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Advertising: One square of ten lines or less, \$5 for each insertion.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1864.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS.—It will be seen that Mr. Pool, of Bertie, has offered resolutions in our State Senate proposing the appointment by the States of commissioners to negotiate with the enemy. There is unfortunately a difficulty in the way of this proposition, viz: That the constitution has expressly vested the power here proposed to be exercised in the Confederate President and Senate, and consequently the States have no such power, and an attempt to exercise it would be an indignity to those branches of the common government.

The power vested in the President and Senate to negotiate for peace, does not forbid them to tender negotiations through commissioners appointed by the States. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the President from designating the State commissioners as his commissioners. Instead of any indignity being offered to him by such action on the part of the States, it would really add to his dignity, as well as to the dignity of the commission itself, which would have this very important business in charge. The commissioners to be appointed by the States are to be clothed with no power by the States, but their power to treat with the federal government will commence only when they shall have been designated as such by the President. Surely it can be no indignity to the President to request him, in the name of the sovereign States, to tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through commissioners chosen by the States, and afterwards commissioned by him.

We transferred to our last paper an article from the *Conservative of this City*, issued the day after Mr. Pool's resolutions were presented, in which that paper warmly and unqualifiedly endorsed the resolutions. We were glad to see this, but we feared the *Conservative* would not maintain its ground. That paper of Wednesday last admitted, in reply to the *Confederate*, that Gov. Vance did not see these resolutions until they appeared in print, and that it did not then know that he had expressed any opinion in regard to them; and it then proceeded to reiterate its approval of the resolutions. But the *Conservative of the evening* day, Thursday, after reiterating its wish for peace, and after stating that it had expressed itself favorably to Mr. Pool's plan, "in the absence of something which could unite all parties," finally says:

"On Tuesday last, Mr. Fowle, of Wake, introduced the following resolutions. They are carefully drawn, are entirely respectful to the President, and propose nothing which has the semblance of ignoring the legal authorities of the country. It is evident that the Legislature will take some action with the view of promoting peace. The people expect them to do something, and we trust all parties in that body will co-operate in such action as will meet the case fully. Some think that Mr. Pool's plan is not entirely respectful to the President. In this regard Mr. Fowle's resolutions are entirely unobjectionable, and we incline to the opinion that they promise better practical results."

The presumption is that Gov. Vance read Mr. Pool's resolutions on Tuesday or Wednesday, and expressed an opinion in regard to them; and hence the change of position by the *Conservative* in its issue of Thursday. That paper now attaches importance to the suggestion made by "some," that Mr. Pool's plan is not "entirely respectful to the President"—and that paper now thinks that Mr. Fowle's plan, which ignores the sovereign States, as Mr. Pool's plan does not, is not only unobjectionable, but that it promises "better practical results." We are not surprised at this change of position by the *Conservative*. We predicted it several times as soon as we saw its endorsement of Mr. Pool's resolutions.

We are tired, and the people are tired of the constant cry that this and that proposition for peace is not "respectful to the President." "The President must not be insulted"—"there must be no indignity to the President"—"we must be entirely respectful to the President," as if any portion of our people or any State entertained the idea for a moment of insulting the President. In the name of suffering humanity—in the name of the God of peace and good will to man, is this war to be prolonged indefinitely, and every thing dear and valuable to be swept away, upon a mere punctilio? Are legislative bodies—the people, who made the war, and who have a right to close it in their own way, to be embarrassed and hampered in their efforts for peace by the suggestion that this or that plan is not "entirely unobjectionable," or not "entirely respectful" to the President? Why, even in ordinary times, such a course of conduct by the people or by the States towards their servants, would be regarded as awfully disrespectful and submissive; but at a time like this, when we must have peace soon, if it can be had, or be utterly ruined, such conduct amounts to crime. It is trifling with the blood of our people. "It holds the promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope." We conjure the members of the Legislature, by the magnitude of the subject itself, and in the name of the people, who are earnestly looking to them for some definite, practical, and persistent effort for peace, not to be diverted from the great work before them by such suggestions or appeals. Mr. Pool's plan is as respectful as it can be to the President. It does not even instruct or direct him in the name of the sovereign States, but it respectfully "requests" him to co-operate with the States in an effort for negotiation. Would the President regard such a request, if made by the States, as disrespectful to him? We cannot think that he would.

We understand that at the solicitation of Hon. Mr. Dortch, favors were granted the officers of the army elected to the Legislature of North-Carolina, allowing them to attend the sittings thereof now in session.—*Confederate*.

Of course, these gentlemen ought to be grateful to Mr. Dortch for obtaining permission for them to return home to represent their constituents in the Legislature. An aversion to Mr. Dortch for this kind of "solicitation," as the result of which officers

who are members are allowed to attend the sittings of the Legislature during the session. Surely, such disinterested conduct on the part of Mr. Dortch ought to entitle him to a vote or two for re-election to the Senate.

The proceedings of the Legislature for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday will be found in the Standard of today, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The proceedings are becoming more and more interesting. We have no space to-day for comment, or for an Editorial summary of the proceedings.

On Thursday, Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph, was unanimously re-elected Public Treasurer. This was a deserved compliment to a faithful and able public servant.

The two Houses also had two ballots on Thursday for Confederate States' Senator. The Hon. Edwin G. Reade, of Person County, received the highest vote. It is to be regretted that Mr. Reade was not elected on the first ballot. It seems to us that if there is any one man in the State on whom all good and true Conservatives can promptly and cheerfully unite, that man is Edwin G. Reade. We trust to have the pleasure of recording his election on our next issue.

The two Houses have balloted a number of times, without making an election, for Secretary of State. Every other officer has been re-elected, with the exception of the State Printer, and Col. J. P. H. Ruse, the present Secretary; and the particular friends of these gentlemen have not been wanting in any respect in liberality and magnanimity in the course they have pursued. The former declined to be a candidate for re-election, in the hope that such a course would tend to harmonize the Conservative party; and the latter, when he found that his name was likely to produce division and strife, came forward before the party in caucus and in a very noble spirit withdrew from the contest. The implied understanding then was, if not expressed, that the great body of the so-called Vance Conservatives would vote for any gentleman for Secretary of State who might be agreed upon by the "straitest sect." The latter, after consultation, determined to unite on W. R. Richardson, Esq., of Wake; but many of the Vance Conservatives, by refusing to vote for Mr. Richardson, seem not only determined to procure the "straitest sect," but to dictate to them the candidate from their own wing of the party for whom they should vote. Meanwhile several Destructive candidates have received large votes for the office, and some of these votes have been cast by members professing to be Conservatives. This, in brief, is the situation of affairs with reference to the election of Secretary of State, so far as it is generally known in this City; but there are other facts connected with this election, of a very significant and important character, which it may be necessary hereto after to lay before the public. We trust the "straitest sect" and those other Conservatives who are acting with them, from a sense of justice and right, in this election, will maintain their position with unflinching firmness. They have yielded all that could be asked of them by just or reasonable men; let them now stand by their principles and maintain their self-respect at all hazards.

Conscription of State Officers.—The following is the vote of the House of Commons of this State, on Monday last, on the proposition of Mr. Love to repeal all laws exempting State officers from conscription. On motion of Mr. Grissom, the bill was indefinitely postponed by the following vote:

Ayes	21
Noes	15

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Allison, Albright, Amis, Ashworth, Banks, Benn, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond, of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Calvert, Carson of Alexander, Carson, of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craig, Dargan, Davis, of Halifax, Erwin, Flynt, Fowle, Gaskins, Gibbs, Gidney, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, J. H. Headen, W. J. Headen, Henry, Herbert, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Labell, Johnston, Jordan, Joyner, Jenkins, Lewis, Leo, Mann, McCaden, McCormick, McGhee, McLean, McLellan, Morissey, Murrill, Patterson, Perkins, Riddick, Rogers, Sharpe, Simmons, Smith of Duplin, Stipe, Vann, Waugh, Wooten—57.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Austin, Beam, Brown of Mecklenburg, Cahoon, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Davis of Franklin, Enloe, Falson, Farmer, George, Grier, Harris, Haswell, Hayes, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, Murphy, Outerbridge, Peace, Person, Powell, Reinhardt, Ruse, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Stancill and Strong—33.

The vote against postponing, as will be seen on examination, was nearly all Destructive. The Conservatives presented a firm front against the proposition.

The Two Plans.—We publish below the resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Pool, and in the House of Commons by Mr. Fowle, so that our readers may judge between them.

Mr. Pool's Resolutions.—To avoid formal objections hitherto raised, and Effectually open Negotiations for the Termination of this most unfortunate and Destructive War. Resolved, That five commissioners be elected by this General Assembly, to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States. Resolved, That each of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to co-operate with North-Carolina in requesting President Davis, in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners. Resolved, That the Governor make known to each of the other States of the Confederacy this action of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, and endeavor to secure their co-operation. Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor communicate the proceeding, officially, to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

Mr. Fowle's Resolutions.—Resolved, That the people of North-Carolina are a law loving and Constitution abiding people, and that they believe that in every crisis which may arise, all constitutional modes of redress ought to be fairly tried and fully exhausted, before any resort should be had to extreme measures, likely to terminate in civil strife, and convert our already unhappy country into a scene of havoc and desolation. Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining the independence of the Southern Confederacy, it is expedient, on all suitable occasions, to prefer to negotiate with the enemy, and that the cause of humanity demands that the further effusion of blood should be stayed, or at least an effort should be made to that effect.

This resolution elicited discussion in which Messrs. Person, Shepherd and McLean stated the reasons upon which were based their respective votes on Mr. Grissom's motion to postpone indefinitely "the bill to repeal all exemptions of State officers."

Mr. Fowle regretted that the bill introduced by the gentleman from Haywood and introduced by a fire brand on the Conservative side of the House, had no other result than that of embarrassing his own political friends.

Mr. Love asked whether the gentleman from Wake intended to introduce the bill into the Legislature, the purpose of throwing a fire brand into the Legislature.

Mr. Fowle replied that that was the obvious purpose of its introduction. That was the gentleman's intention. Charity itself forbade any other construction.

Mr. Love said he had no such purpose. The bill expressed his views, and he introduced it in compliance with the wishes of constituents.

Mr. Fowle proceeded at length in opposition to the resolution. He held generally that the officers retained were necessary to the service of the State, and that there were fewer exempted in this than in some of the other States.

Mr. Fowle introduced "resolutions concerning negotiations for an honorable peace," which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ruse, of Bladen, a bill to prohibit the fermentation or brewing of grain. An engrossed bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Orphan Industrial Fund.

Mr. Grissom introduced a bill to amend the 8th sec. 19th chap. R. C. Referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. Horton's resolutions concerning a recess of the General Assembly, &c., were read a second time and rejected.

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The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Branson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Shepherd rose to a question of privilege, and stated that he had in his hand a paper from Saml A. Warren, Sheriff of Northampton, certifying that Capt. S. T. Stancill and Lieut. W. J. Rogers were the Commissioners elect from that county.

Mr. Phillips thought the committee on Privileges and Elections was the proper one to investigate the matter. That committee was not overworked, and such matters belonged legitimately and exclusively to them.

Mr. Herbert, "a resolution in favor of abolishing Provost Guards." Adopted.

Mr. Best, "a resolution in relation to certain frauds, perpetrated at the August election in the counties of Greene and Lenoir, instructing an investigation by the committee on Privileges and Elections." Adopted.

Mr. Shepherd, "a bill to incorporate the Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company." The order of the day, viz: "a bill for the relief of Power, Lowe & Company," was referred, on motion of Mr. Phillips to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to incorporate the Bingham School" passed its second reading, the amendments proposed by the committee, having first been adopted.

A bill to aid the Florence Railroad Company," was rejected on its second reading. Yeas 10, nays 93.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate, proposing to proceed forthwith to an election for Secretary of State, in a message proposing to elect at noon to-morrow a Confederate States Senator.

light duty, contrary to law, and recommending means to affect their release.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee on Finance, reported the bill relative to public printing, with an amendment that the Secretary of State be added to the Auditor and a practical printer in ascertaining the amount of compensation to be paid the public printer, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Wiggins, from the Finance committee, reported that the Treasurer's books, accounts, &c., had been examined as far as could be done, and that the books, &c., seemed to be neatly and correctly kept.

Mr. Arendall, from the committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate Sardin Academy, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Odum, from the joint select committee on a system of tithing, reported that such system was injudicious.

A bill for an election for Secretary of State was introduced. The bill to provide just compensation to the State printer. Passed its second reading.

Hon. Geo. M. Morehead, Hon. W. N. H. Smith and Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., were added to the non-nominations for U. S. Senator.

Mr. Hall added the name of Col. G. H. Fairbault to the nominations for Secretary of State.

On the sixth vote the result was as follows in the Senate: Richardson 13; Fairbault 15; Bain 9; Williams 7; the rest scattering.

Whole number of votes cast 153, as follows: Richardson 40; Fairbault 22; Williams 23; Bain 18; Ruse 13; the rest scattering. No election.