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All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

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Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign. of the Confederate Flag.

Mr. Holden versus Gov. Vance-The Issue. What is it?

" The Standard is an independent, conscr-" vative paper, and is not the organ of either "Presidents, Governors or Generals. It is " due to Gov. Vance himself, as well as to the " Standard, that we should state that he does " not agree with us in our views on the sub-" ject of peace. He is as anxious as we are "to see an honorable peace established at as "early a day as possible; but he regards " peace movements among ourselves, with no "overtures of the kind from the north, as pre-" mature and injudicious. That he is honest "and patriotic in these views, we have no "doubt. Our views are well known to our " readers. We believe that mere fighting will "not bring peace. We a e for speaking among "the people and in the public councils for an "honorable peace, while our soldiers in the " field are fighting for peace. We think there "can be no harm and no danger in our people "responding to those in the north who are "anxious for peace. We hold that peace " movements, if we are ever to have peace "again, must begin some time and some-"where; and that the two governments are "so inflamed by the war spirit, and so intent " on mere physical triumphs, that unless the "people of the two sections rise up and de-" mand that mental and moral means shall be " resorted to, to close the war, those means " may not be employed, and the war may be "prolonged indefinitely. These views of ours "may be erroneous, but they are honestly "entertained. They do not separate us from "Gay, Vance, for both of us hold that we " cannot cease to fight as long as we are in-"invaded. " " Gov. Vance and the "editor of the Standard are still on friendly " toras, personally and politically; and we " see no reason why we should not remain "s"."-R deigh Standard, July 29th, 1863.

Afterwards Mr. Holden charged that an effort was being made in the army and by the administration to "beat Gov. Vance." and he said :

"We do not believe these machinations " against Gov. Vance will succeed. We be-" lieve he will stand by his friends. He has " never yet proved false to his pledges or to "his friends."-Raleigh Standard, August 19th . 1863.

Still later: "The Observer charges-that 'the .. Standard and its party,' expect 'to put up " a candidate against Gov. Vance next sum-"mer,' o o We deny the charge and call " for the proof. " We are a friend of "Gov. Vance, and expect to remain so while " he adheres to conservative principles; and "how could we, under such circumstances, " go about to 'put up' a candidate against " him next summer?"-Raleigh Standard, November 25th, 1863.

On the 22d day of February, 1863-on the Same day that the " Holden Hook and Ladder Company" was parading Mr. Holden at Newbern, under the emblem of a "Silver Grey Fox "-Gov. Vance, by special invitation, was a idressing an immense concourse of his fellow citizens, who had assembled to hear him at Wilkesboro,' on the condition of the country In his speech, Gov. Vance said:

"A certain discontent has pervaded and a "funereal gloom hung over the community "engendering, if we credit a wide rumor "throughout the State, a notion that we must "have a Convention; that we must secede from "the Southern Confederacy; that we must re-"pudiate the whole thing, and go back and do "our first work over again." *

"A Convention is proposed by some. I have "no denunciation to make of those who are "moving this question. They are as sound "men no doubt as I am-as you are-as any "body-they are my friends; but I think it is " wrong." * * * * * *

" If you think, fellow-citizens, that proper "efforts have not been made during this war "fare to obtain the peace which you desire, "why there cannot be any earthly objection to " such efforts being made. I have been in favor " of them myself, and from time to time have " so advised the President. * * * But "I beg you to recollect, that there is a lawful " and legal way pointed out by the Constitution .. of your country, and any effort you make in "this way will be right and proper."-Gov. Vance's Speech.

Now here is the record. It discloses that up to the 29th of July, 1863, by Mr. Holden's own statement, that he and Gov. Vance were both anxious for peace, both honest and patriotic, as Mr. Holden claimed; that they differed in their views as to the mode of making a peace movement-Gov. Vance proposing to do it through the government-Mr. Holden, by meetings of the people; but, as Mr. Holden said, this difference did not separate them, and they remained personal and political friends.

On the 19th of August, Mr. Holden artfully charged others with machinating against Gov. Vance, and came out as his champion, to repel the attempts to divide them; and in full set phrase expressed his confidence that the Governor " will stand by his friends;" declaring for him that "he has never yet proved false to his pledges or to his friends."

According to Mr. Holden, then, Gov. Vance was TRUE on the 19th of August.

On the 25th of November, Mr. Holde, indigeantly denounced the accusation that he would "put up" a candidate against Gov. Vance; declaring that he expected to support him, together "with a vast majority of the people of the State." As the matter thus stood, it was hoped and believed by the good people of this State, that this summer there would be no political excitement-that Gov. Vance would be re-elected without opposition. His political opponents were willing, for the general welfare. to let the election go by default ; and all appeared smooth, so far as any excitement growing out of the gubernatorial election was likely sto occur. But in this moment of universal satisfaction, Mr. Holden, acting upon that selfconceited, self-consequential, self-important and self-inflated prompting which has been the bane of his life, begins to stir the mudto raise a mere issue-a convention scheme professedly for the purpose of perce, but secretly, for the purposes of Mr. Holden; and on the 3rd of March he developes the whole scheme, plot and contrivance, by putting himself-Mr. Holden-up for Governor of North Carolina! This is the whole operation. A more cunningly contrived political scheme for personal and selfish objects, party history has never furnished. In pursuing this course, Mr. Holden has ignored the general desire of the people for quiet. He has start d a division in his own party, when no other party was inclined to oppose his candidate. He has ignored his obligations of party fealty, and in the broadest sense of the term "put up" self, above all other considerations.

We have heard of people "putting up," after taking a severe emetic. In this sense the people of North Carolina, in August, with "put up "Mr. Holden-and that sethoroughly, that for all time thereafter he will be "put" down, for any further purposes of selfishness and mischief.

We shall look hereafter more particularly into the issue Mr. Holden has raised in this

Raleigh.

In the observations which we are about to make, we have no intention to intimate the possession of any information which should inspire apprehension. Our remarks pre made upon the general appearances of affairs. From all sources of information, the plan of the enemy appears to be to make a grand concentrated move on Richmond with a heavy force. In aid of this movement, his effort will be to assail, with less force, as many weak and unguarded points as he can, in order to scatter our forces and prevent our reinforcing from one to another. There are indications of a move on the lines of communication in North Carolina; and it is not too great a stretch of probability to apprehend a raid, if not a formidable movement towards this place. It has been a favorite idea with the Northern press, with the Newbern Times, and with Yankees generally, that there is a union sentiment about the centre of this State, which ought to be reached with sufficient force to be strengthened and assisted. Very lately the project of an advance towards flais place was revived in the Yankee journals, and within the past few days we have seen an extract from the Nashville Union, urging the attack on Richmond and the invasion of this State, in order to give " loyal North Careliaians an opportunity to vindicate themselves and their cause." Who these loyal North Carolinians are, every one can readily ascertain, who has an opportunity like our late prisoners have had, of being daily eye witnesses of such notices as these in Yaneee newspapers:

"The noble Holden is doing immense service in the cause of the union." "The bold and spirited Holden is maintaining the freedom of the press, and making the tyrant Jeff. Davis tremble on his throne;" and such like.

Those of us who only occasionally get a glimps of these precious publications, only see how Joy, the Yankee, abuses Gov. Vance and praises Mr. Holden; how he cajoles "John, the rascal" as he familiarly colls the Progress; how he copies long columns of their licks at the Confederate government, and urges reinforcements to penetrate our State. We only see how Everett, the silken blood drinker, and Baxter, the traitor, stretch out the hand of fellowship to Mr. Holden, and how, now that this bepraised personage has announced himself to be a selfmade candidate for Governor, the note of counsel is struck for an advance into the State. We hear of preparations under Burnside, and they point to North Carolina.

The people of this State should be at once upon their guard-resolved against all panic. all confusion, all disorder-to do and perform whatever may be necessary to defend their hearth-stones and capture the invader.

We urge, in another place, some suggestions, important, we think, to be followed.

Secret Circulation.

To our astonishment, a Standard, bearing date the 6th of April, one like a number that has been circulating among the INETIATED for near a week, as we have been told, has been placed in our hands. It contains the message of Gov. Brown, garbled, also garbled extracts from the Confederate, so garbled, as to alter the sense of the articles quoted from; and among other things a long and labored attack on Gov. Vance, signed conservative;" but bearing "ear-marks so'long," that no one can question its paternity. Altogether, it is one of those productions that are intended to serve doubtful objects; and it is admirably gotten up for the intended purpose.

We have no particular care about it ; having a very well settled opinion of its propriety and fairness.

The article we have alluded to, indeed the whole of this underhand and unscrupulous production, merits the attention of Gov. Vance's friends. If it is a specimen of what the campaign is to be, it will add to Mr. Holden's reputation, if it does not elevate it.

See important Order from the Conscript Bureau, in our advertising columns.

In the event of a raid on Raleigh, (which would be a most fool-hardy, and ought to be a most disasterous enterprise to the enemy.) the great danger to our cause would be confusion and panic. The best guard against such accidents, is the exercise of a prudent forethought. In such moments men are apt each to think himself a director, and rather to counsel others to act; whereas the fewer thinking heads there are, and the more working hands, the better for

such an occasion. The first important necessity is, that the military authority should make itself recognised, and felt and obeyed. Arrangements should be made beforehand, so that each citiz n may know where he is to go to: who he is to obey; and what he is to do; and all that he should do. When the occasion comes, he is to go to the right place and do the right thing; to look only to himself, and not meddle whether any body else goes and does. Organization, rules, regulations and orders, ought to be prepared now for the government of this town of Raleigh, in the event the enemy should succeed in getting alive thus far. Preparation never does harm, and may do vast good.

Col. Mailett, who is at the head of the Confederate force at this place, is well aware that the Home Guard, as it has been organized, would not be effective. The very worst arrangement possible for such a crisis, would be to leave that organization as it is. Col. Mallett knows that the officers appointed therein, in many instances, are more obnoxious to many of our citizens than any that could be made. They are distrusted on every account. When we say this, we but speak the sentiment of a vast number of our best and most loyal citizens. We do not care to specify; but what we say is known to be true, whether just or not is not now the question.

The most important service, then, that Col. Mallett can render, will be to see that all whom the new law of Congress operates on, should be pany officers and having their field officers selected according to the act of Congress. A recommendation from Col. Mallett will be hee ! ed, when made in accordance with a general wish of the public, and so entirely in accordance with the public interests. This being at once settled, the establishment of rules, the adoption of a system of defence, will secure this place against a great calamity, in the event the enemy shall be strong enough to break our lines below, or raid around them.

The excellent letter from our correspondent G." gives a cheering account of Governor Vance's visit to the soldiers, and his reception by them. All honor and consideration was given to the Chief Magistrate of the State North Carolina patriotism, summed up in one word, her soldiers were mustered in service before the Governor, who was welcomed with enthusiasm. It was, from all description, a fit and bonorable reception-alike worthy of those who yielded and him who received. No mention seems to have been made of the self-announced-the self-made candidate .-Perhaps it would be as well bereafter altogether to ignore any such existence. There is really no opposition to Governor Vanceone rarely hears a man say he is for Mr. Holden. In the army there is almost entire unanimity. Having suspended his paper, so far as an open and bold publication of it is concerned; having refused to meet the people who have invited him; with all the press of the State against him, Mr. Holden presents about the smallest dimensions of a candidate

An Irishman, on one occasion down near Beaufort, in the yard of one of the citizens fell in with one of the smallest sized Banker Ponies; whereupon the son of Erin commenced to pumms! the little fellow with might and main. Upon being overhauled, he was thunderstruck at being asked why he was beating the horse? "Horse! HORSE! did ye say?" May I niver! by jabbers-and not Patrick, niver at all."

Mr. Holden bears to an ordinary candidate of fair proportions and common prospects, just about the proportion of this Irishman's rat. to a respectable covestoga. It is hardly worth while to keep up the mention of him.

A North Carolina soldier, who has lost hie ight band, has learned to write well with thleft hand, and very properly offers his sers vices-if otherwise qualified-to take the place of any able-bodied soldier now doing

duty at a desk. We saw lately an account of another North Carolinian who lost his eyes in the war, and in a very few months, by determination and perseverance, acquired the arts of reading and writing as taught for the blind, at the North Carolina Institute, where he was kindly received-and also at the Cedar Spring School, near Spartanburg, S. C. We commend these cases to the friends of any soldiers who have suffered loss of eyes or limbs,

The best charity is to teach all such, where they have the will and the other conditions to be self-dependent.

A correspondent of the Selma Reporter writes from Cahaba, Ala.: Perhaps it is not known abroad that probably the oldest practical printer living, who works at his trade, resides in this place. He is 81 years of age, and yet retains his faculties sufficiently to enable him to set type. I have just seen a phamphlet speech which he set up, and it is as "clean a sheet" as I have ever seen from the fingers of any typographer. His name is ____ McKnight, and he has been a printer for over sixty years. How many millions of "ems" must have passed through his fingers in this time!

Kossuth has turned up again. He has issued a proclamation, which is circulated among the Hungarians who form a part of the Austrian army in Venetia. He asks his countrymen to desert the Austrian flag, and form an alliance with Italy, by which they will be freed. He adds, that the King of Italy is preparing to lead his army against Austria. and that a Hungarian Legion is being formed in Italy.

Army Correspondence of the Confederate.

delresses of Gov. VANCE at Orange Court House, Va., and at the Headquarters of the Thirtieth N. C. Regiment, in the Presence of Gen. Lee and his veteran Officers and Men-Grand Review in Honor of the Gov.

Through the prompt attention of our army correspondent "G." with the army of Northern Virginia, we are enabled to lay before our reader: the following sketches of the addresses of Gov. Vance in the presence of Gen. Lee and his veteran army, as also the distinguished honors paid our Chief Executive by this noble

CAMP SECOND N. C. INFANTRY,)

RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE March 28, 1864. Messrs, Editors: We have had, for several days past, a variety of things to disturb the moreotory of camp life. Last week, there fell the heaviest fall of snow that has occurred this winter, and it las occasioned no little sport among the soldiers. Snow-balling was all the rage, and countless battles were fought between different companies, regiments and brigades, and there was even one between rival divisions, in which officers in high rank, and usually of grave dignity and decorum, participated. When the snow had melted away, as it did in a very short time, under the warm and geniel sun of several days that followel, Gov. Vance came, and since theu, we have had the pleasure of listening to two of his mimitable speechers

On Saturday, he spoke to a very large audience of North Carolinians at the quarters of the 53d regiment, of Daniel's brigade, and again on vesterday, to all the North Carolibians of the 2d corps and the 1st N. C. cavary. His speech on Saturday was listened to with marked attenti n, and had the effect of cheering, in no small degree, the listening soldiers. I was glad to see, on Saturday, on the speaker's stand, so many of our elief leaders, among them Gens. Lee, Ewell, Hill, Rodes, "Alleghany" Johnson, Jeb Stwart. Ramseur, and Stewart, of Maryland; and I am informed, during the Governor's stay with taken out of that old organization, and be en- us, he has received all the courtesy and attenabled to form new ones-selecting their com- tion fr m our chief officers to which the Executive of our State is entitled, and the high merit of the man is due.

But to-day has been the gala Any. It was

proposed on Saturday, that a grand review of the North Carolinians of this army corps be held in honor of the Governor, and it came off on yesterday in "all the pemp and circumstance of glorious war." All the brigades and parts of brigades, hailing from the old North State, were out in full force, and presented a splendid appearance, in military beating, as well as in every thing else that the most ardent well-wisher could desire. The proud array of the children of old Rip Van Winkle-battle-scarred veterans-as they stood in long line almost as far as the eve could reach, with their arms glistening in the light of the noon-day sun-or, as wheeled in column, in an hundred sub-divisions, with bullet-tent flags flying, they marched with soldierly precision around the review ground -the proud and glerious representation of | -could not but impress the observer with the magnitude of the power which the old North State wields in this contest for freedom. And this mass of men were only a part-not half-of her remesentatives in the army of Northern Virginia. 'The scorner may sneer at, and withings defame ber," but her jewels here shire with a lustre unserpassed by none. and by their real worth and valor in every lattle field of Virginia, have won the plaudits of the unprejudiced-wrung praise from the unwilling and placed her name in letters of living light on "history's story." Our . Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief," accompanied by Maj. Gen. Rodes and staff, rode down the lines, and the troops then broke into column and marched past the reviewing officers, a't r which, they all repaired to the quarters of the 30th N C. Regiment, where a stand had been erected, to hear the speech to be delivered by the Governor. By dense packing, as thick as they could stand, all around, the audience were perhaps enabled to hear the speech, but it was no little strain on the Governor's lungs, for them to do so. Your correspondent took no notes-it was impossible from the stand point to do so-and he cannot therefore give anything like a synopsis of his remarks-but as your readers would like to know what the Governor talked to us about, we will try to quote some things he

said, from memory. The Governor was introduced by Gen. Ramseur. He began his speech by remarking that on Saturday he addressed his hearers as "fellow-soldiers," but on second thought. he recollected that although he was once a its no more an' a rat, or its myself that am | soldier, he was not one now-having skulked out of service by being elected to a little office down in North Cardina-and he felt that he had no right to greet them by that term .-They were not his "Fellow-citizens," and he knew of only one other term to use-a term that had been given them by their comrades from other States-"tar-heels"-and he would borrow the term, and address them as " Fellow- Tar-Heels."

He said he knew we all wanted peaceeverybody in the Confederacy wanted perceand as the blessed word was first in everybody's mouth, he would make it the first point in his address. He then discussed the subject in all its bearings, and showed plainly that the only way for us to obtain peace honorably was by fighting for it, that it was impossible to negotiate a peace with our enemies, expressed his willingness, however to send commissioners whenever it was thought necessary, although he felt sure our enemies would reject and refuse to receive them, but that he was willing to b ar the bumiliation. that Europe and the world might see that the bloodshed and misery caused by this war was not of our making, and that the United States Government alone was responsible therefor. He was opposed out and out to any separate State action; it was unconstitutional. would look like acting in bad faith with our Southern sisters; and if attempted, would only make matters worse. He depicted in glowing colors the consequences that would result from any attempt of the kin!; that Lincoln would not treat with us, without we first laid down our arms, and submitted to the most degrading terms; that it was impossible. from our geographical position, if from no other cause to be neutral; if attempted, we would have both parties on us; we would soon be in a worse condition than Maryland or Kentucky, that we would be compelled to either assist our Southern brethren, or to join Lincoln-submit to his drafts, pay his taxes. fight our comrades who have fought by our sides for three years past, and become the miserable slaves and vassals of the most rotten and corrupt people on the face of the earth; that it would transfer the seat of war to our own homes, cause the whole land to become a howling wilderness, our families outcasts. homeless, and ourselves despised by all, and our memories handed down in history to be execrated and loathed by generations yet un-

born. He begged his hearers to listen not to the evren voice of evil-minded men, who would advise them to pursue this ignis fa'uus of peace. That if we would only stand by our colors, maintain our organization and discipline and continue to strike boldly in the future as in the past-for home, freedom and independence-the sun of peace would soon rise in the east and shed its beningn rays over our war-worn land. Any other course would lead to disaster, disolution and ruin.

He said that our prospects were never brigh ter than at present; that the people everywhere were daily becoming more chemful and sanguine of our final success; that the spring campaign had opened auspictously, and victory had already been given us; that our armies everywhere were recruited and strengthened, and were full of hope and confidence; that they were held well in band by the ablest generals the world ever produced; and he gave it as his opinion, that if we even held our own, or were victorious in the pending campaign, fighting would be victually ended by the time the leaves began to fall in autumn, and finally the war would languish and die ont from the utter exhaustion and heartlessness on the part of our foes. Negotiations would then take the place of warriors, and the North, dispirited by long and continued disaster and ill-success, would then listen to reason and the dictates of wisdom, and submit to terms. He based this pinion on the evident indications of the times. Our fees would soon be plunged into the whirlpool of another presidential campaign, and the prize the various parties would contend for would be the rule and patronage of a government which makes millions of money-and with the well-known vankee proclivity and thirst for the almighty dollar, their minds, now centered on the single idea of our subjugation, will be bent on securing the spails, and in their eagerness for gain and place, dis ensions and schisms will arise which will paralize the government's effects and defeat their meditated intentions. There is, too, aready as strong peace party at the North and, as the vankee begins to comprehentl the main fact in his mind—the billions of dellars his government is fruitlessly throusing away in this war, observes the rapid depreciation of his green-back currency, and the decline of their commerce and trade under its influence-that beace party will increase in strength until it is fully successful. They have, also, at last, found that we are in deadly earnest, They have already begun to realize the truth, and despair is gradually sinking into their hearts. Their leading men and newspapers declare that if their arms do not " erush the rebellion" this summer, they never will, and they openly proclaim that the issue is staked on the approaching campaign. They are already disperired and seared, and the waing strength of their exhausted efforts is demonstrated in their vain attempt to recruit their forces, for which even enormous bounties are of no avail; the numberless drafts that bring no men, and the mutterings and dissensions that are observed in their councils. All this betokens a flagging on their part, and it is an historical truism which asserts that .. an aggressive warfare that once flags never

Old Abe and he counsellors are beginning to see the end, and they had therefore sent their last here. Grant, to confront us, and they have determined to make one more mighty effort to crush us. We most whip this hero and his army, said the Governor, and or work is done; whip him, and thereby maul grace peace-into their unbelieving souls. It would do it as sure as we whip him, and he felt sure that the result of this campaign would send him into the shades of private lie, to keep company with the other heroes of our unmaking

The Governor then reviewed the past cam-

migns of the army of Northern Virginia. At the beginning of the war, when the hero of Luady's Lane and Sally Gorder (Cera Gorda) Scott was put in command of the vankee army. The Governor quaked in his hoots with tear, and thought that Gen. Scott would march his army from the Potomac to the Rio Grande in one campaign, but a man by the name of Beauregard met him at a place called Ball hun, and old Scott had not been heard of since. McDawell was buried in the same grave that covered Scott Then came McClellan the "Little Napoleon"-who took things easy and slow, and who moved ponderously along until he gained the banks of the Chickahominy; then a man by the mane of Lee opposed him in front, a man by the name of Jackson, sometimes called "S'onewall"-flanked him on the right, and a man by the name of Vance with the 25th N. C. regiment attacked him on the left, and between them they used him clean up .- Hardly left a greazy spot. Pope was next brought forward, Pone was a man who had previously figured somewhere out west, and boasted that a rebel had never seen his back; he was going to eat us up without sale; but Jackson's skirmishers ran him into the Potomac river, and Father Abraham sent him as minister plenipotentiary to the Pawnee Indians. Burnside came next, and on the beights of Fredericksburg he was seen afar off, but one foggy m roing he disappeared, and has not been seen since; he was, gathered unto his tachers in A raham's bosom, and "Fighting Jee,' surnamed Hooker, was sent to reign in his stead. He was treated worse than any of the rest; he was bad v thrashed at Chancellorsville, and afterwards lost un a march, and the vankee army took to Pennsylvania. Meade came next, but did not tarry long, and they have finally sent Grant to complete the Golgotha of heroes. Grant is a man who has won his spurs by fighting with the odds in his favor, at about the same ratio that Confederate money sells for specie, twenty to one. Now, soldiers and fellow-tur heels. said the Governor, whip out this army and hero-and "the baby is born and his name is Betsy." Peace will be sure to follow. He exhorted the men to continue steadfast to the end. Maintain their organizations vet a little longer, obey their officers, and follow their s glorious, and hereic leader, and all would be well. Victory-Independence-weal or wos was with them, and with them alone, If they gave way, all was lost. He begged them never to desert; he implored them never to listen to the persuasion or influence of bad men who would persuade them thus to cast a foul stain of eternal dishonor on themselves. and on their posterity; and depicted the moral suicide of those who thus dishonored and degraded themselves, in glowing and elequent

In justification of the people of North Carolina, he fold his hearers, they were as true to the Confederacy as any people in the whole land, although it was intimated to the contrary ; that there was little or no disaffection, sides and there was not one man in twenty throughout the State but whose whole heart was devoted to the cause, and would do any thing in their power for their soldiers in the field. It is true, he said, there was some growling among the principals of substitutes, who had laid the flattering unction to their souls, that they could fight this war out by proxy. They were disappointed, and disappointed folks and thieving by soldiers.

would grumble, but his people were a lawabiding people-in fact, they particularly believed in THE LAW-and be was sure the law would be pronounced constitutional he the Supreme court when it met, and that thesamen would obey its behests like good catizons He said that many of them would doubtless be sent out here to join us; he wanted us to trust them kindly, not to poke fun at them and call then "conscripts," but learn them to be good soldiers, and his word for it, they would acquit themselves with credit when they confronted the en. my. He said there was another class, who used long ranged guns, and wanted to fight at long taw shoot from street corners in North Carolina at yackees in Boston, was made a mighty fuss, kicked up a terrible dust and stink but were very harmless. He tol us, the people of North Carolina always criticized, their government and its acts, and or tentimes complained and grumbled at its lawwhen made, and even made threats when the thought them unjust, but no people on il fare of the earth obeyed its beliests with more willingness or afactity than they did, when the law was pron unred constitutional

It was true, much dissatisfaction was must. fested at the suspension of the habear corner act-many thought it uncalled for and extreme. ly unwise; and for his part, he did not see the use of the suspension. But that dissatisfaction did not indicate that she was going to do any. thing desperate, and she would not; Demagogues and bad men there were all over the land, who sometimes attempted to fan these popular dissatisfactions into a flame, for their own ends, but there was no canger of the good people of North Carolina perpetrating any such folly. They were patriotic, true and loyal, they some times honestly differed from other people in matters of public policy and propriety, but her popular heart beat in unison with her soldiers. and her determination was as strong as thous to fight this war through to victory and inde-

pendence. Your correspondent has left out many of the import out points made in the Governor's speech but he has already swelled his letter to an aut. rageous length, and will cut it short. The Governor illustrated his speech from his lnex. houstible supply of anecdotes, and kept his audience in a broad grin throughout. His speech was well received, and has cheered the soldiers a great deal. Gov. Vance is their choice for Governor, and my brigade will give him an almost unanimous vote. Holden stock is considerably below par, and is getting worse

There is nothing new in camp. A rain storm has been going on for the past twelve hours. and of course, no movement is anticipated yet awhile.

ARMY NEWS.

FROM THE RAPIDAN. - Latest information from Gen Lee's army gives no indication of an immediate opening of the campaign. Between the Rapidan and the Rappabannack rivers are estimated Yankes force does not exceed thirty five thousand.

One day last week very heavy and continuous cannongling, accompanied by sharp to sketry of several hours' duration, was heard in the direction of Colpeper Court House,-No definite cause has been asigned but rumor tells of another difficulty among the Yan-

On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, three men, from the Stonewall brigade, entered the great bend of the Rapidan, between Tobaccostick Ford and Moreton's Ford, for the purpose of firing upon the Yankee cavalry as they came down in the morning to water their hor-es. By daylight, however, the party were so thoroughly chilled that they could not wait longer, so they fired away at the Yankee pickets, who were in and around a house on the opposite side of the stream, about a hundred and fifty vards distant,-Three fell at the first fire : the greatest constaraction prevailed among the enemy; they turned out en masse, threw out skirmishers, and prepared for a general attack. Our bays fired again, and retreated across the bottom land, returning the Yankee fire as they went. All three returned safely to their regiment.

The enemy's pickets say that Gen. Grant has taken command of the army of the Potomac. Our men are in most excellent spirits. To the boast of Gen. Grant, that he can, with thirty thousand men, whip out Ger. Lee's army, our boys say that he cannot cross the river in opposition to Ewell's corps alone. Quite an acceptable present was received a few days since in the shape of a quantity of excellent woolen socks, to be distributed to those soldiers whose homes are in possession

of the public enemy. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, still continues to address the North Carolina troops. His speeches are vivifying and received with enthusiasm by all who hear him , troops from other States as well as his own.

A grand game of bass-ball was played on Monday last, the contest being between the members of Gen. Stafford's Louisiana Brigade. of Maj, Gen. Edward Johnson's Division, and Gen. Hays' Louisiana Brigade, of Mai. Gen. Early's Division 'The stakes were \$500 a side. The game was won, after a contest of two hours and a half, by Uen. Hays' Brigade .- Richmond Enquirer.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA .- The countles of Western North Carolina have suffered heavily by raids of the common enemy, including deserters and tories, who have committed out rages on the defenceless people; and owing to circumstances beyond control, the authorities have not been able to give the protection they have been anxious to extend. The people bave continued faithful to our cause, and their

hatred for the invader has been more intensified. Col. Palmer has returned from an extended trip through the Western counties, which he succeeded in clearing of the invaders, and made dispositions which, it is believed, will prevent their inroa's hereafter. The Yankees made a raid into Clay and Cherokee counties to prevent the enrolment of conscripts, but retreated on hearing of the approach of our troops. On Saturday previous, Major McDowell, of

the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th Regiment, encountered the notorious Colonel Kirk and his band. A sharp engagement ensued, and Kirk was defeated. We lost one killed and several wounded. Major McDowell was severely wounded in the arm.

Col. Thomas' Cherokee Indians are rendering good service, and are as "true as steel" to the Confederacy, notwithstanding the alluring promises of the Yankee emissaries, who have been

FROM UPPER EAST TENNESSEE .- It is now certain that Gen. Jones has entered Kentucky through Fulkerson Gap, with some 1,500

The Federals have been driven back both at Morristown and Whitesburg. A general engagement, it is soon expected. will take place between all the forces on both

McLaws' division has been ordered to the

It is reported that the Federals have been heavily reinforced. The Federal movements to flank our left

have so far failed. G neral Longstreet has issued very stringent orders relating to unlawful impressment