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

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

We learn that Gov. Vance stated in his recent speech in Greensborough, that while he was speaking in Raleigh we were near him in a room in the Courthouse, listening to and taking notes of his speech. There is no truth in this statement. Gov. Vance knew he was uttering a falsehood when he made it.

We also learn that he charged us with delaying as State Printer the publication of his Message with the accompanying documents. The Legislature was in session but fourteen days, and we stated early in the session that it would be impossible for us to print the Message with the accompanying documents, together with such reports, resolutions, and bills as the two houses would require from day to day, in the short period of fourteen days referred to. So we printed the Message itself and the Treasurer's Report, to be laid on the tables of members. The accompanying documents will be completed soon, and will be sent to the members by mail.-They will receive them in time to examine and use them in the July campaign. We printed 100 pages during the session, and we made every effort to perform our duty as State Printer. The truth is, we could not procure printers, and we cannot procure them now as we need them. They are very scarce, many of them having entered the army early in the war as volunteers. There are two excellent printers from this office now in the 14th regiment, where they have been since May, 1861. If we could have had hands detailed through the Governor's influence, as they were detailed to print his new paper, the Conservative, we should have progressed more rapidly with the State printing.

ber, 1862, at the urgent personal request of Gov. Vance, on the ground that if we declined it the Conservative party would be injured. We have lost a considerable amount of money by the office. At the third session of the Legislature we were al lowed fifty per cent, on the prices we were then receiving, but in less than two weeks after this allowance was made we were compelled to pay our workmen as much as we received from the State for setting the type, this fifty per cent. included. We are now paying our workmen fifty cents per thousand more on the State work than we receive, and we are consequently losing at least seventy-five cents on every page we print for the State. Up to a recent period we were doing such printing for the various departments under Gov. Vance as was needed, but it seems this has been withdrawn from us. This printing, not coming within the act on the subject limiting prices, is charged for as other printing is charged for, and in this way we were enabled to realize some profits that diminished our losses on the other work as State Printer; but the Governor. actuated no doubt by personal malevolence, must have given directions to withhold this printing from us. We are entitled to it by custom, if not by right, but we shall not insist upon it.

We accepted the office of State Printer in Novem

Gov. Vance admits in his public speaches that he sent abroad on a State steamer, five bales of cotton for which he received payment in gold or its equivalent. These five bales must have weighed 2,000 pounds. At fifty cents per pound, the price paid by the English and Yankees, these five bales brought \$1,000 in gold, or \$25,000 in Confederate money. Gov. Vance says he laid this out in sugar and coffee and the like. Who believes it? Now observe the contrast; We are holding an office at the hands of the Conservative party by which we are losing money; and the books of Mr. Treasurer Worth will show that we have paid into his hands as public money, twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents, received by us as State Printer in small sums for documents sold to members of the Legislature and others. We would have had as much right to this money, and as much right to use the State paper in our hands for our own purposes, as Gov. Vance had to use a State steamer to transport his cotton to Nassau to be exchanged for gold.

When Gov. Vance charges on us the meanness of having intentionally delayed the printing of his Message with the accompanying documents, he not only utters a wilful falsehood, but he judges us by the same standard of integrity, honesty, and decency which he has erected in his own bosom for the government of his own actions.

COBB FOR VANCE.-Mr. David Cobb, of Edgecombe, has announced himself a candidate for reelection to the Commons. In his card he says: "North-Carolina has two candidates in the field for the office of Governor. I have no hesitation in

saying that I shall support Gov. Vance." Mr. Cobb is one of the bitterest Destructives in the State. He is the author of the proposition in the House of Commons to endorse President Davis. Cobb knows what he is about. Gov. Vance

is a good enough Destructive for him. We learn that that delicious fruit the May cherry

was ripening on the 1st Juneon the Brushy Mountains in Yadkin and Wilkes Counties-two weeks later than usual. The fruit crop in this part of the State will not be a full one.

Locusts.-We learn that locusts have made their appearance in the Brushy Mountain region of Wilkes County. They have the ominous W on their wings, which used to be construed to mean War. We should rather have heard of a variety with P on their flying appendages.

VERDANTLY RICH.-The "Local Items" of the Conservative.

THE CROPS.—The small grain crop is now ripening, and will soon call in the services of the mowers. If the crop, generally, is as good as on the plan-tations around the city, the yield must be large. Not only does the return promise well, but a much larger breadth of land has been sown than ever before. Flour has not many days now in which to bring big prices—already it has experienced a great decline, yet not near as great as it will be when the crop is gathered—Mont. (Ala.) Mail.

Meekly

Gov. Vance and President Davis.

these functionaries as to the best means for restrain

ing and controlling public opinion in North-Caro

Early in August last, and as soon as President

Davis had learned that Gov. Vance and the Stand-

ard differed on the subject of peace, the former in

vited the latter to Richmond. Gov. Vance went.-

What conversation took place, and what was agreed

upon between them, will never be known. Soon

after Gov. Vance returned he wrote and addressed

a letter to John H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham, et

the most ultra war character, the main object of

which was to repress and silence the peace feeling

in this State. This letter never saw the light. I

was submitted to us, and we earnestly advised

agains its publication. We told the Governor that

it was not required by any thing our people had

done or omitted to do-that they were true to their

co Confederates, submissive to lawful authority, and

were pouring out their blood and treasure like wa-

ter in the common cause—that its publication was

not only uncalled for, but that it would produce

the impression among our enemies that we were di-

vided among ourselves, whereas we were not divided

on any material point; but we told him at last that

in our opinion he ought not to decide on its pub-

lication until he submitted it to a friend, one of the

wisest and most distinguished Conservatives in the

State, and obtained his opinion in relation to it.-

We also told him that, in our opinion, its publication

would injure him seriously, if it did not destroy

him politically with the Conservatives of the State.

He adopted our suggestion and submitted the letter

to the distinguished gentleman referred to, and the

But Gov. Vance was no doubt under pledges

President Davis, and the next thing was his procla

mation of September in relation to the peace meet

ings. He seemed to labor under the conviction

that a large portion of our people were disloyal-that

they were concerting plans to resist the laws or to

secede from the government, and that it was his es

pecial business to lecture them, and threaten them,

and thus control them and save them from them

selves. A herculean undertaking, truly, for s

"young Governor." Meanwhile, though the Stan

ard office was mobbed and the peace meetings had

pretty much ceased, still the peace feeling was on

the increase; and so about the last of December

Gov. Vance addressed to President Davis the letter

we publish to day. What other letters he wrote in

his capacity as Guernor, and what private letter-

e wrote to the President, and what private replies

The noticeable feature in Gov. Vance's speech is

he fact, that he is not so intent on peace as or

"removing the discontent in North-Carolina."-

That monster, popular power, seemed to be con

stantly before him. It was in all his dreams and

in all his thoughts. He could not bear that the

people should speak out, especially for peace. In

his anxiety and alarm lest the people should make

their wishes known, he runs to the President with

his appeal to aid him in the crisis that was upon

him, feeling no doubt, as he declared at Wilkes

borough, that "the King's name is a tower of

strength." The "discontent" in the State is so

great that the President must be informed of it,

and must do something-not for peace, for that

was not the "principal matter"-but to induce the

dear people to be quiet "Though statesmen might

regard this as useless, the people will not." And

then he adds, "the effort to obtain peace is the

principal matter." You and I know, Mr. President.

for we are "statesmen," that all this talk about

peace is nonsense, or worse, the evidence of "dis-

content."-we know, Mr. President, that it is not

possible to negotiate, and therefore I have suggest

ed neither the "method" nor the "terms,"-but

the people of North-Carolina must be deceived and

cajoled, and so the "effort" must be made. That

is the "principal matter." And Mr. Davis replies.

and such a reply! Gov. Vance pockets the reply

and makes no answer, which shows he was pleased

with it. Mr. Davis agrees with Gov. Vance that

North-Carolina is in a very bad way, and he offers

to aid him with troops, if it should be necessary to

shoot any of our people in order to remove the "dis-

content." Reason and "conciliation" are regarded

by Mr. Davis as out of the question. The "trai-

tors" must be summarily put down. It may be

that these "traitors" are "sound at heart"-they

are so regarded by some in North-Carolina, the

Governor included, but "they are more than sus-

pected elsewhere." That is, they are "suspected"

in Virginia, whose soil their sons and brothers are

defending, and in South-Carolina, the author in a

secondary sense of this awful war. They must be

put down, and if necessary they must be shot down.

To all of which Gov. Vance makes no reply, thus

We shall dwell more at length on the President's

Another noticeable feature in Gov. Vance's con

duct is, that about the time he wrote this letter to

Mr. Davis he endorsed the Johnston County resolu-

tions which contained the first proposition for a

Convention made by any public meeting in the

State. Facts are stubborn things. The Johnston

district meeting referred to was held on the 6th

January, 1864, and Gov. Vance's letter to Mr. Davis

bears date December 80, 1863. The fact that he

endorsed the Johnston County resolutions is posi-

tively stated by Dr. J. T. Leach, the author of them.

in his "Appendix to the Life and Times of Duncan K. McRae." So it appears, and is actually proved

that at the very time Gov. Vance was writing to

Mr. Davis about the "discentent" in this State, and

arging him to sid him in putting it down, he was

ndorsing the Convention movement, which he has

since declared was one of the most dangerous signs

Will his mercenary organs in this City attempt

The army correspondent of the Montgomery, Ad-

vertiser states that a few days since a soldier cried out

to Gen. Johnson, "General, don't fall back any

further, we are getting mighty tired." "I am not retreating," said the General, "the enemy is on our flank and rear, and we must face the fee." "Bully for you," cried the soldier, and the ranks gave their pet General three cheers.

Col. Ripley's Yankee Cavalry made a raid on the

Weldon and Wilmington Rail Road Thursday last,

but were repulsed at Smith's Mills, Onslow county

by a section of Siarr's battery and Lt. Col. Beard's'

of the "discontent" referred to.

in meet these facts?

showing that he agrees with the President.

he received, will never be known.

result was the letter was not published.

the want of space.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JUNE 15, 1864. Vol. XXX.-No. 14.

We saw an intelligent gentleman yesterday from Buncombe, and he assured us, if there was a Hol-den man in that county he had not heard of him. We publish to-day the correspondence between The gentleman alluded to said the tories, deserters and bushwhackers, who were in the woods, were all for Holden, but that they would hardly venture to come out to the polls on the day of election. lina. We should have published it sooner but for

> Two years ago Gov. Vance was assailed by the Destructive papers and leaders just as the Conservative is now assailing us. They called Gov. Vance, then Col. Vance, a traitor, a coward, a Lincolnite, and one of them even went so far as to declare that if he was elected the federal flag would wave over Raleigh in six weeks. They also started a report that Gov. Graham, Mr. Badger, and ourself were in secret correspondence with Mr. Stanly, the federal Military Governor of North Carolina; and this report so alarmed Col. Vance that he wrote us a letter from Drewry's Bluff arging us to contradict it at once. We did so in printed handbills, which we sent to the army of Virginia by a special messenger at our own expense, to be distributed. Now Gov. Vance turns upon the great body of

> made against them two years ago. The Conservatives of the State will pay just as much attention to these charges now as they did then. We do not wonder that Mr. Hyman, Gov. Vance's mercenary Editor, has a special spite against old Buncombe. That county voted against him for

his old friends, and joins the Destructive leaders in

making the same charges against them which were

Congress in November last, though he had resided in the county several years, and though he had the advantage of Gov. Vance's endorsement and support. The people of Buncombe knew him and voted accordingly.

The Conservative labors in vain to show that Gov. Vance is not responsible for calling out the Reserves in this State. If Gov. Vance had performed his duty and protected his State, these Reserves would now have been at home subject to his call. As it is, the boys are called out and placed in camp, and many of the old men of the Eastern Counties are at Goldsborough guarding the Railroad. At least five thousand plows have been stopped by calling out these Reserves, and many a field of wheat will go uncut, and thus he lost. Let the people remember that our Governor might have prevented this, if he had only shown sufficient forecast and firmness. The country must be defended and the invader must be met, but if our entire male population is ordered to the field, the crops will fail and starvation must follow. A Governor who thinks of nothing but war, and who is vexed when the subject of peace is mentioned in his presence, is not in a proper frame of mind to see the importance of keeping enough men at home to produce bread and meat.

Injustice to Clingman's Brigade.

HEADQ'RS CLINGMANS'S BRIGADE.) Cold Harbor, June 5th, 1864. To the Editors of the Richmond Dispatch:

My attention has been called to a statement in your paper, that in the battle of the 1st inst., Clingman's brigade gave way for a time." this statement does great injustice to the gallant and patriotic men under my command, I earnestly request you to publish in your next issue this note. My brigade was in line of battle on that occasion, and was heavily attacked along its entire front from right to left. The enemy advanced not only in line of battle, but on the left also in heavy columns, masked by the line of battle in their front. This attack was repeatedly and signally repulsed with great loss to the enemy in my entire front. Near our left, where they came in columns, their dead were much thicker than I have ever seen them on any battle field. Any force advancing in front would have been destroyed as fast as it could come up, for my men were regularly supplied with fresh ammonition, and fought with the utmost coolness, courage, and cheerfulness.

There was, however, in the beginning of the engagement, a brigade from another State than my own, stationed on our left. This brigade did give way, and while the contest was going on in our front, the enemy, in large force, occupied the ground on our left flank and rear. After we had repelled the last attack in front, and the men were cheering along the line, the 8th regiment, which formed my left, was suddenly attacked on its left flank and rear. The woods there being thick, and the smoke dense, the enemy had approached within a few yards and opened a heavy fire on the rear of the 8th as well as its left. If this regiment had then given way, it might have escaped with much less loss : but, true to its reputation and its past conduct, it, by facing in two directions, attempted to hold its position, and thus lost about two thirds of its numbers. The left wing of the 51st, next to it, suffered in the same manner heavily, because it continued the fight by facing in two directions. They persevered in this even after the time when, se that the contest could not be maintained in this mode, I ordered them back, and with the aid of their officers withdrew the survivors. They were then formed in line of battle perpendicular to the origin nel one, with the 31st and 61st regiments, which had also repelled all the enemy in their front.

The brigade was thus under a constant fire from the enemy, formed in a new line of battle across the open field. While it was so doing, the 27th Georgia regiment, of Gen. Colquitt's brigade, came up from our right handsomely, and advanced in line with us. The enemy were then, after a short struggle, driven back, and the whole of my original line was reoccupied, but the position of the brigade on my left remained in the possession o the enemy without any attempt ever being made to retake it. , I feel confident that no brigade from any State, in this war, or any other war, ever acted better than did mine under such circumstances. It may not be amiss to state that within the last three weeks it has lost in battle eleven hundred and seventy-three men. It is a singular fact, too, (but one that is indisputably true,) that in every instance in which it has been engaged, whether at-tacking or defending itself, it has decidedly and signally beaten the enemy in its front, and that four-fifths of its losses have been Sustained solely because its flanks have been left unprotected by the troops which should have been there. They have suffered in this way on six different occasions

I will not, however, trust myself further to speak of these things. Having been for a full month in the trenches every night and day, and a part of the time without a single staff officer, all the members of my staff present having been shot down in the late engagements, I have little leisure to write at length. As this statement is not long. I earnestly request those editors whose papers have copied the article above referred to, to publish this, remembering that; next to his country, the true soldier values the reputation and glory of his own

· Very respectfully, yours, etc., T. L. CLINGMAN, Brig. Gen.

University for Gen. Les.—A Yankee corre says that a letter was found from Gen. Lee at the house of a distinguished citizen in the valley by which it appears Gen. Lee lately got a complete uniform (made in Baltimore) though the Union line. The General says the suit pleases him much and fits beautifully.

THE PURISH CAROLINA PLANTABLE REDNIESDAY, JUNE 19 Standard.

WHOLE NUMBER 1517.

Let it be remembered that this great array of talent and statesmanship is the sequel, of not the logical sequence, of the manly, yet modest, efforts of Gov. Vance against the suspension of the Great Writ of Right.—Conservative.

And let it also be remembered that Gov. Vance's real position in relation to the suspension of habeas corpus, is to be found in the following extract from

his Wilkesberough speech : "I regret to see the suspension of the writ. *But in the name of common sense, if we are a law-abiding people—if we regard the King's name as a tower of strength, [does he mean "King" Davis?] we must not make a commotion because a law has con passed which our jurists announce as within he limits of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to support. We ought to be willing to stand up to our own Constitution and our own

The Conservative says Gen. Robert Toombs has "vindicated" Gov. Vance on this subject. Very likely. Gen. Toombs is a rampant original secessionist, and is of course very anxions to see Gov. Vance re-elected. Gen. Toombs has been posted by the originals of this State, and he knows that Gov. Vance can be safely trusted by the original secessionists. We have not seen it stated that Mr. Stephens has "vindicated" Gov. Vance.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, June 8th.] War News.

With the exception of the flag of truce sent in by Grant, asking permission to bury his dead, but little of interest has occurred at the front since our last report. The following official dispatch from General Lee was received at the War Department at a late hour on Monday night:

HEADQ'BS ARMY NORTHERN VA, June 6th, 1864-8:30 P. M.

Honorable Secretary of War: There has been very little skirmishing on the It was discovered early this morning that the enemy had withdrawn from the front of Gen. Early

on our left, and from the most of the front of Gen Anderson on the centre. Respectfully, &c., R. E. LEE, General. There was some skirmishing on the lines yester day, but nothing of any importance occurred. Grant

is evidently too busily engaged in his stragetic movements for a change of position to risk the consequences of "butting" against our works again just at present. A reconnoissance over the York River Railroad

yesterday developed the enemy in some force at the lower end of the trestle work over the Chickahominy beyond Meadow Station. They have constructed a mask of bushes to conceal their movements. and whether they are planting a battery on the road, or proceeding on down the Chickahominy, is The latest intelligence from the front represents

that Grant is still moving towards our right, and the impression still prevails that he is endeavoring to make his way to James river.

Affairs at Bottom's Bridge continue quiet, nothing

having occurred yesterday save the occasional throwing of a shell from either side, which served to keep the men on the lookout.

There is no news of interest from the Southside.

[From our own Correspondent.] ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

June 6, 6 o'clock P. M., 1864. Since my last communication nothing of specia interest has occurred in the fighting line. After dusk last evening there was a heavy cannonade. lasting for about an hour, but it amounted to little

or nothing. *
About sundown yesterday evening Lieut. Gen. Grant sent a flag of truce bearing a communication for Gen. R. E. Lee, proposing that in the intervals of battles squads of unarmed men by merely exhibiting a white flag should be permitted to come between the lines to bury the dead and care for the wounded. Gen. G., in sending this flag, professed to be actuated alone by motives of humanity. Gen. Lee at once replied, declining it is said to accede to a proposition of this character, but intimating willingness to entertain a proposition for a flag of truce in the regular way. Gen. Grant, it is proper to mention, averred in sending his communication that there were dead and wounded of both sides between the lines. That there were any Confederate dead unburied or wounded unattended to between the lines Gen. Lee denied.

This morning Lieut. Gen. Grant sent another flag, saying that he would avail himself of the arrangement to send squads of his men between the lines for the purposes indicated. Gen. Lee at once notified Gen. Grant that he had misconstrued his letter. This wound up the correspondence, and so the matter stands.

This morning the fact was revealed that the enemy had fallen back from our left and a part of the centre, in front of Early and a portion of Anderson's command, and moving by their left flank still to our right, or concentrating their troops on that point. Lieut. Gen. Early at once began to swing his columns, and went some two miles, passing over three heavily entrenched lines of works which the enemy had left. On lines parallel with the Mechanicsville pike, some nine or ten miles from Richmond, we captured some fifty prisoners, some of whom say Grant has fallen back to the White House to get the protection of his gunboats.— Others think he is moving towards James river, in order to go to the Southside. Besides this nothing of interest has transpired to day.

I have it from good authority that our cuptures

of prisoners since the campaign began will foot up about seven thousand five hundred well, besides a number of wounded ones.

Early yesterday evening moved forward, or rather swung his lines on our left around some three or four miles in pursuit of the enemy, who had left his front, until he found them in force strongly eotrenched on the Tottototomy creek, with a deep and impenetrable marsh in their front After skirmish ing with them a while nothing was left him but to desist in the pursuit. Among the prisoners whom we captured was a Captain of Engineers on Sheridan's staff. The enemy in falling back left some three or four lines of very heavy works. As usua the enemy have inflicted all kinds of wrongs upon the heads of the peor non-combatants left in their lines. Some of the people in the country thus abandoned by them were absolutely without one morsel to eat; whilst their houses had been literally sacked, the bedding being taken by the Yankee devils to the trenches to sleep on, and other kinds of furniture carried there and wantonly destroyed. To-day our wagons are hauling a large number of hides left by the enemy, and also some arms—say, six or seven hundred stands. To-day on our ex-

treme left all was quiet at 21 P. M. Last evening Grant sent another flag of truce to bury the dead. This was granted, and the time between 7 and 10 P. M. set apart for that purpose From some cause or other, however, Grant did not get natice of the truce in time, and his dead were not buried. This morning another flag of truce came over, but I am not adv sed at this writing of

To day little or nothing has been done. Grant is still in force near Garne's Mill in front of Hill and Anderson. That he has not gone back to the White House, I am almost sure. He may be making for the Southside, or he may intend to strengthen his lines and mass his troops for another and a desperate final effort. It is said, as I close this, however, that he is again moving more to our right.

Staunten, Va., has recently fallen into the hands of the enemy. This place is in the valley, about 130 miles from Richmond, and the same distance

from Danville. The Petersburg Express of Wednesday has a rumor that Lexington, Va., was threatened by Averill with his cavalry force.

From Georgia. The Atlanta Confederacy of June 5th has a rumor that Altoona hills were in possession of the enemy; and they were fortifying, and that our forces had retired to Big Shanty. The rumor lack confirmation. Occasional skirmishing between the two armies, but no regular fighting. Forrest was supposed to be on the north side of the Tennessee of course doing his duty.

RICSHOND, June 7.—The Senate was chiefly of cupied to-day with House bill amending the Tax law. No final action.

A resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate if any officers of the Provisional Gov ernment are still discharging the duties of the offi ces to which they were originally appointed was debated and transferred to the secret calendar. The House indefinitely postponed the Senate bill

amending the Currency Act, and passed the Sen-ate bill to compensate the habeas corpus Commis-sioners. They concurred in Senate's amendment to the bill increasing the pay of the army. Both Houses finally passed the bill increasing the pay of the General officers of the army.

RICEMOND, June 8.—The Senate sustained the

President's veto of the joint resolutions exempting Editors and employees on Magazines and Per cals from military service. Also rejected a bill in creasing ordnace officers, returned by President.

The appropriation bill passed without amend

The House Joint Resolution of thanks to General Taylor, his officers and men, were concurred in. The tax bill was further considered House was occupied in the discussion of the Sen-

ate impressment bill until recess.

Exemption of State Officers, &c., from Conscription --- Opinion of the Attorney General. On the 14th December, 1863, the Legislature passed the following Exemption Act:

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EXPLOYEES

OF THE STATE FROM CONSCRIPTION. Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby en-acted by the authority of the same, That in obedi ence to an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, passed and approved May the 1st, 1863, in relation to exempting certain persons necessary as exempted by the act of Congress passed Octorber 11th, 1862: the Governor of the State having claim ed and obtained the exemption of the following offi cers necessary to carry on the operations of the State government, viz: All Justices of the Peace, whose appointments were made previous to May 11th, 1863, County Trustees, County Solicitors. Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff n each county where there is no tax collector, Coro ners, Constables who entered into bond previous to the 11th of May, 1863, or their successors in office one Deputy Clerk for each Court requiring it, one County Commissioner for each county for distribu ting money and provisions amongst soldier's families, Agents appointed under an act of Assembly for any duty, Commissioned Officers of the Militia of this State, and Commissioned Officers of the Home Guards, Mayor and Police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Goldsboro'. Counsellors of State, Board of Internal Improvenents, and Literary Board, and employees of the State Government in the different departments. SEG. 2. Be it further enacted, That the General

Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different classes of officers named in section first of this bill in obedience to the act of Congress approved May SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That this act shall

be in force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assem bly, this 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S. On the 28th ult., the Legislature passed the following preamble and resolution, re-affirming and enlarging the above act:

RESOLUTIONS EXEMPTING STATE AND OTHER OFFICERS FROM CONSCRIPTION. WHEREAS, The fearless and free discharge of the

officers of the State is essential to the preservation of its sovereignty; and, whereas, Congress has no power to conscript State officers; and as this General Assembly has already, by an act, declared cer-tain officers and employees of the State exempt:

Resolved, That this State demands exemption from conscription of all the Civil and Military offi cers thereof, and also all County Surveyors and Jailors, and all and every class of officers named in "an act to exempt certain officers and employee of the State from conscription," passed by this Gen

eral Assembly at its adjourned session in 1863, and ratified the 14th day of December, 1863. Read three times and ratified in General Assen bly this 28th day of May, A. D., 1864. R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

Some doubts having arisen as to the proper con struction of the above resolution, Gov. Vance asked the opinion of the Attorney General, who addressed to his Excellency the following:
RALEIGH, MAY 28TH, 1864.

His Excellency, Gov. VANCE-Six: Yours of this date has been received. Upon an examination of the two acts, I am of opinion that all Constables legally appointed, whether "successors" or not, are intended to be exempted by these acts.

Further; I am of opinion that the resolution of this session is not to be limited by the act of 1863. On the contrary, the resolution claims the exemp tion of " all civil and military officers," and, in add tion, surveyors and jailors, and such others as are enumerated in the act of 1863, such as commit oners, deputy clerks, &c., &c.

I am yours respectfully, SION H. ROGERS, Attorney General.

The Opinions of Mr. Graham and Mr. Roads Mr. Graham then spoke of North-Carolina Ii any one supposed that anything in the condition o that State had at any time called for the passage of this law suspending habeas corpus, that opinion was, in his belief, erroneous. When Lincoln, by his proclamation, had declared war, she said there was no neutrality for her. She threw herself, heart and soul, into the contest, and in the manner in which she had borne herself, in her contribution to the cause in men and means, in the valor of her sons on every battle field, she well might challenge comparison with any State in the Confederacy. He learned from the Adjutant General of North-Carolina, that that State had contributed to the war ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and eightysix men, besides two regiments, the muster rolls of which had not been received. Of this number there were now fifty thousand in the field. When General Lee began the fight in the Wild-morss with that army which was the admiration of the weshi, one-half of them were North Carolinians, knew not what was the number now, recursed by the dead who were under the sod, and the wounded in the hospitals. - Estruct from Goo. Graham's remarks in Confederate Senate. Just now a new clamor is raised regainst the

State, because the propriety of calling a Convention is being discussed. I know nothing of that movement except what is befor a the public. Its enemies say it means mischief; its friends say it does not. I suppose its friends or ght to know the best. But however this may be, let me ocquire when was it ever before that a Convention in North Carelina was an occasion of alarm to her friends. Was it that first little Convention in Mecklenburg, or was it her last Convention when the unanimously as-

sumed the position she now holds? I speak against no party, and for no party: I speak for the State. I say that whether she call a Convention or not, or whatever else she may do, will be so marked with propriety, that others in time to come, as in time past, will evince their high appreciation of it, by claiming that she was not the first to do it, but that they were - Extract from Judye Reade's re-marks in Confederate Senate.

Gov. Vance on Public Affairs.

THAT "PELLOW," THE TOWN CLERE. "You know when St. Paul went to the city of Ephesus and announced the true God, he reseat quite a row with Demetries and the rest of the rtists in the place, who had been accustomed to make their living by manufacturing shrines for the Goddess Diana; and they were about to massacre Saint Paul for his interference with their profits. At the height of the excitement which was about to break out into actual hostilities, there appeared among them a fellow, the town clerk, whose name is not given, (and I regret the omission, for I think he rous the smartest uninspired man mentioned is Scripture,) who got upon the court house stope or the stump, and spoke to the people."- Extract from Gov. Vance's Wilkesborough Speech.

CHALKING "FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:-I do not know how it is possible for me to make myself heard by this large audience, unless I adopt the plan of the one armed soldier who could not hug his sweetheart all the way around, and so was forced to chalk the distance he could reach on one side, and then turn and hug as far on the other.—
(Laughter.")—Extract from Gov. Vance's Wilkenberough Speech.

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

Do not be deceived by this ado about a Conven-tion. It reminds me of a fellow named Jenkins and I hope there is no one here named Jenkins-(a voice, yes there is.) Well, I do not mean him. Jenkins used to take a drop too much, and when in that unfortunate condition he was afraid of his wife, (and Jenkins was not alone in that custom.) As the story goes, he went home one night, walked very cantiously, but managed to overturn the chairs, &c., and after divesting himself of his clothing, got into the bed and turned his face to the wall to prevent Mrs. Jenkins smelling his breath. She saw it all and unable to retain her indignation, she said. Jenkins turn over, you can't fool me ; you are drunk clear through. (A laugh and cheers.) So it is with a few who are calling for a Convention. They can't fool me. They desire the State to go out of the Confederacy .- Extract from Gov. Vance's Fayetteville Sperch.

NO PEACE THIS SIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA. "Boys, if you want peace you must go to the heart of Pennsylvania, and there fight till hell freezes over as hard as a lightwood knot." - Gov. Vance's Speech to Cook's Brigade.

WHISKEY AND SUGAR. "Boys, when you whip Grant I will send each of you a bottle of whiskey, with enough sugar to sweeten it."-Gov. Vance to the Soldiers. WINDOWS IN HADES.

"Boys, you must fight till you fill hell so full of Yankees that their feet will stick out of the windows." - Gov. Vanue to the Soldiers.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS. - We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that the following promotions and assignments have been announced in a special order from the headquarters of the Army of

Northern Virginia: Major General J. B. Kershaw, permanently to the command of McLaws' Division.

Brigadier General Bryan Grimes, permanently to

the command of Daniel's (N. C.) Brigade. Brigadier General James Conner, temporarily to the command of McGowan's Brigade. Brigadier General Rulus Barringer, p

to Gordon's Brigade of Cavalry.

Brigadier General John McCausland, permanently
to Jenkins' Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier General Wm. R. Cox, temporarily to

Ramseur's Brigade. Brigadier General Thos. Toon, temporarily to Johnson's (N. C.) Brigade. Brigadier General Wm. G. Lewis, temporarily to

Brigadier General Lilly, temporarily to Pegram's Brigadier General Zebulon York temporarily to Hays' and Stafford's Brigade. Major General Ramseur, temporarily to Barly's

Major General Mahone, temporarily to Anderson's Lientenant General R. H. Anderson, temporarily

to Longstreet's Corps.
Lieutenant General J. A. Early's temporarily to Ewell's Corps. The following are some of the casualties in the

47th N. C. Regiment, in the battles of 3d and 3d inst, before Richmond: Lt. Peace, Co. G, severely wounded; Lt. Westry, killed; Lt. Rogers, painfully wounded in arm; Alpheus Kennedy, wounded; and James Cross slightly wounded in arm .- Conserva-Captain Robertson Taylor, A. A. General of

Mahone's brigade, writer to the Richmond Enquirer, that he has received a letter from General Longstreet exonerating that Brigade from the charge that they fired the shots which wounded Gen. L. and killed Brigadier General Jenkins.

Brig. Gen. Alex. Stuart Webb, of the Yankee army, recently killed in Virginia, was a son of James Watson Webb. He graduated at West Point, in the class of 1855, and commanand a brigade in Hanouch's corps.

In this City on the 7th inst., at 8% o'clock a. m., Mrs. Marka S. Wendon, in the 85th year of her age, consort of Mr. T. J. Weddon, and daughter of the late Calvin Jordan. She was perfectly resigned to death, and is now no. doubt with the redeemed in heaven. She leaves an affectionate husband and three small children.

Of consumption, after a brief sickness, near Springfold;
Guilford county, N. C., on the 22d of March, 1884. MonneCAI MILO MEMOREMALL, aged 28 years, 5 months and 20,

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SES.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SES—
SIONS, OF CHATHAM COUNTY—Weeley Marsom
and Lemuel M. Morgen, Ex'rs, of Benj. Harward, deed,
against Brinkley Harward and others, Legatees.
In this cause it appearing to the Court that Brinkley
Harward is a residual of the State of Tennesses, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina,
Standard for six weeks, notifying said Harward to appear
at the next term of said Court, to be held upon the 2d
Monday of August next, then, and there to plead, snawer
or demur to said petition, or judgment pro conjugo will be
rendered against bim.
Witness, Richard, U. Cotten, Jr., Clerk of the said Court,
this 20th May, 1864.

this 20th May, 1864.

RIGHARD C. COTTEN, Ja., c. c. Q.
11-well.

NORTH-CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUN-TX, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1864, John C. Harward and others vs. the issue of Henry C. Castleberry and wife Patsy. Two petitions, (1) to di-

C. Castleberry and wife Patsy. Two petitions, (1) to distinct land, and (2) to sell and divide slaves.

14 appearing to the Court that the issue of Baney C. Castleberry and wife Patsy, (whose names are unknown,) are non residents of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six weeks commanding said weeks, commanding Said persons to appear at the next term of Chatham County thant, to be held upon the 2d blonday of August next, then and there to plead; susper or demur to said pelithms or judgment will be given

ngainst them pro content.
Witness, Richard C. Cottes, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at
Pittsborough, this 28th of May, 1844.
RICHARD O. COTTEN, Js., c c. c.

ON SALE—
100 galoous Pure Lifensed Oil,
100 Resums Letter, Note and Cap Raper,

100, Rosins Letter, role and 23

80,000 Envelopes.

500 boxes Smoking Tologon, asst.,
10,000 lbs. Smoking citto in papers,
2 000 vda. light 4-2 outtons,
Hinck and white and Criosed Lawns.

H. B. BROWN & EG.