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The Raleigh Register.

The Weekly Register
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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1862.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

If North Carolina is this summer rocked by the throes of a party canvass—if the public attention shall be diverted from the mighty struggle upon the result of which depends all that renders life worth having—upon the shoulders of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard will rest the responsibility for the evils which may ensue. His insatiable selfishness and insane ambition have divided a people who, but for his machinations, would now have been unitedly engaged with but one object and aim—that of securing their liberty, now so imminently imperiled. A brief recurrence to past events will expose the conduct of the Editor of the Standard. From the moment that the Charlotte Convention in 1858 failed to nominate him as a candidate for the Governorship, the conduct of the Editor of the Standard became such as to render him an object of suspicion to the old Democratic party. They believed that he was a better Holden man than a Democrat, and when, in 1860, he boxed the compass between Douglas and Breckinridge, and in his heart prayed for Governor Ellis' defeat, they determined to throw him overboard, and accordingly refused to re-elect him to the office of State Printer, an office which had enriched him and pampered him into arrogance and insolence. Here, then, the Editor of the Standard found himself without a party, and for months his mind was agonized by the question, "Where am I to go?" By and by the trouble came on, and the Union was dissolved, and with its dissolution an end was put to all party issues. Here was a chance for the Editor of the Standard. He knew it would be vain for him to attempt to regain the good graces of those who formed the old Democratic party. His treachery to them was too fresh and recent. So he determined to pay court to prominent men (such as Graham, Gilmer, Badger & Co.) who were members of the old Whig party, which he deserted twenty years ago. Accordingly he commenced operations in the Convention, to which body he was elected by a majority of 5 votes, and soon it was apparent that he was forming a party for his own purposes, and regardless of the interests of the State or country. In his paper he became abusive of everything done by the authorities, State or Confederate, and in process of time drew a line between those whom he denounced as "Pre-emptors"—because they were in favor of Secession, while he was charging the bloodshed incurred by disunion on Jefferson Davis and the Confederate States—and those whom he eulogized and glorified as "old Union men." In his own language, the "original Secessionists are destructive," and the "old Union men" "conservative." At the same time he was doing this, he was counting up the chances of having himself made Governor in the event of the Convention determining to elect that officer.

Such has been the course of the Editor of the Standard up to the present time, and such is the mode which he has taken to repair his broken political fortunes, careless of the mischief which he may cause in the division of a people whose dearest interests depend on a thorough union among themselves. If his denunciations of Secessionists and his eulogies of "old Union men" mean anything—if they are anything but senseless gabble, they must mean that secession or disunion was a great evil, and that he and the "old Union men" desire to repair it by the reconstruction of the Union. We repeat that this must be the meaning of these denunciations on the one hand and praises on the other. The human mind is inadequate to the conception of any other meaning which can be attributed to the language of the Editor of the Standard.

It is upon such an issue as this that he desires to go before the people of this State, and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that the candidates whom he endorses will everywhere meet with a signal overthrow. We are very sure that he will come out and deny that this is the issue; but we tell him plainly that his denial will not be worth a button as long as he brands Secessionists as "destructives" and holds up "old Union men" as "conservatives." If he has thought proper to put out a senseless party cry for his own selfish purposes, and he and those who co-operate with him must pay the penalty of it. Secession was either right or wrong. If right, the conduct of Secessionists is to be commended. If wrong, the conduct of the entire State Convention, of which he was a member, is to be reprobated. We say that secession was right. If he says it was wrong, and thus convicts himself of infidelity to the best interests of his State and country, let him say so like a man, and let the people judge between us.

"CONFEDERATE" versus "CONSERVATIVE."

It will be seen by to-day's paper that Messrs. A. Bledsoe, Esq., announces himself as the "Confederate" candidate to represent this county in the State Senate. We think this a very excellent term to distinguish those who are for sustaining the Confederate Government from those styling themselves "Conservatives" who are making war upon it, while the Yankees are engaged in a similar operation. Col. Johnston is the Confederate candidate for Governor, and his election to the Executive chair will let the Yankees know in unmistakable language that there is not a sufficient amount of "conservatism" in this State to warrant any hope on their part that it will ever resume its stand upon the flag of the old Union.

"GOVERNOR" STANLEY TRYING TO PLAY THE SOFT-SOAP GAME.

A gentleman has placed us in possession of a copy of the New York Herald of the 4th instant, from which we shall, as we like it, make an occasional extract, always hoping that we shall not be indicted for circulating "incendiary matter" for so doing. The following will show that Governor Stanley is trying to reconcile the people in his department to Lincoln's bondage:

From the New York Herald.

OUR NEWBORN CORRESPONDENCE.

Rigorous Act of Governor Stanley.
The Fanatical Abolitionists Held in Check, and Loyal Sentiment More Developed in Consequence—Negro Schools Closed and Negro Brunettes of Sixteen returning to Their Owners—Two Leading Greeleyites Sent to New York, and Joy of the Native-Wretched Conduct of some Black Massachusetts Volunteers, &c.

The peace policy of the administration, as shown in the action of Governor Stanley at this place, is going on splendidly. The abolitionists are finding considerable more difficulty in making their living under Governor Stanley than under General Burnside.

Since the arrival of this discreet, conservative and firm minded man, to-day, he have had four successive acts of bold policy, which, if he does nothing more, will more than repay the government for sending him here.

These acts may be enumerated thus—

First—Closing the schools for the negroes.—These schools were the cause of the most intense annoyance to the large number of faithfully loyal men of Newbern. Never before the arrival of that crazy abolitionist, dubbed with the title of "Doctor" Colyer, was there such a thing heard of as a negro learning to read. The impudence of a woolly headed urchin running up to a white boy and saying, "Aha! I am learning to read too," which is now heard constantly, was never thought of. More than one of our old citizens have been heard to declare that if it was for the military "that fellow that taught them would have his neck stretched." Your correspondent has alluded to it before, but altogether too mildly. Well, all this was brought to a close on Wednesday by Governor Stanley's quietly hinting to Colyer that there was a law of N. C. that made such a teacher as he liable to six months in the State prison, and telling him that it would be a necessity laid upon him as Governor to apply that law to Colyer if he complained, should chance to be made him. The result was "Brother" Colyer closed his schools, amid many wailings, lamentations, sobbings, rubbings of noses, &c., to say nothing of extra smells and perfumes, that evening.

Second—The next good rap the Governor gave this class of abolitionists was to make them return the stolen negroes they were harboring in their houses and trying to run North. Nicholas Bray, a man of mild and gentlemanly deportment, was assigned to Governor Stanley for redressing having lost two darkey women, one a very lively looking brunette, of rapturous sixteen, for whom a man famous for his fraternalist ideas had offered the nice fat sum of \$1,500. The Governor at once helped Bray, and told him to take his property wherever he could find it. He did so at once, carrying one home in his brougham, although he signed checks, and giving Colyer's resting place a good overhauling for the other.

That night, however, a party of volunteer soldiers from one of the Massachusetts regiments—free love rights men—and true to their principles, went to this poor man's house, broke open his door, frightened his sensitive wife because she had heroically assisted her husband in the capture of his property, stole once more his slave girl, set fire to his house and decamped.

The next day the Governor sent word to all the captains in port that if they took away a single negro North their ships, on their return to Newbern, would be confiscated.

That same afternoon H. H. Helper, who has been a constant hanger on to the army ever since its arrival here, and getting his living out of the fat crib of the United States government, pretending to be an secret service, burning bridges, &c., wrote an impudent letter to the Governor, presuming to criticize his conduct for the before mentioned acts. For this he was quietly requested to report himself in New York as soon as possible, Dan Messenger, our gallant Provost, giving him additional quarters in the shape of an extra shot, telling him if he (Messenger) found him in Newbern after the departure of the next steamer he would send him to jail and feed him on tough beef. Helper cleared that afternoon, as did Colyer also, and so your city will have two more places for Greeley to lubricate.

Of course all this has cheered up the drooping spirits of the long prostrated and abused loyal people of Newbern. Once more they see daylight, and the prospect of the good old North State coming back into the Union was never brighter and more hopeful. A few more such good moves on the part of the administration as the appointment of Governor Stanley, and we shall have a happy return to peace. The old States, seeing the great misapprehension they have been under, would return to their allegiance, forsake the error of their ways, and all would be well.

THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD HARD RUN—HE DISCOVERS A MALE'S NEST.

The Editor of the "Standard," in his last issue, copies an article apologetic of Mr. Stanley's acceptance of the nomination as Black Republican candidate for the Governorship of California, which he says he found in a number of the Petersburg Intelligencer published in August, 1857, which paper, he asserts, was then edited by the present Editor of the "Register." This assertion, like most of those made by the Editor of the "Standard," is grossly false. We have never written an editorial article in the Petersburg Intelligencer since the 1st of January, 1857, and in April of that year sold the Intelligencer Office to Messrs. McDonald & Page. To the best of our recollection, we never saw the article from the Intelligencer until we saw it quoted in the last Standard. We purchased this paper in December, 1856, and the Intelligencer was edited by a friend until April, 1857, when, as above stated, we sold it to Messrs. McDonald & Page. Will the Standard retract its charge? *Nous verrons.*

P. S. Friday 12 o'clock, M.

FOR THE REGISTER. GEN. BRANCH AND HIS SLANDERERS.

The following card has been sent to us by Gen. Branch for publication. It explains itself:

HEAD Q'S 4th BRIGADE LIGHT DIVISION ON THE CHICKAMAUKI, June 9, 1862.

I have been informed by several friends in North Carolina that an anonymous letter signed "Hanover," published in the Richmond Examiner, has been re-published in most of the papers in the State, and that on it a public opinion has been formed, very unfavorable to me, and which it will be almost impossible to change.

The author of that letter was Mr. William T. Nicholson, Adjutant of the 37th Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles C. Lee.

A public opinion that would consign me to disgrace on such evidence, I cannot be expected to have either the hope or desire to change. But for the satisfaction of those who feel an interest in my reputation, and still more to quiet the apprehensions of those whose sons are entrusted to my command, I wish it known that General Lee, the veteran commander of all the Confederate armies, not knowing me personally, nor having the least reason to favor me above any other officer under his command, (I fear before he read Hanover's letter) has written me a letter in which he says, "I take great pleasure in expressing my approval of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of the position in which you were placed."

Not in the nature of an appeal from this emphatic judgment of my distinguished commander, to whom all the facts were known, but to spread upon the records of the War Department other evidence of those facts than my own report. I have asked for a court of inquiry, before which Col. Lee and his Adjutant will be called to testify. As many of the best known officers of my Brigade as the court shall have time and patience to examine will be before it. The court will be requested to call them indiscriminately, without suggestions from myself.

The doors of the court will be wide open to critics, whether they are mere calumniators or honest fools who think themselves robbed of their deserts because they have not been appointed to command armies.

I shall prove before the court, by as many witnesses as the court will allow to be examined—

1st. That my Headquarters, instead of being more than a mile distant, were less than 300 yards from the centre of my Brigade, where I had slept on a bench in my clothes the night before.

2nd. That Latham's battery and all the Infantry Regiments, except Col. Lee's, were ordered under arms, and Latham sent to reply to the enemy's artillery, by myself. That I reached Col. Lee's camp, which was my extreme left and nearest to the enemy, within five minutes after he got out of camp.

That I was twice at Latham's battery whilst the artillery firing was going on—no infantry being engaged on either side—and was all along my line giving directions to commanding officers, and making the necessary dispositions to meet the attack; what these dispositions were will be shown by the statement of the officers who were directed to execute them.

All this and much more will be shown, notwithstanding "Hanover" says I reached the field after Latham's battery had withdrawn.

3rd. I will show that every Regiment I had, except Campbell's 7th N. C., which I held in reserve, was engaged in services of the most important character, the withdrawal from which would have exposed my Brigade to instant rout and capture, and that as soon as I could withdraw it from the service it was, on the 31st Regiment was sent to Col. Lee. I will show that for three hours couriers were arriving with scarcely intervals of ten minutes from Col. Robertson of the 4th Va. Cavalry, a brave and experienced officer, informing me that a heavy column of the enemy, having driven his Regiment, were advancing rapidly on my rear from Hanover C. H., and from the Cavalry pickets on the Ashcake road, to the effect that a column was approaching my rear from that direction, and was driving them in. Confiding in Col. Hardeman's of the 45th Georgia Regiment, whom I had ordered to hold the mouth of the Ashland road at whatever cost, and in the tried courage and discipline of the 7th N. C. to cover the retirement of my command from the field, I maintained my position until near sunset, in the hope that reinforcements would arrive and enable me to cut my way through to Col. Lane. When I ordered the withdrawal, the steadiness of the 7th enabled me to effect it in perfect order.

I saw the eagerness of the 7th to participate, and I know Col. Lee's desire that they should, but I appreciated too much my responsibility as a commander to gratify either. Col. Lee had already reported to me that his own Regiment had dispersed and could not be collected.

Having been forced to the mortifying extremity of bringing my individual action to the attention of my peers and associates in arms, now that the thoughts of all are engrossed by the great transactions in which we are participating.

I shall rest my reputation upon their verdict. Whilst I shall not attempt to forestall the judgment of the public, I ask no suspension of it. The North Carolina public will form its opinion on such material as it thinks fit, or when it thinks fit—on no material at all. Those who are too cowardly to take the field themselves, and too mean to do justice to those who are in the field, will continue to slander me as they have done heretofore. If there is not honor and justice enough left in the State to protect me, whilst absent in the discharge of duties to the country, from such base and foul attacks, I will remain without defence until time and circumstances permit me to return.

L. O. B. BRANCH, Brig. General.

Advices from Vicksburg, represent that the enemy had opened fire on the city and batteries. Two Federal vessels had been disabled by the batteries.

"GOVERNOR" STANLEY.—The last that was heard of this functionary he was at the town of Beaufort.

[From the Richmond Whig.] LATEST FROM LINCOLNDOM. NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLES NEAR RICHMOND.

Through the courtesy of Lieutenant W. H. Vernon, of the 2d Virginia Artillery, we were enabled, last evening, to examine a copy of the New York Herald, of the 5th instant, containing a detailed account of the two days' fight near Richmond, which has been styled "The Battle of Seven Pines." As we were not permitted to cut the paper, we can only give the spirit of the account by copying its captions, and the substance of the most interesting and striking passages.

The heading in large type is, "McClellan's Operations—The Great Battle Before Richmond—The Three Days' Desperate Struggle—Over Five Thousand Rebels Killed and Wounded, and Fifteen Hundred taken Prisoners—Our Loss Estimated at Less than Four thousand in Killed and Wounded—Our Splendid Bayonet Charges," &c.

The writer commences by saying, "Another blood has been made glorious by the success of our arms. There have been but few battles so fatal to officers. Three brigadiers on our side were hit. Some brigades were left without a Colonel, and no brigade lost one or more of its Colonels. Line officers, too, fell in great numbers.

Fire after fire through the rebel ranks, could not break them. Casey's division was finally driven into its first line of defence, and the enemy advanced against that. The rebel line again began its terrible advance. They reached the redoubt and rifle pits and stormed both. In the redoubt was left Bates' whole battery, and two of Spratt's guns, because they could not be taken away, but every gun was spiked.

After the loss of Casey's last position, Gen. Heintzelman arrived upon the field and assumed the command that had previously been held by Gen. Keyes. At two o'clock the Williamsburg road was lined with a stream of men on their way to the rear. Generals Keyes and Couch both endeavored to arrest this rearward stream, at first by moral suasion and subsequently by a guard.

It seemed that the enemy's advance was checked, for he was fairly stopped in the swampy ground near the Williamsburg road, but he tried again, and again our line gave away.

In this style, the writer proceeds with his detailed account of the first day's fighting.

The Herald, in its editorial account of the battle claims, of course, a Federal victory. It says "we took 15,000 prisoners, and killed and wounded 5,000." "Our loss was nearly eight hundred killed, and about 3,000 wounded." "The rebels took no prisoners at all, but retreated before the irresistible sweep of our patriotic army."

Gen. Wessell was wounded in the shoulder. Gen. Howard twice in the arm; the arm has been amputated.

Among the field officers killed are the following:

Col. G. D. Bally, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Col. J. L. Raker, Anderson Zouaves, 62d New York.
Col. Edwin Rose, 81st New York; Col. S. A. Dodge, 87th New York; Col. J. M. Brown, 100th New York; Col. O. H. Rappery, 61st Pennsylvania; Col. James Miller, 81st Pennsylvania.

The Herald claims that the "whole of the 3d Alabama Regiment" were taken prisoners, and gives a long account of the regiment and its officers.

A correspondent of the Herald, at the "White House," under date of 5th inst., says: "We have had three days of the most sanguinary fighting with a loss on our side of killed, wounded, and missing of not less than four thousand men. The enemy's loss will not sum less than this. It does not far exceed it. Our army have only made good their original position. We have gained no vantage ground."

FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Herald publishes the following lying dispatch with a great display of black type.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Gen. Pope will 40,000 men in thirty miles from Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms taken. Thousands of the enemy have thrown away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. E. had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way could.

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired, and is running to-day. Several miles will be in running order in two or three days. The result is all I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

The Richmond Enquirer commenting on the above says:

Now we have official authority for saying that the above story is an enormous invention and falsification. Gen. Beauregard made a most successful and orderly retreat. The enemy were confounded by his mysterious disappearance, and did not know when he had left, nor where he had gone.

We have been kindly furnished with a copy of the report, in which Gen. Beauregard officially announces his movement to the Government here. It is written from a point, and is dated 30 miles South of Corinth. It reads as follows:

"We evacuated Corinth successfully on the 30th ult. It was a complete surprise to the enemy. Our rear guard arrived here unharmed last night. We brought away all our heavy guns, tents, &c., but had to burn a few trifles out of gross neglect in getting to a bridge."

G. T. B.

A few cars laden with supplies were not brought up as rapidly as had been ordered, and hence were cut off by the destruction of a railroad bridge ahead of time, by our troops, and had to be burned. Some few of our sick may also have fallen into their hands.

GOOD MARKSMANSHIP.

At the battle of Shiloh, it is estimated, there were discharged on the Confederate side, one million balls from small arms. The official report of the Federal loss in killed and wounded is 13,000. Allowing that the true number was greater, say 20,000, still it leaves 980,000 shots thrown away by our soldiers. That is, our boys succeeded one time out of fifty shots in doing some execution. Forty-nine misses to one hit. Now wouldn't it be better to save the powder and lead, do less shooting and more execution? Alluding to the subject, the Missouri "Army Argus" says:

VERY LATEST FROM THE NORTH. LINCOLN'S GRAND ARMY—WHERE IS IT?

The Petersburg "Express" has received a copy of the New York "Herald" of the 11th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

YANKEES UPON THE BATTLE OF "SEVEN PINES."

FROM THE PENINSULA—TERIBLE LOSSES OF THE REBELS—TEN THOUSAND KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

McClellan's Headquarters, June 6.—Two deserters who came in this morning, state that Gen. Joe Johnston was seriously if not mortally wounded through the groin, by a minnie ball, during the late battle.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith is now in command. Other information received goes to corroborate these facts.

These deserters state that the rebel loss is estimated at 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

No material change has taken place in the position of the enemy.

A negro has arrived here who left Richmond yesterday. He represents things as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty. No troops are in the city excepting those doing guard duty and tending to the sick and wounded, all being compelled to remain outside. There were no signs of evacuation, but on the contrary, everything was to show a determined resistance on the part of the rebels.

The negro states that during the fight of Sunday the house tops and all elevated positions were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expecting to see our troops driven into the Chickamauk, but when they saw the rebels running towards the city the greatest consternation prevailed.

Many of the inhabitants have crossed the James river expecting the city to be occupied by our troops soon. It is rumored that General Magruder is going to resign, having become disgusted with the rebel military administration.

We are informed that there are no troops between the Rappahannock and the army of the Potomac under command of General McClellan. A flag of truce in to-day from Gen. Huger, asking for the bodies of General Polignow, and Colonels Davis, Lightfoot, Long, and Breton, who were supposed to have been killed in the late battle. Colonel Davis was the only one killed.

Lightfoot and Long are prisoners, and Breton was wounded, as also Gen. Pettigrew. Colonel Davis' body will be returned.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

WHITEHOUSE, Pamunky River, June 4.—The following are the names of the eleven officers who, with two hundred and thirty privates, were made prisoners of war. They are now in charge of Captain John Kavanagh, Sixty-Third regiment New York State Volunteers, Irish Brigade:

Col. Charles A. Lightfoot, Twenty-second North Carolina.
Lt. Colonel John O. Long, Twenty-second North Carolina.

Major Tully Graybill, Twenty-eighth Georgia. Capt. T. S. Mays, South Carolina.

GEN. WHITING'S STAFF.

Lt. W. O. Clegg, Fourteenth Georgia.
Lt. J. R. F. Miller, Forty-ninth Georgia.
Lt. W. F. Egan, Fourteenth Georgia.
Lt. A. L. Furley, Twenty-second North Carolina.

Lt. John McIntire, Sixteenth North Carolina.
Second Lieutenant C. Denoon, Forty first Virginia.
Conrad Boyd, Second Lieutenant Nelson Artillery, Virginia.

WOUNDED ON THE KENNEDY.

Major H. A. Hubbard, 8th Alabama.
Lt. W. W. Horsley, Co. B, 49th Va.
Lt. C. P. B. Brangan, Co. I, 8th Ala.
Lt. A. Jones, Co. C, 2d Fla.
Lt. H. H. Huger, Co. H, 49th Va.
T. J. Horton, Co. E, 27th Ga.
M. R. Hugin, Co. G, 27th Ga.
G. S. Atz, Co. I, 49th Va.
J. Cullen, Co. D, 8th Ala.
H. Spencer, Co. I, 24th Va.
J. A. McCormack, Co. C, 49th Va.
T. Smith, Co. I, 8th Ala.
A. Quinn, Co. I, 8th Ala.
Corp. D. C. Butler, Co. I, 49th Va.
T. Bryant, Co. C, 49th Va.
J. West, Co. E, 27th Ga.
J. Farrell, Co. K, 49th Va.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, June 6.—The steamship "City of Washington," from Liverpool, May 28, via Queenstown, 29th, was boarded at 7 P. M., off this point.

The London "Morning Post" understands that the demand for the restitution of the "Emily St. Pierre" cannot be complied with, as municipal laws make no cognizance of the act of the three men who re-captured her as an offence, or recognized it as an injury suffered by the belligerents. Had an American cruiser fallen in with the ship, she might have seized her, but there is no municipal law which can warrant the English Government in giving her up, and it is, therefore, bound to refuse compliance with the request.

The London "Times" in an editorial on the surrender of Norfolk, the destruction of the Merrimack, &c., says the conquest of the South, so far as the water is concerned, seems almost complete. On land, however, the "Times" says, it is premature to say the rebel power is altogether broken. It sees no signs of the end, and no indications as to what that end will be. The Southerners may be beaten in battle, but they have immense territories for retreat. The contest is virtually the whole world against the South, as the North is open to the ships of the world, while the South is completely shut out. The surprise is not at the Confederates' retreat, but that they make a front at all.

The London "Times" thinks that General Butler's rule at New Orleans is exceedingly severe and harsh, and calculated to make the raising of the blockade there valueless.

The London "Morning Post" is very bitter on General Butler's proclamation, and says that not even the Austrians or Russians ever issued more severe decrees.

The "Post" says if Davis and Beauregard can inflict defeat on the Federals the independence of the South will be achieved. If they are overcome, the South may be considered vanquished.

The London "Daily News" regards the abandonment of Norfolk and destruction of the Merrimack as of great importance, and that it proves the resignation by the Confederates of the contest at sea.

Two ships are up for New Orleans at Liverpool.

Sir L. "Paekgoile" had given notice in the Commons that he would call attention to the destruction of cotton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English manufacturers. At the same time he would ask if the government intends to take steps for mediation.

Mr. Berkeley brought forward his annual motion in favor of the ballot, which was carried by 83 to 60, a mild loud cheers. Leave was given to bring in a bill on the subject.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Sales of cotton two days 12,000 bales. Prices are firmer and one-eighth of a penny higher.

FROM GENERAL JACKSON'S ARMY IN THE VALLEY—CONFIRMATION OF HIS VICTORY OVER SHIELDS—HE HAS OCCASION TO RETURN THANKS AGAIN.

The successes of the Confederate arms under Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley have followed such in such rapid and brilliant succession that one report concerning them has hardly time to be published and digested before the record of another is ready at hand.

These appear to have been pre-emptive battles—one on the 8th and the other on the 9th instant—in which one portion of Jackson's command, under "Stonewall" himself, fell upon Shields' force, and the other portion, commanded by General Ewell, upon Fremont's division while they were maneuvering in their rear.

Our loss on the first day was about two hundred, and on the second day considerably more. Of Shields' forces it is reported that nearly an entire regiment was captured, and several pieces of cannon. Fremont crossed North river, at Rockland Mills, with his forces after the battle, and at last accounts was retreating, looking up the road, with the Confederate cavalry in pursuit.

The enemy's loss is said to have been very heavy in killed, wounded, prisoners and artillery. The following official announcement of the victory over Shields was received yesterday by Adjutant General Cooper, at the War Department:

"NEAR POST REPUBLIC, July 9, Via Staunton, July 10.

"To S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, War Department, Richmond:

"Through God's blessing, the enemy near Fort Republic was this day routed, with the loss of six pieces of artillery.

(Signed) T. J. JACKSON, "Major-General Commanding."

Up to last evening nothing further had been received concerning the progress of his arms.

Richmond Examiner.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

When the Yankees took possession of the town of Lewisburg, in Greenbrier Co., Va., they called a meeting of the citizens, and proposed to them to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln dynasty, which they unanimously refused to do. Not a man in the town would give in his adhesion to the Baboon Government.

When a soldier dies at one of the Richmond hospitals he is hastily buried in the clothes in which he died. A few days since a soldier named Wm. A. Joyce, of the 16th Va., died and was buried. The next day his brother arrived in the city and upon asking if nothing was found upon the person of the dead soldier, was answered in the negative. He thereupon had the body disinterred, when he found in the pockets of the dead man \$1,010 in money.