Terms of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Standard: Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above

regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33% per cent. will be deducted from the gross

amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding fire lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$6 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months.

Terms of Advertising in Weekly Standard. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made on weekly adverticements, no matter how long they may run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not other wise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid.

Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

Che Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

The Latest News.

McClellan's position-Our forces-Curtis captured by Hindman, with 8,000 prisoners-Brilliant feat of the ram Arkansas-Col. Morgan again at work, de.

McClellan's army is still at Berkeley, Westover and Charles City Court House, all on James River, protected by gunboats and land batteries. He is said to have a hot time about now. No early change in his position is anticipated. Yankee forces and marauding parties are in the neighborhood of Culpepper Court House, and they are committing depredations in Isle of Wight, Va. In Norfolk, Memphis and New Orleans, Yankee despotism reigns. All families connected with persons in the Confederate service, have been ordered from Memphis.

The movements of our forces about Richmond are properly kept from the public; but it appears that arrangements are nearly complete for early operations. All stragglers and absentees from the army are ordered into camp at once, and our soldier conscripts are to be immediately transferred to companies to fill up.

The good tidings from Gen. Hindman in Arkansas has been confirmed. It is said that he has captured Gen. Curtis' entire force, consisting of 8,000 prisoners, &c. The officers were retained but the men were paroled.

Vicksburg gallantly holds out. The City has suffered somewhat from the bombardment, but the enemy's vessels have been damaged.

We have intelligence of a most brilliant feat performed by the Confederate ram. Arkansas which was built at Memphis, and before the capture of that place escaped up the Yazoo river, and was completseven rams. She drove one iron-clad vessel ashore, blew up a ram, burned one vessel and damaged several others, and got safely under our guns at Vicksburg, with a loss of 10 killed, 15 wounded, and the vessel but slightly damaged. This shows what cool courage can do. It was a second Merrimac affair. We hope not to hear of her playing the same game of the Merrimac as a finale to her victory.

Col. Morgan has made another dash into Kentucky, killing, wounding and capturing about 104 of a Pennsylvania regiment, with the loss of only two wounded. The whole camp, stores, &c., of the enemy fell into Col. Morgan's hands. A few days before he had surprised 300 Federal cavalry, and captured 30, besides wounding 25.

There is nothing new from Buell's movements, or from our forces in East Tennessee.

Every body will be gratified to learn that negotiations are now in progress with the Federals in Mc-Clellan's camp for a general exchange of prisoners. Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, of this State, conducts the negotiation on the Confederate side.

Vance Tickets. Vance Tickets can be had at this office at \$1 per thousand and the postage. The postage is 20 cents per thousand.

GRANVILLE COUNTY .- We are authorized by friend to announce that the people of Granville will support the following ticket for the Legislature: For the Senate, James S. Amis, Esq. For the Commons, Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, R. W. Lassiter, Esq., and Capt. Eugene Grissom. This is an excellent ticket. The gentlemen named are all worthy, and conservative in their views. While we do not intend to disparage others in the slightest degree, we are especially gratified to learn that Mr. Gilliam has consented to serve the people, if elected. The State stand much in need of the services of such men as

We had the pleasure of a visit, a day or two since, from Sergeant W. H. Hamilton, of the Oak City Guards, who was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Williamsburg. Sergeant Hamilton was struck with a Minnie ball, which destroyed both his eyes. He informs us that he was kindly treated while a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. His recovery is regarded as little less than a miracle.-He was paroled, and sent through our lines under a flag of truce. Sergeant H. was one of the best soldiers in the 14th regiment. He has many friends in this community who deeply sympathize with him and his family in his great affliction of loss of vision; but he seems cheerful, and does not regret that he perilled his life and lost his eyesight in the service of his country.

BURNSIDE.-There appears to be no doubt that but a very small portion of Burnside's troops or shipping are now in the Eastern counties of this State. The greater portion have joined McClellan's army and the fleet on James River.

If the Richmond Enquirer is really anxious that the Northern people should understand that there is no Union sentiment in North-Carolina, let it withdraw from the support of Mr. Johnston for Governor, and at least treat Col. Vance with fairness and justice in this contest. Col. Vance represents the old Union men of this State. He has been twelve months in the army, and he has staked his life near Richmond for Southern independence. What stronger proof could Mr. Lincoln want, or Mr. Stanly want, that there is no Union feeling in this State than would be far- up to Lincoln's proclamation. nished by the election to the office of Governor of the matter?

Weekln

Standard.

Vol. XXVIII.—No. 30.

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JULY 23, 1862.

WHOLE NUMBER 1425.

The Richmond Enquirer and Col. Vance. The Enquirer, in a recent article, the evident obiect of which is to injure Col. Vance with the North-Carolina soldiers, copies from a paper printed in this City to show that the friends of Col. Vance are responsible for party strife in this State. The first sentence in the extract thus made by the Enquirer, contains a wicked and deliberate falsehood, as fol-

"Col. Johnston was selected as a candidate, by the spontaneous approval of his fitness for the office by the whole press of the State, one paper only ex-

We repeat, the foregoing statement is false, and it was known to be so when made. Col. Johnston was nominated for Governor in a little meeting held in his own town, which he himself attended. After this a few papers in the State signified their willingness to support him for Governor; but the majority of the press, with the Standard either took ground against him or were silent. As soon as the Standard raised the name of Col. Vance, and not before, the Register of this City, and the paper from which the Enquirer copies, raised that of Mr. Johnston. This backwardness on the part of these two journals shows that even they were not anxious to support Mr. Johnston; but, as the time was short, as they could do no better, and as the course of the Standard in raising the name of Col. Vance required prompt action, they then raised Mr. Johnston's name. We expected this; and one reason why we were so prompt to raise Col. Vance's name as soon as we knew he would consent to be a candidate, was that these journals might be forced, as they were, to go for Johnston. This was what we wanted, for we knew how weak he was, and how easily he could be beaten.

The Enquirer will perceive from this that both the Register and the paper from which it copies, instead of going cheerfully for Mr. Johnston, were driven by us to his support. And yet the paper from which the Enquirer copies, has the audacity to say that Mr. Johnston "was selected as a candidate by the spontaneous approval of his fitness for the office, by the whole press of the State, one paper only excepted." A more glaring falsehood was

never uttered. We now say to the Enquirer, as it seems to take a deep interest in North-Carolina politics, that Mr. Johnston is not at all qualified to manage the helm of State in a crisis like the present. He has been at the bar for more than twenty-five years, and has made no reputation beyond that of a County Court lawyer. There are at least twenty-five thousand of Governor as he is. He was selected as a candidate by a faction, who thought, because he had been an old ed. She was commanded by the gallant Lt. Brown. | line Whig, they could secure for him the support On the 15th inst. she came out of Yazoo river en of the old line Whigs, and, because he was an acroute for Vicksburg. She encountered four iron- tive and proscriptive secessionist, they could secure clad vessels, two sloops of war, four gunboats and for him the great bulk of the old Democratic party. But this calculation will fail. Col. Vance will lead him by at least 20,000 majority.

We go further, and say to the Enquirer, that when Lincoln's proclamation appeared, the old Union men of this State, who numbered about 70,-000 of the 112,000 voters of the State, and who had belonged to both the old parties, went forward as one man and offered to co-operate with the original secessionists in prosecuting the war and establishing Southern independence. They did this promptly and cheerfully, under an impulse of duty and patriotism. But the State government was in the hands of the original secessionists; and from that day to this, as a general rule, these same old Union men, though they have contributed without stint their blood and treasure to the common cause, have been proscribed and hunted down, debarred from all important offices, and charged, in many instances, without the shadow of cause or proof, with being enemies to their native land. In vain have they expressed their surprise, their mortification, and their indignation at such treatment. Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants, Surgeons, and even Chaplains of regiments, by scores, have been appointed over them, solely because they were secessionists. The offices and patronage of the State, with its honors both civil and military, have been bestowed upon a favored few; and that, too, while the trunders of battle are in our ears, and while old Union men by thousands have been braving disease and death in defence of common rights. It is not true, as intimated by the Enquirer, that the old Union men are influenced by a desire for office, or that any of them are laboring under "supposed slights to their ambitions." It is not office they want, but the admission at the hands of their opponents that they are worthy of it. They are determined that no record shall be made against them in history which will cause their descendants to blush for them, or which shall leave the impression that they stood by in silence, when under the ban, and permitted themselves to be written down as disloyal or suspected persons.-Eight months ago, they told those who had power in this State that unless they ceased this unnatural proscription they would appeal to the people against them. They have not ceased it, and the appeal is now made. It is not made for or to party, but against party. It will succeed. The people of the State will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will inaugurate and carry out that reform, which, in many respects, is so much needed. The conservatives, so far from constituting a party. are the most decided opponents of party. Their great object is to destroy party, to proscribe proscription, and to so reform the State government as to render it not only more economical and just in its operations at home, but a more efficient ally, if possible, than it has been of the common government

in prosecuting the war. The Enquirer, and those for whom it speaks, are opposed to Col. Vance because he was an old Whig and refused to go for secession until Lincoln's proclamation. That paper is still laboring under the delusion that there is a Democratic party. We know this to be so. It is the secret talk in government circles both in Raleigh and Richmond. Now, the Democratic party was destroyed at Charleston and Baltimore, and the Enquirer aided in destroying it. The faction that remains, and with which the Enquirer acts, is of the ultra Calhoun and Rhett school; but the old Jackson and Polk Democrats of this State are, in nine cases out of ten, conservatives and Vance men, having been, with him, Union men

We trust the Enquirer has concluded its lecture such a man? Has the Enquirer taken this view of to the people and the soldiers of this State. We lous; Col. Vance was kept have all read the lecture, and we feel as grateful for | told him to go up higher.

it as circumstances will permit. We still think, however, that we are competent to govern ourselves; and we trust the day will never come when we shall have to look to Richmond, or to any other point, to know how we ought to vote. We are quite willing to send our brave boys to stand like a wall of fire around Richmond in defence of the common liberties, but it is no part of the bond that we shall at the same time surrender the privilege which we have always enjoyed, of thinking and voting for ourselves. If President Davis and the officials who surround him, entertain the opinion that the election of Col. Vance would embarrass his administration, we reply that they are simply mistaken; but even if it were otherwise, North-Carolina is a sovereign, and has a right to do as she pleases. At any rate, her people will not submit to dictation from any quarter. They want a Governor of their own, and not one selected for them by Virginia and South-Carolina politicians.

MR. MILLER'S POSITION.—We invite the attention of our readers, and especially that of the people of Wake, to the letters of Henry W. Miller, Esq., published in the Standard to-day. Mr. Miller has undergone no change in sentiment or purpose, since, those letters were written. In our next we shall refer to these letters again, and give a brief sketch of the course of the Union men of this State from the Presidential election of 1860 to the present time .-This sketch will show, what every honest man will admit, that the old Union men have been the truest of the true to their country in the day of trial.

Speeches by the Candidates. One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings which we have seen for many a day, was held in this City on Wednesday night last, and was addressed by the Conservative and Reform candidates for the Legislature in this County.

Col. Russ, the candidate for the Senate, led off and entertained the audience for some half hour with a pointed and interesting speech. He alluded to, and disposed of several charges already started against him to injure his election. He told the audience, and referred to his acts to prove, that he had been active from the first in promoting the war, though he had labored to save the Union up to Lincoln's proclamation; and he declared that he would take nothing less than the absolute independence of the South. He was against the re-construction of

the Union, now or hereafter. Col. Russ was followed by William Laws and G. H. Alford, Esquires, who briefly declared them-Alford referred to a change preferred against him by a depraved press in this City, to wit, that he had persuaded the young men in his neighborhood not to volunteer. This charge he pronounced utterly false. Every decent man in the County knows it is false. It was conceived and started by the depraved paper referred to, solely for the purpose of injuring Mr. Alford with the soldiers from this

Henry W. Miller, Esq., then rose and declared himself a candidate for the Commons, and proceeded to deliver one of the ablest and most impressive speeches of his life. His allusions to the causes and progress of the difficulties between the North and the South-his vindication of the sagacity, integrity and patriotism of the old Union men, and his denunciations of the mean and pestilent spirits who question their loyalty-his declaration of his purpose, founded on the reasons he gave, to advocate the war as long as the foot of the invader is on our soil, and to accept nothing less as the result of the war than the complete and unqualified independence of the Confederate States-his vindication of Constitutional liberty, and the expression of his determination to insist on the most sacred respect for the Constitution, even in the midst of war, as the surest, if not the only means of transmitting to our children the liberties to be won in this great struggle-his explanation and denunciation of martial law, when imposed without an absolute necessity for it, and his allusion to Col. Vance, as the candidate of the people for Governor, and the certainty of his triumphant election-were all well conceived, remarkably well expressed, and produced the deepest impression on the audience. He ridiculed, too, amid roars of laughter, the claim set up by certain candidates in this County as Confederate candidates. We wish every man, woman and child in the State could have heard the speech.

The campaign was opened regularly in this Coun ty, at Auburn, on Thursday last. We entertain no doubt of the election of the Conservative ticket by

a large majority. HAYWOOD COUNTY .- A correspondent of the Henderson Times gives an amusing account of a Stallfederate meeting in Haywood, which was evidently a flash in the pan. It was managed by Col. R. G. A. and Dr. Samuel L. Love. It went through the farce of appointing some old line Democrats and some old line Whigs on the committee, all of whom were no doubt proscriptive secessionists, or the allies of such. No opposition could be started to the Rev. C. D. Smith, for Senator, who will be elected, no matter what is said or done against him; but Dr. S. L. Love was at length nominated for the Commons in Haywood. The Doctor "made a speech against W. W. Holden and the Standard, and in favor of Mr. Johnston for Governor." The correspondent says the people in the meeting were for Vance, and this is shown by the fact that the Doctor feared to assail him, but expended his wrath on Holden. We see what the Doctor is after. He wants us to write him into notoriety. We decline to do it; but we tell the people of Haywood if they want a representative who will reflect the wishes of a few Stallfederate leaders about Raleigh, instead of their own, let them elect the Doctor.

Mr. Vance has his spurs yet to win .- Wilming-

Col. Vance went into the war on foot without spurs. The boys who elected him their Colonel gave him his spurs, and he has not disgraced them by riding out of the battle before it was over.

What sort of spurs had Gen. Branch won when he was appointed a Brigadier? He was appointed because he was a partizan, before he could drill a squad; but Col. Vance has received no promotion at the hands of the authorities, because he was an old Union man. Both volunteered on foot. Gen. Branch was placed on horseback when the bare idea of preparing spurs for him was considered ridicu-

If such newspapers as the Raleigh Register, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel, Asheville News, Iredell Express, Newbern Progress, New York Herald, Greely's Tribune, Philadelphia Inquirer and such like, are the

Who are the Traitors?

true exponents of public opinion in North Carolina politics and public feeling in the State, then the public are bound to admit that this State is a hotbed of Lincolnism. Citizens of North-Carolina-conservative men of

all parties-do you plead guilty to the charge? Is it true-is one word of it true, that you 75,000 old Union men-opposed to disunion before Lincoln's proclamation, but who sprung at that moment from the seaboard to the mountains to resist his tyranny, that you are traitors? Are the thousands of your gallant sons and brothers who are baring their bosoms to the foe for Southern rights, traitors? Is the gallant Vance, now your standard bearer, who leads a regiment of your brave sons to victory, a

traitor? No! no! God knows they are not, and

you know it, and the miserable lying miscreants

who hint it and say it, know it is not so. But why do those Northern papers above men tioned keep up the cry that there is a strong Union feeling in North-Carolina? Why do they affirm that there is much Lincoln sympathy in North-Carolina? How do they know? Has the Standard ever said so? Has a single conservative or conservative paper in the State, admitted this villianous charge to be true? Not at all. Why the reason is obvious. Some of the State papers above named, conducted by foreigners, not natives of the State, have made the charge time and again, and others have been recreant enough to their own State to endorse the libel. These papers have been sent into Yankeedom to make this impression, and the results of their own course have been charged upon the Standard. Not a word has ever appeared in the Standard showing that there was Lincoln sympathy in North-Carolina. Its columns would nail the base calumny to the counter, and our enemies

Who, then, are the real traitors in North-Carolina? Who have given "aid and comfort" to the enemy? Are they not those who have labored to fix the "hideous mark" upon our people? Do they not give "aid and comfort" to the enemy by such slanders upon our people?

Citizens of North-Carolina-conservative men. you have borne it long enough. Put down the slanderers at the ballot-box. Rally to the support your strong men for the Legislature all over the State, and vindicate your honor, your rights, and your bleeding country.

Voting of the Conscrints.

Large numbers of conscript soldiers are hurrying to the camps at Crabtree, near this City, and to the camp at Statesville. Perhaps before the day of election, the 31st inst, there will be from 7 to 10,000 men gathered at each camp. If they could have been permitted to remain at home three or four weeks longer, they could have secured their crops and have discharged the high privilege of voting in all cases at the approaching election. The Convention could not have anticipated such a collection of citizens into camps of instruction at this juncture. and hence, did not see the necessity of making any special provision in the case.

Those citizens, although conscript soldiers, desire no doubt to exercise the privilege of voting. They ought not to be deprived of that privilege, if it can be avoided. We call the attention of Maj. Mallett at once to this subject. Let the necessary arrangements be made if it can be done to meet the intention of the law of the State. Major Mallett, as well as all concerned, will see the necessity and propriety of this suggestion.

Salt ! Salt ! !

We see an article in our exchanges copied from Gov. Clark's organ, assuring the people of North Carolina that the Governor has made arrangements by which he hopes to obtain for the people of the State an ample supply of salt in due season. If this statement be based upon a solid footing,

and the supply of salt will be ample, seasonable and at a moderate price for the times, the people will be grateful to Gov. Clark for making the provision .-But a statement of this kind, to be entirely satisfactory to the people, and set them at rest in regard to the supply of salt, should give the facts-the proper data upon which to base a solid expectation. Our people must have salt-in proper season, and on the best terms possible. Now, what are Gov. Clark's calculations based upon? We are not aware that the law authorizes him to engage in any new scheme to obtain a supply of salt, yet the people would hold him guiltless of any breach of the law, if he should succeed in obtaining the salt .-We learn the State Salt Commissioner is making about 250 tushels per week, and that it is sold to the Counties at \$3 50 per bushel. This source will not afford more than one-tenth the quantity of salt needed. We have heard of no success in the West in obtaining salt by State enterprise. Private factors are producing salt which may be obtained by Counties at \$7 50. It will be seen, therefore, that they must have some other reliance. But the people want to be sure of it now. It is proper, therefore, that Gov. Clark should let the people know at an early day where they can get Salt-when they can get it-in what quantity it can be afforded, and at what price.

The Wilmington Journal is still insinuating that the Standard and the old Union men generally are untrue to the South. Has the Editor of the Journal ever explained how it was that he did work for Seward and Lincoln, after Lincoln's proclamation, and after this State was virtually out of the Union, for which work he demanded his pay in Federal gold? Mr. Respess was arrested, and sent to Richmond and tried, for a somewhat similar offence.-Why is the Journal not dealt with? We will tell you, good reader,-the Journal might do much worse, and nothing would be said or done, for all original secessionists and their minions who work for the party, are privileged characters. Treason in an old Union man is commendable or allowable conduct in them.

GEN. BEAUREGARD. - We are glad to learn that the recent report of the death of Gen. Beauregard's wife, is wholly unfounded. The Charleston Meri ere long be heard from."

Mr. Badger's Letter.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day, the letter written about the 1st of June last, by the Hon. George E. Badger, of this City, to Mr. Ely, of New York, and which was transmitted through Mr. Stanly at Newbern, and read by him. We are authorized to say that Mr. Badger has consented to publish the letter at the request of a friend, in whose attachment to himself and in the

soundness of whose judgment he has every confi dence-especially as this request was accompanied by a suggestion on the subject which had not occurred to Mr. Badger before, but which was decisive with him in forming his purpose to give the letter to the public .__

MR. ELY: -In your letter to Mr. Stanly, you proposed to him the office of cherishing the feeling of "Unionism" in North-Carolina, and as that letter came to my hands in an unsealed envelope, directed to my wife, I take the liberty of setting you right upon a fact, and showing you what a hopeless task
you have suggested to Mr. Stanly.

There is in North-Carolina no Union feeling as

you suppose, and as is probably supposed by the generality of Northern men. There was in this State a very strong Union feeling—a strong love for the Union established by our forefathers—which induced the people, by a very large and overwhelming majority, to vote down the purpose of seceding from the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election; and this was represented by immediate secessionists here as proving that the Union men here were base submissionists, ready to submit to any injury or in sult, rather than resist wrong, and stand in defence of our rights and honor. But as soon as Mr. Lir coln's proclamation of April, 1861, appeared, offering us the alternative of joining in an armed inva-sion of our Southern sister States for their subjugation, under the pretence of executing the laws, or resistance to the authorities of the United States. our position was taken without a moment's hesitation. A Convention was promptly called, and in stantly, and without a dissenting voice, that Convention resolved to take our side with the slready seceded States, and share their fate for good or evi From that moment, however we may have differed in other things, in this there has not been, and there is not, any difference. It would, perhaps, be too much to say, if I were to affirm that there was, on this subject, an absolute unanimity; but there was such an overwhelming predominance of public sentiment, as to amount to what is called a moral unanimity—hence the people, with one heart, sprung to arms; Union men, that is, those who previously had been Union men, not only among the first, but truth and justice require me to say—the cery first. Hence the people have nearly sixty regiments, not skeletons, but full regiments; and among them all there is not one conscript or drafted man. Hence we have freely taxed ourselves, and have used our credit in making large loans to sustain the war; and the spirit which has produced this has never flagged,

Mr. Ely, think a moment. We have been invaded by an enemy as unrelenting and ferocious as the hordes under Attila and Alaric, who overrun the Roman Empire. He comes to rob us, to murder our people, to insult our women, to emancipate our slaves; and is now preparing to add a new element to this most atrocious aggression, and involve us in the direful horrors of a servile war. He proposes nothing less than our entire destruction, the total desolation of our country, universal emancipation; not from love of the slaves, but from hatred to us—"to crush us"—to "wipe out the South"-to involve us in irremediable misery and hopeles Now, Mr. Ely, if your own State of New York

were so invaded and so threatened, what would be your feelings and purposes? From these you may judge of ours. We look with horror at the thought eing again united in any political connexion with the North. We would rather, far, that our State should be a Colony of England, or France, or Sardinia. The North may be able (though we be lieve it not) to conquer us, and even to keep us conquered; and if it should be the wise and good puroose of Almighty God that this should happen, we shall endeavor to suffer with patience whatever evils may befal us. But a voluntary return to any union with the North, this we cannot, will not accept upon any terms; a revival of Union sentiments—this is a mere impossibility. I think, therefore, Mr. Ely, you would do well to advise Mr. Stanly to abandon his enterprise. He a Governor of North-Carolina? A Governor deriving his authority from the com-mission of Mr. Lincoln! The very title is an insult to us. Whence does Mr. Lincoln derive his power to appoint a Governor of this State? The very appointment is an assumption of the rights of a conqueror over us. But we are not yet conquered. And do you think Mr. Stanly's coming here in such a character, supported by Northern bayonets, is a mode to commend himself to our favor, to breather in us the gentle sentiments of amity and peace to wards him or those who sent him here? Mr. Elv. as you have opened a correspondence with Mr. Stanly, you had better, as I think-you yourself will believe after reading what I have written, say this to him:
If he wishes the honored name of Stanly to be-

come a by-word and a reproach, and to be spoken with scorn and hatred by North-Carolinians henceforth and forever, let him prosecute his present mis-sion. If he does not wish this—let him return whence he came, and leave us to fight out this contest as best we may, without his interference. GEORGE E. BADGER.

The Conscription.

The conscript law is now being enforced. Thous ands of small farmers, unable to employ substitutes, are taken from their homes and helpless families into camp, at a time when the condition of their crops is such that they must be utterly destroyed unless the few neighbors they have left behind can render their assistance. The patriotism of our people is unbounded. This law taxes that patriotism severely, for its operation is so unequalbears so heavily upon the poorer class of citizens between 18 and 85, and demands such great sacrifices, that nothing but the highest devotion to the State and the Southern cause, could induce them to submit to it. And yet we rejoice to see them yielding obedience to the law, hard as the sacrifice is. This fact imposes a heavy duty on those who are left behind. Their families must be taken care of Their small crops must be attended to and saved, if possible. Citizens of North-Carolins-men of means and wealth, here is a field for the display of your patriotism and your humanity. Let the families of all our brave soldiers be provided for.

GOV. CLARK'S CANDIDATE .- The Tarboro' Southerner, Gov. Clark's home organ, and the Wilmington Journal have declared for Col. Johnston for Governor. This makes it clear that Col. Johnston is Gov. Clark's candidate. Nearly every State officer of any note, under Gov. Clark, will support Col. Johnston; and the patronage of the governm will thus be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. But it will all be in vain.

We have observed the Wilmington Journal for several weeks, approaching Colonel Vance with the stealthy tread and the half-concealed dagger of the Italian assassin. The blow has been dealt, but the dagger glanced from a coat of mail. "Old Zeb" is he lives, to take the oath as Governor.

Decision of the Candidates. Just as we wark going to press, we received th following for out

AUBURN, July 17, 1869. The undersigned, candidates for the Senate and. House of Commons for the County of Wake, with the view of allaying party strife and avolding the discussion of disturbing topics among the people, at the earnest suggestion of sundry patriotic citizens, do hereby covenant and agree to and with each other to distantinue the canvass from the day—to publish no speech nor circular, nor electioneer publicly er to dissentinue the canvass from this day—to pub-lish no speech nor circular, nor electioneer publicly or privately, nor attend any public assembly for that purpose, until the day of election.

J. P. H. RUSS, M. A. BLEDSOE, G. H. ALFORD, R. H. JONES, QUENT. BUSBEE, J. C. MARRIOTT, WILLIAM LAWS, H. W. MILLER

MISTAKE.-In speaking of the papers who supported Mr. Johnston for Governor, we classed the Winston Sentinel among them, judging from its general temper and course more than from any specific declaration. It was purely an error of judgment on our part, yet the Editor attributes it to a bad motive in us. We do not weigh motives nor bandy epithets with that paper, but we simply notice it to say, that the Editor says the Sentinel is neutral in the contest between Col. Vance and Mr. Johnston. The Editor will no doubt, if he be true to his instincts, vote for Mr. Johnston, and so far as he can will promote that ticket.

Mr. Vance may make a military reputation .-

It is not material whether he makes a military reputation or not, so he does his duty as an officer and soldier in the face of the enemy. He has been twelve months in the service, and that is more than can be said of the Editor of the Journal and many of his fire-eating friends. The "bubble reputation" is nothing, when compared with a patient perfor-mance of duty amid the privations of the camp and the shock of battle. This is the 'reputation which Col. Vance coveted, and which he has already won.

RETALIATION. - The Richmond Dispatch says that the inhuman and diabolical hanging of Mr. Mumford in New Orleans, by the order of the demon Butler, has been noticed by President Davis, and that it is rumored that the President has made a demand upon Lincoln for the surrender of Butler to the Confederate authorities, or vengeance will be visited upon a Federal Major General in retaliation.

NORTHERN MARKET. - Gold is selling at a premium in New York of 16 per cent and upwards. Cotton commands in that city from 881 to 89 cents.

For the Standard.

W. W. Helden, Esq.:

DEAR Sin:—You will please announce F. F. Ellington, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly for the County July 10, 1862

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY. The following is a list of the different Ho and their location in the city of Richmond:

Camp Winder Hospital, western suburbs of the city.
Chimborazo Hospital, on the hill overlooking

General Hospital, northern terminus of 2d st. Louisiana Hospital, (formerly Baptist College) western termination of Broad st.

Byrd Island Hospital, southern termination of 9th st., near the river.
South-Carolina Hospital, Manchester, approached

by Mayo's Bridge, end of 14th st.
First Georgia Hospital, 21st street, between Main. and Cary.
Second Georgia Hospital, 20th street, between Main and Franklin.

Third Georgia Hospital, corner of Franklin and 24th streets. First Alabama Hospital, Broad street, between Second Alabama Hospital, corner of Franklin and 25th streets. Royster's Hospital, on 25th street, between Main

and Franklin. Banner Hospital, corner of Franklin and 19th sts. Globe Hospital, on 10th street, between Main and Franklin.
Greanor's Hospital, 21st street, between Main

and Franklin streets. Bellivue Hospital, Broad street, Church Hill. College Hespital, corner of Marshal and 11th sts. Soldiers' Home, corner of Clay and Henry sts. Baptist Church Hospital, 4th street, between Lee

and Laurel. Robertson's Hospital, corner of Main and 8d sts. St. Frances D'Sale, Brook Avenue, near Bacon

Liggon and Howard's (factory) Hospitals, Main street, between 25th and 26th sts. Crow's (factory) Hospital, corner of Cary and 21st Scabrook's Warehouse, corner of Grace and 18th Kent, Paine & Co.'s Hospital, Main, between 11th

and 12th streets.

Keen, Baldwin & Co.'s Hospital, Main, below Governor street.
St. Charles Hotel, corner of Main and Wall sts. Masonic Hall, 25th street, Church Hill. Breeden & Fox's Store, Broad street, Shockoe

Hill.

Spotswood Hospital, under Spotswood Hotel.

Mayo's and Dibrell's Warehouses, and the Danville Workshops in Manchester, will be opened for Hospitals as soon as the necessary arrangements

Hospital tents are being erected at Howard's Naval Hospital. . Howard's Hospital. Atkinson's Factory, Main street, next to Ross'

Factory.
Third Alabama Hospital —
Fourth Alabama Hospital —
Fourth Georgia Hospital, 28d street.

Samaritan Hospital ----.

Henningsen Hospital, Locust Alley, below the Exchange Hotel. Bacon's & Baskerville's, Cary, between 12th and Baily's Factory, 7th, between Main and Cary

Moore's, Main, between 25th and 26th streets. Danville Workshops, Manchester. Howard's Grove, on the Mechanicsville road, one

Centenary, basement of Centenary Church.
Mayo's and Dibrell's Warehouses.
Gwathmey's Hospital, corner of Cary and 25th

A good story is told of the Rev. Dr. Mullen, the well known paster of St. Patrick's Church in New Orleans. He was known to be a bitter secessionist in feeling, and, on account of his well known bluntness of speech, many of his friends feared that he
would be one of the first consigned by Butler to a
dungeon. Soon after the occupation of the city by
the enemy, he was sent for by a Yankee officer to perform the burial service over one of the Northern soldiers who had died. To this request Dr. Mullen acceded. The service being over, the Yankee officer was profuse in his expression of thanks. The reverend gentleman, however, cut the conversation short by blandly informing him that there was no obligation at all in the matter, and that he "would, uired, take pleasure in burying the entire