

Our Weekly paper of to-day contains the speeches of Messrs. Boyden and Warren on the suspension of the Habeas corpus, and also the speech of the former on the subject of conscription and exemption. These documents contain the pure doctrine of civil liberty. The friends of liberty and good government wherever these speeches are pursued, will thank these gentlemen for the lucid, able, and manly manner in which they have presented these doctrines to the Senate and to the country.—Standard.

The Standard forgot to mention that Messrs. Borner and Waxner, are staunch supporters of Gov. Vance. The Standard compliments these gentlemen for the "manly manner in which they have presented these doctrines to the Senate and to the country." But not one word of praise has it for Gov. Vance, who has used every exertion (as will be seen from his letters to the President) to prevent the suspension of the habeas corpus. There is no stronger advocate of civil and constitutional liberty than Gov. Vance. The Standard knows this to be so; and yet it has nothing but abuse and vilification for the man, who has used his every energy to secure to the citizen his rights.

Why does Messrs. Borner and Waxner support Gov. Vance? Do they believe him to be opposed to civil and constitutional liberty? If so, why are they advocates of his re-election? Will the Standard answer the question?

THE TAX LAWS AMENDED!

The following is the substance of the bill amending the tax laws of the Confederate States, passed by the Congress yesterday, and submitted to the President for his approval:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the 1st, 2d and 3d sections of the act to levy additional taxes, etc., approved 17th Feb, 1864, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1. That in addition to the taxes levied by the tax act approved 24th April, 1863, there shall be levied from 17th Feb, 1864, and collected taxes as follows:
I. Upon the value of all property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. Provided, That from the tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom. [during the same year,] as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government, [whether delivered during the year, or afterwards, including bacon deliverable after and not prior to the assessment of the tax on property employed in agriculture as aforesaid, etc.] provided that no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton, and tobacco so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner; provided that land purchased by refugees and held and occupied by them for their own use and residence shall be assessed according to its market value in the year 1860.

2. The second section of the tax act, approved 17th Feb, 1864, is repealed and in lieu thereof it is declared that all the property and assets of corporations, associations, and joint stock companies of every description, whether incorporated or not, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner and to the same extent as the property of individuals, and the tax on such property and assets to be assessed against and paid by such corporations, associations and joint stock companies; provided that no bank or banking company shall be liable to pay a tax upon deposits of money to the credit of and subject to the checks of others; provided further, that the stock, shares, or interests representing property or assets in corporations or joint stock companies or associations, shall not be assessed or taxed, and provided further, that all property within the enemy's lines be, and the same is hereby exempted from all taxation, so long as it remains in the enemy's hands.

3. The first paragraph of the 34 section of the act of February 17th is amended and re-enacted so as to read:

Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, money held abroad, or bills of exchange drawn therefor, and securities payable in foreign countries, five per cent to be paid in specie (or Confederate notes at their value as compared with specie at the time the tax is payable— the relative value of specie and Confederate Treasury notes for the purpose of payment under this act to be fixed by regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Taxes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

4. This section exempts from taxation income, property and money, except Confederate Treasury notes of charitable institutions, and volunteer navy companies, except income of latter. It also defines what shall constitute failure to make due returns of income or profits taxed under any law of Congress.

5. This act shall not be construed as to subject to taxation corn, bacon, and other agricultural products which were produced in the year 1860, and in the possession of the producer on the 17th of February, 1864, and necessary for the support of himself and family during the present year, and from all on which taxes in kind had been deducted and delivered or paid.

6. This section levies an additional tax of thirty per cent upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in paragraph one and two of section four of the said act of February 17th '64, between the said date and 1st July next. The articles or merchandise referred to are spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, oats, hay, fodder, hog, beef or beef cattle, sheep, cast, bacon, pork, hogs, hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarn, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloth, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel and nails.

7. All Treasury notes of the old issue of the denomination of five dollars not exchanged for new issue prior to the 1st day of January, 1864, and which may remain outstanding on that day, are to be taxed one hundred per cent.

8. This section regulates the collection of the ad valorem tax on income derived from property, and prescribes the deduction to be made in the assessment of income derived from manufacturing or mining.

9. This section provides that all citizens of any one of the Confederate States temporarily residing in another State, shall be liable to be assessed and taxed in the State or district in which he may temporarily reside, and it shall be the duty of all such who have not heretofore made return of their property to the District Assessor where they may temporarily reside, within thirty days of the passage of this act, to make such return, and make the same to be assessed and taxed as aforesaid, and shall be or refuse within the said period of thirty days to make such return shall be liable to all the penalties and disabilities imposed by the laws of the Confederate States in such case.
[The clauses between brackets indicate the amendments to those sections in which they occur.]

hated towards them, that they will not put a ballot in the same box with them? Shame upon it—shame upon the miserable partisans of such men, who at a time like this, will not have unanimity and concord among the people for the sake of the cause, but must stir the dregs of strife even from the bottom, to gratify partizan spleen, and the greedy, vaulting ambition of a man who would make a purgatory of paradise, a hell of heaven, to seek vengeance upon those he hates, and to obtain a position of which his selfishness and unwholy ambition show him to be totally undeserving.

Let the people look into this matter. Let them enquire why W. W. HOLDEN and his few admirers oppose Gov. VANCE? Can it be any thing under heaven short of the mean, dastard spirit which influenced the wicked HAMAN against MORDECAI?

What has Gov. VANCE done? It is on record, nor can it be gainsayed, that Gov. VANCE's political views now are identical with those he held when elected Governor. They are just what they were when the Standard declared him to be a noble Governor, and uttered his praise in almost every breath. As Governor of the State, Gov. VANCE could not be a mere partizan—he could not avoid treating courteously, and as fellow-citizens, many of those who had opposed him, and spoke ill of him. How could he act otherwise, and be true to his oath and his duty? But this did not suit HAMAN. This did not suit the growlers. Nothing short of playing the narrow, bitter partizan, at a time like this, would suit them, and hence they oppose Gov. VANCE.

Who is the Patriotic Candidate?

The pretensions put forth by Mr. HOLDEN through his two organs in this city, are really astounding. It has generally been the custom in North Carolina to allow the Governor to serve out his full constitutional term; and in the few instances where the incumbent has been beaten, when offering for re-election, it was by the predominance of the party which had opposed him at first. But here is a Chief Magistrate elected on Conservative principles, and receiving an immense majority of the votes given at home and in the army; his administration at the most trying period in the history of the State, is apparently more universally approved than any before it, and the signs of this approval are not passive, but active, pointed and cordial.

In the midst of this state of things—in the face of numerous County meetings, in every one of which the conduct of Gov. VANCE is not only commended, but enthusiastically approved—after every newspaper in the State has endorsed his course—and after the most obvious indications of his immense popularity with the most heroic and patriotic soldiery in the world, a man steps forth from the ranks of his nominal party friends, charges him with being generally incompetent, and especially with the baseness of having betrayed his friends, and offers himself as a successor preferred by the people!

Look at it fellow citizens. A single individual accuses your Chief Magistrate of having sold himself and his principles at the very time you were calling him "a model Governor." He proves his charge by his own testimony alone, and then declares himself to be your choice for the place disgraced by him you so confidently trusted? Was there ever such a spectacle? A single voice ventures to oppose your universal verdict of approval, by preferring charges which would disgrace a private man, much less the Chief Magistrate of a great State; and he shows the disinterested character of his testimony by offering himself for the dignity, of which, he says your choice is unworthy. Mr. HOLDEN was the first man in North Carolina to condemn the administration of Gov. VANCE: Mr. HOLDEN was the first man in the State to nominate himself for his place. These are facts which no one will dispute, and when laid side by side, they are exceedingly suggestive.

Gov. VANCE is a candidate for re-election on the nomination of vast numbers of his fellow citizens, at home and in the army; he is running as he ran at first, at the call of patriotism, uttered through all the organs of public opinion, and under circumstances which would make it mean and cowardly in him not to run. On the one side there is an appeal from soldiers and citizens, so strong that it would be an insult to popular sovereignty not to respect it; on the other his public administration is commended in a way to make it a reflection on his manhood, and on the intelligence and forbearance of the State not to meet it. Neither of these considerations are operating on Mr. HOLDEN. He was a private citizen, and not even the chosen head of a party; he was called out by no popular movement, and he had no administration to defend. He is a candidate by his own choice, he is the accuser, the witness, and the party interested in the present political strife in the State. He is responsible for all the excitement and bitterness likely to be engendered, and his object is simply his own personal promotion. Do not the facts prove all these assertions? and if so, was there ever before such a political contest?

Fellow-citizens, this is not a race between Gov. VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN; it is not merely a question of submission to the Yankees or National independence and freedom. If possible, it has even a graver significance than this; it has a meaning which touches your honor and interests in the tenderest and most vital points. It is no less than an attempt at the utter dereliction of popular sovereignty; it is a proclamation by one man against the popular judgment, an impeachment of the intelligence and patriotism of the people; and a demand that they shall eat their own words of approval, and withdraw their own favorite nominee for their chief ruler, in favor of a man, who opposes his single will to theirs, and claims the highest office in the State, in right of his own desire to fill it.

DIS Honest Arts of the Progress.

The Progress continues to serve its readers with the usual amount of misrepresentation and falsehood, prepared in its usual style, for those for whom it is intended. The cry is still, that Gov. VANCE has gone over to the destructive, simply because that class of citizens, or many of them, will vote for him, in preference to his favorite, Mr. HOLDEN.

He claims for Mr. HOLDEN that he is the impersonation of Conservatism, that his Standard is "the iron clad" which deals destruction to all who differ with him. Now, we would merely ask the Progress against whom are "the grape and shrapnel" cast? Are they hurled against the enemies of our country? Has the iron clad ever fired its broad sides upon them? Has a hard word ever been uttered upon them? By the master of this iron clad against the defenders of never! His blows are reserved for the defenders of our soil; for those who, like Gov. VANCE, when the helmet first taint of war was sounded, put on the helmet and went forth to battle for our country's rights, for and our homes and our firesides. His vilification and our homes and our firesides. His vilification and our homes and our firesides. His vilification and our homes and our firesides.

Gov. VANCE's ability as a statesman, his virtues as a patriot, and his devotion to his country. They feel that the honest earnings of industry would be safe under his guidance, that "the arts are honest arts" indeed, and that speculation, robbery, and desertion, would find in him no apostle—that the strong arm of the law would find in him a faithful executor, tempered with justice and mercy.

These are the reasons why the "owners of cotton factories, woolen factories," and the "honest and hard working men and women" who ply these factories, and the honest and hard working man, who follows the plough and the sickle, the sledge hammer, are in favor of Gov. VANCE. These are the reasons why the soldier, far from his home, amid the vigils of the night, feels that his wife and little ones are safe and secure from the assaults of the midnight marauder, that his little home, the asylum of his dear ones, ever present to his memory, is protected from the hand of violence; because he who guides the affairs of his State, is a man whom honest men respect, and thieves and deserters fear.

The honest masses of North Carolina will vote for Gov. VANCE, because they believe he is sincere in what he promises—because he does not flatter their prejudices in trying to array one class of his fellow countrymen against another—because he has endeavored, sedulously, to perform his duty, to be Governor of the State of North Carolina, and not of a party—because his efforts have been directed to elevate the character of the State, by maintaining its dignity and defending its rights—because he has clothed her soldiers so that they are the envy of other States—because he has provided for the sick and the wounded, and displayed a sleepless vigilance in supplying them with medicines and every comfort—because he has visited them amid the snows of winter, partaken of the soldier's fare, cheered them with words of hope and consolation, and inspired them by his energy, eloquence and patriotism, to deeds of noble daring, unequalled by any race of men on the face of the earth.

These are the reasons why the freemen of North Carolina, both citizen and soldier, will vote for Gov. VANCE. The citizen remembers that Gov. VANCE has performed what he promised—an unwavering maintenance of the civil law and civil liberty—an unflinching defence of the judiciary. The soldier rests his hope in the future on that Gov. VANCE has done in the past. Brave men sympathize with, and have a respect for one another. The brave soldiers, who have marched side by side with him who is now their Governor, and stood by him in the thickest of the fight, when "grape and shrapnel" were flying thick and fast around their devoted heads, have seen his sincerity tested, his faith manifested by his works, his life made an offering to redeem the pledges of those who are now his traducers and revilers, and know that he has no motive to deceive them—that he will make no promise he does not intend to keep, and that "his arts are honest arts" indeed.

These men cannot be deceived by this clap-net, against the man they respect and love, and hence, they will vote for Gov. VANCE.

The Standard and the Public Printing.

Mr. HOLDEN is very indignant because, as he says, Gov. VANCE, in one of his recent speeches, complained of his delay in publishing the official correspondence that accompanied the message to the General Assembly at its late session. Mr. HOLDEN speaks through the Standard, in terms of official innocence, of the injustice of requiring him, as public printer, to print so much matter besides a lengthy message, the Treasurer's report, &c., in the short space of a fortnight, the length of the legislative session. It does seem a short time for so much work, and to the uninitiated it must appear that, "with a detailed hands," Mr. HOLDEN's health would have suffered irremediably if required to do it all in fourteen days and nights; and they might think the public printer's indignation, because of Gov. VANCE's alleged complaint, honest and well-warranted by the circumstances.

But let us see whether the complaint, if made, was just, and the indignation unfounded. These official letters, we would judge from the time occupied in reading them in the Assembly, may consist of as much as three or four times as much printing matter as the message itself—say four times! Now this journal, with an unusually small number of employees, at the time, had the message set up, printed and mailed to subscribers between the time when it was read in the two houses and two o'clock the following night, i. e. in about twelve hours. Mr. HOLDEN, with a greater number of employees, and an experience of so many years, could have put it into print in a much shorter time. But to be liberal we allow him twelve hours too! This would make just a good summer day's work for a practical printer. The letters being four times as long as the message, forty-eight hours would have sufficed for putting them in print for the use of members, who, by their votes, had expressed a wish to have them. Forty-eight hours, not counting the night, (for we wouldn't have Mr. HOLDEN injure his health by working at night as he did), make just four days; and we do think Mr. HOLDEN might have given four days to his work, to gratify the wishes of the men who, a year and a half ago, made him public printer! It is true Mr. HOLDEN had some other printing to do for the Legislature, while it was in session, but surely the remaining ten days would have been much more than sufficient for the few bills and resolutions he had to strike off from time to time.

Again, as the session was short, and Mr. HOLDEN's sense of duty, as public printer, is so strong, we would suppose he would have allowed no private printing to be done in his office while so much public printing was, from want of time, allowed to go unattended to. But yes! If our memory serves us aright, the weekly and semi-weekly Standard appeared regularly during the fourteen days of the session with four numbers of one and two of the other—Mr. HOLDEN surely must have forgotten to order the suspension of the Standard for this fortnight, and must have imagined his employees were busy upon the public printing while they were setting the type whose impression was to convey to the readers of the Standard the most virulent abuse of their Governor.

The type employed in printing two of the four numbers of the semi-weekly Standard issued during these fourteen days would have more than served to print all these official letters. But what motive could Mr. HOLDEN have in not publishing this correspondence before the adjournment of the Legislature? Those who heard it read need not to have this question answered. They remember that it contains a refutation of each and every charge the Standard ever dared to make against the Governor as being untrue to the party that elected him or to the interests of the people he governs.

They remember that it shows that while Gov. VANCE has been zealous in sustaining the cause of the South, he has never failed to uphold the honor and dignity of the State when either seemed in danger of being trampled upon from what quarter soever, that he has ever been vigilant to observe, and bold and fearless to guard the interests of the State and of all her citizens. And, remembering all this, and that Mr. HOLDEN is a shrewd politician, who, in his twenty odd years of experience in editing a party paper, has always shown himself more regardful of the end to be gained than the means to be used, they easily divine the motive that impelled him to withhold the correspondence till the Legislature had adjourned, before the last of his half dozen friends in it were forced to abandon him by the pressure of public opinion—till, as he hoped, many of the people might, by his misrepresentations of the position of him to whom he owes so much, become too far committed to rescue—till it might be too late for the attention of the voters of the State to be called to it with effect.

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To others, the Standard owes an explanation why Mr. HOLDEN, the editor, could print forty-eight columns of his paper while Mr. HOLDEN, the public printer, with the same office, press, type, and laborers, could not print one half of forty-eight columns it was his bounden duty to print—of the reason why he could find time in one capacity to flood the State with abuse of one the State prefers to honor, while in another he could not find time to publish what, as an officer of the State, he should have laid aside all other business to publish. The Standard knows the reason of this, and the charitable public should be allowed to have it, as that public knows that the suspension of the Standard for several weeks was once regarded as of so little consequence as not even to require an explanation or apology.

If Vance should be re-elected our people may expect a perfect reign of terror in this State for the next two years, for we have time and again heard him abuse the Home Guard, Militia Officers, Magistrates and others and insist that they ought to be in the army. The fact is we have rarely seen a man so thoroughly imbued with the war spirit and so zealous in his desire to have everybody in the army as Gov. Vance.—Progress.

Just such a "reign of terror" as they have witnessed in his administration for the last two years! They have seen him buying up corn, bacon and other provisions in those parts of the State likely to be visited by the enemy, and storing them up in safe places for the use of the people, to whom he sold them at about cost. That was terrible. Most people who looked on saw the Governor doing this thing, exclaimed, "well done, Gov. Vance; that is a wise idea of yours." We think both Holden and the Progress joined in the praises bestowed on him for this act of forethought, in wisely providing food for the wives and children of soldiers, who might otherwise have suffered.

Gov. Vance did also, by some means or other, fit out one or more vessels to run the blockade; and the enterprise was so successful that he has brought into the State, hundreds of articles required by artisans and mechanics, and without which it would have been much harder for us to get along, and brought in more winter and summer clothing, shoes, &c., for our soldiers than our troops needed; and actually loaned several thousand suits to destitute men in Gen. Longstreet's command. Now, wasn't that perfectly awful? What a "reign of terror" he has produced, and of course will do again, if re-elected! He also brought into the State by means of his darling little ship, over 20,000 pairs of cotton and wool cards, and sold them out to the wives and mothers of soldiers at from one-tenth to one-twentieth of the price speculators were selling them at. Did you ever hear of such a Governor! Holden and Pennington think that he ought to be censured from Dan's lot of office and put in Billy Holden's, "the last man and the last dollar" hero who helped to bring on the war, but his taken good care to keep out of it himself! He brought up from Nassau some brandy, also; and Mr. Pennington and his master have taken that very much at heart. Oh! it was a terrible thing for Vance to have brandy on his sideboard in a time of war like this; and yet when Billy got scarce almost to death at the Georgians who mobbed his office, "he went tearing" round to the Governor's house, and asked the Governor for a glass of brandy to revive him; for he was mighty bad off. He got the brandy, was revived, and then went out and abused the Governor for keeping spirits!

Gov. Vance and the State Reserves.

To support our denial that Gov. VANCE was in any way blameable or responsible for the calling out of the Reserves in any part of our State, we have obtained leave to publish the following letter from the Governor to the War Department. It is, if we mistake not, one of the letters that accompanied the recent message from our Executive to the General Assembly, and one, therefore, which should have been published by the public printer while the Legislature was in session. It would seem then that Mr. HOLDEN, the public printer, had this complete contradiction of the demagogical charge made by Mr. HOLDEN, the editor, against Gov. VANCE, in relation to these reserves, in his possession at the time the charge was made:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., April 16th, 1864.

HON. J. A. SEPPON, Secretary of War. DEAR SIR—Permit me to express the hope that you will suspend, for the present at least, the enrollment and conscription of the State reserves in North Carolina from 17 to 18 and from 45 to 80 years. Their enrollment now, with the present prospect of their being called to the field from their crops, causes the most general consternation and gloom. I have no hesitation in assuring you that the partial obstruction even of these men from their crops, at any time between this and August, would be followed by the most distressing consequences.

In addition to these considerations, I beg leave to remind you that the authorities of this State would be left powerless, without the shadow of a militia organization, to enforce obedience to law. Having no second class militia, as most of the States have, I presume it cannot be the intention of the Confederate government to reduce a sovereign State to this dangerous and humiliating condition. Such a course would be utterly at war with the genius of our new government, and repugnant to all the professions of the administration.

Our Legislature will convene again in the latter part of May. when I have no doubt steps will be taken to provide such a militia force as the exhaustion of the country will allow. Till that time I insist that you will leave the present organization untouched. In the meantime the home guard, now thoroughly organized and pretty well officered, are entirely at your service, in case of emergency.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, (Signed,) Z. B. VANCE.

Mr. HOLDEN and his solitary supporter, the Daily Progress, have declared time and again that Mr. HOLDEN is the true representative of Conservative principles, and that Gov. VANCE has departed from the faith and allied himself with the Destructives.

A false statement often reiterated and adhered to through thick and thin, sometimes obtains for itself a partial belief, although the original assertion was without the slightest foundation. The Conservative party was established, and owes its strength, to the fact, that its adherents claimed for it that it was a party whose object and aim might be summed up in a single sentence. Its motto was and is, "The Confederacy, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws."

It was established for the purpose of strengthening the Confederate government, by opposing a determined resistance to every intimation of the Constitution, and by giving its hearty support to every law, which was framed and passed in accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and had for its end the termination of this cruel war, by the success of our gallant army, and the attainment of our independence.

From the beginning they have protested against any infraction of the Constitution upon the specious plea of necessity, and have asserted by their uniform conduct that their measure of confidence in every public functionary, was the Constitution of the country.

They have been willing to yield ready obedience to all laws merely because they were the laws; but at the same time the preservation of civil liberty at home has appeared to them as the best and only means of inspiring the whole country with that spirit which makes soldiers victorious in the field.

That Gov. VANCE had adhered to and acted upon these principles, can easily be proved from the files of the Standard and the Progress.

The important difference between the Governor and Mr. HOLDEN, is in regard to the proper method of obtaining peace, and here they differ as widely as the poles, Gov. VANCE taking the Conservative ground, that the Constitution of our country should be respected, and the constituted authorities should exert every nerve for the purpose of obtaining a speedy and honorable peace, whereas, Mr. HOLDEN, under the specious plea of necessity is for violating the Constitution, and inaugurating peace through separate State action.

In taking this ground Mr. HOLDEN is trampling upon the Constitution, and every man who believes that the Laws of our country should be respected and maintained, should rebuke him for this departure from Conservative principles. The object for which he proposes the Convention, can only be effected by violating our pledged troth, and withdrawing North Carolina from that confederation of which she became a member by Mr. HOLDEN's own vote.

It is perfectly apparent to every eye at all conversant with the Constitution that the very act of calling a State Convention to take action upon national affairs, is in the assertion of the independence of North Carolina from all constitutional restraint, and, of itself, would be a dissolution of the Confederacy. The practical result of any such Convention would be reconstruction, and even granting that Mr. Holden did not intend, in his conversation with Messrs. HOOPER and HAMPTON, to produce this impression, yet it is very clear that Mr. Holden will advocate reconstruction, in case the Convention is called, unless when he gets upon the very brink of the ruin that would befall us in such a case, he should hesitate and turn from his deluded followers, as he did from those, who under the old government, became original secessionists under his teachings.

He was warned then that any organized resistance upon the part of the State to the laws and constituted authorities of the Union, would result in disunion and civil war—but he continued to propagate his theory of secession, until the spirit of disaffection was sown broadcast through the land, and many of the unsuspecting and credulous were led into the scheme of disunion, under the delusive idea that they would only be thereby exercising a right reserved to them under the Constitution, and that they would be in no danger of exposing themselves and their country to the dangers and calamities of civil war. But he persisted in his course until the Union was dissolved by the action of our more Southern sisters, and then horrified at the dangers that menaced and the calamities that were about to overtake us, he, at the last moment, attached himself to the true conservatives of the country. GRAM, RAM, READE, BROWN, BOYDEN, GILMER, VANCE, and their coopers, called upon the people, to disregard his teachings, for that the end would be war and suffering. But it had no effect upon him. And now, the same men are warning the people of North Carolina against a greater evil which the wiles and "arts" of Mr. HOLDEN is about to produce. Reconstruction can only be obtained through a civil war, in which each neighborhood will be divided against itself, and brother will dip his hands in his brother's blood.

Hearken to their teachings, and though the way may be rough and wearisome, its end is pleasantness and peace. Follow Mr. HOLDEN, and the valley of the shadow of death will be to which he will lead you. Around it will be scattered dead men's bones, and within there is nothing but chains and slavery.

Objections to Gov. Vance. Let the people weigh the objections urged against Gov. VANCE with candor. They come from the extremes of public sentiment in the State. The HOLDENITES make a great clamor against Gov. VANCE because the Destructives of 1860, '61 and HOLDEN, disposed to support him in preference to see in this fact a leaning, on the part of Gov. VANCE, to the destructive of 1864. They profess to see in this fact a leaning, on the part of Gov. VANCE, to the destructive of 1860, '61 and '62. Indeed the only real objection which the HOLDENITES have to Gov. VANCE is, that he is supported by those who opposed him in 1862. All other offences of Gov. VANCE pale before this. The height of his offending is, that a portion of his fellow-citizens, differing entirely in political sentiment with him, but satisfied that he is a true patriot and devoted to the maintenance of the Confederate government, which he has sworn to support, have determined to sustain him in preference to Mr. HOLDEN, whose devotion to the cause they conscientiously doubt. With them it is really a choice between evils, they no more endorse the political views of Gov. VANCE than they do those of Mr. HOLDEN. They strongly object to Gov. VANCE, because his political views strongly resemble those of Mr. HOLDEN; but, as between the two men, the one ready to venture his all in the defence and support of fight, standing just where he did in 1861, when he volunteered as a private for the defence of his country; the other, first a supporter of the war, then a growler and growler at every thing that did not suit his purposes, and at length the opposer of every body and every thing that did not join him in his crusade against the war, against the administration, and finally against the government—they declare they prefer Gov. VANCE to Mr. HOLDEN for this reason and for no other.

Is Gov. VANCE to blame for this? Could he avoid this preference of his old opponents, if they consider patriotism as weighed against disaffection? Ought he or his friends to drive them from his support simply because the HOLDENITES are so bitter in their