

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Much discussion has been indulged in by politicians about the passage of the writ...

Such counsel only tends to weaken the cause of right and involve its advocates in that odium that should attach to revolutionists and extremists.

The President calls for the continuation of the suspension of the writ as necessary at this critical juncture of the affairs of our government.

We have an objection, however, to the suspension of the writ in the form passed by Congress, because it is repugnant to all our ideas of liberty and security.

It thus places the liberties of the people in the custody of a President, or of an emissary whose tenure of office is at the will of the President.

It is objected that the President will not abuse the power. That may be so, but we are not prepared to give such power to any man.

The mails from the North failed to reach this point yesterday, and we are therefore without our usual summary of "situation" intelligence.

Both in Virginia and Georgia the troops are inactive. This will not last long.

Grant's men are leaving by regiments and returning home, their time of enlistment having expired.

It is said that nearly one-fourth of the 5th corps in his army, will have been mustered out by the 20th of the present month.

Under those circumstances it becomes a matter of necessity on the part of Grant to move against Lee.

Lincoln occupies a position more critical than does Grant. He has the entire benefit of Grant's failures, and also of his late movement by the old McClellan route.

Lincoln's prospect depends upon the success of Grant's campaign against Richmond. So far his efforts have been abortive, and unless he can accomplish something by the time of the assembling of the Baltimore convention, or at furthest, before the close of the summer's campaign, Lincoln's dynasty is at an end.

THE CONFEDERACY IN EUROPE.—Lord John Russell may continue to oppose the recognition of the Confederate States, but he cannot affect the faith of sensible Europeans in the ultimate success of the Confederate arms.

Calculating Englishmen desire always to secure the best investment for their funds, and as they very justly consider this war upon the South fruitless and exhausting to our enemy, knowing full well that one dollar of Confederate Bonds, two years from this date, will be worth ten in United States funds, they very wisely, and with that caution for which English capitalists are so celebrated, begin to seek for Confederate securities as the best means of investment.

The measures which have tended to bring this healthy state about in Confederate securities are, undoubtedly, the vigorous and, we believe, ultimately successful steps by the late Congress in monetary affairs. The English are beginning to see that the Confederacy is a fixed fact, and that she will retain her public debt.

At a late hour Friday night the wounded were coming in on the train in large numbers, thus indicating that heavy fighting had occurred during the day, but we could not learn any satisfactory particulars.

The healthy condition of our finances abroad cannot be fully appreciated by many; but we look upon it as favorable as would be a victory in the field against the enemy.

MUST HASTEN UP.—The days are not many now, until the meeting of the Baltimore Convention of the Black Republican party in the United States.

We never expect to be governed or ruled over by any President of the Yankee nation, but we do most certainly believe that should a Northern conservative be elected, whether he be McClellan or Seymour of Connecticut, that it will have the effect ultimately to end the war.

We agree with our correspondent, in today's paper, that if we can by diplomatic aid, the Conservative party in the United States, to elect their candidate, no effort should be left untried to secure this desirable result.

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But Grant finds it necessary to dig. He has lost, it is said, sixty thousand men, by the mowing in of our brave Southern boys. Ten thousand will follow in the steps of McClellan's dead, by sickness and disease on the banks of the Chickahominy.

PLAIN COMMON SENSE.—A friend writing to us from a neighboring county, and who has lately had a long conversation with Vice President Stephens, remarks: "He (Mr. Stephens) has the right ideas of Government. I can but endorse his great principles of Republican Government."

"Fighting will never, never end this war. Our Government is called upon to show as much diplomacy and good sense as to secure the election of some such man to the Presidency North."

Whatever is to be done to save Lincoln must therefore be done quickly. Lincoln fully appreciates all this, and we may consequently look for stirring times on both lines—Georgia and Virginia.

We regret to learn that Col. John R. Murphree, of this vicinity, was killed in a late engagement in Virginia, and his body lies in the hands of the enemy. We presume he was killed at the battle at Ward's Bottom, reported in our telegraphic column.

What is the reason that the Raleigh Conservative reaches this place only two or three times per week?

THE FIELD.—We give the following from our exchanges, which will partially explain "the situation" in Virginia and Georgia.

During the past two days this army has been doing desultory battle at various points on the line, and during the entire time, with telling effect on the enemy's forces.

They attempted at one time during the day to send a wedge between Lee's corps and the main body of our forces, hoping to isolate that portion, and overwhelm it by a surprise attack. They were repulsed terribly by the cool and steady fire of our veterans, who did not leave their commanding and impregnable position.

On Friday the firing commenced very heavy early in the morning and continued extensively all day long. Along toward evening the smoke cleared, showing to advantage a retiring of the enemy's lines.

Our casualties thus far, in the skirmishes which have taken place, are not heavy. The fighting Friday amounted to nothing more than occasional skirmishes, and some artillery firing.

There is "somebody" in Sherman's rank. His whole cavalry command was ordered in the direction of Chattanooga, just before he crossed the Etowah, Monday, Wheeler was then sent to Sherman's "immediate" rear.

Citizens who have occupied the enemy's lines, report that great confusion exists among the troops stationed at the rear of the Forest of War. It is not understood, but I heard Mr. Holden say, "this Legislature ought to call a Convention and take the State out of the concern. Mark my prediction—you will all see before six months from this time that I am right."

The Engineer sums up "the situation" by the remark that Grant's forces are making their way down toward the Peninsula on both sides of the Pamunkey via Totopotomoy Creek.

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The valuable present referred to as being a Confederate port was a number of machines for being White work.

We publish the following cards of members of the Legislature, giving conclusive evidence of Mr. Holden's design to take the State out of the Confederacy.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 27th, 1864. Gov. VANCE: I have learned that in your speech at Smithfield and also at Hillsboro, that you charged W. W. Holden of favoring a Convention for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Confederacy.

THE IN-DUBITABLE GRISWOLD now offered a resolution similar to the third of the above series, as the minority report of the committee.

The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 68 to 18, as follows: Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Allison, Amis, Barnhart, Barringer, Beunby, Brown, Bryer, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Cobb, Costner, Craig, Crawford, Davis, DeLo, Foy, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Glenn, Hampton, Harris, of Cabarrus, Hayes, Henderson, Henry, of H. Howard, Jones, Jenkins, Keener, Leathers, Logan, Love, Lytle, Mann, of Hyde, Mann, of Lenoir, Ray, Parks, Patterson, Powell, Peadar, Parson, Powell, Rhodes, Richardson, Reimold, Riddick, Rivers, Russ, Sherman, Shepherd, Shober, Staniel, Waldell, Webster, Williams, Young, of Ireddell, Young of Yancey—62.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Alford, Best, Bond, Carpenter, Carson, Cowles, Dunn, Gresham, Henry, of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Jenkins, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell, of Brunswick, Vallen, Wellborn, Woodall—19.

AN APPEAL FOR THE WOMEN.—A North Carolina lady now in Richmond writes to the Raleigh Confederate earnestly soliciting donations for the wounded North Carolina soldiers in the Hospitals in that city, chiefly in the Camp Winter and Chimborazo Hospitals.

DEAD FRIENDS, blackberry wine, chicken, and other things would be acceptable, and very necessary, and greatly appreciated, especially for the sick and convalescing.

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THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS were adopted by the Legislature, expressing confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of President Davis:

Resolved, 1st, By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that we have full confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of President Davis.

Resolved, 2nd, That in our opinion, the President and Senate of the Confederate States being the treaty-making power under the Constitution, are the only legitimate agents for entering into negotiations of peace with the enemy.

Resolved, 3d, That our profoundest thanks are due and are hereby tendered, to our brave and devoted soldiers in the field, for the heroic gallantry and fortitude which, under the providence of God, have crowned their efforts with such signal success.

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ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. NEAR PETERSBURG, May 24th. It would be considered a great disadvantage to be independent of the Yankee nation. But national independence is of trifling value without individual characteristics.

While endeavoring to preserve an individuality, I shall not affect oddity or singularity; my purpose is to be simply natural so long as that quality is within the bounds of propriety and propriety.

Yes, it is a fact that most of this army have not changed clothing for a month, some of them have gone longer than that. Imagine a man without change of shirt or drawers for thirty days marching through dust with the filthy perspiration gathering dirt at every step.

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GOVERNOR, but there is no doubt now but when the election came off he gave his vote for Mr. Johnston.

THE SECOND and third repeal of the suspension of Habeas Corpus are perfectly delighted with his radical course in the Legislature, and boldly assert that he is the only candidate spoken of that they will support.

FROM ALL portions of Harriet and old Cumberland, I hear the welcome plaudit extended to our other representatives for their firm and undimmed stand taken, and their devotion to the rights and privileges of the people.

WITING IS FOURTEEN.—The whereabouts of Gen. Forrest is a question of considerable interest at the present juncture; and besides, having cleared West Tennessee, with the exception of a few points on the river, the Yankees, there is nothing for him to do in that region.

AT HUNTSVILLE, Ala. The Yankees were in very small force at last direct accounts, and could be easily taken. Then for the Nashville and Chattanooga road, thus breaking railroad communication with Nashville.

THE ARMY CORRESPONDENT of the Dispatch, speculates as follows: But with Grant gone a slight Richmond by the route last mentioned, he can expect, after his experience at Spotsylvania Court House, to be able to cross the Chickahominy and carry the works by which the capital is defended?

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