issue 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 Taluable medium for advertising.

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. I shall speak plainly, and deal with propositions, facts, and events as I understand them to exist; and while I shall not assail the motives of those (outside the circle of Executive influence.) who have suggested this plan, I shall nevertheless defend my own motives and views, and shall show that any attempt to rally the Conservative party on Gov. Vance would fail; and that, even if it could succeed, it would prostrate the party at the feet of the Destructive leaders, and thus sink its principles

and destroy its usefulness. In July, 1863, perceiving that fighting merely would not end the war, and believing that the Southern States could obtain better terms then than they could when they should be still further exhausted, I took grounds in favor of negotiations for peace. I was not mistaken as to public sentiment in the State. The great mass of the Conservative party entertained the same views that I did, and they spoke out in numerous meetings for negotiations. My competitor, Gov. Vance was opposed to these meetings, and did all he could by letter and otherwise to discountenance and put them down .-At his special personal request I stated 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, at first moderately and by argument, but at length passionately, and by misrepresentation, invective, and abuse. The Observer was sustained by the State Journal, the Richmond Enquirer, and other Destructive journals; and then we had the so called "army Convention," which I have reason to believe Gov. Vance encouraged and approved. Then came the mobbing of my office by certain Georgia troops, acting under orders. Gov. Vance said to this mob, among other things, that he and I differed politically, of course on the subject of peace; and he also said I had not yet committed treason, but that if I did, he would have me arrested and punished. In a conversation I had with bim on the 22d of September, thirteen days after the mob, of a public official character, he declared to me, after having labored in vain to induce me to change my course, so fixed and bitter was his repugnance to the peace movement, that if I persisted in publishing the peace meetings and encouraghg the peace movement in the South, my property would be laid in ashes by an armed mob, and I would meet a violent death. Meanwhile the Obserier, known in this City as the organ of Gov. Vance, an effort having been made by persons near the Governor to induce the Editors of that journal to renove to Raleigh, continued its assaults on me. detlaring that Gov. Vance had no more personal symbathy with me than he had with John Spelmanhat the mobbing of my office, though it was wrong n itself, would turn out a good thing in its retults if it would only induce me to change my tourse-that the peace meetings were unpatriotc and dangerous, and that the proposition to hold State Convention to pave the way to peace, was paralleled in infamy only by the Hartford Convenion. In December, 1863, or January, 1864, Gov. Tance was invited to deliver a speech in Wilkesporough on the 22d of February. It is my opinon from information in my possession, that Destructive leaders first suggested or got up the invitation to the Governor, if he did not suggest it himself; and that Conservatives acquiesced in the invitation as a matter of courtesy to the Governor of the State. Previously to this, however, he had written letters to all portions of the State against the peace movement, and had boasted especially that he would "nip the Convention proposition in the bud;" and in the election for members of Congress in November he took an active part throwing his influence in the scale against Messrs, Logan. Christian, and Rev. Mr. Smith, and sympathising but little, if to any extent, with Dr. Leach ngainst Col. McRae. He seemed to prefer Dr. Ramsay, peace candidate, to Mr. Lander, and Mr. Turner, peace candidate, to Mr. Arrington, on account of some particular antipathy to Lander and Arrington; and although Mr. W. N. H. Smith agreed with him in his views on the subject of peace, and Dr. Warren differ-ed somewhat with him, and agreed substantially with

-and he pointed to the examples of the Hollanders, the Prussians, and the Scotch to encourage the people to fight indefinitely. His next speeches were delivered to the army, and were also of the most ultra war character. But in his Fayetteville speech he changed his tone, claiming the credit of the Georgia movement in favor of peace; and in his recent message to the Legislature he takes strong grounds in favor of peace. He also takes ground in his message in favor of the repeal of the act, som pending the writ of haheas corpus. And generally,

Messrs. Logan, Christian, Turner, and others, yet he seemed to prefer Dr. Warren, probably because

he was a member of his Staff. But he went to Wilkesborough and made his speech. It was a war

speech of the most ultra character. The friends of

peace were falsely charged with a design to call a

Convention to secede from the Confederacy, and the

State was threatened, if such an event should occur,

with coercion by Confederate troops. The act of

Congress suspending the writ of habeas corpus was

substantially endorsed, and the people were exhor-

ted to "stand up to it" as a constitutional measure.

And so far from advising negotiations with a view

to peace, the Governor, said we "must fight it

he makes an effort to place himself fairly and squarely on the Conservative platform. This is the peace man, fellow citizens, who pants for negotiations, and who endeavors to show that he is the author of the peace movement! What as-

Gov. Vance, as I have shown, commenced to disorganize the Conservative party in July last; and he continued in this course, opposing the peace movement and sympathizing, with the Destructives, appointing Destructives to office and favoring the of members to Congress who were supported by Destructives, and prostrating himself at the footstool of Executive power in Richmond, and at the footstool of Confederate military power here at the footstool of Confederate military power here at

Meekly

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, MAY 25, 1864.

Standard.

WHOLE NUMBER 1514.

home, until at length he was abandoned by the great body of those who elected him, and found himself the choice for Governor of the Destructive leaders. I did not announce myself for Governor until I perceived, that unless some true Conservative appounced himself Gov. Vance would Tylerize and destroy the party. I am in the field at the carnest solicitations of many citizens and soldiers, and I will not withdraw. My Conservatism is above suspicion. There is no cause why I should repent and do my first works over." I am not put to the necessity of obtaining or re-obtaining the confidence of the Conservative party, for I have it

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I am opposed to caucuses and conventions. The people alone have the right to rule through mass meetings and through the ballot-box. Caucuse and conventions were more or less instrumental in destroying the old government, and they should be avoided under the new. I have no right to agree to any compromise which withdraws this man and puts up that man, and assigns one office to one man and another office to another. These things belong to the people at the ballot box. The Conservativ party cannot succeed under an effort to commit i to Gov. Vance, who has departed from its princi ples, and made war upon the great body of the par ty; and even if it could, its success would enursubstantially to our political enemies, who now con stitute the bulk of his supporters, and such suc cess, if it can be called so, would necessarily entai upon the party endless feuds, heart burnings, and divisions. There is no ground for hope except in the stratest sect." Nor does it follow, because Gov. Vance despairs of his election and is prepared to withdraw from the contest, that I should with drawalso. On the contrary, it furnishes the strong est reason why I should remain in the field, for is a virtual admission that I will be elected, and

that the people desire that I should be. Gov. Vance has no claims on me personally of politically. He endeavored, in his Fayetteville speech, in his allusion to the mob, to degrade me personally and destroy my good name, and that by a wilfully false statement as to what occurred at his own house. He said, in his recent speech in Raleigh, that I "ran like a scared dog" to his house the night of the mob. He also said, that if I was not a tory all the tories and deserters in the State were my friends—the same charge which was made against him by the Destructives in 1862, and against which I defended him; and he repeated the cast off calumny of Spelman's press, that the Yankee pri soners taken at Plymouth cheered for me on the Rail road. I have no more sympathy with the invaders of my country than he has; and if such a thing hap ened, which I do not believe, the prisoners refer red to were bribed to do it by some unscrupulous Destructive. He encourages the Confederate, of this City, in its defamatory attacks on me; and he has procured to be established by his official influ ence another journal, the Conservatice, which is devoted to indiscriminate abuse of me and indis criminate praise of himself. One of his Aids, Col Little, who enjoys the special privilege of sending off is cotton on the Advance, and getting in exchange for it the luxuries of the Yankee and English markets, 's known to be an active manager of the Conserva tice establishment, and devotes much of his time in the Executive office and on the street to electioneer ing against me. He is using the patronage of his re-lect himself, and to prostrate the Conservative party; and even if I were to withdraw, and thus avandon the principles of the narty to his tender mercies and those of Spelman, Little, McRae, Ezekiel Jones, and Jim Morr's, he and his minions would still pursue me with a malice which would have no bounds. And yet he says he is friendly with me, and wants a compromise! Yes, such a compromise as the wolf gives to the lamb or the kite to the dove. I verily believe that he, and many of those who are about him and do his work for him, dislike me so much because I am true to the people and the soldiers, and have their confidence, and am an honest man, that if they had me in their power, and could do it without fear of punishment, they would not only render me infamous personally, but they would confiscate my property and then "break me on the wheel." But my trust is in the Conservative people of the State. I am an humble newspaper Editor,

the cause of blessed peace will be promoted and finally established on lasting foundations.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING .- We completed, several weeks since, the Journal of the Senate at its last session, and would have completed the Cemmons Journal so as to have had the volume on the desks of members, but for a misunderstanding in the transmission of the latter to Raleigh. The Journal was finished and sent by Mr. Colton, in time, to Yarbrough's Hotel, in this City, but not having had notice that it was here, it was not obtained until the 18th instant. When the Assembly met on the 17th, we had nearly completed it, but have been compelled to lay it aside on account of the pressure of other work which must be done at ence for that

possessd of no patronage, and surrounded by no

troops of favorites to urge my claims; but even, if I

possessed all these things, I would scorn to use them to deceive and mislead the people and secure

my election. Thank God, I can say with Mr.

Burke, "I have no arts but honest arts." Etrong

in the consciousness of right, panoplied with truth

and justice, and standing on principle, I can defy

appeal to my friends, the true Conservatives in all

parts of the State, to stand firm. My election is

certain, if my friends will but stand by their princi-

ples and go to the polls. The Conservative party will thus be saved from the disorganization which

threatens it through the treachery of Gov. Wance ;

the party will be purified, its great principles will

be maintained, civil liberty will be preserved, and

W. W. HOLDEN.

alike the stratagems and threats of my enemies.

We shall print the Governor's Message, Treasurer's Report, and documents accompanying the Message as soon as possible; but as we may not be able to complete the accompanying knouments in time, we have concluded to print the Message and Treasurer's Report at once for members, as they will want to consult them, especially the latter.

We publish to-day the Message of Gov. Vance to the Legislature, now in adjourned session. There are several points in this document which we will notice hereafter.

The Legislature will probably sit not more than eight or ten days. A quorum was present in both liquses on the first day.

The fact that Gov. Vance attempts to give in his withesign in his recent Message to Conservative principles, will injure him both with Conservatives and Destructives. The latter will not like it, and the former, though they may take him on probation, will watch him closely and withhold their confidence until he "brings forth fruits meet for repentance." ,It is notorious that Gov. Vance never would say he was a Conservative until he had opposition for Governor, and if he say so now, it only shows that he is very anxious for votes.

We take pleasure in stating that Lewis Hanes, Esq., of Davidson, is a candidate for the Commons

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."

We shall give the lists of the killed and wounded as we receive them.

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. Ramseur slightly wounded. There were about 1,500 prisoners captured during these fights. Our troops have been marching and fighting and 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, ours at 15,000. The Yankees admit a loss of 27,000 men and 10 General officers. Another

account says 45,000 men and 31 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 succesess, &c.

Gen. Beauregard has driven the enemy to his entrenchments at Bermud's 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 Rich mond.

There is a reported landing of a force of Yankee infantry at Chaffin's bluff, ten miles east of Rich-

mond. THE FIGHTING NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF .- During the spirited fights which have been going on around the fortifications covering Drewry's Bluff, the spir it 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

There were two desperate attacks made upon the right of our lines around Drewry's Bluff, west of the Petersburg turnpike, on Saturday night, the first occurring about dusk, the scond about eight o'clock. . The enemy was promptly repulsed, Corse's brigade taking the principal part, and charging them

THE FIGHT ON MONDAY LAST AT DREWRY'S BLUFF. The battle was opened on the left at 81 o'clock, by Gen. Gracies' 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 colors. Our informant heard of sixteen pieces of artillery taken. but only saw five, viz: two 10 pounder Parrots two 20 pounder Parrots, and one 12 pounder Napoleon.

We succeeded in turning the enemy's right flank and getting between it and the river, at an early hour; and later in the day a vigorous attack upor the enemy's centre, by Gen. Ransom, succeeded in piercing it through, and this gave us a large number of prisonors and several pieces of cannon.

Gen. Beauregard presented the Washington New Orleans Artillery with four beautiful Parrott guns,

captured from the enemy, for distinguished artillery. 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. FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, May 18. Our lines are continually changing to meet the development of the enemy in front by the recent flank movements on their part. The Yankee force 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 opportuni-ty to punish the enemy's inspection of his lines. Our casualities up to last night, were about twentyfive hundred. The Yankee casualties twelve to fifteen thousand.

Yesterday afternoon sharp skirmishing was going on at Four Oaks, three miles above Adairsville. 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 implicit confidence in General Johnston, and no one entertains a doubt of the final result. Yankee prispners confirm the surrender of Banks. They say it is in the Northern newspapers received in Sherman's ar-

FROM THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE May 18.
Wirt Adams telegraphs the Mobile Register, from Summit, May 17th, that he can learn nothing defi-nite 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 True 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.

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 them in running order, the rest damaged but can be repaired. Baton Rouge is evactuated, the Confederates in possession. Natchez burning; two squares gone; fire still raging. Engine and hose

PROM GEN. BANK'S ARMY.

A gentleman just from Shreveport, Louisiana, furnishes the Petersburg Express with the following summery of the battles between Banks and Taylor in Louisiana:

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 issues 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 palsied 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 let in our hands 4,000 prisoners, 7,000 stand of arms are 22 pieces of artillery. We lost Gen's. Mouton and Green (in a subsequent battle) and many other commissioned officers.

On the 18th, 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 Russey, where he lay under cover of his gunboats-Gen. Banks himself having retired across the Mississippi and established his headquarters at Natchez.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. BATTLE FIELD NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 16, via Milford 17.-The enemy during Saturday abandoned his position on onr 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

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 21 gun carriages, thus showing they left this part of their line

but is on the field lending the aid of his presence to

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. 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 blessvance or the principal army of the enemy and m flicted 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 vouched 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 comrades 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."

The enemy are fortifying their lines and are evidently massing their troops. CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, May 17 .- The Senate to day adopted resolution favoring are adjournment on the 31st

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.

[From the Confederate]

Casualties-Cooke's Brigade, N. C. T. We have received a list of casualties of Cooke's brigade of North-Carolina Troeps, consisting of the 15th, 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 Inspector, badly in knce. PIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Company A-Wounded-Privates Joseph E Stephenson, in hand, slightly; J W Pate, hand,

B-Killed-Private W L Scott. Wounded-srgt J B Long, slightly in neck; corpls 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 Lemmond, in arm; J C Sikes, in hand; O B Sikes, in hand; R E Summer, in hand; L M Thompson, in hand; J B Stegall, in arm and thigh; M J Waters, severely in arm.

C-Killed-A M Love, C Jacobs, Wounded-Lt W R Hardin, slightly on head; srgt J B Love, color bearer, slightly in head; corpl J G Blunton, hand; prives W L Blunton, 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 Spake, shoulder; R Simpson, thigh C B Pannell, arm; D H Hamrick, in foot.

D-Killed-Srgt J A Riggsbee, private Joe Hatley. Wounded-Privates T C Council, slight 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, slight in hand; F M Riggsbee, slight in face; H Williamson, slight in shoulder; G W Eubanks. slight in arm; J R Webb, slight in band; JE Riggsbee, slight in thigh; J M Cole, in hip; W P Cole, not known.

E-Killed-Private R R Moore. Wounded-Lt John A Morris, slight in leg; Sergt W C Hart, slight in breast; 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 Carver, arm broken; J H Frazier, severely in arm; G W Falkner, slight in breast; W H Goswick, slight in head; D Ilarris badly in arm; M C Holmes, slight in shoulder; W J Long, arm fractured; W T MacCraw, slight in knee; B G Morton, slight in

F-Wounded-Sergts A D Hollond, slight in hand; G Lixton, severely in thigh; Corp'is John Horine, severely in shoulder; GD Spence, slight in side; Privates J M Bullard, badly in thigh; T H Barnes, slight in head; John Black, slight in the thigh; W C Colvil, in arm; John Gilbert, slight in lder; W H Hewitt, knee; F M Jordan, in arm : John McDougald, in hand; John McRusy, in arm; J A Mock, in hand; L Mock, severely in arm and breast; A Matthews, slight in thigh; TL Robinson. severely in arm.

G-Killed-Private H Allen - Wounded-Sgt W The first of that series of battles occurred at CC Gapton, slight in head; Corp'ls H H Gilliam, Mansfield, some fifty miles below Shreveport, on slight in foot; J A Longmire, in thigh; Privates W

N Harris, bad in head; JR Harris, in arm; independent volunteer, Wm Cutler, slight in hand. H-Killed-J W Harris-Wounded-Lt D S

Thompson, in ahoulder, slight; 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 I-Wounded-Lt B T Hart, slight in arm; Sgt's G W Cherry, severely in both legs, right since am

putated; J C Bass, slight in face; corp'l R P Rick, slight in head; privates W Black, shoulder, ; A Garnett, arm; W Holland, shoulder; H Pate, head; A Waddle, leg; W Howell, serious in groins.

K-Killed-Private W R Brown-Wounded-Lieutenant H H Griffin, neck and shoulder; serg' W. G Fisher, slight in arm; corp'l R D Long, sligh

in head; J.R. Womble, hip; privates W. Bartholo-mew, hip; W. II Fisher, chin shot off; W. H. Free-dle, wrist; J. Hill, knee; R. Hinkle, bowels; D. D. Leonard, face; Dal Leonard, leg; E J Moore, elbow; D D 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; Joe Whitley, face; D Loonts, very slight in back D Hendrick, face; Jas Long, neck; J D Boseman, slight, thigh. Missing-J C Jordan, H Hartley, J A Hvatt

North Carolina papers please copy. S. W. HOWERTON, Chaplain 15th Reg't. N. Ct T.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE. ADJOURNED SESSION.

SENATE. TUBSDAY, May 17, 1864. Senate met at 113 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, Ay

cock, Bagley, Berry, Dickson, Eilis, Faison, Hall Harriss of Franklin, Harriss of Rutherford, Hole man, Jones, Lassiter, Lindsay, Neal, Outlaw, Patton. Patrick, Pitchford, Sanders, Simpson, Smith, of Anson, Warren, Whitford, Wright and Young. Messra Boyden, and Berry appeared, presented their credentials, and were qualified in accordance

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 Commit tee 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 concur

The Speaking announced Messrs. Simpson and Jones as constituting the Senate branch of said

Mr. Jones reported that His Excellency had been waited upon and would report in writing at 12

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 111 o'c.ock, 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 or-Orange and Mr. Reinhardt, member elect from Catawba county, appeared and were 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

The residue of the session was devoted to the reading of the Message and the accompanying documents, which, on motion of Mr. Sheph.rd, were

sent to the Senate with a proposition to print. The Speaker appointed Mr. Russell of Bruns wick, a member of the Committee on Finance, in place of Mr. Berry, resigned.

On motion of Mr. Avera the House adjourned un til to morrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

TUESDAY, May 18, 1864.

Senate met at 10 Jock. Speaker in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Landsdale.

The Governor's message, together with other pub ic documents, was received from the House, with a proposition to print, which proposition was concur The message was read, also several other docu

ments, when Mr. Lindsay moved to suspend farther reading. Not agreed to. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Ellis, their far ther reading was suspended.

A bill passed, authorizing three justices of the peace in the counties of Carteret and Craven, 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 ast 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 exemptions; and Messrs. Boyden, Patton, Holeman, Aycock and Pitchford 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 nortion 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 blackade running, etc. Mr. Shepherd also introduced a resolution request

ing an inquiry by the .Judiciery Committee, as to what legislation is necessary to save from loss guar-dians 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 .-

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. Refered to a Select

Mr. Avera, the following resolutions concerning the suspension of the privileges of the writ of hab sus corpus, which were read, referred and ordered to

Resolutions Condemning the Suspension of the

Privileges of the Writ of Hubeas Corpus.
WHEREAS, It is declared in the Constitution of the Confederate States, Art. 1st, Sec. 9th, 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 that 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 otherwise 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

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 other 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 general warrants whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the facts committed or 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 dissezed of his freehold liberties or privileges, nor outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of life, liberty or proper-ty, but by the law of the land. That every freeman restrained of his liberties is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness the reof and remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed."

And whereas, the writ of hubens corpus, the great Megna Charta of the people of the Confederate States, distinguishing a free Republican constitutional government from an absolute despotism, was on the loth day of February last, by the Congress of the Confederate States, so suspended as to de-prive persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War or General officer commanding the Trans Mississippi Department of the privileges of said writ.

And whereas, one clause of sail act provides that the President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested—thus plac-ing in his power to confer on military tribunals. (appointed by and responsible only to him) to determine the life and liberties of the citizen instead of leaving it where the Constitution and laws have placed it, to the proper judicial tribunals of the country, which, in the opinion of this Legislature is a subversion of the spirit of the Constitution both of the Confederate States and the State of North-Carolina. And whereas, the preservation and perpetuation of constitutional liberty is the only object our people and heroic soldiers have in our present struggle with the federal government: Therefore,

ing our independence depends on nothing so much as our unflinching devotion and preservation of constitutional liberty. Resolved further. That the act of Congress susis dangerous to the liberties of the people, tends to make the civil power succeeding the people, tends to and establish a precedent of a dangerous and runnous character and should be repealed at an early

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General

Resolved further, That so long as this Act shall remain upon the statute book and is the law of the land, it will be respected and supported in North-Carolina unless declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, our highest judicial tribunal. Yet this General Assembly would prove recreant to its trust as gnardians of the rights and liberties of the people, should it fail to enter a protest against any encroachment upon the personal liberties of the

fore demand the repeal of said Act. Resolved further, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to make an earnest effort to secure the early repeal of said Act.

humblest citizen of North-Carolina, and do there-

Resolved further, That His Excellency Gov. Vance is hereby instructed and directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to President Davis and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from North-Carolina. Mr. McAden, a resolution looking to a suspension for the present year of the collection of State Taxes.

Mr. Henry, of Bertie, a resolution requesting the Governor to lay before the House all correspondence of the Executive with President Days in relation to peace propositions. Adopted, Mr. Harrison, a resolution in favor of the Sheriff

of Caswell county. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. BILLS ON FIRST READING. Mr. Harris of Cabarrus, a bill to legalize investments in Confederate bonds. [Authorizes guardi-

ans administrators and other trustees to make such investments of trust funds.]
Mr. Bur, in, a bill to amend the fourth section of an act entitled an act to restore the courts and for other purposes.

Mr. Brown, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte. Mr. Sherwood, a bill to amend the 9th section. 87th chapter, Revised Code. Mr. McAden, a bill for the benefit of the legal

representatives of deceased soldiers. Mr. Logan, a bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company. Mr. Howard, a bill to protect cattle.

Mr. Love, a bill to establish a general criminal court for the 8th Judicial District. Mr. Shepherd, a bill to exempt from taxation all corporations and societies for the education of soldiers' orphans and the relief of the indigent wives and families of soldiers.

Mr. Dunn, a bill to authorize a special session of the County Court of Lenoir county for the purpose of Mr. Sherwood, a bill to incorporate the Trusteen

of the soldiers' Female Orphan Home, in the county Mr. Shepherd, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church

of the Confederate States of America. Mr. Lyle, a bill for the better regulation of the Western Turapike Road.

All of the foregoing were referred to the spore A message from the Senate announced the relapri le committees. sal of that body to print twenty copies of the Gov ernor's message for each member of assembly, and proposed the printing of five copies only for each

member The House concurred. The House also concurred in a proposition from the Senate to raise a joint select committee on that part of the Governor's message which relates to the suspension of habeas corpus; also in a propose! to raise a like committee on so much of the message as relates to supplying the wants of midigent fame

lies of soldiers. Mr. Shober announced the death of his colleague, Capt. N. N. Fleming, who was killed at the head of his company in one of the recent battles on the Rapidan, and submitted resolutions commemorative

of his virtue. For ling and cloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the gallant dead by Messra Shober, Shepherd, Carter and Harris of Cabarras.

The resolutions were then adopted-pursuant to

which the House adjourned.