

THE WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE.

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ADVERTISING, &c. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

From the Fayetteville Observer. GOV. VANCE'S VISIT.

On Thursday evening, according to appointment, our excellent Governor arrived here, accompanied by two members of his staff. He was met near the town limits by the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements and conducted to the Fayetteville Hotel, where he was received with cheers by a large crowd of citizens.

Friday was a gala day in our town. Business was suspended; crowds thronged the streets, from town, county, and neighboring counties—Chatham, Moore, Robeson, Bladen, Sampson, and we know not how many other counties, being represented.

About half-past 11, when the Governor appeared upon the stand and was introduced in a few appropriate words by the Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, it was supposed that there were assembled around him some three thousand persons, the ladies being provided with benches and chairs, the masculines standing without weariness during the three following hours of intellectual entertainment, now highly delighted with the rich touches of humor, each in itself a telling argument, upon finding their eyes moistened by an allusion to the sufferings and desolation inflicted upon helpless women and children by a cruel enemy, and next their teeth set with determination to rescue our country from the tyrannous rule of such a hateful people.

The SPEECH.—Upon reflection we have concluded that it would scarcely be necessary to attempt anything like a full report of this speech, since it would be shorn of much of its beauty and point by any but a regular, practiced Reporter such as the one who did such full justice to the Wilkesboro' speech, and since it is said the Governor will make as thorough a canvass as his time and engagements will permit, in the course of which the people of nearly all parts of the State will be enabled to receive from the Governor's own eloquent lips the words of truth and patriotism and encouragement which he pours out from a soul abounding with great and patriotic impulses.

He commenced by acknowledging the compliment conveyed by the assemblage of such a great number of his fellow-citizens. It should be his ambition to prove himself worthy of their confidence. As one of "the powers that be, which are ordained of God," he came to speak, earnestly and truthfully, of the state of our country, and of our duties and responsibilities. This is the crisis of our fate. Before the now building leaves shall have withered and fallen, our fate will be decided. This is the time of trial. It is easy to serve one's country in times of peace, and even when this war began and every young man was ready to march, and grey-haired men, and ladies, and boys, cheered, it was easy and glorious. But enthusiasm never carried a nation through its trials. The sufferings and privations of the succeeding three years have brought a need of a different spirit—a brave, pure, unselfish patriotism, willing to act, to suffer, and even to die for the country.

Everybody wants peace. The gray haired father and mother, weeping for their fallen sons; the widowed mother, gazing upon her children; the loving wife, anxious for the return of her absent and endangered husband, all, all, want peace. People pray for it, the soldier fights for it—the soldier never draws a trigger that is not for peace. How shall we secure the great blessing? Some say it is to be done by the State taking herself out of the Confederacy, as she did out of the old Union. But this would not be peace, nor lead to peace but to new and bloodier wars. The State has delegated to the Confederate Government the sole right to declare war and make peace. While in the Confederacy, therefore, the State cannot make peace or negotiate for it. To do this, supposing Lincoln were ready and willing to negotiate, the State must first recall the rights of sovereignty which she has vested in the Confederate Government. The only mode by which this can be done, is to secede again, to desert her States and set up for herself. Would that he peace, or bring peace? It would be a fatal delusion to suppose so. The Confederate government would be no longer bound to assist or protect the State—the partnership would be at an end, the other Confederate States feeling that they had been basely deserted. North Carolina would be to the rest of the Confederacy nothing more than England or France. She would stand between one part of the Confederacy and the other, cutting it in sunder. It would be impossible to keep from crossing her territory with troops and supplies. This would lead to war—it would indeed be an act of war. And then North Carolina, before she could have gotten out of the war with Lincoln, would have a new war upon her hands—a war with her friends and neighbors, identified with her interest and institutions, and bound to her by the glories of a hundred battle fields in which they had fought side by side. It would be my duty, said the Governor, to issue a proclamation to our soldiers, informing them that our State had deserted her sisters and that they must come home to fight against their brothers in arms. I will die before I'll issue such a proclamation!

But if the State were to join Lincoln—an unsupportable case—that would not be peace. Her sons would be forced into the yankee army, her treasure required by taxation to support them. Is there a man who would not prefer that his son should fall gloriously in battling for our rights and liberty, rather than to meet such a dishonorable fate? To take the State out of the Confederacy is the only thing that a Convention can do more than can be done by the Legislature. The State cannot negotiate until it is out of the Confederacy; and everything short of that the Legislature can do—do as completely as a Convention. A Convention may advise the Confederate Government to endeavor to make peace. So can the Legislature, and so if no doubt will do, and I will heartily unite with it in the recommendation. A Convention would be composed of the same materials, and in great part, doubtless, of the same men—all alike fresh from the people and representing their wishes. Why does anybody, therefore, want a Convention, in addition to the Legislature which we have and must have, unless it be with a view to a new secession? The advocates of

a Convention deny that such is their purpose. Do not be deceived by such professions. It is that or nothing.

The Governor next spoke of his competitor. You have all heard of Holden, said he. He wants my place. If he knew as much as I do about the place, he might not be anxious to get it. Next, as you took me from the army, and put me in it, I am willing, nay, I confess I am anxious to serve you in it for another term. The Governor then read a note which he had addressed to Mr. Holden some days before he had addressed to the people, informing him of his intention to accept the invitation to speak here, and desiring that Mr. Holden should be present, as he should have occasion to speak of him, personally and politically, and be preferred to do that face to face. He also read Mr. Holden's reply, declining to come to Fayetteville, assigning different reasons for his course from the one originally given by him.—He is so considerate that he don't want to take the people from their farms! But suppose the people want to go from their farms for a day? You have invited me to meet you, showing that you do want me to go. If you are willing to listen and I to speak, is anybody to blame? Besides, as I am to speak anyhow, you could have listened to him also, and thus heard both without any additional loss of time.

Mr. Holden says in his card, that he is not vain enough to hope to change any man's vote by speaking. Inuendo, Gov. Vance is thus vain. Yet it is all very well to issue the Standard occasionally on the sly for electioneering purposes. He does not wish to excite the people by haranguing them.—Well, let him retire from the canvass and there will be no excitement. He says, "my principles are well known." Are they? Who knows them?—One may know what principles he professed ten years ago, and what principles he professed five years ago, and what opposite principles he professed six weeks ago. But who can tell what changes they have undergone during these six weeks? In 1856 he was a rank secessionist, declaring that the election of Fremont would be cause for a dissolution of the Union; but now he denounces those who were then secessionists. It is said he suspended his paper for fear of being arrested since the habeas corpus was suspended; but this can't be so, for he publishes it occasionally. It is said by his friends that his principles are for peace and Vance's principles opposed to it. When you hear a man say that, look him right in the face and say, "Jim Jones, Zeb Vance says you are a liar and a scoundrel. But when you hear him say that Zeb Vance is fighting rather than crouching like a dog at the feet of Abraham, tell him, that's so, stick to that."

The Governor next eloquently stated and denounced the terms of peace offered by Lincoln. In consideration of the confiscation of all your property, the emancipation of your slaves, your oaths to support all this, and permission to hang all military officers above Colonel and all civil officers, he will graciously pardon the rest of you. Is there any man here so degraded as to desire peace upon such terms? Branch, and Pettigrew, and Pender, and Fisher, and Tow, and Anderson, and Carmichael, and thousands of other glorious spirits have died rather than submit to such degrading terms. And our living heroes will not submit to them. You will not submit to them.

I am for prosecuting the war which Mr. Holden held bring on, for peace. I was opposed to secession.—Mr. Holden advocated it and worked for it. He it was who pledged "the last dollar and the last man." I became his endorser, entered the army to pay his debt, and now he repudiates his debt and objects to my paying it! The Governor here illustrated this point by one of his singularly apposite anecdotes, of a man who built a mill with an overshot wheel, cut his canal to it, and determined to let on the full stream of water before things were ready, whilst Badger, and Graham, and Gilmer, and Brown, and Ruffin, and Morehead, and a host of other sensible anti-secessionists cried out, "don't Holden, don't, you'll smash everything to pieces." But Holden would not listen; he let on the water, broke the Union to pieces, and now, standing aghast at the ruin he worked, swears that he didn't do it, but it was all the work of those bloody "Destiny's agents." And he hates me because some of those who were his brother secessionists now support me!

But Mr. Holden says he stands upon the same platform as Gov. Brown of Georgia. The Governor showed the falsity of this plea. Gov. Brown and the Georgia Legislature do not propose any Convention, any separate State action, any new secession, as Mr. Holden does, but wish to obtain peace through the only constitutional channel—the Confederate government. Gov. Brown is opposed to State action, Mr. Holden is for State action; yet they are upon the same platform! So far from Mr. Holden agreeing with Gov. Brown, the Governor showed by a correspondence he had held with Gov. Brown, that as early as the 30th of December last he had made the identical suggestions to Gov. Brown in regard to peace and the habeas corpus that Gov. Brown three months afterwards embodied in his Message, now so much lauded by Mr. Holden. He also read letters to President Davis in which he urged a new effort to open negotiations and expressed his strong repugnance to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. His letter to Gov. Brown was to ask him to write to the President and urge similar views, if he concurred in them. He was thus three months ahead of Gov. Brown in this effort for peace and the retention of the habeas corpus; yet, according to Mr. Holden, Gov. Brown is a patriot and statesman and I the reverse! As to the pretence that the Governor was for the suspension of the habeas corpus, he had there an armful of Standards in which he was praised by Mr. Holden for his firmness in upholding the rights and liberties of the citizen and the supremacy of the civil law. And he has not changed the views and conduct which so excited the admiration of Mr. Holden. So far as he knew he was the only Governor or other public officer who interfered with the President to prevent the suspension.

One of the richest portions of the speech was the account the Governor gave of Mr. Holden's conduct on the occasion of the mob of his office last fall.—Our readers will doubtless remember how valiantly the Standard had dared any one to molest him—he and his friends were ready for them, &c. Well, the mob took possession of his office. As soon as I heard of it, said the Governor, I went tearing up the main street to the scene, whilst he was tearing down the back street to my house. He got into my house, entered my bed room, (the family was absent,) and lowered the gas. I spoke to the soldiers, induced them to disperse, and on returning home found my competitor, very pale and depressed. He asked me for a drink of brandy; said he felt badly. I gave it to him and it revived him. Soon several gentlemen came in. Mr. Holden then said, "You and I may differ in politics, but I hope my right arm may rot off if I ever raise so much as my little finger against you." I replied, "I have done nothing but my duty." He said, "Why you went in among the soldiers and the bayonets—I shall always be grateful to you." He stuck to this about a month, which is as long as he sticks to anything. And shows his gratitude by charging me with corruption, with running luxuries through the blockade! Well, I have had some presents of things that run the blockade, and among them was this brandy which so revived him. In the language of the song:

"He eat my meat, he drink my tea, Then run about town and talk about me."

The Governor went on to speak of his recent visit to the army, and of the encouragement he derived therefrom. Their condition was splendid, their provisions good, their spirits buoyant. While they have re-enlisted for the war, some at home, out of danger and surrounded with comforts, are croaking and complaining. What a spectacle! Sustain the army! The Spring campaign has opened gloriously. We have whipped them badly in Florida, frightened Sherman back from Mississippi, and now have a glorious victory in our own State, by our own troops led by one of our own Generals. He said that though there be not the usual abundance of food, there is enough for all, if properly distributed. He told of the 13th Mississippi Regiment, in Lee's army, which, away from their homes, had resolved to fast one day each week for the purpose of giving some of their scant rations to destitute women and children in Virginia—an act worthy to be recorded upon the rolls of fame. He also mentioned a little fellow from his own town, whom he had met in the army, who had not been at home since the war began, and didn't expect to go until it ended. He had drawn a furlough but had given it to a man in his company who had a wife and children. Glorious spirit! worthy of imitation by people at home.

The conclusion of the speech was magnificent. We cannot pretend to report it. The dawning day will soon be followed by the full sun of blessed peace if our people at home will only do their duty and be true to the army as the army is true to the country. He was grateful for the unanimity with which the people had called him to office. He had endeavored to serve them faithfully. He would be grateful for their approval in August next. But if that should be withheld he would return to the army from which they had called him, willing and ready to suffer and to die in defence of the rights and liberties of the country.

The whole speech was received with unmistakable marks of approbation and enjoyment. In the course of the afternoon the Governor, by invitation of Col. Childs, Commandant of the Arsenal and Armoiy visited that flourishing and most useful institution, passing through the various shops where skillful artisans were wielding the ingenious instruments by which the most intricate mechanical operations are performed, and the most beneficial military results attained. With these things no one can fail to be deeply interested and highly pleased who has an opportunity of inspecting this establishment.

Next followed a Review by the Governor of the Battalion under Maj. Taylor, which is kept for the defence of this post, formed in great part of the workmen in these shops. They performed a variety of evolutions, with true soldierly propriety. Here again an immense crowd was collected, who were also treated to the strains of music from the Band which Capt. Charles R. Banks has educated for one of the Regiments on our coast. The gubernatorial party and friends partook of refreshments by invitation of Colonel Childs.

On Saturday morning several hundreds of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the Governor to Egypt, where he had engaged to speak on that day. We learn that an audience about equal to that here was assembled there, and that the Governor's address was more able and affecting, if possible, than here. He returned in the evening to find a large number of ladies anxious to pay their respects to him, having during his absence adorned his parlors with evergreens, flowers, and complimentary inscriptions.

YANKEE "BREAKERS AHEAD."—The predictions and adaptations contained in the article from the New York Sunday Mercury, which we copy in this paper, are very suggestive and promising to us.—We have several times heretofore taken similar views of the dangers and difficulties which the Yankee nation has to encounter next fall and winter. The prospect of a split and a revolution among the States still adhering to the old Union, as a consequence of the excitement and the results of their coming Presidential election, is much more threatening than the prospect of secession by the South seemed in the spring of 1860. We repeat our conviction that another revolution must attend the Yankee Presidential contest in 1864. The two parties are evidently going into it as a struggle for life or death, and any alternative will be more acceptable to either than acquiescence in defeat at the hands of either rival. And even leaving out of view the exasperations and disappointments of parties, as such, the novel questions sprung are such as have never tried American institutions before, and the triumph of the Black Republicans must bring such a social revolution as no community claiming to be free could pass through without force and bloodshed. Our candid opinion is, that in a few months more our gallant soldiers may "hang up their bruised arms for monuments" and enjoy the spectacle of such a "Kilkenny cat" affair at the North as has not been witnessed in christendom for centuries.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

A GREAT COMET PREDICTED.—The following says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne: "Professor Newmager, on three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth; and, should it not attach itself (as one globe of quicksilver to another) nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train."—Exchange.

DISRESPECTFUL.—A conundrum was given out at a New Orleans theatre:—"Why is Mr. Lincoln like an owl in daytime?" the answer to which was "Because he is 'A'blinkin'." A soldier, with his and his companion's rations of whiskey in him, he caught out, before the answer could be given: "Because he is a d—d old-fool." The soldier spent the night in irons, in meditation on the President's capacity.

A marriage took place at Newburyport, Connecticut, last week, in which the ceremony of joining hands was entirely omitted, the bridegroom having no hands to use. He had his arms blown off at the shoulders by a powder explosion, not even stumps remaining to which artificial arms can be attached.

Stoves made of soapstone are used in Quebec. They are said to throw out a mellow and more uniform heat than iron. The material of which they are made is very abundant in the mineral region South of St. Lawrence.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Apples, Beans, Brandy, Beef, Butter, Corn, Flour, Hops, Iron, Lard, Mules, Nails, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, and various oils and liquors.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N., WASHINGTON, D. C., 18th April, 1864. MINERS WANTED. I can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to Major & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO. Stock and Money Brokers. RALEIGH, N. C. CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches. CITY OF RALEIGH. Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison. COMMISSIONERS, Overly—Wm. H. Tucker, Alex. Crooch and P. Overly. Middle Ward—W. B. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott. Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overly and N. S. Harp. J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector. W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer. Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. Y. Denton, Assistant. K. P. Bello, City Attorney. J. L. Fennington, City Printer. F. G. King, Weigh Master. NIGHT WATCH. Captain—C. H. Horton. Watchman—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beeters, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lator, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overly. The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

AUCTION SALES!

M. Gronly, Auctioneer. BY CATALOGUE OF Imported Goods, CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th, 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Grand Tower, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting of part of

- DRY GOODS. 5 bales white Flannel, 4 bales blue do, 3 bales acetate do, 2 bales printed do, 1 bale Magenta do, 1 bale stone do, 1 bale assorted do, 3 cases de Laines, 3 cases Marine Shirts, 3 bales colored Lonses, 3 bales Melton Cloths, 2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs, 4 cases Gloves, Brads, &c, 2 cases Black Alpaca, 2 cases fancy Tweeds, 2 cases Flax Thread, 2 cases Pins, 2 cases Bone Buttons, fancy 2 cases worsted Shirts, 2 cases Black and White Muslin, 3 cases Ragetta Prints, 1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue, 1 case Long Shaws, 1 case Ready-made Clothing, 1 case Corsets, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c, 1 case Pilot Cloth, 1 bale Cassimere, 1 case Spool Cotton.

- STATIONERY. 14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes, 3 cases Army Bluchers, 1 case Cavalry Boots, 4 cases Boys Shoes, 1 case Calf Skins, 4 cases Supr Chamois Skins, 1 bale Shoe Thread, 5 cases Stationary, Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c, COTTON CARDS, &c, 1 case Cotton Cards, 500 p/100, 1 case Superior Card Cloth, 4x24, 10 bales Stitching Twine, &c, &c, &c, 72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies, 104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies, 22 bbls Crushed Sugar, 22 bags Jamaica Coffee, 50 boxes Adamantine Candles, 17 bags Black Pepper, 10 cases Chickory, 5 cases Starck, 5 boxes Sarsaparilla, 2 cases Vinegar, 50 barrels Mackerel, 10 half barrels Mackerel, 3 kites, 10 cases Raisins, 55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt, 10 cases Table Salt, 102 doz Cases Spices.

- HARDWARE, &c, 38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes, 48 kegs Nail Iron, 4 tons Nail Rod Iron, 1 case Outley, 1 case Hatchets, 1 case Haps, 1 case Pistol Cartridges, 1 case Rifle wipers and girths, 10 cases Gun Caps, 1 case Socomaker's Tools, &c, &c, &c, 132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each, 2 kegs Whale Oil, 1 cask Coal Tar.

- DRUGS. 10 cases Super Mass Liqueurs, 2 cases Liqueurs Root, 101 barrels English Copppers, 42 kegs Elix Carb Soda, 30 drums Balsam Copalbe, 29 barrels Allum, 10 cases Blue Mass, 7 cases Epsom Salts, 11 barrels Epsom Salts, 42 kegs Epsom Salts, 19 cases Alcohol, 11 barrels Borax, 3 barrels Soda Crystals, 3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 350 lb., 1 case Magnesia, 2 cases Gum Camphor, 2 cases Extra Logwood, 2 cases Potash, 1 case Gum Shellac, 2 kegs Saltpetre, 4 cases Tart. Acid, 2 cases Baking Powder, 1 case Morphia Acot. and Med, 1 case Phosphorus, &c, &c, &c, LIQUORS, &c, 3 half Pipes Pure Martell Brandy, 3 half Pipes Old Rom, 45 cases Rum, 25 cases Pale Ale, 4 dozen each, 45 cases do do do, 90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin, 50 cases D. John's fine Gin, 145 cases fine Holland Gin, 182 cases superior Cognac Brand, 30 cases Scotch Whisky, 40 demijohns pure Holland Gin, Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary \$25,000. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary \$8,000. Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Yates, of Miss., Col G W Low, of Va., Col John T Wood. Private Secretary to President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss. Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant. Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G R W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia, Public Printer. Treasury Department—G Manning, of Va., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Rimer, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Oranger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor. War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. George John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Keen, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Fairfax, Major S F Maiton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col J B Northon, of S. C., Commissary General. Col H Smith, M. D., Assistant Surgeon. Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J M Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spittwood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeRries, Chief of Clothing and Provisions. Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. B N Clemons, of Va., Chief of Comptroller Bureau. B N Clemons, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.