

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Four dollars per annum, in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY.—Six dollars per annum, in advance.

VOL. XXIX.—No. 25.

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

WHOLE NUMBER 1476.

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 yards 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 citizens are perfectly confident of the result. Heavy firing of musketry and artillery 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 rumor 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 communicates 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."

Nothing from Fort Hudson.

An officer captured by Grant's pickets and subsequently escaped, arrived here this morning, and 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 the 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 general dependency would take possession of our people. The stake played for at Vicksburg is worth 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.

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, accompanied by infantry and artillery. After a severe contest till 5 P. M., General Stuart drove them across the river.

The following from the Progress of Thursday contains 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 today 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 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 a long line of earthworks across 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, 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 battalions 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 "deese toise," that the passage of the river is being effected by the enemy at two other points below Deep Run, the one opposite Seddon's farm, and the other at a landing known as Gordon's spot. This report has no other authority than that mentioned.

This afternoon our 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 Ferry-rough's house, was occupied by our troops, but

The Virginia Election.

Col. William Smith has been elected Governor of Virginia by about 2,000 majority over Thomas Sfinch-wood Flournoy and George W. Mumford. Colonel 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 secessionist, 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 secessionists 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. Flournoy; and the stay-at-home, office-holding secessionists and the drags of the Yanceytes, all of them being clamorous and interested supporters of the Confederate administration, voted for Mr. Mumford. The vote of the latter is quite small. Col. Smith's election is, therefore, not a secession and administration triumph. It is the result of peculiar circumstances, 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 to say when the names of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislature and of Congress will be known with official certainty; but that 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 confused and a chaotic election. The election has been decided not only without regard to party, but without the assistance of a principle. Whigs and Democrats, old submissionists and staunch supporters of State Rights have been elected or defeated where they least expected. If any general idea is to be gathered 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. The Legislature are defeated; where they have been re-elected, with perhaps a single exception, they were opposed by men more prominent 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 classes, and to vote for the man, brother, or neighbor, whom they see in a vote against 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 partyism of the Confederate administration. New men—that is, "obscure" men, in the language of the Examiner—have been put 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.

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 reflecting to believe that Eastern Carolina, as a general rule, is 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 "Buffaloes" 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 maneuverings and party opposition, and in many respects they have been left 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 blame, from their once comfortable and happy homes.

COUNCIL OF 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 Pitt, Mr. Stables of Martin, Mr. Eldridge of Johnston, Mr. Dick of Guilford, Mr. Hargrave of Anson, Mr. Colwell of Wilkes, and Mr. Patton of Buncombe. We understand the Council has been engaged in considering several subjects of importance. Proceedings in our next.

PRISONERS AND SUBSTITUTES.—It is understood that the question, whether under the first conscription 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 foreigners 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.

The Peace Movement at the North.

The peace party of the United States, constituted chiefly of those who were national Democrats before the war, is growing stronger daily. Its increase in material strength and moral power is evidenced by its fearless denunciation of Lincoln's unscrupulous administration and the manliness of tone with which it rebukes all arbitrary interference with the constitutional rights of the people.

At the recent Peace Convention held in New York City, Fernando Wood was a prominent speaker, and presented strong resolutions which were adopted with great unanimity.

These resolutions declare fealty to the Constitution and the State.

They deny the power of the Federal government to coerce a State by military force.

They declare that the war is contrary to the Constitution, 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 act in 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 strong hold it seems to have taken upon the popular heart at the North, we cannot but regret the indiscriminate abuse and contumacious 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 humanity and the truest patriots; and motives of policy, if others are wanting of a higher nature, should deter us from alienating, by unmerited opprobrium, those who seek to befriend us, for they are our friends who ever they are, and whatever their views, who urge a stoppage of this wasting and ruinous war.

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.

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 five fire eaters of the South had heeded and acted on the advice which Mr. Vallandigham gave them at Charleston and Baltimore, in 1860.

Yankee Foragers.

It is a singular circumstance that the Yankees are so busy foraging against and repelling Yankee 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 Mosby 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 at 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 at 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 good against a party of Yankee cavalry. People who 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 red cedar, to keep them from getting wet, will come in very prettily at times. These mines should be laid secretly. 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 known, we take it, until the war is over.

We entreat the people in town and country to make ready, keep ready, and suffer no assurances from any quarter to let them 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 slavery. 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 Farmville, 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, Danville and Clarksville to Weldon or to Raleigh, and thence to Portersville below Kinston; and second, by way of Wytheville and the Salt Works to Abingdon, and thence to the forces that Burnside is shrewing 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 individual determination and more private citizens. The whole State of Virginia should be thoroughly patrolled and picketed. A system of signals should be adopted to apprise the people where the raiders are coming, in what direction and in what numbers. These signals should be guarded as jealously as those in the army."

Gen. Braxton's Division.—A correspondent of the Chattanooga Rebel, writing from Bragg's army, says that General Braxton's Division has been broken up, and the pieces scattered. He was, in fact, with one of the fragments, has been sent to another field of labor.

A Leansburg (N. C.) correspondent of the Petersburg Express assumes, and no doubt correctly, that North-Carolina lost in the late Fredericksburg battle not less than four thousand men—more than half of all the losses. The State has lost, since the war, not less than twenty thousand men. Five thousand widows, twenty-five thousand orphans, civilization and Christianity put back for a quarter of a century, and no good prospect yet of peace!

Is it not time that good men every where were uniting on some means to arrest this awful evil? Negotiations must be resorted to at some future period, for to suppose otherwise is to anticipate an endless war; and the States on this continent can never live in peace without some mutual concessions and compromises. The hellishness of a 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 unfending slave is also made a victim, and slavery itself 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 left alone in worshipped! Such is war.

The War in Virginia.

Contrary to expectation, the Yankees on yesterday still remained on the south bank of the Rappahannock, at Deep Run. 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 the aid of a field gun their digging operations could be distinctly seen from the hills above Hamilton's crossing, but it was impossible to form any correct estimate of their numbers. Besides the ditchers, only about two regiments were visible, but there may have been several thousand concealed in the gorge of the creek and under the river bank. On the Stafford hills, just opposite Deep Run, might be seen about a thousand men, apparently in camp.

There had been no skirmishing or cannonading since Saturday.

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

Where Hooker, with the main body of his forces now in a matter open to conjecture. He may be at Kelly's Ford, five miles above Fredericksburg, at Dumfries, on the Potomac, or even so far away as Manassas Junction. We would most strongly incline to the belief that he was at one of the latter places, were he not the great "fighting" man, and in command of "the finest army on the planet," composed of the victors of Antietam and Chancellorsville. But with such a name and such an army he cannot turn his back upon a foe he has always pretended to despise. "What he has no fears but that we shall soon hear from him." The Confederates fought a great battle may have been fought.—Richmond Examiner.

From Fredericksburg.

[Special correspondence of the Enquirer.]

HAMILTON'S CROSSING, June 8th, 1863.—22 M.

The situation is in the main unchanged. Yesterday a few of the enemy's forces were seen in the night, ranging in no damage to us. Our side did not respond, and the indications at nightfall inclined us rather to the opinion that the enemy would leave during the night; but he still "occupies" this morning, if anything, increased force.

About 3 P. M., yesterday evening, a flag of truce was sent to the headquarters of the enemy at the crossing of the Rappahannock. I am not advised. I think an answer was expected, but up to a late hour I told me never had received.

For some time past the enemy has been entrenched at right angles with the town and about one mile below it. One Yankee balloon has been seen upon this morning in the sky. The Confederates are reported to be working by land and water, Farragut's fleet bombarding the town, while Banks' columns endeavor to storm our fortifications.

The attack was headed by Sherman, who was vigorously repulsed, and had to retire with some loss. A negro regiment, which was put in advance, (a case Yankee trick), lost 600 men out of 900. Sherman lost his leg, Gen. Neal Dow was also wounded, and Colonel Clarke, Cowles and Smith were killed. The 6th Michigan and 12th New York each lost about half their men, and the other regiments suffered severely. The Herald's correspondent says that 1,000 men were killed and wounded will reach at least three thousand.

The news from Vicksburg is very meagre.

A telegram dated Washington, June 8, (at midnight), stated that no official advice from Vicksburg had been received later than those of the 31st of May, but that a few additional particulars gave rather a more cheerful indication of the situation. The Herald says it is a telegram from Cairo, dated June 5, says that firing was kept up all of Monday, (1st.) At midnight on the same day a conflagration was going on in the city—cause unknown. To Johnson's report of the making towards Jackson. Another dispatch, from Cincinnati, reports Jo Johnston as advancing in force on Memphis.

An immense meeting of the "peace democrats" was held on the 3d in New York. The Herald says it numbered over thirty thousand people, and the New York democracy, under Fernando Wood, "have declared as a mass in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peace, an armistice and separate negotiations 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 Presidential election."

CHICAGO, June 5.—A special dispatch from the rear of Vicksburg, dated May 31st, says:

The bombardment of Vicksburg 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 inflicted.

Gen. Hooker has been to Washington to consult with Lincoln upon the propriety, the correspondents say, of giving him (Hooker) the control of the army without the aid of Washington for plans. The Herald says it is for criticism on his handling of the army at Chancellorsville, Hooker had jabbard the New York Herald, and 7,000 copies of that paper were seized and burnt at Aquia Creek. The restriction was afterwards removed.

The annual examination of West Point cadets on the 6th inst. The literary exercises occupy six hours a day, followed each afternoon by infantry, cavalry, artillery, dragoon, mortar, practice, and large shooting by light artillery.

It is stated that the quota of Vermont in the coming draft will be 2,000.

Gen. Cook has recovered his health, left Newport, and gone to his home in Detroit.

Fernando Wood had a long interview with Lincoln at Washington on the 4th inst.

Henry Wise Davis was nominated in Baltimore, on the 7th, for Congress. He made a speech endorsing the emancipation proclamation, and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Wood was quoted in New York on the 5th inst. as saying:

There is a striking feature in Columbia, S. C., which has five machines running day and night, and which turns out from twelve to fifteen hundred pairs of socks a day for soldiers.

The Savannah Dangerous says:

"We presume that it will not be unsafe or far from the truth to say, that the crop already harvested in those sections of the South where wheat has never been raised before, or only to a very limited extent, the aggregate of what has heretofore been raised in the South, leaving the superabundant crop in those sections where it has already been raised, as a surplus."

The Knoxville Register says:

"Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, have there been more beautiful fields of wheat than in 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 healthy and heavy—the big cars are crying for the reapers."

By direction of Lincoln, Burnside 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:

L. Williams, Jr., of Yancin County.

John H. Stoffs, of Forsyth County.

Jos. M. Morehead, of Greensboro.

T. M. Argo, of Alabama.—Register.

OUR COTTON GOING TO THE YANKEES.—The Yankees, while they are redoubting their energies for our extermination, (for they have long since ceased to hope for the reconstruction of the Union,) are doing a thriving business in obtaining our great staple. What their agents are unable to steal 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 homes and property—while the plundering hordes of Yankee vandals are ravaging, burning, destroying and murdering—is it right that our government should permit contraband trade with the enemy, which, while it supplies and enriches the North, is wakening, demoralizing and corrupting our own people? From the first we have been opposed to letting our cotton go from our ports, either directly or indirectly, to the enemy. We were told that it was necessary for the supply of arms and munitions 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 helped, and we are glad to see that the government has grown up between the Yankee and English speculators of Nassau and the blockade-runners of the Confederacy, who, in proportion as they are arresting the Yankee and English markets with cotton, are filling the warehouses of our own speculators with the refuse goods of Yankeeedom, which are held, regardless of the supply, at the inflated prices which have been established, often by combination 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 benefited, and our cause is not promoted. Neither is the self-reliance and patriotism of our people stimulated.—Savannah News.

SINGULARITIES.—At Dequenois, 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 times, 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 mothy pussy at his residence is now nursing several young squirrels, 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 ferocity 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 witnesses rather a novel sight a few days since. A big more than half grown running after a cow, like a dog, and whenever the cow would stop to eat, the hog would suck her. It attempted the like with another cow, but she drove it off.

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 you have finished the scrutiny, it will probably vanish like a volatile substance into the air.

For the Standard.

Mr. Edross.—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 mention of John Norflet, Esq., of Tarboro, as suitably qualified 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 to the interests of our commonwealth. A better choice could not be made, provided he will accept the position. A VOTEER.

June 8th, 1863.

For the Standard.

Col. Grierson of the Yankee Cavalry.

There can be little doubt that the ease and safety with which this functionary, with his band of marauders, 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 papers state that "arrangements have been completed to add one hundred thousand cavalry forces to those already in the service." They have evidently despaired of whipping us in air, open-field fights; so large cavalry forces are to be sent through the country where no powerful and unconquerable armies will be found to impede and dispute their passage. These will go in such force as to render their success, as they will, quite certain. Farms will be pillaged and torn up, and the means of raising the growing crops destroyed. I am no alarmist, but it seems to me with the information that the enemy has given us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would be sufficient to meet and drive off a large body of the enemy in the interior. Our brave militia would be equal to the task, and if they were not, it would be our duty to give us in regard to the enormous increase of cavalry, that our State authorities would do well to prepare for such an emergency. A few thousand of our militia, well organized, armed and drilled, especially when commanded by such brave and able officers as many of our militia officers are known to be, would