THE LATEST NEWS.

OUR LINES BEFORE RICHMOND. The great battle which everybody expected to come off in front of Richmond on Wednesday or Thursday, failed to take place. There has been daily heavy skirmishing, in which artillery is principally engaged. On Wednesday, however, quite a brisk engagement took place on the Wi liamsburg Road. We learn from the Richmond Examiner that the 14th North Carolina regiment being out on picket duty, were sudden ly driven in by a formidable assault of the enemy. The 14th were quickly supported by the 1st Louisians and the 3rd, 4th and 22nd Georgia .-The 1st Louisiana then charged the enemy in the woods, when they found they were confronted by two brigades of Sickles' division, a portion of whom being ambushed poured a destructive fire into the ranks of the brave Louisianians, cutting down the men by scores, wounding Col. Shiver and Major Milligan, and killing Lieuts. Gilmore and Murphy and a number of the men. The gallant Louisianians here discovered the trap that had been set for them, but were too brave to retreat. They instantly closed up their ranks, and with their watchword "BUTLER!" on their lips, gallantly charged the enemy, putting him to flight, and clearing the woods of his presence .-The 1st Louisiana was quickly supported by the three Georgia Regiments mentioned above, but the Louisianians did nearly all the fighting. The loss of the Louisianians is put down at 14 officers and 200 men killed and wounded, but the Dispatch thinks this is much of an exaggeration .-We took a number of prisoners in the engagement, from whom it was learned that the enemy had at least seven regiments engaged.

Since the above was written a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman has arrived here from Richmond, in which city he had spent several days, and reports that Stonewall Jackson is undoubtedly in McClellan's rear, and that no doubt was entertained that a general engagement would begin on Thursday afternoon or Friday

THE VERY LATEST?

Since the above was in print we have been in debted to the "Daily Telegraph" for the following dispatch received this, (Friday) morning :-From this we should say that the ball has op in a most favorable manner for our side, and we hope to announce in our next paper that the great McClellan's army has been cut to pieces or sent howling to its gunboats:

The Great Battle commenced --North Carolinians open the ball--Our Troops driving the Jackson on hand!

RICHMOND, June 27th, 1862. The Dispatch of this morning says that General Branch led the advance yesterday down the Meadow Bridge road with his brigade of North Carolinians, and on crossing was reinforced by other troops of Gen. Hill's division. The numer_

our field works and between opposed to ver al vance were assailed in the coolest manner imaginable, and captured with rapidity. Our loss is much ess than could have been expected. All the heights in the vicinity of Mechanicsville are in Colonel Vance, and in making arrangements our possession. Gen. Longstreet's division crossed to CONTINUE THE PRESENT OFFICE HOLDERS the Chickshominy on the Mechanicsville road last night. The battle was resumed this morning at daylight, and progressed flercely until 8 o'clock. when firing slackened, or was less audible in the city. The enemy have no doubt been driven back several miles in the direction of the White House. Our forces across the Chickahominy are and Columbia (South Carolina) Railroad. led by Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, Bethel Hill and A. H. Hill. On this side we are yet acting on the defensive.

Gen. Pettigrew arrived at Fort Delaware on the 21st, from Baltimore. The Philadelphia Inquirer says he is progress-

ing favorably, not withstanding the serious nature

Major T. L. Skinner was killed in the engage-

ment on Thursday.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE-ARRIVAL OF A SPLENDID STEAMSHIP.

The British steamship Memphis, Captain Cruikshanks, from Liverpool vis Nassau, arrived at Charleston on Monday last. She has on board | See how this has caused North Carolina to bea most valuable eargo of British goods, such as misjudged at the North, and to be insulted by the we stand much in need of at the present juncture. Passengers by the Memphis report that the British Government has made a peremptory demand upon the Yankee authorities for the surrender of the British steamer Bermuda, captured as a prize some time ago. The Charleston Mercury says:

The Memphis had the misfortune, while coming into port on Monday, to get ashore on the beach of Sullivan's Island, where she remained several hours, but was finally towed off by the steamers Marion and Etiwan. When she first got aground she was approached by one of the blockaders, which fired a number of shells, most of which struck on Sullivan's Island, but none of them hit the ship. The Yankee gunboat was finally driven off by a rifled gun on Fort Beauregard, which discharged but one shot at her, when she retired. The Memphis is a new iron ship, on her first voyage, and was built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde; is a most sightly vessel, of good speed, about 800 tons register, but is capable of in 164 days, and was boarded off Abaco by the Yankee steamer Quaker City. Left at Nassau, on the 19th inst, the steamships Hero, Herald, Nashville, (now Thos. L. Wragg,) Loyds, Kate, and others. The Cecile had left Nassau some days previous to the 19th for an unknown port. The Yankee cruisers keep up quite a sharp block-ade off Nassau, and board nearly all vessels bound in or going out. The Hon. Mr. Ward, late Minister to China, and Major Bateman came passengers in the Memphis.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.

AUGUSTA, June 23 .- A despatch from Chattaneogs, date 21st inst., says: Col. Davis, of the 2d Florida regiment, with his command, crossed the ing ensued. The result was that the Yankees were driven back with considerable loss. Scott's Cavalry, Colonel Forrest commanding, also engaged RESOLVED That from the cruel and barbarous the enemy. The expedition was commanded by General Leadberter Our loss was one mortally

and three slightly wounded.

Captain Gurley, of Alabama, and his partizan corps, brought in to-day a Captain and two Lieutenants of the 19th Illinois. Regiment, who were

captured twelve miles from Huntsville.

Major Coffer, captured by Morgan, is to be exchanged for Lieut Colonel Wood.

From the Richmond Enquirer. NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

We are sorry to have to write such a word as "polities" in such a time as this; but a party contest has been unfortunately raised over the office of Governor of the State of North Carolins, the election to fill which will be held on the 1st Thursday in August.

Col. William Johnston has been some time announced as a candidate. A North Carolina paper of "Democratic" antecedents, which lies before us, and which is friendly to his election, states his position thus:

Col. Johnston was an old line Whig and an old Union man up to the failure of the Peace Congress, when he became an ultra secessionist-as some men term it. He was proposed as a compromise candidate. Every old Union paper in the State, the "Standard" excepted, and every secession pa-per frankly and promptly declared that Mr. Johnston is honest, a man of respectable talents, and a faithful and loyal citizen to the land of Lis

The present Governor, says the same paper, is an old line Democrat and an original secessionist: and for that reason his party, in a spirit of compromise, did not see proper to urge his elec-

The party opposed to Colonel Johnston's election have made their platform, and selected Col. Z. B. Vance as their candidate; and from the card which we copy, it seems that Colonel V. accepts their nomination. A paper friendly to his election describes his position thus:

"We perceive, with some regret, that a few papers in the State object to Colonel Vance be-cause he was not a before breakfast secessionist.— The objection, it seems to us, is a very uncharitable and absurd one, when we remember that Col. Vance not only advocated eternal separation from the North as soon as all hope of a fair and honable compromise failed, but gallently drew his sword and went forth to meet the enemy

We present below the "platforms" set forth by the friends of the respective gentlemen. Platforms are generally more sounding generalities; but a pretty fair idea will be obtained of the spirit of the two parties by these manifestoes; and the commentaries which we find in our North Carolina exchanges leave us in no douby.

So far as this contest, so unhappy at this time, bears upon the general interests of the Confedersey, it is not unbecoming for us to refer to it.— Our fellow citizens of the respected State of North Carolina will no doubt render wise judgment in the matter; but they will permit us to suggest the interest which we have, as Confederates, in their

Again expressing our deep regret that a party contest should be raised at such a time, we find no consolation in the motives in which it it originates. We have a high respect for Col. Vance, for his talents, his patriotism, and his services .-But it does seem that it ought not to have been hard to rally on such a man as Col. Johnston .-We presume there is really no essential difference doubtless employ all his talents, and zealously direct all the resources of the State, to the maintenance of her independence. And there seems to have been a great deal of political magnanimity shown in the selection of Col. Johnston. An old line Whig, and not an early Secessionist, he was cordially accepted, in the spirit of harmony, by Democrats and Secessionists when proposed by former Union men. Some of these last have now brought out an opposition candidate-from the declarations of their platform and the comments Enemy before them -- Stonewall of their presses - for no better reasons that we can discover, than prejudice against the Confederate and State administrations, and the desire for office! Some persons have had too large a share and too long a tenure of office, we are told. A party organized to struggle for office, in such a time as this! Take the following illustration of this spirit from a recent issue of one of the opposition ournais; the SMALL CAPS are ours:

THE STALLPEDERATE CONCLAVE. - On Tues-Charlotte and Columbia (South Carolina) Railroad, was in this city, ongaged in a conclave with a number of office-holders, in devising plans to defeat the people's choice for Governor, IN POWER. We saw several OFFICE HOL-DERS ourself, and we learn that many of them were in the city taking part in this caucus. The impression provailed that this secret meeting would withdraw Mr. Johnston and start some one else for Governor; but this movement, if contemplated, was no doubt prevented by the personal presence of the President of the Charlotte

We learn that the President aforesaid was cer tainly in close consultation with one Englishman and a couple of Irishmen, all of whom are office HOLDERS, or deeply interested pecuniarily in CONTINUING THE STALLFEDERATES IN POWER. Are the rights and liberties of our people to be entrusted EXCLUSIVELY TO SUCH PERSONS?

But all this selfish plotting against Colonel Vance will come to nought. He will be elected in spite of official, or South Carolina, or British, or Milesian influence. The Confederate Conservatives of the State will see to that.

The tone of those engaged in this struggle for office, is very unhappy as it affects the general interests of the Confederacy, if we may judge from some of their leading presses. It is one of habitual complaint and harsh criticism of almost every act of either the Contederate or State authorities. compliments and calculations of her enemies and ours! Confident predictions have been made that North Carolina was about to return to the Union ! Her brave troops are insulted by slanders that whole regiments are mutinying-refusing to fight! These are the natural consequences of a course of continual and indiscriminate fault-finding-of the unceasing war by a portion of her people upon the authorities, State and Confederate, who are entrusted with the administration of affairs at this terrible juncture, and who need the support of

And apart from the opinion-the honesty of which we will not question, but the justice of which we entire y desent from, that our authorities are not faithful to their trust, we see no better reason advanced for the course which has occasioned all this mischief, than that somebody has had office too long for the personal comfort or ambition of somebody else! We are sorry a citizen whom we so highly esteem as we do Colonel Vance, should have become a party to it. His card in itself is all that could be asked; and his closcarrying the cargo of many a vessel of 1200 tons. ing sentence indeed seems as if written in special She made the passage from Liverpool to Nassau condemnation of that very "party strife" to condemnation of that very "party strife" to which his candidacy, under the circumstances gives head and front and countenance. The following are the papers promised on the

PLATFORM OF THE FRIENDS OF COL. JOHNSTON. RESOLVED. That we, the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, entertain an undiminished confidence in the justice of the cause for which we have taken up arms, and we hold it to be the duty of the people of these Southern States to maintain and uphold that cause with all the means they can command: that in behalf of the people of North Carolina we declare to our sister States of the Confederacy, and to the world, that no measure of loss-no sac-Florida regiment, with his command, crossed the rifice of life or property—no privation, or want, river this morning, at Narrows. Sharp skirmish- or suffering shall cause us to shrink from the per-

> RESOLVED. That from the cruel and barbarous manner in which our enemies have carried on this war-a war in which aged and dignified men and belpless women have been seized, and without accusation or warrant of authority, cast into prison-in which private property has been wantonly destroyed-in which robbery and arson are the principal means of aggression, and in which

ty" between such a people and ourselves; that for the independence we have asserted we will accept

BESOLVED. That we have full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the President of the Confederate States, and we congratulate him and our whole country upon the success with which he has administered the Government. RESOLVED. That to the officers and soldiers who have gone forth to meet the dangers of this war, we are under a deep debt of gratitude for the valor and fortitude with which they have defended us from the assaults of our enemies and illustrated

the glory of our arms. RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our representatives in Congress, with a request that they be communicated to his Excellen-cy, the President of the Confederate States, and to Congress.

PLATFORM OF THE PRIENDS OF COL. VANCE.

Whereas, The people of North Carolina will be called upon, on the first Thursday in August next, to elect a Governor and a member of the General Assembly; and it is bighly important that the administration of public affairs should be reformed, and better men placed in office than those who, for the most part, have been and are now in office : Therefore.

Resolved. That the partyism, favoritism, efficiency and misrule which have marked the ad ministration of public affairs in this State, since the commencement of the present war, deserve the stern and unqualified rebuke of the people; and that a change in this respect is indepensable to the preservation of the credit and character of the State, and to that unity of sentiment and spirit so much to be desired, and without which he efforts of our brave soldiers and people to es tablish our independence, must be sooner or later, eriously embarrassed.

Resolved, That our Constitutions, both State and Confederate, should never be violated on any pretence whatsoever, but should be sacredly observed by all whose duty it is to enact, expound, and enforce the laws.

Resolved, That the people are the source of all ower; and that they, and they alone have the ight to govern, through their representatives

Resolved, That it is the duty of the legislative and executive departments to retrench and reform, as far as practicable, in the administration of the government. A prudent economy is especially necessary at this time, with an increased public debt and heavy taxes on the people. All useless offices should be abolished, and no more money should be expended than is absolutely required to carry on the government, and emble the State to contribute her due proportion of men and means to the common defence.

Resolved, That the military power should a .ways be subordinate to the civil power, whether n war on in peace; and that martial law should never be declared, nor the writ of habeas corpus suspended, except when indispensable to the preservation of civil society or of the State itself.

Resolved, That the patience, fortitude, endurance, gallantry, and devotion of our brave troops, are worthy of all praise; and that we shall over cherish a grateful recollection of their services and sacrifices in this war.

> CARD OF COL. VANCE HEADQUARTERS N. C. TROOPS, Kinston, June 15, 1862.

EDITOR OF THE STANDARD: -A number of primary meetings of the people, and a respectable portion of the newspapers of the State, having put | slavery in the Territories now existing, or which forward my name for the office of Governor, to may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired. which I may also add the reception of numerous letters to the same purport, I deem it proper that I should make some response to these flattering indications of confidence and regard.

Believing that the only hope of the South de pended upon the prosecution of the war at all hazards and to the utmost extremity, so long as the foot of an invader pressed Southern soil, I took the field at an early day, with the determination to remain there, until our independence was achieved. My convictions in this regard remain unchanged. In accordance therewith I have steadily and sincerely declined all promotion, save that which placed me at the head of the gallant men whom I now command. A true man should. however, be willing to serve wherever the public voice may assign him. It, therefore, my fellowcitizens believe that I could serve the great cause better as Governor than I am now doing, and should see proper to confer this great responsibility upon me, without solicitation on my part, I should not feel at liberty to decline it, however conscious of my own unworthiness.

In thus frankly abowing my willingness to labor in any position which may be thought best for the public good, I do not wish to be considergreat honor which my fellow citizens thus pro pose to bestow upon me. On the contrary, I should consider it the crowning glory of my life to be placed in a position where I could most advance the interests and honor of North Carolina, and, if resessary, lead her galiant sons against her foes. But I shall be content with the people's will Let them speak.

Sincerely deprecating the growing tendency towards party strife amongst our people, which every patriot should shun in the presence of the comm in danger, I carnestly pray for that unity of half barrels; sugar, 6,000 barrels. There was much sentiment and frat rnity of feeling, which alone, with the favor of God, can enable us to prosecute this war for Liberty and Independence against all odds, and under every adversity, to a glorious and triumphant issue.

Very sincerely yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

The currency of Confederate notes, in spite of the reverses that have latterly overtaken the Southern cause, is very remarkable. It is universal in the districts now overrun by the enemy and in the cities and districts held by the public enemy this money continues to be so popular that its circulation has to be interdicted by military edict. The popular confidence everywhere manfested in Confederate money is one of the most cheering circumstances of the war. It proves the fixed resolution of the people, and it foreshadows with certainty the successful issue of this struggle. It is refreshing, after hearing the doubts in respect to this money, and witnessing the lack of faith in it prevalent among a selfish and distrustful class in this city, to go into the interior and discover there the gratifying popularity and superior currency of this money over all other among the people. We believe that it will preserve this popularity to the end; and that af er the peace it will supercede all other species of paper issues .- Richmond Examiner.

OPERATIONS NEAR CATTANOOGA. CHATTANOOGA, June 21 .- The enemy stampeded Saturday from Jasper, leaving their camp and equipage, and destroying the bridges over the Sequatchie river. They returned this morning within a mile of Jasper, 1,500 strong.

Skirmishing took place to day at Clinch river, on the road to Morristown and Cumberland.— The enemy is advancing in force. A battle is

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

GRENADA, Miss., June 23.—Arrivals from Memphis report that the defeat of Curtis by Gen. Hindman in Arkansas is generally credited. Col. Fitch, with two Indiana regiments, was sent up White river to reinforce Curtis. He attacked our batteries at St. Charles, 70 miles above, with two gunboats and land forces. He succeded in capturing them by an attack in the rear. The hot shot from our batteries fired the magazine of the mound City; and blew her into atoms, killing all but 12 out of 175 men aboard.

Cotton is being burned throughout the upper country by the planters.

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, June 25 .- All quiet at James the principal means of aggression, and in which servile insurrection has been proclaimed, we are detachment of the Marion Artillery, posted on convinced that there is a "radical impracticabiliLATE NORTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond Dispatch has obtained a copy the New York Herald of the 18th from which it makes the following extracts :

THE PROSPECT BEFORE RICHMOND -SIGNS OF ALARM IN THE RADICAL ABOLITION CAMP. Under this imposing caption the New York Herald, of the 18th, thus lectures its follow aboli-

What is the prospect before Richmond? The public mind, with the advance of our army across be Chickshominy, was full of enthusiasm; but this has been changed by subsequent events and developments into all sorts of speculations and conjectures, and to some degree of public anxiety and

In this connexion, our original, radical "On to Richmond" contemporary, the New York Tribune, through its army correspondent at the Seven Pines, has undergone a wonderful change, compared with its bloodthirsty hue and cry against Gen. McClellan just after the rebel evacuation of Manassas. Then McCiellan had the most impoing army ever collected on this continent, while the rebel army, which had slipped through his fingers, was represented at less than forty thousand men. Now, from the same source, we are told that (in front of Richmond) "the enemy are greatly superior to us in numbers;" that they are courageous, daring, savage, disciplined, well armed, and will desperately dispute "every inch of the way into Richmond," and that "they consider that the coming battle will decide their fate: that "they desire to fight," and that "to march into Richmond we must pave our way with twenty thousand dead Southerners." Hence the Tribune man calls lustily for reinforcements to Gen. McClellan, and "on the instant," and "in God's name," and says that "it would have been economical, humane, and politic to have given to McClellan all the disposable troops north and west of the Ohio when he commenced the invasion of Virginia."

Now, how are we to account for this great improvement in the music of the Tribune since the rebel evacuation of Manassas. The answer is very simple. Some of our radical abolition republicans-and Greeley is among them-are heginning to be apprehensive that some serious disaster to General McClellan is within the range of probability; and should any disaster befall him they know where public opinion will fix the reponsibility.

THE JACKASS CONGRESS.

All day Monday (says a Northern paper) Congress was discussing whether or not Mrs. Lee's house should be used as a military hospital, and whether or not Gen. Banks allowed contrabands to ride in the army wagons. Splendid subjects these for the display of statesmanship! Such debates, however, are the principal occua, ation of the contemptible nincompoops of Congress nowa-days. The cause of Jeff. Davis has received more aid and comfort from the abolition legislation and criminal triffing of the present jackass Congress than trom any other Nor hern agency, excepting, perhaps, the radical abolition party, which controls Congress, and tries to control the President. If all men obtained their deserts, our Congressmen would fare very badly in this world

The bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories finally passed the Federal Congress on the 17th inst. The House concurred in the Senate's substitute for Arnold's bill, which forever prohibits . The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald denies that Gen. Sheilds is under arrest. His command has suffered severely, but nothing has transpired in referrence to his arrest. The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal, of May 19,

"The shipping registry of Saturday last shows another arrival from the blockaded ports of the Southern States -the sloop Fairfield, with a cargo of cotton, which will be offered for sale in this market. There are now in our harbor three vessels bearing the flag of the Confederate Statesthe Fairfield, the Water Witch, and the Jossera.' Lord Lyons, accompanied by his Secretaries, arrived in New York on the 17th, and was to depart for England the next day in the steamer

THE COTON MARKET. The cotton market was firm yesterday (says the New York Herald, of the 18th inst.,) with sales of 1,500 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 31c. @ 314c. for middling uplands.

The Northern papers publish long accounts of the raid upon their lines of General Stuart, and admit not only that it was the most daring feat of ed guilty of the affectation of indifference to the the war, but that their loss of property thereby was considerable. The whole Yankee Army. they say, was thrown into the utmost consterna-

The Petersburg 'Express has obtained arcopy of the Herald of the 19th, from which it makes some. extracts, a few of which we append:

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 17 .- VIA CAIRO, June 18 .-The shipments North up to-day have been: Cotton 2,000 bales; molasses, 5,000 barrels, 3,000 coming in yesterday. The first day the Postoffice was opened the

Northern cities, and bought three hundred colors worth of postage stamps. There were upwards of one hundred applications for Postoffice clerkships, including the entire force under Confederate rule.

citizens mailed 1,000 letters, mostly business, to

Provost Marshal Gould administered the oath yesterday to three hundred persons, including one hundred and fifty deserters from the rebel army, and five commissioned officers. Beauregard's left wing extends to Hernandos

It is supposed that the cotton burners are with in six miles of Memphis.

Last night there were reports of turbulence among the slaves in Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Arkansas.

PIERE SOULE IN NEW YORK. Mr. Pierre Soule, of New Orleans, arrested by

order of Gen. Butler and sent North as a prisoner of war, arrived here yesterday in the Ocean Queen Mr. S. is accompanied by M. Adophe Mazureau. a distinguished New Orleans merchant, who is, also a prisoner of war. They were provided with accommodations at the Astor House, until Seward could be heard from. AN INSIDE VIEW OF RICHMOND.

We submit to our readers this morning, from an intelligent Union refugee just arrived from Richmond, a very interesting statement of his observations and opinions of the rebel government and the rebel army in that quarter, of their movements and calculations, and of the ruling spirit and elements of the rebellion.

We are thus informed that, while the rebels themselves estimate their army of Richmond at one hundred and eighty thousand men, it cannot amount to less than one hundred and fifty thousand; that this army, though largely made up of conscripts, is a well and disciplined effective army, and has apparently unbounded confidence in the military skill and promises of Gan. Johnston; that the rebel soldiers still believe that the tile will be turned against Gen. McClellan, and that the war, on the part of the victorious South, will be carried across the Potomac into Maryland and the North. It appears, too, that the army of Johnston is constantly receiving reinforcements, and that he at least expects to hold our army in check until the impatience of England and France in reference to Southern Cotton and Tobacco, shall result in bringing these nations to the rescue. We have no doubt of the substantial truth of these statements, and we think they are entitled to the apecial attention of the government.

A STEAMER INJURED. The steamer 'Island Belle, while in James river, above City Point, was fired at a few days since by a rebel picket, the ball striking the pilot house of the steamer, and going through a heavy iron plate with which it was lined. The pickets are becom ing very annoying on the river.

A SHARP CHRITICISM FROM IRELAND ON BUTLER'S RULE IN NEW ORLEANS

We have already noticed the severe comments of the London press on Butler'scourse in N. w Orleans. The whole press of England is equally condemnatory of his tyranny. We give an extract or two from a very sharp criticism from a leading Dublin paper:

The Federal Americans are nevices in the art of reconciliation. They hold out the sword, and only the sword. General Butler, in New Orleans, reminds us of the commissioners of the French Convention, who issued proclamations and prescribed conditions incompatible with any degree of personal liberty, and raised all Europe in resis-

It was his duty to make every provision for the ecurity of the city and the safety of his army, out he exceeded, all reasonable bounds in the seerity of his injunctions.

The Federal flag is a sacred symbol which must be guarded from all profanation. Not to salute it as you pass by is a crime to be severely punished. We wonder what does the sensitive Republican mean in saying that "all persons must treat the Federal flag with the utmost deference and res-Are people to take off their hats and caps to it? Suppose an insolent half breed laughs as he passes the flagstaff, is that evidence of disrespect and to be punished with the fire of a platoon? Much wiser would it have been to let the flag take care of itself, and not raise into grave offence of State want of deference to a scrap of bunting.

General Butler, like the Russian General in Warsaw, demands that the churches shall be always open for religious service-not that his soldiers are the most pious of men, or care one fig whether they are shut or open-but to boguile himself whith the belief that order reigns in New Orleans, or, as be phrases in the General Order, service is to be held in the churches as in times of profound peace!" A fellow feeling disposes the General to tenderness for shimplasters. He could not well ignore Confederate notes in the South when the Federal Government issues its own earts oads in the North.

It would have been wiser to impress the people with a feeling that the Federals came as brothers to re-unite North and South, not as conquerors and enemies to render union impossible. If General Butler sought to strike terror into the south and divorce it from all sympathy with the North, he adopted the proper course. General Butler is evidently a prig-filled with a sense of his own importance, and ignorant of the first duties of a Republican soldier:

If the policy of General Butler be the policy of the General Government in the Southern cities which may succumb to the Federal arms, their army of seven hundred thousand men will not be a mun too many to hold the conquered States if peace were restored to-morrow.

The old cotton factory in Lincolnton, N. C. was burned down last week, involving a loss of some \$40,000. It was the property of L. D Childs and W. J. Hoke.

DIED:

On the 30th of May, at his residence in Wilkes County, N. C., REV. TOBIAS LONG. This remarkable man lived more than three score years and ten and died on his birthday, aged 77 years. His parents emigrated from Scotland about the year 1770. He joined the Baptist Church at Mulberry, Wilkes Co., N. C., and was licensed by his Church on the 3d of April, 1816, as a preacher of the Gospel. He preached 46 years, and during that period not a stain rested on his character. He was a benevolent man, his house was always a home for the wayfarer, and to him that would borrow he turned not away. The loss of this man will be felt much through a targe and extensive circle. His faith never forsook him. His hope was an eternal principle. When the spark of life departed it flew heavenward, and is rekindled on the altar of

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -- CALD-WELL COUNTY-Court of Pleas Quarter and Sessions--May Term, A. D. 1862.

Sessions—May Term, A. D. 1862.

Sarah A. Puett,

Vs.

Wm. M. Puett,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that of the heirs at law of Joseph Puett, deceased, vize—John W. Puett, Tilmon Moore and his wife Elvira, John A. Puett, Wm. M. Puett, Joseph N. Puett, Elijah S. Puett and Pinkney A. Puett; the following, to wit: John W. Puett, Tilmon Moore and his wife Elvira, and Joseph N. Puett, are not residents of this State, but reside beyond the limits of the same: there-Elvira, and Joseph N. Puett, are not residents of this State, but reside beyond the limits of the same: therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a paper printed in the City of Kaleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said John W. Puett, Tilmon Moore and his wife Elvira, and Joseph N. Puett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Caldwell, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why said dower shall not be laid of, according to the prayer of the petitioner, out of the lands of her deceased husband, Joseph Puett.

Teste: JETHRO R. WILSON, C. C. C. my 24—w6w

my 24-w6w WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BAL- held at next incumbrance. Apply at this office. apr 19 je 18-

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE Goldsnoro', June 14, 1862. NARMERS AND OTHERS HAVING WOOL for sale are hereby notified that the Quartermaster's Department is desirous of purchasing Quartermaster's Repartment is desirous of purchasing WOOL in any quantities, and requerted to notify me at this place at what prices and in what quantities they can deliver the article. On the receipt of such notification the places of delivery will be indicated. Those having the article for sale are earnestly solicit ed to give this advertisement their attention, as the places of delivery will be made convenient, and a liceral price will be paid. This advertisement is in

tended to apply only to those residing within the lin its of the State of North Carolina. JOHN W. CAMERON. Major and Q. M. C S. A NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annua meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Pire Insurance Company, held on the 14th January, 1862, the follow ing persons were elected Directors and Officers for the

DIRECTORS.

ensuing year:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh John R. Williams, do. T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings Kemp. P. Battle, George Little, James M. Towles, James E Hoyt, Washington, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, Jos. G. Wright, Wilmington. John M. Jones, Edenton. George W. Charles, Elizabeth City Jos Ramsay, Plymouth. J. W. Harrell, Murfreesborough H. B. Williams, Charlotte. Samuel Watkins, Milton. A. W. Steel, Fayetteville. Joseph White, Anson county Josh. Boner, Salem. A. P. Summy, Asheville, OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY T. H. Selby, President. Henry D. Turner, Vice do. John H. Bryan, Attorney. Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasur, T. H. Selby, ex-officio,

C. W. D. Hutchings, This Company has been in successful operation over 13 years, and continues to take risks upon a classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to nearly \$4,000,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

All communications in reference to insurance should

John R. Williams,

be addressed to the Secretary, postpaid.
HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec. January 18th, 1862. SPRING TRADE!

GENTLEMEN AND BOYS CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, BOOTS, &c., every description, will find me prepared this SPRING to furnish them with BETTER GOODS, at more Reasonable Prices han heretofore; and I most cordially invite them to

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Notwithstanding the crisis, I have been NORTH and purchased, to great advantage, a most BEAUTI FUL and VARIED STOCK of

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. and my friends can be furnished, at short notice, from Having a splendid Stock of the most fashious and approved French CLOTH, DOESKINS CASSIMERES, VESTINGS of all kinds, &c

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to compete with any one in the old North State in making any Garment or Clothing to order, in the most superb and artistic manner. The liberal encouragement I have received med continued indications of increasing confidence, inspire me with the hope that I shall be more liberally patronized than ever; to merit which I will, give my undivided attention to the wants; of all who favor we with

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THEIM & FRAPS' Factory, Raleigh, N. C. WANTED .-- BOARD IN A PRIVATE Box 281, Raleigh P. O. gentlemen. Apply june 11-31

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. B, CO., COMPANY SHOPS, June 13th, 1862. THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL MEET L ing of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Hillsboro' on Thursday the tenth day of July next JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., jo 18-td