Lace Tiling

Aurth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

TERMS OF THE STANDARD. The terms of the Standard are as follows: Semi-Weekly, six months, three months, Weekly paper, six months,

The government through its financial agents, and the various corporations and trading men, having estimated five dollar Confederate bills at two-thirds of their value, we are compelled to do the same. Persons sending five dollar bills will be credited for two-thirds of their face and no more, and no bills due the office can hereafter be paid in fives, save at such discount. Twos and ones and new

usue preferred. Advertisements inserted at two dollars per square of ten lines or less, for first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent insertion. The very large circulation of the Standard renders it a valuable medium for advertising.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE. - Now that we have resumed the publication of the Standard, it will be impossible for us to reply to the numerous letters we receive. We hope our friends will take the will for the deed. Though absent in person or by letter, we are with them in spirit-and besides, we will send to each one of them a large letter in the shape of the Standard, once or twice a week. We shall say nothing in the Standard we do not believe to be so, and our friends will herefore, be as fully posted as if we were to write to them. Our opinions are the same, whether written, spoken, or

The most thorough devotion to the Southern cause is not incompatible with the strictest maintenance of the great principles of civil liberty. Indeed, the latter necessarily goes with the former, else our sufferir gs and sacrifices will be in vain .-This truth is illustrated by the course of Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown, who have made their mark as true Southern men and at the same time as earnest devotees of civil liberty.

Nor is sorrow for those who fall in battle, and an anxious desire for peace, opposed to true Southern feeling. The best friend to the South is he who would stop the war at the earliest moment on honorable terms. Surely, surely enough blood has been shed to close the war by such an offering, if that would do it. Even while we write, thousands of our brave boys are wounded, or have just been laid in bloody garments in their rude graves. Sorrow and lamentation will be in nearly every household in the Confederate States. In many a cottage, in many a lordly mansion, in many a lowly cabin is heard to day the rustling of the wing of death, as he sweeps the son, or brother, or father to his dusty shades. It matters not that he died gloriously with his feet to the foe; he is dead,—that is the bolt which rives the hearts of those at home. They will never see him more. But chiefly is this visitation felt by the poor. It deprives them not only of those near and dear to them, but the poor wife, and the aged parents, and the helpless children feel that their prop in life is gone. We are too apt to forget, in the excitement, as the battle news comes in, the humble private who fought like a lion and died, an "unknown demi-god," and lavish our praises or the officers who led in the engagement; but in thousands of humble dwellings the tidings that the battle is over, and that this one or that was slain. or is missing, carries woe upon its wings, and inflicts a wound which time will never heal. Our hearts yearn towards the brave men who are still in the field, withstanding the awful shock, or charging home on the foe. While we mourn those who fall, and sympathize with those who survive, we who are at home can perform no service more acceptable to the latter than to encourage every effort which may be properly put forth to end the war, and restore peace to a suffering and well nigh ruined

country. Oh that the day would come when "Every man shall eat in safety, Under his own vine, what he clants; and sing The merry songs of peace to all his neighbors."

The Confederate and Consucreative, of this City. with the Stallfederate office holders, are just now occupying their time with efforts to ridicule the recent Conservative meeting in this City. The meeting referred to was composed of the "bone and sinew" of our population, and the proceedings were every way creditable to them as citizens of the State. The officers of the meeting, and the speakers on the occasion, are the superiors morally and personally of those who are assailing them. High times, when officers who are drawing their sugar, and rice, and bacon, and flour, and clothing from the government at low prices, and literally subsisting on the State. are spending their time in abusing the people, who ought to be, or rather who used to be their masters. "The ex knoweth his owner and the ass his mas-Men who are owned and controlled by those high in place ought to show some modesty if they have no sense of justice, in their allusions to meetings of the people.

Conservative Mass Meeting .- Remember, Conservatives, that the Mass Meeting to nominate candidates for the Legislature will be held in this City on Monday next. We hope there will be a full attendance. Let every true Conservative be present. The meeting will be held in the town Hall at eleven

In the beginning of the war we insisted on laying every town in ashes rather than feave the sacred dwellings of our loyal people to be occupied and desecrated by the infernal enemy, whose barbarous instincts were as well known to us then as they are now. It will be remembered when Newbern was yet in our hands we advised holding it till the last noment, and when no longer able to hold it to lay it in ashes rather than abandon it to the detestable Yankee hordes that were coming to occupy it. All will remember that Capt. Holden poured out his wrath upon us for having suggested this course, falsely asserting that we wanted other people's houses burnt because we had none of our own; and holding out the idea that the Yankees were harmless creatures, and would commit none of the outrages which we predicted of them. Facts are stubborn things. Washington, the first town they have evacuated, has been burnt to the ground, our prediction has been verified, and Capt. Holden's harmless Yankees have proved themselves the village. lians and ruffians that we long ago proclaimed

We find the above copied from the State Journal into the Conswervative, of this City. . John Spelman and William Robinson, who edit the State Journal, opposed Gov. Vance two years ago, and exhausted their abuse of him both personally and politically. Now they are for him, and his organ, the Consucroative, copies their libellous attacks on us. But they are only following the example of Gov. Vance him self, who in his Fayetteville speech said:

"I went to Wilkesborough to present the effu-sion of blood. A fellow had raised a company of 400 men, armed them with United States' muskets, and, with a copy of the Raleigh Standard in his pocket, marched them into Wilkesborough."

John Spelman and William Robinson call us tory, and so does Gov. Vance. Let the people judge. More en this subject hereafter.

Weeklo

Vol. XXX .- No. 10.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, MAY 18, 1864.

WHOLE NUMBER 1513.

Goy. Vance and the Georgia Mob. We make the following extract from the speech

delivered by Gov. Vance in Payetteville :

"I have been Mr. Holden's friend. Some time ago a mob of soldiers took possession of his office, As soon as I heard it, I went up the street, while he come down a back street, to my house, entered my bed room, turned down the gas, sat there very much frightened. On returning home, I found my competitor sitting on a chair. He asked me for a drink of brandy—said he felt badly. Soon several gentlemen came in. Mr. Helden then said: "You and I may differ in politics, but I hope my right arm may rot off if ever I raise my little finger against you." I replied: "I have done nothing but my duty." "Why," said he, "you want in among the soldiers and the bayohets-I shall always be grateful to you."

And the Salisbury Watchman of a recent date contains the following:

"Very likely! Vance told but half the story. How about Holden diving under the Governor's bed that night? After Vance had returned from quicking the soldiers, and was comfortably scated at his home, Mr. Holden still remaining at his house for protection, (or to drink his liquor,) we are told that a brass band quietly drew up under the Governor's window to serenade him; and before any one knew of their presence, broke loose with a tre-mendous crash of big brass horn music. This sud-den disturbance of the solemn hours of midnight was more than Mr. Holden could bear. He thought the-Philistines were after him, and with a bound, clasped the Governor in his arms with the exclamation—"For God's sake, Governor," and then hastily dived under the Governor's bed. And there he emained, until the Governor went out to see what was the state of things out of doors. Finding it all right, after making his thanks to the band in another speech, he returned to find Mr. Holden was still under the bed, &c., &c. We insist on the Gover-nor's telling the whole story, so that Mr. Holden shall have no room to complain of injustice."

Gov. Vance notified us by letter, the day before he left for Fayetteville, of his intention to assail us personally. We replied, deprecating personal controversy. But we had no idea that his attack would be so rude and coarse, and characterized by so utter a want of truth. No alternative is left us but to reply to the Governor, and to expose him in his true colors to the people of the State.

On the night of the 9th September, 1868, our office was mobbed by a portion of Benning's (Georgia) Brigade, led by officers, acting deliberately and under orders. Troops were known to be passing through Raleigh at the time on their way South, but, though threats had been made against us, we entertained no serious apprehension that they would be executed. On the evening referred to, about dusk, an officer accompanied by a soldier called at our house and enquired for the printing offices in town. We told him what offices there were, and where, and handed him a copy of the Standard .-We also invited them to come in the house and be seated, which the officer politely declined. About we conversed until about half past nine, when one of them left. Soon after, the door-bell was rung, when we went to the door and met, we think, the same efficer and soldier who had previously called. We invited them in the house, which the officer declined, saying he desired to see the Editor of the Standard in his office. We told him it was latethat our office was closed for the night, and again invited him in. He replied that a number of gentlemen desired to see the Editor of the Standard in his office. We again told him that it was too late to go to the office, but that we would be glad to see him and his friends in the house. He bowed and retired. We had no other thought than that they were some North-Carolinians who were friends, on their way South, who desired to call upon us. In the course of five or ten minutes a body of armed men filed by on the pavement opposite our house, on the way towards the office. Our friend and our self were looking through the window at them, when one of some three or four officers in the rear exclaimed, "only the provost guard, gentlemen." Even then we did not suspect their purpose, but

thought they had been sent from the depot as a guard to pick up stragglers. They halted, however, at the office, and we soon became aware that their object was unfriendly. We immediately retired from the house, feeling that we were not safe on the premises. Meanwhile some friends, who had had earlier intimation than we of the purpose of this armed band, repaired in haste to the Executive mansion and informed Gov. Vance of the movement. One of our first thoughts was to call upon the Governor and obtain his aid in dispersing the mob. We walked down the main street by the Courthouse to the Executive mansion, and found the front door locked and the Governor absent .-A brilliant light was burning in the left hand hall as you approach the mansion. We-knew the Governor's family was absent. We felt that we might be in danger if we returned, and not intending to proceed further, it occurred to us that it would be advisable to remain, as we knew we would soon hear from the Governor himself, and friends who would accompany him, a full and authentic account of the mob. We went round to the south front of the mansion and asked his servant to let us in. He opened a door, we entered, found the light burning brightly, and walked through the first room, which was a bed room, into the dining room, and thence into the main hall referred to above, where we remained until the Governor returned. In the course of a half or three quarters of an hour we heard music in the distance. which it seems proceeded from Bennings' band .-Soon the Governor returned, and, standing in the portico of the mansion, addressed the band and others present. We stood at one of the windows, near the crowd, and distened to the speech. He then entered the hall, followed by several friends. We were standing up. We approached him-he offered us his hand, and we told him that he perceived we had "taken held on the horns of the altar." One of his staff, who was with him when he addressed the mob, then gave us a rapid and glowing account of what the Governor had said .-The main points we caught were, that although he Gov. Vance, differed with us somewhat politically, yet he would protect us and our property, and that he would rather have heard of the defeat of Gen. Lee's army than to have witnessed the outrage referred to. We then said to him that it might be that we differed politically, but we should always feel grateful to him for his personal conduct on the occasion .-

We confess, that though by this time we were quite

calm-more so than Gov. Vance was-yet we felt

badly, and in a spirit of unreserved personal friend-

ship we asked the Governor if he had some brandy!

His reply was an invitation to us and others to walk into his bed room, where some very good brandy was set before us. Mean while some of the Georgia officers, who had been invited to the mansion by the Governor, drank in the dining room. Soon after

We did not go down a back street to the Executive mansion. We did not turn down the gas in either of the rooms, or think of doing so. We were not sitting, but standing when the Governor entered the hall. We have no recollection of having used the expression about the arm rotting off, nor do we believe that we did use it. We are not in the habit of using such expressions-and besides, there was nothing in the scene or the occasion to raise a suggestion even that we might lift a finger against him. So much for the Governor's statement. The Watchman's account is not only equally unfounded, but ridiculously false. Dr. Edward Warren, Maj. William A. Smith, Col. W. H. Harrison, and John R. Harrison, Esq., were present. Neither of them will say that we acted on the occasion in a manner unbecoming a gentleman, or that we were "frightened."-or that we exhibited any thing like a cowed or craven spirit, as the Governor would have the public believe. These gentlemen are Gov. Vance's personal friends as well as ours; and though we have no wish to involve them in this controversy, we could confidently appeal to them, if it were necessary, to sustain us in the statement we have given of our bearing and conduct on the occasion. But our word is at least as good as that of Gov. Vance, and we declare that his state ment is false-whether intentionally so or not we

The whole matter may be summed up thus: We were being mobbed, and our life threatened, on account of our political opinions. We went to see Gov. Vance to claim his protection. He treated us respectfully and kindly. We partook of his hospitairty in his own house. Afterwards, to gratify his malice and to advance his own selfish purposes, he perverts and distorts what occurred under his own roof, and in a public speech retails private conversation. Every thing that occurred at that time, under his own roof, should have been sacred. No provocation should have led a gentleman, and especially the Chief Magistrate of the State, to lift the curtain from occurrences in his own private apartments. Even if all he says of us were true, it could do him no credit to tell it. A wild Arab has more correct and more elevated ideas of hospitality than to divulge the incidents and the conversations that occur in his tent, to injure even a deadly enemy. The person and the private conversations of his most deadly foe are sacred in his eyes, after that foe has partaken of his bread and his salt.

In our next and in subsequent issues we expect preceded and followed the mob, and to show the parts that Gov. Vance played and refused to play in connection with that outrage. We shall state facts, and leave our readers to judge for them-

Personalities in Politics.

Our readers will bear witness that we have uniformly eschewed personalities in political discussions, save when compelled to resort to them in selfdefence; and even then we have indulged in them with reluctance and regret. It gives us no pleasure to inflict pain even on an enemy; but when we are systematically and grossly assailed, not merely politically but personally, it cannot be expected that we will submit in silence. We have been pursued for the last three years with a malignity without example in the history of politics in this State .-Our good name has been slandered, our motives assailed, our office mobbed, and our life threatened by our political enemies and their tools. Our anawer to all this is a calm defiance, strengthened by a consciousness which man can neither give nor take away, of rectitude of purpose and of an honest devotion to the best interests of the country.

"Come one—come all, this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I." The people are with us, and we shall walk unshrinkingly in the path of duty.

Personalities furnish strong evidence of the weakness of the cause in which they are used. A public man who has truth, reason and justice on his side, and who, having confidence in the capacity of the people to govern themselve and respect for their decisions at the ballot-box, is prepared to submit with a good grace to those decisions, is not apt to indulge in personalities or to exhibit a chaled and bitter spirit. It is only your upstart oligarchs and small demagogues who resort to personal abuse on occasions when the people expect, as they have a right to expect, calm discussion, common sense, and solid argument. Politicians who are about to be foiled in their purposes, or rejected by the people, are very apt to get in a passion; but passion only exposes them and benefits their opponents.

If our readers find personalities in our columns they must remember that they are uttered in selfdefence, and that, under the circumstances, they are unavoidable. We regret to have to resort to them even in this way, but no other course has been left to us by our assailants. We shall never descend, however, to the cesspools of filth for which others seem to manifest a natural and instinctive affinity. We shall throw no garbage upon them, but shall simply repel what they may attempt to cast on us. A politician, and especially a candidate for high public station, should never forget that he is a gentleman; and that if he is wanting himself in self respect, he owes if to the people to treat them with respect and dee-noy, which cannot be done by indulging in ribald jokes and low per-

HIS NEW FRIENDS .- The following resolution was adopted at a Destructive meeting recently held at Kenansville, Duplin County:

"Resolved, That we recommend Gov. Vance for re-election to the office of Governor of our State, and take this occasion to extend to him a cordial invitation to visit our county and see how cheerful ly original secessionists can greet a patriotic Gov-

"Behold, how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.".

Col. William A. Allen reported this and other resolutions. Will Col. Allen be good enough to to give us his private opinion as to Gov. Vance's attainments as a statesman, and also tell us what he thinks of his jokes? Does Col. Allen really think, with Gov. Vance, that St. Paul, the great Apostle to the Gentiles, "raised a row" and "made a stump speech" at Ephesus?

Specimens of Gubernatorial Literature. FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:-1 do not know how it is possible for me to make my self heard by this large audience, unless I adopt thplan of the one armed soldier who could not hug hi sweetheart all the way around, and so was forced to

chalk the distance he could reach on one side, and

then turn and hug as far on the other. (Laugh

Standard.

this we retired.

ter.") - Extract from Gos. Vanes's Wilkesboroug) Ephesus and announced the true God, he rased quite a row with Demetrins and the rest of the artists in the place, who had been accustomed to make their living by manufacturing shrines for the Goddess Dians; and they were about to massacre Saint Paul for his interference with their profits. At the height of the excitement which was about to break out into actual hostilities, there appeared among them a fellow, the town clerk, whose name is not given, (and I regret the omission, for I think he was the smartest uninspired man mentioned in Scripture,) who got upon the court house steps or 'the stump,' and spoke to the people."—Extract. from Gov. Vance's Wilkesborough Speech.

"The impression has gone abroad that the man who runs against Holden will be beaten, and that Holden is for peace, and Vance is opposed to it. Whenever you hear a man say that, look him right in the face and say, 'Jim Jones, Zeb Vance says you are a liar and a scoundrel!' "-Extract from Gov. Vance's Fayetteville Speech.

Boys, if you want peace you must go to the heart of Pennsylvania, and there fight till hell freezes over as hard as a lightwood knot."-Gov. Vance's Speech to Cook & Brigade.

"Boys, when you whip Grant I will send each of you a bottle of whiskey, with enough sugar to sweeten it."—Gov. Vance to the Soldiers. "Boys, you must fight till you fill hell so full of Yankees that their feet will stick out of the windows."-Gov, Vance to the Soldiers.

"Boys"-but this expression is too vulgar to repeat among gentlemen, much less to print.

We understand that Col. George Little, the refined Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Col. Mc-Rae, the delectable A. M. Gorman, the perfumed W. F. McKesson, the patriotic no-fighting bolter at Baltimore, Mr. W. W. Avery, and others of this stripe, are delighted with the Governor's rhetoric. We respectfully suggest to the worthy President of our University, and to our Superintendent of Common Schools, the propriety of providing printed slips of the above for the careful perusal of the students over whom they have been set. Let us have Vance on Rhetoric. Such a book with such examples as the above, would create a sensation.

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal copies from the Salisbury Watchman its grossly false and libellous statement as to our conduct at the mansion of Gov. Vance on the night our office was mobbed, with these remarks:

"We find the following in the Salisbury Watchman of the 22d. It is unkind, but, we fear, true, for the Editor of the Watchman would, we believe, be unwilling to state positively a thing of this kind

The Editor of the Watchman is, we believe a member of the Church, but this does not prevent him from uttering a wilful and deliberate falsehood. We call the attention of his brother Church members in Salisbury to the fact, that every word in the article referred to in the Watchman is grossly false. So far as the Editor of the Wilmington Journal is concerned, we have this to say to him :

He impeaches our personal courage, and endeavors to render us infamous in the eyes of the people. In 1860, in the delegation room of the North-Carolina members of the Baltimore Convention, in Barnum's Hotel, we saw Mr. James Fulton, the Editor of the Journal, personally chastised by Col. Duncan K. McRae, and he submitted to the chastisement-that is, he made a feeble resistance while Coi. McRae had him down, and manifested no disposition after he got upon his feet to resent the in-

He also impeaches our loyalty. This same person, James Fulton, finished the publication of the laws of the United States in his paper, after Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and then applied for his pay for the same in fedoral gold; while we ceased to publish the laws from the moment the proclamation appeared, and applied for no compensation, though about one hundred dollars in gold were due

Mr. Fulton wants other people to fight while he himself is already subjugated. Like his brother bolter, W. W. Avery, he has neither the courage nor the loyalty to engage in a war which he, in conjunction with the abolitionists of the North, was instrumental in bringing on.

We are glad to know that both these worthies. with many others of a similar stripe, are supporters of Gov. Vance. They stick to him like the shirt of Nessus, and he loves the contact, as is proved by the fact that he courts and encourages it.

Where is Gov. Vance? While our brave soldiers in Virginia are baring

their breasts to the bullets of the enemy, and falling by hundreds on the field of battle, and while many women and children at home are suffering for food, the Governor of the State is absent from the capital on an electioneering tour, - neglecting the business of his office, and haranguing the people for their votes. "Nero fiddles," or rather piddles "while Rome is burning." Vice President Stephens, while in Richmond, devoted much of his time to visiting the hospitals, to cheer and solace the sick and wounded, especially from his own State, and thus added a lustre to his character more attractive and more to be envied than the imperial splendor of the Cæsars. If Gov. Vance were here, at his post, he might be of service in dispatching his Surgeons to Virginia, with such comforts as could be procured, to minister to the soldiers who have been wounded in the recent battles; and indeed, his presence in Virginia among our wounded would do much to solace and cheer them amid their sufferings, and at the same time quicken the movements of Surgeons and others whose duty it is to attend to their wants. But the poor boys who have been. slain will be forgotten, for they will vote no more; and the wounded, though many of them, as we trust, will survive, are not exactly in a condition to be electioneered with at this time. So the Governor remains in the State making speeches and taking care of himself. He visited the soldiers and harangued them for their votes when there was no danger of a battle, and now-but we drop the

Gov. Vance went into office by more than thirty thousand majority. What has he done, or omitted to do, that he should find it necessary to take the stump four months before the election to defend himself, and that too with no competitor

stumping against him? His best culogy, and the strongest argument in favor of his re-election, should be the manner in which he has administered public affairs. His own works ought to speak for him, but instead of that he speaks for his works. The people will judge him not by what he says, but by what he has done and omitted to do.

The Latest News.

The great conflict of arms between the troops under Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant, commenced on the Rapidan on the 6th instant. The enemy crossed the river at Ely's and Germana fords, and Hill's and Ewell's corps moved to oppose them. "By the blessing of God," says Gen. Lee, "we maintained our position until night, when the context ceased." Early on the morning of the 7th, as Gen. Ewell's corps engaged yesterday were being relieved, the enemy advanced and created some confusion, but as soon as fresh troops got into position the enemy was driven back to his original position, and then the left of his fresh line was turned and driven from the field. About the same time Gen. Gordon turn. ed the enemy's extreme right, driving him to his rifle pits. There was no fighting on the 8th.

Dispatches from Gen. Lee, dated Sunday the 9th, state that after repulsing the enemy from Spettsylvania Courthouse that morning he received reinforcements, and renewed the attack on our poeition, but was again handsomely driven back; but an official dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spottsylvania Courthouse, the 10th, says that Grant is entrenched new that place. If this be so, then Gen. Lee is retiring towards Richmond, and Grant is following him. On the night of the 9th the enemy's cavalry cut the Virginia Central Road at Beaver Dam, between Spottsylvania Courthouse and Richmond, forty miles west of the latter place. and about fifteen miles from Spottsylvania Court-

At the time of writing this, (Thursday twelve M.) we have nothing further from Gen. Lee.

Confederate losses thus far, on the Rapidan, about five thousand killed and wounded. Loss of the enemy not known, except that Gen. Lee had captured a large number of prisoners.

The enemy has also cut the Petersburg Railroad between Weldon and Petersburg, at Jarratt's, and burnt soure bridges, tearing up the Road for several miles. The enemy has also landed in considerable force at Bermuda Hundreds, on this side the James River, and advanced on Chester, which is in the rear of Drewry's Bluff, between Petersburg and Richmond. The enemy is also entrenched at City Point, nine miles from Petersburg, at the junction of the Appamattox and the James, and he has possession of Port Walthall, six miles from City Point, and some two or three miles from the Petersburg and Richmond Road. The enemy was in full force our forces defending the Railroad, but were repulsed. The enemy's monitors and gunsboats are in the James, near Drewry's Bluff, and in the Appamattox.

There is also a rumor, which we give for what it Yankees have landed 50,000 men at Yorktown, and will approach Richmond from that point.

All communication between Weldon and Petersburg, and the latter place and Richmond is cut off, but it is to be hoped that this is only temporary .-We have received no mail from Richmond or Pe tersburg since Friday last. Much excitement no doubt exists in Richmond, and the government is straining every nerve to defeat and drive back

We are yet without lists of the killed and wounded in the recent battles. We take it for granted that the North-Carolina troops have been and are still in the thickest of the fights.

The Confederates have lost several valuable officers, and among them the country will hear with regret that (ien. Longstreet has been severely wounded in the shoulder, and thus disable1 fo

several months to come.

There is every indication of a general battle near Dalton, Georgia, between Generals Johnson and Sherman. The enemy has cut the Railroad between Dalton and Atlanta, and were moving towards Resacs on the 9th. Resacs is 16 miles below Dalton and 84 west of Atlanta. May the God of battles give to us the final victo-

ry in every quarter!

If we should receive further news before going to press we will append it to this article.

Eastern Carolina.

Since our last issue there has been a brilliant dash, if not campaign in the eastern part of this State. Our forces, mostly North-Carolinans, commanded by Gen. Hoke, aided on the water by the ram Albemarle, have taken the town of Plymouth, and captured some 2,000 of the enemy, with large supplies of various kinds. Soon after the enemy, alarmed it the progress of our arms, evacuated the town of Washington. A movement was then made on Newbern, and we learn that the fight was in progress, when orders were received under which Gen. Hoke retired.

The Confederate loss in the battle of Plymonth was considerable, owing to the fact that it was impossible to approach the place without falling under a raking fire from the enemy's batteries, and to the further fact that it was necessary to storm several strong fortifications. All accounts concur in representing the conduct of our officers and men as high-

This locality was favored on Wednesday evening with a refreshing rain. It was much needed. We learn, however, that there was a heavy, and we fear destructive bailstorm at the same time commencing some twenty miles west of this place, and ranging in a direction towords Newlight, north of Raleigh The growing crops and fruit trees are said to have been much injured.

We hear that the wheat crop is rapidly improving, and that the prospect now is that there will be

OUTRAGES. - We learn from undoubted authority that Confederate soldiers in the Western counies for the purpose of recruiting cavalry and artillery horses, are daily committing the grossest outrages on the rights of peaceable citteens, and in some cases maltreating them with violence to their persons. A number of Gen. Longstreet's men have become a perfect terror to citizens of Catawba, as they had previously become to the citizens of Wilkes and Ashe counties. It was our lot to call at the house of one of the most repectable citizents of Catawba last Tuesday, and found the old people absolutely suffering from fear lest the outliess men encamped at Catawba Station should visit and rob them as it was reported in the preschool, they had done elsewhere—impressing just anything they want, or take a fancy to, in the rudest and most informal manner. Surely these things abould not be tolerated; and we prese the attention of the

western people, and the authorities civil and mili-tary, to the General Orders and accompanying oir-culars in this paper, relating to impressments.— Salisbury Watchman.

In the Senate on the 4th instant, Mr. Dortch offered a resolution of thanks to Mai. Gen. Hoke. Commander Cook, and their commands, for the brilliant victory over the enemy at Plymouth, N. O.;

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of amending the set "to fund, tax and limit the currency," so as to provide that bonds of the Confederate States received by any State in pursuance of the 12th section of said act, shall be coupon bonds, and exempt from taxation; that Treasury notes of the old issue, held by any State on the 1st of April, 1864, may, at the tion of such State, be exchanged for such bonds or for notes of the new issue, and that all just demands of any State against the Confederate States, secruing before the 1st of April last, shall be paid in

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Smith in-troduced a series of resolutions directing the Secmanner in which he has settled certain claims due previous to the 1st of April last, but presented for

payment since that date. Mr. J. T. Leach: A resolution requesting the

President to transmit to the House the number of officers and privates each State of the Confederacy has furnished, whether by volunteering or und the conscript act; the number that have been kill-ed, or have died of wounds received upon the bat-tle field, the number that have died of disease, and the number now in the service of the Confederate government, and, also, the number that have deserted from each State. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

In the Senate on the 5th inst., Mr. Dortch intreduced a joint resolution for the relief of John D. Sutherland, which was referred to the committee on

The Chair laid before the Senate the petition of a Convention of Banks of Virginia and North-Caro-lina; which was referred to the committee on fi-

In the House of Representatives, Mr. T. C. Fuller introduced a resolution as to the propriety of requiring the opinion of the Attorney General in cerain cases. Referæd to the judiciary committee.

Also, a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of making certain amendments to the tax law, approved February 17, 1864. Referred. Also, a resolution instructing the committee on

military affairs to inquire as to what legislation is necessary to secure the more speedy payment of amounts due deceased soldiers to their representatives. Referred. Mr. J. T. Leach: A resolution inquiring as to the propriety of exempting soldiers' samilies

the payment of tithes where there is not more than necessary for the comfortable support of the family. Referred to the committee on ways and means. Also, a resolution inquiring into the expediency of allowing certain officers of the government to nurchase rations for their servants from the govern-

ment. Referred to military committee. Mr. Logan presented a bill to protect citizens of the Confederate States from unjust and illegal impressments. Referred to military committee.

THE WIDOW'S BABE.

Before the pearly bud unfolds, the Pose of incense tells, And in thy bud-like form sweet babe, a deathless essence dwells:
We know it by the noble brow, and by the beaming eye,
And by the smile, and by—slas! that piercing bussan cry.

We know it by the hands held out 'thy mother's breast to Oh, Saviour! save that breast from wee-those little hands

from sin!
Thy race for earthly happiness already is begun,
What myriads have run that race! and who has ever

We know it by that joyous gaze upon the taper's light— For thus immortal spirits gaze on pleasures meteorsbrights. Like thee to them the warning voice of Wisdom speaks in

Like thee they madly grasp at bliss, and seize on burning

Poor minature, free-agent! thus the sage Experience shows A snare in all earth's flowery paths, a thorn on every rose, The strongest roed we lean upon will give the deepest wound, And in earth's sweetest cup of joy the bitterest drege are

A whirlpool's sound is in our ears! thy bark is on the wave ! How wretched were our love for thee if there were some to save! But oh, how blest that we may kneel and give thee to the Lord, And rest our ashing hearts upon His everlasting word.

By faith we see a radiant crown suspended o'er thy beed.
A glorious eanopy of love around thy frailty spread,
A lamp to light thy way-ward feet thro' all the for rfui

A tender hand to lead thee from the cradle to the temb. Oh Christians I shall this precious babe still pine and pine for bread? Oh Christians I shall this Mother soon be nomb ered with

the dead? Ged's broad is in your granaries, God's manua in your To deal for Him unte His poor throughout our native

Let the Conservatives of Raleigh Remember &

As an huumble participant in the Conservative meeting at the Courthouse, in this city, on Friday night last, we do not deem any answer to the scurrilous attacks made by anonymous writers for the Conservative and Confederate necessary, in our own defence; for the masses of the people know us and endorse our principles, and the attacks of the spies and "detailed" men of those who proclaim themselves as "netticts and representations and representations and the stacks of the spies and "detailed" men of those who proclaim themselves as "patriots and property holders," can do us no hurt. We ask them no odds in any way, and the more they abuse and denounce us the high er we shall rise in the estimation of an intelligent, honest public. But these scribblers, as well as the papers that publish and endorse their slang go farther, and assail the bone and sinew of this comfarther, and assail the bone and sinew of this com-munity—the tradesmen, merchants, mechanics and others—who, though they may not have as many negroes and Confederate bonds, nor as much block-ade coffee, sugar, tea, &c., as those "patriots and property holders" who want to "save the State from disgrace" by putting down the Conservatives, are as nonorable, high-minded and as patriotic as any men in the country. Let the two hundred Con-servatives who attended the meeting on Friday night remember that Gov. Vance's organ, as well as the Confederate, has assailed them in the grossest man-ner, and go to the polls on the day of election and rebuke the oligarchs who look on them and fre-quently refer to them as "poor white trash," who are "no better than niggers."

The people of this city are probably about as good and about as bad as those of other communi-ties, and of course know those among them who assume to be leaders, and we now call upon "pa-triots and property holders"—those oligarchs who proclaim the voice of the majority a "disgraco to the State," to bear witness of the state we pro-dict a majority of at least three to one in faxor of the ticket that shall be nominated by those who assembled at the Courthouse on Friday night and

their friends, at the August election. Raleigh remember these accapits upon them; and we wou't also remind these who make them to remember the fate of Spelman and Syme, who, for out aging decency and violating all the proprieties our aging decency and violating all the preprieties of society, were compelled, on account of public opinion, to leave a community that could no longer tolerate them. The Conservatives are all-powerful, here and impoughout the State, and he who assails them must fall in the conflict.—Progress.

Fran or Dgarn.—William the Conqueror, ex-tremely afarmed on his death had, entracted the clergy to intercede for him. "Lader with many and grievous sins," he exclaimed, "I tremble; and, being ready to be taken soon into the twelfte ex-amination of God, I am ignorant what I should do. I have been brought up in feets of arms from my childhood; I am greatly polluted with effusion of much blood; I can by no means number the evils I have done these sixty four years, for which I am now constrained without stay, to mender an account to the just Judge."