

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.  
The terms of the Standard are as follows:  
Six months, \$7  
Three months, 4  
Weekly paper, six months, 3  
Three months, 1

The government through its financial agents, and the various corporations and trading men, having estimated the 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 full, save at such discount. Two and ones and new issues preferred.

Advertisements inserted at three dollars per square for one line of 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. Money sent by Express at our risk.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

THE NEWS.—We give elsewhere all the news from the armies received up to the time of going to press. No one outside the lines seems to know accurately the condition of things around Petersburg. It has been more than two weeks since we have received any Richmond or Petersburg papers. We learn, however, that the Road between Weldon and Petersburg is now open. If this be so, Grant must have withdrawn his forces from the Road near Petersburg. He may, however, only have fallen back a short distance to strengthen his centre, which is east of Petersburg. We await with much anxiety a true statement of the condition of things around Petersburg and Richmond.

RICEMOND AND DANVILLE ROAD.—The Danville Appeal states that about fifteen miles of this Road have been destroyed by the enemy. Arrangements have been made to relay the Road with heavy iron, which will be taken from the Charlotte and Statesville Road. The Charlotte Bulletin hopes that by the first of August the trains will again be running through to Richmond.

Guilford County.

We learn that the true Conservative ticket in Guilford County for the Legislature is as follows: For the Senate, Robert P. Dick, Esq. For the Commons, D. F. Caldwell, Esq., Col. Abram Clapp, and Col. A. S. Holton. These gentlemen are all Conservatives "after the straightest sect," and their election is regarded as certain by a large majority.

Mr. Dick is well known to our readers as a gentleman of fine attainments and as a sterling patriot. He was a devoted friend and active supporter of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency, and did every thing in his power to prevent this awful war. For this he was proscribed by the administration at Richmond as unworthy to hold office at his hands—a compliment to Mr. Dick as marked as the venom was bitter which could lead an administration of a whole people in the midst of a common war, to attempt to punish a citizen for the honest exercise of his political rights. Mr. Dick was afterwards elected to the State Convention by the people of Guilford, in which body he was uniformly found on the side of Conservatism and popular rights. He is now the Conservative candidate for the Senate in Guilford, and we learn from those who are well informed as to public sentiment in that County that his election is certain by a large majority.

Mr. Caldwell has frequently served the people of Guilford in the House of Commons, and has always been noted as a public man for his opposition to arbitrary power, to abuses of every kind in the administration of public affairs, and for his devotion to the cause of civil liberty, hatred of tyranny, and respect for the opinions of the great body of the people be of the essence of Conservatism, as they certainly are, then Mr. Caldwell is "throughout the solid of Conservatism" "after the straightest sect." The State contains no more honest, candid, or patriotic citizen than David F. Caldwell.

Messrs. Clapp and Holton are both gentlemen of intelligence and character, and will make good representatives. The Conservatives of Guilford may well be proud of their ticket. We trust they will work for it zealously in every neighborhood, so as to insure its triumph by the largest possible majority.

THE WEATHER.—The weather in this locality has been very dry for several weeks. The gardens are suffering for rain, and many vegetables will be cut off. We learn, however, that the corn is not yet suffering seriously. It is striking its roots deep in the earth, and going less to stalk, thus ensuring good full ears if it should please Providence to send His rain in due season. The weather has been fine for saving the wheat and oats, the crops of which, we learn, are generally good. We hope our people will bear their trials and sufferings with as much fortitude as possible, and that those who are blessed with something to spare will not forget the families of the soldiers.

The Conservatives, one of Gov. Vance's bought up organs, claims that certain prominent gentlemen are for Gov. Vance, and then adds, if they "are satisfied with his Conservatism, no other man has a right to complain of it." This is high ground. We mean no disrespect to the gentlemen referred to by the Conservatives, when we say that other people have as good a right to their opinions as they have to theirs. But this hectoring, overbearing conduct is characteristic of the Destructive leaders. They are the most intolerant of living men. If the people will not think and talk as they do they call them traitors; and if the people will not vote as they do, they are told they have no right to complain, and, by consequence, no right to vote.

At a meeting of the members of the North-Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, held in this City on the 4th instant for the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ending May 1st, 1865: Charles E. Johnson, M. D., W. H. McKee, M. D., and Messrs. Albert Johnson, Quentin Busbee, Everett Hall, H. W. Husted, W. S. Mason, W. H. Jones, K. P. Battle, J. G. Williams, C. B. Root, P. F. Pascoe, and R. H. Battle. At a meeting of the Directors held after the adjournment, all the old officers were re-elected.

LENOIR AND GREENE.—We have the pleasure of announcing to-day that Edward Patrick, Esq., the respected Senator from Lenoir and Greene, is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Patrick is a tried and true Conservative, and has made a faithful and useful Senator. We are not authorized to announce Mr. Best, the present Commoner from Greene, but we take it for granted from what we have heard that he will be a candidate. Mr. B. is also a true Conservative, and has acquitted himself well as a representative. There can be no doubt of the re-election of these gentlemen by large majorities.

The Holdens are working with might and main, secretly, and we very much fear that in some strong Vance counties they will take advantage of our numerous candidates and slip in a "Pharisee" for the Legislature by a plurality vote. Let all men who desire to avoid civil war and bloodshed in our State beware of this, and look well to the Legislature as well as the Governor.—Conservative.

The "strong Vance Counties" above referred to are original secession or Destructive Counties, for it is notorious that Gov. Vance has but little strength in the Conservative Counties. The Conservative is, therefore, appealing to the people to elect Destructives to the Legislature. The cloven foot will show itself in spite of every effort to conceal it.

We deny that our friends are working secretly. In many instances, it is true, prudence enjoins that they should be less outspoken than the pets and favorites of Gov. Vance and President Davis, for it is well known that both these functionaries and their dependents are constantly and systematically persecuting and oppressing the true Conservatives. We have proof that enrolling officers and County Boards for making details have been governed in many instances by political feeling, and have favored the friends of Gov. Vance and the administration at Richmond, while they have been harsh and hard towards the true Conservatives, and have put them in service merely on account of their opinions. This fact is known and can be proved in every neighborhood in the State. In addition to this, government detectives are sticking their vile faces into every hole and corner, eavesdropping, marking the true Conservatives as disloyal, and reporting them as such to the authorities at Richmond and Raleigh. It is, therefore, natural that our friends should be prudent and cautious, but they have no secrets which they desire to conceal. They are prudent and cautious because detectives are after them, and because their liberties as free-born American citizens have been to a great extent cut off. They are calm because they are confident.—They know the tale which the ballot-box will tell on the 4th of next month; and they will be there nine o'clock until sunset, voting and working, and making one last earnest and determined effort for peace and liberty. The Destructives and Stall-federates, with Gov. Vance at their head, may harangue and print, but the minds of the people will not be changed. They will neither be persuaded nor driven from their principles. If they are threatened with punishment for voting as they please, they know that threats generally proceed from cowards—that "barking dogs never bite,"—and will still vote as they please. If force should be used to prevent them from voting as they please, they will meet force with force. If insulted publicly by the charge that they are not true to their country, though they are peaceable and law-abiding men, and averse to personal difficulties, yet they will be apt to chafe on the spot any insolent Destructive or detective who may make the charge. Three-fourths of the fighting men in Virginia from this State are Conservatives. Their fathers and brothers at home will not submit to insult. They are true to their country than the swarms of officials who are tyrannizing over the people and eating out their substance—truer than those cowardly secessionists and their associates, the Vance Destructives, who are avoiding military service by pressing themselves into every shade office they can hear of; and truer than those speculating, noisy, and grasping Destructives who avail themselves of details and exemptions granted on political grounds, to remain at home and grow rich at the expense of their neighbors. It is enough that these characters, in conjunction with the Northern abolitionists, have involved us in this awful war. They cannot be permitted, after having done that, to add insult to ruin by telling Conservatives to their faces that they are not true to their country.

But it seems if Gov. Vance is not re-elected we are to have "civil war and bloodshed!" The Conservatives says so in the above extract. If Gov. Vance wins in this race, all right; but if he loses, the people are threatened with "war and bloodshed." The people, then, are not free. They must vote for Vance or involve themselves in another war. That is the argument. Now who will cause this war? Not the Conservatives, for they expect quietly to elect their candidate, and quietly to inaugurate him as Governor; and they expect to elect a majority of the Legislature in the same way. They will shed no blood except in self-defence—they are peace men. What then? Who is to bring on this war among our own people? We know that Mr. Davis, in his letter of January 8, 1864, promised troops to Gov. Vance to shoot down our people on account of their political opinions, if such shooting down should, in the opinion of Gov. Vance, become necessary; and we know that Gov. Vance, in not replying to that letter, substantially accepted this offer of troops. But that was a Confederate, and this is a State business. Who is to begin this war in our midst?—This is to require the blood of our people to be shed, if they should not see proper to re-elect Gov. Vance?

But there is no danger of bloodshed. These threats are as desperate as they are empty. Let the people vote as they please, and let the consequences to Providence. If their decision should be against the Destructives, as we have no doubt it will, there will at once be a great calm—the Destructives will submit and retire, for those of them who will not fight the Yankees will not fight our own people; and we shall have a more honest administration of public affairs, more liberty, and better prospects of peace.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR.—An English writer says: "A good editor—a competent newspaper conductor—is like a general or a poet; born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers, all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists and the writers of travel have been tried, and nearly every one has failed." "Tian," said the late editor of the London "Times," "find very seldom a man of common sense." Nearly all successful editors have been of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper—the reader, judge, week, dictates, alters and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing—to edit it another.

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD.—Messrs. J. D. Whitford, George Green, J. H. Bryan and J. C. Washington were elected Directors of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, at the annual meeting in Goldsboro. Mr. Whitford was re-elected President, and Mr. Justice, Secretary and Treasurer.

ANOTHER TONY RAID.—A band of Tennessee Tories, numbering 50, made a descent on Catacoloc, in Haywood county, on Sunday night last. They captured and carried off Young Bennett, Esq., and his son, and Mr. Levi Caldwell and his son, all respectable citizens. They also carried off quite a number of horses. Henry's scouts, at last accounts, were on their trail, and were to be the rascals if they overtake them.—Asheville News.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—It is clear that the object of Gov. Vance and his Destructive supporters is to escape an exposure of their conduct by putting the Conservatives on the defensive. Hence the thousand and one false charges and sensation stories in the Confederate and Conservative. Hence the falsehoods started privately by detectives and others against prominent Conservatives. Our advice is to pay no attention to these stories except to brand them as false. They proceed from the same Destructive source, which, two years ago, filled certain newspapers and the mouths of certain men with all kinds of false charges against Gov. Vance. As a general rule it is not safe to rely on any political statement which a Destructive may make. In every instance demand the proof, and if that is not produced brand the charge as untrue.

Charge home on the Destructives. Keep them where you have them, on the defensive. That is their true position. Next to the abolitionists of the North they are the worst enemies our people ever had; and those who act with them, or so speak, or promise, or do as to secure their votes, are no better than they are—may, they are worse, for such persons are traitors to Conservative principles. It is bad enough to be a Destructive, but it is worse first to be a traitor to Conservative principles, and then a Destructive. These Destructives, with Gov. Vance, and D. K. McRae, and others at their head, are now on trial. Press home the testimony against them and compel them to defend themselves, or at least to attempt a defence. The innocent and upright—those who wish well to the country, and who would adopt the best means to save the country in this crisis, are not expected to act on the defensive, but are rather to be commended for their good intentions and conduct.

MIGHTY ORATORS AND IGNORANT PEOPLE.—It seems to be the opinion of some of our public men that they can change the minds of the people, and induce them to vote for them, by harangues from the stump. But little was ever made, even in ordinary times, by stump speeches; but at a time like this, when every thing is at stake, and when the minds of the people are already made up, harangues from the stump and button-holing in private effect nothing. The people are not as ignorant as some of the Destructive candidates suppose. Gov. Vance was going to carry the soldiers and the people like a storm by his harangues, but instead of gaining he has lost by the operation. His speeches in the army lost him thousands of votes, and his speeches at home are doing him no good. Let this mighty orator go on, and let the less mighty orators follow his example. They compliment the people by assuming that they can convince them that they are in error. We will very cheerfully abide the result of this compliment. The people will hear them and then vote against them. "Hear, but strike," is the old expression; hear, and strike, is the new one.

The Red String Party. The two subsidized organs, the Confederate and Conservative, are still greatly excited about the red string party. They affect to see in it "gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire." They are afraid the country will be secretly delivered up to Lincoln, and that their property and their precious persons will not be protected by the red string if the enemy should come. We know nothing about this red string party, or any other secret political party. If such a party exists, we do not know it. What is it to us if it does exist? "What is Heebob to us, or to Heebob?" But one thing we do know, and that is, if the wit of man has devised a worse party than the Destructive party with Gov. Vance and D. K. McRae at its head, the wit of man is more viciously prolific now than at any former period in history.

But do these journals ever reflect that if what they say on this subject be true, they are giving aid and comfort to the enemy? If it be true that many of our people are banded together in a secret organization to deliver the State into the hands of the enemy, would it not be best to conceal the fact from the enemy, and go to work quietly and firmly to remove the evil and save the State? But if it be false, what must be thought of politicians who would deliberately make such statements about a portion of our own people, simply to influence the elections? Tell the Yankees we are divided—tell them anything, if by so doing we can get votes! Such seems to be the rule by which the Destructive leaders are governed.

It is even stated in the Destructive journals that a large portion of Gen. Lee's army belongs to this secret association. If this statement be true, and if the association be treasonable in its character, then it is charged by these journals that a large portion of Gen. Lee's army are untrue to the Confederacy. If such an association exists, and if the soldiers belong to it, it cannot be treasonable in its character, as charged by these journals, for no soldier would attach himself to an organization calculated to give aid to the very enemy he is fighting.

Our readers will remember that charges equally false and ridiculous were made by the Destructives two years ago against Gov. Vance and the Conservative party. Gov. Vance himself was called a Lincolnite and a traitor, and it was asserted that Mr. Graham, Mr. Badger, and the Editor of the Standard were engaged in a secret treasonable correspondence with Mr. Stanly, Lincoln's military Governor. But the people turned a deaf ear then, as they will now, to all such slanders. They are not to be diverted from the true issues, or induced to change their votes by this trash and nonsense about secret political organizations. "Old birds are not to be caught with chaff."

We repeat, our opponents belong to the red string party. The tortuous string which guides them is steeped in blood, and leads through ruined homesteads, desolated fields, and blighting cities.—Col. McRae and his Destructive friends who live on the two governments, and grow rich while the people become poorer, follow this string at a safe distance, but they pull it till it is crimsoned with the blood of others. They are the red string party.

The Stall-federate System. We promised in our last to make a full exposure of this corrupt and corrupting system, but we find it so thoroughly exposed by our friend of the Progress that we adopt his articles in lieu of any remarks for the present of our own. We give elsewhere to-day an article from the Progress on the subject, and the following is from that paper of Thursday:—

FORAGE.—The stall-federate corruptions which existed under the former administration was one of the leading issues in the canvass two years ago, and here in Wake and in fact throughout the State the whole subject was freely and thoroughly discussed, and not a Conservative candidate was to be found who did not denounce it in unmeasured terms; but now, Gov. Vance having gone over to the Destructives and secessionists, we find gentlemen who profess to be Conservatives, not only defending the system but actually the recipients of the benefits flowing from this outrage upon the honest masses. The candidates that have been put forward by the Destructives in this county, voted against the system and denounced it then, but they are supporting a candidate for Governor, who has allowed it to be increased ten-fold. The people of Wake voted against stall-federates and their corruptions then, and they will do the same thing now.

Diligent efforts have been made to arrive at the quantity of forage these shade Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants are permitted to draw, but all the subordinates positively refuse to give such information, acting no doubt under the orders of Governor Vance, for he well knows that if the people could be placed in possession of the real facts, as regards these stall-federate privileges, which are enjoyed by himself and all the attaches and dependents, thousands who now cling to him would desert him and vote for Mr. Holden.

The keepers of the State crib refuse all information, but the following statement we think will about cover the "forage" drawn by each officer with the rank of Major, per month, leaving out forage for one horse, which is allowed to draw under the present corrupt system of Gov. Vance:

80 lbs. bacon,	value,	\$180.00
14 bushels meal,	"	60.00
7 lbs sugar,	"	70.00
17 lbs rice,	"	14.00
1 lb candles,	"	6.00
60 lbs flour,	"	60.00
		\$390.00

Now add the forage for one horse to this, and then the salary, \$150 we believe, and you have the round sum of a Major's monthly pay, under Governor Vance's stall-federate system; and we want Conservatives to remember that the people have to pay all these bills. Just think of the fact that seventy dollars has to be wrested from the hard working masses to buy sugar to sweeten the coffee of each Major that the governor has around him, for each month. The suffering tax payer, in most instances, gets neither sugar nor coffee, and yet he must buy both for the "shade" favorites of Gov. Vance. The pay of a Colonel is much larger, as he is entitled to draw for three horses instead of one. The Aids of Governor Vance must realize not less than ten to twenty thousand a year! Think of it tax payers, and remember when you go to the polls that as Mr. Holden urged reform in these abuses, two years ago, so he urges it now, and if elected will clean out the whole pack of favorites and save millions to the State. If there are any little inaccuracies in our statement we have no objection to its being corrected, but had not the public officers whose business it is to furnish such information when applied for in a respectful manner, refused to do so.

It is ridiculous for Gov. Vance or his friends to attempt to throw the responsibility of all this extravagance, reckless corruption, and waste of the people's money upon the Convention or Legislature, for the whole matter is with the Executive, and he can continue it or stop it at pleasure.

Now we say to the people of North Carolina that if this thing of issuing forage was wrong under Governor Davis and Clark, it is wrong now, and it is their forage that is issued, and as they must sooner or later, by their own labor, foot the bill, it is their privilege as it is a sacred duty to put a stop to these corruptions by voting against the man who is responsible for it. That man is Zebulon B. Vance.

In connection with this subject we invite attention to the following act of the Confederate Congress:—An act to allow commissioned officers of the army ration and the privilege of purchasing clothing from the Quartermaster's Department. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the passage of this act, all commissioned officers of the army, whilst on duty in the field, or in the naval service, whilst afloat, of the Confederate States, shall be entitled to one ration in kind each, in quantity and quality, the same as are now allowed by law to privates, and shall draw and receive the same under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. That all commissioned officers of the armies of the Confederate States shall be allowed to purchase clothing and cloth for clothing, from any quartermaster, at the price which it cost the Government, all expenses included: Provided, That no quartermaster shall be allowed to sell to any officer any clothing or cloth for clothing, which it would be proper to issue to privates, until all privates first supplied; and that every officer offering to purchase shall give his certificate, on honor, that the articles are necessary for his own personal comfort and use, and in no case shall more than one suit per annum be allowed to be purchased by any officer; Provided, That no law or army regulation shall hereafter be construed to allow an officer to purchase or draw from subsistence stores, more than one ration a day, or for less price than the cost thereof, including transportation.

Sec. 3. That no officer under the rank of Brigadier General shall hereafter be entitled to forage, or commutation for forage, for more than one horse, except when on service in the field. Approved February 17, 1864.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been filed as follows: By PEARSON, O. J. In Haskill vs Freeman, in equity, from Stanly, decree for plaintiff, and directing an account. In Sloan vs Meaden, in equity, from Guilford, decree for plaintiff, and reference. In Edwards vs Park, in equity, from Ashe, dismissing the bill. In Peeler vs Barringer, in equity, from Rowan, declaring that there is error in the order. By BATTLE, J. In Walton vs Gatlin (habes corpus) judgment reversed, and judgment here for the annulling officer. In Haden vs Bradshaw, from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire du novo. In Carson and others, ex parte, from McDowell, in legacies to deceased daughters elapsed. In Carson vs Carson, in equity, from Caldwell, children of second marriage excluded from the trust. By MANLY, J. In Turner vs Kittrell, in equity, from Granville, decree affirmed. In Whitaker vs Brown, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiff. In Baker vs Harris, from Rowan, judgment reversed. In Cline vs Latimore, from Cleveland, judgment affirmed.

The Latest News. The following official dispatch says the Richmond Whip of the 4th July, (received at Greensborough,) was received at the War Department on the 1st: HEADQUARTERS, 1st July.—Hon. Secretary of War: Gen. Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's line about 6 p. m. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines, drove in our skirmishers, which was re-established at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry in their late expedition against the Railroad, besides those killed, wounded and left on the field, one thousand prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery, 30 wagons and horses, ordnance stores and several hundred negroes, were captured on their route. (Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Nothing doing on the 2d at Petersburg but shelling by the enemy. Heavy reports of cannon were heard on the 4th. This is all the news we have from the army in Virginia.

The latest report is that the women and children have been removed from Petersburg, and that Grant has been shelling the place furiously for several days past.

From Georgia. A desperate conflict took place on the 27th June near Marietta, between the forces of Sherman and Johnston. Gen. Johnston in a dispatch says: "The enemy advanced upon our whole line to-day. They assaulted French, Cheatham, Cleburne, Stevenson, and Quarles, by whom they were repulsed. On the west of the line the skirmishing was severe.—Their loss is supposed to be great; ours is known to be small." We have no particulars of the battle.

On the night of the 3d July, in order to counteract a flank movement in force by the enemy on our left, our troops commenced to withdraw from the neighborhood of Marietta towards Atlanta. The movement was conducted successfully. The enemy was feeling for Gen. Johnston's new position on the 4th.

The Hendersonville Times, in its report of Gov. Vance's speech at that place, says the Governor said "the report that he had ordered all children under 12 years of age to be killed, was an 'infamous lie,' as was the report that he was in favor of feeding them on grass, and working the women in the cornfield; that Holden wanted to be Governor, and resorted to these low measures to ride in upon the downfall of Gov. Vance."

Our readers know that we have made no such charges against Gov. Vance. A reliable friend writes us that Gov. Vance, in his speech at Rutherfordton, called us "an infernal flat-footed liar." Even if we thought it right under the circumstances to canvass the State, it would not be possible for us to do so with such a person as Gov. Vance. If we were to meet him on the stump we should expect to be treated with respect, and would treat him the same way, provided his manner and language would allow us; but language like the above would of course be followed by a blow, and the people would be mortified by personal recriminations between candidates for the highest office in the State. No decent gentleman can canvass with Gov. Vance.

For the Standard. Mr. Editor:—As I have seen so much in the Confederate recently, applauding Gov. Vance and vilifying W. W. Holden, I have concluded, although a wounded soldier, to say a few words if it will not be out of place. I have been wounded several months and have been at home on furlough during that time. I have also been in different portions of the State, and I am glad to be able to say that Gov. Vance is losing ground fast. His great fuss of speaking and saying so much has set the people at variance with him. He is saying too much. We want action, and not words. We have had too much of such speaking before the war commenced for our good, and now when the enemy are bombing at the gates of the Capital of the Confederacy, we think Gov. Vance could be better employed than he is, canvassing the State and haranguing the people for their votes. But I am very well satisfied myself for I think there is no danger of his being elected. If there was but one other man in the Confederacy to oppose Gov. Vance I would vote for his competitor, for I think there are but few men in the State who would not do as much for the people as Gov. Vance has done or is likely to do if he is elected a second time.

I would say to the Editors of the Confederate and the Conservative that the people had much rather see the casualties of the regiments to which their friends belong, than to see so much nonsense about Gov. Vance and W. W. Holden. But I do not think they think that, however the people out of their votes, but I can inform them that they are very much mistaken. We will see the first Thursday in August who is right and who is not. WOUNDED SOLDIER, Co. K, 18th N. C. T. Kittrell, July 4th, 1864.

Extract from the letter to the Editor, written by a member of the 5th Cavalry, a gentleman of high character for intelligence and truth:—Your numerous friends in this regiment knowing that I am personally acquainted with you, desire that I should write to you to inform you of the true sentiments of this command. There have been certain letters published in the "Confederate" and other newspapers stating that Vance would carry the soldiers' vote in the coming gubernatorial election by a large majority. Permit me to say, Sir, that all such statements are untrue. I do not think of this brigade, (Barringer's) will vote for you, and I believe all would, were they not afraid of being called reconstructionists. Every man in my company except five or six will vote for you. I have also conversed with the soldiers in several infantry regiments, and nearly every one seems to be for Holden. These letters published in the Confederate are intended to mislead the citizens, who will be guided to some extent by the soldiers' vote. Your election I think, Mr. Holden, is sure. The soldiers will not fail to support the public man who has studied their interests, and that of their families.

We have the utmost confidence in you, Mr. Holden, and believe you to be the only outspoken friend of the South in the Confederacy. We are anxious that you should guide the ship of State, knowing that all will be well. We will elect you Sir, and feel sure that you will continue to study the interests of the soldiers, and make every proper effort to secure peace.

GEN. GRANT'S TACTICS.—An old officer of the United States army, who spent two years in Oregon in the same regiment of dragoons with the Lieut. U. S. Grant, once told us that he was the most reckless man in the service; was famous for spurring his horse over chams in the ground, making him lie over the immense fallen trees of the forest, and in engaging in anything wherein there was danger of his getting his neck broken. He was well known in his regiment as an officer who had little sympathy with his men in their hardships. He has fully sustained this character in the command of large armies. In all his operations along

The Mississippi, he took no account in planning an attack of how many men he would lose. The only question with him was, could he win a victory.—Macon Confederate.

Gov. Vance having played his last card in the matter of cotton cards, the Ad. Vance having gone to Europe possibly never to return, other desperate expedients are being resorted to for the purpose of reviving his sinking fortunes. It is well known that for three, four or five months past, many of the counties of the State have not been able to issue meat to the destitute families of soldiers, and these poor women and children who have given up their natural protectors to fight for that liberty which oligarchs are trying to take from them, have been subsisting on bread alone, and in some instances have scavenged the State for the purpose of obtaining meat. Hear it also, ye suffering poor, and even sent agents into other States, and yet no meat could be had; and the poor have suffered and endured, while the Stall-federate establishment and their negroes and horses have been faring sumptuously every day. But the election is near at hand, and the Governor, conscious that the soldiers, their wives and the masses of the people are against him, conceives a lucky thought—there are no cards to distribute and something must be done—and he throws open the State smoke houses and advertisements meat! Hear it also, ye suffering poor, from the seaboard to the mountains. Gov. Vance has meat to sell you at government prices—the same that is dealt out to Stall-federate favorites—and come at once or send and get your rations. For the advertisement we refer you to all the papers.

In the absence of the Governor the destitute will call on Colonel George Little, chief of staff, who, as he draws largely for his own establishment, is supposed to know all about the stock on hand. These sleek, greasy staff officers and other favorites and attendants of the State establishment have been drawing rations all the time, though thousands of soldiers' families have been reduced to bread and water, and in one instance we heard of a family in the mountains that lived for two weeks on boiled "collards," not having meat, grease or bread. The Governor has known of these things all along, that women and children were suffering and starving, and yet never a word was said about meat until just before the election. Is it possible that Gov. Vance expects to accomplish by a little boon what he has failed to do by bluster and threats? Does he suppose that all the suffering people will help himself? We tell him that the soldiers, their wives and even their little children are against him, and the issuing of a little boon will not change them.—Progress.

For the Standard. To Vote for Holden, is to be sent to the Army! CALDWELL CO., N. C., June 1864.

Editor Standard: DEAR SIR:—Will you permit me to inform our Conservative friends through the columns of your paper, of the plan that the infamous Destructive leaders in Western North Carolina have fallen upon to frighten the people and prevent them from voting for the men of the choice in August next. I spent a few days in some of the Western counties and conversed with a great many citizens with regard to the election, &c. I was informed that such men as ——— and ——— and ——— were assuring the people that at the election each ticket is to be examined, and that every man who votes for Holden or any other man who pledges himself to vote for Holden, will immediately be arrested for disloyalty—hand-cuffed and sent to the army. They say these are positive orders from the authorities at Richmond. Will Gov. Vance assure the people that fact above is a willful falsehood, and that no such orders exist? and will he be so kind as to assure the people that on the day of the election every man has a right to vote for whom he pleases? or will he let it pass by unnoticed by him, with the hope that it will only cause him to get more votes and Holden less? There is another man whose name is ——— in the upper edge of Burke, and who issues government rations to soldiers' families. He tells the soldier's wives that if they don't write or get him to write to their husbands to vote for Vance, they shall have no more corn, &c.

A CONSERVATIVE AFTER THE STRAIGHT SECT. GENERAL LEE.—A gentleman of our acquaintance, who belongs to an ambulance corps, upon visiting a room in which there were seven or eight wounded patients, was struck with the gaiety of a soldier who had just had a leg amputated. Upon his expressing his surprise and pleasure at the cheerfulness with which he bore his misfortune, the patient said he did not seek to conceal from himself the serious nature of the loss which he had sustained, but there was one apprehension which weighed much more heavily on his mind than any with regard to the consequences of his misfortune, and from which if he could be relieved he felt that he should be quite happy. When questioned as to the nature of the apprehension to which he alluded, he said it was that some accident might happen to Gen. Lee. Instantly all the other wounded men chimed in, each one declaring that anything which had already happened, or could hereafter happen, to himself was not worth thinking of in comparison with the fear of what might happen to the Commander of the army, and they all declared that the sentiment was universal among the troops.

We very much fear that the misdeeds of General Lee induce him to underrate his own importance; and yet we think the sublime incident of the 12th of May, when he was desirous to lead a division into action, and was forcibly prevented, ought to have opened his eyes. He is at this moment "the foremost man of all the world," and his life is more precious than the life of any other individual whatever. It was thought of in the proof of the estimate in which the courage of Napoleon was held by his men, that he should have felt himself so secure by his position as to promise them the evening before Austerlitz, that in the battle of the morrow he would keep out of danger. There can be no doubt that they fought all the better for the assurance, and there can be just as little doubt that the army of Northern Virginia would, could they always be assured that their leader was out of danger. And Gen. Lee owes it to himself, to the cause, to the unbounded affection of his countrymen and country women, to the lowly passing of the man for woman and parent for child, entertained for him by the rough and stern warriors whom he leads, to gratify them in this sole request—that he will take care of his own safety, and not expose himself to danger where he can possibly avoid it.—Richmond Dispatch.

A TRADITION.—There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family, the other had none. On this spot there was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks the older brother said to his wife:—"My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take of my shocks and place them without his knowledge." The younger brother being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself:—"My elder brother has a family but I have none; I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take of my shocks and place with his without his knowledge." Judge of their mutual astonishment, when on the following morning they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved in his mind to stand guard, and solve the mystery. They did so; when on the following night they met each other half way between their respective shocks with their arms full. Upon ground hallowed with such associations as this was the Temple of Solomon erected—so spacious and magnificent, the wonder and admiration of the world. Alas! in these days, how many would sooner steal their brother's whole stock than to add to it one single shaft.

MR. RESUME.—We learn from the Southern Citizen that the Piedmont road has resumed carrying the mail from Greensboro' to Danville, the mail train arriving at Greensboro' at 11 o'clock, a. m., and leaving at three p. m.

Col. J. H. Nethercutt, late in command of the 66th regiment, N. C. T., died a short time ago in the hospital at Danville.