

God we may yet come out victorians. The Yankees accounts are down to the 24th ult. only, and no late as our own by two days, according to the last dispatch from Gen. Johnston, which contained news from Vicksburg to the 26th. We must wait patiently, and hope for the best.

LATER.—The news from Vicksburg by Northern accounts, received at Petersburg, is up to the 27th ult. one day later than yet received. It will be seen that the Federals acknowledge hard fighting and repeated repulses, though they claim to have forced our men back to their last entrenchments.

It will be seen that the Confederate steamers Alabama and Florida have been at work, they having destroyed many valuable cargoes, together with the ships containing them.

The Federals say that Gen. Lee is in motion, probably for Maryland. This may or may not be true. It is true, we shall probably hear some interesting news from that quarter in a few days; probably before this week closes.—Daily Journal, 1st inst.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY. JUNE 1ST, 1863. NINETY-NINE YEARS AGO TO-DAY, ANDREW STEWART, printer to the King, issued the first number of the "Cape Fear Gazette and Wilmington Advertiser." It was the first paper published in the town of Wilmington, and the second published in the State.

The first printing press was brought from Virginia in 1749, and the first paper printed with it in the town of Newbern, by JAMES DAVIS. Its title was "The Carolina Gazette," and its existence was fifteen years prior to that of the "Gazette and Advertiser."

The reports of auction sales in the last papers from Charleston show a very desirable reduction in prices.—In the sales, goods sold for 50 per cent less than at previous sales, and in but few instances did they hold former prices.

It is an axiom of political economy that prices depend upon production and supply. Now, if it be true, as some of our contemporaries say, that there are twenty-two cargoes in the cities of Mobile, Charleston, and Wilmington unsold, there is reason to hope "there is a good time coming."

It is slyly reported in the speculator's calendar that a single firm has lost \$100,000 by former purchases and sales. In our own local markets, in a small way, there has been some fall in prices. Fodder has sold for \$5.25, but we bought two days ago at \$5. Chicks, (as old roosters are classed in sales) have sold for \$2, but now can be had at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Flour is at a nominal price, and folks generally who have things to sell are getting uneasy.

We clip the above from the Columbia South Carolinian of Saturday last. We think from looking over the list of prices of goods sold in Charleston on the 29th ult., that there has been a falling off in prices. Yet, we are informed that at the sale here on the same day, the prices ranged nearly, if not quite as high as at former sales, averaging about 33 1/2 per cent more than at Charleston. We shall probably be able to publish the sales to-morrow, when all can judge for themselves.—We would like to see prices of all articles come down, but as yet, there has been little or no diminution in this market.—Daily Journal, 1st inst.

Vicksburg. We have dates from Jackson as late as yesterday.—It will be seen that GRANT had made a demand for the surrender of the city within three days, to which demand Gen. PEMBERTON returned a reply that he would die in the trenches before he would surrender. This correspondence seems to have taken place on Thursday last. On Saturday the enemy's gunboats were firing hot shot, we presume at the city, and our water defences. The loss of the enemy thus far has been heavy, having reached 25 to 30,000. Our loss is reported to be light. We still hope that Gen. Johnston may be able to effect the destruction of the Federal army around the besieged Hill City, and thus re-open communication with the West. We shall look for further news with much impatience.

There are various reports about the streets, one that Gen. JOHNSTON had GRANT'S army surrounded. How the report originated we do not know, neither do we know whether there is any foundation for it. We hope it may prove true.—Daily Journal, 2d.

An Incident—A Yankee Hero. HEADQUARTERS 3D N. C. CAVALRY, NEAR FRANKLIN, VA. Messrs. Editors: During Gen. Longstreet's investment of Suffolk, on the day that Col. Connelly's 55th regiment N. C. troops reinforced the rifle pits in such splendid style, an incident occurred ludicrously illustrative of Yankee chivalry, and which was an awful fire from long enemy's artillery at that time—produced a shout of laughter in that regiment. A Yankee regiment was sent out under cover of their artillery, to prevent Connelly from reinforcing the pits. The Colonel of this regiment advanced it through a partially cleared ground, where there was once a dwelling house. A solitary chimney stood where the house had been.—Behind this chimney the heroic Colonel "took his stand," while his regiment moved forward. They had not gone very far, however, before the 55th opened on them, causing them to waver and halt. The redoubtable Colonel stuck his head out from behind the chimney and decreed that another volley, and the Yankees began to break. "What are you running for, you cowards!" (whis went a bullet by his head, which immediately popped back.) Another volley, and the Yankees began to scatter in confusion. "Stand up to 'em, boys" (whis and another shot of the head in Dan's eye, which whis went— "are you—running for?" ("These words were uttered between alternate bobs of the head.") "Go back; fight 'em, you cowards," he screamed from behind the chimney. But it was "no go," and the panic became general. "Get about this time solemn 'rebel' voice called out "Come out from behind that chimney—see your men!" The gallant Colonel "came out" and left at double quick, amidst roars of laughter from our boys. A. M. W.

POLEK COUNTY, N. C., May 26th, 1863. Messrs. FULTON & PRICE.—Dear Sirs: As I am traveling and preaching through this section of country, and my circuit embracing parts of the following counties: Rutherford, Polk, Henderson, McDowell and Cleveland, I take pleasure in informing you and our country readers, that the wheat crops up in this section are as good as they have been for many years, and bid fair for an abundant yield. Indeed crops of all kinds look well through all this section. The Yankees will soon be disappointed in our crops, for we will have a plenty of bread to eat and a plenty of fruit to go with it. The prospect for fruit is glorious. Yours, &c., J. K.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. CAMP COLTON, NEAR FRANKLIN, VA., May 25th, 1863. At a called meeting of Co. "B," 3d N. C. Cavalry, May 25th, 1863, Sergt. John A. Pitman was called to the chair, and Private R. S. Williams was requested to act as Secretary, and a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions relative to our deceased brothers in arms. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that in their death, we have sustained a loss which will be keenly felt by us during the entire war. Resolved, that in their death, we have been deprived of two gallant soldiers, who were ready to discharge their duty, and by the gentleness of their disposition have endeared themselves to us with lasting ties, and their memory will be cherished by us with affection. Resolved, that to the bereaved families of the deceased, we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, that the following resolutions be furnished to the families of each, and a copy forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication. PITMAN, Chairman. HIRSH S. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Corporal H. FETTERAY, Private G. W. BERRY, J. N. MARSH, Committee.

General Wadsworth reports Hooker's loss in his late move 25 to 33 per cent, of his entire army which was at least 100,000 strong.

ROWAN ARTILLERY.—The following letter from Gen. D. H. Hill, complimenting this efficient battery we are proud to have. We are satisfied that our army contains no braver or patriotic corps than this; and one too, more ready to meet the enemy at any and every point. The Artillery has been ordered to reinforce Gen. Lee. May they all be spared to return to their homes unscathed, to enjoy the liberty and the blessings of a good government, for which they have so gallantly exposed their lives? April 15th, 1863.

CAPT. HILLY.—Many thanks to you and your noble men for their efficient service. Would that you were attached to my command, I know to men I would be so glad to have with me. May you have as happy and successful a career as you deserve to have. Respectfully, D. H. HILL, Major General.

The following account of a fight near Suffolk, Va., in which this company was engaged is taken from the correspondence of the Petersburg Express of the 9th inst.

Last Thursday evening, the 30th, some four or five of the Yankee ambats attempted to pass up Suffolk. They might have done so but for a slight obstruction, in the shape of a fine battery of rifled guns, under that splendid officer and gallant gentleman, Capt. Riley. Appearing with all due formality, they first served on him a very impressive writ of ejectment; but finding the Captain and the authority of the writ, they attempted to enforce an order de manu. Finding the authority of the judgment also disputed, they proceeded forthwith to try the cause by wager of battle. The game was gladly accepted, and now in knightly style the champions prepared to do their devoir.

The fight lasted some two hours, and so handsomely was it maintained on our side that the Yankees were forced at last to "enter the base and horrible word 'cease,'" and took to their heels incontinently, leaving as report says, one of their blast old "barbicans" sunk in the water and another "retired" in a "pretty thoroughly riled" condition. I fancy they left pretty thoroughly riled.

The following is Admiral Porter's official despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, from Haines's Bluff, Yazoo River, May 20th:

On the morning of the 15th I came over to the Yazoo, and on the 16th I captured the rebel gunboat, leaving two of the ironclads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton and two in the Yazoo left me a small force. Still I disposed of them to the best advantage.

On the 18th, at Meridian, I was head in rear of Vicksburg, which assured me Gen. Grant was approaching. I was ordered to proceed to the aid of the rebels for some time, when, by the aid of glasses, I discovered a company of our artillery advancing, taking advantage of driving the rebels before me. I immediately saw Sherman's force on had come on to the left of Vicksburg's Bluff, that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the force in the city.

I dispatched the D. Kalb, Choctaw, Romer, Petrel, and Forest Rose, all under command of Lieut. Brees, up the Yazoo to open communication in that way with Gen. Grant, and to inform him of the situation. In three hours received letters from Grant, Sherman and Steele, informing me of their vast success and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done. Meantime, Lieut. Walker, in the D. Kalb, pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind in hopes of being able to capture the rebel lines, but no ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboat they ran out, leaving everything in good order—guns, foris, tents and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen miles was reported to me, I showed up the Yazoo, below Vicksburg, to fire at the Hill batteries, which fire was kept up two or three hours. At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for an hour, and continued at intervals during the night to annoy the garrison.

On the 19th, I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could. "The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable.—There are fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted guns, with ammunition enough to last a long time. As the guns are in position, I ordered the rebels to be driven from the works, and the mortars to be fired on the enemy. I had them barred, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally. I also burned up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time. These works and encampments were destroyed by the fire of the mortars, and the rebels proper of Haines' Bluff extended a mile and a quarter. Such a network of defenses I never saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour.

As soon as I got through with the destruction of the works at Haines' Bluff, I proceeded to the Yazoo, and on the 20th I captured the rebel gunboat, leaving two of the ironclads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton and two in the Yazoo left me a small force. Still I disposed of them to the best advantage.

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BY TELEGRAPH. FROM THE RAPPANNOCK. RICHMOND, May 30, 1863. The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Examiner says: Indications and intelligence from the enemy's camp favor the conclusion that Stafford is being evacuated, but the destination of the army is in doubt.

The Examiner says editorially: It seems there is no doubt that Hooker is making some important movement. A gentleman from Fredericksburg yesterday assured us he saw upwards of 20,000 Yankees moving down in the direction of Port Royal.

The army of Northern Virginia will be divided into three Corps d'Armes, commanded respectively by Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG—NORTHERN ACCOUNTS. RICHMOND, VA., May 31, 1863. Northern dates of the 24th inst., have been received. The latest official news they contain from Vicksburg, is to 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th May. Vicksburg was held out. Grant was hopeful of success. The non-commissioned officers of the 24th May, Vicksburg, were 30,000. The city was full of women and children, not only original inhabitants, but those who had come for safety from the surrounding country.

A dispatch from Cincinnati dated the 27th says that the report of the capture of Helena, Arkansas, by the Confederates is false.

A council was held at the White House on the 28th in reference to offensive movements which the rebels in Virginia have been for some time threatening. Now, the conscript law, which has the rebels bringing Hooker, expressed an opinion that the rebels are bringing to make an aggressive movement. In view, however, of the publicity given, these threats seem designed to provide for the defense of Richmond and to deter Hooker from making another advance.

There was a riot at Harrisburg on last Monday night between the negroes and whites. The cause is thought to be in consequence of the delay of the payment of the soldiers' wages on Monday, arrived to-day, which reports that the French had not abandoned the siege of Puebla on the 30th of April.

The enrollment under the Conscript Act was proceeding in New York city. The negroes were taken down with the rest.

Fifteen of the nine months' Pennsylvania regiments have returned to Harrisburg from the war.

Gov. Curtis left for Washington on the 27th, to consult with the President relative to the protection of the State against invasion.

The principal harbors of New England are being fortified. Gold closed in New York on the 27th, at 144.

STILL LATER FEDERAL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURG. PETERSBURG, May 31st, 1863. Northern dates to the 29th have been received. The Chicago Times' special dispatch dated on the 27th, Vicksburg, Saturday, nine o'clock at night, says: no fighting to-day. Troops resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse of the rebels on the 26th, because, if not a discouragement, need be understood of our final success.—We are strengthening and building rifle pits. Cavalry has been sent towards Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Johnston's forces. The loss yesterday was about one thousand.

The Times' special correspondence, dated Memphis the 27th, says: Our forces were repulsed on Friday at Vicksburg. But another steamer from the vicinity of Vicksburg on Monday, arrived to-day, which reports that Grant has captured every rebel redoubt. The fighting was desperate, the rebels rolled shells down steep hills which exploding among the Federals, created fearful havoc. The same dispatch adds that fighting was going on furiously when the steamer left.

A special dispatch to the New York Times, dated Washington the 28th at midnight, says: Nothing later from Vicksburg. It begins to be talked in official circles that the fortifications at Vicksburg, Friday's attack was very sanguinary. The national (Federal) loss was very heavy. The rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, resisting their fire until the Federals came within murderous range. The rebels, however, were driven back, by main force, into their last line of entrenchments.

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The fighting on Friday was desperate. Grant changed the fortifications at Vicksburg, and the rebels failed to retake them. Much had to be fought. Federal loss five thousand. The rebels had had grenades when the Federals attempted to storm their works.

It is reported that one or two corps of Banks' army has reached Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29th, 1863. An arrival from Philadelphia on the 27th, reports the fortification of Federal vessels by the Alabama and Florida, and mentions among those destroyed ships Indiana, Louisa Hatch, Nora, Charles, and Hill; barks Henrietta, Lafayette, Kate, and Nora, and schooner King Fisher.

Two of the ships were loaded with tea, and their cargoes were very valuable.

GEN. LEE MOVING. The Herald's special Washington dispatch says that Lee's army is in motion, and is moving towards Culpeper, and are followed by heavy columns of troops.

LEE HAS ISLAND ADDRESSES TO THE RETEL ARMY, FRESHWARDING A ROAD INTO MARYLAND.

VALLENDIGHAM AT SHELLEYVILLE. CHATTANOOGA, May 29th, 1863. Vallendigham as still at Shelleyville. Whilst an exile he is confident of kind treatment and consideration from the generous and hospitable people, he desires to avoid all public appearances and to be allowed to live in some quiet and retired gentleman. He is fully sensible as an alien enemy, that his residence in the Confederacy is solely by the generous consent of the Government and people. Until he can return to his home safely, he is confident that his character is well enough known to satisfy all his friends that he is incapable, by any word or act here, or on his return to his home, inconsistent with the relations he sustains towards the Government, his country, and his fellow-citizens, to do anything which would bring dishonor to his name, or to the name of his country.

YANKEE PRISONERS. THIRTEEN ABOLITION PRISONERS, CAPTURED BY OUR FORCES BEFORE Kinston, on Saturday last, were brought to this place by the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

LATER FROM VICKSBURG—GRANT DEMANDS ITS SURRENDER—PEMBERTON REFUSES. JACONSON, Miss., June 1st, 1863. Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg on last Thursday morning, within three days. Pemberton wrote in 15 minutes, that he would die in the trenches first. The Federal troops are demoralized, and refused to renew the attack. On Saturday the gunboats were firing hot shot. The Federal loss is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000, including Generals Keitt, Burbridge, Bonham, and one other. Port Hudson is held.

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S DEPARTMENT—MORE YANKEE ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURG. SHELLEYVILLE, TENN., June 1st, 1863. All quiet in front.

The Nashville Dispatch, of 29th ult., contains the following from Vicksburg on Saturday, 23d ult. Grant drove the rebels back to their last entrenchments. The Federal loss was severe. Twenty thousand of the army heretofore occupying Jackson have reinforced Grant. On Saturday evening the enemy were throwing shells from the mortars, and had captured the batteries above and below Vicksburg. On Sunday Grant telegraphed Lincoln that everything was satisfactory, the details of which were suppressed for fear that they might be useful to the enemy.

MURKESBORO, May 28th.—It is reported that the rebels, with a force of fifty-three thousand, have fallen back their entire lines.

REFUGEE REPORTS. ATLANTA, June 2, 1863. New Orleans refugees state it is firmly believed that Farragut, finding the Hartford in a sinking condition and too weak to return past Port Hudson, stopped ship and destroyed her near the mouth of Red River. Farragut, with the officers and crew, are now in New Orleans.

ANOTHER PAPER MILL BURNED.—The Augusta Constitutionalist learns that one of the paper mills on Greenville S. C., was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday. We trust no damage is not such as to disarrange the mill long, for it is with difficulty that all the mills, running to their fullest capacity, can supply the necessities of the Government and the press.

From the Raleigh Register. More Trouble Brewing. We find the following order in the Raleigh Progress of Wednesday.

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, May 26th, 1863. GENERAL ORDER, No. 9.

MILLIA OFFICERS ARE ORDERED not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter, who may have been discharged under writ of habeas corpus, tried before any Judge of the Superior Court, or before any Justice of the Peace. They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person, not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court of Justice, the jurisdiction of such cases, by Order of Governor VANCE.

DANL. G. FOWLE. The inevitable effect of this order, if executed, will be to bring on a conflict between the conscript officers and the militia of the State. Judge Pearson, by an extraordinary decision, has laid the groundwork of this conflict. We say "extraordinary," as will give you some reason for the order of the expression. Albeit no lawyer, we presume to think that Judge Pearson, in his recent decision in the case of a conscript who had furnished a substitute, has misapprehended the conscript law, and made an erroneous decision. The case decided was this: A man liable to the conscription who had called the attention of the conscription officer to the fact that he was a substitute who was over 35 years of age, but under 40. When the conscription was extended to persons between 18 and 40 years of age, the man who produced the substitute over 35 and under 40 years of age was conscripted, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus returnable to the Superior Court, on the expiration of the case, Judge Pearson decided that as the suitor had obtained a substitute, he had complied with the condition of the conscript law, had made a bona fide contract for his exemption, and was therefore exempted and entitled to his discharge from service.

Now, the conscript law, which will give you some reason for the order of the expression, Albeit no lawyer, we presume to think that Judge Pearson, in his recent decision in the case of a conscript who had furnished a substitute, has misapprehended the conscript law, and made an erroneous decision. The case decided was this: A man liable to the conscription who had called the attention of the conscription officer to the fact that he was a substitute who was over 35 years of age, but under 40. When the conscription was extended to persons between 18 and 40 years of age, the man who produced the substitute over 35 and under 40 years of age was conscripted, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus returnable to the Superior Court, on the expiration of the case, Judge Pearson decided that as the suitor had obtained a substitute, he had complied with the condition of the conscript law, had made a bona fide contract for his exemption, and was therefore exempted and entitled to his discharge from service.

These rules and regulations, then, when prescribed, because they are a part of the conscription law, and are not subject to the jurisdiction of any State tribunal. This being the case, it follows that no man under 45 years of age, and subject to conscription, could, by going into service as a substitute, exonerate his employer from the service when the conscription was so extended as to embrace men of his age, which is the case. The Government would lose the service of a man to whose services it was entitled. Suppose five hundred men liable to the conscription of those between 18 and 35 years had hired each a substitute over 35 years of age and under 45, and the conscription had been extended to those between 18 and 45 years of age, (as may be done) is it manifest that the military service of five hundred men would be lost to the country, and thus the very end and aim of the law be to that extent set at naught? And if five hundred could be thus substituted for all the men composing the conscription, what number—no matter how many hundred or how many thousand. No man over 18 years of age and under 45, can make a contract to act as a substitute for the war for another, for the plain reason that he is liable as a principal and cannot act as deputy for another. We have seen the Government's intention in this respect, as far as our memory serves us they generally have specified that the person offering as a substitute may be over 45 years of age. Why this condition? Surely, because, if under 45 and over 18 years of age, he would himself be liable as a conscript and could not act as a substitute. Then, it seems to us, nothing can be more plain and more manifest than that the law is intended to be a substitute for any man liable to conscription!

And the Secretary of War is spokesman of the Government of the servants of the Sovereign State of North Carolina, who must be taught that his authority cannot override that of a Judge of the State! Now, the Secretary of War is simply the executor of the Conscript Law, which is the law Supreme over all the States of the Confederacy, and is more a servant of the State of North Carolina than he is the "servant" of every other State of the Confederacy, and it is his authority in the execution of the Conscript Law can be overrode by the decision of a State Judge in North Carolina, it can be overrode by the decisions of all the Judges of the States composing the Confederacy, or, in other words, the Conscript Law, the Supreme Law over all the States, may, in its essential features, be nullified. From the beginning there has been a sedulous effort by certain parties in this State to ferment difficulties with the Confederate Government. Last winter a "servant" of the State of North Carolina, who is the "servant" of every other State of the Confederacy, and it is his authority in the execution of the Conscript Law can be overrode by the decision of a State Judge in North Carolina, it can be overrode by the decisions of all the Judges of the States composing the Confederacy, or, in other words, the Conscript Law, the Supreme Law over all the States, may, in its essential features, be nullified. From the beginning there has been a sedulous effort by certain parties in this State to ferment difficulties with the Confederate Government. Last winter a "servant" of the State of North Carolina, who is the "servant" of every other State of the Confederacy, and it is his authority in the execution of the Conscript Law can be overrode by the decision of a State Judge in North Carolina, it can be overrode by the decisions of all the Judges of the States composing the Confederacy, or, in other words, the Conscript Law, the Supreme Law over all the States, may, in its essential features, be nullified. From the beginning there has been a sedulous effort by certain parties in this State to ferment difficulties with the Confederate Government. Last winter a "servant" of the State of North Carolina, who is the "servant" of every other State of the Confederacy, and it is his authority in the execution of the Conscript Law can be overrode by the decision of a State Judge in North Carolina, it can be overrode by the decisions of all the Judges of the States composing the Confederacy, or, in other words, the Conscript Law, the Supreme Law over all the States, may, in its essential features, be nullified. From the beginning there has been a sedulous effort by certain parties in this State to ferment difficulties with the Confederate Government. Last winter a "servant" of the State of North Carolina, who is the "servant" of every other State of