

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum in advance. TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

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Terms of Advertising in Weekly Standard: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

The Latest News.

We have nothing later from Richmond than the 28th. On that day everything is represented as being quiet on our lines.

The enemy was in possession of Ashland, on the Central Road, 16 miles north of Richmond. Our sick and wounded there had been removed to Richmond.

Gen. Jackson is pressing on the advantages of his victory over Banks. It is said that Banks' army has fled precipitately into Maryland.

Gen. Heth met with a reverse at Lewisburg. He attacked a superior Yankee force and was compelled to retire with some loss.

It is said that Lincoln is again enlisting troops—700,000 men not being sufficient to "crush the rebellion."

Two Confederate steamers have safely arrived at some port, laden with arms, munitions and other valuables.

The New York Herald announces that Gen. Stanley and suite with others, accompanied by 70 of our patriot prisoners, had left New York for Beaufort.

Gen. Rosecranz, we see, has been ordered to join Gen. Halleck.

We have not a word from Corinth or the South and West, later than appears under our "war news" head.

Facts and Rumors from Wilmington.

The Confederate steamer Gordon, Capt. Walker, was captured off Cape Fear by the blockaders on Wednesday morning, from Nassau, laden with arms, powder, &c.

It is rumored in town that at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the Yankee fleet, supposed to be the Burnside expedition, commenced bombarding Fort Fisher, below Wilmington.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We omitted to state in our last that a severe accident occurred on the N. C. Railroad on Thursday evening, a week ago, between this City and Goldsboro'.

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Weekly Standard.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 23.

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JUNE 4, 1862.

WHOLE NUMBER 1418.

The Victorious Jackson.

The recent brilliant successes of this intrepid officer, excite universal admiration and inspire the country with hope. Despising the use of the spade and a resort to zigzags and parallels, or any of the usual preliminaries of siege operations, he keeps his forces in spirit, and secures their confidence and affection by his personal sacrifices—his diligent attention to their corporal wants—his indomitable energy and industry—his sleepless vigilance and his dashing successes against the enemy.

In three weeks he has fought three pitched battles and gained a victory every time—equalling Bonaparte in the completeness of his strategy, though on a smaller scale, and in the suddenness and overpowering character of his attacks. He is no mere theorist, but a man of work and practical common sense, whose fame will continue to grow as he advances.

Huzza for Jackson! Huzza for Price! They keep their own secrets—plan their own campaigns—do their own fighting. This is what we need and must have, in order to succeed. We are surprised at the intimations given by some of our contemporaries in Virginia, as to Jackson's future movements. Let him keep his own secrets and go ahead.

THE REGISTER AND MR. STANLEY.—The Register says the Standard is disposed to "praise" Mr. Stanley "with faint praise," and that we are anxious to "curry favor in a certain quarter," by "letting him off in the mildest manner imaginable."

What does the Register mean by such language? We have referred in plain and emphatic terms to Mr. Stanley's acceptance of the Governorship at the hands of Mr. Lincoln; we no more approve of this act than we did of his being the black Republican candidate for Governor of California, but we have not blackguarded him as the Register has done, simply because such a course could do no good, and is no evidence of either courage or devotion to the State.

What does the Register mean by "a certain quarter?" Does the Editor refer to Mr. Lincoln, or to a person or persons in this State? In a matter of this kind the Register ought to be explicit.

The Register wants Mr. Stanley shot or "choked to death." Will the Editor himself play the Brutus on this occasion? Will any of his fire-eating friends, who have boasted so much of what they would do in this war, and who have done so little, penetrate the lines at Newbern and shoot this Lincoln Governor? We guess not. But if the enemy should unfortunately prevail over us, and if Mr. Stanley should ever reach Raleigh in the exercise of his functions, we venture the prediction that our neighbor of the Register, and many of those for whom he speaks, will be among the first to avail themselves of Mr. Stanley's protection. It is easy to roar and threaten when the enemy is a hundred miles away; but our observation has convinced us that those who are most pugnacious when no danger is near, are generally the humblest and most conciliatory when the danger is upon them.

We are indebted to Mr. O. Lederle, of Memphis, Tennessee, for a copy of a map of Kentucky and Tennessee, which is interesting at this time. The map is well executed. It is the first one we have seen which contains Corinth, with the country around it fully laid out. Price \$1 50, and \$2 bound in pocket form.

BOUNTY TO DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS.—The Wilmington Journal having been misled into the belief that the Convention had refused to pay bounty to discharged volunteers over thirty-five, says: "We think it is a very low piece of business on the part of the Convention to deprive the men of their pay and clothing, as well as compelling them to be refunded the bounty of fifty dollars."

What will the Journal say when it learns that the Convention did provide bounty for the discharged volunteers over thirty-five, and that Gov. Clark has been guilty of the "very mean subterfuge" and "very low piece of business" of withholding the bounty from these men? Why, the Journal will either suppress the facts, or it will say, on reflection, that Gov. Clark is right.

By the way, we have heard of many cases of peculiar hardship, resulting from this unaccountable conduct of Gov. Clark. Up to the time of writing this, he still adheres to his decision that no volunteer over thirty-five shall be discharged until he refunds his bounty. In this way men are kept here who ought to be at home with their families, making crops. If they will pay their way out, they may go; but if they insist on holding on to their bounty, which justly belongs to them, they are to be retained until they are discharged by the conscript act, and even then they are not to get their bounty. This is not only unjust, but in violation of the ordinance of the Convention.

PETERSBURG.—The gun-boats still lie off City Point. A small boat landed the other day but returned. Drury's Bluff has given them enough for once. They have penetrated several miles up Appomattox river, but have returned. We hope Petersburg is well defended.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Standard.

A communication appeared in your paper of the 28th inst., under the caption "Are these things so?" in which I am charged with gross misconduct as the Paymaster of North Carolina Troops. On demanding of you the name of the author of the communication, I was informed, after some delay, that it was written by Mr. Frank I. Wilson, who is regarded as an irresponsible man. Under these circumstances, it only remains for me to declare, as I now do, that the charge is without any, the slightest foundation in truth, and that I defy proof in contradiction of the assertion.

As a matter of justice, I shall expect of you the insertion of this Card in your next issue. A. M. LEWIS.

We have given place to the above Card of Major Lewis, as an act of simple justice to him. But, in doing so, we protest against his language in relation to our correspondent, Mr. Frank I. Wilson. We have known Mr. Wilson intimately for many years. There is no stain upon his character, so far as we know. We have always found him an honest, truth-telling man, and we have no hesitation in saying that in all these respects, as well as in all other respects, he is quite the equal of Maj. Lewis himself.

It is well known to our readers that it is not our habit to shield ourself behind "irresponsible" persons. We have always spoken boldly and pointedly, when the occasion has seemed to require it; and we expect to continue to do so.

Maj. Lewis refers to the "delay" which he encountered in obtaining the name of our correspondent. There was no more "delay" than was proper and necessary, as the correspondence will show, if published.

Maj. Lewis emphatically denies that he has been guilty of "gross misconduct" as the Paymaster of North-Carolina troops. We have not "charged" him with such misconduct, and have, therefore, nothing to retract, and nothing to prove. His denial, however, ought to be satisfactory to the public, as it is to us, that he has not been guilty of "gross misconduct" in his office. But, while we say this, we also hold that Maj. Lewis' official conduct is a fit subject for public scrutiny; and that the press is not to be restrained from giving circulation to "rumors" even, which affect officers in their relations to the army and to the public.

Every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty; and according to this rule even, Maj. Lewis is entitled to our statement that his denial is satisfactory. We will not undertake to say by what phraseology he might have made it more so, as, under the circumstances, he would not ask and does not expect our advice.

We now dismiss this matter so far as we are concerned, not expecting to take it up again, unless compelled to do so in self-defence; but our correspondent, who is not "an irresponsible man," is entitled to a hearing in reply to Maj. Lewis, and shall have it, if he desires it.

We have received from Lieutenant Colonel Whitley, and Adjutant Atkinson, of the 41st regiment militia, Johnston County, a reply to the communication of "A Conscript," published in the Standard of the 7th inst. We have already devoted a considerable portion of our space to this controversy, which is rather personal than political, and not at all interesting to our readers generally; and besides, the Colonel of the regiment has had a full hearing in our columns in reply to the communication referred to. Under these circumstances, and as the reply of the Lieutenant Colonel and Adjutant is substantially the same as that made by the Colonel, we must respectfully decline to publish the document now in hand.

We casually learned the other day that Dr. R. K. Speed, of Elizabeth City, had been appointed principal surgeon of the 17th Regiment, (Col. Martin's), and Dr. James F. Long, of Washington, principal surgeon of the 53d Regiment, (Col. Owen's). We learn that they are capital appointments.

THE COMMISSARIAT AGAIN.—A number of country people have come into town with very long faces and with complaints that the soldiers in the vicinity have been shooting their pigs and poultry. They desire us to give the soldiers a severe rap over the knuckles; but we think that that rap had better be administered upon the claws of the officials of that department, whatever it is, which is starving its armies within two or three miles of its disolute capital. No wonder that our poor soldiers wring the heads of every chicken they can find, and breathe slaughter upon all the little pigs that are not kept within bounds, when many of them are actually starving and have been living for days on rations of bread and crackers without a morsel of meat. Have we a commissariat, or have we only a stupid piece of official machinery, called Commissary General, whose only claims to distinction and usefulness are that he was the college chum of President Jefferson Davis? We are assured that when our army fell back on the Peninsula any number of hogheads of molasses and sugar were staved in, that our soldiers were infinitely surprised at the spectacle, as they had never had a taste of these luxuries, and never supposed for a moment that there was anything like sugar or molasses in the commissary stores of the army. From the manner in which our army is starved at present, it would be supposed that there was nothing in Richmond, but square crackers and very limited supply of flour.—Richmond Examiner.

The Examiner, it will be borne in mind, is an original sensation journal. If we had said as much the whole kernel of secessionism would have been excited, and some one would have said that we ought to be hung. Truth, when uttered by the Charleston Mercury and Richmond Examiner, is treason when uttered by conservatives.

YANKEE GUNBOATS.—We are glad to see some signs of recovery from the panic occasioned by the successes of the Yankee gunboats, in the South. The successful resistance at Drury's Bluff seems to have blown away the smoke, although the contest at Pensacola, Fort Donelson and other points, had proven that they were not invulnerable where our batteries were properly provided for. We hope, therefore, to hear of no more evacuations without a desperate fight. Savannah, Mobile and Vicksburg have resolved not to surrender. Let them be ready for the enemy, and all will be well. Why does not Charleston and Wilmington take the same stand? We hope the military and the people there will defend them manfully and successfully. Let none of them be given up.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation in which he repudiates and nullifies the late proclamation of Gen. Hunter, freeing the slaves of South-Carolina, Georgia and Texas.

Our Thirteenth Regiment.

A friend has furnished us the following list of the killed, wounded and missing in the 13th North-Carolina regiment, at the battle of Williamsburg, May 6th.

Company A—Killed, A. C. Totten. Wounded, H. C. Thompson, Joseph Gillaspie. Company B—Killed, First Lieutenant Joseph Thompson, Corporal R. L. Swan, Privates R. S. C. Baker, J. F. Knox, E. L. Prather, J. F. Wilson. Wounded, Capt. A. A. Erwin, Lieut. J. W. Alexander, Corporal W. A. Freeman, Privates J. A. Boyd, C. W. Brown, J. M. Erwin, F. A. Hawkins, J. R. Kerr, H. L. Wolfe, S. H. Magin, W. S. Taylor. Company D—Wounded, W. H. Bradford.

Company F—Wounded, J. H. Furches, N. M. Igmes. Company G—Killed, W. H. Hussey, L. Morgan, S. Pippin, J. Marshall, V. B. Anderson. Wounded, Sergeants W. Pool, W. Dupree; Corporals W. Andrews, G. W. Stancell; Privates W. H. Adkins, E. Andrews, W. Proctor, W. Alston, B. Parker; First Serg't G. L. Brown, (slightly); J. Tanner, (slightly). Company K—Killed, M. D. Hines, R. W. Standfield, M. N. Ward. Wounded, Capt. Giles P. Bailey, (severely); Lieut. R. S. Watts, (slightly); Serg't J. N. Justice; Privates P. R. Wright, R. A. Maxwell, W. R. Totten, J. L. Ward, W. A. Walker, J. M. Martin, A. B. Powell, J. Taylor. Missing—Co. B, 3; Co. D, 1; Co. G, 4; Co. K, 7. Total—Killed, 15; Wounded, 48; Missing, 15.

COM. TATNALL.—Our readers will recollect the statement of Com. Tatnall, charging the pilots of the Merrimac with the responsibility of her destruction. We omitted in our last to state that the pilots have replied in a lengthy card, entirely exonerating themselves from blame, and pouring a broadside into the old Commodore. We suppose an investigation will be had, fixing the blame of the unnecessary destruction of that powerful vessel upon the proper shoulders. It was one of many of Mr. Secretary Mallory's blunders, in calling Com. Tatnall, now old and infirm, to the command of that vessel, who was entirely ignorant of her character, instead of appointing Lt. T. Catesby Jones to the command, who had shown himself equal to the task, after Com. Buchanan was wounded, by his splendid and gallant achievements. Lt. Jones was at home on board of her; Com. Tatnall was not.

DOMESTIC SALT.—We have in our office a specimen of salt, taken from the surface of the ground on the plantation of Mr. Harris Tysor, near Egypt, in Chatham County, and refined and crystallized by Dr. Emmons, State Geologist. It is a beautiful specimen. The salt, of a dun color, was brought to this City, in a vial, by Mr. Tysor. It is now white and pure. We learn that there are several spots on Mr. Tysor's plantation that are white with salt, on the surface; and Prof. Emmons is of opinion that with labor and care, enough salt can be obtained from this locality to supply the neighborhood.

A CALL FOR THE FACTS.—Various statements are made in Northern and Southern papers in regard to the Yankee treatment of the negroes in the South. No rules of warfare can justify their conduct, and it appears that the facts are concealed from the Northern people and especially from Maryland, Kentucky and other points. Mr. Wickliff of Kentucky, who still occupies his place in the Yankee Congress, made the following statements, which were not denied, but he called in vain for disclosures: "I want a disclosure made with reference to certain facts, which I am myself perfectly satisfied. I have information direct from Port Royal, that the slaves who have been taken, mostly all desire to return to their masters, and are prohibited from doing so by the military authorities governing the place. They have the assurance, that when some of the slaves had attempted to leave the camp, for the purpose of getting back to their masters, they were fired on by the sentinels, acting under the orders of their superior officers, and some eight of them were killed."

SAVE THE BACON.—We observe that the Mayor of Asheville in this State, under the authority of the Commissioners and in compliance with Gov. Clark's proclamation, on the 15th inst., seized upon 15,000 pounds of bacon, which had been brought by speculating parties to send out of the State. The Mayor very generously and properly offers it for sale to the poor and needy in that section in lots of 50 lbs. each, at cost. The poor in other sections of the State need even now, and in July and August will need much worse, a similar interference.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham publishes a card in the Raleigh Standard declining to be a candidate for Governor. He is one of the old politicians of the State, and we are glad he has declined, for we think the great mass of the people are tired of voting for such gentlemen. Mr. Graham has saved himself and friends the mortification of a defeat.—Charlotte Democrat.

Our friend of the Democrat has allowed the remembrance of old party feeling to get the better of his courtesy and sense of justice. If Mr. Graham had been a seeker of office, there might be some excuse for a fling at him by an old party opponent. But when he declines office, and especially in view of the fact that he has sent five sons to the army, (very one of whom, we believe, entered as a private), we submit to the Democrat that he is entitled to a decent respect from all who wish well to the great cause for which he makes such sacrifices. But the Democrat not only outrages the feelings of this self-sacrificing patriot—it refuses to give Mr. Graham the very briefest stated reasons for declining a nomination made by more presses, meetings, and individuals, than any other citizen of the State can boast of, so far.

The occasion would justify some reflections upon the idea that the people are tired of voting for old and experienced statesmen, and that, by inference, new and inexperienced men must be called to the helm at this period of greatest peril. But we forbear.—Fayetteville Observer.

PATRIOTIC ACTION.—The following are the admirable resolutions says the Fayetteville Observer adopted by the late Convention of the Episcopal Church in this State. They were written by the Rev. Mr. Hilliard, Rector of the Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill.

Resolved, That in this day of our national trial, the Protestant Episcopal Church in North-Carolina, confident in the justice of the cause for which the people of the Confederate States are contending, is ready to bear, both firmly and cheerfully, all such troubles as, by the Providence of God, through the circumstances of the times, may be brought upon her, whether in her corporate capacity, or by means of the privations of her individual ministers and members.

Resolved, That, believing that righteousness alone, in the end, either exalteth or saveth a nation, she pledges herself to put forth all her energies for the cultivation, by God's help, in the Southern people, of those virtues which win the favor, and for the eradication of those vices which cannot but incur the wrath of the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords.

Resolved, That her fervent prayers shall ever ascend to her Heavenly Master, that He will endow our rulers with wisdom, and crown our arms with victory.

YANKEES.—The enemy has advanced but little west of Suffolk. They are represented to be at Zuni, a depot on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, in Isle of Wight.

For the Standard.

CAMP OF 27TH REG. NEAR KINSTON, May 26th, 1862.

W. W. Holden, Esq., Sir: The question which shall be our next Governor is one of public interest, and it becomes our duty as intelligent freemen to be careful who we place in that responsible position. In times of national peril and distress, like the present, our best and truest men should be at the helm of State to guide her safely through the breakers.

It is a lamentable fact, that those in power have placed their party pets and favorites in office, and we are now suffering from its effects. The people will now have a chance to say who shall be their ruler. Merit will influence them in their choice. They alone have the power to decide this important question.

The object of this communication is to suggest to the voters, Col. Z. B. VANCE, of Buncombe, as the proper man for the place.

His past conduct both in legislative assemblies and upon the battle-field entitle him to public favor and confidence. In the former, his voice has often been heard in behalf of his constituents, trying to roll back the tide of war which threatened to desolate their homes, but when all his efforts proved fruitless, he cald himself in "war's stern array," and left his pleasant mountain home, to battle for their just and sacred rights.

Soon afterwards he was placed at the head of a brave and gallant regiment, the highest military position the people could give him; and justly deserved the distinguished command recently conferred upon one less worthy, though he belonged to the right party to receive honors from those who have the power to give.

As to Col. Vance's qualifications to fill the office with honor and ability, I need say nothing to those who know him. With a mind to conceive, a spirit to sustain, a heart to encourage, and a hand to execute, he has proved himself eminently worthy of every honor his fellow-citizens has conferred upon him.

He is for prosecuting this unholy war with the "utmost vigor and effect" until the vandal hordes are driven from our soil, and our independence gained. Should he receive the nomination, the people down this way will feel proud of the chance to cast their votes for him. Respectfully, TUKES.

For the Standard.

CAMP MANGUM, May 28, 1862.

MR. EDITOR.—In the last issue of your paper I notice a communication, written by some person who does not sign his name, which I am certain is calculated to do injustice to a very worthy gentleman—the head of one of the most important departments of our State government. I refer to the institutions made against Major A. M. Lewis, Paymaster. Now, Mr. Editor, I am one of the persons who have effected exchanges to a large amount with Major Lewis, and I can certify upon honor, that Maj. Lewis has never exacted or taken one cent as premium or pay in any shape or form whatever, on account of any exchanges he has made for me or for the members of my company. On the contrary, it has been done at considerable inconvenience to Major Lewis, but he has cheerfully done it for the benefit of the soldiers, whose fifty and hundred dollar notes have been exchanged for tens and twenties of the Confederate notes. But your anonymous correspondent objects to their being paid in Confederate notes.—Why? What of that? Are they not better than N. Carolina treasury notes? Do they not pass in every State of the Confederacy? And the man is a traitor who tries to cast a shadow upon their value; whereas N. Carolina treasury notes do not pass out of the State except at a discount. I therefore ask, is it not a kindness done to the soldier to supply him with money he will be able to pass in any State of the Confederacy to which he may be ordered to fight his country's battles?

You will much oblige me if you publish this, as I consider it nothing but justice to all parties concerned. Respectfully, Yours, JAS. F. FOULKES, Capt. Co. B, 52d Reg. N. C. T.

For the Standard.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, Camp Junaluska, May 10, 1862.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.—Dear Sir: From information received from Raleigh, I presume that the Convention remained in session but a few days. I am at present with the 1st and 2d companies of the "North Carolina Cherokee Battalion," stationed at this place to guard a railroad bridge, which the Tories around it are so anxious to destroy. The troops that had been stationed here having been armed and equipped, have been sent to the Cumberland mountain, where a battle will be fought soon, of vast importance in its results. If overpowered at the Cumberland, our troops will very probably have to fall back on the Iron or Smoky mountains. So far, the Indian companies have set an example worthy of imitation by the Whites, in sobriety, morality and submission to the duties required of soldiers. They bid fair on no distant day, in Tennessee, at least, to prove themselves better friends to the South and the Southern cause, in this our day of trial, than some persons who claim to be of pure white origin—who have no merit of their own, besides, except to stay at home and speculate on the necessities of the families of the soldiers who are fighting the battles of their country, for the purpose of achieving our liberty and independence.

I have no fears of the final result, but I have no doubt that many important battles will be fought during next summer. In my opinion, our forces ought to be strengthened in East Tennessee as early next summer, and, if necessary, a portion of our forces could be removed to Eastern North Carolina upon the coming of frost. Yours truly, WM. H. THOMAS.

For the Standard.

CAMP MACRURDER NEAR KINSTON, 26th Reg., May 25, 1862.

MR. EDITOR.—It is enough to excite the sympathy of brave men to see the long faces of the young country during this war to always have urgent business at home, and saying, go on, my brave boys, I shall soon be there with you, but have never arrived. But in the height of their glee, the conscription bill is passed, with its exemptions. What do we hear of them next? A doctor is gone to Richmond, to be appointed Postmaster at—another young, clean-faced, slick-haired merchant is out with a subscription for a school; and when interrogated when pay day would come on, "Oh, that makes no difference, perhaps you need never pay." And to our astonishment, he actually obtained a sufficient number to exempt him from service. Such exemptions as these are what equally months men complain of. We think all are twice interested in the struggle for independence, but what ought to be done with those who stay at home? We think men over thirty-five years of age could attend to post-offices, and with the aid of many ladies, could teach country schools.

I appeal to the ladies of North-Carolina, to treat all such characters with contempt. If this cap fits any person anywhere else, and it should in any way pinch, I will say, you can get rid of it by going better in future. A SOLDIER IN THE ARMY.

YANKEES.—The enemy has advanced but little west of Suffolk. They are represented to be at Zuni, a depot on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, in Isle of Wight.

For the Standard.

WILL HE REDEEM HIS PROMISE?

MR. EDITOR.—I hate to trouble you, because some men won't do as they promised. Some fourteen or fifteen months ago, one of the abolition candidates for the Convention promised the people he would lose the last drop of his heart's blood for the South. Now, Mr. Editor, what do you think he has done? He was elected to the Convention, he volunteered in the first company that left this country, and went down to Fort Caswell and remained a month or so. He had an office in the company—he resigned his commission and came home to take his pleasure in our little town. He then was elected a Brigadier General of the Militia of the 6th Brigade; there his war-fever abated. He has lost no blood yet. There are many other such men as he is, who said that the Union men were Tories. He is embraced in the conscript law, but I don't think he will go yet. A CONSCRIPT.

WAR NEWS.

General Jackson's Victory! "Stonewall" again victorious—He has fought three pitched battles in three weeks, and beaten the enemy.

The whole country rejoices at the successes of Gen. Jackson in the Valley of Virginia. His policy is the true one, and the only one to redeem the country. He fights when he is ready, and he is always ready. It is the only policy adapted to Southern fire and energy for Southern soldiers. Ditching and delays hamper, discourage and demoralize Southern armies. They are brave, impetuous and daring. Turn them loose, we say, turn them loose upon the enemy as Jackson and Price have done, and our cause must be triumphant.

The following dispatches give all the facts yet developed. We copy from the Petersburg Express: The following dispatch was received by Governor Letcher, in Richmond, on Monday last: "We gained a great victory at Front Royal and Winchester, completely routing Banks' army. Loss on our side only one hundred killed and wounded. We captured the First Maryland regiment, one regiment Vermont cavalry, and two thousand other prisoners, besides all of the enemy's stores, with ordnance, commissary and quartermaster stores at Winchester. The enemy are being hotly pursued beyond Winchester, and are completely routed and dismayed.

The enemy attempted to fire the town, but were too hotly pursued. We lost only three officers, Captains Sheets, Fletcher and Paxton. We expect to get Banks and his army."

On Tuesday the following official despatch from Gen. Jackson came to hand:

WINCHESTER, May 26, 1862. During the last three days God has blessed our arms with brilliant success. On Friday the Federals at Front Royal were routed, and one section of artillery, in addition to many prisoners, captured. On Saturday, Banks' main column, which retreated from Strasburg to Winchester, was pierced—the rear part retreating toward Strasburg. On Sunday the other part was routed at this place. At last accounts Brig. Gen. H. Stewart, was pursuing with cavalry and artillery, capturing fugitives. A large amount of medical, ordnance and other stores have fallen into our hands. (Signed) T. J. JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Richmond, May 27.—The following despatch was received by Gov. Letcher this morning, dated Staunton, May 27: Banks' army has been completely routed. It is still flying in utter consternation. The defeat has been worse than Bull Run. Cannon, stores and provisions are still being captured by our forces.

SKIRMISHING NEAR RICHMOND. For several days brisk skirmishing has been going on in the vicinity of Richmond. Confidence is expressed that a general fight is imminent, and that the most severe and successful skirmish up to Wednesday last, occurred on Tuesday, in the neighborhood of Hanover O. H. It appears that the two N. C. Brigades, Gens. Anderson and Branch, which were ordered to Gordonsville, had been ordered back to Hanover O. H. The Dispatch says that it appears that a part of Gen. Longstreet's division had been ordered up towards Hanover O. H., to open the way to that point, and that they with the brigades of Gens. Anderson and Branch, at that place, attacked the enemy simultaneously. The dispatches state that the 25th New York regiment, and the 23rd N. C. regiment, (Col. Lane's) were the principal ones engaged. That the battle resulted in killing eighty Federals and capturing sixty. Our loss only six or eight. But the Richmond Dispatch says that the battle continued to rage fiercely and expresses the hope that Gens. Anderson and Branch were able to effect a junction with Gen. Johnston's army, otherwise they might be cut off. Severe fighting was also reported at Lee's Station on the Central Road, but no particulars. It was rumored that Gen. Johnston had captured the Chickahominy to give McClellan a general battle. We hope so.—An early attack will drive McClellan back, but delays are dangerous. Give our boys a free light and the day is ours.

FROM THE SOUTH WEST. AUGUSTA, May 26.—The Mobile Register has a dispatch from Corinth, dated the 23d. It says that General Halleck failed to make an attack to-day.—There was considerable skirmishing on the Montgomery road towards evening. Gen. Hindman's artillery, which shelled the enemy from a house on the Farmington road. Our pickets now occupy Farmington, and the enemy are being driven back.

AUGUSTA, May 26.—The Jackson Messenger has a dispatch from Vicksburg dated the 20th, saying all was quiet.

The mortar boats and transports were at the bay on Monday, the 21st. The Federals had ordered the women and children to leave the city in twenty-four hours. The Mayor asked that they be allowed until Friday morning. The answer of the Federals is not known.

VICKSBURG, May 26.—All quiet here. Two vessels arrived at the fleet to-day. It is supposed that the Yankees are awaiting reinforcements. Our men are eager for the fight.

AUGUSTA, May 22.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 21st, says that Baton Rouge is still in our possession.

It is stated that the foreign Consuls at New Orleans have protested against the suppression of the Confederate currency, and that the English and French owners of cotton burnt at New Orleans were making out bills against the Federal government for their losses.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph, of the 7th, contains the particulars of a battle at Glorieta. The Courier says that the enemy left five hundred killed and wounded on the field, and lost besides two hundred. The Confederate loss was sixty-eight killed and wounded, including Maj. Raquet, Capt. Buckholtz and Maj. Shropshire.

CHARLESTON, May 26.—The Savannah Republican states that between forty and fifty Federals landed and went up from Platts, Fla., to Wlaka, when they were fired upon by the Confederates, and 19 of the enemy killed.

On Tuesday, a barge with twenty-one Federals approached St. Marks, Fla., when they were ambushed, and seventeen killed.

A BIT OF ADVICE.—Have you enemies? Go on and do not mind them. If they get in your way, walk around them, regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good