THE LATEST NEWS.

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

Since the above was written a highly respect ble and intelligent gentleman has arrived here om Richmond, in which city he had spent seversidays, and reports that Stonewall Jackson is and untedly in McClellan's rear, and that no joubt was entertained that a general engagement

THE VERY LATEST.

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

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

RICHMOND, June 27th, 1863.

Meadow B id e road with his brigade of North ('arolinians, and on crossing was reinforced by and field works and batteries opposed to our advance were assailed in the coolest manner imagina. ble, and captured with rapidity. Our loss is much our possession. Gen. Longstreet's division crossed the Chickshominy on the Mechanicsville goad last daylight, and progressed flercely until 8 o'clock. when firing elackened, or was less audible in the city. The enemy have no doubt been driven back several miles in the direction of the White house. Our forces across the Chickshominy are led by Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, Bethel Hill and A. H. Hill. On this side we are yet mo! ing on the defensive.

Gen. Pettigrew arrived at Fort Delaware on e 21st, from Baltimore.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says he is progressig favorably, not withstanding the serious nature

Major T. L. Skinner was killed in the engagement on Thursday.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE-ARRIVAL OF A SPLENDID STEAMSHIP.

The British steamship Memphis, Captain tik banks, from Liverpool via Nassau, arrived at Charleston on Monday last. She has on board a most valuable cargo of British goods, such as we stand much in need of at the present juncture. Passengers by the Memphis report that the Bri-

the British stramer Bermuda, captured as a prize ome time ago. The Charleston Mercury says: The Memphis had the mistortune, while comus into port on Monday, to get asbore, on the each of Sullivan's Island, where she remained everal nours, but was finally towed off by the seamers Marion and Etiwan. When she first got aground she was approached by one of the lockaders, which fired a number of shells, most of them bit the ship. The Yankee gunboat was finally driven off by a rifled gun on Fort Beautegard, which discharged but one shot at her, when he retired. The Memphis is a new iron ship, on her first voyage, and was built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde; is a most sightly vessel, of good ankee steamer Quaker City. Left at Nassau, in the 19th inst., the steamships Hero, Herold,

"pengers in the Memphis. - 9

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH. Augusta, June 23.—A despatch from Charla-hooga, date 21st inst., says: Col. Davis, of the 2d Flor da regiment, with his command, crossed the iver this morning, at Narrows. Sharp skirmish. gensued. The result was that the Yankees were riven back with considerable loss. South's Carsiry, Colonel Forrest commanding, also engaged the enemy. The expedition was commanded by General Leadberter Our loss was one mortally and three slightly wounded.

The Yankee cruisers keep up quite a sharp block-

de off Nassau, and board nearly all vessels hound in or going out. The Hon. Mr. Ward,

Captain Gurley, of Alabama, and his partie an terns of the 19th Ininois Regiment, who were aptured tweive miles from Huntsville. Major Coffer, captured by Morgan, is to be ex-

From the Richmond Enquirer. NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

We are corry to have to write such a word s "politics" in such a time as this; but a party contest has been unfortunately raised over the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, the section to fill which will be held on the 1s Thursday in August.

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

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

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

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

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

We present below the "platforms" set forth by the friends of the respective gentlemen. Platforms are generally mere sounding generalities; but a pretty fair idea will be obtained of the spirit of the two parties by these manifestoes; and the commentaries which we find in our North Caro-

lina exchanges leave us in no doubt. So far as this contest, so unhappy at this time. bears upon the general interests of the Confederscy, it is not unbecoming for us to refer to it .-Our fellow citizens of the respected State of North Carolina will no doubt render wise judgment in the matter; but they will permit us to suggest the would begin on Thursday afternoon or Friday interest which we have, as Confederates, in their

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

THE STALLFEDERATE CONCLAVE .- On Tuesday last Mr. William Johnston, President of the Charlotte and Columbia (South Carolina) Railroad, was in this city, engaged in a conclave with iss than could have been expected. All the a number of office-holders, in devising plans to beights in the vicinity of Mechanicsville are in defeat the people's choice for Governor, Colonel Vance, and in making arrangements IN POWER. We saw several OFFICE HOLnight. The battle was resumed this morning at DEBS ourself, and we learn that many of them were in the city taking part in this caucus. The impression prevailed that this secret meeting else for Governor; but this movement, if contemplated, was no doubt prevented by the personal presence of the President of the Charlotte and Columbia (South Carolina) Railroad.

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

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

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

every citizen. And spart from the opinion-the honesty which we will not question, but the justice of which we entirely desent from, that our authorswhich struck on Sallivan's Island, but mone ties are not faithful to their trust, we see no better reason advanced for the course which has occasioned all this mischief, than that somebody has had office too long for the personal comfort or simbition of somebody else! We are sorry a citiken whom we so highly esteem as we do Colonel Vance, should have become a party to it. His card speed, about 800 tone register, but is capable of in itself is all that could be asked; and his closstrying the cargo of many a vessel of 1200 tons. ling sentence indeed seems as if written in special made the passage from Liverpool to Nassau condemnation of that very "party strife" to days, and was boarded off Abaco by the which his candidacy, under the circumstances, gives head and front and countenance.

The following are the papers promised in the Nashville, (now Thos. L. Wragg,) Loyds, Kate, and others. The Cecile had left Nassau some

PLATFORM OF THE FRIENDS OF COL. JOHNSTON. RESOLVED That we, the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, entertain an undiminished confidence in the justice of the cause for which we have taken up arms, and we hold it to be the duty of the people of these Southern States to maintain and uphold that cause with all the means they can command; that in behalf of the people of North Carolina we declare to our sister States of the Confederacy, and to the world, that no measure of loss-no sacrifice of life or property -no privation, or want, or suffering shall cause us to shrink from the performance of our whole duty in the achievement

of our independence. RESOLVED. That from the cruel and barbarous manner in which our enemies have carried on this war -a war in which aged and dignified men and belpless women have been seized, and without accusation or warrant of authority, cast into prison—in which private property has been wanton—by destroyed—in which robbery and arson are the principal means of aggression, and in which island to-day. The gunboats yesterday servits insurrection has been proclaimed, we are convinced that there is a "radical impracticabili-

ty" between such a people and ourselves; that for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

RESOLVED, That we have full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the President of the Confederate States, and we congratulate him and our whole country upon the success with which he has administered the Government.

RESOLVED, That to the officers and soldiers who have gone forth to meet the dangers of this war, we are under a deep debt of gratitude for the valor and fortitude with which they have defended us from the assaults of our enemies and illustrated the glory of our arms.

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

PLATFORM OF THE FRIENDS OF COL. VANCE.

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

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

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

Resolved, That the people are the source of all power; and that they, and they alone have the right to govern, through their representatives duly chosen

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

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

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

> HEADQUARTERS N. C. TROOPS, Kinston, June 15, 1862.

EDITOR OF THE STANDARD: -A number of primary meetings of the people, and a respectable portion of the newspapers of the State, having put forward my name for the office of Governor, to which I may also add the reception of numerous letters to the same purport, I deem it proper that I should make some response to these flattering indi cations of confidence and regard.

Believing that the only hope of the South de pended upon the prosecution of the war at all hazards and to the utmost extremity, so long as the field at an early day, with the determination to remain there, until our independence was of cotton, which will be offered for sale in this achieved. My convictions in this regard remain | market. There are now in our harbor three vessachanged ... In. accordance atherewish de have the Pairnide the flow at the Confederate Singles that which placed me at the head of the galiant men whom I now command. A true man should, voice may assign him. It, therefore, my fellowcitizens believe that I could serve the great cause better as Governor than I am now doing, and should see proper to confer this great responsibilito CONTINUE - THE PRESENT OFFICE HOLDERS ty upon me, without solicitation on my part, l should not feel at liberty to decline it, however conscious of my own unworthiness.

In thus frankly avowing my willingness to la would withdraw Mr. Johnston and start some one | for the public good, I do not wish to be considered guilty of the affectation of indifference to the great honor which my fellow citizens thus propose to bestow upon me. On the contrary, I to be placed in a position where I could most advance the interests and honor of North Carolina, and, if resessary, lead her galtant sons against her foes. But I shall be content with the people's will Let them speak.

Sincerely deprecating the growing tendency towards party strife amongst our people, which every patriot should shun in the presence of the common danger, I earnestly pray for that unity of sentiment and fraternity of feeling, which alone, with the favor of God, can enable us to prosecute this war for Liberty and Independence against all odds, and under every adversity, to a glorious and triumphant issue.

Very sincerely yours, Z B. VANCE.

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

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

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

THE WARIN ARKANSAS.

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

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

AFFAIRS NEAR CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, June 25 .- All quiet at James Island to-day. The gunboats yesterday shelled a detachment of the Marion Artillery, posted on LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

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

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

What is he prospect before Richmond? The public mine, with the advance of our army across the Chicks ominy, was full of enthusiasm; but this has bee Y changed by subsequent events and developme is into all sorts of speculations and conjectures, an to some degree of public anxiety and mpatience

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

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

THE JACKASS CONGRESS.

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

The bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories finally passed the Federal Congress on the 17th inst. The House concurred in the Senate's substitute for Arnold's bill, which forever prohibits slavery in the Territories now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired. The Washington correspondent of the New

York Herald denies that Gen. Sheilds is under arrest. His command has suffered severely, but nothing tas transpired in reference to his arrest. The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal, of May 19,

"The stipping registry of Saturday last shows the foot of an invader pressed Southern soil, I took another strival from the blockaded ports of the Southern States -- the sloop Fair field, with a carge Lord Lyons, accompanied by his Secretaries, arrived if New York on the 17th, and was to however, be willing to serve wherever the public | depart for England the next day in the steamer Persia. .

THE COTON MARKET.

The cetton market was firm yesterday (says the New York Herald, of the 18th inst.,) with sales of 1,500 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 31c.@ 314c. for iniddling uplands. The Northern papers publish long accounts of

bor in any position which may be thought best the raid upon their lines of General Stuart, and admit not only that it was the most daring feat of the war, but that their loss of property thereby was considerable. The whole Yankee Army, should consider it the crowning glory of my life | they say, was thrown into the utmost consterna-

The Petersburg Express has a blained ascopy of the Herald of the 19th, from which it makes some extracts, a few of which we append: IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 17 -VIA CAIRO, June 18 .-The shipments North up to-day have been : Cotton 2,000 bales; molasses, 5,000 barrels, 3,000 half barrels; sugar, 6,000 barrels. There was much coming in yesterday.

The first day the Postoffice was orened the citizens mailed 1,000 letters, mostly business, to Northern cities, and bought three hundred colors worth of postage stamps. There were unwards of one hundred applications for Postoffice clerkships, including the en-

tire force under Confederate rule. Provost Marshal Gould administered the oath vesterday to three hundred persons, including one hundred and fifty deserters from the rebel army, and five commissioned officers. Beaureg rd's left wing extends to Hernando

It is supposed that the cotton burners are with in six miles of Memphis. Last night there were reports of turbulence

among the slaves in Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Alkansas. PIERE SOULE IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Pierre Soule, of New Orleans, arrested by order of Gen. Butler and sent North as a prisoner of war, arrived here yesterday in the Ocean Queen Mr. S. is accompanied by M. Alophe Mazureau, distinguished New Orleans merchant, who is, also a prisoner of war. They were provided with

accommodations at the Astor House, until Seward could be beard from. AN INSIDE VIEW OF RICHMOND. We submit to our readers this morning, from an intelligent Union refugee just arrived from Thursday the 3rd day of July, 1862. Richmond, a very interesting statement of his observations and opinions of the rebel government

and the rebel army in that quarter, of their move-

and elements of the rebellion. We are thus informed that, while the rebels themselves estimate their army of Richmond at Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector. one hundred and eighty thousan't men, it cannot amount to less than one hundred and firty thousand; that this army, though largely made up of conscripts, is a well and disciplined effective army, and has apparently unbounded conditions, in the military kill and promises of Gan. J. hast a; t at the rebal soldiers still bed-ve to the tile will be turned against Gen. McClellan, and that the war, on the part of the victorious Sou'n, will be carried across the Potomac into Mary land and the North. It appears, too, that the army of Johnston is constantly receiving reinforc mante, and that he at least expects to hold our army in check until the impatience of England and France in reference to Southern Cotton and Tobicco, shall result in bringing ause nations to the resear. We have no doubte of the substantial truth of these statemenis, an we think they are entil 1 lb the spe-

cial atten on of the g verum A STEAMER INJUKED.

Tue st imer Island Belic, while in James river, above (i) Point, was fired at a lew days since by a rebel pit let, the ball striking the prot house of the steam it, and going through a heavy iron plate with which it was lined. The pickets are becoming very i anoying on the river.

ON BUTLER'S RULE IN NEW ORLEANS. We have already noticed the savere comments of the London press on Butler's course in New Orleans. The whole press of England is equally condemnatory of his tyransy. We give an extract or two from a very sharp criticism from a leading Dublin paper:

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

It was his duty to make every provision for the security of the city and the safety of his army,

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

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

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

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

next General Assembly, for Wake county.

TITE ARE FEQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE VV QUENTIN BUSBEE as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANrate candidate for re-election to the Senate for the County of Wake. Raleigh, May 26, 1862.

J. M. Lovejoy's Classical, Mathematical and Military School. THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on July 9th, 1862 .-

To the Voters of Chatham Coun-

For particulars address the Principal.

je 25-td Standard copy 3t

TAKE THIS METHOD OF ANNOUN-I cing to the Voters, and more particularly to the Soldiers of the County who are absent in the service of their country, that I am a candidate for a place in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. To the Soldiers I would say, that I regret that I am known to so few of them, and that I shall be unable to present to them my views on the questions which may arise. Whatever support they may see proper to give me I shall be proud of.

THOS. B. HARRIS. je 25 - 5tpd

BANK OF WASHINGTON, AT GREENSBOROUGH, June 20th, 1862. DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF A PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders at Greens-

boro', on and after July 1st, proximo. Persons at a distance desiring to draw for this dividend will insert in the face of their checks the words "for Dividend No. 22."

J. W. STEVENSON, Cashier. je 25--6t DERSONS WISHING TO EMPLOY FE-■ MALE TEACHERS may consuit their interest

by applying to Oxford, N. C. Bank of the State of North Car-

olina. THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE Etockholders of this Bank will be held on the 1st Monday in July next, at their Banking House in this C. DEWKY, Agent.

Raleigh, June 9, 1862. Hillsboro' Military Academy, HILLSBOROUH, N. C.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 4th Academic year of this Institute will commence on the 1st of August, 1862. For Circulars or information apply to MAJ. WM, M. GORDON.

J. H. Horner's CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

Superintendent

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

Notice. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RA-LEIGH and Gaston Railroad Company will hold their next General Meeting in the city of Raleigh, on W. W. VASS, Treas. Raleigh, June 19, 1862.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C. ments and calculations, and of the ruling spirit Right Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D. L L. D., Visitor. FINHE FORTY-FIRST TERM OF THIS

School will commence on the 11th day of July, 1862, and end Dec. 5th. The charge for Tuition in all the branches of study will remain as heretofore; but during the continuance of the present high prices, an additional charge will be made for board and washing of \$1.25 per week.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to
the Rector.

june 21—3t

the Rector. Notice. WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, also for Bam, Lard, Eggs, Poultry of every description, partie-

ularly Geese and Ducks, delivered to me at my farm,
niles west of Raleigh, formerly belonging to Hinton
Franklin, Esq.

B. D. SMITH. Franklin, Esq. Raleigh, 14th June, 1862. janel8-6mpd Warrenton Female Collegiate In

WILL COMMENCE ITS 22ad YEAR Wishes To GO SOUTH IN A FEW days, and would like by close out the balance of the 40th of next July, at the same rates as his SUGAR, RICE, &c. He intends laying in a large usual, and as well prepared to give instruction to stock of Groceries, and also intends relling them at a Young Ladies. Please send for Circulars for facther

A SHARP CHRITICISM FROM IRELAND | Ordinances of the Convention WE SHALL PRINT, IN PAMPALET VV 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 590 cepies, 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. SYMP, Printer to the Convention.

Cotton taken in Payment for Land.

HAVE FOR'SALE A TRACT OF LAND belonging to the estate of James H. Fitts, containing 610 acres, lying upon the waters of the Roanoke River, about four or five miles below St. Tammany, and some 20 miles above Gaston. The most of the Tract lies in Meckleaburg county, Virginia, bor-dering on Warren county, N. C., adjoining the lands of A. G. Boyd, Capt Hung, Dr. William T. Howard and others, and is said to be by those who know it best a very valuable tract of land. It produces well the crops usually grown in this country, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat and Oats, and I think is well located, being immediately on the waters of the Roanoke, by which all the produce raised on the farm for market might be delivered on the navigation line of bosts and landed in market in less than 24 hours, a very great advantage when there is a rise in the market on wheat and tobacco; or, if desired, might be sent along one of the best country roads I ever saw seven miles to Warrenton Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and from thence to Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk or Wilmington, giving the planter a choice of markets after reaching Weldon, N. C. The improvements on this place are of a very plain, substantial order, consisting of a dwelling house with feur rooms and a passage, stables, tobacco barns, and houses for 30 or 40 negroes. The tract has a plenty of wood and water, and cleared lands on it for 15 or 20 hands, and lies in the immediate neighborhood of Nathan Malone, F. A. Thornton, P. Hinton and A. G. Boyd's saw and grist mills.

I should be pleased to sell the above lands immediately, to pay the debts of the estate, and having learned from the principal creditor of the estate that he is willing to take cotton in paym nt of his debt. I will here state that cotton will be received in payment for this valuable property

Persons who may wish to purchase will address me at Henderson, N. Carolina.

JOSEPH. S. JONES. The Wilmington Journal, Petersburg Express, and the Richmond Enquirer and Dispatch, publish WEARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE
DR. JOHN C. MARRIOIT, as a Confederate
Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the
next General Assembly, for Wake county

LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL COMPRISES EIGHT permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages. Engish Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy psin'ing" and "ornamental work" are also taught.

FINE-ARTS SCHOOL.

MUSIC SCHOOL. Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmo-

"" Marie,

nium. Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music. EXPENSES. Tuition in Elementary Branches. " College Classes, " Drawing, " Painting,

20 00 10 00

15 00 " Ornamental Work, 5 40 60 00 REMARKS.

All the departments of this school are now conducted by teachers of the highest qualifications. The advantages afforded, the low price of board and tuition, and the health and quietness of the surrounding country, unite in making th's a very pleas

ant retreat for those desiring to devote themselves to Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Gran-ville, 12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.

The twenty-third session will commence on the First Monday in July, 1862. J. H. MILLS, Oxford, N. C.

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 pat-RATES FOR SESSION OF TWENTY WERES.

Regular Tuition, lower classes, higher classes, Piano or Guitar Lessons, Wax, Worsted, or Leather Work, TERMS.—Fifty Dollars in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. No deduction for an ab-

Interest-Bearing Treasury Notes TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Вісимомр, June 4, 1862.

seace of less than two conscoutive weeks.

For further information, address

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 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 Greasury notes of every denomination. The exchange can be made at the office of the Treasurer, or of any Assistant Treasurer or Depositary of the Government.

These notes being receivable for all dues in the same manner as ordinary Treasury notes, offer to the

holder the double advantage of an interest of \$7 86 per cent. while retained in his hands, and the capacity of being used as currency whenever he may desire to pay them away. They thus afford an opportunity for investments of small sams at short dates, at the C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury. will of the holder. je 14—1m

incumbrance. Apply at this office, WANTED --- BOARD IN A PRIVATE BOX 281, Raisigh P. O. june 11-3t

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,

I ing of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Hillsbore' on Thursday the tenth day of July je 18—td JOHN H. BRYAN, Ja.,

Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at their office in the City of Releigh, on Monday, the 7th day of July, 1862, at twelve prices, Mr. BATTLE, Secretary.

The Energetic Whitaker

Young Ladies. Please send for Circulars for further very smell advance on cost.

Young Ladies. Please send for Circulars for further very smell advance on cost.

Petrolic the Inimitable if you wish to get go bergains.

WAYANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BAL-THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL MEET.