

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1862.

OPINIONS.

The Supreme Court have rendered opinions in the following cases

BY PEARSON, C. J. In doe ex dem, McCormick v Legget, from Robeson ; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Mason v White Perquimons, judgment affirmed. In den ex dem Jones v Willis, from Washington, nonsuit set aside venire de novo.

BY BATTLE, J. In State ex rel, Bond v Biljings, from Perquimons, judgment affirmed. In McRay v Sinelair, from Robeson, in equity, orde. overruling the demurrer reversed &c. In Green v Harrison, in equity from Wake, motion for certiorari refused.

BY MANLY, J. Fagan v Williamson, from Washington, judgment affirmed. In Brooks v Walters, from Washington, affirming the indgment. In Dillion v Sessoms, in equity, from Washington, affirrood, dismissed.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A BRILLIANT RECONNOISSANCE BY STUART'S CAVALRY-THEY MAKE THE CIRCUIT OF THE ENEMY'S LINES ON THE CHICKAHOMINY-CAPTURE AND DISPERSION OF YANKEE CAV-ALRY-BURNING OF THREE TRANS-PORTS IN THE PAMUNKEY CAP-AND DESTRUCTION OF A WAGON TRAIN-A RAILROAD TRAIN SUR-PRISED, ETC. ETC.

We have the pleasure this morning of chronicling one of the most brilliant affairs of the war. bold in its inception, and most brilliant in its execution. On Thursday, General J. E. B. Stuart, with the First and Ninth regiments of Virginia cavalry, and the tavalry of Cobb's Legion. and three of Stuart's artillery, left our lines on a reconnoissance of the enemy. The artillery pieces were drawn by twelve borses, and four spare horses to each. "The force reached Hanover Court-House on Thursday, and soon after engaged, hear the Old Church, two squadrons of the enemy's esvalry, whom they dispersed by a charge, killing and wounding about forty of them, and taking a number of prisoners. The force then proceeded down to Putney's Landing, on the Paniunkey river, where three large steam transports were and forty-one prisoners, recently captured by ving loaded with commissary and ordnance stores' Gen. McClellan, including eleven officers. or McClellan. These they captured and burned ing them away.

This accomplished, the cavalry proceeded on ed for Col. Corcoran and others held as their hos-

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday publishes some interesting extracts from the Baltimore American of the 7th and the Baltimore Clipper of the 9th of June. We subjoin a synopsis:

The Washington Star says that a camp of instruction for fifty thousand troops is to be formed near Annapolis, Md., under the superintendence of Major-General Wool. In the United States Senate Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, introduced a reselution in relation to the formation of negro regiments by Gen. Hunter. Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution calling upon the President to revoke the appointment of Mr. Stanley as Military Governor of North Carolins. The tax bill was then taken up, and a debate ensued on a motion to reconsider the vote, by which a tax of two dollars was laid upon persons claimed as slaves. The motion was reconsidered and the orginal tax bill passed. 'Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, was the only dimentiont. Two hundred and forty-one prisoners, captured by McClellan in the battle of Chickshominy, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday.

The American, speaking of the Yankee losses n the late battle at Richmond, says :

"We hear incidentally that as the brigade and division reports of the Union casualties in the battle of Saturday and Sunday last, at the Fair Oaks, reach General McClellan's headquarters, it is becoming apparent that our lost in killed and wounded, especially the latter, was much greater known to have been from seven to ten thousand, and we now believe ours will quite reach the former figures -- seven thousand, instead of threethousand, as originally reported.

STANLEY'S ACTS REVOKED -ACTION OF THE PRE-SIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- The excitement which was caused by the arbitrary acts of Governor Stanley, in North Carolina, is sensibly allayed to day by the prompt and decisive action of the Government.

It is definitely announced to-day that the President has instructed Mr. Stanley to recall his obnoxious orders, to re open the schools for the and responsibility of the great misfortune fixed contrabands, and to stop the remanding of fugitive slaves to their masters.

The friends of Governor Stanley are not at all pleased with this countermand. They declare discovered that the orly serious dar.gar to New that he will resign his office rather than recall his Orleans was by an attack of gunboats up the rivorders.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE-ARRIVAL OF MORE PRISONERS FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5 .- The steamer Mystic arrived this morning with two hundred

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5 .- Thesteamer Maswith the stores, there being no means of convey- sachusetts, which went up the James river on Sunday night last with the privateers to be exchangLATEST FROM EUROPE. PER STEAMER NORTH | w. om were the volunteer and militia companies AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE-THE ENGLISH DEFENCE COMMISSION.

CAPE RACE, June 7 .- The North American was boarded at noon to-day off this point with city from destruction; and, accordingly, the Gen-Liverpool advices to the 20th

The Defence Commission appointed by the British Government to inquire into the relative Jiskson Railroad. efficiency of plated ships and fortifications unan. imously concluded that the latter must continue to form an essential feature in the defence of the country.

The Daily News defends Gen. Butler's course at New Orleans.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of a motion of inquiring into the relations between England and Federals and Confederates. The Grand Duke Constantine has been appoint-

ed Viceroy of Poland. COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Cotton had advanced ad for American. Sales of the week 47,000 bales. Sales of Friday 10,000 bales. The market closed buoyant, Breadstuffs bave an upward tendency. Flour and corn have each advanced 6d. Provisions closed dull.

MAJ. GEN. LOVELL AND THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

The subjoined communication is copied from the Charleston Mercury, of May 28th:

The capture of New Orleass very naturally excited great feeling throughout the country, and than was at first supposed. The robel loss is the people and the newspapers immediately went to find a victim upon whose head to wreak vengeance. The failure of a public servant to meet the expectations of those for whom he labors, should not, in case of his failure to do everything with which he is charged, be the signal for his d tion in the public confidence, without it is made manifest that he has been wanting in the vigilance. and energy demanded by the position to which he

has been assigned. The fall of New Orleans was a great misfortune. No one knew better the vast importance of hold-

ing possession of that city and the lower Valley of der dis command, but this was refused. A very Mississippi than Gen. Lovell, and a fair, cool, candid statement, founded upon personal observation, and upon the official evidence of what was done, is submitted, that the truth may be known where it properly belongs.

When General Lovell was assigned to the defence of the coast of Louisiana, he immediately er. He went to work, and with the assistance of St. Philip in as good condition to destroy any fleet that might attempt to pass to the city as the very

limited means in his power would permit. The obstruction of the Mississingi river, at a the successful defence of the city, and a very short time after he assumed command a raft was moor-

which had recently been put in camp, and not one he f of whom were respectably armed.

It was the undivided expression of public opinis that the army had better retire and save the er l'ordered his troops to rendezvous at Camp Milore, about seventy above Few Orlcans, on the

A demand was made by Farragut for the surthey refused, but told the officer who here sally taken to imply some movement on behalf of the message that if any Federal troops were landed he would attack them. Two days after he retired it was said that the city had changed its purpose, ar I preferred a bombardment to occupation by the eromy. Gen. Lovell promptly ordered a train and proceeded to New Orleans, and immediately be aninterview with Mayor Monroe, offering, if such was the desire of the authorities and people. lo g as a man and shot was found.

This offer not being accepted, it was decided th t the safety of the large number of unprotocted we men and and children should be looked to, and th 1_ the fleet would be permitted to take possessich. The raw and poorly armed infantry could | have done nothing sgainst the fleet. The city would have been destroyed without any correspolding gain; and if the General commanding and partly their demand for independence was had adopted this course, he would have justly been charged with a wanton destruction of life and property.

The impression which prevails, that Gen. Lov. Il had a large army under his command, is incorect. He had, since the first of March, sent ten full splendid regiments to Gen. Beauregard, be- can or European, could succeed in undoing. sides many companies of cava'ry and artillery .--In fact, the demands for assistance had been so congant that he was almost stripped of everything Not a gun had been sont to the Department since he Itd taken command : but upon the contrary, as fist as he succeeded in gathering up something in I en and materials for the defence of his Depar nent, be was ordered to send it to other fields. He's ad no control over the navy. It had been urg I that all the means of defence should be unshot time before the fleet passed the forts he had inip bred the companding naval officer of the stat In to order the iron-clad steamer Louisiana to by pladed below Fort Jackson, which was refuse ... It is confidently believed that if thet had been done New Orleans would have been save !.

It is not the intention of the writer of this brief note of explanation to find fault with any one, but the fatal mistake in the management of the anxionaly deprecated by the Federals must, if ex-Loudians is no secret. Upon whom the awful responsibility, refusing the assistance which she vention on behalf of the North is an impossibility. the heroic Duncan, soon placed Fort Jackson and, could have rendered to Duncan in his upequal Not if all the resources of the country were at struggle, should rest, will be fixed by the proper authorities

I state, upon any and every responsibility that scale, could we add to the strength or chance of belongs tora gentleman and a soldier, that Gened from one bank to the other of the riv, ", imme- engaged the coming fleet, and given the garrison nothing more.

diately under fire of both forts. This raft was timely notice that the hour of trial had come. How We might lend them money, but of this, too, and have succeeded, may be unquestionably | in some form or other, they have got enough to

From the London Times May 10. ENGLISH OPINION OF OUR WAR-THE CAUSE OF THE SOUTH-HOW IT sembly. WOULD BE AFFECTED BY INTER-VENTION.

It will have been noticed as a singular feature of the American quarrel, that no intervention is thought probable or practicable except in favor of the South. Mediation in whatever form or reider of the command, which Gen. Lovell posi- under whatever name it is to be offered, is univerthe Confederates. So completely, indeed, are the belligerents themselves impressed with this idea. that the South casts it in our teeth as a scandal and a blunder that no European arbitration has yet been interposed, while the President of the Northern States actually proclaims a day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the country from "foreign intervention," which he identifies with to beturn with his command and hold the city as nothing less than "invasion." The instincts of the combatants have undoubtedly led them to correct decisions on this point, but the fact is not a

little curious. We need not dissemble the truth about certain prepossessions in Europe. It is beyond denial that in spite of the slavery question the Southerners have been rather the favorites, partly as the weaker side, partly as conquerers against odds, thought too natural to be resisted at the sword's point by a government founded on the right of insurrection only. To these merely sentimental and not very cogent considerations was added the more potent and weighty reflection that what the Southerners had done, no power, whether Ameri-

The dissolution of the Union was an accom plished fact, nor could any statesman of any country format the means by which a government professing to subsist only by the will of the governed, could be re-established against the desire of one-third of the community after a fierce and sauguinary war. We could understand separation, embarrassing and unwelcome as its conditions might be, but we could not understand either the conquest of a territory like that of the Southern States, or the adaptation of such a conquest, even if achieved, to the purposes avowed by the Northern invaders. In short, as all Europe desired the end of the war, and could see but one way in which that end could come, the South got the benefit of the strait into which we were driven.

But there is something still more curious about the case. It happens that the intervention so eries at all be exerted to their prejudice. Interthe disposal of Mr. Bright and his friends and

all our power were thrown into the Northern

the Federals in this singular contest. We might point near those defences, was deemed essential to eral Lovell requested that that iron-clad Battery send them ships, but they have got as many as be sent to the eddy below Fort Jackton, about they want. They have already possession of the three-quarters of a mile, where she could have | s as, and the whole British navy could give them ;

RATAS FOR SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

WE ARE FEQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE QUENTIN BUSBEE as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General As-

13th June, 1862. je 14-td

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN-NOUNCE M. A. BLEDSOE as the Confede. rate candidate for re-election to the Senate for the County of Wake. Raleigh, May 26, 1862.

my 28-td

Hillsboro' Military Academy, HILLSBOROUH, N. C. THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 4th

Academic year of this Institute will com on the 1st of August, 1862. For Cinculars or information apply to

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON. 'je 14-2m Superintendent.

J. H. Horner's

CLASSIBAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, AT OXFORD, N. C.,

WILL BE RE-OPENED THE and MON-DAY IN JULY. The charge for board and tuition, exclusive of lights and fuel, will be \$120 per session. Oxford, N. C , June 10, 1862. june 14-2m

Interest-Bearing Treasury Notes. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, June 4, 1862.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT V the Treasury Department is now ready to issue Treasury notes of the denomination of One Hundred dollars, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day, in payment of dues, or in exchange for ordinary Treasury notes of every denomination. The exchange can be made at the office of the Treasurer, or of any A asistant Treasurer or Depositary of the Government. These notes being receivable for all dues in the ame manner as ordinary Treasury notes, offer to the holder the double sdvantage of an interest of \$7 30 per cent. while retained in his hands, and the capaciy of being used as currency whenever he may desire o pay them away. They thus afford an opportunity for investments of small sums at short dates, at the C. G. MEMMINGER. will of the holder. je 14-1m Secretary of Treasury.

MANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BAL. ANCE of the year a good Blacksmith. Apply to M. A. BLEDSOE. mar 29-tf Capt and A. Q. M.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BAL-ANCE of the year a GOOD COOK, without incumbrance. Apply at this office. apr 19

WANTED .-- BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by two young gentlemen. Apply Box 281, Raleigh P. O. june 11-3t

High Point Female Seminary. HIGH POINT, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, July 21st, 1862, with the same corps of Teachers and the same leading characteristics as heretofore. For information as to the merits of the School, we refer with confidence to our former patrons.

towards Tunstall's Station, on the York River railroad. When within a short distance, a train was heard coming down the road going in the direction of West Point. The track was immediatelo barricaded, and a portion of the cavalry was dismounted and drawn up to receive the train with their volleys if it did not halt. In a cars came down from Petersburg with flag a of few nioments the train came dashing along, load- | truce to receive them. ed with soldiers. As soon as the engineer saw the position of affairs he put on all steam, and the en sine knocked the obstructions from the track. when the long file of dismounted cavalry now mened upon the train a terrible fire that ran along | back to the effect that Gen. Huger exceeded his its whole length .: The engineer was shot dead at his post, others fell from the tops of the cars, and it was evident that inside the cars the slaught r It was immediately replied by flag of truce that with bullets, kept on its way.

The cavalry, after this exploit, pushed around in the rear of the Chickshominy to James river. falling upon a train of about hundred wagons | swer promised. on the way, which they burned, securing the hores and mules, and taking one hundred and out receiving any further communication, when, seventy-five prisoners. All this work was accomplished during Thursday, Friday and Saturday. - | nothing was expected from Richmond, she started General Stuart returning to his headquarters on her return down the river. about live 6 clock yesterday morning.

The fruits of this three days'-exploit are one hundred and seventy-flve prisoners, between three and four hundred horses and mules, three astand of colours, and the destruction of the ene-"invisiores, transports, and wagons, valued at betwiren \$200,000 and \$300,000. We lost but one the flag, and no trouble arose. fran in the skirmishing, and that, we regret to say, was Captain Latane, of the Essex troop.

The prisoners-one hundred and seventy live in number-arrived in the city yesterday aftersioon in charge of a cavalry escort, and were confined in the prison, corner of Twentieth and Cary streets.

As we have before stated, the forces comprising the reconnoissance consisted of the First and Se cond. regiments of Virginia cavalry, General Stuart: the Jeff. Davis Legion, the cavalry of the Cobl- Legion, and three pieces of artillery. These condervoused during Thursday at Ashland, and started to the work on Friday morning. Cap-Thin Latane was killed in the skirmish near Tunstall's station. He commanded a squadron of esvalry, and acted very gallantly. Five balls struck him in the body, and he fell from his horse and diad instantly. A number of the Yankees were killed and captured here, and several of our men wounded slightly. When approached at close quarters the Yankee cavalrymen tumbled from their horses and took to the woods and thickets, leaving their horses and equipments in our possession. The body of Captain Latane was placed in an ambulance with the wounded, and sent back over the route towards Ashland.

The depot at Tunstall's was burned, and the most valuable portable property secured. The train fired upon consisted of eight flats or gondelas filled with soldiers, and was coming from the direction of the White House towards Tunstall's. An attempt was made to turn the railroad switch so as to bring the train to the station, but it was found to be locked. When the train was first heard approaching, the cavalry was some distance from the road, and had to ride very hard to get up in time to obstruct the track and deliver a volley, which did great execution, the Yankees falling from the cars by scores. The cavalry kept in rapid motion in detached squads, so as to prevent information of their whereabouts from being conveyed to the main body of the energy. Halts were only made long enough to complete the work of destruction at the various points and to pick up a few prisoners in their path. All around they could be seen skipping over the fields like hardly worth the danger a halt might incur.

Thus our forces went for thirty miles down to all from Nassau. Charles City Court House. Returning before day- She left Port Royal on Monday last. The

tages, returned this morning bringing back the privateers with her. Gen. Huger promised on behalf of the rebel Government that the hostages would be exchanged for the privateers. Acting upon this intimation, the privateers were s nt up, and on their arrival at City Point a train of cars

The expected hostages not being on board, however, the privateers were not given up, but a communication was sent to the rebel Government asking an explanation. An answer shortly came authority, and a further conference would be necessary before an exchange could be completed. was very gre 4. The train, completely riddled the boat would remain at City Point a reasonable time in order that the proposed further conference could be had. This was sent to the War Department at Richmond and an immediate an-

The Massachusetts waited till next day withafter sending a boat ashore and learning that

During her stay at City Point some privateers were very indignant at the delay to which we were obliged to submit, and an intention secretly was expressed to seize the boat on the passage down." Necessary precautions were taken, however, by Col. Whipple, who was in command of

The Clipper of the 9th states that the bridges on the Baltimore and Obio Railroad, between Baltimore and Wheeling, have been repaired, and the portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railread destroyed by Jackson again put in working order.

General Wool has gone to Maryland to take command of a camp of instruction, Gen. Dix superseding him at Fortress Monroe.

SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS TO THE FEDERAL FLEET.

NEW MADRID, June 7 .-- The steamer Platte Vafley has arrived here from Momphis, and reports that the city had surrendered to the Federal lotilla without resistance."

All was quiet there. OFFCIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- Advices have been re-

ceived from Commander Davis, at Memphis announcing a battle between his fleet, aided by Col. Elliott's ram flotilla, and the rebel fleet of eight gunboats and rams.

The engagement commenced, at 5 30 on the morning of Friday, the 6th inst., and ended at 7 o'clock in a running fight, the result of which was the capture or sinking of seven of the rebel fleet. One only escaped, and that by superior speed. Col. Elliott, who is seriously but not dangerously wounded, is highly complimented for his gallantry and skill.

Memphis surrendered immediately after the engagement and was placed under military authority.

"The Federals took possession of Fort Pillow on the 5th, but they state that the "rebels" had destroyed everything before evacuating it.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

names are the Providence, Lacroilla and Rebecca, | fully and bravely stood to their guns.

constructed of very large logs with two immense chain passing under and fastening below, and slabs across the top. No one for a moment then Government could pass up the river.

mense structure was torn to pieces and swent her. away by the Mississippi, which is higher than it . If (on. Lovell had any number of first remembers the energy and dauntless determina- county was covered with water. As before station with which General Lovell went to work | ted, the river was higher than it was ever known immediately to place another obstruction in the river. It was clearly shown that no raft could Gulf was one vast sheet of water, with the exceplarge number of ships and schooners, and they were formed immediately, under that gallant, accomplished officer, Col. Higgins, into a line, and anchored with every care and precaution across of the dississippi and the furious storm that raged the river near the forts.

Officers and gentlemen of the highest engineering attainments were consident, that this second obstruction could not be carried away. Esch vessel was heavily and securely anchored, and immense chains passed from one to the other. The fragments of the first raft-were also again moored and anchored across the river. The Federal fleet was then in the river, but we felt no apprehension, in fact everybody was more than willing that he should make the attempt against the women and children exposed, or retire and let forts, which were garrisoned by one thousand ex- the enemy take possession.' He followed in his perienced artillerists.

very few first class siege guns at either fort, that perish in the ruins of New Orleans rather than few we had, Gen. Lovell had procured with great trouble. It is true, he had often called for 10 inch guns, but those having the power to aid him paid but little attention to these demands.

So far as the land defences of the city are in the question, it is only necessary to state that they were of such a character as to have enabled a ve ry small force to hold them against any numbers which the enemy could have brought. Every confidence was feit by men and officers, and universally share I by the community, that the city could not be taken, except the flect of gunboais succeeded in destroying the defences above Memphis and coming down the river.

Such was the condition when the enemy opened fire from, as near as could be ascertained, 27 mortar boats. They took their position nearly three miles below Fort Jackson, where but few of our guns could reach them. On Friday night a most violent storm arose, and when the morning came, to the unspeakable anguish of the gallant Duncan and his men, it was discovered that the anchors which held the ships and schooners across (the river had yielded to the combined presure of the wind and flood, and the obstruction, upon which so much depended, was destroyed. Prompt measures were taken to repair the damages, but the Federal gunboats opened a tremendous fire upon the men and boats engaged on the work, and they were forced to abandon it.

An open passage to the city was thus before them, through agencies which no power of man could resist. The River was still rising rapidly the parade ground in Fort Jackson was covered to the elepth of fifteen inches with water, and the sharpshooters, who had been sent to annoy the enemy below the forts were driven by the water from that position.

The bombardment of the mortar fleet was kept, up day and night for a week. They succeeded in. getting the range, and the number of shells which fell into fort Jackson is almost incredible. The PHILADELPHIA, June 7 .- The United States wood works of the sware burned early in the gurboat Blenville arrived last night with three action, and the garrison, up to their knees in wasteamers in tow, which were captured off Charles- ter, and without clothes, save what they were frightened deer, but their capture was deemed ton, in attempting to run the blockade. Their wearing when the quarters were destroyed, cheer-

Upon the morning of the 24th of April, about three o'clock, the enemy's fleet of gunboats and

deterpined by the fact that the enemy failed to allow of a present expenditure of eight hundred they were likewise secured by riveting large, strong make iny impression upon her impenctrable cov- thousand pounds a day. As to sending them men, ering of iron, and was only destroyed after the all the effective troops now serving in England believed that the combined floats of the Federal surres ler of both forts, to prevent her falling in- might be landed at New York without causing to the hands of the fleet; it being impossible, from | any perceptible increase in the fabulous numbers

beford and from a few miles below the city to the

guns that could have been effective against shipsof-war

If invobstruction could have stood the flood on Friday hight, by which the line of schooners was swept away, the city could not have fallet. The teris were not armed with the larges' guns, but they could have destroyed the floot if it could nave been held under their fire for any considerade period. After they succeeded in passing to the front of the city, General Lovell had either to stand a bombardment without the power of replying, and by which the city would have destroyed, and more than one bundred thousand thelpless Right here it is proper to add that there were and willing, and so were his officers and men, to

ield, if such a course had been agreed to by the nbabitants. But it was decided otherwise, and in making this statement no reflection is intended upon the courage and loyalty of that unfortunate nits A truer, braver community never felt the

power of the invader; and, to-day, they are proud d defiant in their devotion to the cause. Lagain repeat, but for the storm and dood. river, New Orleans would have been saved .--General Lovell did all that mortal man could do No soldier in the armies of the South has shown

stronger evidence of devotion to the cause. When the revolution commenced, he was a citizen of New York, enjoying a place of great honor and profit, which he could have held ; and if he had been disposed to have sided with our enemies, a commission of the very highest grade estertain. was at his service. But, abandoning friends, position, fortune and all, he came and offered his great abilities to our people.

Upon the fields of Mexico he had won great to lose, and the other ail to gain, by such a cophonor, and no man of his age ever stood higher tingency, and both understand their position. So in the old army. The words of reproach which hopeless, in this respect, are the prospects of the linton. have been uttered against him, for misfortunes | North, that when the New York papers found which no human power could have preverted, themselves under the necessity of accounting, in places after the 10th of June. will not turn the brave soldier and unfaltering some agreeable way, for the visit of M. Mercier patriot from his duty.

He is actively engaged organizing the troops of Louisiana and Mississippi, and people may rest assured that no clamor, no misrepresentation, can make him for one moment forget that the presant doly is to drive the invader from our soil. This brief statement is submitted by one entirey acq tainted with all the facts, with the conviction fat the Southern people will not, when the trush's known, tolerate any wrong or injustice to as true a friend as ever led their sons to battle !

JUSTICE.

From the Daily Telegrah. ANOTHER VICTORY ON JAMES ISLAND -REPULSE OF THE ENEMY-COM.

Upon the night of the 28th of Febuary this im- the uf inished state of her machinery, to move of the Northern armies. We might send them three times as many soldiers as we sent to Canada,

without adding five per cent. to their forces in the was ever known before. The writer of this well class & ins, they could not have been used, as the field. No ruler in the world, not even the first Napoleon, ever disposed of so many men or so much money as Abraham Lincoln.

He has fully 650,000 troops now under arms. and it is boasted that he could double that numwithstand the terrific flood that was then passing tion os the narrow leves on either, and upon ber. His finances may rest on a less stable founover the country. An order was issued seizing a which there was no space enough to manage the detion, but he has, at any rate, enough and to spare for the time. In no political or military perations have the federals ever been hampered by the want of men, or money, and if they had isjend some timp in turning citizens into soldiers, their enemies wore under the same obligation. Intervention, therefore, on behalf of the North, would be simply a nullity, for no alliance could add to its power or promote its ends.

The case of the South, however, is totally difierent. So singular is the position of the Conf. derates that, though all the powers of Europe could do them no harm, the intervention of any one of these powers might do them an infinity of good. They are weak, but nothing can make them weaker than they are, whereas, the help of a single ally might treble their strength in a moment. decision the wishes of the people ; he was ready A little squadron such as even a minor maritime power might dispatch to American waters would suffice to raise the blockade for a longer or shorter paried, and in that peried the South might turn its cotton into money and its money into munitions of war.

It is for the want of these opportunities that the Confederates have been tighting at so serious a disadvantage. They contrive even from their inferior numbers to match the numbers of the North, but they are beaten in guns, gunboats, and which combined to destroy the obstructions in the all the scientific appliances of war, which manufacturing industry creates, and which money purchases. What they most want is the freedom of save the city : and, it is believed, that the good the sea and a highway to the markets of the sonse and candor of the people will do him justice. world. Once placed on a level with their antagonists in this respect, they would have litily to tear from numerical superiority which their defensive position would counterbalance. The recognition of the South by a maritime power and an alliance between the two, would at once destroy all such hopes as the North can venture to

> The alarms, therefore, of the Federals, and the hopes of the Confederates, on the score of intervention, are equally natural. One party has all to Richmond, they, could only suggest that he had gone to persuade President Davis to submit utright to President Lincoln.

With any purpose short of this the mission of the French minister must needs have been obnox. | iron had subsided, or censed to be held in solution, at. ious in Federal eyes. An armistice must place the time I received the water. It still continued to the Southerners in immediate possession of all hold in solution 8.40 grains to the gallon, and was they contend for, and would not leave them, when it ended, more ready to surrender than before .--A compromise must mean a partition of territory, more or less favorable to this side or that. A prove, if concluded at present, would probably imply the recognition of Southern independence. -Thus the South has a dozen strings to its bow. It would gain immensely by recognition or intervention, whatever form that intervention took. It would gain by a peace, by a truce, by a "transaction," or by a convention of any kind. The following dispatch was received last night. On the other hand, the North would gain only by an event which no power professing to mediate

1				
	Board, at \$2.50 per week,	\$50	00	
!	Regular Tuition, lower classes,	12	50	
1	" higher classes,	15	00	
l	Piano or Guitar Lessons,	20	00	
	Wax, Worsted, or Leather Work,		00	
	TERMS Fifty Dollars in advance ; the	remain	ler	
	at the close of the session. No deduction	for an s	Ab.	
1	seace of less than two consecutive weeks.			
	For further information, address			
	S. LANDER.	A. M.,		

je 11-lunpd Principal. Bank of the State of North Car-

olina. THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the Ist Monday in July pert, at their Banking House in this C. DEWEY, Agent. Raleigh, June 9, 1862. je 11-td

Ordinances of the Convention. WE SHALL PRINT, IN PAMPHLET Form, on fine book paper, about 500 copies of the Ordinances and Resolutions passed by the State Convention at its several sessions, and solicit orders for the same. The Convention only authorized the printing of 500 copies, and as the distribution of that number is provided for by an ordinance passed by that body, it is quite likely that copies of these ordinances will be difficult to obtain. For this reason, we have concluded to print the above mentioned number of extra copies for sale. Price \$1 25 per copy, or when sent by mail, postage paid, \$1 50 per copy .--Those wishing copies would do well to order them at once, as the extra number for sale is quite limited. We will also print 500 extra copies of the

JOURNALS OF THE CONVENTION,

Provided we receive a sufficient number of orders to justify our doing so. We do not know at what price we may be able to sell the Journals, but those wishing copies can notify us so that we may be able to decide what extra number to print.

JNO. W. SYME. Printer to the Convention.

HOTEL. Southern Enterprise. KITTRELL'S DEPOT, N. C.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE accommodation of its friends, pledging the best fare the country can afford, good rooms, and proper attention to its patrons. Terms as heretofore, \$30 per month, \$10 per week and \$2.50 per day. There is a fine Mineral Spring three quarters of a mile from the Hotel and at its command ; reference can be had to the analysis of Prof. Emmons, which will be found, accompanying this notice.

The Hotel is within four hundred yards of Kittrell's Springs, immediately on the Raleigh and Gasten Railroad, eight miles from Henderson, fifteen from Louisburg, fifteen from Oxford and ten from Frank-

Proper conveyance can be had to either of these Respectfully. WM. F. COLLINS.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER.

The water which I received from you early this week. I find is a chalybeate, and I believe will prove an excellent one on trial. A large proportion of the perfectly clear and transparent. We may consider that about two-thirds of the fron had been separated from the water. However this may be, the water is quite as strong as it need be to be useful as, a tonic and alterative. The iron, lime and magresis are held in solution by an organic soid. It is in consequence of this peculiar combination that this class of chalybeate waters become easily assimilated to the system, and thereby become so useful in certain cases of debility. - Most truly yours,

E. EMMONS, State Goologist. my S1-St

TTO SICK AND WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINIANS .- The undersigned, by State

PLETE VICTORY.

Command for his bravery and coolness, he being the first to plunge his horse into the Chickahomi- hy in-regaining this side, remarking as he did so. "There may be danger ahead, men, but I will see, follow me." We learn that, McClellan's telegraph commu- nication with Fortress Monroe and Washing- ton was cut by the cavalry about three miles this aide of the White House. The horses and mules captured from the enemy arrived in the city yes- tersday. The mules are fine looking animals, and will be quite an acquisition to the Transportation Department. The prisoners taken were made to swim the Chickahominy, or a portion of them.	tion was well received at Port Royal. A sharp engagement had occurred with the rebel batteries at Stono. The Union forces were virtually investing Charleston. Gen. Hunter had orgainzed a brigade of con- trabands, and was about to assign them to build- ing entrenchments and fortifications. A rebel steamer was run ashore on Williams's Island, while being chased by the blockading ves- sels, and is still aground. The schooner Cora, prize to the Keystone State, is below. LATER FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMER CITY OF WASHINGTON OFF CAPE RACE. CAPE RACE, June 6.—The steamer City of Washington passed Cape Race this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. The London Morning Post learns that, in the absence of any law bearing on the case of the ship	were between him and the city. He came up in all haste and ordered well trained artillery under Gen. Smith, to the few guns that were at Chal- mette, five on one side, and nine 32 pounders on the other. It may be asked why there were not more guns at this point? Simply for the reason that Gen. Lovell did not have have them. He had been requested to turn over to the naval au- thorities the guns which he intended for these bat- teries; and, besides, it was nover pretended by any one that any open works, with the river at least four feet higher than the level of the country; could stand the broadsides of a fleet under such disadvantages.	The public Treasurer of North Carolina has attEorized the Sheriff's and Tax Collectors to take Confederate notes in payment of taxes. NoticeTHE TWELFTH ANNUAL meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at their office in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 7th day of July, 1862, at twelve o'clock, M. R. II, BATTLE,	us some useful lessons as to the practicability of that system of arbitration which has been recon- mended as so infallible a specific against the out- break of all wars and the necessity of all arma- ments. Here are two sections of a great people arrayed in arms against each other. If ever reasons could be shown against fighting they could be shown now, and in strength quite irre- sistible. The belligerents have been citizens of the same State, and were connected by the closest ties of lineage, language and institutions. The bonds of commerce, which, if well knit, must, we are told, always prevail against war, existed between these to such an extent as could never be realized between independent 'States.— The conflict itself is so hopeless that peace ought to be more than ever acceptable as an alternative, and yft what, with all these usually favorable conditions, is found to be the resu t? Why, that arbitration could hardly be so much as attempted.	Carolina, who can accommodate our sick and wound- ed soldiers, will please communicate with me imme-
In their circuit round the cavalry came upon and birned several small Yankee camps, and five or six suttlers' stores, one of them filted with cof- fee. The Federal property destroyed will cer- tainly amount to one million of dollars. The men were in the saddle forty-eight bourg - men and horses being without food or sleep for that period.	- The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac is regarded as the retirement of the South from the contest on the water. The rule, of Gen. Butler in New Orleans is de-	frigates and gunboats about an hour. The last de- fences having been overcome, the thirteen ves-	50 SACKS SALT, At WHITAKER'S 200 LBS, MOUNTAIN BUTTER. At WHITAKER'S. 5 BARRELS PURE CIDER VINEGAR,	At first it was rejected with indignation, and if it should be accepted now, it will only be be- cause the combatants have learned their relative positions by the sharp teachings of war. The conclusion may be a sad one, but it shows at any rate, that men may still believe in the possibility of war, and make preparations to meet it, without misconceiving the spirit of the age.	The Energetic Whitaker WISHES TO GO SOUTH IN A FEW days, and would like to close out the bulance of his SUGAR, RICE, &c. He intends laying in a large stock of Groceries, and also intends selling tesm at a very small advance on cost. Patroniza the Inimitable if you wish to get good bagains.