

The State Journal.

NORTH CAROLINA'S TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON OF MECKLENBURG. NORTH CAROLINA'S PLATFORM.

AN UNREMITTING PROSECUTION OF THE WAR-THE WAR TO COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE-ETERNAL SEPARATION FROM TH No ABRIDGEMENT OF SOUTHERN TERRITORY-No DIMINUTION OF SOUTHERN BOUNDARIES.

Election First Thursday in August.

WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1862.

To our READERS .- Contrary to every dictate of justice, honor, magnanimity and patriotism, W. W. Holden has lashed the State into a bitter party contest. Col. Vance, one of the bitterest partizans in the State, and a gentleman of but moderate abilities, has consented to quit his regiment, and lend all his influence in promoting this bitter party quarrel. We expected better things of him. Indeed, he tells us in his card, announcing himself a candidate, that he took the field, "with the determination to remain there until our independence was achieved," and he says his "convictions in this regard, remain unchanged." How a man can aspire to the office of Governor, who vol- and defend South Carolina wrong? Echo auswers untarily confesses that he acts contrary to his own con- | why? viction (of duty, we suppose) we leave it to Col Vance to say. But he is a candidate, and we have been forced, to-day, in order to put the subject of his election fairly before the people of the State, to deal largely in Standardisms-that is, sayings of the Standard, a paper which has been mainly instrumental in getting up this party strife, and in dragging Col. Vance from the head of a Regiment, in the field, into its eddying vortex. Our daty as journalists, always irksome, is sometimes an unpleasant one, and never more so than now. But however unpleasant, we have assumed its responsibilities, and it must be performed. It is with this view, now, at the opening of the campaign, that we draw so largely on these Standardisms, that the people may read, mark, learn and inwardly digest them as becomes patriots and men, struggling for all that can make life dear, and home happy. We invoke the people to give us their ear, and so far as wisdom may appear to them to direct our course, to co-operate with us. A Governor must be elected, and in electing him, we hope the people will crush out faction, and repudiate those snarling, growling, snapping political turtles, who are robbing society of peace and families of affection, and even the country of independence, that they may form a new party which will carry them

The Standard says:

"The difference between Mr. Johnston and the Convention is this: The Convention seceded from the old government only in the last resort; but Mr. Johnston labored to break up the Union, and endorsed the precipitate action of South-Carolina, long before the Convention assembled."

On the Standard's own showing, Lincoln is to be sustained and Col. Johnston defeated : because Col. Johnston labored to break up the Union and encorsed the precipitate action of South Carolina; while Lincoln endeavored, and is still endeavoring, to perpetuate the Union, and repudiates the precipitate action of South

Carolina! The Standard says:

"We understand that Mr. Johnston declared publicly, on the eve of the vote in February, 1861, which negatived the proposition for the first Convention, that he would not submit to the decision of the people."

That showed Col. Johnston's wisdom, if he said it: which we don't believe. Judge Ruffin said openly in the Convention, that the Secessionists had the sagacity to foresee the despotism which Lincoln was preparing for the South, and they were entitled to credit for it. Judge Ruffin said that, in open Convention, and Holden had not the manliness to deny it, although he

The Standard says:

"We understand also, that he (Col. Johnston) denounced in his speeches, by name, Guilford and Ircdell Counties for being too slow in the work of revolution and civil war.'

Every body, who knows Col. 'Johnston's temperament and disposition, will pronounce that a Holdenitish lie; and we assure every body, who doesn't know him, that it is a Holdenitish or Conservative lie. 'I he Standard says:

"Mr Johnston showed his contempt for the people. by retasing to submit to their voice in February, and thos, who would not go with him and his beloved South-Carolina in the work of disunion.

Mr. Johnston showed his wisdom by premonishing the people of their folly, and urging them to resist Lincoln's despotism, before they had lost their powerif he did do it, which the people may reasonably doubt, because nobody but the Standard affirms it. The Standard, it seems, prefers to go with Lincoln rather than with Johnston and South Carolina Isn

The Standard says:

"Every one, therefore, who, with South-Carolina, preferred to break up the government, and who labored to do it before Lincoln's proclamation was issued. and who has not repented for so doing, will vote for

Where, in the name of God and our country, are we? Are the chains of Lincoln to be rattled in our ears on the streets in Raleigh? Does the Standard dare tell the people they ought to repent for having ventured to assert their rights and their independence, until Lincoln said so? Did South Carolina break up Lincoln's depetism too soon? Does not every loval man in the country regret that it was not done sooner, and simultaneously and unanimously, by all the Southern States? If Col. Johnston even did prefer to break up the government and go with South Carolina (which he did not), did not Conservative Holden, by signing the ordinance of secession, approve, ratify and confirm all that Mr. Johnston did? But Holden tells the people, that all who have repented of having broken up Lincoln's government so soon, and all who were opposed to breaking up Lincoln's government so soon, will vote for Mr. Vance! Only those who have not repented of having broken it up so soon, will wote for Mr. Johnston! Will Col, Vance agree to that? Is Col. Vance sorry that Lincoln's government was broken up so soon? If he is, and will say so, he will never be Governor of North Carolina, unless appointed

by Lincoln. But Col. Vance is responsible for the language of his principal organ, until he repudiates it; and the people who have sons in his regiment, whom he is willing to forsake for the sake of becoming Governor, have a right to know, whether he is sorry that the Lincoln despotism was broken up so soon. All the people have a right now to know, whether Col. Vance wishes no man to vote for him who has not repented of having aided and assisted in breaking up Lincoln's government.

THE STATE

These "sayings" of the Standard are not garbled. They are five consecutive sentences, forming part of an article, made up of inconsistencies and falsehoodswe should write lies-and intended to injure Colonel Johnston. If read consecutively, rejecting our remarks, the Standard's article, as far as we have copied it, will be complete. We invite the people to read and consider these remarkable "sayings;" and if they do not express bitter sorrow and deep regret, that Lincoln's government has been broken up, we are at a loss to know what they do express. One purpose stands out, palpable and plain in them, and that is, Conservative Holden wants all those who had any hand in breaking up Lincoln's despotism severely punished and repudiated by the people. Remember the announcement stands forth, clear and unequivocal, that all those who have not repented of breaking up Lincoln's government will vote for Mr. Johnston. The Standard says so; and the qualification about South Carolina and Lincoln's proclamation is a mere quibble. But the Standard's own language is before our readers, and they will give it its just interpretation.

The Standard says: "The truth is, Mr. Johnston has interests and sympathies with South-Carolina as well as North-Caro-

That is true-it is the truth. Mr. Johnston has interests and sympathies with every State in the Confederacy; and as many and as deep with South Carolina, as with any other State. Is Mr. Johnston to be voted down at the polls for that? What say you, people of North Carolina? Does the Standard curse the Confederacy but because South Carolina is in it? Did not Holden actually declare that South Carolina was right, when he signed the ordinance of secession? If not why did he propose to fight Lincoln

The Standard says:

"He (Col. Johnston) has a residence in Charlotte but he is the President of a South Carolina Railroad has his office and transacts his business in Calum Only about fifteen miles of his Road are in this That's partly so and partly not so. We know very

little about that road : and sensible men care less. It is a piece of Holden's demagogueism, on a par with that about the Rolling machine, and not unknown to the honest freemen of the old North State. That cock won't fight. That gun won't "kill." We suppose. North Carelina and some of its citizens have an interest in that rend; and Col. Johnston has managed its affairs to their entire satisfaction-just as he will do the affairs of the State, after the second Monday in September next.

The Standard asks:

"Is it certain that, if Governor of the State, he would not throw his influence in favor of building up Charleston and other scaport towns of South-Carolina. at the expense of our own ports?"

You may take our word for that, Conservative Holen, it is quite certain. But if you doubt our word. which you have no right to do, and you will scarcely do, just ask the Fayettevi'le Observer, the Greensboro' Patriot, the Salisbury Watchman, and any or all of the old whig and old Union papers in the State. petence and unquestionable ability and inclination of Col. Johnston to discharge the duties of Governor, in such a way as will conduce to the best interests of North Carolina; and he will certainly get the trial. So there need be no fears or anxiety on that score.

"It would be much better to select a man for Governor who is thoroughly identified with our own State (than Col. Johnston) and who is in no condition to be empted to do injustice to our own commerce and nternal improvements.'

It certainly would be better, if such a one could be found. But the people believe that no man in the State, and certainly not Col. Vance, is more "thoroughly identified with our own State" than Col. Johnston. And the people also think it would be much better to select a man for Governor, who is more thoroughly identified with the Southern Confederacy, including South Carolina, than the editor of the Standard appears to be, judging from his own "sayings," as quoted

in these paragraphs. These, taken as a whole, are rich "savings;" but they are also somewhat startling-so rich and startling indeed, that we have copied them verbatim, lest the Standard might say we had misrepresented it. We hope our readers will digest them, at their leisure; and also hand them to their neighbors for inspection and reflection.

A MONGREL SET .- There are four Holdenites running for the Legislature in this county-one of them, Major Russ, is for getting out of the war "the shortest way possible." Now we and all other simple minded men have never seen but one way of getting out of this war, that is, by fighting out of it, be the time long or short. But that is neither here nor there. Major Russ has strange tastes. He is the same gentleman who declared on the floor of the House of Commons, he showed his bitter partizan feelings by denouncing last session, that he would rather "go to Hell than follow South Carolina." It is clear the Major dees not mean to get out of the war by fighting out.

The next is a gentleman, Mr. Alford, who advised a ot of young men not to volunteer. How does he propose to get out of the war? Mr. Laws, we presume, is a kind of go-between, ss to the opinions of these gentlemen. He may be said to have no opinion of his own on the subject. Whereas, Mr. Miller is for fighting it out on "certain conditions"-one of which is that the fight be conducted "constitutionally." It is clear, then, that Mr. Miller refuses to accompany Mai. Russ to Hell, and that he parts company already with Mr Alford-tor South Carolina means to fight the battle cut, and it cannot be fought out without volunteers. Good Heavens, what a crowd. Is this Conservation And are Southern men going to vote for such a crowd. nominated by Holden, who declares that President Davis is politically and morally corrupt, and that in less than three months, every Capital in the South will be in the possession of the Yankees?

MARK !- Remember that conservatve Holden, of the Raleigh Standard, has declared that in less than three months, every Capital in the Southern Confederacy will be in possession of the Yankees! Is not the vish father to the thought? And remember this was said to unsuspecting gentlemen from the countryand for what purpose?

Also remember that Conservative Governor Stanly made a speech last week at Washington, N. C., in which he stated that such was the condition of the Union cause in North Carolina, that in thirty days he would eb in Raleigh at the head of the Conservative forces. One of the "capitals" is therefore gone. This is a remarkable coincidence of great minds.—Holden's

The New York Times, in an article of much severity, denounces Picayune Butler's infamous proclation, and advises his recall.

Col. Vance has at length declared himself a candidate for the office of Governor. His card, making the announcement, was published simultaneously in the Favetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard, and most likely in other papers. In examining his merits as a man, and his motives as a candidate, as the campaign progresses, we expect to be courteous, but candid. A word respecting his card must suffice for the present.

The gallant Colonel says he has "steadily and sincerely declined all promotion, save that whick placed me (him) at the head of the gallant men whom I (he) now command." Is not the Colonel forgetful? What "promotion" has he declined? What "promotion" has been tendered him? Perhaps he may have "declined" the solicitation of a few friends to become a candidate for Congress, but surely he does not call that "promotion?" The "hero" of the Newbern battle must be sensible of the meaning of the term "promotion." He writes from "Headquarters, N. C. Troops," which has quite a military dash about it, and he must be careful not to strip words of their military significance. But is not the Colonel mistaken about the location of the headquarters of the N. C. Troops? We ask for information, and will be pardoned, we hope, if we expose our ignorance by expressing our own opinion. We don't think, then, that Kinston is the headquarters of the North Carolina Troops. It may be the headquarters of the gallant Colonel, but we don't think it is the headquarters of the North Carolina Troops. If we are wrong, however, it dosen't matter much, but if the Colonel, who is a candidate for Governor, and the hero of one battle, in which he didn't get wounded-if the Colonel, we say, should be mistaken, it is somewhat significant. Therefore we again ask, is Kinston, in fact, the headquarters of the North Carolina troops?

The Colonel is not indifferent to the "great honor" which his fellow citizens propose to bestow upon him. To induce them the more to "bestow" that bonor, he tells them very graphically that, to prosecute "the war at all hazards, and to the utmost extremity, so long as the foot of an invader pressed Southern soil, he took the field at an early day." We have only time to-day to suggest, that the Colonel may have mistaken the voice of the Raleigh Standard for the voice of his fellow-citizens, and may find, to his regret, that a very large majority of his fellow citizens will be of the opinion, on the day of election, that he was no less early, and much more anxious, to quit the field than he was to take it Those fellow-citizens be cruel enough to suspect that the glitter of a Colonel's spurs had a good deal to do with inducing the man to take the field, whom the splendor of a Governor's palace can seduce from it.

But the Colonel is surely troubled in mind; "sincerely deprecating the growing tendency towards party strife amongst our people, which," he says. "every patriot should shun in the presence of the common danger." In this he speaks the truth; but it is only too apparent that his practice is at war with his professions. One candidate has been in the field for months. That candidate is Col. Wm. John ston. He belouged to and co-operated with Col. Vance's party all his life. He never gave a democratic vote where a whig vote could be given. All the political papers in the State, except the Raleigh Standard, have declared him competent, capable and faithful to fill the office. Whigs and democrats, old Union men and secessionists, as it were by intuition agreed to make him Governor. Four whig and old Union papers now advocate his election. All the democratic and secession papers have centered upon him. Then, why does Col. Vance allow himself to and voluntary author, as well as the immediate cause of that party strife which, he says, he sincerely deprecates, and which he affects to condemn? Nay, why will Col. Vance allow himself to break up and destroy "that unity of sentiment and fraternity of feeling" for which he affects to "pray" so devoutly? Col. Vance need not "pray" for a blessing, which, "with the favor of God," he has the power to bestow .-And we need not remind him that, though none may be deceived, "God is not mocked." Let him continue to command his regiment, decline to be a candidate and "that unity of sentiment and fraternity of feeling" for which he affects to 'pray" so devoutly, but which he is lending himself the too willing instrument to destroy, will be continued to the people of North Carolina, and be felt throughout the entire Confederacy.

THE STANDARD'S WAR POLICY .- The Standard of Saturday, the 21st inst., in an article about "the people of our eastern counties," says that any attempt, on the part of our soldiers, "to go over the line to worry and destroy the enemy" would only make the enemy more oppressive towards our people in their power, and ought to be avoided! Would that be Colonel Vance's policy if elected Governor? Would be be careful not to cross the line "to worry and destroy the enemy for fear that the enemy would get mad with somebody? What a great General and humane man, the Standard has become! Will Col. Vance, if elec-

DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.—The Court of Enquiry into the destruction of the Merrinac have given their report, from which it appears that Com. Tatnal ordered her destruction, after lightening her up also that the Confederates captured two and killed to twenty feet six inches, on the representation of the five Yankees-among the captured a Yankee Captain pilots that she could not be got up James river with a draft of eighteen feet, which they previously stated could be done. That her destruction was unnecessary at that time and place. That Tatual having been instructed to prevent the enemy from ascending James river, he could, with very little more, if any lessening of draft, after lightening her to twenty feet six inches, aft, with her iron sheathing still extending three feet under water, have taken her up to Hog Island in the James (where the channel is narrow.) and the aprevented the enemy's large vessels and transports from ascending. 'That when his provision gave out, and he could get no more, he then might have considered the expediency of striking a last blow at the enemy or destroying her. . .

The Court also think that the precipitate evacuation of Norfolk, &c., precluded the proper consideration by its effect on the minds of the officers of the ship.

In the case of the destruction of the Mississippi, the Court think it was necessary, to prevent the vessel frem falling into the hands of the enemy.

THE RICHMOND LINES .- The army of the South still confronts the herds of the North before Richmond; but no indications of a battle are vet apparent, beyond an occasional display of artillery on either side. What a day may bring forth no man

It is stated by the Examiner that Halleck's army will be in Western Virginia in ten days. We don't believe a word of it; but, on the contrary, think it and other armies will be needed elsewhere.

THE CAROLINA FLAG, published at Concord, Cabarrus County, in its issue of last Tuesday says: Last Saturday was an eventful day for our quiet little village. It witnessed the arrival of the tele graphic wires and the establishment of the office .-Many congratulatory messages were exchanged between our citizens and those of Charlotte.

The Gubernatorial Question. The Junior editor of the Milton Chronicle, who has

served faithfully in the war for the last twelve months, and is still serving, writing to that paper, from this city, on the 14th inst., says:

"Johnston seems to be the only man decided on here for next Governor. He is said to be a man of fair talents and to possess splendid business qualifications. Efforts are being made to run Col. Vance in opposition. Vance is a true man, and possesses a high order of talents, but I undertake to say that he will not consent to be a candidate. He can win more glory in the field than he ever will in the Gubernatorial chair, and as he is now "the right man in the right place," politicians will consult the success of our arms by letting him alone. Instead of taking such men as Col. V. from the field, better put a few more like him in it. There is a party-fishing clique in the State, which, under the mask of "conservatism." I greatly fear cheers on the miserable Yankee in his vain and wicked efforts to restore the Union. We recognize no such party, and, if possible, will put our heel-taps upon their efforts.'

The writer of the above, a brave soldier and an able editor, was an old line whig and an old Union man as long as there were any hopes, even with the most hopeful, for the Union. He goes for Johnston and bitterly denounces the so-called conservatism which is convulsing the State with bitter party strife. We honestly and sincerely regret that Col. Vance. consenting to become a candidate, has disappointed the writer's expectations.

The same writer warmly recommends Colonel Ed Cantwell, who has already served a year in the war, as Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Volunteers, 12th N. C. Troops, for the office of Colonel in one of the regiments now forming. No better choice could be made We would also be glad to hear that our friend Evans of the Uhronicle, who has served twelve months in the ranks, had also been promoted—at least to the rank of Major, a position for which he must necessarily be well qualified.

Seward's Personal Motive. We clip the following from the Columbus Enquirer.

Upon what slight things hang the destiny of nations! Some scores of years ago, a young Yankee schoolmaster came South and spent a year in one of the county sites of Middle Georgia. The consequence of that year's visit was a mulatto child-its father Senator Seward, now Secretary of State! The way this became known, the Secretary himself told it to a Doctor E-, of Ga., last summer, stating that he regretted the embargo on correspondence, as it prevented his hearing from his daughter and sending her noney, which he had done every year for years! He went on to speak in such a way as to convey the idea that he turned aboliti mist and brought on the war in order to liberate his beloved daughter from the thraldom of slavery! Well did Paulding say that he was a venomous reptile burrowing in the mud, whose poison and power was unknown till he struck!

The Bible declares that a bastard shall not inherit or enter into the congregation of the people; and yet the North is bankrupting itself to bring into its midst a bastard mulatto-a noble object for a national war! Yet his dupes might rend him to pieces if they knew his motives. Hence it is the possession of Middle Georgia is the ne plus ultra of his ambition; he ce negroes must become free on military occupation, that his daughter might flee to a father's arms-and that father too stingy to purchase her freedom himselft must be done with the lives and the purse of a mighty nation. Hence Charleston is secondary to Savannah in his plans-hence the railroad, car stealing, bridge burning exploit-hence Georgia is threatened with 50,000 on one side, and 150,000 on the other-hence the Federal army moves towards Huntsville, instead of Memphis.

Ought not this thing be sifted out? and if it is true, it can be made the cause of a mighty downfall of our arch enemy, by sending the negro girl and the facts to Greely or Fernando Wood, or some inveterate

heels of a defeat must complete his overthrow. The Atlanta Intelligencer says that half has not been told in the above. It was in the county of Putman that Seward first settled in Georgia, where the beggar for employment, in a respectable neighborhood. taught school. His immoralities after a while became known to his patrons, who, disgusted with his conduct, gave him notice to quit. He did so, and meanly begged assistance to return to Yankee land, from whence, it was ascertained, he had come South in dis race. Upon his return accident gave him a start in his profession, which native ability and unscrupulous intrigue combined made a successful one. Soon he became a politician and he is now, what he is, a bitter hater of the South and the institution of slavery, doubtless influenced by his young and ardent passion for the females of a race to whom he was devoted when a resident of the county named. The arch hypocrite should be exposed in all christendom.

The Richmond Lines.

At 31 o'clock, Wednesday morning, a brisk skirmish commenced, near the 6th mile post, on the right of the York river railroad, which continued at intervals throughout the day. The ball opened with 4 companies of the 9th Virginia, afterwards reinforced by the 14th and 53rd Virginia, and later by the 3rd Georgia. Our loss in killed and wounded is said to be about 40 : while that of the enemy, who were ultimateiv chased a mile at the point of the bayonet, is said to be about 800. Thus victory smiles on us on every field. May God continue it. A general engagement on Wednesday was thought not improbable.

The Examiner has it that 4 Virginians were killed on Wednesday by some Louisianians who mistock them for enemies. Also that some eight companies in one of Gen. Hugers regiments were missing and and supposed to have been cut off, by the enemy, in the dense woods where they were going picket duty,

From the Valley.

Old Stonewall has sent in his official report of late achievements in the Valley. It contains nothing new beyond what has already been published. The value of the property captured by him is over a million and a half of dollars. The prisoners are about thirty-two hundred. From the rapidity of his movements, his present locality is uncertain. At Weir's Cave, above Staunton, he was last heard from.

Shields was falling back towards Manassas Gap railroad. Fremont's resting place is uncertain .-Heavy reinforcements were arriving for Jackson.

AN ERONAUT WINGED .- We learn from the Richmond Euquirer that one of McClellan's balloonists, floating high in air, last Saturday, and making a reconnoisance of the "Rebel" camp, was suddenly brought to terra firma by a well-directed shot from one of the pieces of the Purcell Battery, Captain Pegram. The balloon was blown to pieces and something-whether Prof. Lowe or a lower official is unknown-but something was seen to "drap :" shrewdly suggesting that some Yankee bird had made its last

YANKEES STEALING AND SELLING NEGROES, - The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald openly and boldly writes to that paper that a bark which had been lying near Cape Henry for some time, had enticed on board two hundred and seventy negro men, and suddenly disappeared with them in a stormy night, as he strongly i stimates for Cuba, where he says they will command \$800 to \$1,200 a piece -He believes, or affects to believe, that this rascally business is carried on with the connivance of the Yankee

Government. GEN. JOHNSTON IS CONVALESCENT, and it is exexpected he will be able to take the field, in the space of another week.

Mr. Miller's Card.

Henry W. Mil.er, Esq., of this city, has addressed a card, ostensibly "to the voters of Wake county," but evidently intended to operate as a campaign document, in the ensuing election. It appears in the Standard of the 18th inst., and is written in the usually "able style" of its eloquent and distinguished author.

Mr. Miller is reputedly learned and eloquent; but even learned and eloqueut men are sometimes as much distinguished for their inconsistency as for their brilliancy. Among the number of those who have been distinguished for the former quality, we think Mr. Miller may be enumerated. For nearly a couple of decades, all the efforts of W. W. Holden failed to convert him to the doctrine of States Rights, or to bring him into the true fold of the faithful democracy. In by-gone days, he read the Standard in the dark, but "the squeaking of a rat" always premonished him of the sin he was committing, indicated the anger of the gods, and forced him to lay it aside. In those days he remembered the definition given by some philosophers that "religion is the science of worshipping the gods," and he seemed to believe that the Standard taught the doctrine that politics is the science of worshipping one's self. Mr. M.ller, always a disinterested politician, had the interests of his country at heart and felt constrained to oppose whatever the Standard favored, and to favor whatever the Standard opposed During the two decades, under review, the Standard was sucking the teat of government, got rich, built him a house and bought him a carriage; at all of which, Mr. Miller's sensibilities were deeply shocked as he took it as so many signs of corruption. But the Standard was a democrat-a true Southern rights, States Rights democrat, who did not intend to submit to Northern dictation, aggression or dominion, thought the rivers of the South ran red with blood. Mr. Miller stood aghast at the enunciation of such political heresies, and remonstrated. But the Standard was a man who knew his rights, and dare maintain them, and by the time that Mr. Miller joined the know nothings to save the country from the Standard's fiery, destructive democracy, that paper had brought as many impeachments against Mr. Miller as ever were preferred against old Cato the Censor.

But the rivals are now at quits. Old things have he would be elected almost unanimously, he peremppassed away. Holden has read his recantation. He acknowledges that all he said and did during the couple of decades under brief review, were done " for party | that had he been solicited to run for Governor, which purposes"-for the sake of party. He confesses he his being an "original" and "ultra secessionist" along lied on Miller, lied on Badger, lied on Graham, lied forbade, he would also have declined. on Stanly, lied on Rayner, lied, lied continually, and of course, lied for the democra v because it was profi-

Well, Mr. Miller is an amiable gentleman, and is not oblivious it seems of the Lord's prayer, politician though he be. But he is 1 Gortumate . It as amiable. He has been on both as enacte question, and always on the wrong side. Batte day was, when a pilgrimage to the temple of the care le of democracy, on Hargett street, might have been made with advantage, but the power to kill and make alive has departed from it. We don't blame Mr. Miller for an unseasonable desire of a public character, nor for an extravagant passion for fame, but we regret that his wisdom is not equal to his experience. It is painful to see the Demosthenes of North Carolina

"Go to the fate which pride and lust prepare." When he might have sung:

"The palm of liberty for Greece I won." But enough of this. Mr. Miller has informed the people of Wake county that he expects to meet them at the various tax gatherings." His language presupposes that a bitter party war is to be waged. witting and wife we war is reason in marinated him in enced by timidity or policy, we don't pretend to enquire. The resolutions speak for themselves. They are silent about the war. They neither pledge their authors nor their nominee in favor of the war or opposed to the war. They ignore the war. They ignore the Confederacy. They are in favor of nothing but party and the power which it brings. They do not praise the old Union. They do not praise the young Confederacy. To them the one seems as good as the other. Will Mr. Miller stand or fall by those reso lutions? He does not tell us positively. He constructs a platform for himself. It is neither pig up puppy. Part of it is good, direct, positive. Part of it is bad, indirect, equivocal. The good part reiterates the principles of the Southern war party. The bad part reiterates the principles of the Holdenites. The good part advocates "the prosecution of the war with all the means which God and nature have placed in ur power," and "for the full achievement of our independence as a nation." The bad part shows Mr. Miller's readiness to unite with Holden in his factious op-

Thus, Mr. Miller has so worded his platform that he may support or oppose the administration, and support or oppose the war as circumstances may dictate. But, even in this, we fear Mr. Miller may have acted with his usual disregard to self-interest, and again committed an act of indiscretion-nothing unusual for Mr. Miller. Has that gentleman overlooked the fact, that the mass meeting of forty voters, who nominated him in Raleigh, placed him on a platform that has not a single war plank in it? Mr. Holden, who constructed that platform and made the speech, did not seemingly intend to place Mr. Miller on a war platform; and, therefore, didn't say a word about it .form for himself. Those who nominated him, by their studied silence, declared themselves opposed to the war; and, if Mr Miller be really in favor of the war. he cannot run as their nominee.

position to the administration, and to oppose the war

and every measure for the prosecution of the war, i

not in strict accordance with his notions and interpre-

tation of the Constitution.

Mr. Miller takes up and repeats the oft-refuted libel of Conservative Holden, and charges that the old Union men have been ostracised by the administration. The tale is too stale and too absurd, even when repeated by Mr. Miller, to provoke a reply. We only notice it here, to place the fact on record, that Mr. Miller is a candidate for power, that he may the more effectually aid in breaking down the administration, in which are necessarily centered the last hopes of the Confederacy. We have no idea that Mr. Miller, or any of the candidates nominated by the squad of forty partizans in Raleigh, will be elected in old Wake county. One the contrary, we think, and have reason to believe, they will all be beaten, as they should be. Mr. Miller may be as loyal and true a Southern man as the Confederacy contains; but he has linked his destinies to a faction of Holdenites, which the people of North Carolina will not clevate to honor, or trust

ARRESTED .- A supicious looking fellow was arrested on the Seaboard train last Wednesday, while crossing the bridge near Weldon. On being searched, a number of letters from Norfolk to supposed Union citizens in Eastern Carolina were found on his person. also a passport from Gen. Wool and a document certifying that bearer had taken the oath and was a loval Yankee subject. We hope that fellow will be weighed mands. Cumberland Gap has been evacuated of on the end of a cotton rope.

BETURN OF THE PRE-IDENT .- President Davis has sufficiently recovered from his indisposition as to enable him to return to his post at Richmond, on Wednesday morning last

A Curious Idea.

The following paragraph occurs in Col. Vance's card, wherein he declares his willingness, and manifests a strong desire to become Governor of North

In thus frankly avowing my willingness to labor in any position which may be thought best for the public good, I do not wish to be considered guilty of the affectation of indifference to the great honor which my fellow-citizens thus propose to bestow upon me. On the contrary, I should consider it the crowning glory of my life to be placed in a position where could most advance the interests and honor of North Carolina, and, if necessary, lead her gallant sons against her foes. But I shall be content with the people's will. Let them speak.

That is, the Colonel would consider it the "crown. ing glory of his life" to be made Governor, Comman. der-in-Chief and Captain General, that he might lead the militia of North Carolina against her fore Col. Vance is anxious to lead the gallant sons of North Carolina against her foes, his only way to proveit is to remain where he is. All the "gallant sons" that North Carolina can spare from her fields and her workshops are now, or soon will be, in the Confed erate army; and Col. V. knows he will have no chance to lead them, should be be made Governor Indeed his offering to abandon "the gallant sund whom he now commands, in the face of the enemy for the luxury, ease and safety of a fat, civil office will scarcely be regarded very gallant conduct. W. remember very well that after Hon. Thomas Ruffin had raised his company of Cavalry, he was tendered the Colonelcy of an infantry regiment, raised solely in his old Congressional district, and composed of his old constituents; and that he was importunately urged to accept. He told those who waited upon him, that he regarded it the highest honor which had ever been or could be tendered to him, especially as coming from those whom he had so recently represented in Congress; but he could, not honorably forsike the men who had so promptly and confidingly volunteers ed under him, and commit the keeping of their health comfort and lives to the hands of a stranger, Mr. Ruffin declined the honor and remained a Captain -And again, when he was solicited to become a candidate for a seat in the permanent Congress, knowing torily declined, and for the same reasons. And we hesitate not to say, from our knowledge of the man

How much it would add to the dignity and honor future popularity and usefulness, of Col. Vance to have acted thus, we leave it to himself and his friends. and to the whole people of North Carolina, to determine. The Standard says he volunteered as a private Cd. Vance knows this is a falsehood; and, as an honest man, he ought to contradict it. He knew he was to be captain when he volunteered; and he also knew as sure as he would be Captain, he also would be Colonet. We all know how these things are man. aged, and nobody knows it better than Colonal

Whether Col. Vance ought now to forsake the men who followed him to the field, is a matter for the people to determine. If he has got enough of ear war in a single battle, he is not as hard to satisfy as thousands of gallant privates, whom he leaves behind him in the field ; hundreds of whom are as brave, as distinguished, and as competent to fill the office as himself. It he deprecates "the growing tendency to party strife amongst our people" as deeply as he says he does, or loves to lead the gallant sons of North Carolina who fall on I him to the fold against her fine soper second thought and remain in command of

What does he mean? Speaking of "the people of our eastern counties."

"They have never taken an oath of allegiance either to the Federal or Confederate Governments." What does that mean? Evidently that they have the right to choose which Government they prefer. If they choose to remain in the Federal Government, they are not traitors to the Confederate Government, and if they choose to remain in the Confederate Government, they are not traitors to the Federal Government. Are these the principles on which Col. Vance will administer the government, if elected? Will Col. Vance, if elected, "manifest his sympathy" for those people who have not taken an oath of allegiance to the Confederate government, and who may prefer the Federal to the-Confederate government? But what motives can the Standard have in telling "the people of our eastern counties" that they have not taken an oath of allgiance to the Confederate government? Can Col. Vance tell? Says the Standard of last Saturday, "they the people of our eastern counties) have never taken an oath of allegiance either to the Federal or Confederate government." Therefore, we suppose they have the right to choose between them, and the one is as good as the other --We think Col. Vance ought to be heard from on this matter before the people can consent to vote for him:

The greatest man of the age ... or of any age! The Standard has got his man on the track, and is determined to use him. We pity Col. Vance. If he don't serve Holden as a certain distinguished mariner, known as Sinbad the Sailor, once served a brother lift, the Col. will get certainly drowned. Both being overboard in a storm, the drowning tar laid tast hold of Sinbad, around the neck, and both would certainly have gone to the bottom had not Sinbad shook him of So will it be with Col. Vance. Holden is in a dres ful political storm, in a drowning condition with his arms locked about Col. Vance's neck, and if the gallant Colonel can't succeed in shaking him off, at least one valuable life will be lost to the country. Buffeting the raging billows and clinging to Col. Vance, just hear

"Colonel Vance would prove himself equal to the crisis, whether in war or peace. He is not only a hero but he is a statesman." (Shake him off, Colonel)-Holden knows the Colonel is a young man, but so was Hamilton, and so was Napoleon, and so was the going. er Pitt. Hamilton! Napoleon! P'tt! Col. Vance! the hero and statesman, the peer of them all. Shake him off. Colonel, or you're a drowned man. -

NEW ORLEANS DELTA .- Durant Da Ponte, late editorial manager and chief editor of the New Orleans Delta, comes out in a card denouncing the theft and villainy of Gen. Butler in publishing that paper as the organ of rejuvenated Unionism in New Orieans and Louisiana. It is published exclusively by Yankees, not one of the former editors or managers having any connection therewith, but all being in the Southern army.

CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE are points towards which large forces of the enemy are said to be converging. It is said that movements of the enemy indicate his intention to occupy East Tennessee at an early day. Gen. Kirby Smith is opposing the enemy in that quarter, and has recently been reinforced, but not to such an extent, we fear, as his situation deabandoned, the enemy having found facilities for crossing the mountains at other points.

GEN. LORING'S COMMAND .- The enemy, about 3,000 strong are said to be entrenched at Meadow Bluff. Skirmishes are frequent.