

TERMS OF THE STANDARD. The terms of the Standard are as follows: Semi-Weekly, six months, \$7; three months, \$4; Weekly paper, six months, \$5; three months, \$3.

Advertisements inserted at two dollars per square of ten lines or less, for first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent insertion.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

To the Conservatives of North-Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I understand a plan is on foot to induce or require me to withdraw from the contest for Governor, and this fact will furnish my apology for addressing you in this mode and on this occasion.

In July, 1863, perceiving that fighting merely would not end the war, and believing that the Southern States could obtain better terms than they could when they should be still further exhausted, I took grounds in favor of negotiations for peace.

At his special personal request I put in the Standard, at the time, that he was opposed to these meetings and to negotiations for peace. Having taken my position, and the people sustaining me in it, I maintained it. Soon after, the Fayetteville Observer, a paper avowedly neither Conservative nor Destructive, moved no doubt by Gov. Vance or one of his aids, Col. George Little, assailed my peace views, in first moderately and by argument, but at length passionately, and by misrepresentation, invective, and abuse.

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The news from the battles in Virginia is not discouraging. Gen. Lee, with his glorious troops, still maintains his ground, and has made awful havoc with the enemy. Our losses, too, must be heavy. In the language of Gen. Lee, our only hope is in "the heroic valor of this army, and the blessing of Almighty God."

Latest News. The Petersburg papers have been received up to the 18th inst., and bring us fuller accounts of operations in Virginia. There were heavy battles in Virginia last Friday and Saturday in which the enemy were repulsed with great loss—estimated at 20,000. Our loss said to be 2,000 men, and 16 pieces of artillery, principally from Page and Crenshaw's brigades, Johnson's division. Prisoners say that Grant expresses the determination not to recross the river while he has a man left. The troops upon both sides fought with unabated ardor.—General Daniel of North-Carolina is reported killed, and Gen. Ransom slightly wounded. There were about 1,500 prisoners captured during these fights. Our troops have been marching and fighting in line of battle for 12 days, but their spirits are still fine and their resolution invincible. The aggregate losses of the enemy in these fights are estimated at 50,000 men, and 10,000. The Yankees admit a loss of 27,000 men and 10 General officers. Another account says 45,000 men and 81 General officers.

Thus far we have lost 17 General and 35 field officers killed, wounded and captured. Grant made a new disposition of his forces on Saturday last, intended to cover Aquia Creek Railroad to facilitate the transportation of supplies. Gen. Lee has issued a congratulatory address to his troops, reviewing their successes, &c.

Gen. Beauregard has driven the enemy to his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundreds, and the turnpike between Richmond and Petersburg has been opened. There was, however, heavy skirmishing along our lines in that vicinity upon the morning of the 18th, and it is reported that fighting was going on all day the 18th between Petersburg and Richmond.

There is a reported landing of a force of Yankee infantry at Chaffin's bluff, ten miles east of Richmond. THE FIGHTING NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF.—During the spirited fighting which has been going on around the fortifications covering Drewry's Bluff, the spirit and gallantry of our troops were admirably displayed. On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, the enemy made an attack upon the right of our line, and charged on Kemper and Clingman, who repulsed them with comparative ease. Their loss was very heavy.

There were two desperate attacks made upon the right of our lines around Drewry's Bluff, west of the fortifications covering Drewry's Bluff, the spirit and gallantry of our troops were admirably displayed. On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, the enemy made an attack upon the right of our line, and charged on Kemper and Clingman, who repulsed them with comparative ease. Their loss was very heavy.

THE FIGHT ON MONDAY LAST AT DREWRY'S BLUFF. The battle was opened on the left at 3 o'clock, by Gen. Gracie's Brigade, and soon became general. President Davis was on the field, but was not seen by many of our troops.

A large portion of Gen. Hickman's Brigade was captured, including the General and all his staff. We also captured four stands of colored arms. The enemy lined the woods with sharpshooters, and succeeded by this mode of warfare in killing and wounding at least 200 of our men. Our casualties will probably reach 800, the greater portion of them wounded. The wounds generally, we are pleased to hear, are very slight.

The turnpike is now clear of the enemy, and the railroad will be immediately repaired and put in running order.—Petersburg Express, May 18.

Our lines are continually changing to meet the developments of the enemy in front by the recent flank movements of the enemy. The Yankees are operating against Gen. Johnston has been underestimated. It is now ascertained to be over one hundred thousand. Flank movements in force, on both wings, are going on at the same time; one by Lafayette arriving at Resaca; one by Spring Place and old Federal road to East Tennessee, arriving at Cartersville. Gen. Johnston has foiled every attempt to flank him, and embraced every opportunity to punish the enemy's inspection of his lines. Our casualties up to last night, were about twenty-five hundred. The Yankees casualties twelve to fifteen thousand.

Yesterday afternoon sharp skirmishing was going on at Four Oaks, three miles above Adairville. The Yankees were severely punished. An attack was made at Rome by the enemy, where they were repulsed. The Yankee force on the old Federal road was reported about fifteen miles from Kingston yesterday afternoon.

Our army meets every new development of the enemy with admirable spirit. They have impudently confidence in General Johnston, and no one entertains a doubt of the final result. Yankee prisoners confirm the surrender of Banks. They say it is in the Northern newspapers received in Sherman's army.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI. Mobile, May 18. Wirt Adams telegraphs the Mobile Register, from Summit, May 17th, that he can learn nothing definite from Banks. He is at Alexandria, unable to get away. On the 11th, six thousand men landed at Mrs. Ockland's plantation, and moved right back to the river to relieve Banks. The York Delta says nothing of Banks, and denies Steele's capture on the authority of members of Congress who left Little Rock on the 25th of April.

SECOND DISPATCH. Mobile, May 18. Authentic news has been received from Brook Haven to the 18th. Banks escaped to New Orleans with five thousand men. Alexandria surrendered to Taylor with eight thousand prisoners, twenty guns, twelve hundred mules, fifty boats, twenty-six of them in running order, the rest damaged but can be repaired. Baton Rouge is evacuated, the Confederates in possession. Natchez burning; two squares gone; fire still raging. Engine and hose destroyed.

FROM GEN. BANK'S ARMY. A gentleman just from Shreveport, Louisiana, furnishes the Petersburg Express with the following summary of the battles between Banks and Taylor in Louisiana: The first of that series of battles occurred at Mansfield, some fifty miles below Shreveport, on the 8th of April. For several days previous, Gen. Taylor with a handful of men, had been falling back before the advancing forces of Banks. Having his army now increased to eight thousand by reinforcements, he resolved to make a stand and try the issue of battle against twenty thousand of the enemy. The fighting was fierce and obstinate, but numbers were compelled to yield to valor, and the enemy was compelled and broken if not vanquished, when darkness closed the terrible scene. On the 9th the battle was renewed and raged with increasing fury during the day, but night did not again spread its pall over the battle field until the undaunted bravery, the determined purpose, and the wild enthusiasm of our noble soldiers had won a glorious victory and routed the foe in every part of the field. In the hot haste of the enemy to escape every encumbrance was cast off, all order broken up, and in a state of complete disintegration the motly group made their best possible speed towards Alexandria, quickened and urged on by pursuing cavalry. They left in our hands 4,000 prisoners, 7,000 stand of arms and 22 pieces of artillery. We lost Gen. Mouton and Green (in a subsequent battle) and many other commissioned officers.

On the 13th, occurred the battle of Blair's Landing, in which General Green was killed. In this conflict our forces were drawn up on both sides of the river, and bravely and successfully fought the enemy on shore and in his gunboats, destroying several of the latter and capturing many prisoners, after a great slaughter. Both armies, after the first fight at Mansfield, were largely reinforced—ours, probably to the number of 20,000, and that of the enemy to more than 30,000. Numbers, however, availed the foe but little, as he was vanquished at every point with great loss, until when our informant left, he had fallen back to a position on Red River between Alexandria and Fort De Rossey, where he lay under cover of his gunboats. Gen. Banks himself having retired across the Mississippi and established his headquarters at Natchez.

FROM SOUTHERN VIRGINIA. BATTLE FIELD NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 16, via Milford 17.—The enemy during Saturday abandoned his position on our left, requiring a new disposition of forces. This move on the part of Grant is evidently for the purpose of building up and covering the railroad in order to use it for transporting supplies. The enemy thus far are reported to acknowledge a loss of 31 General officers and 45,000 men. The enemy left their hospitals, containing about 700 of their wounded and a few of ours, near Yellow Church, on Sunday. The enemy also left a large number unburied dead on our left, from whence they retired. No general engagement to-day, only some slight skirmishing and cannonading late this evening.

The Yankee cavalry came within a mile and a half of Guinea's Station to-day. The enemy also left on our front yesterday 12 caissons and 31 gun carriages, thus showing they left this part of their line hurriedly. Gen. A. P. Hill is not in command of his corps, but is on the field lending the aid of his presence to Gen. Early. Large quantities of arms were left by the enemy on the battle field, which have been appropriated by our men and taken off.

The army is still in bright spirits. Gen. Lee yesterday issued a congratulatory order to the troops, recurring to our success in various parts of the Confederacy, and concluding as follows: "The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has checked the advance of the principal army of the enemy, and inflicted upon it heavy loss. The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success that has been vouchsafed to us and stimulated by the great interest that depends upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall have been driven back and peace secured to our country. Continue to emulate the valor of your commanders who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they have died in vain while you have the power, under God, to defeat the last-great effort of the enemy. Strike for the independence of your native land and earn the love and gratitude of your country and the admiration of mankind."

CONGRESSIONAL. RICHMOND, May 17.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution favoring an adjournment on the 31st May, sine die. The House was chiefly occupied in the discussion of a resolution requiring a two-thirds vote to resolve into secret session. Existing rule on subject adhered to by a decided majority.

Casualties—Cooke's Brigade, N. C. T. We have received a list of casualties of Cooke's brigade of North-Carolina Troops, consisting of the 16th, 27th, 46th and 48th regiments, in the battle of the "Wilderness," up to the 8th inst. General and Staff: Killed—Capt R. W. Anderson, Ordnance Officer; Wounded—Capt James A. Graham, Brigade Quartermaster, badly in knee. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT. Company A—Wounded—Privates Joseph E. Stephenson, in hand, slightly; J. W. Pate, hand, slightly. B—Killed—Private W. L. Scott. Wounded—Sgt J. B. Long, slightly in neck; corporals J. B. Sikes, slightly in hand; J. M. Austin, thigh; privates W. W. Alexander, slightly in face; J. R. Dostew, arm, since amputated; W. H. Lemmon, in hand; J. O. Sikes, in hand; M. O. Sikes, in hand; J. E. Sumner, in hand; L. M. Thompson, in hand; J. B. Stegall, in arm and thigh. Wounded—Private W. Waters, severely in arm. Killed—A. M. Love, C. Jacobs. Wounded—Lt. W. R. Hardin, slightly on head; Sgt J. B. Love, color bearer, slightly in hand; Corp J. G. Blunt, hand; privates W. L. Blunt, hand; J. W. Champion, hand; J. A. Hamrick, neck; E. Hunt, in arm; P. G. Humphries, knee; G. W. King, foot; J. McGraw, breast; P. P. Spaka, shoulder; R. Simpson, thigh; C. B. Pannel, arm; D. H. Hamrick, in foot. D—Killed—Sgt J. A. Riggsbee, private Joe Hatley. Wounded—Privates T. O. Council, slightly in arm; W. Hathcock, severely, in thigh; W. A. Neal, in hip; L. Hatley, severely in arm; T. B. Marks, in arm; W. P. Cooke, slightly in hand; J. G. Bennett, slightly in hand; F. M. Riggsbee, slight in face; H. Williamson, slight in shoulder; G. W. Bubanks, slight in arm; J. R. Welch, slight in hand; J. E. Riggsbee, slight in thigh; J. M. Cole, in hip; J. P. Cole, not known.

E—Killed—Private R. Moore. Wounded—Lt. Art J. Morris, slight in leg; Sgt W. O. Hart, slight in breast; D. R. Capt R. Holden, seriously in shoulder, and Jno B. Davy, thigh broken; privates W. H. Allen, badly in hand; J. R. Card, severely in back; Levi Bailey, slight in hand and elbow; Dennis Carter, arm broken; J. H. Frazier, severely in arm; G. W. Falkner, slight in breast; W. H. Goswick, slight in hand; D. Harris, badly in arm; M. C. Holmes, slight in shoulder; W. J. Long, arm fractured; W. T. MacCraw, slight in knee; A. B. Morton, slight in thigh. Wounded—Sergents A. D. Holland, slight in hand; G. Linton, severely in thigh; Corp J. John Horne, severely in shoulder; G. D. Spence, slight in hand; Privates J. M. Bullard, badly in thigh; T. H. Barnes, slight in head; John Black, slight in the thigh; W. C. Colvin, in arm; John Gilbert, slight in shoulder; W. H. Hewitt, knee; F. M. Jordan, in arm; John McDougall, in hand; John McKusy, in arm; J. A. Mook, in hand; L. Mook, severely in arm and breast; A. Matthews, slight in thigh; T. L. Robinson, severely in arm. G—Killed—Private H. Allen—Wounded—Sgt W. C. Gaulton, slight in hand; Corp J. H. Gilliam, slight in foot; J. A. Longmire, in hand; Privates W. N. Harris, bad in hand; J. R. Harris, in arm; independent volunteer, J. W. Cutler, slight in hand. H—Killed—J. W. Harris—Wounded—Lt. D. S. Thompson, in shoulder, slightly; Private G. W. C. Bradshaw, bad in hip; A. P. Bryan, slight in breast; W. T. Wilson, in shoulder; D. M. Garrett, severe in hand; W. Ray, in shoulder, and W. P. Roberts bad in hand. I—Wounded—Lt. B. T. Hart, slight in arm; Sgt G. W. Cherry, severely in both legs, right since amputated; J. O. Bass, slight in face; Corp J. R. Park, slight in hand; privates W. Black, shoulder; A. Garck, neck, arm; W. H. Fisher, chin shot off; W. H. Freedle, wrist; J. Hill, knee; R. Hinkle, bowels; D. D. Leonard, face; Dal Leonard, leg; E. J. Moore, elbow; D. J. Moore, bad in face; H. Martin, shoulder, slight; John Melton, head; J. D. Neal, hand, slight; C. Robins, bad in back; G. W. Thomas, slight in arm; J. W. Whitely, face; D. Loomis, very slight in back; D. Hendrick, face; Jas Long, neck; J. D. Bosman, slight, thigh. Missing—J. Jordan, H. Hatley, J. A. Hyatt. North Carolina papers please copy. S. W. HOWERTON, Chaplain 15th Reg't. N. C. T.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE. ADJOURNED SESSION. SENATE. TUESDAY, May 17, 1864. Senate met at 11 o'clock. Speaker in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Deems. The roll was called, and a quorum being present, the following members answered to their names: Mr. Speaker, Adams of Davidson, Arendell, Aycock, Bagley, Berry, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Rutherford, Holloman, Jones, Lassiter, Lindsay, Neal, Outlaw, Patton, Patrick, Pritchard, Sanders, Simpson, Smith, of Anson, Warren, Whitford, Wright and Young. Messrs. Boyden, and Berry appeared, presented their credentials, and were qualified in accordance with law. On motion of Mr. Simpson a message was sent to the House stating that the Senate was duly organized and ready for business. A message was received from the House stating that it was also duly organized and ready for the transaction of business. On motion of Mr. Simpson a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that both Houses were duly organized and ready to dispatch public business. A message was received from the House concurring. The Speaker announced Messrs. Simpson and Jones as constituting the Senate branch of said committee. Mr. Jones reported that His Excellency had been waited upon and would report in writing at 12 o'clock. The Speaker appointed Mr. Berry in place of Mr. Graham on Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Simpson the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House was called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock, A. M. The roll was called and a quorum appeared, sixty-nine members having answered to their names. On motion of Mr. Shepherd a message was sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House was organized and prepared to execute any joint order. Mr. Leathers, member elect from the county of Orange and Mr. Reinhardt, member elect from Catawba county, appeared and were qualified. On motion of Mr. Grissom, leave of absence for several days was granted to the principal clerk of the House. A message from the Senate announced the due organization of that body and proposed that a joint select committee, consisting of two on the part of each House, be raised to wait on His Excellency, the Governor, and receive any communication he might wish to make. The House concurred, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Shepherd and Shober as the House branch of the committee. Mr. Shepherd, from the Committee to wait on the Governor, reported that His Excellency would communicate with the two Houses by message at 12 o'clock, A. M. The residue of the session was devoted to the reading of the message and the accompanying documents, which, on motion of Mr. Shepherd, were sent to the Senate with a proposition to print. The Speaker appointed Mr. R. Russell of Brunswick, a member of the Committee on Finance, in place of Mr. Berry, resigned. On motion of Mr. Aver's House adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

SENATE. TUESDAY, May 18, 1864. Senate met at 10 o'clock. Speaker in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Landsdale. The Governor's message, together with other public documents, was received from the House, with a proposition to print, which proposition was concurred in. The message was read, also several other documents, when Mr. Lindsay moved to suspend further reading. Not agreed to. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Ellis, his farther reading was suspended. A bill passed, authorizing three justices of the peace in the counties of Carteret and Onslow to transact business which heretofore required four. Mr. Adams of Guilford introduced a bill to amend an act passed at the second extra session, entitled, "An act to change the jurisdiction of the courts, and the rules of pleading therein." Passed its first reading and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On motion of Mr. Boyden, a committee of five was appointed to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to conscriptions and ex-priations, and Messrs. Boyden, Patton, Holloman, Aycock and Jones were appointed. Mr. Warren moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to habeas corpus. Agreed to. Mr. Young moved that a message be sent to the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to poor and indigent families. Agreed to. On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Deems of the M. E. Church. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Shepherd introduced resolutions, which were adopted, referring those portions of the Governor's message which relate to Finance, to Military Affairs, and to the holding special sessions of the Supreme Court, to the appropriate Joint Standing Committees; also a resolution proposing to raise a joint select committee on that portion of the message which relates to the recent legislation of the Confederate Congress in reference to blockade running, &c. Mr. Shepherd also introduced a resolution request-

ing an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee, as to what legislation is necessary to save from loss guardians and others holding in trust on the first day of April last, Confederate Treasury notes, or four per cent bonds, of the Confederate States, procured by such trustees with Treasury notes in funding under the act of Congress, ratified February 17th, 1864.—Adopted. Mr. McCormick, a resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's message which relates to Impressments. Adopted. Mr. McKay, resolutions exempting State and other officers from conscription. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Aver, the following resolutions concerning the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, which were read, referred and ordered to be printed: Resolutions Condemning the Suspension of the Privileges of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. WHEREAS, It is declared in the Constitution of the Confederate States, Art. 1st, Sec. 9, part of paragraphs 15, 16, "That the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized, and no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

And whereas, it is declared in the Constitution of North-Carolina, Bill of Rights, Secs. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, "that in all criminal prosecutions every man has a right to be informed of the accusations against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with their testimony. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by indictment, presentment or impeachment, nor shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. That a jury of good and lawful men, or any other or smaller jury, shall not be warranted, by order of the judge, to proceed without evidence of the facts committed to seize any person or persons not named whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold liberties or privileges, nor outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of life, liberty or property, but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. That every freeman restrained of his liberties is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof and remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed."

And whereas, the writ of habeas corpus, the great Magna Charta of the people of the Confederate States, distinguishing a free Republican constitutional government from an absolute despotism, was Messrs. Boyden, and Berry appeared, presented their credentials, and were qualified in accordance with law. On motion of Mr. Simpson a message was sent to the House stating that the Senate was duly organized and ready for business. A message was received from the House stating that it was also duly organized and ready for the transaction of business. On motion of Mr. Simpson a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that both Houses were duly organized and ready to dispatch public business. A message was received from the House concurring. The Speaker announced Messrs. Simpson and Jones as constituting the Senate branch of said committee. Mr. Jones reported that His Excellency had been waited upon and would report in writing at 12 o'clock. The Speaker appointed Mr. Berry in place of Mr. Graham on Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Simpson the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

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ing an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee, as to what legislation is necessary to save from loss guardians and others holding in trust on the first day of April last, Confederate Treasury notes, or four per cent bonds, of the Confederate States, procured by such trustees with Treasury notes in funding under the act of Congress, ratified February 17th, 1864.—Adopted. Mr. McCormick, a resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's message which relates to Impressments. Adopted. Mr. McKay, resolutions exempting State and other officers from conscription. Referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Aver, the following resolutions concerning the suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, which were read, referred and ordered to be printed: Resolutions Condemning the Suspension of the Privileges of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. WHEREAS, It is declared in the Constitution of the Confederate States, Art. 1st, Sec. 9, part of paragraphs 15, 16, "That the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized, and no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

And whereas, it is declared in the Constitution of North-Carolina, Bill of Rights, Secs. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, "that in all criminal prosecutions every man has a right to be informed of the accusations against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with their testimony. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by indictment, presentment or impeachment, nor shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. That a jury of good and lawful men, or any other or smaller jury, shall not be warranted, by order of the judge, to proceed without evidence of the facts committed to seize any person or persons not named whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold liberties or privileges, nor outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of life, liberty or property, but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. That every freeman restrained of his liberties is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof and remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed."

And whereas, the writ of habeas corpus, the great Magna Charta of the people of the Confederate States, distinguishing a free Republican constitutional government from an absolute despotism, was Messrs. Boyden, and Berry appeared, presented their credentials, and were qualified in accordance with law. On motion of Mr. Simpson a message was sent to the House stating that the Senate was duly organized and ready for business. A message was received from the House stating that it was also duly organized and ready for the transaction of business. On motion of Mr. Simpson a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that both Houses were duly organized and ready to dispatch public business. A message was received from the House concurring. The Speaker announced Messrs. Simpson and Jones as constituting the Senate branch of said committee. Mr. Jones reported that His Excellency had been waited upon and would report in writing at 12 o'clock. The Speaker appointed Mr. Berry in place of Mr. Graham on Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Simpson the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House was called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock, A. M. The roll was called and a quorum appeared, sixty-nine members having answered to their names. On motion of Mr. Shepherd a message was sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House was organized and prepared to execute any joint order. Mr. Leathers, member elect from the county of Orange and Mr. Reinhardt, member elect from Catawba county, appeared and were qualified. On motion of Mr. Grissom, leave of absence for several days was granted to the principal clerk of the House. A message from the Senate announced the due organization of that body and proposed that a joint select committee, consisting of two on the part of each House, be raised to wait on His Excellency, the Governor, and receive any communication he might wish to make. The House concurred, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Shepherd and Shober as the House branch of the committee. Mr. Shepherd, from the Committee to wait on the Governor, reported that His Excellency would communicate with the two Houses by message at 12 o'clock, A. M. The residue of the session was devoted to the reading of the message and the accompanying documents, which, on motion of Mr. Shepherd, were sent to the Senate with a proposition to print. The Speaker appointed Mr. R. Russell of Brunswick, a member of the Committee on Finance, in place of Mr. Berry, resigned. On motion of Mr. Aver's House adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

SENATE. TUESDAY, May 18, 1864. Senate met at 10 o'clock. Speaker in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Landsdale. The Governor's message, together with other public documents, was received from the House, with a proposition to print, which proposition was concurred in. The message was read, also several other documents, when Mr. Lindsay moved to suspend further reading. Not agreed to. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Ellis, his farther reading was suspended. A bill passed, authorizing three justices of the peace in the counties of Carteret and Onslow to transact business which heretofore required four. Mr. Adams of Guilford introduced a bill to amend an act passed at the second extra session, entitled, "An act to change the jurisdiction of the courts, and the rules of pleading therein." Passed its first reading and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On motion of Mr. Boyden, a committee of five was appointed to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to conscriptions and ex-priations, and Messrs. Boyden, Patton, Holloman, Aycock and Jones were appointed. Mr. Warren moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to habeas corpus. Agreed to. Mr. Young moved that a message be sent to the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to poor and indigent families. Agreed to. On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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