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RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ing it.

The Standard.

RALEIGH : FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

Latest from Vicksburg.

The attention of every one is now fixed on Vicksburg. The Confederates are holding out remarkably well, and the accounts state that they have inflicted heavy loss on the Federals, while their own loss does not exceed 600. A telegraphic dispatch, dated Jackson, June 8, says:

"A scout just in from Vicksburg reports all working well. The men are somewhat wearied by lying in the trenches and being exposed to the sun, but are in good spirits. Grant is slowly advancing by building parallels, which are four hundred wards from our outer works. There has been no general assault for ten days past. We have a plenty of ammunition and provisions, and the soldiers and citi zens are perfectly confident of the result. Heavy firing of musketry and artiflery was heard all day yesterday. 'Artillery firing going on-to-day.".

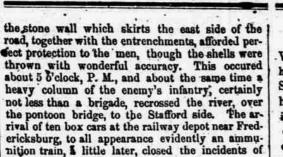
Gen. Pemberton, it is said, has sent word to Gen. Johnston that he can hold Vicksburg, and that he may take time to organize his forces.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune dated June 9th, says that Kirby Smith had taken Milliken's Bend and cut off Grant's supplies. We give the ramor for what it is worth."

A dispatch from Jackson, dated June 9, says : "Our scouts report the enemy's pickets 10 miles deep, and every means of approach closely guarded, and the greatest courage and care required to reach Vicksburg. Grant commenicates with the fleet in the river by signal lights, which were seen last night constantly signaling, betokening a movement or renewal of the assault, it is thought. The roar of the enemy's mortars at intervals of two seconds. was heard all night, and continues this morning .-

reports the Yankee army much depressed by the knowledge that General Johnston was massing a heavy force in their rear and certain death in front. Their officers say that certain defeat or annihilation awaits them."

The above sounds well, and we hope there is more truth in it than sound. The struggle at Vicksburg involves the most important consequences. If our forces should succeed in holding it, or, in other words, if Gen. Grant should be compelled to retire. or if he should be defeated and driven back by the combined movement of Gens, Johnston and Pemberton, our people would hail the result with th most lively joy, and would have renewed hopes of ultimate success at all points; but if Vicksburg should fall, it is useless to disguise the fact that scueral despendency would take possession of our people. The stake played for at Vickabing is nothing less than the mighty valley of the Mississippi, with Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana cut off from the Confederate States if the result should be against us. This would leave us Georgia, Alabama, South-Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, North-Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee, with one-third at least of these in possession of the enemy; and besides. the enemy once in possession of Vicksburg, Mississippi and Alabama would be in great danger of being flanked and overrun. But we have no disposition to dwell upon this aspect of the case. Let us hope that Vicksburg will be successfully defended and the valley saved.



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Weekly

the day. It can be stated with certainty that the enemy have concentrated the main body of their cavalry on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railway, between Catlett's station and the river. The horses are reported in very poor condition. The Yankee infantry forces generally are reported as moving in the same direction.

Still Later. We learn that the battle on Tuceday took place at Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, five miles beyond Culpepper Court-house It is said the attack on our forces was somewhat unexpected, and the enemy gained some advantage at first, but our troops were re-inforced, and after prolonged and bloody conflict the enemy were driven from the field. We regret to state that Col. Sol. Williams, of Nash County, N. C., is reported among the killed.

A Call for more Troops !

We understand the President of the Confederate States has called on Gov. Vance for seven thousand militia, to be ready for the field by the 1st of August, and to serve six months in State defence. This call, we presume, will embrace the militia from eighteen to forty-five, not conscripts, not detailed by the Confederate government, and not exempted by the militia law of the last session of our Legislature. This will include Justices of the Peace, militia officers, and such State and County officers as are not specially exempted by the law referred to; and if the intention be to include all the militia between forty and forty-five, the remaining conscripts will be taken, for persons between those ages are conscripts in the eye of the law, though no order has been issued to enrol them.

These militia, when thus "called into the actual service of the Confederate States," will be under the absolute command and control of the President. It will be his right to order them wherever he pleases. The Governor will lose control over them from the moment they are "called into the service of the Confederate States." Though called militia, they will be regulars in the service of the Confederate government; and the Congress may, if it chooses, declare them conscripts and retain them until the end of the war.

Chief Justice Pearson-Law and Order.

The Virginia Elections.

Col. William Smith has been elected Governor of Virginia by about 2,000 majority over Thomas Stanhope Floumoy and George W.-Munford. Colone Smith has been heretofore Governor of Virginia, and has served several terms in the old, and one in the new Congress. He was an original se cessionist, but, unlike, many of that class, he entered the army and has fought gallantly, though probably sixty-five to seventy years of age. He was no "peaceable secessionist" in practice, whatever he may have been in theory before the war. We honor the old man for his consistency and courage. The Conservatives of the State, numbering three to one of the people, divided their votes between Col. Smith and Mr. Flournoy, the latter receiving a majority of them. The honest, fighting pressi ists generally voted for Smith, together with many Conservatives in and out of the army who were anxious to honor him for his services in the field ; the majority of the Conservatives voted for Mr. Flour, noy; and the stay-at-home, office-holding secession ists and the dregs of the Yanceyites, all of them be ing clamorous and interested supporters of the Confederate administration, voted for Mr. Munford -The vote of the latter is quite small. Col. Smiths election is, therefore, not a secession and administ tration triumph. It is the result of peculiar circunstances, and to some extent accidental. If the Conservatives proper had been organized, as they should have been, and as they were in this State last year, and if the Richmond Whig and other Conservative journals had given to Mr. Flournoy a vigorous support, he would have been elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding Col. Smith's military popularity.

The Examiner of the 9th says it is impossible t say when the names of the Governor, Lieutenan; Governor, members of the Legislature and of Congress will be known with official certainty ; but the paper compliments the people of Virginia on the result of the elections in the following strain :

"The candidates elect are of all hues and shades of opinion and character. It has been a confuse scrub race, and the winners are such as might have been expected. The election has been decided not only without regard to party, but without the. atsistance of a principle. Whigs and Democrats, old submissionists and staunch supporters of State Bights have been elected or defeated where they least expected. If any general idea is to be gather-ed from the action of the people, it is that they were strongly disposed to vote against every candidate rendered prominent by position, character, or talent. It has been the apotheosis of the obscure, the blessing of those who might have, and should have expected nothing Most of the members of the last. Congress and the Legislature are defeated; where they have been re-elected, with perhaps a single exon, they were o in late political action than themselves. The explanation of this peculiarity is not, we hope, to be found in an increasing disposition of the State to mobocracy, but to the fact that the people are unhappy and distressed, and therefore disposed to be dissatisfied with all here there is the state of the state son, a brother, or seen them come home cripples, and is glad to gratify his humor in a vote agains the public man to whom he has been accustomed to commit his share of public power." The above extract furnishes pretty good evidence that the Conservatives have carried the Legislature and Congress, and have thereby rebuked the selfishness and party ism of the Confederate administration. New men-that is, "obscure" men, in the language of the Examiner-have been out in, and the old hacks, who have disappointed and displeased the people, have been turned out. That is good. The people still rule, even in Virginia.

The Peace Movement at the North. The peace party of the United States, constituted chiefly of those who were national Democrats beburg Represe assumes, and no doubt correctly, that North-Carolina lost in the late Fredericksburg batfor the war, is growing stronger daily. Its increase tles not less than four thousand men-more than in material strength and moral power is evidenced half of all the losses. The State has lost, since the by its fearless denunciation of Lincoln's unscrupuwar, not less than twenty thousand men. Five lous administration and the manliness of tone with thousand widows, twenty-five thousand orphans, which it rebukes all arbitrary interference with the civilization and Christianity put back for a quarter Constitutional rights of the people. of a century, and no good prospect yet of peace [-

Standard.

At the recent Peace Convention held in New York City, Fernando Wood was a prominent speaker, and Presided strong resolutions which were adopted with great unanimity. These resolutions declare fealty to the Constitu-tion and the State. They dony the power of the Federal government to conver a State by military force.

They declare that the war is contrary to the Con

stitution, and demand its cessation. They characterize "the claim of dictatorial and

unlimited military power, and the trial of citizens by courts-martial, as monstrous and execrable."

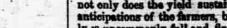
They protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and accursed actin the banishment of Vallandigham ; and conclude by recommending a speedy suspension of hostilities and a general Convention of the States with a view to reconciliation or other pacific settlement of the controversy. In view of the attitude which this peace party

has assumed, of its cumulative influence, and the has assumed, or its cumulative innuence, and the strong hold it seems to have taken upon the popu-lar heart at the North, we cannot but regret the indis-criminate abuse and contumely with which portions of the Southern press periodically assail the whole Yankee nation. Wholesale crimination and recrimination have already intensified the bitterness of both belligerents and protracted the war. The advocates of peace, both North and South, are the best friends of homanity and the truest of patriots ; and motives of policy, if others are wanting of a higher nature, ald deter us from alienating, by unmerited opprobrium, those who seek to befriend us, for they are our friends whoever they be, and whatever their views, who urge a stoppage of this wasting and ruin-

THE UNIVERSITY .- We are indebted to a friend for the interesting account which we publish to-day of Commencement. It is a gratifying circumstance that the University is able to continue its exercises during the war. When peace shall have been restored, we shall look for greatly increased benefits to our young men from this institution.

ous war.

Mr. Vallandigham passed through Petersburg on Tuesday last, and then went south towards Wilmington. The Express says during his stay in Petersburg he was visited by many citizens, who showed him every mark of respect and sympathy. It would have been much better for the country and for the cause of human liberty, if the fire eaters of the South had



the tilr instant says:

ali Su

WHOLE NUMBER 1476.

A Leasburg (N. C.) correspondent of the Peters-

'Is it not time that good men every where were uni-

ting on some means to arrest this awful evil ? No-

gotistions must be resorted to at some future pe-

riod, for to suppose otherwise is to anticipate an

endless war; and the States on this continent can

never live in peace without some mutual conces-

ready fought not less than three hundred battles.

If fighting is to bring peace, and bring it honorably

to both sections, surely three hundred battles

should suffice. But Vengeance clamors for more

blood, and Pride says fight on. So be it. Our

feeble voice is as nothing in this hurricane. The

"last dollar," says the man who has never given

the first dollar to the cause, and who is growing

rich out of the blood and treasure of the people;

the "last man," says the individual who is very

careful not to risk his person "in the imminent

deadly breach." And so the war goes on, and

blood gushes, and widows mourn, and orphans

wail, and debt is piled on debt, and the poor unof-

fending slave is also made a victim, and slavery it-

self is perishing, and school-houses and churches

are closed, and the poor are made poorer, the rich

richer, and the morals of the people are sinking to

a level where God is forgotten and self alone is

The War in Virginia.

The War in Virginia. Contrary to expectation, the Yankees on yesterday still remaided on the south bank of the Rappahannock, at Deep Rue.. They occupied the angle formed by the creek and the river, and were throwing up a line of entrenchments of a mile in length, extending from Bernard's house up to Deep Run. By aid of a field glass their dirt dugging ope-rations could be distinctly seen from the hills above Ham-uton's crossing, but it was impossible to form any correct estimate of their numbers. Beside the ditchers, only about two regiments were visible, but there may have been sev-eral thousand concealed in the gorge of the creek and un-der the river bank. On the Stafford hills, just opposite Deep Run, might be seen about a thousand men, apparent-ly cavalry.

ly cavalry. There had been no skirmishing or cannonading since

Saturday. We see no reason to change the opinion hitherto ex-pressed, that this demonstration of the enemy was design-ed solely to disconcert or retard some supposed plan of Gen Lee. That it has been a dead failure is already known

Where Hooker, with the main body of his forces now

is a matter open to conjecture. He may be at Kelly's Ford, thirty miles above Fredericksburg, at Dumfries, on the Potomac, or even so far away as Manassas Junction. We would most strongly incline to the behef that he was at

one of the latter places, were he not the great "Fighting Joe," and in command of " the finest army on the planet,"

worshipped! Such is war.

Joe," and in con

"We are now in the midst of the harvest, and not only does the yield sustain the most confident anticipations of the farmers, but the grain general-ly is uncommonly full and fine. A number of apoly is uncommonly full and fine. A number of ap-cimens have been sent us from various neighbor-hoods, but we find all of them such heavy heads and plump grains that we come to the conclusion the crop generally in this section is a most excel-lent one. We congratulate our people on their bountiful harvest and the abundant supply of bread which their labors, under the blessing of Heaven, have secured for the army and the entire popula-fion. Let them now avoid the speculator and hearder as more darkerings from the rest or hoarder as more dangerous foes than the rust or the weevel."

THE CROPS.-The Columbia (Ga.) Enquirer of

The Savannah Republican says:

"We presume that it will not be unsafe or far from the truth to say, that the crop already haressted in those sections of the South where wheat has never been raised before, or only to a very lun-ited extent, result the aggregate of what has here-tofore been raised in the South, leaving the super-abundant crops in those south, leaving the super-abundant crops in those south where it has al-The Knoxville Register says :

"Never within the memory of 'the oldest inhab itant,' have there been more beautiful fields of what than bless East Tennessee to-day. There has been more wheat planted in East Tennessee, and by the blessing of Providence, a greater crop than ever was known. On every plain, on every hill the grain stands healthful and heavy-the big cars are crying for the reapers."

By direction of Lincoln, Bernslde has revoked the order suppressing the Times and World.

The House of Representatives of Illinois has unanimously passed resolutions condemnatory of Burnside's order suppressing papers, and calling the attention of the government to the infringement of popular rights and invasion of the sovereignty of Illinois.

SUPREME COURT.-The Supreme Court of this State met in the State Capitol on Monday last, all the members of the Court being present. There were only four applicants for County-Court licenses,

all of which were granted, viz: N. L. Williams, Jr., of Yadkin County. John H. Stoltz, of Forsythe County. Jos. M. Morehead, of Greensboro'. T. M. Argo, of Alabama.—Register.

OUR COTTON GOING TO THE YANKEES .- The Yankees, while they are redoubling their energies for our extermination, (for they have long since oexsed to hope for the reconstruction of the Union,) are doing a thriving business in obtaining our great staple. What their armies are unable to steal, is -being carried to them at Nassau by our blockade runners, and exchanged for Yankee goods, which are brought here and sold to our people at fabulous prices. While our soldiers are battling against fearful odds, in the field for the defence of our fearful odds, in the field for the defence of our homes and property—while the plundering Lordes of Yankee vandals are ravaging, burning, dc troy-ing and murdering—is it right that our govern-ment should permit a contraband trade with the enemy, which, while it supplies and enriches the North, is weakening, demoralizing and corrupting our own people ?* From the first we have been opposed to letting our cotton go from our ports, eith-er durectly or indirectly, to the enemy. We were told that it was necessary for the supply of arms and manitions of war that cotton should go to the

European markets. A few cargoes of arms were received at a time when they were greatly needed. To that extent we were benefitted. But of late the supply of the government has grown up between the Yank ce and English speculators of Nassau and the blockad orunners of the Confederacy, who, in proportion as they are stocking the Yankee and English markets with cotton, are filling the ware rootus of our own speculators with the refuse goods of Yankeedom, which are held, regardless of the supply, at the inflated prices which have been established, often by com-bination among themselves, in the auction rooms of Charleston and Wilmington. While a few of our own people are enriched by this unrestricted, uncontrolled contraband trade, and the enemy is receiving immense advantage in the supply of an indispensable article, cotton, the great mass of our people are not benefitted, and our cause is not promoted. Neither is the self-reliance and patriotism of our people stimulated. - Savannah News.

From the Army in Virginia.

It has been known for several days that General Lee's army was in motion, and the impression prevailed that it was his intention to move forward into Maryland. But it seems he halted at Culpepper courthouse, some thirty miles from Fredericksburg ; and that his movement, instead of being offensive, was necessary to repel an important attack of the enemy. The following dispatch from Gen. Lee shows that a considerable battle took place on Tuesday last, between a portion of the enemy's forces and some cavalry, artillery and infantry under Maj. General Stuart. Gen. Lee says the contest was a severe one :--

CULPEPPER, June 9, 1863. To General S. Cooper :

The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., at the various fords from Beverly to Kelly's with a large force of cavalry, ac-companied by infantry and artillery. After a severe contest till 5, P. M., General Stuart drove them R. E. LEE. across the river.

The following from the Progress of Thursday con tains the latest news from the Rappahannock :

RICHMOND. June 10.-The news from the Rappahannock and the vicinity of Fredericksburg is unimportant, except that the enemy maintain their position near Deep Run. All day yesterday and this morning heavy columns of black smoke have been seen rising above the hills on the Stafford side for several miles up and down the river. It is conjectured that the enemy was burning their surplu jectured that the enemy was burning their surplus baggage stores, etc., preparatory to falling back and joining the main body, supposed to be moving in the direction of Culpepper. Three hundred Yankee prisoners, captured in the engagement of yesterday, on the upper Rappahannock, arrived here this afternoon.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday gives the following information as to the condition of things at Fredericksburg ;

FREDERICKSBURG, Monday night, June 8, '63. Throughout last night and this morning, the Yankees have maintained their position here without any material change. During the night, a large force was engaged in fortifying the approaches to their pontoon bridge, and this morning revealed i long line of earthworks ecross Bernard's field, as the result of their labor.

About an hour after dispatching my letter of yesterday, they moved another brigade across the river at Deep Run, but this morning the number on this side is not visibly increased, and their lines have exhibited no activity beyond the movement of an infantry regiment this morning, from Falmouth down to the pontoon bridge, and one or two batteries of artillery, together with a few companies of cavalry, from the immediate front to the field near Pollock's house-all on the opposite side of

the river. "An intelligent contraband" announces on the testimony of "dese too ise," that the passage of the river is being effected by the enemy at two other points below Deep run, the one oposite Seddon's farm, and the other at a landing known as Gordon's spout. This report has no other authority than that mentioned

This afternoon your correspondent was awakened by the discharge of artillery, and repairing to his post of observation, discovered a battery, posted in the plain below Deep run, shelling the road leading to Hamilton's crossing, which, down as far as Ferneyhough's house, was occupied by our troops, but

We concur with the Salem Press in the following remarks. No State on this continent contains a sounder or an abler jurist than Chief Justice Pearson. He is not dependent on any earthly power for his office, for he holds it during life; and he can, therefore, have no sordid motive, and no fear of popular rebuke in the performance of his duties. We, are satisfied that duty is the governing rule with him.

The State was grossly insulted by the Secretary of War, who acted under the direction of the President, when Mr. Irvin, discharged on a habeas corpus by the Chief Justice, was re-arrested and placed in camp. Such an act, if perpetrated by a foreign power, and not promptly apologized for, would have justified a declection of war on the part of the State.

The State was also grossly insulted when Enoch Jones, discharged by Judge Kerr, was re-arrested by order of Capt. McCoy, thrust again .into the Bastile in Salisbury, in' which place, from confinement and cruel treatment, he died.

The State was also grossly insulted when this same man McCoy, convicted on an examination had in Salisbury of very improper conduct in office, reported himself in Richmond, and, after a hearing there, returned to Salisbury promoted to the rank of Major.

The Press is correct when it says, "high judicial decisions must be respected, and the Destructives are the last men who should attempt to inculcate lawless doctrines." Certain prominent Destructives are in the habit of threatening the Standard with mob law. When they find themselves unable to meet our arguments, and when forced to admit in their own minds that the people are with us and against them, they say we would not be allowed toprint our paper in certain localities, and hint that we ought to be driven from the State. To which, in the language of the Press, we reply, "it is only the respect of the masses for law and order which saves, them from the vengeance of an insulted and slandered people." Time makes all things even. The Press says :

"We have witnessed, with pain and regret, the libelous assaults contained in certain newspapers opposed to the administration of Goy. Vance, or our highest Chief Justice, whose sole offence is that he decides according to law, and the impertiality of whose decisions are such that the humblest citize takes his case before him with as much confidence of being protected in his just and legal rights as i he was the mightiest in the land. Neither threats nor blandishments of power can swerve him from a faithful and impartial discharge of his official duties. The poor and the humble are protected by him the same as the rich and powerful, and no State can boast of a more profound expounder of the laws of the-land.

Do not the Destructive passies known that if they destroy the respect of the people for law and order, that there is no security for persons or property? Might becomes right, and no man can call his property his own. He is liable at any moment to be dispossessed of it by brute force, and the acts of the highwayman and robber become the law of the land, and liberty will indeed be but a name !

High judicial decisions must be respected, and the Distructives are the last men who should attempt to inculcate lawless doctrines. They should remember that they are in a large minority in this State, and that their course generally has become very odious to a large majority of the people, --so much so, that it is only the respect of the masses for law and order which saves them from the ven-geance of an insulted and slandered people."

ALABAMA. - There are four candidates for Gover nor of Alabama : Gov. Shorter, Hon. T. H. Watts and Cols. Dowdell and Garrott. Mr. Watta, it seems, is not satisfied with his seat in the Cabinet, but desires to be Governor of Alabama. He is a Yancey secessionist, but was at one time an'old line Whig, and the President in calling him to the Cabinet, made a great concession to the old line Whigh of the South !. What liberality ! The "chief and of man," in the estimation of the Yanceyites, is of-

Our Eastern People.

A refugee from Newbern has written us a communication vindicating the loyalty of those who remained there for a time, but were at last compelled to leave or take the oath to the Lincoln government. No such vindication is necessary. It is true, the course of certain journals has led the unreflecting to believe that Eastern Carolina, as a general rule, is but a harbor for "Buffaloes"-that is, sympathizers with our enemies; but the facts are all the other way. No people could have been more devoted or loyal. Traitors and "Buffalees" constitute the exceptions. Our Eastern people have suffered deeply and for a long time. The efforts made in the Convention and in the Legislature, to provide troops to defend them, failed through party manœuverings and party opposition, and in many respects they have been left naked to their enemies ; but the great mass of them have preferred the loss of all they had, and to become refugees and wanderers, to doing any thing which would be regarded as an unmanly submission to a ruthless foe. All honor. we say, to such a people.

Thousands of our Eastern brethren, with their wives and children and servants, are now scattered throughout the interior of the State. In many instances they have lost all they had. They are entitled in their peculiar condition, not merely to be regarded as loyal citizens, but they should have the sympathy, manifested in unostentatious acts of substantial kindness, of all our people in the interior who have been fortunately shielded from the losses and evils which have befallen them. Let the fact that a person is a refugee and a wanderer for opinion's sake, be a sure passport to our kindest and best attentions. We are all North-Carolinians; and as we love the old State, the common mother of us all, let us be brethren indeed, especially towards those who have been driven, in many cases without means, from their once comfortable and happy homes.

Couscil or STATE .- This body met in this City on Thursday, the 11th, on the call of the Governor. All the members present, to wit, Mr. Satterthwaite of Pht. Mr. Stubbe of Martin, Mr. Eldridge of Johnsten, Mr. Dick of Guilford, Mr. Hargrave of Anson. Mr. Colloway of Wilkes, and Mr. Patton of Buncombs. We industand the Council Mas been enraged in considering several subjects of importance. Proceedings in our next.

PRINCIPALS AND SUBSTITUTES .-- It is understood that the question, whether under the first conscrip-tion law a person who put in a substitute over thirty-five and under forty, is liable as a conscript under the second law, will be decided by the Supreme Court of this State now in session. A case has been made up and will be argued this week.

The Adjutant-General having decided that foreignars and persons who have furnished substitutes are liable to militia duty, we understand this question will also be laid before the Court for its decision.

heeded and acted on the advice which Mr. Vallandigham gave them at Charleston and Baltimore, in

Vankee Foragers.

tinely advice about guarding against and repelling Yankte foraging parties, and we think it would conduce to public security to take it into due consideration. Some of our up country villages, especially those situated near the Virginia border, should at once look to it. Let them organize at least a half dozen scouts that could be ordered out at a moment's notice, "to mark what course they took," and report probable numbers, &c. Have our villages the requisite amount of powder for a home guard in an emergency? If not, it should be procured and kept in a safe place till needed. Our people may expect Yankee cavalry to make forays during the war, and we should be prepared for them.

"We taught the Yankees these cavalry tricks. Morgan, Ashby, Stuart, Forrest, Wheeler and Mos-by were teaching them for more than a year before they ventured to profit by their teachings. Now they seem to know more about the business than we do. Certain it is, that recent cavalry exploits have generally been Yankee successes, while all, or nearly all, Confederate efforts as raids and dashes have been foiled. If we permit the Yankees to get the better of us in horsemanship, we are done for. Citizens must no longer rely on the army for protection against Yankee raids. They must imitate the bold Georgians, who held Strait af bay until Forrest got in his rear and bagged every man of the raiders. A hundred men, armed with double-barrel shot guns, loaded with buckshot, can do a deal of harm to a party of Yankee cavalry. People who know the country ought to be able to take the raiders at a disadvantage. Officers disabled from active service, but who have learned to be cool under fire, ought to take command of organized companies of citizens. Boys of twelve or fourteen, accustomed to shooting squirrels, can worry a squad of Yankees amazingly. Duck guns are fine for shooting Yankees in flocks. A few trees cut down here and there, and a judicious fire or two at certain points, will be of service. A number of small mines, containing a couple of pounds or so of powder, with trains laid under ground in tubes of reed or elder, to keep them from getting wet, will come in very prettily at times. These mines should be had se-cretly. Negroes should be watched, especially at night. The vigilance of the whites should never be relaxed until it is known that the raids now contemplated by the Yankees have been abandoned, and that cannot be ke known, we take it, until the WAT IS OVER.

We entrest the people in town and country to make ready, keep ready, and suffer no assurances from any quarter to lul. them to sleep and throw them off their guard. Gen. Randolph has been charged with the organization of the citizen defenders of Richmond. We could wish to hear more of this alacrity. The sloth of Richmond should not be imitated in other cities or in the country. Before the summer is ended, it is certain that Yankee raiders will make the most adroit, well-planned and desperate attempts to destroy the James River and Kanawha Canal, the High Bridge, near Farm-ville, the lines of the Danville, Southside and Virginia and Tennessee railroads. An attempt will be made to rush a regiment or more through Virginia in two directions-first, by way of Farmville, Dan-ville and Clarksville to Weldon or to Raleigh, and thence to Foster's forces below Kinston; and second, by way of Wytheville and the Salt Works to Abingdon, and thence to the forces that Burnside is throwing into East Tennessee. Offshoots from these raids will scour the country right and left, stealing negroes, horses, provisions, forage, and burning stores wherever they can be found. The main security against these. raids must be the indiination and more particularly the previdnal deterr paration and vigilance of private citizens. The whole State of Virginia should be theroughly patrolled and picketed. A system of signals be adopted to apprise the people when the raiders are coming, in what direction and in what numbers. These signals should be guarded as julously as those in the army."

GEN. BEBCEINEIDGE'S DIVISION. - A COTTOS of the Chatianoogs Robel, writing from Bragg's army, says that General Brockinridge's Unision hus been broken up, and the pieces scattered. He and his staff, with one of the fragments, have been see to to another field of labor.

d of the victoriou But with such a name and such an arm but with such a hance and such an army he cannot turn bis back upon a foe he has always pretended to despise.— Wherever he is, we have no fears but that we shall soon hear from him. Even while we write a great battle may have been fought.—*Richmond Examiner*.

. From Fredericksburg. [Special correspondence of the Enquirer.] HAMILTON'S CROSSING.

June 8th, 1863-12 M. The situation is in the main unchanged. Yesterda The situation is in the main unsumped. I esteruly a evaluation of the second to be a second to be a second to be a second ing in no damage to us. Our side did not respond, and the indications at nightfall inclined us rather to the opin-ion that the enemy would leave during the night; but he still "holds and occupies" this morning in, if anything, improved furce.

increased force. About 3 P. M., yesterday evening, a flag of truce was sent from our side to the beadquarters of the enemy at Bernard's House. Of the nature of the communication I am not advised. I think an answer was expected, but up

To a late hour I was told none had been received. Towards night the energy seemed to be busy entrench-ing themselves behind Deep Bun in a line running at right angles with the town and about one mile below it. One Yankee balloon has been seen up this morning in the vicinity of Banks' Ford.

Opposite Fredericksburg all is remarkably quiet, and the town is still held by our forces-no attempt having been made by the enemy to enter the place. Not a gun has been fired up to the hour of twelve o'clock, dericksburg all is remarkably quiet, and the

though there is still a column of the enemy on this side of the river, near the Bernard House. The enemy may fight, but no one here believes this to be their intention.

Northern News

The following items of news are from the New York Herald of the 6th instant:

Iterate of the 6th instant: The steamship Morning Star, which left New Orleans on the 19th ult., brings an account of the first days fight-ing at Port Hudson. Backs commanded in person, and the fight was still going on at the time of the departure of the Morning Star. The attack commenced on the 27th, and the *Herald's* correspondent says it has been." one of, if not the bloodiest battle that has yet been fought on the continent." The Confederate force within the works is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand, and the assault estimated as from ten to twerve thousand, and the assault is represented by the Yankee letter writer as having been attended with "terrific slaughter." The attack was made by land and water, Farragut's first bombarding the town, while Banks' columns endeavored to storm our fortifica-

tions. The leading attack was headed by Sherman, who was vigorously repulsed, and had to retire with enormous loss. A negro regiment, which was put in advance, (a cute Yan-kee trick,) lost 600 men out of 900. Sherman lost his leg, Gen. Neal Dow was also wounded, and Colonels Clarke, Cowles and Smith were killed. The 6th Michigan and 123th New York each lost about half their men, and the other memory afferd according to the standard state. other regiments suffered severely. The Hersid's correspondent says the Yankee loss, in killed and wounded will pondent says the Yankee loss reach at least three thousand

reach at least three thousand. The news from Vicksburg is very meagre. A telegram dated Washington, June 5, (at midnight,) states that no official advices from Vicksburg have been received later than those of the 31st of May, but that "a few additional particulars gave rather a more cheerful in-dication of good results."

A telegram from Cairo, dated also June 5, says that firing was kept up all of Monday, (1st.) At midnight on nring was kept up all of monday, (1st.) At mining on the same day a conflagration was going on in the city-cause unknown. Jo Johnston was reported to be moving towards Jackson. Another dispatch, from Cincinnali, re-ports Jo Johnston as advancing in force on Memphis. An immense meeting of the "peace democrats" was held on the 8d in New York. The Hardd says it num-hard over thirty thousand the of the York days

bered over thirty thousand, prople, and the New York de-mocracy, under Fernando Wood, "have declared an masse in favor of a 'vigorous prosecution of peace," an armistice and separate conventions of the loyal and rebel States," and predicts that this peace platform "will be that of all the democracy, and that with it they will carry the Presi-dential election." iential eleci

dential election." Curcago June 5.-A special dispatch from the rear of Vickaburg, dated May 31st, says: The bembardment of Vickaburg continues. All the guns in position opened fire at midnight and continued their fire until daylight The rapidity of the firing was unparalleled, and it is believed great damage was intr-flicted.

Gen. Booker-has been to Washington to consult with

Gen. Hooker has been to Washington to consult with Lincoln upon the propriety, the correspondents may, of giving him (Hooker) the control of the stary without re-ferring to Washington for plans. For criticism on his handling of the atmy st Chancel-loraville, Hooker had jabooed the New York Herstd, and 7,000 copies of that paper were seized and burnts at Aquia Creek. The restriction was afterwards removed. The annual examination at Yrest. Foint consumeroes on the 3d inst. The literary exercises occupy six hours a day, followed each afternoon by infinitry, eavalry onsetil-lery drills, mortar practace, and larget shooting by light artillery. tillery. It is stated that the quote, of Vermout in the coming

It is stated that the quote of Vermont in the coming draft will be 2,000. Gen. Cash has, recovered his health, left Newport, and, guos to his house in Detroit. Fernancia Wood had a long interview with Lincoln at Washingfor on the 5th inat. Henry Wintze Davis was nominated in Baltimora, on the 5th, for Congress. He made a speech endorsing the strancepation processmation, and unging a vigorous pres-cution of the war. (fold was quoted in New York on the 5th 145%.

There is a stocking factory in Columbia, S. C., which has five machines rubning day and right, and which curns out from twelve to fifteen hundred pairs of acches a day for soldiest.

SINGULARITIES .- At Demopolis, Ala., recently, as the cake was being prepared for the wedding of a preacher, a mocking-bird alighted on the frosting of the cake, and after singing two or three tunes, departed, leaving the impress of its tiny feet on it. The Petersburg Express relates the following :

"A well known gentleman from Dinwiddie informed us yesterday that a motherly pussy at his residence is now nursing several young equirrels, which he lately picked up in the woods and brought home for the cat to eat. He was surprised to find, on placing the little squirrels before the cat, that instead of pouncing upon them with the natural fe-rocity of her race, she kindly took them under her protection, and has been rearing them up with all the tender solicitude she devotes to her own brood. And the squirrels have taken as naturally to her as though she were their own mother.

The Southern Recorder witnessed rather a novel sight a few days since.- A hog more than half grown running after a cow, like a calf, and whenever the cow would stop to eat, the hog would suck her .-It attempted the like with another cow, but she druve

If you have the feeling of hate or revenge, subject it to a severe process of mental chemistry, examine into its nature, its uses, its philosophy, and, before von have fiftished the scrutiny, it will probably vanish like a volatile substance into the air.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR :- Looking to the next Congress for measures to arise as important to the people and government as any which have preceded it; and noticing the names of prominent men in the several districts announced in the public journals for canvassing, I take the same method to make montion of John Norfleet, Esq., of Tarboro, as suitably qual-ified to represent the voters of the 2d district in that Congress.

He is a gentleman of ability-of sterling worth, energetic, well posted in the political history of the government, and sound on all the issues pertaining the interests of our commonwealth. A better choice could not be made, provided he will accept the position ' the position.' June 8th, 1868.

For the Standard

Col. Grierson of the Yankee Cavalry.

There can be little doubt that the case and safety with which this functionary, with his band of ma rauders, marched through the State of Mississippi will encourage and stimulate the enemy to make similar and more destructive raids through other States. As an evidence of this, the Northern pa-States. As an evidence of this, the Northern pe-persistate that "arrangements have been completed to, add one kundred thousand owalry forces to those already in the service." They have evidently de-spaired of whipping us in fair, open-field fight; so large cavalry forces are to be sent through the country where no powerful and unconquerable argies will be found to impede and dispute their user age. These will go in such force as to render their sac-cess, as they think, quite certain. Farms will be pillaged and torn up, and the means of faising the growing crops destroyed. I am no alarmist, but it seems to me with the information that the

seems to me with the information that the enemy has given us in regard to the ener-mous increase of cavalry, that our State author-lities would do well to prepare for such an emer-gency. A few themand of our militia, well organ-ined, armed and delied, especially when commonded by such brons und obvious our for the second of our militics officers are moved to be made of our militics officers are moved to be made of our militics officers are moved to be made of our militics officers are moved to be made of our militics officers are moved to be made of our militics officers are moved to be made of our page, and if the enemy stends made first the first Colonels appear quits utilities the stend of the move page, and if the enemy stends made first of the pro-page, and if the enemy stends was been arevias in the tactics of within they are made and the provises in the tactics of when defended. In view of the pro-page been been arevias to be one or panization for kome defended. In view of the pro-ble furthe movements of the one or your are ble furthe movements of the one or your way the in worth a possible of care."

