy of this infernal abolition sheet, of the 22d ult., in which we read a good deal about North Carolina. The Newbern correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from that place on the 15th ult., says:

"The wholesale conscription law is creating great consternation and excitement in the western portion of North Carolina, where preparations are being made to resist it.—Public meetings are being held, some of which openly repudiate the Southern Confederacy, and favor a return to the Union.

"The Raleigh Standard, *the power behind the throne*," (the italics are ours.—CONFED.) in commenting upon a speech delivered in that city recently by Mr. Brown, says:

[Here follows the Standard's notorious article, recently copied by us, in which it threatens that if North Carolina will take her "throughout to her own hands," &c.; and another information extracted from the Standard headed "Danger to North Carolina," which has been also copied in *The Confederate*.]

And in an *editorial*, the Tribune says "The Davis Confederacy is on its last legs, we hear, and the knowledge of this impels it to make one final, desperate effort." That the "[illegible] overwhelming majority of the whites compel be coerced" into submission to the conscription law—that "they cannot drive their able-bodied white male population into their camps—nothing like it." That "*North Carolina will not stand it*—her sons can barely be kept in the field by close watching," with to the same sort.

Now, who has contributed to produce the impression that North Carolina will not stand the execution of the Conscription act? Where do the Yankee writers find the accounts of meetings from the proceedings of which they learn that the sentiment is largely repudiated? and that "they favor a return to the Union?" Evidently from the Standard, because they quote from it to prove that "*preparations are being made to resist*" the law of the Confederacy! Does the Standard mean to be thus understood by its Yankee allies in producing the impression that there is disaffection, disloyalty in North Carolina, which will soon break out into open rebellion? And what does Gov. Vance think of the Standard being called by the Yankee Newbern Correspondent as "the power behind the throne?" We believe they do him injustice in endeavoring to produce the impression that he sympathizes in the nefarious movement to take "the affairs of the State into her own hands," &c., but is it not his duty, seeing his position thus wickedly perverted for the purpose of outlawing their mischievous ends, that he should say so? Does he not owe it to himself and the noble old State of which he is the honored Chief Magistrate?

We have warned him in another article of the dangers that environ him, and again, as his true friend, we call upon him to beware whom he trusts. Forewarned, is to be forearmed.

The War News.—The following official despatch has been received at the War Department:

"GOLDSBORO, via WILMINGTON, N. C., January 31, 1864.

"General S. Cooper:

"Yesterday morning engaged the enemy with forces of two hundred men and a mountain rifle piece. After a fight of two hours, in which we engaged twelve hundred of the enemy and three pieces of artillery, the Yankees were driven from Windsor, North Carolina, to their boats. We lost six men. The loss of the enemy is not known.

"G. B. GARRITY,
"Colonel commanding."

Advices of the most reliable character from North Carolina leave no doubt that the enemy is concentrating large forces at Newbern and Morehead City. In a few days the public may expect the development of the crisis.

We are assured by an officer from General Lee's lines that the popular reports of the scarcity of meat supplies in the army of Northern Virginia are exaggerated. Although the rations of meat are reduced, the soldiers are now drawing full rations of sugar and of excellent coffee, and are well pleased to have these luxuries in compensation for their scanty allowance of meat.—*Examiner*.

"Hermes," the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says it is reported that Gen. Elzey is to take the field and Gen. Winder to take Elzey's place as commander of the department, and Kemper to succeed Winder.

What Does it Mean?---Concluded.

Now let us examine the Standard's position and see if it does not prove it in favor of a Convention for secession—this position taken by itself in its EDITORIALS.

In its issue of October the 7th, 1863, appears a long card, from the editor of the Standard, giving a history of the "mobbing of his office," and an *expose* of the editor's sentiments—we give it credit that it disavowed the proceedings of some of the peace meetings of last summer, further, that on more than one occasion it has disavowed being for secession or reconstruction; but while so disavowing, it publishes sentiments and pursues a line of conduct necessarily leading to that terminus. The man who aims the loaded rifle at his neighbors head, and, pulling the trigger, speeds the deadly bullet through his brains, might as well say he did not intend to kill him—but the law and right reason both divine the intention from the act, and will hold the actor responsible for the consequences.

In that issue of October 7th, the Standard takes this position:

"But it is said that to talk for peace at home while our troops are fighting for it in the field, operates against the cause. I do not believe it. What sort of peace? A return to the old Government? No. Submission to Lincoln? No. What then? A peace based on the separation of a portion of the Southern States from the other States, *and two or three independent Governments*, that is what I would call an honorable peace."

It goes on to say, that this may be done by giving up Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia. It would say to the North—"take these States—take the public lands—take the Navy and all the public property within your borders, *only let us go*, and let us alone."

It is true it speaks afterwards of some effort at a treaty about the Chesapeake and Mississippi, and a union of a government with some eight or ten States—but the above is the language it would have a Convention of North Carolinians hold with the Lincoln Government. It would ignote, forget and efface the glorious and of the soldiers of these excluded States, and condemn them and their loyal people to perpetual banishment and loss of home—if only our Yankee masters will let US go! No terms for the nation's independence, but an inglorious forsaking of our allies, and a debasing stipulation for SELF!

But this is not all. In the issue of November the 13th, the Standard asserts that, "the State has a right to secede whenever she may choose to do so"—war or no war. And having prepared the public mind on the *right of secession*, on the 13th of January it insinuates the probable exercise of this right in these remarkable words, embodied from various articles:

"The day is not distant, when the people will take their affairs into their own hands, and those who may stand in the way will break like a pipe stem in the torrent."

"She has a right to call a Convention, and to hold it, without being responsible for so doing to any power on earth."

"What she will do in that Convention, is a matter for her own people to determine."

"A Convention, for example, could say to the Government, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* would silence our Judges, silence the press, deprive our people of the freedom of speech, and destroy personal liberty.—We cannot submit to it."

"You have destroyed our militia system, which is guaranteed to us by the Constitution. We cannot submit to that." "The people of this State were true up to the last moment to the old Government, and *as long as North Carolina remains a member of the Confederate States will be true to her obligations to the new Government*."—(The *italics* are ours.)—(ED. CONFED.)

"We believe the time has come when North Carolina should take steps, in her sovereign capacity, to check the usurpations of the Confederate Government, and pave the way to peace."

"The people will arise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty." "She is this day, and has been from the first, the key-stone of the Confederate arch.—If that stone should fall, the arch will tumble."

Thus the rising of the people is threatened, which is to sweep opposition, and take affairs out of the hands of the common Government into their own hands—This is to be done by a Convention which is to represent the sovereignty of the people in its most imposing form. The right of this Convention to assemble in the midst of war, is fully claimed. The powers claimed in its behalf are to be indefinite—as though the times were ordinary and normal, instead of being abnormal and revolutionary.

This Convention, with the air and majesty of sovereignty, is to silence the Confederate Government—put it to awe, and stop its action by the announcement—"*We cannot submit to this*"—we cannot submit to that.—WE will this. WE will that.

And thus the stone—the Key-stone is to be withdrawn, and the arch is to tumble. And the *Standard* believes that the time has come to check these usurpations—to raise up this majesty—and North Carolina only remaining true while she "remains in the Confederacy." Congress is *warned*, that the day is at hand. Let us contemplate for a moment this scene which the Standard conjures into existence:

The withdrawal of the stone and the tumbling of the arch—the Confederate cause lost—its army disbanded—its leaders surrendered to the merciless fury of the foe—our flag torn and trampled under foot—our soldiers cowered and abased—the glories of victory eclipsed by the dark shadow of unsuccessful rebellion. Every household desolated—a spy on every path—liberty, honor, right of property all fled—and death, hideous, monstrous, unnatural death, riioting through the land!

If the Standard's threat be fulfilled, this will be the fate, feebly sketched, of us all.—Will the Standard escape? No. When that stone falls, its time will have come—it and its associates. They will be crushed to atoms in the ruins. Meeting between the upper and nether millstones, their ruin will be inevitable: for, we borrow the language of a once undoubted, and eloquent writer—"they who remain here and plot against the South, will be visited with a swift destruction."

It would be received with welcome, if the Standard would revert to its position at the commencement of the war, and join hands with the friends of the cause, and readopt its ancient language.

But it is our duty to warn it, and those who follow its dangerous teachings, that they tread a path full of peril. If they progress much farther, they will reach counter-revolution, and the conflict they invoke will be upon them.

North Carolina Troops Re-enlisting.

We publish to-day the proceedings of the Second and Fourth North Carolina Regiments, on re-enlisting for the war, and there is no doubt that all our Regiments will adopt a similar course. The old spirit of 1861 seems to be re-awakened, under circumstances that ennoble it to the highest standard of patriotism and heroism. Unquestionably the men who are thus declaring their resolution to remain in the service of their country, perform all the arduous duties, and endure all the privations and suffer all the inconveniences of the service, ardently desire to return to their families, their friends and their business. But they exhibit the noble spectacle of patriotism rising superior to self, and fortitude overcoming every ill and hardship.—Heroic and noble men! they grandly illustrate the race from which they sprang and the age in which they live. Henceforward the world need not turn to the republics of ancient times for examples of the highest types of patriotism and manhood. They live and act their parts in our present struggle, and their name and fame will constitute a portion of the brightest history of the earth

If the North fails to see in this movement the spirit of a people unconquered and unconquerable, it must be in that stage of madness which closely precedes destruction. A people, whose young men are animated by such a spirit, and whose patriotism and endurance cheerfully braves and bids defiance to the dangers and severities of such a conflict as that which we are undergoing, can no more be subdued than can the irrepressible waves of the ocean, which may have their ebb tide and flow, but which never fail to surmount every barrier within their resistless sweep.

[For the Confederate.

The Second N. C. Regiment Re-enlisting.

At a meeting held by the enlisted men of the 2nd Regiment of North Carolina Infantry, on the 27th of January 1864, on motion Sergeant J. M. Cato was called to the chair, and Private L. K. Colly, of Co E, appointed Secretary.

On taking the chair, Sergeant Cato, in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Ordnance Sergt. Alex Murdoch, Sergt. W. A. Mitchell, Co. A, Sergt. W. Bridges Co. B, Sergt. Joel Price Co. C, Corp. J. E. Davis, Co. D, Private Richard Newill, Co. E, Private J. M. Reel, Co. F, Sergt. A. F. Sawyer, Co. G, Corp. John Wade, Co. I, and Priv. C. F. Hargate, Co. K.,

The committee retired and after consultation returned and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, Having noticed the patriotic course of many of the regiments in the Confederate armies, who are voluntarily enlisting *for the war*, we deem it our duty to send them forth a brotherly, greeting and welcome them into our ranks; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That having at the commencement of hostilities enlisted *for the war*, we have seen no reason to regret our choice, but, on the contrary, the continued cruelty, perfidy and vindictiveness of our malignant foes, as well as our leafless roof trees, deserted firesides and desolated homes make us more and more resolute in our determination to continue steadfast until the end.

2. *Resolved*, That we declare ourselves enlisted in the cause of Southern Rights and Southern Independence as long as one armed foe shall remain on our soil. That we declare ourselves *in for the war*, without conditions, and this we do most cheerfully as is our bounden duty.

3. *Resolved*, That we send a warm and fraternal greeting to our friends at home, and bid them entertain no gloomy apprehensions for the future, but put the ban upon all croakers, malcontents, speculators and skulkers from the battle field; for history will never record that the minions of tyranny, oppression and fanaticism can ever subdue the *freemen* of the South, if true to themselves.

4. *Resolved*, That we have full confidence in those in authority over us, and that the liberality manifested by our commanders, and the successful efforts they have made to supply our necessities, is an earnest of their increasing care in our behalf, and should, and does, receive our heartfelt thanks.

5. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to our commander, Col. W. R. Cox, with the request that he forward a copy of them to our Commanding Generals, and to the President of the Confederate States, and that they be published in the Richmond, Va., and North Carolina papers.

Col. Cox being called for, addressed the meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

J. M. CATO, *Chairman*.
S. P. COLLY, *Sec'y*.

[For The Confederate.

The 4th N. C. Regiment Re-enlisted.

At a meeting of the members of the 4th Regiment, of N. C. State Troops of Ramseur's Brigade, January 27th, 1864, Capt. Jesse F. Stansil of Co. B, was called to the chair, and Julius A. Summers of Co. H, and S. J. Litchfield of Co. E, were appointed Secretaries. Capt. Stansil explained that the object of the meeting was to adopt resolutions expressive of our willingness to remain in the service of our country and to show to our comrades in arms, to the people at *Home* and to our common *foe*, that although we enlisted for the war at the commencement of hostilities, yet we are as determined as ever to strike, so long as the foot of the invader rests upon our soil.

On motion, a committee of ten was appointed, consisting of Lt. McNealy of Co. A; Sergt. Miller Co. B, Sgt. Turner Co. C. Sergt Pearsall Co. D, Corp. Latham Co. E, Private Walter Battle of Co. F, Sergt. Gulfy of Co. G, Sergt. Howard of Co. H, Sergt. Ross Co. G, and Capt. Hoffin of Co. K, to draft resolutions. The committee retired and after mature deliberation returned and submitted the following.

WHEREAS After nearly three years of innumerable hardships, exposure and dangers unparallelled in the annals of history; and whereas our ruthless foe still continues to pollute our soil with their hatred presence, and oppress our fellow citizens, inflicting all manner of indignation upon them, depriving them of life, liberties and property, attempting to starve people unless they take the hated oath of allegiance to a Government that is adopting all measures to accomplish our enslavement and whereas our enemies, buoyant with hope expect by raising a *million of men* to overrun us in the spring and make us bow our necks in submission to their arbitrary and lawless will, and whereas though we enlisted in June, 1861 to *serve for the war*, we have no reason to regret the action, and as many other regiments are re-enlisting for the war, we welcome them into our ranks; and it is our determination to fight the enemy to the last man. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That as long as an armed foe is on Confederate soil, we will continue our present organization, hoping thereby to defeate the demon-like machination of our *enemies*.

Resolved, 2d That regreting with heartfelt sorrow the untimely fate of our two hundred and seventy beloved and gallant comrades slain by Lincoln's merciless hirelings, that we much prefer to share their glorious fate and hallowed graves, dying in defence of our dearest rights and liberties, than to lay down our arms until the acknowledgement of southern independence is wrung from our dastard oppressors.

Resolved, 3d, That we deeply deplore the existence of dissentions among the people of our dear old State, exercising, as it is well calculated to do a baneful influence upon the minds of the weak and timid, and in a great measure neutralizing the heroic efforts of her sons in the army, to drive back the enemy and free our territory from their ruthless tread.

Resolved, 4th, That no troops, in our opinion, have behaved more gallantly, or aided more successfully to accomplish our independence than the sons of North Carolina.

Resolved, 5th, That we witness with chagrin and mortification the effort of certain factions in our State to tarnish the fair fame and good name of our dearly cherished mother.

Resolved, 6th, That we view with mingled feelings of *disgust* and *indignation*, the *unhallowed* effort to associate the *revered name* of our lamented and beloved chieftain, *Jackson*, with the traitorous and incendiary resolutions passed by some citizens in Johnson county, N. C., in opposition to which sentiments this pure, brave, noble and holy man has sacrificed his life to his country's good; that we regard such associations as a desecration of his name.

Resolved, 7th, That we earnestly entreat our good and loyal citizens at home, to turn a deaf ear to the bad councils of wicked and designing men, and to banish them from their midst, together with extortioners, speculators, and all others injuring the cause for which we are enduring such hardships, and exposing our lives.

Resolved, furthermore, That as much as we ardently desire that the blessings of peace were once more extended our distressed land, that so long as an insolent is enemy invading our soil, we will stand prepared with arms in our hands, to repel the invaders at any and every sacrifice.

These resolutions being unanimously adopted, it was then moved that a copy of them be forwarded, through Gen. Lee, to His Excellency, President Davis, and also that copies be sent to the Richmond Sentinel and Raleigh Confederate for publication; after which the meeting adjourned.

CAPT. J. F. STANSILL, CH'M.
Lieut. JULIUS A. SUMMERS, Co. H } Sec'ys.
" SAMUEL J. LITCHFIELD, Co. E }

North Carolina papers please copy.

[For The Confederate.

From the Thirtieth N. C. Regiment.

At a meeting of the troops of the 30th N. C. regiment, held at headquarters on the 27th of January, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, an unjust attempt of a radical party in the United States, to subvert and overthrow all constitutional guaranties, and to rob us of our property (honestly obtained,) did first force us to withdraw from an alliance no longer binding; and, whereas, they did deny us that right, and have attempted to drive us back into a reunion that we detest, by waging a war against us unparaleled in history for its atrocity and vindictiveness of spirit: and, whereas, we have learned through Northern papers that the despot who reigns at Washington has induced large numbers of his present army, by the inducement of large bounties and broad promises, to re-enlist, and is offering extraordinary inducements to citizens of foreign nations as well as of the United States to enlist, to fill the ranks of his army, thus clearly defining a settled determination to subjugate us at all hazards now, therefore, we do unanimously.

Resolved 1st. That, viewing our cause as a just and holy one, we declare ourselves re-enlisted for the war in the struggle for that liberty and independence so dear to every patriotic and honest heart; that our watchword shall be liberty, and we exhort our Congress and the President of the Confederate States to listen to no kind of terms that fall short of our complete and untrammeled independence.

Resolved, 2nd. That we have the most unbounded confidence in our gallant chieftain, General Robert E. Lee, and will cheerfully and willingly stand by him, through storm and sunshine, until the prize for which we are contending shall be acknowledged by all nations.

Other paper in the State friendly to the Southern cause, are requested to copy.

Public Meeting in 47th N. C. Regiment.

CAMP 47TH N. C. REGIMENT,
Near Orange C. H., Va.,
January 27th, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers and privates of this regiment, held this day, on motion, Capt. J. H. Norwood was called to the chair, and Lieut. G. D. Tunstall requested to act as Secretary. Capt. W. C. Lankford being called to explain the object of the meeting, responded by reading General Order No 7, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, and stated that it was proposed to return our thanks to Gen. R. E. Lee for his kind efforts in our behalf, and to assure him that the noble sentiments therein expressed were echoed by every heart in the regiment; after which he addressed the meeting on the general situation of our country, in terms of hope and encouragement.

On motion of Lieut. F. L. Poteat, the chairman appointed a committee on resolutions, as follows:

Capt. W. C. Langford, Capt. J. H. Thorp, Serg't J. Y. Moss, Co. G; Serg't W. C. Stronach, Co. H; Corp'l J. H. Cheeves, Co. B; and Private John Wagner, Co. K, who, after retiring, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to General R. E. Lee our most sincere thanks for his kind and unceasing efforts to secure our comfort; that we appreciate the difficulties that prevented the accomplishment of his wishes; and that we assure him that we none the less esteem his efforts.

Resolved, That we remember to whom victory belongeth, and ascribe glory to the mercy of that Being who has so far blessed our efforts with success; and, while we acknowledge our unworthiness and guilt, in His sight, we feel assured of the justice of our cause, and that the God of justice will deal righteously with us.

Resolved, That we declare our continued attachment to our illustrious leader, our confidence in his ability and success, our hope that a merciful Providence may preserve his life, grant continued blessings and our earnest endeavor to use every exertion to make ourselves worthy of his generous solicitude.

Resolved, That we announce our undiminished confidence in President Davis, the statesman, patriot and sage, who has piloted the ship of State to our great satisfaction; and approve of that Administration which has been so conducted as to command the respect, admiration and applause of every true lover of liberty and independence.

Resolved. That we heartily endorse the action of our Government towards Butler, the Beast, and express our unmitigated contempt of the here, whose victories are over defenceless women and helpless children, and our preference to endure the privations of Northern bastiles, should the fortunes of war so situate us, than to recognize, in any capacity, him, whose only laurels are stained with innocent blood, and whose only boast is, that he is more successful in crime.

Resolved, That we heed not the vain threats and puerile vauntings of the merciless foe, determining that they shall not quench the spirit that animates our souls and nerves our arms, nor deprive us of the most precious rights and privileges that ever were vouchsafed to the human heart.

Resolved, That we take this opportunity of declaring our unaltered and *unalterable* devotion to the cause for which we are struggling; our readiness to submit to *any* privation or sacrifice, and our *solemn determination to strive to the bitter end for the attainment of peace and independence*.

On motion, it was resolved to forward a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting to General R. E. Lee, and to one or more papers for publication; after which the meeting adjourned.

J. H. NORWOOD, *Ch'm*.
G. D. TUNSTALL, *Sec'y*.

Tories in the Old Revolution and Traitors Now.

We have some persons among us now who talk glibly enough of hanging persons, because of their devotion to southern rights and southern independence, and whose daily oration is to denounce every man, who will not unite with them in efforts to prostrate our cause and place North Carolina at the feet of our rapacious and unprincipled enemies! From the President of the Confederate States down, no man is too high or too low to escape their venom, and it has been suffered to go on so long, with impunity, that the thing is beginning to attract public notice, and the question is asked frequently, how long is this thing to be tolerated; are there no means of stopping it and teaching such people that there is a limit beyond which they will not be allowed to proceed? The country swarmed with a similar class of people in the old revolution, but they were summarily dealt with then, as they should be now. Let us see what the great and good Washington thought of them, and how he dealt with them.—When beseging the British in Boston soon after the war began, he writes to one of his officers as follows.

CAMBRIDGE, 12th Nov., 1775.

"SIR:—At a time when some of our seaport towns are cruelly laid in ashes and ruin, and devastation demanded against others; when the arms are demanded of the inhabitants, and hostages required in effect for the surrender of their liberties, when General Howe, by proclamation, under the threat of military execution, has forbidden the inhabitants of Boston to leave the town without his permission first had and obtained in writing; when, by another proclamation, he strictly forbids any persons bringing out of that place more than five pounds sterling of their property in specie, because the ministerial army under his command may be injured by it; and when by a third proclamation, after leaving the inhabitants no alternative, he calls upon them to take arms under officers of his appointing; it is evident that the most tyrannical and cruel system is adopted for the destruction of the rights and liberties of this continent, that ever disgraced the most despotic ministry, and ought to be opposed by by every means in our power. I therefore desire, that you will delay no time in causing the seizure of every officer of Government at Portsmouth who has given proofs of his unfriendly disposition to the cause we are engaged in; and when you have secured all such, take the opinion of the Provisional Congress or Committee of Safety, in what manner to dispose of them in that Government."

Again he says in same letter: "For the present I shall avoid giving you the like order in respect to the tories in Portsmouth"; but the day is not far off when they will meet with this or a worse fate, if there is not a considerable reformation in their conduct. Of this they may be assured from, sir your most humble servant."

*Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

By the by, Washington's letter as to Howe, fits Butler exactly now:—

Gen. Howe was driven out of Boston and Gen. Washington removed the army to the city of New York, where the British were expected to land. He writes to "a Committee on Long Island," as follows:

NEW YORK, 16th May, 1776.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 14th, with an account of the apprehending of sundry tories by order of your Committee, and the taking of others by Captain Harden, is now before me. Your zeal and activity upon this occassion are truly commendable, and with great pleasure I will lend any aid in my power, that shall be thought within the line of my department, to root out or secure such abominable pests of society. But as you have neither pointed out the names nor the places of abode of the persons alluded to by your informants, I must beg the favor of a more explicit description from you; and, in the mean time I will set on foot a proper inquiry into this matter, consult gentlemen here acquainted with the Island and concoct some plan for defeating the designs which you think are in agitation."

Again he writes to Brigadier Gen. Livingston as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, New York,
6 July, 5 o'clock, P. M., 1776.

"SIR: Your favor of this date, enclosing Major Duyckinck's letter, was this moment received. The known disaffection of the people of Amboy, and the treachery of those of Staten Island, who, after the fairest professions, have shewn themselves our most inveterate enemies, have induced me to give directions, that all persons of known enmity, or doubtful character, should be removed from places where they might enter into correspondence with the enemy and aid them in their schemes. For this end, General Heard has directions to apprehend such persons as from their conduct have shewn themselves inimical, or whose situations, connexions or offices have given just cause of suspicion.

I have no knowledge of the persons apprehended; but I suppose General Heard had good reason for taking hold of them. However, if there are any, who, from your personal knowledge and opinion, you think may be permitted to return, I have no objection, the others being sent to the Provisional Congress for their disposal. But as to the former, I would suggest to you, that my tenderness has been often abused, and I have had reason to repent the indulgence shown to them. I would show them all possible humanity and kinkness, consistent with our own safety, but matters are now too far advanced to sacrifice anything to punctilios."

These letters may be found in Sparks' writings of Washington—vol. 3, pages 159, 391 and 457.

We invite our readers carefully to read them, and then to say whether Gen. Washington, in causing the arrest of doubtful and suspected persons, was a tyrant?—or whether in his determination to do so, and not to stand on "punctilios," he did not display the conduct of a patriot and wise man? We do not know how far there was any thing of tyranny then, as there is now, that the liberties of the citizens were as nothing, if such things would be done—one thing is certain, Washington put it out of the power of such characters to ruin the cause he was fighting for—he did not stand upon punctilios in in doing it—and he won for us those liberties which we have ever since enjoyed. We have never heard either that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was served upon General Washington, though we have plenty of them now.

EXCHANGE NOTICE.—It will be seen by the notice in to-day's paper, that our Commissioner has made a further declaration of exchange of both citizens and soldiers.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS.—One hundred and sixteen prisoners have been sent off from Castle Thunder to Salisbury, N. C. Some few of them were Yankee deserters, but the bulk of those who were sent on were Confederate prisoners who have undergone partial examination before court martial.

ACCEPTABLE GIFT.—Mrs. Gen. R. E. Lee resently presented 37 pairs of gloves, made with her own hands, to a detail of men from the 53d regiment N. C. troops, engaged in rebuilding the plank road, near Orange Court House, Va.

The Standard---The Examiner, and the Charleston Mercury.

The Standard has great art in political sorcanery. Its readers are made to believe that these three journals occupy the same position in regard to the War and its objects. They denounce the administration without stint and criticise the conduct of the war in the most reckless and unjustifiable, if not unpatriotic manner—but yet it is well known that their spirit and objects are entirely different, and that the Standard is making a very improper use of the articles of the other two. The Richmond Examiner and the Charleston Mercury are thoroughly Southern—what the Standard would call "*destructives*"—fire-eaters, &c., and intensely devoted to Southern independence and the cause of the Confederate States. On the other hand, all the dissatisfied, dissatisfied, disaffected and disloyal in this State, regard the Standard as *their* organ, and make it *their* special duty in "peace" and "convention" meetings, to pass resolutions commendatory of its most republican course. To discourage and disarticulate people seems to be the purpose of the Standard, while that of the other journals, though severe in criticism and often bitter in denunciation of the authorities, are never imagined to be other than patriotic and to animate and rally the whole country to the defence of their liberties against our common and wicked foe. Our main object, however, at present, is to call attention, and especially that of the Standard, to the following article from a late number of the "Charleston Mercury:"

Peace Talk.

The poisonous shadow of reconstruction still to haunt some of the people of North Carolina. This baleful policy, at the first dawn of the Confederacy, had some ground to rest on. Our long association with the yankees taught some of our public men nothing of the Yankee characteristics. They actually looked on our separation from them as a sad calamity, and they entertained the hope that, after a angry contest, we would again lapse into the tender and loving embraces of our Northern confreres. The war has dispelled these ridiculous vanities. It has shown to all men what the Yankees are. It has shown to every man in the Confederacy, capable of having an opinion, what was our inevitable doom in political association with them, and what is now our terrible fate—a remorseless and utter ruin, if we ever submit to their domination. Reconstruction is killed, not by the despised faith of the fanatical senseless Southerner, "with sweet, tuneful, amorous delay!"—but by the Yankees themselves, in full development of their long meditated policy of conquering and appropriating the South. Reconstruction is repudiated, and by the Congress of the United States. By an overwhelming vote that body has lately decreed that no treaty whatever shall be held with the Confederate States, to readjust any terms of peace or Union; but that we shall be conquered and subjected as rebels, and take the fate of conquered rebels. Garrett Davis, a Senator from Kentucky, who, with the other Union saviours of Kentucky, has cheated that State into helplessness and submission to Yankee rule, ventures to question this policy, and is immediately threatened with expulsion from the Senate. Even he, one of their most abject and submissive tools, shrinks back with horror from their cruel purposes of blood and desolation over the South.

Whatever may have been the folly of the past, may we not hope that in North Carolina, as every where else, this vile talk of peace, when there is no peace with the Yankees, will now end, and end forever? Such language now can mean only submission to their conquest of us. Peace on any terms means *submission on any terms*. That is all. The Tennesseans and Kentuckians have found out that their yankee conquerors will not leave them a position of neutrality. They are forced into the ranks of their army, and are compelled to fight with the yankees for their subjugation. Their submission, therefore, involves active if any service against us. In other words, *they must become traitors* to their State and the Confederacy, of which the States are a part. With such fate almost forced upon them, we cannot but hope that the Confederate States will be more united than they have ever been in resisting, energetically and desperately, our demoniacal and vindictive foes. The peace of submission is peremptory ruin and political death.

Gen. John H. Morgan.

Gen. Morgan and staff, passed through the N. C. Railroad, on Friday night last. We had the pleasure of being a passenger on the train. The distinguished chieftain was in the best of health, and promised to pay his appropriate respects to the Yankees at the earliest opportunity. Gen. Morgan's receipts at the various depots on the road was a grand ovation. At Hillsborough the ladies were out *en masse* to greet and bestow their smiles upon the chivalrous hero. When the train arrived at Greensboro, at 10 o'clock, the city there assembled was immense, to cheer and greet the noble warrior—among the throng were many ladies, who presented him bouquets and banquets, and took him by the hand. After the general had exchanged greetings and receive of the homage of the crowd, he retired to his car, when a call was made for Colonel Breckenridge, one of the staff, and he publicly thanked and revoked, in a brief address, which referred to the cruel treatment of Gen. Morgan by the Yankees, the justness of the cause which our brave soldiers are defending, and concluded with thanking the ladies and others present for the respect which they were thus paying to one whom our enemies had sought so cruelly to degrade by imprisonment and other indignities. Col. B. paid the highest compliment to the devotion and bravery of North Carolina soldiers, whom, he said, had fought better than any other troops, and were always reliable upon any battle field, where they invariably sought victory or death—The address was truly eloquent and was vociferously cheered. Col. Alston, another of Gen. Morgan's staff, was next called for and appeared, he said, not to make a speech, but to comply with what appeared to be the general desire of those present, to share a portion of the compliments intended for the military family of Gen. Morgan. Col. A. briefly alluded to the malignity of the war, and the noble bearing of our soldiers in the field, who had fought so bravely, suffered so much, and were still eager for the fray, resolved to give up the contest until our independence is established upon a basis of a final separation. He then alluded to the melancholy fact that, we have in our midst, a few who are engaged in doing all they can to create discord at home and paralize the efficiency of the army for a prosecution of the war, and destroying the good effects of all the victories which our brave soldiers had won. The Raleigh Standard was known to be the originator and leader in this traitorous business, and he would call upon all patriots to aid in "putting it down," by refusing to receive it into their homes. The North claimed the Standard for an ally—its articles are copied into Northern Journals to prove that North Carolina is a loyal State to the Lincoln Government, and that her people, at heart, desired to return to the old Union. In his opinion, the Standard had been bribed with Lincoln gold to pursue this course. [We fully concur upon this point with Col. Alston.]—*Iredell Express*.

The Greensboro' Ala., Beacon announces the marriage, on the 13th ult., at the residence of Major I. F. Lewis, by Rev. Mr. Beckwith, Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee, C. S. A., and Miss Mary T. Lewis.