

GEORGE L. HATHAWAY,

Business and Traveling Agent for the North-Carolina "Standard" is now on a business tour for this paper.

TO WESTERN SUBSCRIBERS. Capt. Long, N. C. Railroad, will receive any subscriptions placed in his hands for this paper.

LAWYERS OF THE UNITED STATES. Having received the necessary authority, instructions and pamphlets, we will commence the regular publication of the laws of the United States immediately.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION. Who may desire to receive the STANDARD during the session, at their desks or at their boarding houses, will please notify us immediately.

Wm. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, &c. When Mr. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor of this State, the public mind was in such a state of ferment, anxiety, and almost despair, that people were in no condition to judge calmly and impartially, in regard to the result.

It is known to many of Mr. Holden's friends, that severity and violence were not in accordance with his natural feelings and sentiments. Having exhibited great ability as a journalist—having demonstrated a thorough acquaintance with the political history of the country—a peculiar aptitude for political affairs—and an intimate knowledge of the habits, wants, views and character of the masses of our people, he had the laudable ambition to wish to serve his country in a more elevated station.

And yet what was Mr. Holden's course? Did he exhibit any disposition to create disturbance and disorder in the State? Did he counsel violence or outrage of any kind? Not at all. He submitted, quietly and peaceably—biding his time. He did not croak or complain at the corners of the streets; but with dignity and composure, he yielded to the storm of terror and corruption which then swept over the State.

Suppose Mr. Holden were the revengeful and tyrannical man that some of his enemies would represent him as being; suppose, when the Union army was here, he had preferred charges against certain and certain men—that they had denounced and persecuted him—that they had reviled him as a traitor—had threatened him with the power of Confederate authority, and justified and applauded the mobbing of his office? Who does not believe that he could have had such persons summarily dealt with? And yet, who was interfered with or in anywise molested? The most violent of the original secessionists walked the streets in safety, when they themselves knew that they did so by Mr. Holden's forbearance.

At length he was invited by President Johnson to visit Washington, to consult with him in regard to the state of public affairs. In this, he

was passive. He did not propose it to President Johnson. He did not thrust his advice on him, unasked. Who blames him for going? After reaching Washington, and after due consultation, the President tendered to him the position, he now holds, of Provisional Governor. He did not ask for it. He did not refuse it—as he ought not to have done. Mr. Holden felt and knew that the time had now come, when he thought he could do something for his State and people. He felt for his country, in its impoverished and ravaged condition. He knew the duties and responsibilities of the position. He knew the time had passed, when the gubernatorial chair of the State, was a mere reclining-place of honorable leisure and ease.

The foregoing was the prophecy of Mr. Holden's enemies—what has been the realization? The very opposite of what they foretold has taken place. So far from proving himself the partisan, he has ignored old party lines and differences, as though they had never existed. Look at his aids and advisers and assistants in the Executive office—Messrs. Cannon, Caldwell, Haynes, Bagley, and Badger. Every one of them was an old line whig; members of that party which Mr. Holden contended against so ably and assiduously for many long years of his life. Whom did he appoint as Treasurer and Secretary of State? Messrs. Worth and Thomas—both old line whigs. Look at his appointments of Judges. All of them except Mr. Dick were whigs, able and efficient party men when that party was in existence.

What has become of the sneering predictions of those who said that Gov. Holden would prove himself a leveler downwards—that respectability and high social position would constitute an objection, with him, to any man, no matter what might be his merits? Very many of his appointments are from the very highest social position in the State. His official course has put to shame his enemies, and all their unkind and unjust insinuations in regard to him. We can assure those who thus misjudge him that Gov. Holden knows not, thinks not, cares not, anything about a man's political opinions in times past—nor of what his position in social life may have been, provided he is a man of upright moral character, and is sincere, earnest, and patriotic now, in his wishes and efforts to harmonize present difficulties, and to restore the Union. True, Gov. Holden does not proscrib, or ignore any man because of his humble station in society. He takes pleasure in promoting and elevating such men whenever he finds them possessing worth and usefulness. His great criterion in selecting any one for public station—is fitness, capacity, adaptability for that peculiar place. He may sometimes be deceived—as all men may be—but such is his shrewdness in his judgment of men, that he is rarely deceived, where he knows the man.

Wherein has Gov. Holden evinced any vindictive, tyrannical feelings, in the discharge of his duties as Provisional Governor? His powers in the State are admitted to be very great—greater, no one can doubt, than any man ever before possessed in North-Carolina. And yet, where has he exerted his power to persecute or oppress any one? Does any one believe if he had been thirsting for vengeance that he could not have so many things in the State as to have had the property of hundreds labelled for confiscation? Not the first instance of the kind has occurred. In the matter of procuring pardons, we know that he has labored diligently day and night, and that he has been most anxious to relieve the people of the State from their anxieties and anxieties, under the exceptions, in the amnesty proclamation. With few exceptions, the many applications for pardon that have to pass under his review have been carefully read and favorably endorsed. This has been no mere pastime. It has taken a vast amount of time, involving a great deal of labor. The Governor's health has suffered from it. We will venture the assertion, that in no Executive office in any Southern State has there been expended as much labor as in Gov. Holden's. Everything is done with the strictest regard to order and regularity. Perfect system prevails in every thing. The materials for the future historian, who may write down the events of these times, will be found simplified and arranged, so far as the Executive office of North-Carolina is concerned. The books and records containing these things are politely exhibited to all who may call at the Governor's office. We repeat, and Gov. Holden's friends may allude to it with pleasure, that never in the archives of any government has there been exhibited more perfect system, order, and regularity, than prevails in his office. In this he shows a capacity for administrative functions rarely equalled.

Those who suppose that Gov. Holden's position is one of personal ease and comfort, know nothing of the Herculean labors he has to perform. His duties involve constant and incessant labor. After leaving his office with set of sun, he labors at night when others are asleep. He will have everything that goes through his office done right. And then he revises and superintends everything. There is one point, on which Gov. Holden's bitter enemies cannot assail him. He bears his honors "as meekly as any man could desire. No

one can say that he "puts on airs." Uniformly dignified and self-possessed, he is polite, courteous and kind to all. This is the best evidence he can afford that he does not regard the honor as being in the office which he holds, but as being in the way and the manner in which the duties of the office are discharged. But few persons know the trials and troubles to which he is exposed. Every one in distress—and at this time their name is legion—applies to the Governor. Some days scores, yea hundreds, of the poor and destitute call on him to tell their tales of sorrow and suffering of hunger and want. If the people of the whole State could see him, as those in his office have seen him again and again, with moistened eyes, listening to these tales of destitution—and then, on having to tell them, as a Governor, he could do nothing for them, yet contributing to their relief from his own purse—they would be able to appreciate the goodness of his heart and his sympathy for misfortune.

We assure the people of the State that Gov. Holden has labored for their interest and welfare most cordially and earnestly. He used all his influence for obtaining the release of our young men held as prisoners, after the war was virtually at an end. He did all he could to get a surrender to the State of the cotton, rosin, &c., which the general government was seizing as the legitimate spoils of war. He urged, with all his ability, a postponement of the collection of the internal tax due for 1861. He would be glad to-day, to see a general amnesty granted to every man in the State. He is as anxious as any man can be to see civil law restored—to see all the military force removed from our borders, and to see the State restored to her proper position in the Union. And still further to show his magnanimity, the fact that Governor Vance is not now pining in prison, but is at home enjoying the society of his family and friends, is owing to Governor Holden's promptly urging his release upon hearing of the sickness of his family.

Mr. Holden's friends feel great gratification at the manner in which he has borne himself thus far. He has shown that he knows when and how to lay aside the politician, and act the statesman. His ability is admitted even by his enemies. All, whether friends or enemies, may rely on it, that he has the firmness, the determination, and the self-reliance, to go forward, and onward, in the path of duty, which a conscientious sense of the obligations, imposed on him, may point out as the proper one for him to tread. In alluding to the Executive of the State, his appointees and assistants, in bringing order out of chaos, in the administration of our State affairs, we cannot omit to mention the name of that very able officer and meritorious gentleman, Mr. Treasurer Worth. He has labored most faithfully and diligently in his efforts to reorganize and restore the Treasury Department to something like shape and form. But few men would have undertaken such a task as he has. With a treasury empty and bankrupt, and with resources out in a great measure, he yet undertook this arduous task. No other object but the public good, could have induced him to shoulder such a burden, with such a dark financial future before him. He deserves the sympathies, the approval, and the support of every good man in the State.

The citizens of North-Carolina have looked forward with great interest and anxiety to the period when their Convention should assemble. That day has arrived. It is an important one to us, and to those who are to come after us. The late war, like the tempest of the ocean, destroyed or set adrift all things that encountered its fury. It has left the laws of the land and the rules and regulations of society "without form and void." The object of this Convention is to pass such ordinances, and to order such regulations as will at once begin, and finally end in our restoration to civil law, under the constitution and in the Union. That our citizens may not only be relieved from the unaccustomed and unacceptable acts of military, ruling by martial law, but that they may be restored to the peace and quiet of civil government, so that every citizen will not be barely self-secure, but that there will be a certainty that his person and property will remain inviolate. That whether sleeping or waking there is none that "dare molest him or make him afraid."

Desolation and destruction have passed over the country. Poverty and ruin alone remain. We are poor beyond comprehension. No man has fathomed the depths of our losses, or measured the destitution of our people. There is no hope, save in the prosperity that may result from the restoration of peace and quiet under the civil law. A population once almost in the agony of despair, now with bright hopes turn to the action of this Convention. The eyes of the whole nation are upon them, and the destiny of North-Carolina is in their hands. Will they meet the ex:pectations of the country, and accomplish the wishes of the citizens? We think they will.

The delegates exhibit a firm and honest determination to do their duties promptly and conscientiously. Whatever is necessary for them to do, they seem to have come here for the express purpose of doing it. It is now certain that their responsible duties will be discharged with great earnestness and unanimity. The necessary business of the Convention will be taken up and dispatched in such style, and in such time, as will meet the hearty approval of the people. If any one ever entertained fears on this subject, they may now be dismissed as unfounded. The only question now, to be decided is this: Will the action of the Convention be such as to sustain and increase the good character of North-Carolina? We fully believe it will.

The character and talents of the delegates are such as any State in or out of the Union, may well be proud of. Their loyalty and devotion to the Union are such as no other rebellious State can aspire to. There are but few of them, whose judgment or affections ever approved of any other flag than that of their fathers. And there are but few indeed, if any, who do not now cling to it with the devotion exhibited only by such fathers. The body is a worthy representative of the ability, loyalty and simple honesty of North-Carolina. That they will so conduct the business of the Convention, as to enhance the good name of their State, and add additional honors to their own enviable reputations, we dare not doubt.

THE EAST AND WEST VIEW WITH EACH OTHER IN LOYALTY.—In August, 1864, A. H. Jones, Esq., was a candidate for the House of Commons in Henderson and Transylvania, and was defeated. Now he is a delegate to the Convention, having received 747 votes against 69 votes cast for his opponent. In August, 1864, R. W. King, Esq., was the only Union man at Kingston who dared to vote for W. W. Holden for Governor. Now the same gentleman, Mr. King, is a delegate to the Convention by a large majority over his opponent, and himself received at the same Kingston town 889 votes. These gentlemen are thorough and well-tried Union men, and the same is true of a very large majority of the body to which they belong.

The Central Baptist Association will meet with the Church in Raleigh on Tuesday, the 27th of October. Those who wish to go from Raleigh on leave at 8 o'clock in the morning by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The State Convention which assembles in this City to-day, will have to make numerous appointments before entering upon their official duties, and among other things a doorkeeper is to be elected by the members to serve them during their session. And I know of no man more fit for that office than our old friend, Mark M. Williams, of this place. He has been a true, loyal, consistent Union man during the whole war, and is an old but active man, and will no doubt serve the members to the best of his ability.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET. GOLD AND SILVER.—Gold \$140; Silver \$1.35. Old Coupons 77 1/2; N. C. Railroad Coupons 40; N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of North-Carolina, 25; Cap. Fear, 25; Thomasville, 20; Roxboro, 25; Miers and Planters, 20; Lexington, 25; Wadesboro, 20; Wilmington, 20; Commerce, 20; Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon, Yanceyville, Commercial Bank of Wilmington, Greensboro, 20.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE BEDFORD BROWN, JR., as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Convention which meets in Raleigh to-day.

THIRD ARRIVAL AT W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S. SUPERIOR BLACK DRESS SILKS. All Wool Printed DeLaines, Solid Colored DeLaines, Empress Cloths, black and colored, Plain and Fancy, Opera Finishes, Head Nets—a choice assortment, Ladies' and Gents' white Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's Silk Shirts, Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Best Family Long Cloths, Gentlemen's Linens, &c.

B. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER, Raleigh, N. C. WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES FOR Gold, Silver, Bonds, Northern Exchange, Gold and Silver Coins, Bank Notes, &c.

BLOSSOM BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON, NAVAL STORES, GRAIN, TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, SHEETING, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. 50 BALES PRIME COTTON, FOR WHICH WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO PAY \$1.00 PER POUND. RALEIGH, Oct. 2.

GOODING, WATKINS & CO. Pure Drugs, Medicines, Wines, Liquors, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, &c. ODD FELLOWS HALL, Between Pollock and South Front Sts., NEW BERNE, N. C.

PACIFIC HOTEL, 170, 172, 174 & 176 Greenwich Street, (ONE SQUARE WEST OF BROADWAY.) Between Courtland and Der Sts., New York.

THE PACIFIC HOTEL IS WELL AND WIDELY known as a first-class hotel. Its location is especially suitable to merchants and business men. It is in close proximity to the business part of the City—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel, and adjacent to all the principal Railroads and Steamboat Companies.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. CORNER SOUTH FRONT & NICHOLS STREETS, NEW BERNE, N. C. NELSON, HAMILTON & HOUGH, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HOUGH & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. CORNER SOUTH FRONT & NICHOLS STREETS, NEW BERNE, N. C. NELSON, HAMILTON & HOUGH, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FOR RENT. CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE WITH FINE HARDWARE. Apply at McKinnon's Stable, Raleigh, Sept. 20.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE MARK M. WILLIAMS as a Candidate for the place of Principal Doorkeeper to the ensuing Convention.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE W. P. McLOWRY as a candidate for Principal Doorkeeper to the ensuing Convention of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE. 4,000 YARDS BROWN SHEETINGS, 500 yards English Long Cloth, 500 yards Cotton Yarn.

MARBLE AND STONE WORKS. On the Burnt Block, at MAUNDER'S old Stand, Fayetteville Street, They are now prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, VAULTS, HEAD STONES, SLABS, MARBLE MANTLES, &c.

RIVERSIDE. I WILL RENT FOR ONE YEAR, OR LEASE FOR a term of years to any gentleman, my Farm, a most desirable Farmstead, lying in Wake County, twelve miles below Raleigh, and within six miles of Clayton, on the North-Carolina Rail Road, on the most liberal terms.

ASHWELL & BRO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants. Importers of Choice Brandy, Wines, Teas, Havana Cigars, &c., &c.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT. THE AMERICAN SHIP BENJAMIN ADAMS, FRANCIS MAX, Commanding, BURTHEN 2000 TONS, CAPACITY, 4000 BALES COTTON.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. CORNER SOUTH FRONT & NICHOLS STREETS, NEW BERNE, N. C. NELSON, HAMILTON & HOUGH, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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MISCELLANEOUS. KINSEY'S COLUMN! MONEY SAVED BY COMING EARLY, COMING LATE AND COMING All the Time.

J. KINSEY'S NEW GOODS OF THE LATEST STYLES. I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK with a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Groceries and Crockery, which I offer for sale at the low, old prices. Call and examine the following:

BEAUTIFUL GOODS: Merrimack Prints, Waukesha Prints, Richmond Prints, Sprague Prints, Gloucester Prints, Freeman Prints, Concord Prints, London Prints, Albion Prints, Mourning Prints, A GREAT VARIETY OF

Zephyr Knit Hoods, Scarfs, Zephyr Knit Muffs and Tippets, Breakfast Shawls, Sewing Machine, Twilights, Rubins, Ladies' Leghorn Hats, Pearl Braided Feather Hats, Black Felted Victoria Hats, Ladies' Trimmed Jockey's, Children's Velvet Gleanery Hats.

LADIES' DRESS WOOLLEN GOODS: Wool Delaines, Mix Delaines, Plain Poplins, Striped Poplins, Saxony Plaids, Swiss Gingham, Ladies' Marine Drawers, Balmain Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Extra Fashioned Marine Vests.

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