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ADVERTISING, &c.

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

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.

These considerations open the door to important and delicate discussions, but it is not to enter upon such that we have taken our pen.

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 have been from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 further in debt than she is.

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 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.

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 TOOMBS--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.

Let it be remembered that this great array of 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.

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."

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

Where are the votes to come from? We saw an intelligent gentleman yesterday from Buncombe, and he assured us, if there was a Holden man in that county he had not heard of him.

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 juntas who issued inflexible decrees to all the faithful concerning the tickets they were to support from constables up to President.

Mr. Holden very well knows, from long experience, 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 new profession of faith, and by a solemn repudiation of the claims of caucus. Let us hold him to all the consequences of this doctrine. If he is now right, then he condemns his whole political course for twenty years; and will he himself pretend that it is safe at such a crisis to clothe with high responsibilities a politician who confesses that he has spent the whole of a long political life, up to this time, in the advocacy of pernicious errors?

This is the culmination of the odious spirit of caucus--it can reach no 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 intolerance. Formerly he contended that a few leaders had the right to select men and devise measures for the support of the people.

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 stigma of traitors and renegades on all who will not accept him as their leader!

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 singular that the friends of such a ticket should have selected the Progress as a means of communicating with those who would probably support it.

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 gentlemen politically opposed to the old ticket. That would be like a man of honor and good sense, such as Mr. Amis is thoroughly known to be!

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.

A friend who has just returned from a visit to counties heretofore considered Holdentide, 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 secessionists. They say his message and speeches have 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.

Keep it before the people, that the Standard and the Progress have refused to publish the correspondence between Gov. VANCE and President DAVIS, because Mr. Holden is afraid to trust the people, or surely, surely, he would not withhold from them the correct and the true position of 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 city from Salisbury, on the 7th, says: "Vance is greeted everywhere by large and attentive audiences. At least three thousand (3,000) here to-day, and all seem to be for Vance."

Hon. N. Boyden--Personal Liberty Bill.

The Confederate still insists that Mr. Boyden's Personal Liberty Bill is an act of nullification. The "nullification" 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 this State ought to abuse Mr. Boyden, 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."

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

Mr. Speaker, the sole object of the bill now before the Senate is to secure every man that degree of personal liberty to which he is entitled under the laws of the general and the State Governments as they exist at this time. This bill grants to no one the writ of Habeas Corpus for the restraint of his personal liberty to which he would not be entitled, if this bill should not become a law. It prescribes no new rule for the action of the courts of the judges, in granting the Writ of Habeas Corpus, or in deciding any point of law that may arise when the Writ is applied for, or upon its return, but leaves the courts perfectly free to act and decide, in all respects, just as they would do, if this bill should not become a law.

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 stigma of traitors and renegades on all who will not accept him as their leader!

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 Habeas corpus act. The arguments of Gov. Vance are so convincing that the President did not dare to attempt to controvert them, and the letter addressed to him remains unanswered.

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 DAVIS.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

The following is especially commended to the notice 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 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: "The vote for Gov. Vance in this county will be tremendous. All the candidates in the county, but one, are declared Vance men, and he will not get half a dozen votes. His name is Mathias."

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

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

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

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in obedience to an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, passed and approved May 1st, 1863, 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, County Solicitors, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no 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 soldiers' 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 Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Goldsboro', Counsellors of State, Board of Internal Improvements, and Literary Board, and Employees of the State Government in the different departments.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That the General Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different classes of officers named in section first of this bill, in obedience to the act of Congress approved May 1st, 1863.

Sec 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

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

On the 23rd ult., the Legislature passed the following preamble and resolution, re-affirming and enlarging the above act:

RESOLUTIONS EXEMPTING STATE AND OTHER 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 employees of 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 23rd day of May, A. D., 1864.

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

Some doubts having arisen as to the proper construction 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--

Sir: Yours of this date has been received. Upon an examination of the two acts, I am of opinion that all Constables legally appointed, whether "successors" or not, are intended to be exempted by these acts.

Further; I am of opinion that the resolution of this session is not to be limited by the act of 1863. On the contrary, the resolution claims the exemption of "all civil and military officers," and, in addition, surveyors and jailors, and such others as are enumerated in the act of 1863, such as commissioners, deputy clerks, &c., &c.

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

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 secure, if we are not as defiant, as Gibraltar 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 mailed every morning except mailing clerks so inform us. We have directed our special attention to this matter, and hope we shall have no more complaints of this kind. Our friends will do us a kindness, by informing 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 affairs in her own hands"? We trust our neighbor may not find it inconvenient to answer this question. If it is a question vexata among the brethren we will not insist.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE APPROACHING STATE ELECTIONS ON THE WAR.

It becomes every patriot and philanthropist to enquire candidly and seriously, according to the best lights before him, what influence the approaching State elections in this State will have on the war with regard to peace and independence. We, as a people, have started on the road of national existence and independence. To this end all our energies are directed, and nothing short of it will satisfy the longing desire or repay the sacrifice which have been 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 fanatical which can possibly enter the human breast.

How to obtain the coveted prize which we have in view, in the most expeditious way, and without the sacrifice of honor, is a question of first importance. It becomes us, therefore, to enquire what probable 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 prejudices 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 without carefully examining it and dilly weighing its import. The well-being of our country, of ourselves, and of our children is involved. The issue involved is an earthly character divide into insignificance and vanish into nothingness. It is, whether we shall be freemen or slaves.

Now, if it be the fixed purpose of the great mass of people in these Confederate States to achieve that independence for which our banner is unfurled, we will certainly, sooner or later, realize the object in view. I say certainly, because it is impossible to subdue and hold, as a conquered province, a country as great in extent, as abundant in resources, and as populous as the Southern States, if 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 member 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 its 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, manifesting with studious sagacity and well ordered pace, to the apprehensions, fears and discontent of those over whom he could gain influence, 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 ailment nearly from the beginning of the war to the present time. Many cool men and true patriots have been deceived by him, but within the last nine or ten months, when his treacherous 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 feet. 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 hands." 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 midst of this agitation, is the declaration which he made in the presence of Messrs. Hampton and Horton, that the Legislature ought to call a Convention to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy. All these things point to one object alone, and force the mind to one inevitable conclusion--to wit: that Mr. Holden's purpose for some time past has been a rupture of the Confederate government and submission to Yankee 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 consider 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 disposition than from any other paper in the South. 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 efforts 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 aid 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 blinded by reason of prejudice.

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