State Litaria

Murth-Carolina Standard

NILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.

The terms of the Standard are as follows: Semi-Weekly, six months, Weekly paper, six months,

Advertisements inserted at three dollars per square of ten lines or less, for first inaction, 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, SEPT. 9, 1864.

We regret to learn that Capt. Thomas Pool, of this County, of Company E. 14th N. C. regiment. was killed at Charlestown, Va., on the 24th August. Capt. Pool was a gallant and faithful officer, and among the last of the original members of the Oak City Guards. We learn that he was decently buried in the grave yard at Charlestown.

We are under obligations to Mr. John Bobbitt, of Granville, for some of the finest beets we have

WHERE ARE THE TRAITORS ?-Gen. Lee, in his late letter to Gov. Vance, speaking of the troops and people of North-Carolina, says:

"If the men who remain in North-Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be securely entrusted to their hands."

Gen. Lee has no doubt about the patriotism of the people of North-Carolina; but there are North-Carolinians who are in the constant habit of characterizing a large portion of our people as traitors. Is it not singular that soldiers from a traiter State should fight so well as ours do ? Is it not strange that such a State should have been in danger of coercion on account of an imaginary act of secession ?

Corn and Wheat for the Poor. The Magistrates of Orange County have recently passed the following resolution:

" Resolved. That we will sell at schedule prices to the destitute families of our soldiers, and a few other persons in extreme want, one tenth part of all the wheat and corn which we have of this year's

We find this resolution in the last Confederate. We would like to know how "destitute families" and persons in "extreme want" can raise the money with which to purchase wheat and corn?-Enlighten us, oh ye Camerons and other monarchists in Orange. Paul C. Cameron is a specimen of those haughty oligarchs who aided in bringing on this war, and who promised that as soon as the war commenced they would shoulder their muskets, and wade knee deep in Yankee blood. But they have shouldered no musketsthey have seen no Yankee blood, and they never will. Their neighbors and their neighbor's children are fighting for their property, and all they can do in return is to sell one-tenth of their crop to "destitute families and persons in extreme want!" We have done more for soldiers and their n proportion to our means, than Paul C. Cameron has ever done, and we have never asked government prices for what we had to spare of "destitute families" and persons in extreme want," but we have freely given as we were able, without money and without price; and yet Mr. Cameron and the like are true Southern men, and we are the traitor! The curse of Almighty God, and the curse of the people- 'red with uncommon wrath'will rest on those who aided in bringing on this war, but who have refused to fight in it, and who are at home "grinding the faces of the poor," and dealing out to them a little corn-a little cern, at government prices, to those in "extreme want." to keep their souls and bodies together, while their sons, and brothers, and fathers are bleeding and dying on the battle-field for the property of these very persons. We do not speak of the farmers or Magistrates of Orange generally, but of a class among them, which, there as elsewhere, acts as an incubus on the patriotism of the country.

The Confederate, of this City, dwells at some length on this action of the Magistrates of Orange, ard concludes as follows :

"But the Magistrates of Orange may congratulate themselves that they have not 'done as much mischief as some others. We have been informed that in one of the most thorough war counties, the armers have lately resolved to sell wheat at not less than fifteen dollars a bushel. We hope this is not so. It is in vain to strike a blow like this at the Confederacy, and then question any body's loyalty. Loyalty is not the mere expression of favorable wishes-but the performance of disinterested, government supporting acts. While the farmers are moving in this unwise, suicidal direction, other classes are keeping pace with them. Corporations, Railroad Companies, are pushing their cost of transportation to fabulous rates, intending, it seems, to pile profits mountain high. Landlords rent their houses at the full price they paid for their purchase or construction, and a general race, scrub at that, for it couldn't be otherwise, seems begun towards the goal of absolute contempt for e government integrity and capacity.

The evil is enormous-in the extreme perilousand each hour adds to it. Let "those whom it may concern" take heed.'

If ever there was a time when the people of the Confederate States should have "everything in common" in the way of provisions, now is that time. The rich and well-to-do should take pleasure in helping the poor, for the poor are, for the most part engaged in fighting our battles and in protecting what little is left to us. Every one who has anything to spare should cheerfully part with it to the destitute families of soldiers, and thus encourage the soldiers to stand by the flag and fight on. Do not encourage idleness by gifts, but relieve want and encourage industry by timely and proper distribution of what you have to spare. Your negroes will have meat as well as bread, and they will have shoes next winter. Who will shee the families of our soldiers, and furnish them with meat, or even taste of it once a day ?

The Conservative, speaking of the fall of Atlanta, and looking forward to the future, says: "While we should be prepared for the worst, let us continue to. ope for the best." Such language in the Standard few months since, would have been called treasen-

CONFESSES HIS DISHONESTY. - The Editor of the Vilmington Journal, in a notice of the Chicago

"As to the platform, that amounts to little. We ave worked out some planks for platforms in our ay, and know something about them, and we can uly say that the object frequently is rather to concal meaning than to convey it."

The above is truly Yankee in its character. The Loitor has worked on platforms, and has been smart hough to conceal his meaning!

On Wednesday last two children died at Charleson, South Carolina, from the effects of having caten n the previous day some bits of stramonium, comally called Jamestown or Jimson weed,

Meekly

The Examiner on Gov. Vance.

that paper, and we do not desire it at its hands.

Vance more tenderly than it has. It has discovered

that he is a vulgar demagogue—a mere clap-trap-

politician, and it says so. It puts on its spectacles,

and looks at him in the most favorable light, to see

if it can discover anything like statesmanship in

him; and having failed to make the discovery, it

casts him away with a gesture of contempt, declar-

ing that he owes his re-election to fortuitous cir-

cumstances, and not to any real merits of its own.

It is not for us to defend the Governor against these

charges, or even to say that they are not true. He

has two organs in this City, and if they do not de-

fend him and exceriate the Examiner, then that

paper must have its own way, and the inference

must be that its reflections on the Governor are

just. We do not say they are. We do not say

they are not. In this respect we are in a situation

to return the compliment the Governor bestowed

n us, when he declared in the campaign that he

did not know whether we were a traitor or not! If

he had said we were a traitor, the people would have

asked him why he had not arrested us; and if he

had said we were a true man, he would have lost

the votes of the blue Destructives, who, when they

cannot answer our arguments or defend their un-

worthy conduct as selfish partizans, invariably close

the discussion by calling us a traitor. No, we can-

not defend the Governor. We wish we could. He

needs it. We do not say the charges of the Exam-

iner are true-we do not say they are not true .-

We leave this to those who humbly masticate the

The Examiner lied upon us during the campaign,

and it continues this unpleasant habit. It seems

natural to it. It wallows in defamation and false-

hood as a hog wallows in the mire. It seems to

"One cannot afford to be mealy mouthed upon

this occasion ;-the soldiers of North Carolina are

asked by the candidate who calls himself a Peace-

man to give their voice for the submission of North

Carolina and subjugation of all the rest of the South;

to declare that they themselves have been in rehel-

lion against their lawful sovereigns—that they now

epent of it, and will do so no more; to brand as

raitors and criminals those Virginia brigades that

good on their right hand and those South Carolin-

ans that charged upon their left, upon every field

from Manassas to Cold Harbour;—nay, to denounce the dead, their own brothers and sons, who have

died for their native land-to gibbet them to the

world as brigands and murderers who have met

their just doom, and to hold them up not as an ex-

ample, but as a warning to North Carolinians yet

umborn. This is, precisely and accurately, the vote

they are solicited to give to morrow to the candi-date who calls himself a 'Conservative.'"

The above is horribly false. It is a lie, as livid

with the malice of hell as any lie that ever came up

from the bottom of the pit. But this is a specimen

of the manner in which we were assailed during the

campaign. The newspapers groaned under such

falsehoods-and the people, did they believe them !

No. But they voted, as the Examiner says, "on

compulsion," but a very different compulsion from

that imagined by the Esaminer. It was the com-

It is our opinion that the attack of the Examiner

on Gov. Vance was prompted in this State. Let

us "watch and wait," and see what the object is,

The object may be seen during the approaching

session of our Legislature. The Richmond papers

have heretofore undertaken to control and shape our

popular elections; and it may be-having been

prompted to the work by certain parties in this

State-that they will attempt to elect a Senator for

us in place of Mr. Dortch, or it may be that the re-

election of Mr. Dortch himself is at the bottom of

The Progress of yesterday states "that Gov.

Vance is a candidate for Mr. Dortch's seat in the

Senate, and an aspirant for the Presidency at the

close of Mr. Davis' term." This is an item of news

we have not seen before. Is the Progress author-

ized to speak for Gov. Vance? Can it be, that the

Progress has become a "Court Journal?" If Gov

ernor Vance is a caudidate for the C. S. Senate, or

for President, we are not aware of it. It is true we

have heard the Governor's name mentioned in con-

nection with the Senatorship. But we do not be-

lieve he is a candidate for the position. We are not

authorized to speak for him on this subject, but our

opinion is, that he will be content to serve the peo-

ple in the honorable and exalted position in which

they have placed him. If, however, their represen-

tatives in the Legislature, chosen at the same time

with himself, acting for the people, should conclude that he would be more useful to the State, as one of

their Senators, than as their Governor, we do not

see how he could well disregard their wishes. It

may be that by the time Mr. Dortch's term expires

Gov. Vance could serve the people better in the

Senate than in the Executive chair he now fills .-

But this is a matter to be decided by the people's

I thrice presented him a kingly crown, Which he did thrice refuse? Was this ambition?"

But to descend from the sublime to the ridicu-

lous, what is to become of Mr. Dortch? Mr. Dortch

stumped the County of Wayne for Gov. Vance,

and he carried that County for him by threatening

the detailed men that if they voted for his opponent

they would at once be marked and put in the army.

It is also rumored that the Hon, Sion H. Rogers,

of this place, is a candidate for the Confederate

Senate. Is it possible that Mr. Rogers and Gov.

Vance are to come in competition for this position?

They may, but we do not think they will. The

use of the Governor's name may serve as a sort of

breakwater for Mr. Rogers, and thus protect him

against opposition up to the time of the election,

when Gov. Vance may decline, and his friends may

Thoughtful and prudent Conservative members

of the Legislature will not commit themselves in

advance to any one for office. If we had the honor

to occupy a seat in that body we should see to it,

first, that Conservative principles were maintained

in their integrity and purity; and secondly, that no

alight should be put upon the "strait" Conserva-

tives without that slight being resented to the full

extent of our vote on all occasions. We would

deal liberally, and justly, and even kindly with the

Vance Conservatives, if they would deal with us

in the same manner; but if they, presuming on

their temporary ascendency, should attempt to

vote for Mr. Rogers.

Is Mr. Dortch to be whistled down the wind?

representatives - Conservative.

"You all did see that on the Lupercal,

pulsion of force and fraud.

this attack on Gov. Vance.

like it. In its issue of the 27th-July it said :

crumbs that fall from the Executive table.

We copy to day an article from the Richmond

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, SEPT. 14, 1864.

proscribe and punish the "strait" Conservatives for their adherence to their organization and their Examiner, which is not at all complimentary to principles, we would turn upon them and give them Gov. Vance. We did not expect even justice from war to the knife, and the knife to the bilt." Fair warning often leads to a good understanding. Any We snap our fingers at it, and ask it no odds. Its fusion in the Legislature between the Conservatives libels on us excite no emotion but that of contempt. and Destructives, and any attempt to proscribe or But really, we had thought it would treat Gorpunish the "strait" Conservatives, will be fatal to

We give elsewhere to-day all the news received up to the time of going to press.

the Conservative party of the State.

The fall of Atlanta has been apprehended for several weeks pest, but the calamity is now upon s with all its consequences. We are vat without details of the battles which resulted in the occupation of the place by Gen. Sherman. It is an amazing fact that the latter has been allowed to extend his lines for hundreds of miles from Nashville to Atlanta-that no serious demonstration has been made against those lines by our forces-that no part of the large and warlike population along his lines has fired the first gun or torn up the first rail to impede his progress or to interrupt his operations-and that Atlanta has been captured, not so much by hard fighting as by a regular siege, continued for months, until the place, as the result of a conflict to maintain its last avenue of communication, fell into the hands of our enemies. It is rumored, and we fear the rumor is true, that several thousand prisoners, for the most part Georgia militia, were captured by Sherman in Atlanta. It is useless to dwell upon the advantages to the enemy from the occupation of Atlanta. They are obvious to every one who is at all acquainted with the geography and resources of the country. If the place is re-captured and the enemy driven back, it must be done by the forces of Alabama, Georgia, and South-Carolina, for Grant is pressing with so great a force on Petersburg and Richmond that Gen. Lee can spare no troops for the relief of Georgia.

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." Now is the time for the chivalry, the indomitable courage, the desperate valor of the States referred to to manifest themselves. If Sherman should succeed in permanently occupying Georgia, his line from Nashville through that State will be a second Mississippi river, effectually cutting off all communication between Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Richmond, and will throw our armies in Virginia on the States of North and South-Carolina for nearly all their supplies of corn, forage, and bacon. It is rumored that Gen. Beauregard has been ordered to Georgia. Much may be expected from his energy and his great abilities as a General. Let us hope, if the rumor be true, that Besuregard will be able to rally the people of the States referred to. and with their aid and his veteran troops turn the tide of victory in our favor.

We have nothing new from Petersburg. Grant still occupies the Weldon Road, and the indications are that a great conflict will soon take place for the Southside Road. We have every confidence in the valor of our troops, and in the skill of Gen. Lee, but we must confess that we fear Petersburg is in

Let the Laws be Silent !

The Milton Chronicle is so intent on losing liberty and then gaining it, that in its issue of the 5th of August it says :

"For our own part we are as jealous of State rights-free government and civil liberty-as either of the two journals above mentioned. But what avail State rights and State governments if the enemy overrun us while we stand splitting hairs about constitutional etiquete? In the desperate struggle now raging, we regard State governments as nothing without the army to protect and defend them. The great desiteratum, as it seems to us, is to keep up the army, even if it requires a temporary suspension of State rights, or of governments themselves. If we fall into the enemy's hands, our government is gone not only for during the war but forever; and with it perishes State Constitutions, State rights, and liberty. But if we conquer, then each State can resume its original rights, and guard them with an eye as jealous as

This is one of the fruits of the late Destructive triumph in the elections in this State. The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th of July, 1863, proclaimed the same doctrine, as follows :-

" All laws ought to be silent except military law. We regard all Judges and Courts, State and Confederate, all Congresses and Legislatures as a nuis-ance, save in so far as they help us to strengthen the hands of the commander in chief of this Confederacy. * * There is no interest or institution in the country worth mentioning now, except the army. The government of the Confederacy is the government of the army; and no citizens has any rights which can interfere with or impede its efficiency.'

The above is Destructiveism intensified. We hope the Enquirer is satisfied with the progress of

We oppose to this, and we invite the attention of the Editor of the Chronicle, to the following extract from the great speech delivered in our State Convention by the Hon. William A. Graham, on the subject of Test Oaths:

"It is quite remarkable that while the committee inveigh with vehemence against the despotism new practiced by the Lincoln government in Maryland, they should bring forward a measure equally abhorrent to freedom in North-Carolina. Sir, if such a measure prevails and is acquiesced in, it is of little moment what may be the issue of the present great conflict in the battle field. We shall in the end be in any event slaves, and present the and spectacle of a State throwing away its liberties in a struggle to preserve them, in angry imitation of the contagious example of an enemy who threw away theirs, to give vigor to their efforts for our subjugation. * * Our people are resolved to be independent and free, not only in the end but in the means. They are resolved not only to be freemen at the termination of the contest, but will not surrender their liberties during its progress."

FILLMORE FOR McCLELLAN. -Hon. Millard Fillmore has written the following letter:

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1864.

My Dear Sir :- Your favor of the 18th came to hand during my absence, but I was greatly delighted to see by the papers that you had so large and enthusiastic a meeting for McCiellan, and sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Ohicago Convention. I see my name occasionally alluded to in connection with that Convention, but cannot think there is anything to come of it, for I believe that all know that I do not desire any nomination, and I cannot think any very great number of my fellow-citizens desire me to have it.

Truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE. (Signed,)

Standard.

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CLIEBY PRICHTENED .- Mr. Clisby, of the Macon Telegraph, who is a Yankee by a birth, having heard that some federal raiders had said they would make him "smoke" if they caught him, enters upon a defence of his course, and concludes as follows:

"If the Federals ever make the writer "smoke" for his opinions, they will smite the man who as much or more than any other has deprecated, deplored and striven against the very catas-trophe into which they have plunged the country. We are not anxious to smoke or to suffer, but if thereunte called, can suffer with a conscience as free of having contributed in any degree to the destruction of the American Union as any man on

Mr. Clisby, with other Georgie Editors, justified the mobbin of the Standard office in September last, by some Georgia troops; and he is so true a Confederate that he never refers to the Standard without abusing the "traitor Holden." But he changes his tune as the federals approach Macon, and now declares that he never "contributed in any degree to the destruction of the American Union." Clisby reminds us of the course of the French Editor in relation to the Emperor Napoleon when he left the island of Elba for the campaign of one hundred days, which terminated at Waterloo. His first notice of the Emperer was, "The tiger has broken from his lair at Elba." The next was, "The monater has landed on the coast of France." The next was, "Napoleon Bonaparte is making headway with the troops and the people—they are flocking to his standard." The next was, "The Emperor is rapidly approaching the capital." And the next and last was, "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French reached Paris to day, and was welcomed to the palace by the shouts and acclamations of his loyal subjects." There are many Clisby's in Georgia and North-Carolina. If the enemy should unfortunately overrun the country they will declare that they were always Union men, and that they never "contributed in any degree to the destruction of the American Union." - It is very evident that if the Yankees should capture and hurt

WAR NEWS.

Clisby, they will hurt an innocent man.

From Georgia. The fall of Atlanta is fully confirmed, but the particulars come in slowly. Gen. Hood has con-centrated his forces at Lovejoy's Station, 29 miles south of Atlanta, on the Atlanta and Macon Railway, in order to check the further advance of Sherman in that direction. The fall of Atlanta cut one of the great Railroads passing through the centre of Georgia into Alabama, via Columbus, but another remains, upon which Macon is located some 100 miles south of Atlanta, and for the possession of which city and railroad the next battle will be fought. Every available man, that can in Georgia. Gen. Hood, before he evacuated Atlan-ta, repulsed several attacks upon his lines in that immediate front with great alaughter, but below him and upon his left flank at Jonesboro', Sher-man's stilumns literally overpowered a detachment of his army under Gen. Hardee, and thus outflanking him forced the evacuation of the City, which was done upon the night of Sept. 1st, after a com-plete destruction of all ordnance and commissary stores, which he was unable to move. It is believed that not many of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands. All the rolling stock was brought

off safely.

An official dispatch from Gen. Hood states that the officers and men of his army felt that every effort was made to hold Atlanta to the last, and that the

army is not discouraged.

The Yankees entered Atlanta in a quiet and orderly manner on Friday morning last at 9 o'clock and took possession. A garrison and post com-mandant were left in the city, and the troops passed on to join the main body of Sherman's army. It is stated that no citizens who remained were molested.

While it is not to be denied that affairs in Georgia have assumed an exceedingly critical aspect, and that if the advance of the enemy is not speedily checked the second and last grand line of communi cation between Mississippi and Alabama, and the rest of the Confederate States will be hopelessly lost we still trust that the extremity of the danger will put in operation measures of sufficient vigor to avert it and save Georgia.

From Petersburg.

We hold the railroad at Reams' still, but the enemy still have the road on our front just out side of Petersburg. Grant's next object will be to cut the Southside railroad with his raiders, or, if possible, to make a permanent lodgment upon it as he ha upon the Weldon road. In order to accomplish this last result he will have to swing his columns around full six miles. The next fighting near Petersburg will be for the Southside road.

Friday night the Yankee soldiers all along the lines were cheering vociferously. Some say because of McClellan's nomination, whilst others allege that they had received news of the fall of Atlanta

There has been some terrific shelling of our lines and the city, but no casualties are reported. There have been, also, several demonstrations on the Waldon railroad, but thus far no actual conflict. Grant will not long remain quiet.

From the Valley.

Yankee press despatches say that Early's head-quarters are at Bunker's Hill, halfway between Winchester and Martinaburg. Early will probably soon return to the vicinity of Richmond. The enemy have probably 40,000 or \$0,000 men

in the Valley.
Some 60 of General Hoke's brigade skirmishers were captured recently. They were advancing about 400 yards ahead of the line of battle, towards a hill upon which were some Yankee videttes. It so happened that at a time when the skirmish line was in one bottom, the line of battle was in another, with a hill between. Taking advantage of the opportunity, a squadron of cavalry, which had been concealed behind the hill upon which were the videttes, dashed down upon the skurmishers, and after a sharp fight, overwhelmed and captured them, before the line could render any assistance.

Death of General John H. Morgan. Authentic information has been received in Rich mond that the enemy surprised Greenville, Ten. nessee, on Sunday, killing General John H. Morgan and capturing all of his staff.

General Morgan's body was expected to arrive at Bristol last night. From this fact we infer that the enemy do not now hold Greenville.

Greenville is fifty miles southwest of Bristol, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and about seventy miles from Knoxville.

Later from the North. Farragut's official report of the fall of Forts Gaines and Morgan has been received. He says that An derson finding his position perfectly untenable and being encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, surrendered the Fort, which he could not defend, and scrupulously kept everything in-tact, whilst Page, (commanding Fort Morgan.) with childish spitefulness, destroyed the guns which he never defended, and threw away and broke wea-

pons he had not the manliness to use against his enemies. Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment. Secretary Stanton announces the fall of Atlanta. Unofficial reports state that the rebel loss at East Point near Atlanta was beavy, and that they were

defeated and Hardee killed. A large force of " rebels " are threatening Nashville-probably Wheeler

The draft has been reduced from 5 to 800,000 men, and Stanton says that if one hundred thousand new troops are promptly furnished, it is all that Grant seks for the capture of Eichmond, and to give the finishing blow to the rebei army yet in the field. The residue of the call is adequate to garrison the forts and cities, field lines for commusication and supplies, free the country of guerrillas. give security to trade, protect commerce and travel and establish peace, order and transquility in every

The Washington Chronicle of the 4th says, editorially, that the fall of Atlanta is a deadly blow to the rebellion, which can neither be palliated or de-

Gen. Wheeler has burned several miles of the ashville and Chattanoogs railroad. Wheeler is retreating and Rosseau is in pursuit. The raiders had captured Franklin, Tenn. The rebel General Kelly, of Wheeler's command, has been wounded and captured by the Yankees. The wires having been cut by the rebel raiders there was no intelli gence at Washington from Atlanta.

Sheridan reports Early retreating up the Shenandoah Valley and he pursuing with the whole of his army-that Averill attacked Vaughan' cavalry, captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners and some cattle.

Meade has gone North on ten days' leave. Gen. Parke commands the army of the Potomac in his

Miscellaneous.

There has been some fighting on the Mississippi, and the capture of Duvail's bluff is reported.—
Twelve transports laden with Yankees had passed down the river. Their supposed destination is either White river or Meridian. Great rejoicing reported in Memphis among the Democrats over the hicago Convention.

Four thousand negroes are reported at Big Black river, 25 miles distant from Vicksburg, with ponoons and five days rations. Dick Taylor comnands that department.

There has been more fighting in Mexice, and civil war seems to be progressing in the Northern dis-Latest News .- From Georgia.

Gen. Hood has officially dispatched that the enemy are retiring from his front to Atlanta. We drove them out of Jonesboro' on the 6th, and took a good many wounded prisoners. Our losses during the battles of last week are now said to be to be 1,500. The property destroyed in Atlanta and of these the loss was not sufficient to incom mode the army.

From the North.

The Herald of the 5th Sept., says that Secreta-ry Stanton has telegraphed to Dix, Sherman's offi cial report

Sherman having withdrawn from Atlanta made break for the West Point railroad, reaching a good position on the 30th, from which he struck the Macon road. The right was commanded by Howard, near Jonesboro; the left under Schofield, near and Couch. Howard drove the enemy from his position near Jonesboro after a hard fight. Sherman broke the railraid from Rough and Ready to Howard's left, throwing his whole army between

Jonesboro and Atlanta. He made the great attack on the enemy at Jenes boro' on Thursday, the 14th corps of General Jeff. Davis carrying the enemy's works splendidly, taking ten guns and 1000 prisoners. In the night the rebels retreated to Lovejoy's Station, the federals following. Hood finding Sherman between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magasine and left immediately. The 20th corps occupied the place. Sherman says his losses will not exceed 1,200, and he had taken over three hundred rebe dead, 250 wounded and over 1500 well prisoners.

Slocumb, under date of 30th, telegraphs that the rebels destroyed seven locomotives, 81 cars, loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery and a large portion of

small arms in Atlanta. The Herald says the victory at Atlanta has put down the rebellion, though a trip through the mountains of Virginia may be unpleasant for years

There was great rejoicing in Burlington, New Jersey, Utica, Auburn, Cleaveland, Brooklyn and

Builington, Vermont, over the fall of Atlanta. The Herald says the rebels attacked Sheridan's men on Saturday at Bunker Hill, and it is reported

they were defeated and driven five miles towards Winchester. The rebel artillery barely escaped New York City is exempt from the draft.

Petersburg and Richmond papers of the 7th have

been received, but they contain nothing later than the above.

> Habeas Corpus. W. C. UPCHURCH VS. S. W. SCOTT.

W. S. Mason, D. G. Fouls,)

Counsel for Petitioner.

Upchurch had put in a substitute. On the 2d of May, 1864, he entered the Standard office as an employee, which newspaper had been published for many years, and the Editor certifies that "he is indispensable to the publication of such newspaper," in pursuance to the act of 17th February 1864. The return assumes the ground that Upchurch is not entitled exemption, because he was not employed at the time of the passage of the act, and was when employed subject to conscription, and, by implication, in the military service. For the reasons given by me, in Russell se. Whiting, am of the opinion that the operation of the act of Congress is not confined to employees who were in the office at the date of its passage, and that persons, who may be afterwards employed, are embraced by its operation, and are entitled to exemption, although they may be in the military service when employed.

The words of the act are general, and there is no provision by which to restrict it, as contended for, n behalf of the government. The restriction is pewspapers being published at the time of this act," and there is nothing to connect it with "emlovees," or to narrow the field of selection to emloyees at the passage of this act, or to such new employees as may be over the age of conscription. This construction is sustained by the context, for, n the same clause, the exemption of "ministers of religion," is expressly confined to those, who "at the passage of this act are regularly employed, &c." There is a direct analogy between this case and the case of members of the Legislature, judges and State flicers, who are in military service when elected or appointed, as in Russell's case. Journeyman printers, or other employees, may die or remove, and there s nothing in the act to show an intention, that their places can only be filled by persons over conscript

The attempt to draw an analogy from the case of men, who, although within the age of conscription by a very few months or even a day, are required o serve for the war, is fallacious, for, in respect to this class of men, there is an express prosision in the conscription act, making them liable for the war; whereas, inrespect to State officers and employees for the publication of newspapers, there is

no restricting provision.
It is, therefore, considered by me that W. G. Upchurch be forthwith discharged with leave to go wheresoever he will. The cost, to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake county, will be paid by S. W. Scott. The Clerk will file the pa-

pers in his office and give copies.
R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C. Richmond Hill, Aug. 29, 1864

Life in San Francisco-Four Men Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 94, 1864 There was a serious shooting affray on our principal street, (Montgomery,) which resulted in the death of four persons. The facts, such as are ascartained, are as follows, viz:

It seems one Bill Davis, a noted gambler, who resides at Yreka, was interested in and drove a horse race which came off at Piacerville on the 18th instant, and "throwed" the

instant, and "throwed" the race, making some \$4,500 by it. Hank Stevens, Ball, Dutch Abe, and Spanish Bob, four "sports," backed Davis's horse and got broke; swore vengeance, killing on sight, &c. On the 18th they all came to this city (except Davis) and publicly said they were going to shoot Davis on sight, &c. On the 21st, Davis came in town, and at two o'clock, P. M., was sitting having his boots polished, in a black's adjoining the Fashion, when Ball and Dutch Abe came to the door, and looking in exclaimed, "Here's the dirty thief, now," and drawing their revolvers, commanced shooting. Davis jumped out of the chair, with one boot polished, and drawing his revolver, fired, and Ball fell dead across an iron grating. Davis then jumped out on the sidewalk, laughingly saying. "You've made a mistake," and fired at Dutch Abe, the ball taking effect in his right breast. He fall, when Davis ran and caught the revolver from Ball's hands, saying, as he walked towards the door of the Fashion, "Where's the rest of you murderers?"— Bleed was running down Davis's left hand from the arm, and also down the right cheek. As he was on the point of eatering the door, he was met by Stevens and Spanish Bob, when Davis raised the revolver in his right hand and fired twice. Stevens fell, and Spanish Bob jumped over him on the side-walk and fired. Davis staggering, but recovering, they (Davis and Spanish Bob) commenced in good earnest, each striving to fire a deadly shot. Davis was laughing all the time.

They then commenced firing at each other, about twenty feet apart. After Davis had fired two shots he threw the revolver at Bob, and changing the re-volver he took from Ball into his right hand, he raised it, and it anapped three times; the fourth time it went off, and Bob fell. Davis had fallen before this, and was lying on his breast on the ban-quetta. Davis throw the revolver into the street, eaying, "Hell and furies, damn the thing." He then pulled a Deringer, and both (only having one shot each) began crawling towards each other on their stomachs. When about five feet apart they both raised partly up and fired simultaneously, when Bob's head fell, and he remained perfectly still. Davis then said, crawling towards Bob. gone, I cooked him," and then partly turned on his

side and tried to rise.
On examination, Ball and Spanish Bob were dead; Dutch Abe and Stevens mortally wounded, the first having been shot through the right lung, causing internal hemorrhage, &c. The latter was shot through the left breast

Spanish Bob had four wounds on him-two in the right breast, one in the right arm, and one between the eyes. Ball had a ball in his heart. Davis has six wounds—two in right leg, one in right breast, one in left shoulder, one in left-wrist, (through,) and one in right cheek, where a bullet had struck the cheek bone and glanced off, cutting out a piece of flesh of the size of a ten cent piece.

Stevens died on the 24th, at forty minutes past ten A. M. Dutch Abe died yesterday morning.— Doctors say Davis will certainly recover.

What a glorious world this would be if all the inhabitants could say, with Shakspeare's Shepherd : "Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn what I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm."

Wilmington Market, Sept. 7, 1864.

BREF CATTLE.—Scarcely any beeves coming in, and the market is poorly supplied. There is a fair demand, and we quote on the hoof at \$2 50 per lb. BACON.-Is in demand, and very little on market

We quote from first hands at \$4 50 to \$5 per lb. BEESWAX .- \$5 to \$3 50 per lb. BUTTER .- \$7 to \$8 per lb. Corron. - There is no demand, and no sales have been reported for the week. We quote nominally

at \$1 40 to \$1 50 for uncompressed, and \$1 70 to CORN-\$20 to \$25 ber bushel, according to quan-

CORN MEAL. - Retails from the granaries at \$25 per bushel Copperas.-Retails at \$4 to \$4 50 per 1b.

Eggs.—Sell from carts at \$5 to \$5 20 per dozen. FLOUR.-Is in demand, and very little if any on market. The price has advanced, and we quote small sales during the week at \$180 to \$200 for superfine, and \$200 to \$225 per bbl. for family. FORAGE -Fodder \$16 to \$18; and Shucks \$12 to

\$14 per 100 lbs. Hibas-Green, \$3, and dry \$4 50 to \$5 per lb. LEATHER-Sole \$20, and Upper \$25 per lb. LARD-By the bbl., \$5 per lb. Name-By the keg, \$2 30 to \$8 per lb.

Psa Nurs-\$30 per bushel. Pras-Cow sell at \$20 per bushel. POTATORS-Irish \$35 to \$40; and Sweet \$35 per POULTRY-Chickens \$4 to \$6, and grown fowls

\$8 to \$9 each. Rica-Clean sells by the cask at 60 cents per lb. SALT—We quote Sound made from store at \$35 to \$40 per bushel.

SUGAR-Sells by the barrel at \$8 per pound for brown. STRUP-By the barrel \$25 to \$30 per gallon. SHERTING-Fayetteville factory sells by the bale

\$\$ 25 to \$3 50 per yard. TALLOW-\$3 to \$3 50 per lb.

YARN—By the bale \$35 per bunch. Wood—Sells by the boat load at \$20 to \$25 for pine and ash, and \$30 to \$40 per cord for oak. MONEY MARKET.

There is no change worthy of report in this market. We give the following as the rates at which brokers are buying: Confederate Bonds, \$100 to \$150, secording to

Four per cent. certificates, \$60.

Gold \$20; Silver \$18; Exchange \$19 to \$20 for

BANK NOTES-North-Carolina \$3 to \$3 50; Georgia \$2 50; Virginia and South-Carolina \$1 50 to N. C. Treasury Notes \$1 10.

OBITUARY NOTICE. FRANK W. BIRD, Lt. Col. 11th N. C. Troops, fell

mortally wounded in the charge on the enemy at Reams' Station, on Thursday, 25th ultimo About forty yards from the breastworks on which the charge was made, he was struck by a minnie bell in the temple, from which he died in a few hours. He entered the army as a private. A vacuate Lieutenancy soon occurring, he was elected to fill it. In this capacity he served six months. His regiment, known as the Bethel regiment, being then disbanded, he at once raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. His company formed part of the lith regiment, of which, Leaven-

thorpe became Colonel. In sundry minor chyagements on the Black water, at White hall, at Getty-burg, in the battles on the Potomac, at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and in the subsequent engagements from there to the fight where he fell, Col. Bird wea behind none in encountering the dangers of the Eght; his conspicuous gallantry baving at Getrya-burg, in rescring his flag, given to him a widespread applause in Gen. Lee's army.

A liraver man, a kinder heart, or a nobler ha has not fallen a victim in this war. . He was truthful aincere, cheerful in temper, seasible, strong in his friendships, and scrapulously regardful of the rights of others. He was liberally educated, a lawyer of great prom-

ine at the beginning of the wer, and enjoyed the confidence of those who knew him in an eminent degree. He goes to join scores of others who have islien by his side. He leaves no brother, and but one sis-ter-Mrs. P. H. Winston, of Bertie. A large number of relatives and friends will mourn the earlydeath of so true a friend, so genial a nature, so kind a heart, so thorough a gentleman as Frank Bird.