VOL. LAIII

Raligh Register. SYME. Editor and Proprietor.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers." The second se

The

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1863.

FROM MISSISSIPPI. We get little from Mississippi to relieve the anxiety which is so intensely felt about matters and things in that region. Things in that quarter are decidedly in a fog, through which we can discern but very little. That Pemberton's battle with the enemy, although gallantly fought, resulted in a defeat of our troops, cannot be doubted. It is probable that before this he has joined Johnson, and that all our forces in Mississippi are now under command of that General, a fast which will revive the hopes of the Confederacy that Vicksburg will yet survive the storn which has so long howled around her, and the Yankees be as far as ever from the attainment of their darling object-the unlimited controul of the "Father of Waters." The Raleigh "Progress" of yesterday states that Pemberton had joined Johnson, and that the united forces are within eight miles of Vicksburg, but we can find no ground for such a statement under the telegraphic or any other head of that or any other paper. The Richmond Examiner of Thursday speaks thus hopeful-

ly of affairs in Mississippi :

In the meantime, while the line of defence Sonth of Vicksburg is being reorganized, the at ustion of the enemy is desperate, and must be de-termined very soon by a decisive battle. Ho is many miles from his depots of supplies; his line

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT'S EXPLOIT. There is something refreshing in the gal-

Deekln

lant and well-matured exploit of Captain Elliott, an account of which we publish today. Our military adventures in the Eastern part of this State have, for the most part, been strangely barren of striking incidents. We say "strangely" barron, because it is a country so nearly similar in topographical features to that which was the theatre of the feats of Marion and Sumter during the Revolutionary war, that we looked, but looked in vain, for similar exploits during the present war. -

A BATTLE IN THE SOUTHWEST-DE-FEAT OF GEN. PEMBERTON.

War Department, in Richmond, from Gen. Jes. E: Johnson :

CAMP BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AND BRONS-VILLE, May 18, 1863. General S. Cooper

Lieutenant General Pemberton was attacked by the enemy on the morning of the 15th instant, near Edwards' Depot, and, after nine hours' fighting, was compelled to fall back behind the J. E. JOHNSON, Big Black. General Commanding.

A dispatch from Mobile dated May 19, contains urther particulars of the battle :

A special reporter at Jackson on the 18th, has sent particulars of Saturday's fight, from the Adutant of the 15th Miss. regiment, who left Canton on the night of the 17th.

The battle was fought at Baker's Creek, about 20 miles west of Jackson. We whipped the ene my badly until he was reinforced from Jackson. Pemberton estimates his loss at 3,000, the enemy's at three times that number.

Gen. Loring, on the left, was cut off and cut his way through the enemy to Crystal Springs, 25 miles south of Jackson; his loss is unknown. Gen. Tilghman was killed.

The refugees from Pascagoula are now coming n daily. Banks has extended the time of their leaving to the 25th inst.

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT_TWO YANKEE STEAMERS CAPTURED IN

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 27'1863.

FOR THE REGISTER. SECESSIONVILLE, C. S. A.,] May 1st, 1863.

Mr. Editor : Since the full moon in March last, an estray No. of the Raleigh Standard was taken up in this village and advertised according to law. No owner appearing to claim this conservative buffalo sheet, it was duly appraised at three cents less than nothing, and committed to the flames-pro bono publico: Acting as one of the appraisers, I felt it my duty to glance over its contents for the purpose of ascertaining its value, and my attention was arrested by the following startling proposition-"That the federal government had never violated the Constitution of the United States. Vox hosit faucibus come steterunt. In company with this bovine, was found a yearling bull calf, marked on the h al-The Daily Progress. It was distressing to hear the bleating of this little The following dispatch has been received at the animal-sheet when it witnessed the configration of its progenitor. Its incessant cries assembled all the cattle of the place-when they snuffed the ashes of their defunct kind. Oh, what a bellowing-bellowing. The town constable, by order of the Mayor, was required to scrape up the ashes and pour water on the place to prevent a repetition of the scene and noise. The calf has been committed to the care of an old dairy woman in the country, with a positive injunction, and a promise on her part, that it shall be emasculated at the proper age, to prevent the crossing of our stock by the buffalo breed. So much for the animals themselves.

> I will now recur to their ear-marks. I had not supposed, Mr. Editor, that there was a man in all Yankeedom, notwithstanding the innate fondness of the tribe for lieing, certainly not in the Southern Confederacy, so destitute of character, reputation and respect for himself as to venture the as sertion that the federal government had never violated the Constitution of the United States. will not trouble you, sir, and the readers of your paper-now the boldest and most fearless advocate of Southern rights published in the State, in exposing the corruptions of that miserable Conser vative party against which you are so nobly contending-with the enumeration of all the violations of the Federal Constitution by the Congress of the United States, from its adoption to the time of the dissolution of the Union. I will only mention a few, by way of nailing another lie of Holden's to the counter. The Alien and Sedition laws passed during the administration of the elder Adams; were they not violations of the Constitution ? Did the latter amount to an abridgment of the liberty of speech and freedom of the press Was not the Missouri restriction of 1820 a violation of the Federal Constitution ? It has been solemnly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, that Congress had no power to impose any such condition as that of the 8th section of the act of March 6th, 1820, North of the line of 36 deg. 30-min. North latitude. Was not the admission of the territory of California in the Union as a free, sovereign and Constitution of the United States ever perpetrated? Considering all the circumstances, it was as great a violation as ever was or can be perpetratciple of violation of the Constitution and of civil liberty. I shall not undertake to relate the circumstances of this transaction. It was denounced at the time by the Editor of the Standard as a gross and palpable infraction of the compact-an assumption of power dangerous to the liberties of the people, and he now has the impudence to assert that the federal anthorities have never been guilty of violating the Constitution. This false assertion was intended as a death blow to the doctrine and right of secession. I have mentioned three palpable and flagrant violations of the Constitution by the Federal government .-These are sufficient to convict Holden of intentional ialeehood and nail his last-lie to the counter.unless he has been guilty of snother, and he never publishes a paper without telling more than one or two, since I saw his paper. But, Mr. Editor, let us return to the bull calf. We were invited the Progress, and we found it bearing on its front the following inscription : "It is evident that there is a party in Congress, and a party outside, that are bent on a "strong" government-or in other words, a party that are times. According to the estimate formed of him trying to fasten a deepotism upon the South as by the Richmond Enquirer, the special organ of odious and as despicable as any that oppreses the Jefferson Davis, the loss is greater to the rebels sufferers of the Old World." A grosser slander, a more outrageous libel, a baser lie, a more unmitigated scandalum magnatum, was never spoken. written or published against the South by Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of Unce Tom's Cabin. Hinton Rowan Helper, Wendell Phillips, Gar- His raid through the valley of the bu rison, Slade and company. I defy the writer of was a masterly stroke of strategy; for while he the article above quoted, the Editor of the Progress, who published it, or any other Union Conservative in the State, to name a single man, or party of men, a single press in the South, now advocating the establishment of a "strong" government-a despotism, &c.

further prosecution of the war, which will soon result in the achievment of our independence, and all its attendant blessings. I have not the com-

mand of language that will enable me to draw a correct pen-picture of the miscreants who have been grumbling, finding fault, trying to throw obstacles and difficulties in the way of the government-criticising our generals and military commanders ever since the commencement of our difficulties.

Raleigh

Mr. Editor, let me give you another extract from the same article: "We often hear people, here in this good olu freedom-loving State of North Carolina, talking about a "strong government," don's believe in freedom of the press and peech," &c. I challenge and defy the writer of the above-not the Editor, for no one suspects him of writing anything for the paper-to give the name of any man in the State as having made the declaration charged. If there be such a monster in the State, his name should be given, that the people may know their enemies and punish them accordingly. Of one thing I am quite certain, and that is, should the Editor or writer of the article under review, give the name of the fellow who don't believe in the freedom of the press and of speech, it will turn out that he belonged to the old Union-now Conservative-and not to the Secession party, yelept by the submissionists "destructives." What the writer in the Progress was probably hitting at on the subject of a strong government, may be found in the Richmond Enquirer not long since. The Editor of that paper expressed the opinion that "We were fighting to resist the invasion of a foreign enemy, and for that only. We thought it was to cut off forever all connection

with an alien and despised race of people, and hereafter to govern ourselves here as independent and Sovereign Confederate Nations."

"To attain this great end of our struggle" (our independence) the Editor goes on to say, "we do avow that we would willingly vest in the President (Jeff. Davis) (for and during the war) not the power of suspending the habeas corpus only. but the power of life and death also, with summary drum-head justice.", De gustibus non est disputandum. I prefer living under President Davis' administration of the Confederate Government, notwithstanding he may be authorized to suspend the writ of haheas corpus during the reto the administration of Lincoln. To gain our independence of an eternal separation from the North, I am willing to undergo many hardships and privations. We have had some violent epecimens of Lincoln's despotism-his object is our subjugation, the confiscation of our property, our enslavement. All who would avoid this calamity, should be willing to invest President Davis with some discretionary power to be exerted in cases of emergency to prevent it. I repeat, in conclusion, that the man w' o ex. presses the opinion that any portion of the people n the Southern Confederacy are in favor of a strong government or opposed to the freedom of the press and of speech (outside of the Conservative party) is a liar and a traitor ; and that whosoever holds the South responsible for this war is no better. South Carolina sent Commissioners to Washington to propose an amicable adjustmentthe purchase of United States property within her borders. Virginia, during the session of her Convention, sent a delegation to Washington, The Peace Congress failed in their efforts to arrest the bloody edict of coercion. All this establishes the BEEHIVE, truth of my assertion.

The Washington Chronicle, speaking of Jackson's death, savs :

Stonewall Jackson is dead. While we are only too glad to be rid, in any way, of so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy at the death of so brave a man. Every man who possesses the slightest particle of magnanimity must admire the qualities for which Stonewall Jackson was celebrated-bis beroism, his bravery, his sublime devotion, his purity of character. He is not the first instance of a good man devoting himself to a bad cause. Let us devoutly acknowledge the Providence of God, who, while He emitte that

accursed land with famine, and the people with madness, takes from their accursed cause its bravest, noblest, purest defender. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, a brave soldier, a noble Christian, and a sure man. May God throw these virtues against the sins of the secessionist, the advocate of a great national crime.

LATER FROM THE NORTH. Northern dates of the 16th (one day later) have been received. We subjoin a summary of the

news:

THE VALANDIGHAM AFFAIR. A Cincinnati dispatch of the 15th, says Judge Loavitt renders the decision in the Vallandigham habeas corpus case to-morrow. It is understood Gan. Burnside will announce the dispoition to be made of Mr. V. as soon as Judge Leavitt's decision is made known."

Burnside was in Washington, Thursday, in consultation with the President and Secretary of War with regard to the disposition of Vallancigham.

The Herald says two or three government papers at Washington, feeding on government crib. maintain that Burnside has done better in the capture of Vallandigham and the town of Dayton. Ohio, than if he had succeeded in capturing Fredericksburg and Gen. Lee. The Star and Chronicle seem to be ignorant that he has knocked his head against the thicker wall and precipitated himself into a more dangerous collision .-Everywhere, public opinion, without distinction of party, is pronouncing against Burnside's course. The united Press of the Empire city, excepting the Times, are of more value than the tune played out to order by the miserable organ grinders at Washington.

EFFECT OF THE ."LOYAL LEAGUES."

The Herald alluding to the movement of "Loyal Leagues" in Philadelphia, says : "It is evident that the design of the abolitionists is to cre-

comes out strongly against the rebollion and pledges himself to support every measure of the administration to a vigorous prosecution of the war until the power of government and the con-stitution is re catablished in all parts of the coun-

NO 21

Hooker has been in Washington in fine health and spirits making calls with Mrs Lincoln. All rebel property in Washington is to bessized by 1st of June.

The English schoohers Wanderer and Express,

from Nassau, have been captured. Secretary Stanton refuses his official aid to the organization of negroes in Washington until they are numerous enough. The position of the French in Mexico is said to

be most critical. The Mexicans are receiving large reinforcements.

General Wild and staff sailed from New York for Newbern, the 15th, to organize a negro brigade. The 3d, 6th, 14th and 28th New York regiments

have arrived in that city homeward bound. Gold 150 per cent. with less speculation than usual. Exchange 165.

The military resources of the South were never more ample than now; and the present condition of the Confederacy, with reference to material elements of success in the war, is one of varied and lively encouragement. It is estimated that we have arms anough to

put in the hands of a million of men, and our available military strength is rated at but little less than s million and a half. We have now in the Confederate service from 600,000 to 659,000 effective men; the irregular organizations and State militia would probably add 200,000 more. These figures are authentic ; a portion of them are derived from such public data as appear in the debates of Congress; while the estimate of the additional forces that might be called out in circumstances of paramount necessity is probably not out of proportion to the well-ascertained statistics of population.

Other aspects of the picture of our condition are not discouraging. The recent alarm with reference to the resources of subsistence in the Confederacy has, in a great measure, subsided, and given place to better informed and more confident views of the stocks of provisions on hand, and our vast capabilities of production, which are now in exercise. The crops in the South were never more promising than at the present season. The crop of wheat likely to be harvested this year will be without a parallel in the South. From all parts of the Confederacy, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the re-

motert Western boundary, we have cheering news of the growing grain crops. 'Concrary to the ex-pectations of some, that the cotton region would prove not to be adapted to the cultivation of wheat, it has produced this grain with a lexuriance oulte equal to that we have seen in the best wheat districts of Virginia... The corn also is said to look healthy and thrifty in all parts of the Confederacy, with the prospect of an overwhelming crop. Extending our survey of the internal condition of the Confederacy, we have also cause for congratulation in its improved finances ; the excellent resplts of the tax bill : the withdrawal of the currency ; the reduction of outlays and the enlarged revenue of the Government. We learn that already, under the operations of the funding system. there have been at least eighty millions withdrawn from circulation and returned to the Treasury. The consequences of this reduction are already felt in the decline of prices, the discouragement of speculation, the moral as well as commercial benefits of renewed confidence in the credit of the Government. Toese traits in the general condition of the South, which we have hastily reviewed, are full of patriotic encouragement. We commenced this war without manufactures, without access to the markets of the world, and with scarcely more than a hundred thousand arms. Surely, since we have accomplished so much under the disadvantages of the past, we may look with confidence to a future in which we shall contest the fortunes of the war with armies more numerous than we have yet brought into the field, with well-disciplined industry at home; and with a revenue large enough to pay off our present war debt in five years, and therefore to put the credit of our Government beyond all doubt.

has weakened by the great extension he has made of it ; and his forces must soon be reduced by the expirations of the terms of enlistment of many of his troops. We have still reason to any ticipate success in the future battle for Vicksburg and shall yot have more when we shall be assured that Gen. Johnson has active command of our forces, and the practical direction of the Mississippi campaign. Notwithstanding Gen Pembertons disaster, there is as yet nothing seriously discouraging in the aspects of the campaign. The enemy is still confronted by a formidablearmy on a line twenty miles distant from Vicksburg : the city is not only strongly fortified, but provisioned for a long seige ; and a battle more important than has yet been fought, and probably more than one. remains to decide the long contested palm of the Mississippi.

THE VEBY LATEST !

VICKSBURG CLOSELY BESEIGED : From the State Journal Extra, May 22. FROM VICKSBURG.

MOBILE, May 21.

The special reporter to the Register and Advertiser, sends from Jackson, on Tuesday, the latest from Vicksburg. In the fight of Saturday, we lost thirty cannon, spiked and abandoned. On Sunday, the Federals advanced to take possession of the Big Black Bridge. They were repulsed, but crossed higher up and took us in the rear .--The bridge was burned and the works abandoned. The loss was heavy.

Gen. Loring has assumed command at Jackson.

Vicksburg is closely beseiged. The enemy is closing in on every side.

THE BRIDGE GUARDING. Citizens of Raleigh, in parties of four, are now cooling their shins by standing guard

over the railroad bridges in the vicinity ef this place. Well, every man to his taste .--Had we been liable to be called out under the militia law, we should cheerfully have obeyed any summons to do militia duty; but if, instead of being called upon to do militia duty, we had been summoned to do police or guard duty over bridges owned by corporations abundantly able to have their property watched or guarded, we would have politely declined the bonour, and if arrested for so doing, would have favoured our captors with that bolus which has such charms in certain quarters, a writ of habeas corpus, and thus have tested the power of Governor Vance to confiscate the time and labour of citizens, not for the welfare of the State or country, but for the benefit of the property of corporations who are making money hand over hand. To repel Yankee raids upon bridges and other property, the militia should be promptly called out; but this guard of four men to a bridge is evidently not designed for any such purpose. They are nothing but watchmen forced to guard property that does'nt belong to them, and to do it

NORTH CAROLINA WATERS-ALL HONOR TO OUR PARTIZAN RANGERS. We have one of the most daring and brilliant feats of the war to record. On last Saturday, the 16th, Capt. E. T. Elliott, commanding a company of Partizan Rangers, with thirty men, captured two Federal steamers in the Chesapeaks and Albemarle Canal, and brought them through the Sound to Franklin, on the Blackwater, passing on the way a number of the enemy's gunboats. Capt. Elliott arrived in this city with his prisoners, some thirteen in number, on yesterday. -

In Capt. Elliott's report to the Governor, he

"I have the honor to report the capture of the steamers Emily and Arrow yesterday, the former excluding slave property from all the territory a fine sailing side wheel steamer, and the other a North of the line of 36 deg. 30-min. North latipropeller, used on the canal between Norfolk and the Albemarle Sound, Reanoka Island and other points. I had conceived a plan of capture sometime ago, and yesterday found an opportunity to independent State, the greatest violation of the execute it. About 6 o'clock p. m., at the usual hour, the Arrow hove in sight in the Currituck Canal. I made the proper distribution of my men, thirty in number, and when she came alongside, we halted her and demanded a surrender, which ed. It, in fact, involved every conceivable prinwas complied with without resistance. After capturing the Arrow and knowing that the Emily was lying about two miles below awaiting the arrival of the Arrow. I took twelve men aboard. determined if possible to secure this prize, and believing that it would require a good deal of caution, I placed the Captain of the Arrow in the wheel house and required him to steer up along side of the Emily as if nothing unusual had happened. My plan succeeded, and she surrendered without resistance. We captured on board the Arrow the officers and men, numbering seven, and thirteen on the Emily. Among those captured on the Arrow was a Surgeon U. S. Navy The great haste required gave me no opportunity of reporting their names. We found no guns on the boats, but a lot of mail bags which are forwarded to yon. After 8 o'clock I started for some port to secure my prizes. We steamed all night, passing a large gunboat (the Whitehead) mountng six guns ; we passed Edenton about daylight, the people believing we were Yankees. In passing up the Chowan five negroes hailed us, believ-ing up their Northern allies. I received them on board and immediately dispatched them to their other day by the old dairy woman to witness his owners, who no doubt have them in a more available and certain shape. After a good deal of em-barrassment, I concluded to run up the Blackwater river, arriving at South Quay about one o'clock "AFTER A "STRONG" GOVERNMENT. o-day. I was met by Major Rodman, afterwards by Msjor Boggs, who assigned Capt. Dobney, an old officer of the Navy, to the command of the boats, and sending my prisovers to Franklin, we started to the latter place, arriving there at about 10 o'clock. But few articles, except supplies for the crew, were found on board. The Arrow is valuable on account of her machinery, which is said to be fine by the Engineer who was assigned me by Maj Boggs. The Emily is valuable for her machinery as well as hull, which in my opinion and that of officers stationed here, would make a valuable gunbost.

The following are the names of the prisoners as registered at the Provost Marshai's Office in this city: Geo. W. Howland, Peter Ford, William Salt, Ambrose Brown, Albert Brown, Seneca Young, Edward Van Aken, J. Jester, Albert Parsons, of New York, Levi Bennett, Hyde county, Buffaloe ; Rob't E. Taylor, Joel Jones, Geo. H Everett, Pennsylvania. Daily Progress

prefers living under the federal government, Lin- terrible confusion, and obtained vast spoil. Last- to have changed since ; for he has exhibited great coln's despetism, to the enjoyment of freedom under the Confederate Government. I strongly suspect that he has already avowed his preference and declared himself in favor of reconstruction. I am confident that he would not receive Confederate upon his banners. A sensation was created here by the marriage this morning of Charles W. Lawrence, of Boston, a member of the 44th Massachusetts, to the accy, upon the credit of which depends the salvation of the South. Such sentiments as these have been avowed in Raleigh, publicly, and I can prove it. Men holding and giving publicity to such, deserve the contempt of all loyal, true hearted Southerners. They should be considered and treated as traitors, spies, buffaloes of the first water, avoided by all honorable men, bated and despised The U. S. transport Long Island, Captain by the women of the South, jeered by the negroes handed down to posterity as aiders and abeltors of and confusion of so terrible a battle, with perthe Yankees-buried when they die, as dogs on the haps one part of his line more advanced than commons. Hell itself contains no wiler wretch than the man who asserts that this war was brought on by the conduct or act of the South .---The present revilers of original seccesionists prefer | tion, superinducing pneumonia and a fatal terto day, submission to the North, rather than a mination.

THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE DEATH

OF STONEWALL JACKSON. Northern press , written after the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Gen. Jackson. The Herald says:

By intelligence we published yesterday from Richmond, via Hooker's army on the Rappahannock, our readers have learned that the celebrated fore. The interment was to have taken place on Tuesday last. This event is a serious and an irreparable loss to the rebel army ; for it is agreed

on all hands that Jackson was the most brilliant rebel General developed by this war. From his coolness and sagacity, rapid movements and stubbornness in the fight, and his invariable good fortune, he resembled Napoleon in his early career more than dors any other General of modern army. Their victory at Chancellorsville is, therefore, dearly bought To him was largely due the victory at the first fight at Bull Run. Here be received his nick-name of "Stonewall," from the firmness with which he and his reg fought. andosh kept McDowell's and Banks's corps employed, and struck terror at Washington, by a rapid retrograde movement he appeared on the battle field, in the seven days' fight on the Qhickahominy, to turn the scale just at the critical mome

ate an insurrection in the North, in order to obtain an excuse for making peace with the South. They are unable to put down the Sonthern rebellion produced by the anti-slavery question, cess of Congress, or during the war, in preference | and now propose to foment another rebellion at the North by the suppression of free speech. Let them beware lest they raise another monster which they can not quell.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

"All quiet" is the report from the army of the Potomac. Hooker has returned from Washington.

Late accounts from the army greatly reduce the losses in the late battles. It is thought that the aggregate will not reach 11,000.

Gen. Hooker issued a general order compliment ing the retiring troops from the army on their efforts and devotion.

The 25th N. Y. Regiment, of the army of the Potomac is under arrest for refusing to do further duty.

The Herald thinks Hooker "is to have another opportunity," although it cannot be denied that his late nine days campaign is the most inglorious of all the failures of our Generals in Virginia since the beginning of the war. We do not suppose he will advance for some days or weeks to come.

Quite an interesting letter appears in the Times from Hooker's headquarters. It speaks in terms of high appreciation of the kind and respectful treatment the Yankee surgeons and wounded received at the hands of our military authorities, and states that "the bitter animosity which existed between the respective armies at the commencement of the war, has, to a great extent, disappeared."

"General Lee is now in Fredericksburg, where he has taken up his abode for the present. Gen-We are enabled to give fuller extracts from the eral Barksdale, of Mississippi, one of the original fire-eaters, has command of that place." THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

> Secretary Stanton has decided that the section of the Canscription Act authorizing the accep-

tance of \$300 from drafted men in lieu of service, is permissive, not mandatory ; that it is optional w th him to receive the money or reject it. The Stonewall Jackson died on Sunday last, partly President concurs in his views. Conscrip's will from pnuemonia and partly from the effects of the have to hunt up substitutes at their own price, or amputation of his arm, rendered necessary by a an equal number of volunteers will be called for at wound he received in the battle on Sunday be- | the time the draft is ordered, to be accepted only as substitutes for draited man, and receive \$100 bounty and the conscript's price of exemption besides.

> M'CLELLAN'S OPINION OF JACKSON AND LEE. A deputation of citizens have presented Gen. McClellan with a superbly gotten up copy of resolutions passed by the Common Council of Washington, thanking him for his defence of that city. After the usual ceremonies and complimentary speeches incident to such an occasion, there was much drinking of healths and successes to the army, &c., and then a general conversation followed, which is thus narrated in the "Herald :"

Some one asked if there 'was any doubt about the death of "Stonewall Jackson." General Mc-Clellan replied that he thought not, and expressed. himself much grieved at the event. "No one," said he, 'can help admiring a man like Jackson. He was sincere, and true and valiant. Yet no one has disappointed me more than he has.---Jackson was one of my classmates, and at college never promised to be the man he has proved himwhile McDowell was non est, like Patterson at self. He was always very slow, and acquired Bull Run. Again, when Pope was retreating a lesson only after great labor. And yet his de-The author of this infamous change, no doubt, son, by forced marches, gained his flank, caused thing up until he succeeded. His character seems

Richmond Examiner

CLERICAL -Rev. A. W. Miller has retired from the pastorship of the Tabb street Presbyterian Church, in Petersburg, Va., and his congregation, in token of his usefulness during his ministry there, have presented him with a purse of \$6,000. Rev. W. J. Hoge has been called to fill his place.

In a letter to Major General Hancock, General Meagher has resigned his commission, upon the ground that his command is reduced to a mere handful, and that he cannot recruit his brigade.

The California overland telegraph has paid its original cost back to the stockholders, within the first year, and now makes money so fast that the proprietors are troubled what to do with it.

Two Federal paroled desertors, a few nights since, knocked down a regro in Jackson, Miss., and robbed him of \$100.

C. S. Attorney General T. H. Watts has written a letter in reply to his friends in Alabams, granting the use of his name in the gubernatorial lection in that State.

A HEAVY HOLE .- An Irish clerk in a fonndry charged a customer with two large castings of a similar pattern, except that one had a large hole through it. Both were charged alike as solid, but discovering the mistake, he calculated, the amount to be deducted, and gave the customer oredit "by one hole weighing 432 pounds."

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

Mr. JOHN KANE, a native of Ireland, but for many years a resident of this place, died suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his residence four miles distant from Raleigh, on Wednesday last. Mr. Kane, we support was between sixty and seventy years of age. He has left behind him many friends to de-

Executive Department North Carolina,)

man.

without fee or reward.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN. We are grieved to announce the death of Capt. STEPHEN STEPHENSON, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Wake County. He died at his residence on Tuesday last, of a cancer on the tongue, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Capt. Ste-phenson was one of the oldest subscribers on the list of this paper, he having taken it for forty-one years in succession.

DRY WEATHER.

We begin to fear that we are in a protracted drought. The wind, after being at the North for some days, and giving us unseasonably cool weather, has got to the West. where it seems determined to tarry. The wheat and oats in some localities are beginning to feel the effects of the dry weather, and Indian corn and garden vegetables are decidedly set back.

NEWBERN ITEMS .- The New York Wurld publishes a letter from Newbern, N. C., dated May 6th, from which we extract the follow-

A sensation was created here by the marriage complished daughter of Israel Disosway, a banker in Newbern. After making a transfer of his property to the bridegoom, the father left our lines with other disloyal citizens.

Nearly 12,000 men, belonging to the two years and nine months regiments in this department, will soon be mustered out of the service. It is hoped that the patriotism of the North will perceive the propriety of raising a fund to promote enlistments in loyal North Carolina, regiments. Puillips, accidentally took fire on the evening of for their "meanness, imbecility and cowardice"the 30th ult., and was entirely destroyed.

ARRIVED,-The steamer Eugenie arrived here yesterday from England via Bermuda, loaded on Government account. She is a handsome vessel. Also the steamer Emma, from Nassau, got in night before last, with an assorted cargo on pri vate account .- Wil. Jonr.

at the battle of Antietam, after capturing celerity in all his movements, while in command Harper's Ferry, ha turned upon the right flank of rebel forces."

of our army in time to repulse Hooker, save the "I suppose," remarked a gentleman, "Jackson was the ablest General in the South." remnant of Lee's force, and prevent the battle from becoming a rout. Wherever Jackson ap- . He is, undoubtedly, a great loss to the rebels,' replied Gen. McClellan. "Lee is, perhaps, the peared on any field victory seems to bave perched most able commander they have, and Jackson In his demeanor he is represented as having been extremely quiet and modest, plain and un-ostentatious in his dress, silent and thoughtful; was their best executive officer."

WHY HOOKER DID FALL BACK. WASHINGTON, May 13, 1863.

in his habits temperate, in his conduct strictly moral, and in religion he is said to have been It will be recollected by our readers that it was stated that previous to falling back Gen. Hooker almost a fanatic. He was a universal favorite in held a council of war of the corps commanders of his army, and that the result of that council was the retreat across the Rappahannock. With this and always moved them with the least possible quantity of baggage Hence his rapid marches, statement in view the public will be surprised to and the sobriquet by which his troops were know that four of the six generals present urged known-"foot cavalry." What is curious about the manner of his wound is that, according to the Richmond Enquirer, he was shot by some of Lis the river. It is believed that a forward move-General Order, own men-which is very probable in the smoke would have crushed the rebels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

another, and he, as he generally was, in the front of the fight. His death is no doubt owing less to The bridge over the Monongahela at Fairmont, Western Va, destroyed by the rebels, has been restored and railroad communication with the the wound than to his exposure in the rain storm, West re-established. and by continuing in command in such a condi-John J. Crittenden has been nominated for Congress from the 7th district of Kentucky. He

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S (MILITIA,) RALEIGH, MAY 14th, 1863. General Order,] Mo. 7. MILITIA OFFICERS, WHO HAVE BEEN compelled by the advance of the energy, to have their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District, in which they may be residing temporarily. By order of Governor VANCE : DANL, G. FOWLE, Adjutant General. May 20-w2w May 19, 1863

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIE), RALEIGN, May 15th, 1863.

No. 8. XEMPTIONS FROM MILITIA DUTY on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorses by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Governor VANCE: DANL G. FOWLE, Adjutant General. May 20-#2w May 19, 1863.