VOL. LXIII

The Raleidh Register.

The

JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH N. C.

SLTURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1863.

# THE NEWS.

It will be seen by the news, which we publish to-day, that everything looks bright for our glorious cause. At Vicksburg the "clouds which lowered o'er our house" have been dissipated, and we may expect at any moment to hear that the city which has so long and so manfully, withstood the assaults of the vandal foe, has been left to wear in quiet the laurels which it has won. From the North we may expect good tidings .--Our army, in splendid condition, and with the prestige of repeated victories on its banners, is on the Northern side of the Potomac, and ready and anxious for another passage at arms with Hooker, who has re-crossed the Potomac with an army thoroughly disheartened and demoralized. If Lee succeeds in getting another fight out of Fighting Joe. we may say good bye to the vaunted "Grand Army of the Potomac," which will take its place in all history, as the most frequently and worst thrashed body of men that ever marched under a banner. The great heart of the Confederacy is now filled with thankstories, the light of joy now shines. For the very latest news, see Latest News" head.

disgrace himself and the State. That it would be an act of nullification for Gov-Vance to refuse to call out the troops required by the Pesident, he himself proves, for his proclamation making the call begins with these words :

Weekly

WHEBEAS, the President of the Confederate States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that if possible the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers :

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regi-ments, on or before the 17th of July, &c., &c. But the "Standard" and its "highly intelligent" nullifying confrere and correspondent, find now that they are rather late in this attempt at nullification. Gov. Vance has made the call, and what must the Legislature do ? Usurp the powers of the Executive and order him to recall the call, and snap his fingers in the President's face ?---We can see no other way now of preventing the enlistment of the seven thousand men. But, it will be asked why did the "Standard" publish the proposition of its "highly intelligent" correspondent, when it had already published the Governor's proclamation ? It did it for the double purpose of making the people dissatisfied with the action of the President, and of inducing, if possible, the "conservative" Legislature to pass resolutions denunciatory of the act, and thus fosgiving-upon the countenances of all but ter the idea that the State is heartily sick of the war, and ready to end it even on terms of re-constructing the Union. Such a course by the Legislature would give intense satisfaction to the Yankee papers which so greedily snap up and re-publish the articles of the "Standard," THE SUPREME COURT, THE EXEC. UTIVE AND ADJ'T GEN. FOWLE ALL IN A FOG. Some of our readers will say that the above is a queer caption for an editorial article, but if they will read what we write, they will see that if the officials alluded to are not now "in a fog," they have but recently emerged from a very extraordinary one. The annexed "interesting correspondence," between Adj't Gen. Fowle and Brig. Gen. McCraw, with the "explanatory letter" from Judge Pearson, will show the density of "the feg" to which we allude .--The Judges of the Supreme Court did not know that the Legislature had conferred upon Gov. Vance the power to call out militia for "local and temporary" service--that of arresting deserters included. The Governor, although he had ordered out the militia for the purpose of arresting deserters, was not aware that he had legal authority to do so, and the Secretary of State, in whose office the original copies of the laws passed are filed, could not lay his hands on the Law of February, 1862. This is all very strange. So ignorantwas Gov. Vance of the authority with which he was invested, that alarmed by the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, that he had acted without authority, he was actually about to "revoke the order" to the militia for the arrest of deserters, when the law of "February '63,'' came (how it was brought does'nt appear) to light. Adj't Gen. Fowle, too, though an active member of the Legislature, and the official through whom the Governor issued his order to the militia for the arrest of deserters, seems, like the Governor, to have "gone it blind" -to have been utterly ignorant of the existence of a law, in the abscence of which, in the opinion of the gentlemen constituting the Supreme Court, the call of the militia, for the purpose specified, would have been illegal. It was really a "foggy" proceeding all around.

# RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 1 1863.

I have consulted with some of the most emi. ont urists of the State, both at the bar and on the Superior Court bench, and have been advised that this act unquestionably confers the power upon the Governor to order out the militia for the performance of any local or temporary service, which he may deem necessary for the public defence, and that the arrest of deserters and recusant conscripts, is a service of this character.

The Governor has accordingly, through me a Adjutant General, issued orders for their arrest and it is expected and required of every militia officer, in this time of trial and danger, to exert himself to the utmost, in order that the law may be enforced, and the ranks of our army kept full I am, General, very respectfully, DAN'L G. FOWLE

Adjutant General. BRIG. GEN. G. A. MCCRAW,

18th Brigade, N. C. M., Mt. Airy.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM JUDGE PEARSON.

the other two Judges.

In March last, I came to this place to meet the other Judges in reference to the question of the Adjutant Generalship. I stated to them, that just before I left home a petition for a writ of habeas corpus had been presented to me in behalf of fourmen confined in the jail of Yadkin county on.a. charge of murder; that the facts involved the authority of the Governor to use the militia in the manner he was doing, for the purpose of arresting conscripts ; that I could find no clause in the Contitution, no Ordinance of the Convention, and no Act of Congress or the Legislature conferring such power on the Governor, and had put off the return day for the purpose of seeing on what ground the power of the Governor was placed, supposing there might be some recent legislation to which my attention had not been called, and of consulting with them, as it was a very important mat er. stated to them that these facts were undisputed -a fight had taken place, between a band of recusant conscripts and a squad of the militia of Yadkin county who were attempting to arrest them under the order of the Governor ; two men were killed on each side; the petitioners were reusant conscripts in company with the others at the time and for the purpose of the present inquiry were to be taken as a part of the band, although Bend, has a free passage to Johnston whenever

LIBRARY FOR A HOSPITAL. We ask attention to the resolutions which appear in to-day's paper, in relation to the establishment of a library at Camp Winder Hospital. This establishment is now the great Hospital for the sick and wounded of the Northern army, and a library for persons not well enough to be "discharged cured," but sufficiently convalescent to be able to enjoy the pleasure of reading interesting books and magazines, is a great disederatum. It would reliave the mind of the patients from gloomy thoughts, and dispel and drive off that ennui which is apt to make a well

Raleigh

man sick. There is scarcely any one having a library who cannot share a book or two, and we At the request of the Adjutant General I make the following statement with the concurrence of hope all such will co-operate to carry out the plan suggested by the resolutions.

### From the Richmond Sentinel

MILLIKEN'S BEND IN OUR POSSESSION. There can no longer be any doubt that Milliken's Bend is in possession of our forces. It was taken by Gen. Taylor, forming a part of Gen. Kirby Smith's force. The force of Gen. Taylor nnmbered 8,000 men. These facts have been communicated to the President officially by a dispatch (relegraphic) from Gen. Johnston. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this capture. Milliken's Bend completely commands the channel of the river when the water is low, as it is at present, and the party in possession of it can. in such a stage of water, absolutely stop the passage of all and every kind of craft bound either up or down the river. As all the provisions for Grant's army come from above, it

will at once be seen that this conquest must prove fatal to the enterprise against Vicksburg. Soldiers must eat if they expect to fight, and if they can get nothing to eat they must fall back. As far as we can see, Grant cannot sustain his army without the free use of the Mississippi. In the meantime, Smith, having possession of Milliken's their petition they alleged that they had not the latter may call for his assistance, and can pass over Price, who is at the head of 17,000 men. We have heard many and great feare expressed terposition of a miracle. We never, believed it. simply because we were well acquainted with the it ever could be carried, provided only it were has been found in General Pemberton, who we believe has, at last, satisfied the most skeptical of his loyalty and bravery. From the river Vicksburg has nothing to fear. She is built on a high hill, and the guns of the fleet have to be aimed at explode in the air. There is no object of more thorough contempt to the Vicksburgers than the mendacious braggart Porter, who has been firing at her for a month and has not yet killed a man. On the land side again the country is peculiarly susceptible of defence. It is broken into a wild cession of formidable hills, sometimes termimating in deep valleys ; sometimes sinking sheer down into abrupt precipices, ending in bayous deep enough to swallow a considerable town.-Resolutely defended, indeed it may be regarded as impregnable, and in that circumstance, and the courage of our troops, we have constantly put our faith. Things, at las', appear to be on the point of taking a favorable change. Milliken's Bend betured ing in our possession, an end is put to all recruit ing from above. The waters are rapidly fahing, and in a week or two will be at the lowest. Johnston has a powerful army, and his capacity for increasing it is greatly enlarged by the conquest of Kirby Smith. The toils are slowly, but, it appears to us, surely being drawn around Grant. Already sickness to an alarming extent is said to prevail in his army, who are forced to drink the water of the Big Black, redolect with pestilence and death. We do not wish to excite hopes that may never be realized; but for our own partwithout asking anybody to share in the confidence which we feel-we are firmly persuaded that the sime is not far distart when that Yankee army will either be taken entire, or be compelled to make a disastrous. retreat from the position it now occupies. Apparently, Gen. Johnston has been slow : but he has had to organize an army in the face of the enemy, to supply it with the munitions of war, and to encounter other unheard of difficulties. He has surmounted them all, and now that the water is down twe may expect to hear from him in a way that shall silence his detractors forever. The advantage which will accrue to our cause from the repulse of Grant and the salvation of Vicksburg, are prodigious. We shall have made had been heard in the direction they had taken. paign. We shall have preserved a point which back the war upon the Yankee States, in co operation with Lee's army on the Potomac. These area few, and but a fcw, of the least important wain, together with a large amount of provisions results. Perhaps the whole Northwest, finding stolen from the citizens. themselves as far off from securing the navigation of the Mississippi as ever, may become tired of the war, and either force a peace or secede

ANOTHER SPLENDID VICTORY AT VICKSBURG-MORE AWFULSLAUGH. TER OF YANKEES-INDICATIONS OF OF GEN. JOHNSTON ON THE MOVE,

JACKSON, June 22. On Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, the enterny made another furious assault on our lines in rear of Vicksburg. The action lasted till 10 o'clock a. m.; ending in the complete rout of the enemy.

the fire of musketry exceeded anything ever beard.

The loss of the enemy is heavier than in any other attack. Nothing whatever known in regard an alarming extent. Nay, I think the Governor to our loss; but it is certain that another great bimself took the alarm, and in a third proclamavictory has been gained.

The special correspondent of the Mississippian estimates the loss of the enemy on Saturday at ten thousand. He also states that the enemy are throwing pontoon bridges across the Big Black, between the railroad bridge and Baldwin's Ferry, near Warrenton.

It is reported our forces have taken' possession of Unica Bluff on the Yazoo.

Gen. Grant sent a flag of truce to Gen. Jackson yesterday asking permission to remove his wounded left at Edward's Depot after the fight of the creek, which was allowed, after they were duly exchanged.

OSYKA; June 21.

A reliable gentleman from the vicinity of Port Budson reports that Banks has received eleven ransports of troops from Hilton Head, but that he has mustered out as many as he has received. His present army amounts to 12,000 to 15,-000 men, whose time is out and who refuse to

A courier from Col. Lyons reports heavy firing at Port Hudson every- might. Gen. Gardner's men are firm.

JACKSON, June 23. Col. Wert Adams' cavalry attacked 400 of the enemy's cavalry on Bear creek, La., near Mechanicksburg yesterday and routed them, capturing their artillery and killing and wounding 100. Our loss 25 killed and wounded, among the latter Capt W. Yonger, who distinguished himself in

the action. One of our scouts has just arrived from the inbe returned by every true rior of the enemy's lines. He reports that the acknowledge their loss to be heavier than in any other assault, and that it is variously reported at 7,000 to 10,000, and also that our victory was complete. Their troops are much depressed in consequence of this, and sa, that Vicksburg has ever been a slaughter pen, and abuse Gen. Grant for undertaking an impossibility.

# NO 26

For the Register. JUDGE PEARSON'S LETTER.

Register.

In politics as well as religion, an act of penance is amiable and praiseworthy. As such I am disposed to accept the late letter of Chief Justice Pearson to Adjutant General Fowle, on the reported decision, that the Governor had no right to use the militia officers to arrest recusant conscripts and deserters .- But whilst accepting the apology, it will be bard to obliterate the ill effects Citizens from the neighborhood report that it has wrought in our army. It is well known the report of such a decision had reached the army, and that the effect was to augment the number to tion, imploringly besought all skulkers and renegades to come in. Be this a it may, in aftertimes, this letter will be regarded as one of the "lampa. of history" now transpiring in North Carolina, for it proclaims to all mankind the unexpected fact, that the O. J. and his two associates were ignorant of the Statute Law, then recently enacted, and that from March, the period when they sat on the Martin case, till June 16th, they continued in ignorance of this very important act, and that, too, when the affairs of these Confederate States were trembling in the balance of fate ! Nor. is it less surprising that when the C. J. called the attention of the Governor to the subject, her toor did not know of any such act, though approved officially by him so late as February last And yet more, the Secretary of State, that officer whose sole business is to copy all acts, knew of none such ! Now, Mr. Syme, if I do not greatly err, it was during the past 12 months that this Colonel Ruse waxed furiously mad, and actually swore .vengeance against the head of Governor Clarke, and all others in authority here, for downright in competoncy, ignorance and a spirit of destructiveness in general. Did Clark, Page or Martin ever do penance like this? Verily, "mine enemy hath writ a book." And now to C. J. Pearson for this addition to the record of our times, let thanks

THE EXTRA SESSION .-- MISCHIEF BREWING

Some days since we copied and commented upon an article in the Raleigh "Standard," which gave some italicised advice to the constituent body, in reference to the action of their Representatives in the extra session of the Legislature which will commence on Tuesday next: The drift of the "Standard's" article was to impress upon the people and their representatives the idea that, although the Legislature was reassembled for the purpose of adjusting a finencial difficulty, which has arisen since the regular session, it by no means follows that it should not consult about and legislate upon other matters, and the people were told, with the emphasis of italics, that they should "see to it" "that their representatives assemble in Raleigh deeply imbued with their feelings, and prepared to adopt such measures as will maintain the konor and promote the best interests of the State." The uniforn and persistent hostility of the "Standard" to the Confederate Government, and its unceasing efforts to embarrass it at every step it has taken in the prosecution of this war, warranted us in the expression of the opinion that, if the Legislature did not do something hurtful to the common cause, it would not be for the want of an effort on the part of the "Standard" to incite it to mischief, and in our issue of the 17th inst., we gave expression to this opinion. To show that this opinion was neither guess-work nor the offspring of prejudice, but a conviction derived from a knowledge of the "Standard's" course and proelivities, we extract the following, which we find in the editorial columns of its issue of Tuesday last :

Extract from a letter from a highly intelligent citizen of Davidson County, dated June 17, addressed to the Editor of the Standard :

"I see that President Davis has called upon Gov. Vance for 7,000 militia for State defence. We have not now a single man to spare in this part of the State, and the full execution of the conscript act will leave us still less. I think the Legislature, which will meet in extra session soon, should adopt resolutions instructing the Governor not to comply. These are the sentiments of every body here, except one or two crazy Destructives who are themselves exempt, and who live from the labor of their slaves. But if this call is complied with, God only knows what is to become of the many thousands of pour women and children who will be left helpless and pennyless. We believe you are their friend, and we therefore expect you to take a decided stand against this sall of the President."

INTERESTING CORRESPODENCE. The following correspondence will explain it-

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C., )-Adj't. General's Office (Militia,) Raleigh, June 16, 1863 Gentlemen :- Your letter of June 3d has been received. In it you assert, that the "highest judicial authority of the State has decided that Militia officers have no right to arrest deserters," and intimate that, in: your opinion, it is wrong for the Executive of the State to expect militis officers to from this office. Perhaps, General, you will be surprised to learn that no such decision has ever been made. The case in which it has been reported that such a decision was made, has been so misunderstood that I applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court, now in session, for the facts of the same, and the decision, if any rendered therein. Below you will find their response. By it, you will perceive that there was no decision as to the authority of the Governor. That the parties were admitted to bail and bound over to make their appearance at the Superior Court, when the point could be made, and the case brought before the Supreme Court for final adjudication. In the consultation by the Supreme Court, it was admitted by all the Judges that the Legislature had the power to confer the authority in question upon the Governor, but the Judges were not aware of the passage of an act, in February, 1863, which had not at that time, been published, by which the power is given to the Governor, during the war, to call out the militua for local and temporary service, chapter 51st, sec-tion 3, acts '63. Indeed, had the act been, called to their attention, it is doubtful whether it would have applied to orders fasued before its ratifica-

taken sides with the others.

After an interchange of views and remarks on the subject, we all concurred that there was no for the fate of Vicksburg; some have even gone clause in the Constitution, Ordinance of the Con- so far as to say that it must fall without the invention, Act of Congress, or Act of the Legislature,as far as we were informed, giving such power to the Governor. Gov. Vance happened to strength of the position, and did not imagine that come into the room and I took the liberty of stating the matter to him, and of asking him if there defended by a resolute governor. Such a man was any Ordinance, Act of Congress or of the Legislature under which the order issued. He replied, his attention had not been particularly directed to it, that he had received a letter through Col. Mallett, emanating from the Secretary of War, requesting him to issue the order, and did such an angle that the shells pass over her, or o, believing it was necessary for the purpose of executing the act of Congress. I replied no one could question his motives, but when a question of Law was raised, we had to go into particulars, and the object now was to see whether there was any clause in the Constitution, Ordinance, or Act of Congress or of the Legislature under which the order could be supported. I than said I would go into, the office of the Secretary of State and ee if he could fluid any. The Secretary told me he knew of none. I returned and our conclusion was that there was none

Before leaving Raleigh I asked Judges Battle and Manly how I should dispose of the matter, saying of course the men are entitled to bail-Judge Manly replied certainly, but as this is on preliminary matter, it may be well not press any definite opinion, and the better wa be to have no formal investigation ; allow t to give bail on the ground that they are e to it, taking the facts to be as alleged State, and in this preliminary stage it was L essary or proper for you as a Judge to expi definite opinion on the question of Law; should be reserved until the case came on for final adjudication. Judge Battle and myself both essented. Accordingly, meeting with Mr. Gilmer, one of the counsel for the prisoners, in Salem. stated to him what had been concluded on, cold him to inform his associate counsel, Mr. Dobson and Mr. Armfield, the Solicitor for the State, that there would be no trial, and the prisoners might c me prepared to give bail, which they did.

It is proper for me to add, that from what had taken place, I left Raleigh under the impression that the Governor had or immediately would revoke the order, and on my way meeting with the Sheriff of Forsyth and Capt. Burnet of Stokes, as stage companions, and learning from Burnet hat he was going to arrest some conscripts, I told im he had better delay his action as the order of the Governor would, I had no doubt; be revoked in a ew days. It is proper also to add, that I learn from Governor Vance the order would have been revoked, but for the fact, that after I had left the enemy fail in the operations of a whole cam-Raleigh, his attention was called to the Act of the last Legislature authorizing the Governor to call they consider of more importance than any out the militia for local and temporary service, other. We shall have secured the trans Missischapter 51, section 1, and under this he supposed | sippl States. We shall be in a condition to roll the orders as subsequently modified were author-

Upon that question the Judges are not at liberty to give an opinion until it is presented by a R. M. PEARSON.

# THE LEGISLATURE.

This body will meet in extra session on from the Yankees. Tuesday next, and we very much apprehend TERRIBLE CALAMITY-A MOTHER AND that soon thereafter we shall hear of mischief brewing. There was no good reason for the re-assembling of the Legislature at this time. The action of the Banks in Richmond in regard to Confederate nofes issued prior to last. December, has not been imita- exactly where a letter would find him-he being ted by any of the Banks out of that city, said regiment-I thought I would inform him and if the class of Confederate notes referred to through the medium of your reliable paper, of the great accident that has befallen his family. have depreciated in this State, that deprecido an unlawful act in obedience to orders issued ation is owing entirely to the unlawful and combe, N. C.) Mrs. Penning Carr, and three mischievous circular addressed to the Sheriffs by Treasurer Worth. But the Legislature has been called, and it will come, and having some it will do something, and that something will be mischief. The history of It is thought she being near the fire, had one of this Legislature does not warrant us in expeeting anything but mischief at its hauds. ERROR CORRECTED. In giving an account the other day of our visit to the Fair Grounds Hospital, we gave the name of Dr. Wm. Miller, as Assistant Surgeon, instead of Dr. Wm. Little, as it should have been, and by whom we were politely shown through the Hospital.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. [Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.] . JOYNER'S DEPOT, N. C.;

June 12, 1863. Editors Express: Being very anxious to let

the bereaved husband know the accident that has

## YANKEE ATTACK ON KNOXVILLE-REPULSE OF THE YANKEES.

KNOXVILLE, June 20.

Six regiments of mounted infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, in all 3,000, attacked this city this morning.

Col. Trig; 54th Virginia regiment, was in command of our forces. After a spirited engagement of one hour and a half, our batteries drove the. ed soldiers to send books, both religious and literaenemy from the field with heavy loss. The loss on our side was six killed and wounded. I regret to state that Cap:, H. McClung of this

city was killed. The enemy tore up the railroad and destroyed all the wires for some miles above

KNOXVILLE, June 22. The raiders left here on Saturday at 10 o'clock and reached Strawberry Plains at 5 p.m. After a brief fire of half an hour our troops were cap-

The enemy paroled 130 prisoners. They burnt the bridge, depot buildings and three or four private dwellings, and rided others, and proceeded to New Market by Mossy Oreek, on Sunday, where they burned the bridge, tore up the railroad track and cut the wires as far as they went.

On Monday between Mossy Creek and Morristown, they were confronted from the front and rear by the commands of Gens. Jackson, Pegram and Col. Scott. It is rumored and believed that we took all their artillery, and that their whole force was dispersed, our cavalry pursuing them and capturing prisoners. 🛸

Our loss was six killed and nine wounded in the fight of Saturday. The loss of the enemy twentyone killed and wounded. No injury to the property here.

THE RAID IN JOHNSTON'S REAR. JACKSON, June 22.

Passengers from Grenada report the Yankee raiders operating on the line of railroad in Johnston's rear, in Northern' Mississippi, bave gone back in the direction of Memphis, after burning Panola and Batesville. It was thought General Chaimers had overtaken them, as heavy firing

JACKSON, June 22.

to-day, and a severe engagement ensued, resulting in the capture of thirty prisoners, two pieces of artillery, their entire baggage and ammunition

The enemy's loss in killed is eighty. Our loss small.

### MORE CAVALRY FIGHTING: JACKSON, June 23.

A special dispatch dated Grenada, 22d, states, that on Friday, Chalmer's attacked the 2d Illinois cavalry four miles south of Hernando, at daylight, killing, wounding and capturing all but one com-Dany.

On Saturday hight Chalmers was at Hickahalen (?) with the Yankee force this side of him. Gen. George states that the troops and McCul-

# DESTRUCTIVE,

CAMP WINDER HOSPITAL, 1ST DIVISION, Richmond, Va., June 15, 1863.

The officers and attendants of this Division having held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Library Association for the benefit of the sick and wounded of this hospital, believing that such an organization would be highly beneficial to the suffering soldiers in their charge, passed the following resolutions :

1. Resolved, That the President of this meeting have published in the different newspapers in this city, requesting the friends of the sick and woundry, to facilitate us in said object, hoping that all friends desiring to do so will forward to the librarian the numerous valuable books laying in waste about their houses.

2. Resolved, That our sincere thanks shall be returned to all those who shall have manifested such an interest'in the promotion of our cause, feeling confident that through our patriotic ladies, our library will be filled.

3. Resolved, That persons wishing to contribute books, magazines, pamphlets, tracts, papers er

reading matter of any description, will please address either of the following officers : J. G. DUDLY, Surg'n in charge, Hon. President. President. HORACE NERSON, M. D. V. President. G. S. SEYMORE, D. D. S., Secretary. Librarian. W. C. RICHARDSON,

BOLD LANGUAGE FOR A NEW YORK PAPER.

LUKE L. NEW,

The New York Freeman's Journal has an article on the manifold cutrages committed by Lincoln on the rights (if they have any) of the citizens of the United States :

Is it not evident that the Lincoln Administration, despising the United States Constitution, which all its members swore to obey, are acting as if they were dispensed from all law save that of force? Are they not all scholars and followers of the sophist Seward, and acting on his " higher law?"

If so, what is the duty of isw abiding freemen? We American citizens have sworn no obedience to men. Ours is "a Government of laws, and not of men." Our rulers are our fellow-citizensblic servants, not our masters. This is the Gen. Ruggles, with his cavalry, overlook the Yankee raiders near Rocky Ford, in Tallahatchie, people of all the States, using the God-given right of forming a Government to suit them, have established. Our public servants are as much subject to the Constitution and laws as are the people. They have no more right to kidnap Vallandigham than we have to kidnap David Tod, Governor of Ohio, or Seward, or Lincoin They have no more right to send bayonets to overawe the freemen of Indiana or New Jersey, constitutionally and peaceably assembled, than we have to dictate proclamations to Lincola with a

nistol at his ear. Has the Lincoln Cabinet adopted the slang of the Richmond newspaper writers? Does the Ad-ministration make the dreadful mistake of taking the patience and forbearance of the Northern people for abject cowardice? It looks like it— but, if so, the hallucination is destined to a bloody awakening! We are law abiding. We will retreat from conflict, "even to the wall !" But, if we be pushed to the wall-if no choice, be given us but to resist, or to yield to the Administration THE CONFEDERATE NAVY. Another Confederate steamer is out, but was find that, even if our liberties be gone, it is not to preity thoroughly searched by the English author-ities before she left. She was called the Lord Clyde while lying at Cardiff. On the night before she was to sail the custom house authorities serch-ed her thoroughly; ripping open several bales of clething to find arms. They found none, how and were hir il; a brishefore the captain cast loose from the wharf and sailed off. The English paappeal to their common sense, for their conduct forbids it. We appeal to what we know exists-their fears. By their cowardly fears we appeal to them not to push the law abiding people of the North to the wall, in defence of rights we will never surrender to them ! Woe to them, if the lawlessness of the Administration shall extend to the people!

This recommendation of clear and distinct gullification of a constitutional right of the President, is commended and endorsed as coming from an "highly intelligent citizen of Davidson county." We say "commended and endorsed," because it is placed under the editorial head, and its author commended to the public confidence as "a highly intelligent citizen." When it is remembered that the "Standard," in order to make this call distasteful to this State, by egregiously misrepresenting its nature, and telling the people that when mustered in they would be in the service of the Confederate Government, commanded .by Confederate officers. and liable to be carried out of the State and be held for the war, can we doubt that it is willing to co-operate with its "highly intelligent" correspondent in inducing the Legislature (prone enough, as its history proves, to such a course) to advise or instruct Gov. Vance to commit an act of nullification, and tion.

A HANDSOME AND GALLANT AFFAIR. On the night of the 16th instant, Lieut. Owen; 7th N. C. Regiment, went within two miles of Plymouth, and with a small equad of men, captured the entire Yankee picket at that point.

befallen him since his absence, and not knowin in the 43d N. C. T., Col. Kenan, a private in the On Thursday night last, in this county, (Edge-

children, aged respectively nine, six, and three years old, were burned up, with the house and all its contents. No one living with the family at the time, no one can tell how the accident happened, but it is supposed she caught afire and the house caught from her, she being subject to fits those paroxysms, which terminated her and family's existence. The community is sadly grievel at the misfortune that happened to her husband, David Carr, who is in the ranks fighting, he thought, for his wife and children.

"Номо."

ARRIVAL OF THE -PRISONERS OF THE "MAPLE LEAF."

By Monday night's train from Petersburg eeventy-one of the prisoners of the steamer Maple L af, captured recently in the Chesapsake, reached this city. The officers are stopping for the pre-sent at the Spotswood Hotel.-Rich. Enquirer.

FROM JACKSON.

Wanter for the fide of

JACKSON, June 24. Gen. Taylor had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy near Richmond, Ls., on the 17th. Heavy firing continued at Vicksburg.

loch were four miles in the rear The Yankees are heading North.

pers state that she is for the Confederate Government At Hartlepool (Eng.) an iron screw steamer, 310 feet long, has made her trial trip. She is a blockade runner, built for the Charleston steam. ship company. The U.S. merchant ship Charles Hill was destroyed by the Alabama on a voyage from Liverpool to Montevideo. The cargo was British property, and much excitement has been caused in Liverpool by its destruction. The Ala-bama has burned 74 Yankee vessels since she start-ed ou. - Richmond Dispatch.

PROGRESS OF TRADE .- A merchant, says the Savannah Republican who hus kept an eye to the blockade runners, informs us that there are at this time twenty-one cargoes of unsold imported goods in ports of the Confederate States, viz : two at Mobile, five at Wilmington, and fourteen at Charleston. So much for the "effective" blockade! It is to be hoped that the sale and dis-tribution of these goods will bring prices from present high figures. 122240500

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SCOTLAND NECK, HALIFAX CO., N. C. THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUtion will open on the 20th of July, 1863.

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