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RALEIGH: FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1864.

The Latest News. Two Yankee gunboats have been disabled on the Mississippi, and one, the Clara Bell, totally lost.

The Baltimore American of 1st and 2d has been received in Richmond, giving an account of the explosion of the mine at Petersburg.

Rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac, 15 miles above Williamsport and passed directly across Maryland and entered Pennsylvania, going through Mercersburg.

Petersburg, Aug. 3.—There has been no fighting for two days. Grant still sapping and mining. Much dissatisfaction said to prevail in Yankee army on the results of Saturday.

Atlanta, Aug. 3.—Affairs are very quiet this morning. Some picket firing during the night but nothing important occurred.

Government Advertisements.—We publish today a number of government advertisements gratis, for the information of the people.

Our duties also under those laws. We observe also that Gov. Vance has directed the State government advertisements to be published in Destructive papers, and to be withheld from the Standard.

The Confederate continues to manifest its aversion for Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., by a series of squibs that can do that gentleman no harm, but which plainly show that there is some peculiar reason, not known to the public, for these attacks.

The Confederates says Mr. Phillips voted for Gov. Vance. Very well, Mr. Phillips voted as he pleased, as many other citizens were not allowed to do.

GRANT'S ARMY.—Senator Wilson, of Mass., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in the course of a recent debate in the Senate, gave some statistical information relative to the strength of the Union armies, &c., of very great value.

The Spanish are thinking of cutting a maritime canal around the rock of Gibraltar, so as to supersede the use of the Straits, and the French are talking of the project.

Weekly Standard

VOL. XXX.—No. 22. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1864. WHOLE NUMBER 1525.

The Army. We continue to hear of the coercive measures adopted in the hospitals and camps to influence the votes of the soldiers of this State.

Lynchburg, July 28, 1864. I am at Lynchburg to day at the election, and I have never seen so much meanness and corruption before.

This letter comes from a good soldier and a man of character, and is no doubt a faithful record of facts. Let the friends of these men remember this to-morrow and vote against those who would inaugurate such infamous proceedings.

A soldier writes us from Fort Casswell that the vote in his company was Vance 12, Holden 17, and that the men who manifested a wish to vote for Holden were told that their battery would be taken away from them, and that they would be sent to Virginia.

Caused some of the timid to flag and fall back, though some of us stood the fray and did the best we could, though we had a hard time of it.

We do not think, however, after all the force and fraud that have been employed, that Gov. Vance's majority in the army will exceed 5,000.

The Voting in the Hospitals. We very cheerfully give place to the following statement of Dr. E. Burke Haywood, in relation to the manner in which the voting was conducted in Pettigrew hospital.

Getting his troops into position, Gen. Mahone ordered his brigade to make a portion of his works, and instructed Wright's brigade to come up in such position as would ensure the re-capture of the remaining portion.

In the meantime, Wright's brigade, commanded by Col. Hall, instead of coming directly up, by some means deployed, and came round, and thus failed to retake that portion of the line assigned to them.

At a late hour Wilcox's old brigade, now ably commanded by the young and intrepid Sanders, came gallantly up, and by a charge, drove the enemy from the remaining portion of the works, and thus enabled us to re-establish our lines, precisely as they were before the explosion.

The Terrible Power of Gunpowder.—A GRABBY SCENE. At a late hour Saturday evening, we visited the chasm caused by the enemy's explosion.

At a late hour Saturday evening, we visited the chasm caused by the enemy's explosion. It appeared to be about 40 feet in depth, and some 200 feet in circumference, and resembled more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than anything else to which it could be likened.

The Late Election at Pettigrew Hospital. The following statement is made in justice to the authorities and to correct any error that those who do not know me may have been led to entertain in regard to the fairness of the election held at this hospital.

For the Standard. The following statement is made in justice to the authorities and to correct any error that those who do not know me may have been led to entertain in regard to the fairness of the election held at this hospital.

Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you! for so did their fathers to the false prophets.

From the Petersburg Express. An Exciting Day on Our Lines.—The Enemy Spring a Mine.—A Battery and Several Men Blown Up.—A Portion of Our Works Taken.—Gallant Charge of Southern Troops.—The Works Retaken, Guns Recaptured, &c.

The monotony which has prevailed for several days past, in front of Petersburg, was broken on Saturday last, by an event, which though not altogether unexpected, took our troops by surprise, and created for a while considerable confusion.

For several days past, prisoners and deserters have stated that the enemy was mining, and our officers and men have been convinced that the statement was correct, but whether apprised of the exact locality which the enemy was conducting his mining operations, we have no means of ascertaining.

It was then discovered that the enemy had sprung a mine on one of our salients, near the center of the line, and a few hundred yards beyond the Blanford Cemetery. The chief sufferers by the explosion, were Program's Battery, (formerly Branch's) of this city, and three companies of Elliott's South Carolina Brigade, which occupied position immediately to the left of the battery for its support.

Of the casualties in Gen. Elliott's (formerly Evans') South Carolina brigade, we have no information except that Gen. Elliott was severely wounded by a ball through the breast. He was doing well yesterday, and hopes were entertained that he would recover.

Among the prisoners captured, is Brig. Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts. This officer commanded the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, of Burnside's Ninth Corps. He lost a leg, while Colonel, at Williamsburg. He was badly wounded in his wooden leg Saturday, a ball having splintered it.

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The Yankees moving to the Southside. RICHMOND, July 31.—The Yankees on the North side of James river at Deep Bottom, have retreated to the South side, reuniting with the main body of Grant's army.

Interesting from Petersburg. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Our losses in Saturday's affair total 1,200; 800 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners from Elliott's S. C. Brigade.

DESPERATE FIGHTING. The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed for safety in the immense hole or chasm, made by their explosion, and around the edge of this great basin, our men closed and fought hand to hand.

From Augusta. AUGUSTA, Aug. 1.—Bishop Pierce of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has called upon the Methodists of the State of Georgia, to meet on Wednesday, August 10th, for special prayer for victory, and the expulsion of the foe from our soil.

From Georgia. MACON, July 31.—A force of Yankee cavalry appeared in Jones county day before yesterday, and night before last cut the Central railroad in two places, at Gordon and near Walnut creek bridge, two miles from here.

Northern News. RICHMOND, August 1.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 30th is received. The accounts from the upper Potomac have been very meagre, in consequence of a request made by military authorities, that no mention be made hereafter of operations there, unless it is on information of an official character.

From Richmond. RICHMOND, Aug. 2.—Official information was received this morning of the capture of Gen. Stoneman and 500 raiders near Macon, Ga. His command was routed and at last accounts was flying in the direction of Eatonton.

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been poorly repaid. It is not to be denied, that by the sudden and terrible nature of the explosion he produced a temporary confusion in our ranks.

The enemy losses from all causes are estimated at 3,500 men, with over 1,000 prisoners in our possession, 14 battle flags, and upwards of 8,000 stands of small arms.

Our entire loss is ascertained to be about 800.—Among the killed we regret to state, are some of our very best men. Petersburg alone has sustained a great loss, and many a household in our midst, has been plunged into grief.

The enemy opened a severe fire on the city with his siege guns simultaneously with the explosion, and for two hours his shell fairly rained upon our streets.

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Later from the North. ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—Nashville papers of the 20th ult. mentioned the death of M'Pherson. The Yankees estimate their losses in the battle of the 23d at 25,000.

The Baltimore correspondent of the "Times" says Morgan has joined Early and Breckinridge. The Washington correspondent of the "Herald," July 27th, mentions the defeat of Averill, Crook and Harper by Early, who immediately advanced on Hunter's Ferry.

From Georgia. MACON, August 2.—Trains from Atlanta arrive and depart regularly on time. Affairs there wear the usual aspect.

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CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

Circular, No. 27. District Enrolling Officers will proceed immediately to action in accordance with Circular No. 26, from Bureau of Conscription, herewith published.

Applicants for renewal of detail will not be permitted to remain at home or at work after the expiration of the time allowed by the terms of the detail granted.

By order of the Commandant: E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPT., BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, Richmond, Va., July 8, 1864.

Circular, No. 26. The Secretary of War directs, that hereafter no furloughs be allowed by the officers of conscription to applicants for exemption not sustained as required by regulations; or detail, whilst their applications are pending; but that they be promptly forwarded to the Camps of Instruction, and at once assigned to companies in the field, entitled under existing orders to receive conscription.

By order of the Commandant: E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, Richmond, June 27th, 1864.

Circular, No. 24. The sale to the government or to the families of soldiers at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act of the marketable surplus remaining after furnishing the government with the stipulated quantity of provisions and which may raise from year to year, while his exemption continues, is made by the act of Congress, approved February 17th, 1864, one of the conditions of exemption allowed to an overseer or agriculturist.

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