

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 terms.
Advertising: One square of ten lines or less, \$3 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 patriotism, 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 what-soever nature, are not adequate to this 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 paralyze 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 Comptroller 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 neighborhood 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 largely to 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.

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 both.

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 in this 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 199 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 Herald, McClellan paper, concedes Lincoln's re-election.
The New York Herald of the 14th says sufficient returns have been received to warrant the announcement that Lincoln has over three hundred thousand popular majority. He has carried all the States west of three, and will have a majority of 192 in the Electoral College.
The Richmond Sentinel of the 14th, the organ of the President, makes a vulgar attack on Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

VOL. XXX.—No. 37. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, 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 Potomac. His army is efficient and enthusiastic. Our cavalry had a successful engagement with the enemy on Saturday some 20 or seven miles beyond Winchester, on the Martinsburg road. We have 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 Washington."
There is nothing else definite from the Valley.

From East Tennessee.
Gen. Lee telegraphs the War Department as follows:
"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 attempted to retreat. About one o'clock on the 14th, with Vaughan's and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stand of colors and six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horse companies, fifty loaded wagons with teams, ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured.
(Signed) R. E. LEE."

From Gen. Hood's Army.
Gen. Hood crossed the Tennessee river at Tusculum, Ala., and did not capture Decatur as was reported.
Gen. Sherman it is said has returned to Atlanta, whence with four corps he contemplates an onward movement towards Chastion or Macon, leaving Thomas in Tennessee with 40,000 men to look after Hood.

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 Tusculum, Ala., as follows:
"TUSCULUM, ALABAMA, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.
General S. Cooper,
Adjutant and Inspector-General:
General Forrest reports on the 5th inst. that he was then engaged fighting the enemy at Johnsonville, having already destroyed four gunboats, eight guns each, fourteen steamers and twenty barges, with a large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, on the landing and in warehouses, 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, a member of the 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 when ever 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, &c.
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 gathering 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 tremendous conspiracy to destroy Chicago and release the Camp Douglas prisoners. Large quantities of arms were found in the houses of Southern sympathizers. Several hundred citizens had been arrested, including Gen. Mansfield's brother.

The Washington government has received information 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.
Rosecrans is succeeded 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 Morristown 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 bodies left with Price.

The Florida press is excited just before daybreak on the 10th October, in the midst of the Brazilian fleet in the harbor of Bahia, and under the guns of the fort. Twenty minutes only elapsed from the time of the first attack upon her till the Wachusett steamed to sea, with the prize. The Brazilian 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 press 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.
Ma. ERROR.—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 confined 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. Barnhardt, of the 8th N. C. regiment.
Capt. J. T. Bradley, Lt. J. R. Nowell, Lt. J. C. Carnes, Lt. H. Hughes, Lt. J. D. Galling, Lt. J. L. Everett, Lt. J. C. Williams, and Lt. G. F. Farden, of the 31st N. C. regiment.
Lt. J. P. Pittman, of the 61st N. C. regiment.
Capt. W. M. Stenson, Capt. W. A. Darden, Lt. J. Q. Jackson, Lt. D. F. Dedit, Lt. S. E. Koonce, Lt. J. F. Guthrie, of the 61st N. C. regiment, and Capt. W. H. S. Burgwyn, 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,
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 proceedings 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 goods, 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 on finance.

Mr. Barnwell of S. C., introduced a bill to repeal that part of the twentieth 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 alien enemies in 4 per cent. bonds. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Barnwell, from the committee on finance, reported 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 enact, That the bonds authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to non-commissioned 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."—Passed.

Mr. Barnwell also introduced the following bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty treasury notes:
"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 1, 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 bill was passed.

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 7.

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, adjourned.

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 concerning 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. Sherman, 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. Referred.

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. Referred.

Mr. Read, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to authorize the Medical committee to examine into the condition of the military prisons of the 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 certificates 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 government. Adopted.

Also, a bill to provide for the payment of officers' homes 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. Referred.

Also, a resolution declaring it inexpedient to fix a maximum of prices for provisions; but that it is desirable that the families of soldiers should be supplied with food at government prices.

Mr. Foote introduced a resolution requesting the Finance committee to bring in, as early as a day as possible, a general financial bill, which shall reflect as much as possible the views of the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. Oluskey, 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.

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, composing the Confederacy and maintained through nearly four 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 in 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 consent.

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 State of affairs, 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 three 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 cooperation 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 growing 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 peace.

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 involving the sovereignty or integrity of the States, subject also to the ratification of the particular States whose sovereignty might be so involved.

Resolved, That we respectfully, but most earnestly 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 unwholly 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 election:
New Jersey gives McClellan about 7,000 majority; in the Senate the Democrats have five majority; the House 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; Massachusetts, nearly 75,000; Vermont, 30,000; New Hampshire, 3,500; Rhode Island, 5,000 (home); and Connecticut, 24,000 (home).

Pennsylvania shows handsome Union gain on the home vote, and bids fair to roll up—soldiers included—from 20,000 to 30,000.
New York shows a Union gain on the home vote, but seems 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 a Free State. The Union majority ought to reach 10,000.

West Virginia (the Vermont of the Alleghenies) votes right—almost unanimously—the secessionists having declined to enter the field.

Ohio does not seem to count her majority while to count her majority, as it is where 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 dragoon," 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 by a Governor Morton's splendid majority.

Illinois speaks greeting, and promises from 20,000 to 30,000 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.

Minnesota promises at least 2,500 Union majority.

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

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 elected.

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.

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

Congress.—We cannot yet make up an accurate table of members, many districts not having been reported, and a few being very close. We list 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-

State Library

lano, giving us seventeen of the nineteen members. So far, we have in Illinois ten members sure, and one district is still in doubt. 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 Louisiana, 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 notified 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 misconception 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 Conscriptio 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.—Progress.

WHAT GEN. LEW SAYS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Virginia regiment 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 millions of apples handsly left in Shenandoah Valley; which possibly accounts for the recent defeat of the army of General Early.—South-Carolinian.

"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 DOORKEEPER TO THE COMMONS.

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

JOSHUA H. ROBERTSON, of Johnston County. Nov. 14, 1864. 72-11.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES HIMSELF as a Candidate for 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 season, should the office be so awarded, his services could be had in supplying the wants of a neighborhood full of soldiers' wives, where there is no shoemaker, and where the people are suffering. He pledges himself to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.

JAMES WESLEY TINSLEY, of Henderson County. Nov. 10, 1864. 70-11pd.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE COMMONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the House of Commons of the next Legislature, and he hopes he will be able to pledge himself to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.

Y. P. LASHLEY, of Wake. Nov. 7, 1864. 70-11pd.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE COMMONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announces himself 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, and he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

JOHN R. WHITEHEAD, 67-11. October 27, 1864.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announces himself a candidate for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER of 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, 65-11. October 24, 1864.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces himself a candidate for the office of ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER to the SENATE of North-Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light duty. If elected, I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably.

J. B. LOUDERMILK, 69-11. September 29, 1864.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces himself a candidate for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS of North-Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected, I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

MERRILL P. BECK, 69-11. Sept. 29, 1864.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!
WE WML PAY FROM \$5 TO \$7 FOR OLD AXES, or will put steel in one, and for two old axes.
Five and Six inch STOVE PIPE made to order.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & Co., North State Iron and Brass Works. Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 29, 1864. 65-11pd.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESIGNED.—The members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138.

THE SECOND CLASS OF THE HOME Guard for Home Defense called into Field by Special Order No. 137, and is hereby ordered to be distributed to their respective Battalion Commanders with all possible dispatch.

By order of Gov. Vance: R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General. Nov. 14, 1864. 72-11.