THE North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Our Terms.

Persons subscribing for the Standard will please

observe that our terms are as follows: Weekly 6 months \$10; Semi-Weekly 6 months \$15. We regretted to have to advance our prices, but we could not possibly afford the paper at former rates. We are under obligations to those who have promptly renewed in accordance with our new

Advertising: One square of ten lines or less, \$8 for each insertion.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1864.

The ensuing winter will be the hardest ever experienced by our people. The poor-and "their name is legion"-will suffer acutely for food and clothing, and some of them must starve, if suitable provision is not made for them. This must not be. The families of the soldiers are entitled, as well by the laws of nature as by every principle of patriot. ism, to a sufficiency of food and clothing, as long as there may be any of either in the country. Those who have must bestow on those who have not County and town efforts, associated efforts of whatsoever nature, are not adequate to the work, which embraces a large majority of our people. There must be some general law on the subject; and we trust the Legislature soon to assemble will give to this matter the most careful consideration, and devise and adopt some plan by which those who may have a surplus of food and clothing may be required by law to contribute to the wants of the needy .-The people of North-Carolina have no secure hold on "liberty" or "property," but those of them who are at home, and who are not able to enter the army, are entitled to "life." The soldier must take his chances for "life," but he cannot bear to hear that his wife and children at home are freezing and starving. Such information would palsy his arm, and render him a burden instead of a help in the day of battle.

We take the broad ground that those who may have a surplus should be required by the Legislature to contribute a portion of that surplus for the support of those who have little or nothing. We make no Agrarian proposition-we propose no scheme for a division of property; but in this crisis, in a matter of life and death, we ask that the law shall intervene and compel the close-fisted, whose barns and smoke houses will be well filled. to share a portion of their abundance with the needy and forlorn. The first duty of the State is to take care of its poor, and at the same time to provide, to the extent of its means, for the comfort of its soldiers in the field. A law upon the subject would secure uniformity as well as certainty in these contributions. We most respectfully appeal to the Legislature to act in this matter, and to act promptly. The County Courts might be invested with discretionary powers under a general law, or the State Commissary might be empowered to levy contributions for general distribution. Something must be done, or the most distressing scenes of want and wretchedness will be witnessed in every neighborhead in the State during the ensuing winter.

We have but little matter of interest from Congress thus far. The two Houses have already devoted a considerable portion of their time to secret sessions. We presume that nearly all the leading measures of the session will be matured and passed with closed doors, so that the public will know but little of the discussions and reasons that led to their passage. There seems to be no means of preventing these secret sessions. An iron-handed majority. representing States more or less occupied by the enemy, forces them on the minority from States yet comparatively unsubdued, and still contributing lavishly of their means to support the war.

The three leading measures of the session appear to be, first, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; secondly, arming the slaves; thirdly, detailing ministers of the Gospel, Editors, and all others.

One of the foundation stones of our system is personal liberty, and the existence in their full vigor of the Courts of law. The suspension of the writ would destroy personal liberty and suspend the action of our Judges in vital matters.

One of the foundation stones of our social structure is slavery. To arm the slaves would be to destroy that structure, and pave the way to emanci pation, negro equality, and servile war.

Another of the foundation stones of our system is the freedom of religion and the freedom of the press. They are both guarded by constitutional enactments. To make ministers of the Gospel and Editors dependent on one man in the performance of their duties, would be to destroy the independence, the usefulness, and the constitutional existence of

These are our opinions, briefly expressed. We do not plead for ourselves, but for Liberty, Social Order, and the Constitution of the country. The adoption of the above measures would radically change the character of our government, and launch us on the full tide of unbridled military despotism. We trust the Legislature of this State will speak out in the boldest terms on these subjects.

The Legislature of this State will assemble inthis City on Monday next. We have made arrangements by which we shall keep our readers well posted in the proceedings. The Legislature will probably be in session until Christmas.

John Pool, Esq., of Bertie, S. F. Phillips, Esq., of Orange, Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson, and Dr. P. T.

Henry, of Bertie, are in the City. The Standard will be furnished to members at

\$3 for the session.

NORTHERN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The New York Tribune claims all the New England States, and Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas for Lincoln, making a total of 190 electoral votes, independent of the Pacific States, which it says have probably chosen 11 Lincoln electors.

It is stated that McClellan has carried New Jersey, Kentucky, and Delaware. The New York World, McClellan paper, concedes Lincoln's re-

The New York Herald of the 14th says sufficient Murns have been received to warrant the announcement that Lincoln has over three bundred thousand Popular majority. He has carried all the States but three, and will have a majority of 192 in the Electorial College.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 14th, the organ of the President, makes a vulgar attack on Gov. Brown, ernment patronage, and the Watchman is a most

Meekly

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The Favetteville Observer very strangely main-

tains its opposition to the employment of slaves as

soldiers, even after the President has taken ground

for the proposition in his message. We shall see

how long the Observer will maintain this opposition.

We predict that if the measure should be adopted,

no matter how disastrously it may operate, the Ob-

server will make a cordial support of it the test of loyal-

ty, and denounce as croakers and traitors all who

may demand its repeal, or who may even point to

But the Observer is already preparing for a

change of position by misstating the position of the

"The second point upon which we dissent from

the President is one which has already caused far

more discussion than has been either politic or use-

ful, and upon which debate has already begun in

Congress We mean the employment of slaves as armed soldiers. The President is opposed to this,

it is true, at present; and so far, well. But he fa-

vors the purchase of a large number of them by

the government, their employment as cooks, &c.,

&c., with a provision for their eventual emancipa

Now, it is not true that the President is opposed

to the employment of slaves as armed soldiers .-

On the contrary, in the concluding sentence of his

"If the recommendation above made for the training

of forty thousand negroes for the service indicated

shall meet your approval, it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in

intermediate duties, would form a more valuable re-

serve force, in case of urgency, than three fold their

number suddenly called from field of labor; while a

fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their

places in the special service for which they are now

In the first place, in another part of his message

on this subject, he asks for "a radical modifica-

tion" of the present law relating to the employ-

ment of slaves by the government; in the second

place, he calls for forty thousand slaves as pioneer

and engineer laborers; and in the third place, he

distinctly says that the forty thousand thus called

for, after being trained, "would form a more valua-

ble reserve force, in case of urgency, than three-fold

their number suddenly called from the field of labor;

while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply

their places in the special service for which their

are now employed." What does that mean? Why,

it means that the forty thousand pioneer and engin-

eer laborers are to be armed. "in case of urgen-

cv." and their places supplied by fresh levies. This

part of the message, it is true, is distinguished for

its ingenuity and shrewdness, but nevertheless the

President takes ground for the employment of

slaves as soldiers. The policy is to be gradually

fastened on the country, as conscription was. The

subject is a delicate and dangerous one, and it is,

The Observer says the discussion of this question

is neither "politic or useful." We say the same,

but who is responsible for it? Who started this

incendiary proposition? Who proposed that the

slaves should be armed, and then forced to fight

against their will, and then emancipated? Who,

by proposing to adopt Mr. Lincoln's policy of arm-

ing and freeing the slaves, would trample on State

rights and ruin this country? Not Mr. Stephens,

or Gov. Brown, or Mr. Boyce, or the Conservatives

of North Carolina, but the peculiar champions of

slavery and State rights, and the special haters of

Lincoln and abolitionism. We wash our hands of

it. We denounce it as an incendiary proposition.

Let Congress adopt it, and it will say by its conduct

to the whole world, that these States are already

subjugated, and that their rulers at Richmond have

destroyed their own cause, and with it the institution

of slavery, by foolish, desperate, wicked legislation.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS. - The Charlotte Bem-

ocrat has the following pointed and sensible re-

marks on the proposition to detail preachers and

"It would be far better to conscribe editors and

printers and put them in the army, than to subject

the press of the country to be tranmeled by a de

tail; it would be far better to conscribe ministers

of the Gospel and put them in the army than to

detail preachers of religion. A detailed press and

a detailed Gospel would be a nice thing for a free

government! Under such circumstances whenever

a detailed editor undertook to approve and sastain

the conduct of our authorities, poeple would be jus-

tifled in supposing that he was seeking favor from

feel free to call on the people to sustain the author-

ities (as nine-tenths of the editors are now doing)

when he knew that he was doing so by virtue of

detail from said suthorities. The Constitution of

the Confederate States recognizes the freedom of

the press, and it ought to remain free or let it be

wiped out entirely. If the privileges and freedom

of the press are abused, let the guilty be exposed

and punished. But for freedom's sake never let us

have a detailed Gospel or a detailed press in the

Confederate States, subject to the caprice of cor-

rupt and drunken or honest and sober officials .-

As individuals, editors and printers claim no ex-

emption, but as conductors of the press they claim

simply what the Constitution guarantees-nothing

We can understand why some few officials of the

government, and others, who fear exposure from

the press, should want it restricted, but we cannot

understand why an honest, upright man like Pres-

ident Davis should make such a reccommendation.

editors and printers will be put in the army, for we

have no doubt they would be detailed to remain at

home-but we object to placing the press under

the control of any one man or set of men. No ed-

itor would feel free, as an editor, with a detail in

his pocket. Therefore, we repeat, constribe the members of the press or leave them entirely free."

We agree with the President that should the al-

ternative ever be presented of subjugation or the

employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems

to be no reason to doubt what would then be our

In all candor it seems to us that the employment

of the slaves as soldiers in any event, would be a

confession of subjugation. The slave himself is

already in-a state of subjugation, as he should be.

If the free white men of the Southern States can-

not make good their separation from the old govern-

ment, then in vain would they rely on their slaves

The only papers, as far as we have observed, that

have endorsed Mr. Davis's proposition to detail Min-

isters of the Gospel and Editors, and his proposi-

tion to call into service farty thousand negrees, are

the Confederate, of this City, and the Salisbury

Watchman. We are not surprised at the course of

these papers. The Confederate subsists on gov-

decision .- Wilmington Journal.

as soldiers to effect this result.

abject concern.

These remarks are not prompted by a fear that

more nor nothing less. .

his masters. No independent, honest editor would

the ruin it will cause.

President on the subject. It says:

tion as a reward for faithful service."

message on the subject he says:

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, NOV. 23, 1864.

WHOLE NUMBER 1540.

WAR NEWS.

From Petersburg and Richmond. All remains quiet in front of both of these cities,

except the usual picket firing, and shelling. Butler has been transferred to New York city, where he now commands.

From the Valley. We clip the following from the Richmond Dispatch of the 14th:

"General Early passed through Winchester Saturday, at one o'clock, on his way towards the Po-tomac. His army is efficient and enthusiastic. Our cavalry had a seccessful engagement with the enemy on Saturday some six or seven miles beyond Winchester, on the Martinsburg road. We have no particulars of the fight

no particulars of the fight.

Sheridan's army had, as stated in Saturday's Dispatch, been weakened by sending two corps across the Potomac in the direction of Washing-

There is nothing else definite from the Valley.

From East Tennessee.

Gen. Lee telegraphs the War Department as fol-

"HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 15.

To Hon. Sec'y of War: Breckenridge reports that on the night of the 12th he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy at tempted to retreat. About one o'cleck on the 14th. with Vaughan's and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred pris oners, ten stand of colors and six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured.

(Signed) From Gen. Hood's Army.

Gen. Hood crossed the Tennessee river at Tuscumbia, Ala., and did not capture Decatur as was

Gen. Sherman it is said has returned to Atlanta whence with four corps he contemplates an opward movement towards Charleston or Macon, leaving Thomas in Tennessee with 40,000 men to look after Another account, however, seems to indicate the

evacuation and destruction of Atlanta by Sherman, and the concentration of his forces in Tennessee.-The latter is more probable. Gen. Beauregard telegraphs from Tuscumbia,

Ala, as follows: "Tuscumbia, Alabama, November 5, 1864.

General S. Cooper, "Adjutant and Inspector General: "General Forrest reports on the 5th mst, that he was then engaged fighting the enemy at Johnsonville, having already destroyed four gunboats, of eight guns each, fourteen steamers and twenty barges, with a large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, on the landing and in ware-houses, estimated at between seventy-five and one hundred thousand tons. Six gunboats were then

approaching, which he hoped to capture or destroy.

G. T. BEAUREGARD." Johnsonville, which is named after Andy Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee and Vice-President elect of the United States, is on the east bank of the Tennessee river, four miles above Reynoldsburg, and is the terminus of the Northwestern railroad, which connects Nashville with the river at that point. Andy Johnson caused the Northwestern railroad to be completed to this place in order to supply Nashville by the Tennessee river whenever the Cumberland should be too low for steamboat navigation. Since the completion of the railroad it has grown to be a place of great importance, being the depot of supplies for Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

Latest from the North. Chicago telegrams of the 9th say that Sherman has only made a show of pursuing Hood, while he has been busily engaged preparing his forces, repairing the railroads and accumulating supplies for a new movement of the greatest importance. After gather ng sufficient supplies, he will start with five corps on a winter tour through the Cotton States, leaving Schofield's force to hold Chattanooga and look after Hood. It is probable the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition.

Washington correspondents of several Northern journals, assert that offers are being made to induce Lincoln to send Commissioners to Richmond to sound the authorities upon the subject of peace.

The Republican papers had discovered a tremen dous conspiracy to destory Chicago and release the Camp Douglas prisoners. Large quantities of arms were found in the houses of Southern sympathisers. Several hundred citizens had been arrested, includ-

ing Gen. Marmaduke's brother. The Washington government has received informa tion that Capt. Semmes has gone to take command of the Sea King, a large staunch screw steamer built at Glasgow in 1864.

Yankee loss in government stores at Johnsonville six million. They say the fire of Forrest's batteries was terrific. No heavy iron clads north of Memphis; low water prevents them going up. Rosencrans is superceded by Meade. The gunboats

below Johnsonville are unable to proceed up, owing to Forrest's batteries commanding the stream. No gun boats or transports above Green bottom bar. New York correspondent, Oct. 29, says Buckner

captured Moransea on the 25th. He held the fort seven hours, captured 1,900 prisoners and carried off all the Federal artillery, destroying all the siege and war materials. Price is reported at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He

is supposed to have crossed Arkansas River, Guerrilla troubles continue in the State, though the main bedies left with Price.

The Florida was captured just before daybreak, on the 7th October, in the midst of the Brazilian fleet in the harbor of Babia, and under the guns of the port.-Twenty minutes only clapsed from the time of the first attack upon her till the Wachusett steamed to sea, with the prize. The Brazilian fort fired two shots at the Wachusett as she left, without doing any damage, and two war vessels pursued her next day for some distance ineffectually. One half the Florida's crew were on shore, the other half were asleep on the vessel. She was to have left the next night on a cruise. During the stay of the two vessels at the port, an affair similar to that of the Alabama and Kearsage was attempted to be gotten up, but failed. The Yankees then cut the Florida out, as their last desperate resort.

> WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., ? October 12, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: -Below you will find a list of officers belonging to Clingman's brigade, captured at Fort Harrison (eight miles from Richmond,) on the 30th ult., and now confled in the Old Capitol Prison, Washington City, D. C., which you will please publish for the information of friends, viz: Major A. J. Rogers, Capt. L. R. Breece Lt. A. H. Gregory, Lt. T. W. Butt, and Lt. M. L. Barn-

hardt, of the 8th N. C. regiment. Capt. J. T. Bradley, Lt. J. R. Nowell, Lt. J. C. Carnes, Lt. J. H. Hughes, Lt. J. D. Gatling, Lt. J. L. Everitt, Lt. J. C. Williams, and Lt. G. F. Dar-

den, of the 31st N. C. regiment. Lt. J. P. Pittman, of the 51st N. C. regiment. Capt. W. M. Stevenson, Capt. W. A. Darden, Lt. J. Q. Jackson, Lt. D. F. Dedditt, Lt. S. E. Koonce, Lt. J. F. Guthrie, of the 61st N. C. regiment, and Capt. W. H. S. Burgwynn, A. D. C. Capt. L. S. Barrett and Lts. R. P. Edwards, J.

W. Taylor, and C. E. Harper, captured the same day on the Weldon Road are also with us.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c., W. A. DARDEN.

We learn that the Senior Reserves have been sent home for the present. Gen. Holmes has thus acted wisely, and we trust he will not call for them again except in a case of extreme urgency .

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE. Monday, November 14, 1864. The Senate met at 12 o'clock, M., and the pro-

ceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Burrows, of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to exempt from Confederate taxation cotton and woolen cards, paper and other articles purchased by the State of Arkansas for the use of its people and for the State government. Referred to the committee Mr. Barnwell of S. ut's Carolina, introduced a bill

to repeal that part of the twenty sixth section of

the act to alter and amend the act entitled "an act

for the sequestration of the estates property and effects of alien enemies," &c., which authorizes the payment to the Confederate receiver of debts due ilien enemies in 4 per cent. bonds. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Barnwell, from the committee on finance, re-

ported the following bill to amend the third section of the "act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17, 1864: "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do ennet, That the bonds authorized to

be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates by the third section of the act entitled 'an act to organize forces to serve during the war,' approved February 17, 1864, shall be redeemable October 1, 1864, and the interest on the same payable semi annually on the first day of April and October in each year." --

Mr. Barnwell also introduced the following bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty treasury

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon application, to exchange coupon bonds, redeemable January 1st, 1865, bearing six per cent. interest per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year, for treasury notes issued under the authority of the third section of the act entitled 'an act authorizing the issue of treasury notes,' approved April 17th, 1862; said treasury notes being of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day." The

A ballot was taken to fill a vacancy in the committee on Post offices and Post-roads, and Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, was elected, the vote being: Garland 15, Caperton 1

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the cotton bonds, to be read in secret session, which, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, was transferred to the secret calendar.

On motion of Mr. Orr, the Senate resolved into secret session; and the doors being opened, adjourn-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr.

Read, of the Presbyterian church. The Chair laid before the House a communication from the President, transmitting reports from the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House making inquiry concerning the tax in kind, called for in 1863. Ordered to be printed. · Also, a communication from the President con-

cerning official reports of battles fought by General Forrest. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, introduced a bill to abolish distributing offices for mail matter, and to send it direct to its place of destination. Referred to the

Postal committee. Also, a bill to increase the compensation of mail agents. Referred. Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to provide payment for property illegally impressed in

the Trans Mississippi Department. Referred to the committee on Illegal Seizures. Mr. Shewmake, of Georgia, introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of increasing the pay of commissioned officers of the army below

the rank of brigadier generals. Referred. Mr. Bell, of Georgia, introduced a bill providing for the discharge of soldiers in certain cases. Refer-

Also, a resolution as to the expediency of framing a general tax law on the basis of ad valorem duty. Referred. Also, a resolution of inquiry as to what legislation

is necessary for the relief of bonded agriculturists now in the military service. Adopted. Mr. Echols, of Georgia, introduced a resolution

recommending the strictest observance of the Sabbath by the army and navy of the Confederate States, and to dispense, as much as possible, with inspections, parades and reviews on that day. Re-

Mr. Read, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to authorize the Medical committee to examine into the condition of the military prisons of this city, and that they have power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Clapp, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of the Confederate government receiving certficates of indebtedness in return for taxes. Adopted.

Mr. Miles offered a resolution that the military committee inquire into the expediency of supplying the commissioned officers of the army with clothing, arms, insignia, &c., at the expense of the govern-

ment. Adopted. Also, a bill to provide for the payment of officers horses lost in service. Referred. Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, offered a joint resolution

of thanks to General Forrest and his men for their numerous victories, by land and water, over the enemy. Refered. Also, a resolution declaring it inexpedient to fix a maximum of prices for provisions; but that it is de-

sirable that the families of soldiers should be sup-

plied with food at government prices. Mr. Foote introduced a resolution requesting the finance committee to bring in, at as early a day as practible, a general financial bill, which shall reflect as much as possible the views of the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. Cluskey, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to amend the law providing the tobacco ration. Also, a bill for the general organization of hospitals.

On motion of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, the House resolved itself into secret session. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, the Judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether it is mecessary to provide for the sequestration of the property of persons who, being liable to military duty, leave the Confederate States without permission of the authorities.

The committee on military affairs was instructed to inquire whether the late order No. 77, revoking the details of all men between 18 and 45, requires modification by legislation, to preserve the produ-In the House, the Speaker laid before that body

communications from the 2d Auditor, in relation to certain claims of Libuisiana and North Carolina against the Confederate States, which were referred. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Bridgers, of N. C., who is detained at home by sickness in his family.

The Home Guard in the counties of Surry, Wilkes, Iredell, Catawba and Rutherford, and the counties west, is called out for the defence of Western North Carolina. One third to go rato service immediately and to report to Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin.

Resolutions of Hon. Linton Stephens Relative to a Convention of the States.

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do Resolve, That the independence of the Southern Confederate States of America, based upon the constitutional compact between the sovereign States, omposing the Confederacy and maintained through nearly lour years of gigantic war, justly claims from the world its recognition as a rightful fact.

Resolved, That all the States which composed the late American Union, as well as those embraced within the present United States, as those embraced within the Southern Confederacy, are what the original thirteen States were declared to be by our fathers of 1776, and acknowledged to be by George the third of England, independent and sovereign, not as one political community, but as States, each one of them constituting such a "people" as have the inalienable right to terminate any government of their former choice, by withdrawing from it their consent just as the original thirteen through their common agent, acting for and in the name of each one of them, by the withdrawal of their consent, put a rightful termination to the British government which had been established over them with their

Resolved. That the sovereignty of the individual States is the only basis of permanent peace on the American continent, and will, if the voice of passion and war can once be hushed and reason allowed to resume her sway, lead to an easy and lasting solution of all the matters of controversy involved in the present lamentable war, by simply leaving all the States free to form their political associations with one another, not by force of arms, which excludes the idea of "consent," but by a rational consideration of their respective interests, growing out of their natural situations.

Resolved, That as the very point of controversy in the present war, is the settlement of the political association of the States, no treaty of peace can be perfected consistently with the sovereignty of the individual States without State action, on the part of at least these States whose preferences may justly be regarded as doubtful, and have not yet been expressed through the appropriate organs; and therefore opposition to all State co operation in perfecting a peace cannot be consistent with a desire for its establishment on a basis of the sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That we hail with gratification the just and sound sentiment coming from a large and grow ing party in the North, that all associations of these American States must be voluntary, and not forcible, and we give a hearty response to their proposition to suspend the conflict of arms, and hold a Convention of States to inaugurate a plan for permanent

Resolved, That the appropriate action of such a Convention would be not to form any agreement or compact between States, but only to frame and propose a plan of peace; and the assembling of such a Convention, for such a purpose, would be relieved from all possible constitutional objection by the consent of the two governments; and with such consent, the proposed convention would but act as commissioners for the negotiation of peace, subject to the ratification of both governments, and in all points havolving the sovereignty or integrity of the States, subject also to the satification of the particular States whose sovereignty might be so involved.

ly urge upon our own government the propriety , and wisdom, of not only expressing a desire for peace, through Presidential messages, and Congressional manifestoes, but of making, on all suitable occasions, and especially just after signal successes of our arms, official, open and unequivocal offers to treat for peace through the medium of a Convention of States, leaving our adversary to accept our offers, or by rejecting them, to prove to his own people that he is waging this unnatural war, not for peace, nor the good of his country, but for purposes of the most unholy and dangerous ambition.

On motion, two hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

The Presidential Election. The New York Tribune of the 12th gives the following summary of the results of the Presidential

We are entirely out of the woods in New York. The States gives Abraham Lincoln about 8,500 ma ority. Governor Fe nton has probably over 9,500; the whole Union State ticket is chosen, of course. The Senate (holding over) is twenty-one Union to eleven Democrats; the Assembly probably seventyeight Union to thirty-eight Democrats. Union majority on joint ballot, fifty, or thereabout.

New Jersey gives McClellan about 7,0.0 majority; in the Senate the Democrats have five majority; the

House is about even. New England presents a solid front for the Union : the six States will give (including the soldiers votes) about 150,000 majority, as follows: Maine, 20,000 at least; Massachusetta, nearly 75,000; Vermont, 30,000; New Hampshire, 3,500; Rhode Is land, 5,000, (home); and Connecticut, 2,4000,

Pennsylvania shows handsome Union gain on the home vote, and bids fair to roll up-soldiers included—from 20,000 to 30,000.

Delaware follows New Jersey. The Unionists do not seem to have made anything like a canvass here. They might have saved the State, and are doubtless heartily ashamed that they did not. Maryland marches nobly on in her new career as

Free State. The Union majority ought to reach 10.000. West Virginia (the Vermont of the Alleghanies) votes right-almost unanimously-the secessionists

having declined to enter the field. Ohio does not think it worth while to count her majority, as it is anywhere from 40,000 to 80,000, as the soldiers may determine.

Michigan stands by the old flag more steadfastly than ever. "We are routed, horse, foot and drageons," is the report of the leading Democratic paper. The Union majority will doubtless be larger than ever before.

Indiana is good for first reports, increasing largely on Governor Morton's splendid majority. Illinois sends greeting, and promises from 20,000 to 80,000 majority for her " Uncle Abe," in spite of the desperate efforts of the opposition to carry the

State for moral effect. Wisconsin is not much heard from at this writing, but enough is known to set down a large majority for the right side—say 10,000. Minesota promises at least 2,500 Union ma

jority. · Iowa never falters. She will rival Vermont in unanimity for the good cause, her majority being reported at the magnificent figure of 50,000.

Missouri is just heard from. Large Union majorities are reported, and everybody concedes that the Unionists carry the State by a handsome figure. The entire Radical State ticket is thought to be Kansas, Nevada, California and Oregon have thus

far failed to report; but there can be no doubt as to the result in any of them. Some persons are uncertain about California, but she cannot escape the Union whirlwind.

Kentucky holds fast to her idols. We had some hopeful Union majorities along the Ohio border; but farther back the secession sympathizers came out strong for McClellan, and the State will give him about four fifths of all his " majoraties."

Congress. - We cannot yet make up an accurate table of members, many districts not having been reported, and a few being very close. We I se one in Delaware and one in Maryland. The Copperheads in Pennsylvania are trying hard to keep out soldiers' votes that will defeat Coffroth and Dawson, but all will come out right at Washington. Brooks of this city, will probably get the certificate, but his seat will be contested. Humphrey, Raymond, Darling, Ketcham, Griswold (War Democrat) and Conkling are clear gains. We also gain Newell in New Jersey. In Ohio, the soldiers' vote elects De-

lano, giving us seventeen of the nineteen members. So far, we have in Illinois ten members sure, and one district is still in donbt. This is a gain of five. In Michigan, we defeat Baldwin in the Fifth district—a gain of one for us. In Wisconsin, we have a reported gain of two members. Missouri will probably give a Union gain of two members. So there is no doubt of a two thirds vote for the Union and Emancipation in the next House of Representatives, and something over to spare—saying nothing of Tennessee and Louisians, which may send up about a dozen Union members.

The President reiterates the disposition of the government for peace, but thinks that it would be fully to attempt further negotiations unless invited by the enemy. We do not entirely agree with the President on this point. We think Commissioners ought to be appointed and the Yankee government frequently no ified that we are ready to negotiate for peace on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States. Let the Commissioners' names be published to the world, and thus prevent all further misapprehension or misconstruction of the views of our authorities on this matter, This is in accordance with views expressed by us more than a year ago. - Charlotte Democrat.

The suspension of the Habeas Corpus, the Conscription of Slaves to be used as soldiers, and the Revocation of all Exemptions seem to be the most prominent measures before Congress. Whether the representatives from Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, the majority of whose constituents are in the Yankee army or in sympathy with the Yankee cause, can carry these measures or not, remains to be seen. Should they all pass we should not at all be surprised to hear that the scenes enacted at Washington in the early part of 1861 were re-enacted at Richmond. There are men in the Confederate Congress that have some regard for the constitution and for the solemn oaths have taken to support it.—

WHAT GEN. LEE SAYS OF NORTH CAROLIFA. - The Virginia regiments are now very full. Pickett's division is stronger than it ever has been. I am told that Gen. Lee says "Virginia has done nobly in response to the last call, but North-Carolina has done even better." All honor to the old North State. - Rich. Cor. Charleston Mercury.

STARTLING RUMOR.-A gentleman just from Richmond saw an intelligent officer of the army, who told him it was currently reported in the city, that intelligence had been received by a citizen there, to the effect that his cousin, who had just returned from a secret expedition, had heard from the most unquestionable sources, that a man had been heard to say recently, that an officer high in official position at Richmond had understood from a lady just arrived by the morning train, that she had heard it stated on the cars day before yesterday, that a lady had said, a few days ago, that her husband had told her a rumor prevailed, and was to some extent credited in official circles at Richmond, that there was still a few gallons of apple brandy left in the Shenandoah Valley: which possibly accounts for the recent defeat of the army of General Early.—

"We are in the midst of a Revolution,' as the fellow said on a treadmill.

Faith in our cause and trust in God are the helmets for salvation.

ASSISTANT DOURKEEPER

TO THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY offers himself as a candidate for Assistant Boorkeeper. He is a soldier on light duty, permanently diseased and unfit for field service. He is a shoemaker by trade, and, in the intervals of the Session, his services would be invaluable in a district where there is no Shoemaker. He happer to see the marrhers personally in Relaigh, and rehopes to see the members personally in Raleigh, and requests that a fair hearing be given to him.

of Johnston County.

Nov. 14, 1864.

DOORKEEPERSHIP

OF THE

COMMONS. THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES HIM-Ref as a Candidate for Principal Doorkeeper to the ensuing Legislature He is a disabled soldier in the service of the Confederate States, on detailed duty. He is moreover a Shoemaker, and thus during the intervals of the session, should the office he solicits be awarded him, his services could be had in supplying the wants of a neighborhood full of soldiers' wives, where there is no beignormout full of soldiers week, where the soldiers week, and where the people are suffering. Ho. pledges himself in the discharge of both duties to have in end the only view of serving his country and more es-

pecially its helpless women.

JAMES WESLEY TINSLEY: of Henderson County. Nov. 10, 1864.

DOORKEEPER TO THE

COMMONS. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY aupounces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant DOORKEEPER to the House of Commons of the peat legislature. If elected, as he hopes he will be, he pledges himself to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.

Y. P. LASHLEY,

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE

COMMONS. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY
announces himselt a Candidate for the office of ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER to the House of Commons at the approaching session of the Legislature. He is a soldier in service. If elected he pledges himself to a faith-

JOHN R. WHITEHEAD. October 27, 1964.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SURSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announces binned a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL BOORKEE ER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.
W. J. SAUNDERS.

October 24, 1864. 66-ta

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE SENATE. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULBY

ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER to the SENATE of North-Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have Carolina at me.

been in service, was wounded, and am now on the been in service, was wounded, and am now on the left felected, I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithful J. H. LOUDERMILE. unded, and am now on light duty. I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably. September 29, 1864.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY Announces himself as a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER of the HOUSE OF COM-MONS of North-Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected, I will spare so pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons seceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

MERRILL P BECK. Sept. 29, 1864.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

WE WAL PAY FROM \$5 TO \$7 POR OLD AXES, or will put steel in one and for two

old axes.

Five and Six ineb STOVE PIPE made to order.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & Co., North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 29, 18 &. 65-1mpd.

B. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, REspectfully informs the Members of the House of
Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER.

October 16, 1574

EXECUTIVE DEPT. NORTH-CAROLINA ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, November 10, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, THE SECOND CLASS OF THE HOME Guard for Home Defence called into Field by Special Orders No 137, must be forwarded to Goldsbore, by their respective Battalion Commanders with all possible dis-No. 138

By order of Gov. VANCE: R C. GATLIN:

Nov. 14, 1864?

Standard.