JOHN	D.	HY	MAN	*	CO.,	Proj	prietors.
DAILY B	DIT	ION, fo	r 6 mor	ths,			\$15 00
4	61		3 "	1.1	-		8 00
f f	4	d	1	1000		5	3 00
WEEKLY	ED	TION,	for 6 m	aonths	l, -		5 00
No subs	cripti		enived o	A 80	y other	terms	than the
above, or i	for a	onger	or short	er pe	riod.	. retus	tush the

The Reserves-The Standard. We have nothing to say in defence of the Order calling out the Reserves between 45 and 50. The Confederate administration must defend itself upon such topics. We think, with most people who have spoken to us upon the subject, that the call can be justified only by the most argent necessity, and we are not apprized that any such exists. To take farmers from their fields at this time of the year is to subject the government to the gravest responsibility, and must be answered for. We hope that it will turn out that it has been properly done. Meanwhile, however, it is not to be denied that it has caused general and great uneasiness. . In the present condition of the bread supply, and the prospects of another crop, everything should be done to assure the community that the govornment will not heeddeasly or ignorantly obstruct the already narrow way to relief.

These considerations open the door to important and delicate discussions, but it is not to enter upon such that we have taken our pen. The Standard, in its last issue, takes Gov. VANCE to task as guilty of complicity in this act of the Confederate government. It charges that if the Governor had done as he should in relation to the bill for 10,000 State troops, which pended before the present General Assembly, eighteen months since, we should now have that body in the field, and so the recent call would have been avoided. Gov. VANCE is not responsible for the defeat of that bill. It is well known that the responsibility for its defeat rests on Gov. GRAHAM. Gov. VANCE recommended the bill, but it was defeated, as every body said at the time, by the influence of Mr. GRAHAM in the State. Senate, Mr. GRA. HAM's objections, as was understood, were mainly two-(1) a financial one, viz: that its expense would ruin the State; and (2) that war is always better carried on by a single head.

Whether or not he was right in his views we are not now concerned to maintain. In passing however. we may remind our readers that if this bill had become a law, North Carolina would now be from \$15,000,000, to \$20,000,000 further in debt than she is. What her credit would have been in that event. we need not enquire. It may well be that after hearing Mr. GRAHAM'S objections Gov. VANCE Was convinced that he had been hasty in his recommendations. We do not know. But it is evident that the article in the Standard is rather a sly assault upon Mr. GRAHAM, whose judgment swayed the Assembly in this matter, than upon Gov. VANCE who only ac quiesced therein. Mutato nomine, the criticism is upon Mr. GRAHAM. As for the rest of the article in the Standard, we may say briefly that Gov. VANCE has done as much to provide exemptions for citizens required to remain at home as Officers of the State, and otherwise as any Governor in the Confederacy. The question of exemption does not depend upon State legislation, but upon Confederate legislation. The recent Act of the General Assembly on this subject does not; as a matter of law, secure a single one of the officers therein mentioned. Their exemption depends upon Gov. VANCE, and upon him alone. The exemption Act of the last Congress provides that it shall be for the Governor to say what State officers shall be exempted. In exercising this delicate function, the Governor of North Carolina has called to his aid the General Assembly, desiring them to say who shall be claimed as necessary Officers of the State. This was a very proper reference upon his part, and the Assembly has responded to it; but it is plain that its action is not legislation, but only advice; the substantial exemption being (as the law of Congress requires) necessarily performed by the Governor. The friends of Gov. VANCE look forward with all confidence to the verdict of history upon the consistency, the candor and the courage with which he has conducted his Conservative administration .--They do not claim for him immunity from error, but they insist with all confidence that he has a sound head, and a heaft wedded to the welfare and honor of the State.



The Caucus Candidate for Governor. The editor of the Standard, an old political stager, is well aware of the dislike of the honest masses to caucus dictations. He has spent much of his life in efforts to force the people to endorse the decrees of secret conclaves of central wire pullers, and almost any number of his paper, selected at random, from the issues of the last fifteen years, will be found to breathe threatenings and slaughter against all who dared to think differently from the irresponsible untas who issued infallible decrees to all the faithful concerning the tickets they were to support from constables up to President. "Organize, organize," was always his watchword; that is the people were perpetually called on to fall into ranks, at the comnand of cross road drill masters, and to wait for, and obey without question, the orders of king caucus Mr. HOLDEN very well knows, from long expe rience, how hard it often was to force the masses into the support of men in regard to the selection of whom they had no voice: for it was his duty to see that all murmuring was suppressed, while he has had to goad many a sturdy republican into ranks by

the fiercest denunciation and the foulest abuse. Indeed he has often proceeded to extremities with the refractory, and has often pronounced the sentence of political death on not a few freemen of the country for refusing to accept of caucus as their absolute lord and master.

Hence his recent attempt to conciliate favor by a [the Senate is to secure every man that degree of pernew profession of faith, and by a solume repudiation | sonal liberty to which he is entitled under the laws of of the claims of caucus. Let us hold him to all the the general and the State Governments as they exist consequences of this doctrine. If he is now right, at this time. This bill grants to no one the writ of then he condemns his whole political course for twen- Habeas' Corpus for the restraint of his personal ty years; and will he himself pretend that it is safe liberty to which he would not be entitled, if this bill Improvements, and Literary Board, and Employees at such a crisis, to clothe with high responsibilities should not become a law. It prescribes no new rule of the State Government in the different departa politician who confesses that he has spent the whole | for the action of the courts or be judges; in granting of a long political life, up to this time, in the advo- the Writ of Habeas Corpus, or in deciding any point cacy of pernicious errors? But Mr. HOLDEN'S re- of law that may arise when the Writ is applied for, Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different cent pronunciamento against caucuses not only con- or upon its return, but leaves the courts perfectly classes of officers named in section first of this bill, demns his past career, but it puts an effectual ex- free to act and decide, in all respects, just as they in obedience to the act of Congress approved May in view. I say certainly, because it is impossible to tinguisher on his present aspirations. Who nomina- | would do, if this bill should not become a law. The 1st, 1863. ted him for Governor? A midnight caucus of one bill takes it for granted that the courts and judges SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall as great in extent, as abundant in resources, and as single old political intriguer, W. W. HOLDEN, him- know the laws of the Confederate and of the State be in force from and after its ratification. self. He does not come before the people for their Government, and that they will administer these Read three times and ratified in General Assembly favor, by mingling with them, telling them who and laws impartially, having a due regard to all acts of this 14th day of December, A. D., 1863. what he is, and answering the questions. No, he Congress and to the laws of the State, and that they sits in his editorial sanctam, that old haunt of king will decide right; and the great object of the bill is, caucus, consults with himself alone, and issues these to provide that these decisions of the courts and the decree-"I nominate myself as the candidate of all judges shall be respected and obeyed by all men, lowing preamble and resolution, re-affirming and true Conservatives for the office of Governor," and high or low in office, or out of office, and that no forthwith proceeds to read out of the party all who military satrap shall with impunity resist, or evade do not support this nomination. This is the culmination of the odious spirit of caucus--it can reach he higher point of impudent assumption or insolent dictation. The student of an infamous school has graduated-he has passed through all the degrees of the spirit of intolerence. Formerly he contended that a few leaders had the right to select men and devise-measures for the support of the people. Now a single plotter may issue | law for deciding such cases upon the returns, as they his infallible rekose, and that in favor of himself, and all who refuse to endorse it are to be branded ! Keep it before the people that Mr. HOLDEN is the caucus candidate for Governor, nominated by a body consisting of himself alone, with Mr. PENNINGTON for door-keeper, that he alone suggested his own name, discussed and decided on his own claims to the support of that vast and honest party known as the Conservative, and passed resolutions which he is now trying to carry out, to affix the stigms of trai tors and renegades on all who will not accept him as to maintain the supremacy of the civil law, and to their leader ! Surely old king caucus is in his dotage-this vile despot that has so long lorded in the politics of North Carolina from his imperial palace the Standard office, is making himself absurb with servile folly, and is about to expire in the odor There is one portion of this bill that provides that no of infamy he so richly deserves.

Hon. N. Boyden-Personal Liberty Bill. The Confederate still insists that Mr. Boynes's Personal Liberty Bill is an act of nullification. The 'nultification " doctrine used to be very popular with some of the leaders, of the " Confederate party," and we do not think the organ of that party in his State ought to abuse Mr. Boypen, even admitting the above allegation to be true. But it was not Mr. BOYDEN'S intention to bring about a collision between the Confederate and State Governments --"The sole object of the bill," as Mr. BOYDEN said on the floor of the Senate, "is to secure every man that degree of personal liberty, to which he is entitled, under the laws of the general and State Governments as they exist at this time." The State of Alabama, if we remember rightly, passed, sometime ago, even a stronger personal liberty act than the one under consideration.* And yet we do not remember to have seen any strictures in the Confederate on the Legislature of that State for so griev. ous an offence. All of its ire and wrath are re-served for the Concertative members of our own County Solicitors, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Legislature, in general, and Mr. Boypen, in particular.

Below we give the remarks of Mr. Boyben, while the bill was up for consideration in the Senate, and it will be seen that he is fully acquitted of the al leged intention to nullify the laws of Congress :

Mr. Speaker, the sole object of the bill now before these decisions. Can any Senator seriously object to such a law? Why talk about a conflict with the Confederate authorities, as if the bill prescribed some new rule of decision for the judges in Writs of Habeas Corpus? Nothing of the kind, Mr. Speaker. It leaves the rules of law for issuing the Writ of Habeas Corpus, just what they would be, if this bill should not become a law, and it changes no rule of now exist. Why then talk about a conflict of the State and Confederate authorities? There is no lawyer but what knows better. There is a class of politicians who desire that all our courts for the administration of the laws of the land should be closed. and all the functions of our judges suspended, until this war shall end; and that every man should be subject to military law, and to military judge . Such persons may cry out conflict, and they scent conflict in every act of the Legislature, that has any tendency resist the encroachments of military power. It is that spirit and that alone, that inquces them to pronounce this bill as calculated to produce a conflict. Nothing of the sort is in the bill, as every lawyer well knows. person in civil life shall be transported by force or violence beyond the limits of the State, and inflicte a severe penalty upon any one violating this law. Can any Senator object to this provision. Was not an examination of the two acts, I am of opinion that this one of the grievances of which our forefathers, all Constables legally appointed, whether "succesin the revolution complained, and will any Senator sors" or not, are intended to be exempted by these discontent of those over whom he could gain influobject to a law to prevent such a crime? After mur- acts. der this is one of the highest crimes against the citizen, and if we had a penetentiary, it should be made a penetentiary offence This removal not un- On the contrary, the resolution claims the exemption frequently results in the death of the person trans of "all civil and military officers," and, in addition, selected the Frogress as a means of communicating is morally guilty of the crime of murder. I hope deputy clerks, &c., &c.

Exemption of State Officers, &c., from Conscription-Opinion of the Attorney General.

On the 14th December, 1863, the Legislature passed the following Exemption Act :...

Willran,

advance.

Summer of the local division of

the Southern Confederacy.

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE FROM CONSCRIPTION.

SEC. 1. Re it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Curolina, and it is hereby enacled by the authority of the same. That in obedience to an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, passed and approved May the 1st, 1868, in relation to exempting certain persons necessary as the State officers in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of Congress passed October 11th, 1862 : the Governor of the State having claimed and obtained the exemption of the following officers necessary to carry on the operation of the State government, viz: All. Justices of the Peace, whose appointments were made previous to May 11th, 1863, County Trustees, Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no It becomes us, therefore, to enquire what probable tax collector, Coroners, Constables who entered into bond previous to the 11th of May, 1863, or their successors in office, one Deputy Clerk for each Court requiring it, one County Commissioner for each county for distributing money and provisions amongst soldier's families, Agents appointed under an act of Assembly for any duty, Commissioned Officers of the Militia of this State, and Commissioned Officers of the Home Guards, Mayor and Police of Releigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Goldsboro', Counsellors of State, Board of Internal ments.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted. That the General Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different

For the Conservative. THE INFLUENCE OF THE APPROACHING STATE ELECTIONS ON THE WAR. It becomes every patriot and philanthropist to

ADVERTISING. &c.

ADVEBTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollar

When sont by letter, the monoy must necompany the advortisement. Marriages, doaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at

this office with dispatch, and as nearly as can be done in

per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

anquire candidly and seriously, according to the best ights before him, what influence the approaching State elections in this State will have on the war with regard to peace and independence. We, su a people, have started on the road of national existence made and the sufferings which have been endured. On our part we are engaged in a noble cause-one which involves all that is dear to man on earth ; on the part of our enemies their purposes and aims are the basest and the most flendish which can possibly enter the human breast.

How to obtain the coveted prize which we have us view, in the most expeditious way, and without the sacrifice of honor, is a question of first importance. effect our every act will have on the result of the present struggle. And in making this enquiry we must not close our eyes in blind prejudice against important facts as they pass before our face. On the contrary, every man, as a sentinel who watches for the good of his country, should permit no event or fact to pass wi hout carefully examining it and daly weighing its import. The well-being of our country, of ourselves, and of our children is involved. The issue involved is one before the magnitude of which all others of an earthly character dwindle into insignificance and vanish into nothingness. It is, whether we shall be freemon or slaves.

Now, if it be the fixed purpose of the great mass of people in these Confederated States to achieve that independence for which our banner is unfurled, we will certainly, sooner or later, realize the object subdue and hold, as a conquered province, a country populous as the Southern States, it the people are only united in their resistance to the power which seeks their oppression. The God of nations will, sooner or later, and in His own way, vindicate their cause, in the eyes of the nations of earth, and to the dismay and ruin of their enemies. With these views before us, let us proceed to consider the probable effect which the ensuing August elections will have on the duration of the war. We have before us two candidates for the Governor's seat, Gov. Vance and W. W. Holden, and two sets of candidates for the Legislature, one supporting the claims of Gov. Vance, and the other advocating the pretensions of Mr. Holden. Mr. Holden and his friends pretend that by their election an honorable peace can be more speedily obtained than by the election of the other ticket. - This is the gist of the whole matter in the contest. Let us, therefore, examine the subject under this head, and weigh the conduct of the two candidates since the commencement of the war. Mr. Holden was elected a memoer of the State Convention in 1861, not because he had never advocated the doctrine of secession, but because he opposed it at the time of his election. As a member of the Convention he voted the State out of the federal Union, and into the Confederacy. Whether, however, this act was the result of the doctrine which he had taught for years, and which he still secretly harbored in his bosom, or whether it was from the pressure of circumstances then existing, is a question which I will not pretend to decide. But the fact is, he voted as stated, and then in his paper, the Standard, pledged " the last man and the last dollar " to make good the solemn act. War was the result. It had not been long, however, after the commencement of the war, before he began a general system of complaint and fault finding, ministering with studious sagacity and well ordered pace, to the apprehensions, fears and ence, until his paper became very popular with a great many true men, and all of the disaffected of the State. And, like a vulture, he has fed upon that aliment nearly from the beginning of the war to the present time. Many good men and true patriots have been deceived by him, but within the last nine or ten months, when his treasonable purposes have become more manifest, they have taken alarm and denounced his pretensions. He went farther than they desired or apprehended, When he advocated a State Convention for North Carolina to "take her affairs into her own hands," independent of the Confederate government with reference to negotiations for peace, his purposes of evil were no longer concealed from minds whose patriotism arose higher than their fears and prejudices. It was charged then that the object of the Convention agitation was to secede from the Confederacy, and cause the gallant sons of North Carolina to lick the dust at the oppressor's fust. More recently, the evidence has become positive that this was his intention, and this evidence is cumulative. Just see North Carolina must " take her affairs into her own bands." What can this mean but secession from the Confederacy ? Strip it of this meaning, and It has none. It is body without soul Then, in the milist of this agitation, is the declaration which he made in the presence of Messrs. Hampton and Herton,

Hon. Robert Toombs-Gov. Vance Vindicated.

We devote a considerable portion of our space this morning to the very able and eloquent letter addressed to Gov. BROWN, of Ga., by another of Georgia's distinguished sons-HoN ROBERT TOOMES-in favor of the great principles of "personal liberty," and in opposition to the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, in certain cases. Thus, one by one, have some of the ablest minds of the Confederacy followed in the footsteps of that noble champion of the people's rights in North Carolina-Z. B. VANCE. Gov. VANCE wrote his manly protest to President DAVIS against the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus on the 9th of February last. This was themen politically opposed to the old ticket. That before the act was passed. Subsequently Gov. BROWN, of Ga, wrote his able message to the Legislature of that State, taking strong grounds against the friends of that new ticket would naturally resort vents the service of the same by force, or by keeping the act. Vice President STEPHENS followed soon after to the Progress as a means of acquainting their out of the way, or who shall wilfully fail or refuse to in a masterly speech, at Milledgeville, against it. Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, only a few days ago, in his place in the Confederate States Senate; delivered a speech, "characterized," says the Whig, "by elegance of rhetoric and great force of argument, 'against Granville by making a record which shall prove that any person who is in his custody or under his conthis set. About the same time Hon. H. S. FOOTE of Tenn., made a powerful speech in the House of Representatives in support of a resolution to repeal the act, in the course of which he paid a glowing tribute to Gov. VANCE for the faithful manner in which he (Gov. V.) had protested in letters addressed to the President and members of Congress against the passage of the act. Other gentlemen of ability, both in and out of Congress, protested against the act, as at least impolitic and unwise, if not unconstitutional. Lastly, comes the powerful argument of man, but in substantials be is reliable, and has Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS, which we publish to day-in defence of the great principles of personal liberty and against the act under consideration. Let it be remembered that this great array of to his party. talent and statesmanship is the sequel, of not the logical sequence, of the manly, yet modest, efforts of Gov. VANCE against the suspension of the Great Writ of Right.

Colonel Amis.

We do not pretend to know whether or not the ticket presented to the citizens of Granville in the columns of the Progress for a few days past has been made up with the consent of Colonel AMIS or not. We do not know the politics of either of the persons named excepting those of Mr. TAYLOR and Col. AMIS. One thing is certain, however, that it is most sin- ported and the person who thus transports a citigular that the friends of such a ticket should have zen in civil life contrary to law, and death ensues, with those who would probably support it. We the bill will receive the undivided support of the thought there was a mouse about, when we first Senate. saw it, but in article in the last Standard has convinced us thereof. We doubt whether it will not turn out that it is a mouse of about the size of that with furnished us with a copy of the personal liberty bill, which the mountains once labored.

Col. Amis during the last session was one of an excellent delegation from Granville, all of whom it is understood are willing to represent the county again. Under these circumstances it was very fit that one of them should ignore his colleagues and consent to run upon a ticket composed in part at least of gen would be like a man of honor and good sense, such as Mr. Amis is thoroughly known to be! And then, friends that there was such a ticket in the field !

Until otherwise advised we shall regard this as a trick upon the part of some of the straitest (by no of counsel, for the purpose of sueing out, or prose-Col. Amis has divided from his colleagues in the last trol, with intent to prevent said writ from being sued Legislature. The Progress supplies the fact of fu- out or executed, or the petitioner from being dission, and then down comes the Standard with pun and invective, and finally mounts the back of a cer tain old friend and rides out of the ring. the State as no holiday Conservative. He has been such for years, through good and evil report. No better member of the Legislature comes from any county. He does not always vote as a strict party merit enough to be allowed to keep a conscience even in public life. His independence (within the limits which he restrains it) is of no harm to the State or

*Since the above was in type a friend has passed by the Legislature of Alabama some time in the month of December last. It is as follows :

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Aesembly convened, That any person to as whom a writ of Habeas Corpus has been issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the judge or the court thereon, before whom the same is heard, or who knowing or intentionalty prepermit any person upon application by counsel, in his custody, to consult with and have the assistance means stuaightest) sect to divide the Conservatives of cuting said writ, or who shall send away or conceal charged, when the judge or court orders, shall be guilty of felony, and, en conviction, shall be fined not less that \$1,000, or imprisoned in the penetentiary In conclusion, Col. Amis is well known through not less than one, nor more than five years, at the discretion of the jury trying the same. Upon a comparison of the above act with the bill of Mr. BOYDEN; of which the Confederate complains so bitterly, we find that the first section of the latter is precisely the same, word for word and letter for letter, as the above act, only the offence in the North Carolina act is pronounced a "high misdemeanor" and the penalty a fine not less than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not less than one year .--Try your hand on Alabama a while, neighbor, and give Mr. Boynen a short resting spell.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

On the 28th ult., the Legislature passed the lolenlarging the above act :

RESOLUTIONS EXEMPTING STATE AND OTH ER OFFICERS FROM CONSCRIPTION.

WHEREAS, The fearless and free discharge of the officers of the State is essential to the preservation of its sovereignty; and, whereas, Congress has no power to conscript State officers; and as this General Assembly has already, by an act, declared certain officers and employeeoof the State exempt.

Resolved, That this State demands exemption from conscription of all the Civil and Military officers thereof, and also all County Surveyors and Jailors, and all and every class of officers named in "an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription," passed by this General Assembly at its adjourned session in 1863, and ratified the 14th day of December, 1863.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 28th day of May, A. D., 1864.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

Some double having arisen as to the proper contruction of the above resolution, Gov. VANCE asked the opinion of the Attorney General, who addressed to his Excellency the following:

RALEIGH, MAY 27TH, 1864.

His Excellency, Gov. VANCE-

Sin : Yours of this date has been received Upon

Farther; I am of opinion that the resolution of this session is not to be limited by the act of 1863. surveyors and jailors, and such others as are enumerated in the act of 1863, such as commisioners,

I am, yours respectfully, SION II. ROGERS, Attorney General.

Gov. Vance.

We copy the following from the Augusta Sentinel, which shows the manner Gov. VANCE is treated by the administration press in Georgia :

To BE EXPECTED. - The Administration press do not publish all the correspondence between Governor. Vance and the President. They omit the able letter of the Executive of North Carolina on the suspension of the babeas corpus act. The arguments of Gov. Vance are so convincing that the President did not dare to attempt to controvert these, and the letter addressed to him remains unanswered.

This being the position of affairs the subsidized press generally have omitted that portion of the correspondence which places their masters in a bad fight. This is just what might be expected. It is a that the Legislature ought to call a Convention to good specimen of the unfair and unserupulous policy take North Carolina out of the Confederacy. All they have adopted towards all who may happen to these things point to one object alone, and force the differ with them. Having departed from the paths of moral rectitude, they endeavor to place all on the Holden's purpose for some time past has been a rupsame level with themselves. We merely state the facts in order to show to the public the base tricks the supporters of the administration adopt, in order to deceive, and carry out their ends. The Standard and the Progress have persistently refused and still refuse to publish Gov. VANCE's letters to President DAVIS, because they are afraid to let the people see the truth. We wish this fact to be kept prominently before the people, that Mr. HOLDEN is afraid to trust the people with Governor VANCE's views as expressed in his letters to President | position than from any other paper in the South ----DAVIS.

The Standard.

This highly interesting literary journal made its appearance again on yesterday. How delightful it is to read the productions of one "whose only arts are all honest arts." Nothing "mercenary" about such a man. No indeed-he is honest, for he says he is. But we will pay our respects to this man of "honest arts" at another time.

We have but little doubt but the whole country beyond the Blue Ridge will go for Mr. Holden .-Progress.

Where are the votes to come from ? We saw an intelligent gentleman yesterday from Bancombe, and he assured us, if there was a Holden man in that county he had not heard of him. The gentleman alluded to said the tories, deserters, and bush whakers, who were in the woods, were all for HOLDEN, but that they would hardly venture to come out to the city from Salisbury, on the 7th, says: "Vance is polls on the day of election-that if Mr. HOLDEN had greated evarywhere by large and attentive audiences. any supporters among any other class they had not At least three thousand (8,000) here to day, and so avowed themselves.

A friend who has just returned from a visit to counties heretofore considered Holdenite, gives us a glowing account of the condition of things .--The people are turning to Gov. Vance, alleging that they have been deceived by Holden into believing the Governor had gone over to the original seces. sionists. They say his message and speeches has satisfied them his principles are all right-that he has made as good a Governor as anybody in the world could have done, and he ought not to be cast aside as a criminal for so "shifty" a man as Holden.

and the Progress have refused to publish the correspondence between Gov. VANCE and President DAVIS. Mr. HOLDEN is afraid to trust the people or surely, surely, he would not withhold from them the corres pondence between the Governor of his State and the President of the Confederate States, touching questions of vital importance at the present trying and critical juncture in our affairs.

Gov. VANCE .- A private dispatch received in this all seem to be for Vance."

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS. The following is especially commended to the nofice of the " Progress man :"

From Johnston county :

A gentleman sends us his name as a subscriber. and says : "I am taking the Progress, but I cannot stand 'John the rascal,' I am a Vance man, and want a Vance paper. We are all right down this way.

From Yadkin county :

"I together with eight or ten other persons subscribed for the Progress about the time he promised to give each of the candidates a fair showing in his paper, but since he has gone for Holden, they all say ter, and hope we shall have no more complaints of they wish they had never seen it."

Another letter from Yadkin, says :

"The people of Yadkin are for . Vance. Vance will carry Yadkin five to Holden's one." Extract of a letter from Nash county :

tremendous. All the candidates in the county but may not find it inconvenient to answer this question. one, are declared Vance men, and he will not get If it is a questio rezate among the brethren we will half a dogen votes. His name is Mathias."

Cross Fire.

The two wings of the Destructives-the HolDEN wing, through the Standard and Progress, and the "Confederate party" wing, through the Confederate-are firing into us furiously-the one assailing our right and rear, and the other our left But we stand undismayed and unappalled. We feel as se cure, if we are not as definit, as Gibralter assailed by pop guns and pocket pistols.

The Fayetteville Carolinian inquires, of us. why it is, that the Conservative does not reach that place but two or three times a week ? We answer, we do not know. The Conservative is regularly maile every morning (Sunday's excepted) for Fayetteville-at least our mailing clerks so inform us. We have directed our especial attention to this matthis kind. Our friends will do us a kindness, by in. forming us of any irregularities in the reception of our paper.

Is the Progress still in favor of a Convention in order that North Carolina may "take her own "The vote for Gov. Vance in this county will be affairs in her own hands?" We trust our neighbor not insist.

mind to one inevitable conclusion-to wit : that Mr ture of the Confederate government and submission to vankee tyranny,

As yet the subject has been considered only with regard to its effects at home-that is among our selves. There is another light in which it is to be considered, and that is, the view which our enemies take of the matter. It is notorious that the yankees regard Mr. Holden, above all other men in North Carolina, as their friend, and have copied more largely perhaps from his paper to prove his friendly dis-

This is so notorious, that it may be classed under that head of evidence known to the law as matters of "general reputation." In this view of the case would not the yankees take fresh courage and renew their effets for our subjugation in the event of his election ? Most assuredly they would. They would regard North Carolina as virtually taking sides with them, and their hopes would thereby become strengthened. This, would prolong the war beyond a doubt. It is not necessary in this view of the case to determine whether Mr. Holden is really in favor of submission or not. If our public enemies so consider him, it will be a sufficient cause for their action. And will not the voters of the State look upon the question in this aspect, and allow it to have due weight with them in the coming election? If they wish to avoid any and every act which will give and and comfort to the enemy, and to avoid prolonging the war with all its horrors and sufferings, it becomes their solemn duty to vote for no man whom the enemy regards as a friend. This view of the case is so plain that it seems that any one should see it who is not hopelessly blind by reason of prejudice,

There are other views which I have to present an the subject which I will forfear from doing for the present, least this communication should to extended to an undue length, which I hope to be able to give in a few days. In the meantime, I adjure my fellowcitizens to ponder well the thoughts here presented, and view them in the lights of reason and patriotism.