Murth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD. The terms of the Standard are as follows:

Semi-Weekly, six months, three months. Weekly paper, six months, three 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

assue preferred.

Advertishents it juserted at two dollars per square of ten lines or lessor forst insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent insertion. The very targe circulation of the Standard renders if a valuable medium for advertising.

RALEIGUS FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

We give elsewhere to day the latest news from the armies in Virginia and Georgia. Gen. Lee, it will be seen, was at Taylorsville, within fifteen miles of Richmond, on the 25th; and Gen. Johnston was supposed time in a secure position west of Atlants to meet Sherman. It is not known whether Gen. Lee will give battle where he is, or fall back to the fortifications near Richmond. The Richmond Sentinel says it is believed that Grant is endeavoring to get to West Point, on the Pamunkey, where he will be in communication with his gunboats.

All was quiet on the 24th between Petersburg and Richmond. The federals are behind their fortifications near Bermuda Hundreds.

We may expect soon great battles near Richmond and Atlanta. The armies on both sides have been reinforced, and the conflicts will be prolonged and terrible. The whole country looks with the deepest anxiety to the result, and every Southern man hopes that, in the end, our banners may be crowned with success. There is ground for hope. Our enemies are numerous, well provided, and powerful, but we have the utmost confidence in Generals Lee and Johnston and the glorious troops under their command. They will accomplish all that can be accomplished.

Both houses of the General Assembly of this State have resolved to adjourn on Monday morning

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE LEGISLATURE. -On Wednesday, after some debate, the House of Commons passed the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee, as published in our paper of to-day, protesting against the suspension of habeas corpus and calling for the repeal of the act, by a vote of 64 to 32. For vote see Wednesday's proceedings.

Similar resolutions were discussed in the Senate on the same day, by Messrs. Warren, Brown, Boyden, Hall and others. We have heard the speeches Warren, Brown, and Boyden referred to as very able, eloquent, and conclusive on the whole subject. We give to day a synopsis of the remarks of Messrs. Hall, Brown, and Warren, and shall publish the speech of Mr. Boyden hereafter in full. We trust Messra. Brown and Warren will also prepare their remarks in full for the press. The resolutions will no doubt finally pass both Houses by large majorities.

Political Agitation in the Legislature. Early in the present session Mr. Smith, of Macon, an intimate friend of Gov. Vance, introduced a resolution in the Senate endorsing his adminis. tration, and the resolution was passed and sent to the Commons. On Monday the resolution was taken up in the Commons, and on motion of Mr. Cobb, of Edgecombe, amended so as to endorse President Davis, yeas 45, nays 42. Gov. Vance and President Davis were thus united and commended in the same series of resolutions; but some of the friends of Gov. Vance, fearing that he would lose votes by this public coalition, were anxions to disunite them. Accordingly, on Tuesday Mr. Amis moved to reconsider the resolutions. Mr. Carpenter moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, believing that the House had placed the two functionaries very properly together, and having no wish to disturb their unity; but the House refused the motion and reconsidered. An animated debate then took place, in the course of which Mr. Person very emphatically told the Vance Destructives that if it was their purpose to make war on the Richmond administration, he would advise his party to abandon Gov. Vance and run a candidate of their own. To this Mr. Waddell replied, daring Mr. Person to run another candidate. It was altogether an interesting time between the piebald supporters of his Excellency. After much tribulation, on motion of Mr. Cobb, of Edgecombe, the whole subject was postponed until Thursday. Time was thus given for negotiation between the Vance and Davis men, and we may expect that they will, in the end, endorse the former in one series of resolutions and the latter in another. But the trick will be too apparent to deceive any one. The coalition was plainly admitted by the declaration of Mr. Person, that if the Vance wing should pursue a certain course the Davis wing would abandon Vance and run a third candidate. This much of the coalition is public. What the private, secret understanding is we have no means of knowing.

We call the attention of the people to the fact that no small portion of the time of the present session is being consumed in political resolutions intended to promote the election of Gov. Vance. and break down the true Conservative party. Mr. Smith. Gov. Vance's intimate and confidential friend, appears to be primarily responsible for this agitation; and we leave it to our readers to infer whether Gov. Vance himself is not also responsible. whether primarily or not is best known to himself and Mr. Smith. These resolutions will consume at lesst four days of the session, and will cost the people in taxes not less than fourteen thousand dollars! And all to bolster up a sinking candidate for Governor, and that too at a time when the country is bleeding at every pore and many of our people are suffering for the necessaries of life.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AGITATION ?- While the capital of the Confederacy is threatened by hundreds of thousands of the enemy, and while the vast forces of Lincoln are attempting to close in upon us and subjugate us, the Governor of this State is absent from his post, haranguing for votes, neglecting his business, and stirring up strife among the people; and his friends in the Legislature are and President Davis in the same, or in a separate series of resolutions. "Nero fiddles." or rather piddles "while Rome is burning." Wo, we unto this people! Like Simon and John, when Titus thundered at the gates of Jerusalem, they fight the

Meekly

Standard.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JUNE 1, 1864.

WHOLE NUMBER 1515

Another Falschood Exposed. A friend writing us from Smithfield, under date

"In Gov. Vance's speech in this place to-day, he said he could prove, by two or three as respectable members as there are in the Legislature, that you had made propositions to them to introduce resolutions calling for a Convention for the purpose o seceding from the Confederacy; and that if you had any friends present, which he knew you had, they were at liberty to communicate his statement to you. .Please let me hear from you on this particular point-not that I believe the statement, but to meet it when used against you."

The above is from a gentleman whose word may be implicitly relied on.

This charge against us appeared in the Confed erate of Tuesday last, which was printed Monday night, the day on which the Governor spoke at Smithfield.

We now say to our correspondent and to the public that there is no shadow of foundation for Gov. Vance's statement. We have never supposed nor stated that a Convention would be called for the purpose of seceding from the Confederate government. We have made no propositions to mem bers of the Legislature to introduce resolutions or bills calling for a Convention for any such purpose; nor have we any recollection of having suggested to any member the propriety of such a bill or resolution for any purpose. We have thought, and still think, that it would be well for this State and all the Confederate States to have Conventions in being, if not in session during the war-not to secede from or embarrass the common government, but to aid that government in obtaining an honorable peace, as recommended by the Legislature of Georgia; and at the same time to see to it that the administrators of that government do not subvert or change its character, or trench fatally on the reserved rights of the States and the liberties of the people. We are not afraid to trust the people, as Gov. Vance is. No one supposes that the present Legislature will submit the question of Convention to the people; but, with our views of the subject, and looking to the condition of the country, we would support no man for the next Legislature who would not pledge himself, if the emergency required it, to consult the people at the ballot-box as to whether they would have a Convention. If it be true that the people can be trusted at all times with the management of their own affairs, then a Convention could do no harm, and it might do much good; and even if it should do harm, which we do not believe, the people themselves,

In the Standard of February 24, 1864, we published a letter from Robert P. Dick, Esq., in relation to the Greensborough meeting, which letter met, as it still meets our warm approval. Among other things Mr. Dick said:

"I am opposed to the secession of North-Carolina from the government of the Confederate States .-Secession will always bring war; and war produces bloods hed, desolation and sorrow. Civil war always engenders sectional strife and unrelenting hate, and it is the prolific source of want, corruption and crime. A dire necessity made North-Carolina secede from the old Union, and she has reaped an abundant harvest of bitter fruits. She could not remain neutral. She was compelled to assume her present position. and nobly has she maintained her honor and her fame. Secession now would be utter folly and madness, and such an act could only be justified in a "life and death struggle" for her liberty. I desire a convention to prevent any necessity for secession. The State in her full sovereignty might check any usurpations and abuses of the common government by firm and determined remonstrance.

Conventions in all the States would greatly strengthen the Confederate government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which if as tion of unwarranted authority.

I further desire a State Convention to inaugurate negotiations for peace. I do not propose that this State shall treat with the Lincoln government. An honorable peace can never be obtained from that source. I scorn any proposition which Lincoln has made, and I feel assured that the fanatical hatred of his friends will never allow us any honorable terms

I desire that this State in Convention shall invite a conference, through commissioners, with her sister States of the South to see if some plan cannot be devised to stop the war by negotiation. I am opposed to any separate State action, and if the other States will not heed the voice of North-Carolina for peace, then she will have done her duty to God and her people, and be free from any of the responsibilities of the future.

While our heroic soldiers are fighting and falling in the "deadly breach" and defending every inch of their native land, I want to see a grand council of sovereign States, in a spirit worthy of the civilization and Christianity of the age, receiving, proposing and calmly considering propositions for an

A strong peace party at the South, sustained by crease the power of the peace men at the North and nable them to overturn the hateful Black Republican dynasty at Washington. I feel sure that we successfully treat with the conservative men at the North, if they were in power, and obtain such terms as would be honorable and acceptable

our people at home, and make them use every energy to sustain our cause; and they would cheer and strengthen our gallant army in the field : for then they might have some hope that the sword would not devour forever. I feel that it is a higher evidence of patriotism to save the life of one citizen than to destroy a thousand enemies.'

Time again bave we announced similar views in the Standard, from the moment the Convention question was first discussed up to the present. The charge of Gov. Vance falls to the ground. There

Since the above was written we have received the Conservative of Wednesday, containing a communication from which we make the following extract:

"But the important fact stated by Gov. Vance, was, that Mr. Holden had declared to two or three embers of the Legislature that he advocated a Convention of the State, for the purpose of carrying the State out of the Southern Confederacy. And stated further, that if Mr. Holden denied it he would prove it on him by certificates from those gentlemen, and desired any friend of Mr. Holden to tell him he had said so; another feature in this Smith wasting precious time and thousands of dollars in a field trip was, the abandonment of the cause of Mr. Controversy as to whether they will endorse him Johnston county, and I could see the powerful effect it had on the crowd whilst Gov. Vance was speaking. The same facts which were eviscerated by Vance, had startled the members from Johnston the week before, and they came out with a cird, but thundered at the gates of Jerusalem, they fight the enemy all day, and then fight each other all night.

We were perore, and they came out with a cird, but the gates of Jerusalem, they fight the enemy all day, and then fight each other all night.

We were perore, and they came out with a cird, but when the Governor himself told these people the facts in regard to Holden, and they saw Woodall lows: "I am, very respectfully, D. K. McRar, factiod with the law had been in possession of the same cause, they shifted their range and changed in same to his letters as follows:

**Colors I will be seen that the constitutional liberties. It is not doubted, their constitutional liberties. It is not dou

Holden so badly in Johnston county that the Geor-

We repeat our denial of this charge in the most emphatic terms. When we see the certificates referred to we shall be prepared either to pronounce them unqualifiedly and wilfully false, or the result of some unaccountable misunderstanding or perversion of our views.

And now, a word or two in relation to Messrs.

Sanders, Woodall, and Avera. Mr. Sanders has not left us, for he has not been with us since the meetings held in Johnston to promete the cause of peace. He refused to attend those meetings, and thus forfetted to a considerable extent the confidence of the party; but he has lost all of that confidence by announcing himself a candidate on the Stallfederate or Destructive ticket The explanation in relation to Messrs. Avers and Woodall is equally plain and easy. Some time since it was announced that the Conservatives of Johnston would hold a mass meeting in Smithfield on the 28th instant, to nominate a ticket for the Legislature. About the 19th instant Mr. Avera came to Raleigh and handed us a notice for publication containing the name of Thos. D. Spead, Esq. for the Senate, and his own name and that of Mr. Woodall for the Commons. This announcement, which was signed " Many Conservatives after the straitest sect," he requested us to publish in the Standard, and also in handbill form and send to various persons in Johnston, which we did. It occurred to us at the time that Messra, Avera and Woodall were rather hasty, especially as the announcement was made without reference to the proposed meeting; and also, that they were not indisposed to strengthen themselves by associating their names with that of Mr. Saead. Soon after this we heard from several influential Conservatives of the County that Messrs. Avers and Woodall had acted hastily-that they had not shown proper respect for the party, and that it was more than probable

they would not be nominated at the proposed meeting. The result was, these gentlemen, despairing of a nomination, and having determined to run at all hazards, after sundry consultations with various Stallfederates and blockade runners in Raleigh, concluded to drop Mr. Snead, indentify themselves with Mr. Sanders, and take their chances on the Vance or Destructive ticket. We should like to know where they got their timber out of which they constructed their epring-board, on which they cut such a sudden, keen, and ridiculous somerset. We call them the spring-board candidates. After the first Thursday in August they will rest quietly on their political cooling board.

Mr. Avera has assured us, quite recently, that our vote in Johnston would be as large as that of Dr. Leach, and that of Gov. Vance about equal to Col. McRae's. We are the same man now we were then. We have not changed, and yet Messrs. Avera and Woodall are now acting with the Destructives. It is pretended that these gentlemen were "startled" into the support of Vance by the charge against us that we had proposed a Convention for the purpose of seceding. It is also pretended by the Conservative that they deserted their principles and identified themselves with the crooked sect and the Destructives, because we would not consent to be caucused out of the field by certain "leaders" in the Legislature! These are poor excuses for the abandonment of principle and the breaking of plighted faith. But we leave these gentlemen to the tender mercies of the Conservatives of Johnston County. They will know what to do with

Our readers will observe that the Conservative, the mercenary organ of Gov. Vance, sneers at us in connection with the Georgia mob. Let this be remembered. The Governor and his minions are amused when they recur to the fact that our office was mobbed and our life put in jeopardy by an armed band of Confederate soldiers, acting under orders, because we had boldly advocated negotiations for an honorable peace. Is this the way in which Gov. Vance protects loyal citizens from violence. and vindicates the insulted majesty of the State !

Col. McRae's Accounts.

In the latter part of the year 1862, Gov. Vance appointed Col. Duncan K. McRae a Commissioner to proceed to Europe with George N. Sanders, Esq. to inspect certain goods to be purchased by the lat ter for this State in exchange for naval stores, and to verify the bonds of the State to be delivered in accordance with such con tracts as Mr. Sanders might make. It seems that the contract for this business was solemnly made by Gov. Vance with Mr. Sanders; but the sequel shows that Gov. Vance abrogated the contract with Mr. Sanders, and Col. McRae did the business, returned home, and left Mr. Sanders to "meditate on the mutability of buman glory, and sigh over the miseries of ungrateful man." Col. McRae no doubt found it a good thing, and had a good time generally in transacting this business. Mr. Sanders published Col. McRae at much length for his conduct, appealing to the Governor for justice, which he is not likely to get. We reprinted the pamphlet for Dr. J. T. Leach, with sundry very truthful and appropriately severe remarks by the latter, in an Appendix to the same : for which Col. McRae has sued Dr. Leach and ourself in damages each to the amount of \$20,000 .-Our bond is filed, and we await the issue with as much equanimity as possible under the circum-

But this is somewhat by the way. Col. McRae returned from Europe just in time to run for Congress in the 3d District. He was beaten, as a matter of course. He always is. So brilliant, and yet so unappreciated. But this is also somewhat by the way. He stated, on the atumn, that he would be a conscript as soon as his accounts as State Commissioner should be settled; and he kept on stating and acting this up to the time the Confederate was established by the "patriots and property holders" to "save the State from disgrace," when he suddenly became the Editor of that interesting journaljumped the ropes into the charmed circle of exempts, and commenced to laud Gov. Vance as the best Governor, the greatest orator, and most versatile genius of the age. Indeed he said the Vance "grapes" were so delectable they "melted in his mouth." Golden fruit, no doubt. But still the accounts of Col. McRae as Commissioner remained

nel in the Confederate service, in gold. The law of the State provides that all accounts and claims against the State shall be audited and adjusted by the State Auditor; but the report in Raleigh is that Gov. Vance, disregarding this law, which is a highly important and useful one, some months since appointed a couple of gentlemen of this City as a sort of private commettee to examine and adjust Col. Mo-Rae's accounts: that the committee met and acted under this appointment; that Col. McRas claimed closen thousand dollars in gold for his services, in addition to his pay as Colonel; that the committee allowed him flee thousand dollars in gold, but that Col. McRae indignantly refused this amount, and appealed to the Governor for relief, like "Oliver asking for more." And Gov. Vance, in his late men at says, "A report of the operations of our other Commissioner, Col. D. K. McRae, necessarily incomplete, is also submitted, and will, I believe, be found equally satisfactory, and creditable to him as Commissioner," and then advises the appointment of a committee to investigate all matters appertaining to the blockade-running of this State. &c. He says nothing about his disregard of the law which places Col. McRae's accounts before the Auditor-nothing as to the importance of waiting until Mr. Sanders returns, and evidence in relation to the manner in which Col. McRae has transacted the business can be obtained from Europe. We do not charge or insinuate that Col. McRae has acted dishonestly in the matter, but we make the follow-

1st. His accounts have remained unsettled eight months. During this period, up to the time he became Editor of the Confederate, he has been savell from conscription by Gov. Vance; and he, a Destructive, supports Vance, a professed Conservative, for Governor.

2d. Gov. Vance has disregarded the law of the State, which required Col. McRae to settle with the Auditor. It it be answered that the laws under which Col. McRae acted were passed in secret session, and therefore it is not proper that the Auditor should examine and adjust his accounts, the answer is, the law says all accounts shall be passed upon by the Auditor, and a private committee could have no more right, if as much, to pass upon the accounts

as the Auditor.

8d. As a settlement of the accounts has been so long delayed, no matter from what cause, they ought not now to be settled in hot haste, but ample time should be allowed to obtain testimony from Europe, to shed light upon the manner in which Col. McRae transacted the business which Mr. Sanders charges he induced the Governor to take from his into his own hands.

4th. Col. McRae himself, now that he is happily an exempt, and as his business capacity, and his reputation, as Mr. Sanders thinks, are somewhat in-volved, ought to be anxious that his whole conduct should undergo the strictest scrutiny by the State Auditor, so that justice may be done to Gov. Vance, to himself, and to the State.

Habeas Corpus in the House.

On Monday last the resolution of Mr. Foote, in favor of repealing the act suspending the writ of habeas corpus, was laid upon the table by a vote of 57 to 24-the yeas and navs called for by Dr. J.

YEAS-Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Atkins, Barksdale, Blandford, Boyce, Bradley, Branch, E. M. Bruce, H. W. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clopton, Colyar, Conrad, Dejarnette, Dickinson, Dupre, Echols, Foster, Funsten, Gaither, A. H. Garland, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holliday, Johnston, Keeble, Lyon, Machem, McCallum, McMullen, Mences, Miles, Miller, Montague, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Russell, Sexton, Shewmake, Singleton, J. M. Smith, We E. Smith, Staples, Swan, Triplett, Villere, Welch, Whitfield, Witherspoon, Mr. Speaker-57.

NAVE—Messrs. Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Cruikshank, Farrow, Foote, Fuller, Gholson, Gilmer, Holder, Laukin, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Lester, Logan, Marshall, Murray, Orr, Ramsay, Rives, Rodgers, Simpson, Smith of North Carolina, Turner-24.

Mr. Gaither, it will be seen, darkles as a lone star in the firmament of despotism. The Conservative party of the State has at length got rid of him, and we are glad of it. Mr. Bridgers, who voted against the suspension at the last session, was absent. Missouri and Kentucky have some twenty-two

members of the House, nearly all of whom voted against the repeal, to say nothing of the members from West Virginia and other localities represented in the federal Congress. The two States first named have full representations in the federal Congress, and they have contributed greatly more men and means against us than for us. Still their votes exert a controlling influence in the Congress on great questions of taxation and civil liberty.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President on the subject: MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE HABRAS CORPUS

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America: The following resolution passed by the House of Representatives, on the 14th inst:

**Resolved, That the President be requested to

inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether the reasons given in his special message for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, still exist, and what additional reasons now exist to such extent that the public safety requires

the continuance of the suspension thereof."

In my opinion, the reasons given in the special message transmitted to Congress at its last session, recommending the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, still exist in undiminished force, and the present juncture especially requires the continuance of the suspension. The effect of the law for that purpose has been most salutary, and to that law. in no inconsiderable degree, are we indebted for the increased efficiency of the military preparations which have enabled our gallant armies, under the providence of God, to beat back the invading forces which still threaten us.

In my judgment it would be perilous, if not calamitous, to discontinue the suspension while the armies of the enemy are pressing on our brave deand for the subjugation of our country.

It is a source of gratification to be able to inform you, that the mere passage of the law suspending the writ, was so effectual in restraining those who were engaged in treasonable practices and in dangerous complicity with our enemies, that the instances are extremely few in which arrests were found

The effect of the law in preventing the abuse of he writ, for the purpose of evading military service, y men, whose plain duty it is to defend their coun-

try, can hardly be over-estimated.

The sensitiveness exhibited in different parts of the country to the legislation on this subject, is indicative of the love of freedom which is innate among the people, and which should ever be cherished as the sole guarantee for the preservation of their constitutional liberties. It is not doubted

injury to the public interests, they would fully have approved the exercise of the power of suspending the writ, which was entrusted to Congress by the Constitution. All trusts impose duties. The pow-er was entrusted expressly with the intent that it should be used when necessary to the public safety in case of invasion.

Congress concurring with me that the exigency had arisen which required the exercise of the power, performed but a plain duty in passing the law, and such will, I doubt not, be the judgment of the people when the facts can be made known without detriment to their interests.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., May 20, 1864.

The Latest News from Virginia and Georgia.

PROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, May 24.—Official information ha been received that Sheridan's raiders crossed the Pamunkey at White Post yesterday and moved up between the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, probably to

The corps of Cadets of the Virginia Military In-stitute were reviewed on the Capitol Square this afternoon by President Davis.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
RICHMOND, May 24.—The following dispatch has just been received here.

HANOVER JUNCTION, 10, p. m.—About noon to-day the enemy approached the bridge over the North Anna. In the afternoon he attacked the guard at the bridge and drove it to its place.-About the same time the 5th corps (Warren's) at Jericho Ford on our left, was attacked by A. P. Hill, and his advance checked.

(Signed) THIRD DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, May 25, A. M .- The following was

eccived this morning:
TAYLORSVILLE, 8:30, P. M., 24.—Secretary War: The enemy has been making feeble attacks upon our lines to-day, probably with the view of ascertaining our position. They were easily repulsed. Gen. Mahone drove their right across the river,

capturing a stand of colors and some prisoners, among them one aid to Gen. Laudley. (Signed) R. E. LEE.

LATEST FROM THE MORYN.

PETERSBURG, May 24.—Northern dates to the 21st received. Grant telegraphs that an effort was made Thursday evening by Ewell's corps to turn the Yankee's right. It was promptly repulsed. Three hands, besides many killed and wounded. Yankee's loss 600 killed, wounded and missing.

Staunton assures the Northern press that over twenty-five thousand veteran reinforcements have been sent Grant. No reports from the battle. The Red river is blockaded at many points by

rebel batteries. Gen. Canby, who is about to resume command, promises to move them early. Seigel has been removed and Maj. Gen. Hunter

at Kingston, states that he was driving the enemy, and that day had pushed a column beyond King-

A hard fight for Atlanta it looked for. The Herald states that among the passengers on board the prize Rebel steamer Grayhound, just arrived at Boston, was Edward A. Pollard, of Richmond. He is now probably in Fort Warrer.

The homeless people of Northern Georgia are said to be crowding into Atlanta, to await the result

of the impending battle. It is stated that movements boking to a secure base for Johnston's army have been made. The federals are moving up to Dallas in force. Several days, it was thought, would elapse before a general engagement would take place.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, Dr. J. T. Leach introduced the following resolu-

"Whereas, The unconstitutional enactment of aws by the Congress of the United States from time to time upon subjects of vital importance to the harmony and independence of the States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, against the demands of justice, the appeals and admonitions of her best and wiscet statesmen, made it our painful duty to fall back upon the rights for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution and which our forefathers asserted and maintained to be clear and

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the delegations from each State, acting in its sovereign and independent character, for the purpose of adding moral to our physical force, and placing ourselves properly before the civilized world, do most earnestly appeal to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. to appoint commissioners whose duty it shall be to propose an armistice of ninety days to the proper authorities of the Federal government, preliminary to negotiations for peace upon State sovereignty and independence, and that said commissioners shall report in writing to the President the answer re-ceived from the Federal government upon the sub-

Resolved, That should the peace-making power of the Federal government accede to the proposition for an armistice of ninety days, the President be requested to convene the Congress of the Confederate States for the purpose of appointing Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: and that he also be requested to notify the Executives of the several States of the fact, and ask their co-operation by appointing commis either by the Legislature or Convention, to co-ope rate with the Commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate with Commissioners appointed by the Federal government upon such terms of peace as will be consistent with the henor, dignity, and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our social and political rights.

Resolved, That in maintaining the rights guaranteed to us by the blood and treasure of our Revolutionary fathers, and dearest at all times to free men we desire to be let alene-we ask no man's property—we fight not for conquest, but for our rights: the independence of the States, our equal-Resolved. That such terms of peace as are agreed

to by the Commissioners ought to be endorsed by the President and Senate, and submitted to the pee ple for their ratification or rejection."

On motion of Heiskell, these resolutions were laid on the table by the following vote: Ygas.-Messra. Anderson, Atkins, Ayer, Bald-

win, Barksdale, Blandford, Boyce, Bradley, E. M. Bruce, H. W. Bruce, Chambers, Chilaon, Chrisman, Clopton, Colyar, Conrad, DeJaroette, Dick-inson, Dupre, Farrow, Foster, Funsten, Gaither, Gholston, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hil-ton, Holder, Holliday, Johnston, Keeble, Lyon, Machen, McCollum, McMullin, Manees, Miles, Miller, Montague, Morgan, Murray, Ow, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Rogers, Rives, Russell, Sexton, Shew-make, Simpson, Singleton, J. M. Smith, Staples, Swan, Villere, Welsh, Whitfield, Witherspoon, Mr.

NATS.—Mossrs. Akin, Bell, Cruikshank, Rohols, Foote, Fuller, A. H. Garland, R. K. Garand, Gil mer, Lamkin, J. M. Lench, J. T. Lench, Lent or, Logan, Marshall, Ramsoy, W. E. Smith, W. N. H. Smith, W. R. Smith, Triplett, Turner,—92.

stantially, the approval of the Legislature of Georgia, to wit, co-operation between the common gooernment and the sovereign States in the effort to procure an armistics—then a treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty, after its endorsement by the President and Senate. We are gratified at the introduction of these resolutions by our friend, Dr. Leach, and we regard the vote against laying them on the table as a happy indication of the growing peace feeling in Congress. It will be seen that Mr. Gaither voted by himself to table, and that Messra. Fuller, Gilmer, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, Ramsay, Smith, and Turner voted against laying on the table.

On Tuesday last Mr. Graham presented his views at some length to the Senate on the habeas corpus question, opposing its further suspension.

The communication of "A Western Farmer." with others unavoidably crowded out by the pressure of legislative proceedings, shall appear soon.

While many of the soldiers' families throughout the State are reduced to bread and water, we learn that shade officers who surround Gov. Vance receive their supplies from the State storehouse by the wa-gon load at a time. These things may be denied, but it is generally known in this community that these shade officers—some of them wealthy men who are able to buy—are regularly supplied at government prices. - Progress.

We are glad to see that Mr. Rogers, of Wake, has introduced a resolution of inquiry in the House on this subject.

Boon after Gov. Vance came into office he sholish ed this Stallfederate system. He did so at our earnest suggestion, and the understanding was that the system would not be revived. But the "Rolly Click" was irresistible,-the Governor vielded. and now, while the families of our soldiers are crying for bread, pampered shade officers like Col. George Little not only run the blockade and thus procure Yankee and English luxuries, but they draw their supplies of rice, and sugar, and meal, and bacon, and other articles from the State at low prices. Is this to be endured? Will not the Legislature direct Gov. Vance, in the most emphatic terms, to discontinue this system? How can Vance men face their constituents, and ask a renewal of their confidence with this load upon their shoul-

The Very Latest from the North.

The New York Herald, of the 16th, was received Saturday night. It contains very little of interest not even the closing quotation of gold on the 14th, which we presume was published in Sunday's is-

The Herald's army correspondent, under date of 14th, gives the following mild statement of the losses in Grant's army to that date:

The 2d corps has lost 1100 killed, 7000 wounded. 1400 missing. The 5th corps has lost 1200 killed, 7500 wounded and 1300 missing. The 6th corps has lost 1000 killed, 6000 wounded, and 1200 missing. The total losses of these three corps amount to 27,700. Burnside's losses are nearly in the same proportion, and swell the total to about 85,000 .-The proportion of slightly wounded is extraordina-

rily large. The only allusion to the terrific fight of Thursday, 12th, is contained in the following extract from

the same letter : Hancock captured 4000 prisoners, as stated, and by him, and believes there were others. The prisoners and guns were mainly from Gen. Ned Johnson's command. His cannon had been taken from their first position, by order of Lee, to strengthen another point. At Johnson's urgent solicitation, they were turned to him on Wednesday night, and his men were engaged in putting them in position at a o'clock on Thursday morning, when Hancock surprised them by a sudden attack, and captured the

success was uniform along the whole line all day-Considerable space is devoted to particulars of Sheridan's movements, but they contain only exaggerated accounts of facts already known here.—

whole. The fighting was obstinate till night. Our

The Herald's situation summary says: On the 18th the whole command encamped at Bottom's Bridge, after accomplishing the most splendid cavalry movement of the war. At 8 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Sheridan formed a junction with Butler's army at Turkey Bend, on the James river. His whole loss was not over 800

in killed, wounded, and missing.

There is nothing later from Gen. Butler. A telegram dated Fortress Monroe, 15th, says Gen. Sheridan arrived at the James river yester

He had heavy fights, in which he was very successful. He got inside of the rebel works around Richmond and could have taken the city, but was ignorant of Gen. Butler's position. Our men could see the gas lights in Richmond. They took three hundred prisoners.
Capt. Hower, A. A. G., of rebel Gen. Ruggle's

staff, and seventeen officers and three hundred reb-el prisoners, have arrived from Belle Plain in charge of Capt Hood, of the 18th veteran corps, on route to Fort Delaware. Among them are Major Gen. Edward Johnson, Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Stuart; Col. Peb-bles, of Georgia; Col. Davidson, of New Orleans; Colonel Hardeman, of Georgia; Colonel Harrell, of North Carolina; Colonel Fitzgerald, of Virginia; Colonel Parsley, of North-Carolina; Colonel Davant, of Georgia; Major Carson, of Georgia; Major Enett, of North-Carolina; Major Wilson, Lo Major Warnum, of Louisiana; Colonel Vandervander, of Virginia; Colonel Cobb, of Virginia; Colonel Haynes, of Virginia; Major Nash, of Georgia; Major Perkins, of Virginia, and Major Andersoa, of Virginia.

Many reports were in circulation yesterday in regard to the situation of affairs in Northern Virginia, out the only reliable information from that quarter is given in the letters of our army correspo and the telegraphic dispatches which we publish this morning. It is believed that Grant, having thrown away 50,000 men in front of Gen. Lee, without accomplishing anything is now endeavoring by a strategic movement to reach the Peninsula, with a view of advancing on Richmond from that routs, taking for his base West Point, which he might have occupied at the commencement of the cam-paign without the loss of a man. Be this as it may, we have a General in command whose eye is comstantly watching the movements of the invader, and who will not fail to take advantage of every oppor-tunity to meet and circumvent them. - Richmond Dispatch of Monday last.

On the 32d instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by A. R. Perry, Esq., Mr. Jone Monoan to Miss Hance Hanc, all of Wake County.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESO SIONS, OF CHATHAM COUNTY.—Wesley Marson and Lemuel M Morgas, Ex'rs. of Benj. Harward, dec'd, against Brinkley Harward and others, Legatees.

In this cause it appearing to the Court that Brinkley Harward is a resident of the State of Tunnessee, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Caroline Standard for six weeks, notifying mid Harward to spend at the next term of said Court, to be held upon the 3d Monday of August next, then and there to p'ed, anador or demur to said petition, or judgment produced against him.

Witness, Bichard J. Cotten, Jr., Clays of the said Court, this 20th May, 1884.

RICHARD C. COTTEN, Ja., c. c. c. 11—wet.

Wilhers, N. C., May 23, 1864.

All the State papers copy six weeks and forward secounts as above.