## Marth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

The Latest News.

Our last mails bring us but little news, nor does the telegraph or rumor relieve the anxiety to hear from our brave men who are defending our soil upou the Peninsula, at Corinth, or other points.

The only item of news is the fact that several Yankee gun-boats either before or immediately after the destruction of the Merrimac, pushed up James river towards Richmond. They halted at City Point, and a few of the Yankees landed, but made no hostile demonstration. The boats then kept cr up the river, and at last accounts three or more ves sels had arrived below the first course of obstructions in the river, which are said to be eight miles below the City. A few guns had been fired, but we presume no siege will be attempted until the gun boats are reinforced. Some speak confidently of the ability of the obstructions and the force on the river, to make a successful resistance if our men do their duty; others, overwhelmed with the success of Yankee gun-boats, regard the fall of Richmond as only a question of time. Now, the truth is, it has been shown in this war. we mean at Fort Donelson, that Yankee gun-boats were impotent before our batteries, where they have had brave hearts and skillful hands to manage them The panic which has seized the government and the people, in regard to Yankee gun boats, and which is likely to lead to the entire abandonment of all our coast towns and defences, argues inefficiency, defective military and naval information, trepidation,

The statement in our war news column that the Vankees under Millroy had surrendered to Gen. Jackson is not confirmed. A rumor states that they had been re-inforced by Fremont. Sharp fighting is anticipated on Jackson's line.

Norfolk and Portsmouth were formally surren dered to the Yankees on Saturday last by their respective Mayors, the Yankees professing as usual to respect private property, &c. It is stated that Gen. Wool, after examining the fortifications around Norfolk, expressed astonishment at the evacuation, and blowing up of the Merrimac. He said he could have held Norfolk with the Merrimac against any force. Whether he said as much or not, it is certain that few in the South can perceive the wisdom or the "military necessity" which demanded it, Yankee land is jubilant over the destruction of the

Merrimac and the evacuation. PENINSULA .- At last accounts McClellan's advance was at New Kent Court house, and Gen. Johnston rear within a mile. The idea prevailed that Mo-Clellan would evacuate and change his position. Whether there will be a fight there, appears to be doubtful.

Suffolk was occupied on Tuesday last by 500 Federal Cavalry.

P. S. We have just heard that a dispatch ha been received in this City, from a high source, giving the gratifying intelligence that the Yankee gun boats had been repulsed and driven back below Richmond. One rumor is that one of the boats

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS .- Among the places of summer resort we know of none more pleasant than Kittrell's Springs. We learn that the indefatigable proprietors have added largely to their means of accommodation and comfort since the last season. No doubt they will have an immense throng of visitors during the present season. We learn that Dr. Gwinn, late of California, and Mrs. Davis, the lady of the President, visited the springs a few days since and engaged rooms for the season.

RUMORS.—The rumored advance of the Yankees upon Kinston and the alledged landing of 2,000 Yankees at Swansboro', turns out to be all book -Four Yankees did land at Swansboro' under a flag of truce, to look after a flat.

SALT .- The Wilmington Journal says that the salt marsh to which we alluded a week ago, in Bladen, has been purchased by a company, who will test as soon as possible the practicability of making salt there. We hope they will succeed handsomely.

We regret to learn through the Lynchburg Virginian, that Col. Henry A. Dowd, of the 15th N. C. Regiment, and successor of the lamented Col. McKinney, was killed in the fight at Williamsburg. We hope it is incorrect. We have heard nothing of it in this quarter. Colonel Dowd is a native of Wake County

A destructive fire occurred at Atlanta, Ga., on the 11th inst. Much cotton, bacon, rice, &c. was said to have been destroyed, but a late dispatch says the government loss was not very heavy.

HANDS WANTED. -- We are requested to inform persons having slaves to hire out, that from sixty to one hundred can be hired on good terms in Montgomery and Stanly Counties. Apply to Samuel H. Christian, Esq., Swift Island, Montgomery, and Eben Hearne, Esq., Albemarle, Stanly.

The County Court of Mecklenburg has appoin a Salt Commissioner and instructed him to buy 500,000 pounds of salt to be distributed among the people of that County, at cost and charges. A capi-

The Northern papers state upon the authority of a Washington correspondent, that there is no feun-dation for the rumor of the intervention of the French government, and a proposed armistice be-

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, MAY 21, 1802. Vol. XXVIII.-No. 21.

WHOLE NUMBER 1416.

The Williamsburg Battle: We give in another column all that we have seen in the Richmond papers of special interest to our readers, in regard to the "handsome" affair, according to Gen. Johnston, which, however, appears to have been a bloody battle, which took place at or near Williamsburg, Va., on the 4th and 5th inst .-What strange infatuation prevents the authorities from publishing full and authentic accounts of the skirmishes and battles occurring on the Peninsula, no outsider can divine. Our losses there up to ten days ago must have been 1,200 in killed, wounded and missing, and yet with the exception of a few items from the wounded who made their escape and a few unsatisfactory snatches in the newspapers, the public are still in much ignorance of the fate of many of our brave men. Of the killed wounded and missing Virginia troops and of their exploits, we have had pretty full accounts, but we have seen nothing from the pen of a North Carolinian giving an account of our forces anywhere, unless the account of the Ellis Light Artillery was furnished the Richmond Dispatch by a North Carolinian.

The Richmond papers have been blamed for their silence in regard to N. C. troops, and we have joined in the censure, but on reflection we are satisfied they are not wholly to blame, if at all. Why is 'it that the officers or privates from North Carolina, who know, do not give authentic facts of battles and skirmishes, of good or bad deeds, of the killed, wounded and missing, in which N. C. troops are engaged? We regret their silence and especially at this time, when so many anxious hearts are panting to hear the good or bad news from the Peninsula Our people want to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

This silence of the army, of the officials and of the newspapers, in regard to affairs on the Peninsula is producing a depressing influence on the public mind. The impression is that our men have been fighting more or less ever since the Williamsburg affair; and yet we have seen nothing, except a few notices based upon such authority as would not justify publication. McClellan, in his dispatches to Washington, claims a victory over our forces at Williamsburg, although the Surgeon General of his army acknowledges a loss of 3,000 in killed and

The notice to-day, in another column, of the brave y and severe loss of Col. McRae's regiment, afffords but a meagre idea of the intrepidity of our men and of the excessive hardships they endured. The fell of several excellent officers is mentioned, but others are not named, and nearly 300 privates who fell or were taken prisoners, are not mentioned.

We are told that Col. McRae's and Col. Hoke's N. C. regiments and two Virginia regiments, posing Gen. Early's brigade, were ordered by Gen. Hill to take a battery which was doing immense damage to our army. Gen. Early ordered them forward, Col. McRae's regiment on one wing, and Col. Terry's Virginia regiment on the other. The ground was very difficult to pass over-much of it was a swamp with chesnut limbs, &c. obstructing their passage. Col. McRae's and Col. Terry's alone succeeded in getting through it, exposed to a deady fire, with mud half-knee deep, yet they pressed n and dove the enemy from the battery. Had the other two regiments been equally successful, they could have held it and prevented much carnage. It is reported that Gen. Hill, perceiving the destruction of the two regiments, especially McRae's, ordered a South Carolina regiment to their rescue, but they faltered. He then appealed to them to save their brethren from destruction, and jumped a fence and ordered them to follow him, but they would not go: he then ordered Cols. Terry and McRae to retreat. Col. McRae's loss was nearly 300, and Col. Terry's over 100. We do not vouch for the correctness of the statement, but give it as we heard it.

Among the killed and wounded were many gal-

lant and noble spirits who deserved a better fate. We are gratified to learn that Capt. Ham. C. Jones of Salisbury, of Co. K. 5th N. C. Troops, has arrived in this city, and is now at the house of his relative, A Williams, Esq., where he is kindly cared for Capt. J. behaved with great gallantry, and was wounded with a minnie ball through both thighs, After his comrades were withdrawn from the fight he arose and was moving off after them, when, being noticed by the Yankees, a shower of bullets were sent after him. He then fell upon his face, and laid there until he supposed they had lost sight of him, when he again get up and went on as wel as he could for some twenty paces, when they again sent a volley of bullets after him, and kept up the discharge until he thought it safe again to fall to the ground and lie there until he supposed he might again proceed with safety. This ruse he practiced several times, always with the same result of being followed with a shower of balls, until at length he obtained the protection of the woods at which he was aiming, whence he got a conveyance to the hospital at Williamsburg. This was the way in which several other wounded men were shot at in attempting to reach the woods, and Capt. Jones thinks that in this way Col. Badham was killed. On the next morning, when it was discovered that the wounded at the Will:amsburg hospital had been left to fall into the hands of the enemy, Capt. Jones got on his clothes with great difficulty, and hobbled on till he fell in with his friend, Col. J. F. Hoke, who furnished him with a saddle-horse, and had him carefully put astride, with his green wounds pressing against the saddle. Thus mounted, he rode some forty miles, when he got into a wagon and was brought to Chickshominy, where he was met by his brother and his faithful servant, Howell, Cant. Jones is accompanied by Lieut. Maloney, a Marylander, who was badly wounded, being shot through the upper part of the bresst. Both these young gentlemen are devoted to our cause, and expect to be in the field again in a few weeks. They are both enthusiastic in their praise of Gen. Early and Col.

THE MERRIMAC DESTROYED, -This vessel, from which so much was looked for, our readers have already learned with deep pain, has been blown up. Having guarded the harbor of Norfolk until the evacuation was sflected and finding it impossible or count of the heavy draught to force her up James river, and the attempt to lighten her having exposed her wooden hull to the guns of the enemy, she was moored near Crancy Island, and blown up. It appears her erow had just time to save themselves.— Her entire armament, powder, provisions and crew's clothen, &c. were destroyed. The order was given by Com. Tatnall to prevent her falling into the

Exemptions, Conscripts, Substitutes, &c.
Many inquiries are addressed to us in regard to
the operation of the Conscript law, as to who are
exempt, &c., &c. We have already published all that we have seen which pertains to the law in any way. To-day, we insert the order of the Secretary of War by Adjutant General Cooper, in regard to substitutes. Some of the questions propounded to us can only be answered at present by the Secreta ry of War. We presume if our friends will wait a little, that the officer who may be appointed in this State to enrol the conscripts, will be able to answer all inquiries. A "school-teacher" wishes to know if common school-teachers are exempt, inasmuch as many of them only teach a part of the time. The law exempts teachers who have twenty scholars .-We presume it means men who engage in teaching as a regular profession, whether engaged in common schools or any other. By a recent decision of the Secretary of War, we see that he does not consider students who are 18 years of age, exempts. Under this decision we regret to learn that Wake Forest College will suspend its exercises after this session The Universities and male Colleges of the South, we presume, will all be suspended. A sad thought for the future history of the country. Female schools and seminaries may possibly be kept up, unless our Commanding Generals a propriate them as they have done in some instarces as barracks and hospi tals for the army, a course which almost every consideration of propriety and proper regard for the future, ought to prohibit. If our boys are doomed to grow up in ignorance because of this ruinous war. pray let the girls be educated, and find a home and an asylum from the ravages of the enemy, in our schools and Colleges.

SOUTH-CAROLINA CONVENTION.-It seems that there are persons in South-Carolina who object to the Convention of that State remaining in existence and who insist that it should dissolve. There are discontented persons also in this State, who have raised the same cry against our State Convention. The attention of the Charleston Mercury having been called to the subject, that paper says:

"It is assumed that the Convention of the People of South Carolina was called to take the State out of the Union and into the Southern Confederacy, and then dissolve itself forthwith. We think there is no warrant for such a notion, and that it should emain in existence so long as there are dangers incident to the removal of the State from Federal Union, and so long as it may provide measures necessary and proper in taking care that the Common-wealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment. Two years was proposed in the Legislature as a imit to the existence of the Crnvention. It was supposed that in two years every thing would be settled. But the body wisely determined to suggest the Act as passed. It was expected that the Con vention would see the State through her difficulties Had no difficulties occurred, the Convention would have adjourned. But we are in the midst of a bloody war for existence, and we have need of a body ves ed with extraordinary powers for extraordinary emergencies. The salvation of the State may yet depend upon the wisdom and vigor of that body. trust the Convention will not dissolve itself until we are through our difficulties, nor leave the State at such a time without the means of providing whatever measures or instruments emergencies may require for our safety and success as a people. All is not plain sailling. We are in the midst of a bloody revolution, and have need of our highest wisdom and best energies. Let the Convention furnish these, and its course will receive the applause of

If the Mercury had been speaking for the Convention of this State, and defending it against its assailants, its language could not have been more just and appropriate. The Mercury, be it remembered, is an ultra secession journal, but it differs on this subject with its political associates in this

KILLED AND WOUNDED .- Letters received here state, that Sergt, Hamilton and Bailey Yarborough of this city belonging to the Oak City Guards, were wounded in the battle at Williamsburg, and that Lewis Powers, son of David Powers of this County, was killed. We also learn that two sons of Walter R. Moore of Johnston, were also wounded, and it is feared that one of them has since died or fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Of the killed in Col. McRae's regiment, Lt. Col. Badham was from Edenton; Capt. Mullins from Fayetteville; Capt. Garrett commanded Co, F., but we have forgotten his place of residence: Capt. Les. who is said to have been wounded, and left in the hospital and taken by the enemy, we presume is from Caswell. We are glad to learn that Capt. Brookfield was not killed. He was from Newbern.

Our heighbor of the Register is mistaken in supposing that we had "cast it up" to him "as a reproach" that he "was born and reared in Virginia." We can appreciate the respect and affection with which our neighbor regards the land of his birth.-Virginia is a noble and gallant State. But while we respect Virginia and Virginians much, we respect and love North-Carolina more; and while we reproach no man, either for the place or the manner of his birth, and while we know no difference in political rights between native and adopted citizens, we at the same time enter our protest against the course which some of our adopted citizens have pursued, of denouncing as traitors to the country some of our best and most patriotic native citizens This is the point which we made in a recent article, at which our neighbor has taken umbrage. To a man who knows he is true to his native land, it is hardvery hard to be held up as a traitor; but it is especially so when the charge proceeds from one who was born in another State, or from one who first saw the light under kingly or imperial rule. That was all we said, and all we meant to say. Our neighbor of the Revister, with all his follies and faults; and with that especial want of coolness and foresight which characterizes nearly all the destructives as well personally as politically, has nevertheless the instincts, and has had the education of a gentleman; and hence his reply on this subject is very different from that made by the Wilmington Journal, and by another journal in this place, which shall be nameless. The Wilmington Journal, by its reply, and especially by its impendo, has simply disgraced itself.

The impression has prevailed in Washington City and other parts of the Yankes territory, that the late ultraism of the Yankes Congress in regard to emancipation and confincation, would drive out the Union members of that body from the border States.

On Tuesday last the following resolut fered in the North-Carolina State Convention, Mr. Holden, of Wake, and upanimously adopted

Resolved unanimously by this Connection. That the thanks of the people of North Carolina are due, and are hereby tendered to the ladies of the State. for the contributions which they have made to the Confederate cause, and for the patriotic ardor which they have exhibited in behalf of the country in the ution of the war.

North-Carolina Factories

We have no idea that North Carolina cotton or vool factories should sell their goods at the low prices charged before the war. They are justly entitled to a good living profit on the cost of production. But can there be any justice, patriotism or conscience, in charging the exorbitant prices which are now asked for goods? Wealthy people, or those who are making money by fat offices or otherwise, have no right to complain of high prices. Every body, farmers, mechanics, merchants and all are asking the highest price for every thing they

What is produced among us ought not to be subect to these war prices. What is brought from sbroad, luxuries, &c., may be expected to be high, but can any man of ordinarily humane and benevolent feelings, justify the high prices charged for cotton yarns, homespuns, &c., when cotton only costs them 8 or 9 cents per lb? We speak for the poor, the laboring class, of which there is a large number in the State. How can they be clothed and

fed at such prices? We learn that the Fayetteville Factories, the Isand Ford Factory, Gov. Morehead's Factory in Rockingham, and many others are charging 25 cents per yard for homespun and \$2 per bundle for yarns. We mention as an honorable exception to this extortion, that the Cedar Falls and Deep River Manufacturing Companies are charging only 20 cents per yard and \$1 50 per bundle for the same goods. We believe the Factories at Salem, R. L. Patterson's and others, are also exceptions. The feeling in the State against these exorbitant prices is becoming more and more hostile.

A friend at our elbow suggests that it is understood that some of the cotton Factories of this State are clearing one thousand dollars per day on spun cotton and cotton cloth. The prices of these articles have risen enormously. The people would submit cheerfully to handsome profits to the owners of these Factories; but would not five hundred dollars or three hundred dollars per day, satisfy them? Alas! alas! What will the poor of this State do next fall and winter, even for cotton cloth?

But the spirit of extortion and speculation alone to blame. May God deliver the country from extortion, speculation, self-seeking, vice, forgetfulness of Him, and party hate!

Profit and Loss.

This is an account which every judicious business man will always keep, if he would be successful. It is one that the government and our generals ought to keep their eyes on constantly. West Point is a rolicking, don't care, extravagant, reckless fellow. starched up in "fuss and feathers." He knows how to plan and strategitize, and to burn up and destroy the peoples' property, but some of our West Pointers have yet to learn to fight or to take care of what they have. This policy is ruining the South. "Stonewall" Jackson and Sterling Price. the best fighting men we have, never lose anything when it can be saved. If they intend to retreat or "fall back," as the cant phrase is they always forecaste and prepare for it in advance. Hence, their losses of men, provisions, &c., are

The "falling back" from the Potomac was at a loss of 3 or \$4,000,000. The officers and soldiers alone lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in clothing, trunks, equipage, &c. The loss resulting from the falling back at Yorktown must have been immense. Many of our men have lost all their clothes, &c. But our West Pointers who make money easily, don't care a fig for it if they can

with any face put in a plea of "military necessity." "Military necessity" has nearly destroyed all our nowder, cannon, shot, bacon and provisions, clothing and equipments, or put them in the hands of the Yankees. It has surrendered New Orleans and destroyed millions of property there. It has surrendered Norfolk, Portsmouth and the finest Navy Yard in the country, destroyed the Merrimac, and yet more recently burned up the navy yard and property at Pensacola. Is there to be any end to this thing? Shall Mobile, and Savannah, and Richmond, and Petersburg, and Charleston, and Wilmington share the same fate in a few weeks? If so, Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy, will soon be out of business entirely.

With all these losses, what have we gained by strategy and "military necessity?" Let our generals study "profit and loss" a little.

ARE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE EXEMPTS UNDER THE Conscription Acr !- We stated in our last that we inclined to the opinion that Justices of the Peace were not exempts under this act. We have since conversed with an eminent legal friend, who insists that we are mistaken. He says that the fact that the jurisdiction of the Justices is local, does not establish the point; and further, that so far from Justices of the Peace having no stated or regular duties to perform, their Courts are always open, and they are presumed to be always ready to perform the duties of their office. He gave us a number of illustrations and facts in support of his views.

The ablest lawyers in the State are divided in their opinions on the subject. But practically, mere opinions will amount to nothing. The whole matter is in the hands of Adjutant General Cooper and Secretary Randolph. When they shall have ecided, as they no doubt will do soon, there will be no appeal from their decision. The Conscription act itself overrides all State lines and State authori ty, and treats the States just as the latter treat their own Counties. The necessity for it, if indeed any necessity effected, was availed by the very officials. on whose recommendation it was emected by the Congress.

Northern accounts say that the Confederate less in the forts below New Orlsans, she to killed and 184.

15,000 tons, and est 500 tons of provisions, and drink 1,000 heptherida of water pay log.

The state Convention.

This body adjourned on Toucky list, after a sersion of 32 days, subject to the call of the President and a portion of the members; and if not re-assum-

bled before the lat of November, 1862, it will be

The Ordinance and Resolutions which were adopt ed will appear soon in the Standard

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the thanks of the body were unanimously tendered to the Hon. Weldon N Edwards, for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had presided over its deliberations and in response, adjourning the Convention. Mr. Edwards delivered with much feeling the following admirable address:-

DELEGATES: For this new proof of your kindness to me, I pray you to accept all the acknowledge-ment of which a grateful heart is capable. I am unable to give utterance to the emotions excited by the kind compliment just paid me by your resolu-tion. It affords me the pleasing assurance, that the same unremitted application to duty and the same earnest endeavors to comply with its strictest requirements, which induced your generous approva at former sessions, have been employed by me du-ring the labors of the present; and it is highly gratifying to believe that your tolerant spirit and unmeasured indulgencies have left me nothing to regret save the blunders—I hope they are few—I may have committed; and that in regard to them I need only appeal to your generosity for forgive

Allow me, gentlemen, to refer for a moment only to the stirring times in which we have acted, and which are still in progress. Our acts will speak for themselves; they will tell the future historian to what record to look for fidelity in duty and patriotic conservatism in council; they will vindicate are, with witless extravagance, aimed at it. It would, indeed, have been strange—we should have been derelict in the discharge of the grave duties devolved upon us, and even forfeited our own selfesteem, more precious than all else besides—had we pandered to the prejudices of the ignorant, or heed-ed the croakings of the discontented. Our duty was to our country, and that, I am persuaded, has been discharged in a spirit and with intentions that leave no sting behind, and which should commend our conduct to the favorable consideration of all men. We shall in good time, return to those who gave them the powers entrusted to us, unimpaired, and verily believe unabused. War is a scourge to any peo -and that in which we are engaged is the worst of wars, but I think I know the popular heart of North-Carolina well enough to believe, that her no-ble and gallant sons would even welcome such a war with all its calamities, sooner than stoop to the base humiliation of craven submission, or an ignoble surrender of the rights of freemen. Other people have buckled on their armor, and have rallied in the tented field to meet the shock of war, for the purpose of acquiring rights. We, on the contrary, are engaged in a glorious struggle—not to acquire but to maintain and defend rights, already ours by the laws of God and of man-ours by c spoil us of them-ours by the will and endowment of an all-wise and over ruling Providence. A brave and virtuous and Christian people contending for rights vouchsafed to them in sacred trust by a kind Providence, if they will but show themselves dutiful and faithful guardians of such a trust, may repose with confidence that the same Providence will shield them 'in the darkest hour of their trials; that His power will be their strength. Let us then be just and true to ourselves, and put our trust in Him, who holds in the palm of His hands the destinies of nations and individuals, and my word for it, the vessel of State, freighted with the fortunes of the sons and daughters of the South, will ride out the Gentlemen, we are about to part. I affect noth-

ing when I say it is painful to separate from friends whose companionship, in all its relations, social and official, has been to me the source of so much gratification and pleasure. I feel that I have contracted is a debt of the heart, which I would not if I could. extinguish. My fervent prayer is, that peace and prosperity may be speedily restored to our beloved country-and that each and all of you may share, without stint, their richest blessings. A safe return to your families and friends, and all happiness ever await you and them.

It remains for me only to announce that this Convention stands adjourned, subject to be convened only in the manner prescribed in your own ordi-

THE EVACUATION. - The evacuation of Norfolk and Portsmouth without a shot, and the destruction of so large an amount of public property, does not strike every one as a wise or necessary measure, yet it must be apparent that the fall of those places has been a foregone conclusion ever since the capture of Roanoke Island. Mr. Benjamin perhaps before this concludes that the taking of that Island was not so small an affair after all. The policy, however, of surrendering those places and destroying the Merrimac, just at the time when they were so much needed, to force McClellan to move upon Richmond directly by the way of the Peninsula, may well be doubted. The evacuation of those places gives McClellan an opportunity of moving upon it both in front and rear.

We have heard nothing direct from Norfolk and Portsmouth, since the evacuation of those places. The last report is that Suffolk was in possession of the enemy.

The authorities of Salisbury in this State have prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors in the town and five miles beyond its limits, in quantities less than a barrel. Whiskey and its cousins-german, have done the cause of the South incalculable injury during this war. Now, that matters are assuming so serious an aspect, it would seem to be high time for the army and the people to become sober, whatever may have been their course heretofore.

TAR REMEDY .- A friend presented us the other day with a box of Dr. C. T. McMannen's Tar Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Kidney diseases and Jaundice. This remedy has been prepared expressly for the soldiers, and is said to be a most excellent and certain remedy for the complaints above us which often prove fatal in the camps. We shall us it when necessity requires.

The Memphis correspondent of the Charleston Courier" says all the specie of the Memphis Banks in one of the French banks of New Orleans.

STRANGE - While the Yankee gun boats were in lames River, it is stated that the government sent down to Old Point 800 Yankes prisoners in the Ourtis Peck, to be exchanged. This looks like in-timating to the easily that the way to Richmond was open to him. We rejoice to learn that our wounded prisoners taken by the enemy, were paroled and sent back to Richmond by the storme

The British frigate Liffey, Capt Pleady, C. R. has arrived of the South West Pass, Mississppi, for the purpose of affecting all acceling pretection to British aubicots at New Orleans and Mobile.

vanuab, on Sunday.

Monna, May 12.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, May 12th, says that the enemy are drawing nearer upon our right, centre and left, as if for a general advance upon our position. The weather is dry and hot.

On the 9th, Col. Woodward, with the First Kentucky Osvalry and a detachment of Texas Rangers attacked the Federals at Elk river, killed several, captured two Captains, two Lieutenants and forty three privates and eight negroes. The Confederate loss was five killed including Captain Harria, of the Rangers, and seven wounded. This is official.

Official dispatches received yesterday, says the Richmond Enquires of Tuesday last, from General Beauregard, state that the scouts from Oceols say Beauregard, state that the scouts from Oceola say that the enemy's gun boats at Mound City and Carondolet ran aground to prevent sinking. One pilot and seventeen men killed. Gen. B. thinks the report reliable. There has been no firing from the enemy since yesterday morning. Their mortar boats have all been towed out of range. The river defence men are greatly elated, and feel confidence in their boats.

From New Orleans. The following is a copy of the despatch received by Secretary of State: CAMP MOORE, La., 18th May.

Caur Moore, La., 13th May.

How. J. P. Benjamin;—

General Butler, on the 11th, took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched the person in keeping of the Consulate and took from him the key of the vault. In the vault were eight hundred thousand dollars transferred by were eight hundred thousand dollars transferred by Citizen's Bank to the Hopes (of Amsterdam) to pay

interest on bonds.

Butler also took possession of the office of the French and Spanish Consuls in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. The French Consul went on board the steamer Milan and had not returned on Sunday morning. It is said that the guard has been removed from the office of the French and Spanish

He has also seized the Canal Bank and San

Sm.th's banking House.

He has issued so inflamatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich and promised to distribute among the poor a thousand barrels of beef and sugar captured in New Orleans. He is recruit-ing in New Orleans and the poor will soon be

The enemy sent a force up to Bonnet Carre, marched through the swamp and destroyed the railroads.

MOBILE, May 13.—The Register says it has been informed by haval officers that the steamer Pensa-cola with four hundred persons aboard, the steamer l'ennessee and two mortar boats were sunk in the fight at Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. The Federal loss was about one thousand killed. Confederate loss is estimated at thirty-five killed and fifteen wounded. A large amount of powder and other property was saved from Forts Pike and

The Vicksburg papers of the 8th, report that the Federal vessels from New Orleans are near Natches and say they will have a warm reception at Vicks-

ATLANTA, May 13.—The government loss in the fire on Sunday is comparatively trifling, being only a few thousand pounds of bacon.

From Pensacola

The Montgomery Advertiser of Monday morning, says that the Navy Yand and other property at Pensacola has been blows up and burned by the Con-

A despatch from Cakfield, dated the 10th inst., to the Advertiser, says that the officers from the Federal vessels came to Pensacolo, when the Mayor, on invitation, visited Commodore Porter. In a reply to a question by one who was with the Mayor, to a question by one who was with the Mayor,
Porter said that no toops would be stationed at
Pensacola, as he had none to spare, but if we had
any there, he would advise the sending of them to
Mobile, as we would need them at that point shortly.

Porter, while off Mobile on the night of the 5th,
saw the light of the burning of the Navy Yard, and

went to see the cause. Western Virginia

Concerning the late battle of Gen. Heth with the Yankees, the Petersburg Express, says:

A letter was received in Lynchburg Monday, from Capt. G. C. Otey, by his mother, giving a very hasty account of the fight at Giles Courthouse.—Captain Otey says that our forces engaged were twelve hundred, those of the enemy fifteen hundred. Our troops were marghed all Kriday night and not-Our troops were marched all Friday night, and notwithstanding the fatigue they encountered, whipped the large force of the enemy and pursued his flying columns six miles from the acene of action. These are about all the facts stated in the very hastily writ-

Capitulation of Millroy's Army. Passengers by the Orange train last evening say the Lynchburg Virginian of yesterday, report that Millroy's whole army capitulated to Jackson. They seemed to have entire confidence in the truth of the

Our forces have been engaged for two or three days in hauling back to Staunton the stores captured from Millroy. Important Movement at Comberland Gap.

A correspondent writing to us from Knoxville on the 5th inst., says: "I have it from good authority the 5th inst., says: "I have it from good authority that our forces have already commenced entering Kentucky at Cumberland Gap. Day before yesterday 1800 reached Cumberland Ford, in Kentucky. Gen. Kirby Smith is at the head of our column.—This shows a new programme."

BIVOUACE 250 REG. N. C. TROOPS, )

At a called meeting of the "Granville Target-teers," Company E, 28d regiment North-Carolina Troops, on motion, Lieut E. H. Lyon was called to the Chair and Lieut A. S. Webb was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman announced to the company the death of our friend, Serg't John W. company the death of our friend, Serg't John W. Fleming, and that we had met to pay this, our last tribute of respect, to our friend's memory. The Chairman appointed Lieut. John. T. Builock, Serg. E. H. Winston and private C. W. Bennett a committee to draft resolutions. On motion, the Chairman and private Bobert B. Beauler were added to

the committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were sub-The following preamble and resolutions were submitted to the company, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have just heard with deep affilication of the untimely death of our late friend and comrade in arms, Serg't John W. Fleming, of Company E. 23d regiment North-Carolina Troops, who departed this life in the City of Richmond, on the 3d of May instant, in the thirty-third year of his age, from the effects of a wound received in the hand and arms from the accidental discharge of a gun. Be it

Resolved. That we deeply deplore the loss of our young friend, who fell a martyr in the cause of his country, while just intering info manhood, with high hopes and promise of future usefulness; who was loved by his friends for his honesty of purpose, his high moral principles, his conscientious deportment and his many social qualities, and who was respected by all who knew him, for his true soldierly bearing and his coolness and courage in the face of

bearing and his coolness and courage in the race of the apony.

Received, That we desply symphatics with the afflicted family, and friends of the decreased, and affire them our heartfelt condoleste.

Reselved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the decreased, to the N. C. Standard, Spirit of the Age and Weekly Message, with a request for publication.

Et H. LYON, Chuna.

E H. LYON, Chima.