

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM JOHNSTON OF MECKLENBURG. WAKE COUNTY-FOR THE SENATE. M. A. BLEDSOE. FOR THE COMMONS. QUENTIN BUSBEE.

NORTH CAROLINA'S TICKET.

Dr. JOHN C. MARRIOT. RUFUS H. JONES.

NORTH CAROLINA'S PLATFORM. AN UNREMITTING PROSECUTION OF THE WAR-THE WAR TO THE LAST EXTREMITY. COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE-ETERNAL SEPARATION FROM THE NORTH. NO ABRIDGEMENT OF SOUTHERN TERRITORY-NO DIMINUTION OF SOUTHERN BOUNDABLES.

Election First Thursday in August. SATURDAY, July 26, 1862.

WANTED immediately at this office, two good disposed boys, anxious and willing to learn the trade. They must know how to read and write. None other need apply. Also wanted, one steady printer.

Election Returns.

We will be under obligations to our friends in every portion of the State and in the camps for early returns of the electrons. In the returns of candidates elected to the Legislature, our friends will please state whether the successful candidates are Confederates or Holdenites. Sheriffs and County Court Clerks will greatly oblige Col. Vance's Legion .- More of Holden's

The inimitable "Rolling Machine," sometimes known as the Siandard, published a batch of lies as false as fiction and as "black as hell," relative to "Vance's Legion." This it does at the eleventh hour, when it supposes these villainous lies cannot be refuted. But they can and shall be refuted.

Col. Vance was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a legion consisting of thirty companies. He was allowed to muster them into service himself. When thus mustered in he had nothing to do but report his legion complete, either immediately to the Secretary of War, or immediately through the general commanding. In doing this he was totally independent of the government at Raleigh, Neither Governor Clark nor Gen. Martin had any authority over him or his legion. His authority, derived from the Secretary of War, was absolute, and could not have been limited in its exercise by "the government at Raleigh," unless it had determined to prevent Confederate officers from raising troops in the State. No sane man will believe that "the government at Raleigh" was ever guilty of such folly, or ever contemplated such an act of hostility to the Confederate government.

Now the Standard affirms that "Col. Vance had permission from the Secretary of War to raise a legion to consist, with his own regiment, of two or three thousand men." We affirm he had permission to raise thirty companies, including his own regiment. This would have left him twenty companies to raise, exclusive of his own regiment. The Rolling Machine says: "in a short time forty companies were tendered to him, of which he accepted thirty." He had the extraordinary right granted him to muster them in himself; and, having accepted them, he had nothing to do but muster them in and report for duty to the propar authorities. Then the whole thing would have been completed. Vance's legion would have been raised, and Col. Vance would have this day been at their head in the field.

Now, we appeal to military men whether we are not right? If right, the Standard's or Rolling Machine's assertion that forty companies had been tendered and thirty accepted is infamously false. For, if accepted by Col. Vance, why did he not "muster them once to the government from which he derived authority to raise them ? If Col. Vance is any party

Were there not hundreds of colonels, majors, captains, licutenants, sergeants and privates in the service as competent to command a legion as Col. Vance? Had they not as strong claims on the State as Col. Vance ? Why should the State allow Col. Vance such exclusive privileges over all of her gallant sons in the field ? It is sheer arrogance in Col. Vance to expect it, and villainous impudence in Holden to say he ought to receive it.

THE STATE JOURNALD RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAR, JULY 26, 1868.

THE STATE JOURNAL RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

He failed to raise his legion for himself, and now denounces the government at Raleigh because it would not raise it for him ; and charges Gen. Holmes, Gen. Martin and Gov. Clark with entering into a conspiracy to defeat his object. Every word that the last Standard has said upon the subject is a lie or part of a lie, and Col. Vance ought to say so over his own signature.

Before we go to press we expect to receive a certificate from the captain of the Mecklenburg company, certifying that all that the Rolling Machine has asserted of that company is fulse. We know it to be false, and if the captain can be seen in time, it will be proved false.

P. S .- Not having an opportunity to see Capt Alexander, of the "Mecklenburg company" alluded to by Holden, and of course could not obtain his certificate, we make the following statement of facts, and refer to that officer, now in Camp Mangum, near this city :

The company was originally raised under authority of the State, but was afterwards reorganized and went into camp at Kittrell's, expecting to form part of Vance's legion. Capt. Alexander finally found out that ne'er a legion was likely to be formed, and he applied to the governor to be received into the troops of the State. This the governor emphatically declined to do until Capt. Alexander filed a written statement, declaring that he had the permission of Col. Vance to make the application, and was released from any and all obligations to him. These are facts which we state from memory, and which we believe Capt. Alexander will pronounce true.

There is not a word of truth in Holden's whole statements about Vance's invthical legion. We state positively that Gov. Clark has carefully avoided all interference with his pretended legion. Col. Vance never had five, much less forly, companies tendered in," as he was authorized to do, and tender them at 1 to him, which were raised under his own authority, or by his own exertions. Four companies were al he could muster at Kittrell's Springs, and even some to these slauderous falsehoods on the government, ciof these petitioned to be received by the governor

Col. Vance's Report.

The Standard brings out Col. Vance's report, at the eleventh hour, to prove that C.I. Vance was in the fight at Newbern ; and that he fought the enemy "two hours after Gen. Branch quit the field." It doesn't prove either. We defy the ingenuity of man to make such proof out of it, notwithstanding the vague and general terms in which it is couched. Every word that Col. Vance says about the fight or about himself being in it, is included in the following

paragraph, of which he shall have the full benefit. together with such criticisms as we deem fair and houorable. Col. Vance says:

"About two o'clock Friday morning, in compliance with orders received, I pushed companies E, K and B of my right wing across the small swamp alluded to, so as to make my extreme right rest on the bat-tery at the Wethersby road. This was our position on Friday morning, which remained unchanged during the day, except that two companies of the 33d regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hoke, came to my assistance about nine o'clock, who were placed in the redans vacated by my right companies, who were thrown beyond the swamp. You will perceive that my forces covered almost as much ground as all the rest of our troops together. Taking my own position near the centre, a little nearer to the right, under Licut. Col. Burgwyn, about whose position I was considerably uneasy, owing to the unfinished state of our works there. I placed the left under command of Maj. Carmichael, and awaited the engagement. It began on my left wing about ten minutes to eight o'clock, extending toward my right by degrees, intil about half past eight, when all the troops in my command were engaged so far as the

swamp referred to. The severest fighting was on my extreme left, the enemy advancing under shelter of the woods to within easy range of our lines -Whenever they left the woods and entered among the fallen timber of the swamp in our front, they were driven back in confusion by the most deadly and well directed fire from our lines, who with the greatest coolness watched for their appearance."

Now as companies E, K, and B, were on his extreme right wing, and as two companies of the 331 regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hoke were in the redans, on the left of companies E. K, and B, who were thrown beyond the swamp, and as Col Vance's "forces covered almost as much ground as all of our troo, s together," we are at a loss to know the exact p sition occupied by C.J. Vance. True, he tells us that he took his "own position near the centre, a little nearer the right," under Lt. Col. Burgwyn, but "the centre," where his "forces covered almost as much ground as all our troops together,,' is a very vague term. He says "the severest fighting was on his extreme left," but the only montion made of any fighting, on his centre or right wing, is simply when he says that "all the troops in my command were engaged, so far as the swamp referred vo." Thes, by his own showing, companies E, K, and B, were not engaged. And if he took his position near the centre-a little nearer to the right, un br Lt. Col. Bargwyn, who was, according to the report, beyond the swamp, in command of the right wing, we can't see how the colonel came to be engaged.

Gen. Branch quit the field." Not only has it failed to do this, but taking Col. Vance's own report, it has failed to prove that even he was in the fight. That we might do Col. V. no injustice, we have copied from his report all that he says about the fight, and we submit to every candid mind that it does not contain a particle of proof that he or the men under his immediate command was ever "engaged" with the enemy that day.

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Where now is the "hero and statesman" of the Newbern battle? And where is the unblushing impudence of his arrogant mouth-piece, who has robbed the soldiers' graves to deck him in borrowed livery and make him governor? We deprecate the necessity which forces us thus to speak, but Holden's villainy must be exposed. He who votes for Vance votes for Holden; and he who votes for Holden does it purely and designedly for "party purposes," and sanctions the villainous declaration of Holden, that "Gov. Ellis was the damnedest rascal in North Carolina '

P. S. That there may be no room for complaint, we will publish Col. Vance's report in full in our next issue. If we misinterpret it in any way, our readers shall not be misled by us. They shall be allowed to read it and judge for themselves. In the meantime, we reiterate the assertion that the extract we have made from it contains every word that is said about the fight proper.

More of Major Webb's case-The Rolling Machine's mean political villainy completely exposed.

Our readers will remember our reply to the phillipic-jeremiad of the Standard about the refusal or neglect of Gov. Clark to appoint Major Webb colonel of the 6th regiment, Lieut. Col Lightfoot having been elected colonel of the 22d; and Col. Pender having been promoted brigadier for gallant conduct on the field. It will be remembered, too, that we distinctly stated that, judging as outsiders, necessarily ignorant of the facts, we believed Major Webb had been irreparably wronged. It now appears that, as outsiders, we were grossly ignorant of the facts, and that no wrong has been done to Major Webb. It will also be remembered that, in our article admitting the alleged wrong done to Major Webb, we proved conclusively that the refusal to promote Major Webb was not, as the dirty Rolling M schine asserted, because he was not an original secessionist or because he was a mechanic. It turns out now that, in our article, which was cautionsly written, we were right in every particular. As

General Election.

Solar State and State and State Stat

NOTICE .- The following should be borne in mind Citizens vote for Governor, Members of Assembly &c., on the First Thursday in August, (7th day of the month.)

Soldiers in camp, (wherever they may be, in or out of the State.) vote on the Thursday before the First Thusday in August, (being the Sist and last day of July.)

The returns from the camps must reach the Sheriffs. of the respective counties of which the voters are resiz dents, within twenty days after the day of election. Three freeholders, of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officer, shall hold said elections, according to the laws of the State, and make returns of the same, within the twenty days aferesaid.

Soldiers absent from their counties or companies, an passing through this State, may vote wherever may find themselves on the day of election. Citizens of any county in the State may vote for Governor in any other county in which they may be found on the day of election.

A Batch of Base Lies Nailed Down.

In our last issue we made the following charges against Mr. Russ, the Holden candidate for the Senate in Wake. These charges were made upon Mr. Russ by Mr. Bledsoe at Auburn, and were not de-

1. That Mr. Russ voted in the Legislature against putting on its second reading the bill to arm and equip the State.

2. That he voted that the arms to be purchased for the State should not go out of the State.

3. That he voted to postpone indefinitely the bill to arm the State.

4. That he voted that our soldiers should not be paid in North Carolina Treasury notes,

5 That he voted against another bill to purchase arms for the State.

6. That he advised men at George Thompson's not to volunteer.

Just as we go to press, we have received a copy of the notorious Standard, in which we find, by a glance over the dirty sheet, that these charges are denied. Now we will nail the lying editor of the Standard down, by simply giving our authority, and we ask the honest people of the State to examine our references, and to brand amongst their neighbors, the editor of the Standard, as a convicted infamous liar. In our next we will have more to say on this subject. But here is the proof. Who will be believed, the Standard or the Journals of the Legislature. For the proof of charge No 1, see House Journal 1860-'61, page 207, 1st regular session, For proof of No. 2, see House Journal page 217, 1st regular session.

by giving this notice their attention.

Facts for the People-to be considered before Voting.

Col. J. P. H. Russ is a candidate for the Senate in the county of Wake.

Col. Russ, when a member of the Legislature, voted to postpone ind finitely the bill to arm the people of the State.

paid in North Carolina Treasury notes.

Col. Russ also advised and counselled his neighbors against volunteering.

Col. Russ is Holden's choice for the Senate, and Holden knows that Col. Russ was opposed to the bill for arming the people of the State, and voted against it. Holden also knows that Col. Russ voted paid in N. C. Treasury notes. Holden also knows that Col. Russ dissurded his friends from volunteering, and that, as far as he could, he threw obstacles in the way of Col. Rogers idising his regiment.

Of course Holden endorses and approves of the acts of Col. Russ, and it is equally fair to infer that Cil. Vance approves of them. They all relate to the prosecution of the wur, an I are all opp sed to its prosecution ; and if C d. Vance disapproves of them, he is doing himself injustice to be Holden's can little, or to co-operate with those who are guilty of such deeds and advocate such principles.

roting, that Holden said openly and publicly, that the lamented, noble "Ellis was the damnedest rascal in North Carolina " That he did say so, was proved in open court house, in this city. Dass Col. Vance or Col. Vance's friends approve of that sentiment? If not, why does Col. Vance consent to be the candidate of the man who uttered it ? No man, who reveres the name of Goy. Ellis, will uphold Holden, by voting for Col. Vance.

Every man who votes for Col. Vance, indorses Holden's denunciations of Gov. Ellis, and declares that · this execrable sentiment is true.

" Gov. Ellis was elected by the largest majority ever given to any governor of North Carolina ; and we hope to hear of every nfin, who voted for him, vindicating his he nor and his fair fame, against Holden's foul aspersions, by voting against Col. Vance. 4-0-1

The next Governor.

Can any one doubt that Col. Johnston is greatly the superior of Col. Vance, in both capacity for busiresistand the duties of the gubernatorial office ? The management of the finances of the State will require a clear head and much knowledge of this peculiar branch of administration." Besides this, the adjust ment of claims against the Confederate Government, due this State, will demand a thorough knowledge of the subject, and an especial aptitude for such affairs. Dies any one pretend, who has any acquaintance

ther at Richmond or Raleigh, and we fear he is, he is as unfit to command a regiment of patriot soldiers as he is to be governor of the State.

six weeks ago, Col. Var.ce was there. A friend, who

had conversed with Col. Vance, told us he was complaining about the difficulties which had been thrown in his way b, the government about raising his legion. We went immediately to Gen. Holmes and

learned of him that no difficulties nor any obstacles, Col. Rass also voted that the soldiers should not be whatever, had been opposed to Col. Vance He wanted Gen. Holmes to receive his legion "by companies," which that officer told him, and which Col. V. ought to have known, he had no right to do .-- : Gen. Holmes told Col., V. he had been authorized to

raise a legion of thirty companies, and when those thirty companies were tendered to him, he was bound; as an officer of the government to receive them. But against the bill providing that the soldiers should be by the terms of the authority conferred by the Secretary of War, he could accept no less number. He, Gen. Holmes, was to accept a whole legion of thirty companies or none at all. The thirty companies never having been raised or never tendered, Colonel Vance's legion "fell through." This was solely Colt

Vance's own fault, and not the fault of the government at Richmond or Raleigh.

Gen. Holmes also told Col. Vance that, as an individual not speaking for his government, he was opposed to losing any more time about the legion, and would recommend the Secretary of War to disband what had been raised. It was accumulating

But the people and the army will not forget, before | heavy expenses upon the State, without the prospect of its receiving any adequate return. Col. Vance had a good regiment, said Gea. Holmes, and he would be endangering its reputation by blending it with raw recruits, many of whom were likely to be taken with a panic when first brought under fire .-We may not state Gan. Holm is' conversation exactly. but we give 'ts general purport; and all he said in this particular was simply by way of a lvice, as an individual to C d. V., which he was at liberty to receive or reject at pleasure. But Gen, Holmes distinctly told Col. Vance if the latter tendered his legion, the former would feel in duty bound, as an officer, to accept it.

> But the Rolling Machine, alias the Standard, says "We go further and state, on good authority, that after the Standard raised the name of Col. Vance for Governor, Gov Clark and Gen. Martin held a consultation with Gen. Holmes and determined to defeat him in his efforts to raise his legion."

And we state on better authority-the authority of Gen. Holmes-that that's a lie "as false as hell !" No such consultation was ever held, and we call on all the friends of Gen. Holmes, in and out of the army, to repel this foul slander on an old soldier, who is opposing his aged person to the bullets of the enemy while Holden is charging him with the foulest sort of conspiracy against our government and its cause. Will soldiers or officers tolerate such slanders on their brothers in arms, and pronounce them true, by voting with the two candi lates, that Col. Vance is, in any for Col. Vance? The very fact that Holden hopes to elect Vance, by denouncing the government Richmond and Raleigh as] "factions," and charging officers of the government and the army with damnable conspiracies, is the surest evidence of his unfitness for the office.

but were refused, on the ground that they did not bring him the written consent of Col. Vance.

The thirty or forty companies he claims (and he Now, we happen to know something about Col. , might as well claim fifty or a hundred) were raised Vance's legion. When at Goldsboro' some five or | by officers acting u ider appointment from the State t, whose authorities they were bound to report, and not to Col. Vance, who had authority only from the Secretary of War, and who so utterly failed in his efforts, if he made any, to raise a legion, not being coutent to serve his regiment.

> The fact is, Col. Vance made a grand failure to raise his boasted legion ; but it serve I to give him name, and he now attempts to throw the blame or the factions in power at Richmond and Ruleigh, who had nothing to do with it. Any military novice could raise a legion on Col. Vance's terms-that is, if ithe State, authorities would raise and transfer the companies to his command. The "legion" is "busted"vanished into the air : but it has saved Holden's life. for he has told lies enough about it which, if pont up in the "iunards" of a dozen ordinary villains, would "bust"them all.

NEGROES EXECUTED .- We noticed, at the time he execution of two negroes on Friday, the 18th inst. t Kinston.

The rascals were put to death by order of Col. Sol. Williams, 2nd cavalry, acting brigadier general. Col. Williams is one of the men for the times, and possesses that decision of character, amidst the greatest sweetness of manners, which will make him a terror to evil doers, whether black or white. He cannot be promoted too soon or too high, always regarding the rights of other officers, which Col. Williams will never seek to infringe.

One of the negroes executed was one who had been set free by the Rev. Wm. P. Biddle at his death ; the other the property of Elisha Coward. Another negro belonging to Oliver Herring, esq., of Lenoir county, was killed on Sunday, while attempting to escape from his captors, near Kinston. He leaped into the river, and was pierced by a dozen balls, and sank to rise no more. - He was one of a crowd who had been detected in a conspiracy to run off on Saturday night. several of whom had been arrested. One fellow, who was arrested, said that a negro, returned from Newbern with a purse of gold, was paying them a bounty to go off with him.

FUNNY .- We heard some amusing discussions last Monday evening, at Goldshoro', between the Holdenites and the Confederates. Some of our respectable and respected friends, who are refugees from Newbern, are pretty strong Vance men, "for party purposes," but the way they curse Holden is a caution to sinners. The Confederates charged that the Rolling Machine is Vance's organ; but this the quondam Newbernians denounce and repudiate. They swear Holden is killing Vance, and if they thought Vance affiliated with Holden, they would not vote for him "to save his life." Well, that Holden is Vance's mouthpiece and the Rolling Machine his organ, our Newbern friends can't reasonably deny. Holden claims

But again: two companies of the 33rd, under Lt. Col Hoke, were placed in the redans, on this side of the swamp, left vacant by the renoval of companies E, K and B, sent beyond the swamp, and they, Col. Hoke himself assures us, were not engaged. These two companies of the 33rd, under Lieut. Col II ske, were still nearer to the centre-a little nearer to the left, where the severest fighting was, and they were not engaged-never fired a gun, because they saw no enemy that day to fire a gun at.

Moreover in another part of the report, detailing the disposition of the troops, Col Vance says that "a portion of the companies of Captains Hays and Thomas' commod, 2nd N. C. Civi ry, dismounted, was also under his command, or in that portion of the field where all of his "command ware engaged, so far as the swamp referred to," and these officers assert positively, we are told, that they were not engaged.

Now, we have three companies of Col. Vance's regiment, which the colonel himself says, were not engaged ; two companies of the 21 cavalry dismounted. which the officers in comman l, Capt. Hays, Lt. Graham and L't. Rogers, we believe, say were no! engaged, and two companies of the 33.1, under Lt. Col. Hoke, which that officer says were not engaged. These

seven companies must necessarily have extended from the right towards the centre and left ; and as Colonel Vance only accounts for 15 compraies (supposing his own ten companies to have been on the field) and one section of Brem's battery, we can't see how "all the troops" in his command could have been engaged. with the exception of companies E, K and B, of his own regiment. Col. Hoke expressly tells us his two companies were not engaged. Capt. Hays, Lt. Graham and Lt. Rogers say, we are told, their companies were not engaged. Now, as these-companies must have been near, or quite in the centre of, Col. Van.e's command, and as he says he took his "position near

the centre, a little nearer to the right," there is not a particle of evidence that he himself, or any man under his immediate comman l, was engaged that day. Col. Vance is perfectly justifiable in using the pronoun "we," and in speaking of "the well directed fire from our lines." but the "we" and "our lines" apply, we think, exclusively to the lamented, brave Carmichael, and the no less brave men of Vance's regiment who fought under him. We do not mean to say that Col. Vance, and every man in his command, would not have fought as bravely as Carmich tel and his men. had the opportunity offered; but no such opportunity offered, an I there is not a particle of proof, even on the most liberal construction, in Col. Vance's report, that himself or any man under his immediate command fired a gun at an enemy, or had a gun fired at him by an enemy that day. The evidence all goes to prove that Col. Vance was no!, strictly speaking, in the fight, and his own report corroborates the testi a my of others. He does not mention a mun that fell, or an act of gallantry performed that day, under his own observation, except the case of musician B. F. Johnson, Co. B. who ferried the greater portion of the troops over the creek, and three men who were drowned-whether under his own observation or not, the report does not say. Strange to say, the report fills a whole column of the gigantic Rolling Machine, but not a word is said about the fight, except what we have quoted above-the balance is all about the retreat. The account of the retreat is subject to the same candid criticis n as that of the fight. He spent "four hours," he says, at the creek, in getting over his men and yet about three hundred guns were thrown into the creek and three men drowned ! He was about the first man, according to the report, to cross the creek on horseback, making sure of saving his own carcass, ment. whatever befel his men. Some of Col. Hoke's men. we are told, attempted to throw their guns into the creek, but were at once prevented by the timely interference of that gallant officer ; and yet we mean no censure on Col Vance's men, if they threw their guns in the creek, in order to swim over, after their gallant colonel had defiantly plunged his horse into the stream. crossed over, and left them to shift for themselves. But we forbear. It is painful, and contrary to our practice. to criticise the conduct of any officer or soldier in this paper. In justice to others, we are forced to notice Cel. V. hunself as well as his report. The Standard slanderously proclaimed that it would prove that "Col. Vance fought the enemy two hours after

outsiders we then knew nothing of the facts which induced the promotion of Capt. Avery over him, and only as outsiders, necessarily ignorant of the facts, did we express an opinion.

But the fucts are all now before us, and disclose a piece of the most diabolical political villainy ever perpetrated even by the Rolling Machine. In stating these facts, we will try to save the feelings of Major Webb so far as a complete exposure of H dden's political villainy will allow: Be it remembered, however, before proceeding, that Holden had him self applie 1, by letter, to have M dor Webb, the late lamented Capt. Freeland (one of the best officers in the regiment) and several other captains superseded, by the appointment of Capt. York as a field officer.

Then Maj. Webb was not promoted simply because but few-certainly not more than three-of the company officers wished to have him promoted; and because Gen. Pen ler was sternly opposed to his prom >tion, for reasons which he stated to Major Webb .-When it was ascertained that Col. Lightfoot had accepted the colonelcy of the 22d, the only question which presented itself to the officers of the regiment was-not whether Major Webb should be promoted for that all had agreed would be unwise and impolitic-but whether the Lite Cipt. Freeland or Captain Avery should be appointed over him. At that time, and until after the Rolling Muchine give out its colann of political slang, not a single offic r in the regiment had been known to express himself in favor of Major Webb. Gen. Pealer thus saw proper to recommend the appointment of Cipt. Avery, and he was accordingly appointed. But the Rolling Machine says that "Captain Avery

was appointed over many senior officers more deserving." Cupt Avery hal originally three seniors-Major Webb, Capt. Freeland and Capt. Tate. We have already stated that the promition of Major Webb was out of the question, for reasons known to himself and every officer in the regiment, and distinctly stated to him by Gen. Pender. Cupt. Freeland was an excellent officer, popular with officers and man, but his untimely end decided his claims. Cupt. Tate, we are assured, always preferred Capt. Avery for colonel to panies, who were throw's beyond the swamp, and any other officer, deferring even his own claims in his favor.

Thus we see "the tempest in a test-pot" kicked up by the Rolling Machine has all exiporated, and his false charges against the faction in power at Raleigh have all-been expised. Even Miller Webb has expressed himself satisfied with the promotion of Capt. Avery over him, but wou'd have preferred that he could have been raised to the rank of licut, colonel. We have all the d-tails of this whole affair in our possession, but suppress many of them out of respect to Major Webb. Did we specify them all, the Standard's villainy would shock the most reckless political partizan that ever concocted or told a lie, or tried to e ect his candidate by misrepresentation.

The case is before the soldiers It is one of a thousand. From its character may be learned the nature and object of all the Rolling Machine's slanders. By pretending to defend the rights of the soldiers, he charges the president, the governor and military officials with all sorts of corruption and fraud. Let honest men put their feet on his neck and choke him to death by voting Col. Vance permission to fulfil his second promise: "To accept of no civil office while the war lasts." Remembering at the same time that the Rolling Machine has declared, in the Standard of the 21.4 of June, that "every one who has not repented for breaking up the government will rote for Col. Johnston."

For proof of No. 3, see House Journal page 586, 1st regular session.

For proof of No. 4, see House Journal page 93, 1st extra session.

For proof of No. 5, see House Journal page 211, 2d extra session.

For proof of No. 6, ask those men at Geo. Thomassons's who were present. Holden says this last charge. is false. Mr. Russ did not dare nor will be dare to deny it.

A word in your ear, Leon !

We don't often notice anonymous writers, but "Leon," who writes from Drury's Bluff to the "Rolling Machine" of this city, under date of the 15th, is entitled to a few words specially.

"Leon" is unjust, or ignorant, or both, when he says that any attempt has been made, in this paper, te injure Col. Vance's "regiment." No unkind or disrespectful or disparaging word of that "regiment" has ever appeared in this paper.

"Loon" says "company II, was on the right wing, had its captain and two men killed an I wounded." Col. Vance says in his raport, "companies E, K, and B were on his right wing beyond the swamp. and were not engaged. Leon and Col. V. may reconcile these contradictory stat ements as they please.

"Leon" siys "two companies on the extreme gight were not exposed." Col. Vance says "three companies on the extreme right were not exposed."

"Leon" says Licuts. Rogers, Graham, and Capt. Hays were on their right, (the two companies alluded to,) and of course were not exposed;

Col. Vance says that companies E. K. an I B. of his own regiment formed his extreme right, and that two companies of the 33rd, under Lt. Col. Hoke, were placed in the relius vacated by his right com-Col. Hoke says these companies were not engaged . Hence five companies on his extreme right were not engaged. Now, if companies E, K, and B, formed Col. Vance's extreme right, Leon evinces more stupidity than honesty, in asserting that "Lieuts. Rogers, Graham, and Capt. Hays were still on their right." Leon says "part of two companies got lost in the swamps and wandering back nearly to the breastworks, supposing they would be taken prisoners, they threw away their gans, but not by Cole nel Vance's orders."

Col. Vance says when he gave the order to retreat. his "men jumped out of the trenches without panic or confusion ; " and if any companies or parts of companies "got lost in the swamps" Col. Vance either did not know it or does not state it.

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Leon says the guns were thrown a way by the companics who got lost in the swamps.

Col. Vance says that many of his man, despairing of the boats at the creek and determined not to be taken threw away their guns to swim over.

degree, to be compare 1 with Col. Johnston in the qualifications peculiar to the discharge of those duties 2

Col. Johnston is eminently a business man-successful in every enterprise in which he has been engaged, and has shown himse'f thoroughly qualified for the discharge of the various important duties to which he has been as-igned.

SCENE IN THE PASSPORT OFFICE, RICHMOND .- A couple of young gentlemen from this city recently presented themselves at the passport office, Richmond, and asked for a passport to Ruleigh. They presented their passports from Petersburg, and desired to be "but through" to Raleigh on them.

The clerk said he could not pass the first beyond Petersburg, unless he was satisfied that the applicant was from Raleigh. He asked :

"Do you know any persons in R deigh? I am acquainted there myself. Do you know the Haywoods ?' "Yes," was the reisinder, "I know Dr. Fab. Haywood, Dr. Dick Haywood, Dr. Burke Haywood," &c. "That will do," replied the clerk,-"I will give you a passport."

No. 2 now steps up.

"Who do you know in R deigh ?" asked the clerk, Being somewhat bashful or backward, No. 2 hesitated. No. 1 immediately helpel him out by suggesting that he knew Mr. Holden and Mr. Bilger. "You can get no passport on those names," interro-

gated the clerk. "Are they not true men ?" asked No. 2. A hitherte silent spectator here put in,

"No, I'll be damned if they are."

No. 1 interposed-named other persons from R1leigh, and No. 2 got his passport, and left growling like a bear with a sore hoad.

Seven more of the political prisoners confined in Salisbury made their escape last Thursday aight. One of them has since returned.

The Rolling Machine has no right to complain, that the Quartermaster at Raleigh refused cooking utcnsils to the companies of Vance's legion, at Kittrell's. As Confederate troops, the State had no authority to furnish them "cooking utensils;" nor had t hey any authority for paying them "bounty" until they were accepted as " a legion" by the Confederate goverament. If the captain, alluded to by the Rolling Machine, had not refunded the bounty unlawfully paid him, it would have been lost by the State or the Paymaster. These complaints are, therefore, absurd, ridiculous, wicked, seditious, and expose Holden's ignorance of military law, or his baseness in seeking

to subvert it.

We suppose a general is the only proper judge of the persons to whom, and the time when, furloughs are to be granted. Col. Vance enters his complaint, on this score with the Rolling machine, and forthwith it rolls out its malignant spleen against a general for withholding a furlough from Col. Vance-if he did so. Is not this a fine display of military subordination on the part of a colonel ? He wants to get his general chastised by Holden's cess-pool of iniquitous detraction, because he can't get a furlough to run over the country and electioneer!

The sum of the whole matter is this: Col. Vance had authority to raise a legion for himself, but expected the government at Ralcigh to raise it for him. That is, he sought to make up his legion out of companies raised by the State and under its authority. This, we suppose, was refused him. To expect it, was a piece of silly arrogance. What right had Col. Vance to Claim this favor over all other colonels in the service ?

he right to kill and make alive. He tried to kill Vance in 1859 and he is now trying to make him alive in 1862. Vance is dead and Holden is his excecutioner.

GREENE COUNTY .- Capt. H. H. Best is the Con-servative candidate for the Commons in Greene. His election is considered certain. He will make an excelent representative.

So says the Standard-the old "Rolling Machine" of last Wednesday. It is one of the million of Holden's falsehoods, unless Capt, B, is deceiving the people, and we believe him to be incapable of that. Capt B. is the compromise candidate in Greene, and will receive the vote of all the old parties in the county.

"We appeal to our friends in every county, to leave no effort untried to carry the Assembly."-Standard. July 26.

That's it. Vance for governor, Holden for Confederate States senator, and for the Public Printing! Go it boys, leave no effort untried.

COUNCIL B. WOOD AND THE STANDARD .- The mis erable partizan who controls the Standard denounces the Board of Internal Improvement for appointing Council B. Wood as a Director of the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co., because he was unable to escape from the enemy's lines, and still is there, though he is a true and loyal citizen of this State, and devoted to the Confederacy. What will be now say, when h hears that the private stockholders have elected Mr. Latham, a true man also, though he is within the enemy's lines.

PERSONAL .- We learn that Col. M. W. Ransom and Col. R. H. Reddick are located, with their wounds. in care of their families, at Lincolnton, in this State, We learn, also, that Col. W. J. Hoke is expected there this woek. These gallant officers were severely wounded but are now rapidly recovering.

Col., VANCE'S REPORT .- This extraordinary document has at length seen the light in the most extraordinary manner-in the columns of a low party newspaper, conducted by Gov. Holden, through which medium Gov. Clark may now have an oppertunity of seeing it.

But, aking the reportas a genuine document, written by Col. Vance, and not garbled or altired-of which there is not a particle of evidence-we venture to assert that Col. Vance is the very first military commander who ever used an official report of a contest of arms as an electioncering campaign docu-

Bat, take it as it is, and leaving out of view all this, the report does not show the colonel io have been the "Hero of Newbern," "standing in his stirruns and orying to his man'cetta o 1, my brave boys ! We may be killed, but cannot surrender !" unless it be that the colonel used these words as he dashed into the creek, miles ahead of the enemy, and also ahead of his men. See if it does.

The Chicago Tribune says there are thousands of the soldiers in the West who were sent home sick but are now well, who do not intend to return to beir regiments until the war is over, when they will court to draw their pay,

But in no single instance do Leon and Col. Vance agree in their statements. And se have published enough to expose their discrepancies.

We hope Leon will now see how far he is mistaken in his statements made to the "R lling Machine," unless he undertakes to show that he knows more about the disposition of the troops, the fight and the retreat than Col Vance, whom we have chosen as the witness against kim. DOLLARDON POL

We suggest to Leon and his brother soldiers that if Col. Vance is indeed the hero of the Newbern fight-if he were personally engaged-if he did fight the encmy two hours after Gen. Branch left the field, it is quite remarkable that his report does not mention a single order issued by him that day nor who executed it, excepting the order sent by a "messenger" (quite military ?) to Lt. Col. Burgwyn to retreat.

If he fought so long and so desparately, surely he must needs have issued some order, or every man must have been "fighting on his own hook." If he did issue an order or orders, and it or they weregallantly executed, Col. Vance has calpably neglected his sub. ordinate officers by omitting to make favor ble mention of them in his report.

"Leon" must now see that the attempt to make Col V. the hero of the Newbern fight is all political sound and fury-"cox et preterea nihil." His own report shows conclusively he was not in the fight, and also that his retreat was badly conducted. We commend the report to "Loon's" attention, and entreat him to withdraw the unfounded charge that we have attempted to injure Col. Vance's regiment. We have attempt-tried to prevent the Rolling Machine from wrapping up Col. Vance in the mantle of glory and fame which other soldiers have purchased with their bravery or blood or both, and which thousands have purchased with their lives. If he is to be made governor let him strut in his own livery.

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