

The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Standard is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified seven weeks before their time is out, by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

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Latest News.

Relying upon the correctness of the dispatches of the Richmond Dispatch we had put in type the bogus account of the stirring events said to have taken place in the neighborhood of Martinsburg last week, but subsequent mails explode it, hence we suppress it.

The truth appears to be difficult to hear, even a stone's throw. It appears that Gen. Patterson, or Gen. Caldwell or both, for the accounts are confused, crossed the Potomac near Williamsport last week. Col. Jackson on our side commanding an advanced guard of Gen. Johnston's forces, attacked the advanced guard of the enemy, but was forced to retire before an overwhelming power. The enemy took possession of Martinsburg. Gen. Johnston was in that neighborhood, and it was expected he would attack the enemy. The loss on either side seems to have been small.

A skirmish took place near Newport News, on Thursday night last. The enemy fired upon our soldiers belonging to the Louisiana battalion, from an ambush, killing Lieut. Col. Drexel, of New Orleans, and a Mr. Hackett, of Shreveport, La.

The accounts which we receive through the papers are so contradictory, we know not what to believe.

Gov. Ellis.

We learn that dispatches have been received in the city, that his Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of this State, died at the Virginia Springs, on Saturday or Sunday last. We have heard no particulars. This melancholy event, we presume, has been looked for by those immediately cognizant of his condition. He has fallen a victim to a rapid consumption. How truly it may be said, "in the midst of life we are in death."

Capt. Crossan and his Prize.

It appears that some difficulty has arisen with regard to the disposition of the officers and crews of the two vessels recently captured by Capt. Crossan. In Newbern the feeling of some appears to be, that they should be held as prisoners of war, but the Progress says, that the Military Board released them and gave them passes to go North, which has occasioned some dissatisfaction.

The facts have not been stated distinctly enough to enable us to form a correct opinion. If we understand it, the *Transit* may be held and seized as a prize, but her officers and crew not being shown to have taken up arms against the South, but simply employed as merchant sailors to convey provisions, &c., to a rebel's or enemy's fort, might be released; but the case is different with the officers and crew of the *Harriet Bulch*. She was a Southern vessel captured by the enemy, who in order to make good his prize, placed on board of her a commander and crew, at war with us, to take her to New York. While on her passage she was captured by Captain Crossan. It is plain therefore, that the officers and crew in charge of the enemy's prize, are properly prisoners of war, and should be dealt with accordingly. The Captain, we learn, has been in the City with his prisoner Lieut. —, but what has been done with the matter, we have not learned.

Congressional Representation.

In our last, we mentioned that the Virginia Convention had re-districted that State. She is entitled, under the apportionment of the Confederate Congress, to sixteen members of the House and two in the Senate, being a gain of three members, compared with the old Union.

It will be still more interesting to our readers to know what number of representatives North Carolina will be entitled to. The ratio of representation has been fixed at 87,500 to each representative. The Federal population of this State, according to the census of 1860, is 860,474. This will give us nine representatives and a fraction of 73,910 over, which entitles us to another. Our State, therefore, will be entitled to ten representatives in the lower house and two Senators, being a gain of two members of the House of Representatives, and giving us twelve Electoral votes. The approaching Legislature will, therefore, divide the State into ten Congressional Districts.

Confederate State Loans.

We observe that books have been opened in most of the Confederate States for loans to carry on the war. We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Meminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, the propriety of opening books for this purpose in this State. Our people would come forward in support of the Government with at least as much zeal as has been manifested in the other States. Cotton and bank notes would no doubt be subscribed to a large amount for the bonds of the Confederate States. These bonds afford a good investment. The independence of the Confederate States is as certain as any thing can be in the future; but, whatever the result of the present struggle may be, it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure of all good citizens, to uphold and strengthen the hands of the government.

We trust the Secretary of the Treasury will designate some one or more of our citizens, in whom our people have full confidence, to open books for the purpose referred to. It would be well to open them at various points, say at Tarborough, Wilmington, Newbern, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Edenton, Charlotte, and Wadesborough &c. Tarborough, Fayetteville, Wadesborough and Charlotte are cotton localities.

We have spoken of cotton localities, but it must be borne in mind that this is, to a considerable extent, a breadstuf State and a tobacco State. If the Secretary would include wheat, and corn, and tobacco for this State, he would thereby put it in the power of our people to aid the government to a much greater extent than they could do by subscriptions only of cotton and bank notes.

Since the above was in type, we have received the advertisement of H. K. Burgwyn, Esq.; which see.

Lincoln's Message.

We have not had time to glance at this document. It is of course justifies his unconstitutional course upon the ground of the public necessity. It breathes a determined spirit of subjugation, and calls upon Congress for 400,000 troops and 400,000,000 of dollars to prosecute the war. The South must expect no mercy. Let her prepare for a vigorous and determined resistance and retaliation.

Our Deep River Country.

Deeply engrossed as all of us are in the progress of the war and the triumph of the South, the immense beds of coal and iron on Deep River, so essential to North-Carolina and the South, either in war or peace, must not be overlooked. Every additional examination made by experienced men of the coal and iron there, only confirms and renders more convincing, the statements and scientific explorations of Dr. Emmons and other scientific men.

The last Fayetteville Observer ever mindful of this great interest, gives an account of recent examinations by an experienced man connected with the late Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. This gentleman says that he thinks the coal equal to the best Cumberland coal, that it is easily mined, and that the iron can be a cheap process be easily rendered equal for gun and cannon purposes, to the Marshall iron of England or the importations from Norway, formerly used at Harper's Ferry.

We have heretofore noticed the proposition to furnish Charleston with the coal, and more recently there is an application from Norfolk for 20,000 tons. The earliest attention of the Legislature at its next session should be directed to this matter, and the most efficient steps taken to secure the favorable consideration of the Confederate Congress to this locality, as the very best point for the location of a National Foundry.

We cannot perhaps do a better service in this regard, than to comply with the request of a friend, and give space to the excellent speech of Hon. John A. Gilmer, of this State, delivered in the Federal Congress on the 21st of February, 1859. The arguments of Mr. Gilmer in support of a National Foundry, are as forcible now as they were then, may it be of infinitely more importance to the Southern Confederacy to have a National Foundry on Deep River, than it was to the old Union. Then there were other places of equal claims perhaps to Deep River, but in the Southern Confederacy we doubt if there is any locality of equal advantages to this.

The Transfer Ordinance.

It is every way important, that this Ordinance should be fully understood, and that the action of the Confederate and State authorities under it, should be also.

The object of the Convention in passing the ordinance, as we understand it, was, first—to give the Confederate government the fullest assurance of its confidence, and of the good faith of the State in becoming a member of the Confederacy; secondly, to place the conduct of the war where the Constitution of the Confederacy places it; and thirdly, to place this State in the same category with her sister States, in sustaining the war. Our authorities had however called out a larger number of twelve-month Volunteers than President Davis found he could use at present, with a proper regard to economy. The Convention, therefore, after tendering our troops to the Confederate States, and finding that besides the ten regiments of State troops, the President could only receive now, six regiments of the 12 months' volunteers, instead of disbanding the rest as some seem to suppose, or making it absolutely necessary for them to be disbanded at all, first, left the disposition of the residue until the 15th of August, in the hands of the Executive, and after that time to be disposed of by the Legislature, provided it should make a disposition of them by the 20th day of that month, but in case the Legislature did not make such a disposition of them by that time, then in that event, they were to be disbanded.

This view of ours is strengthened by a very satisfactory analysis of the ordinance sent us in a private note by a friend, and which we take the liberty of inserting, as follows:

"JULY 4, 1861.

"MR. HOLDEN: I trust this day will be illustrated by a brilliant victory in this war of independence. But that is not the idea or subject that led me to write these lines. The date reminded me of the day.

What I intend to write about is the ordinance to transfer the troops, &c., to the Confederate States. I read it over and over again, to find, if it were discoverable, why the 20th of August was fixed for the disbanding of such of the Troops as might not be accepted by the government of the Confederate States. The amendment of Mr. Biggs, of which you make mention in the last Standard, throws much light on the subject, but yet, with that aid, I am not sure the ordinance will be understood alike by all the citizens and in all parts of the State. Let us see. Is this its whole purport, as I will state its principal provisions as I understand them, thus, to-wit:

1. Ten (10) Regiments of State Troops for the war are to be raised.

2. Six (6) Regiments of 12 months' Volunteers will be accepted by the Confederate Government.

3. The fourteenth (14) Regiments of twelve months' volunteers, authorized by the act to raise twenty (20) Regiments, are still authorized to be raised and mustered into the service of the State as volunteer militia, which the Executive authority of the State will dispose of until the Legislature meets on the 15th of August, and in thus disposing of these 14 Regiments, intermediately between this time and the 15th day of August, the Executive is charged with the duty of offering as many of them as may be raised, for the acceptance of the Confederate States. If not accepted, then in this case, as many of them will be under the direction of the Executive as the Confederate States may refuse, but without authority in the Executive of the State, to disband them, or any one of them, when legally organized, though refused by the Confederate States. I remark, to elicit explanation if I am wrong, in the 3d point, that if the Executive has not authority to dispose of these regiments, when formed, before the 15th of August, when the Legislature is to meet, it would seem that if they be not accepted by the Confederate States, they would have to remain at the rendezvous where formed into Regiments, (and though so formed next week or any time soon) until the Legislature assembles.

4. The Legislature when they meet, will dispose of so many of the Regiments or companies as may have been organized, but not accepted by the Confederate States; and so the Legislature will approve or disapprove of such disposition intermediately, as may have been made by the Executive, of such companies as the Confederate States may have refused.

Organizing the Militia.

We observe in some sections of the State, proper attention is being given to the re-organization of the militia, under the new militia law. It is important that the re-organization be effected as soon as possible.

We find the people of Johnston are moving promptly in this direction. A correspondent from this county at Elevation, gives us the following items:

"It seems that old things are becoming new. The militia of this district was called out on last Saturday, which numbers 132. They are fully and efficiently re-organized by the re-election of Henry J. Rials, Captain; Benjamin Godwin, 1st Lieutenant; Roy W. Woodall, 2nd; John Coats, 3rd. Eli Turlington, 1st Sergeant; B. A. Woodall, 2nd; Joseph Jernigan, 3rd; Alvin Barber, 4th. P. P. Medlin, 1st Corporal; John L. Morgan, 2nd; Wm. M. Jernigan, 3rd; George Johnson, 4th. John G. Woodall, Ensign. Levi Ennes, John Pollard, Haywood Ennes, and Hawkins Ennes, musicians. This company is ably officered and a well drilled company may be expected. We learn the county is now organizing and fully alive to her duties."

Fourth of July.

This revered day passed off with but little notice in the South. Here no public demonstration was had whatever. The military celebrated the day at several of the camps.

Party Spirit.

We observe that the Treasurer of the North-Carolina Railroad has published in the *Register and State Journal*, of this place, a notice of the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Road. No such publication has been requested in the Standard. We do not complain of this, for we are able to live without the patronage of our enemies, but we refer to it to show the "party rage" by which "the powers that be" are governed. But for the extraordinary exertions made by the Standard and its Editor in 1848, the bill chartering this Road would have been defeated. The Editor has since lived to see the violent enemies of this Road—such, for example, as Gov. Reid, Gov. Bragg, and Judge Biggs—promoted and honored, and that, too, by internal improvement Democrats, while he has been maligned and slandered, and his good name as a Democrat "cast out as evil." It is a long lane that has no turn. "The mills of the gods grind slowly," but they grind nevertheless.

So far as these papers are concerned, we have no hesitation in saying that the Standard has more readers than either the *Journal or Register*; and we think it probable that we have nearly as many subscribers as both those papers. In addition to this the Editor of the Standard is a Stockholder in the Road.

We have borne in silence much of the same treatment from Government officials. It is due to Gen. Hoke to state that during the extra session of the Legislature he gave us some of the printing of his office, and he also ordered some of his advertisements in the Standard. But soon after this we learned that this liberality on the part of Gen. Hoke came within five votes of losing him his office in the secession House of Commons; whereupon we directed our foreman to inform Gen. H. that we respectfully declined to print any more blanks for him. We were determined that he should incur no more such risks on our account. We are confident that the facts here stated are true, for we obtained them from unquestionable authority.

Certain politicians in this State have an ugly past, but they may have a still more ugly future. The day will come when they will be held up in their true colors to the gaze of an indignant people.

The State Convention.

We have noticed a few very ungenerous and unjust flings at the Convention and its acts from some of the papers of the State, which we have not cared to notice. We have designed as soon as we felt sufficiently relieved from the debilitating labors of our two-fold position, giving a fair and just review of the acts and doings of the session. The following judicious remarks of the senior editor of the Fayetteville Observer, in the mean time, contain more truth and good sense than we have seen elsewhere:

"The Convention has adopted several very important and indispensable measures; and instead of joining in the clamor raised by a few papers and persons, some contending that it did too much, and some that it did too little—we think it entitled to thanks for what it has done, at least. A correspondent recently argued that the Convention was called for certain purposes and no other, and urged us to revoke it for taking up any thing else. We do not admit the correctness of this view. The Convention was called for the purpose of a first place, with the duty of dissolving the connection between the State and the United States. But if it had performed this duty and adjourned, leaving the State in a condition little short of chaos, it would have deserved the execration of every patriot. There were other and indispensable duties to be performed, and some of the most important of them could not be performed until the very closing hours of the session. We refer particularly to the transfer of the troops, forts, arsenal, &c., to the Confederate Government, which was necessarily a matter of negotiation with that government, and to the providing of funds. If the Convention had adjourned without completing this negotiation, and transfer, the State would have been liable for the millions of dollars which our army would have cost, the Arsenal here would have remained idle, and other evils would have resulted. But our correspondent, overlooking all these, thinks that the Convention should have adjourned long ago, to save the State the expense of the *per diem* of its members. That is, to save \$360 a day, (about \$15,000 for the whole session,) the State should have remained bound for millions. Again, one of the last things the Convention did, (and which if it had adjourned a month ago, might not have been supposed necessary to be done,) was to provide funds to enable the Treasurer to preserve the honor of the State.

"The Convention was called for certain purposes and no other," it is said. Well, what were those purposes? In one quarter it is contended that some sort of a stay-law ought to have been passed in place of the present defective one; that alien enemies' property in the State ought to have been disposed of; that the coast defenses ought to have been better provided for; in another, that a Lieut. Governor ought to have been created, &c. For ourselves, we would have been glad to see some other things done besides those which were accomplished; and we therefore regret that the Convention adjourned so soon. It is a smaller body than the Legislature, composed of more venerable and talented men, and at least as patriotic as the Legislature. It had the power to do all that the Legislature can rightfully do, and was likely to accomplish business in a more perfect and judicious manner. The condition of the State and the country is such that no one can tell what a day may bring forth—how soon a sudden emergency may arise to call for prompt and decisive legislation. Especially may this happen in the present embellied condition of body and mind of the State Executive. For all of these considerations, we regret the adjournment of the Convention. While it is reputed not to have been as free as it ought to have been from party and personal influences, it was yet more so than is usual in this degenerate day. It was a body worthy to be honored."

Mr. Vallandigham's Letter.

We give space on the outside of the semi-weekly to the able letter of Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, at this late day. Many of his old admirers in the South will be glad to read it, although they can have but little faith in his success in the maintenance of what he conceives to be right and just to the South.

VIRGINIA.—President Davis has called upon Governor Letcher for 3000 additional volunteer troops for the war, from that State, and Gov. Letcher has issued his proclamation accordingly. Any additional troops he may desire from North-Carolina, will be made known in the same way we presume by proclamation from the Executive.

Fourth Regiment.

Adjutant Gales of the 4th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, having been on a visit to his family for a few days, left the City on Saturday morning last. He took down we learn, the standards of the Regiment. One, the Confederate flag; the other, a blue silk banner, having on one side in the center, the State seal, and on the other "North-Carolina—Fourth Regiment."

First N. C. Regiment.

It is rumored that Brig. Gen. Hill has been placed in command at Yorktown, and that Lt. Col. Lee has been elected Colonel of the Regiment. The braggadoocio Butler, at Fortress Monroe, is said, proposed to dine with Gen. Hill on the 4th inst., and the proposition was accepted. Whether Butler ventured out of his den, we have not yet learned.

Movement of Troops.

The 6th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, Colonel Stephen Lee, left this City last week for Virginia. It is said it has been ordered to Manassas Junction.

Letter from the Camp.

We have been kindly permitted by a friend, to give the following extracts from a private letter received by him, from a member of the Raleigh Rifles, near Suffolk, dated "Camp Bragg, July 4th, 1861."

Our readers will be most interested in their perusal. The correspondent, alluding to some addition made to his wardrobe recently, says:

"It was certainly a great pleasure to me, once more to get on citizen's clothes. I felt as much refreshed as one who has bathed in mid-summer. In fact, uniforms and stripes are the only disagreeable things in camp-life, to me. I pass my time very pleasantly through the constant and unvarying routine of camp-duties; and I find that the hardships have been much exaggerated—discomfort and suffering not being the inevitable companions of a soldier, but only in rare instances. The Confederate ration, too, are very ample, and when taken in addition to the vegetables and other things which are plentiful and cheap in this country, are as good as any reasonable man can desire. But this being constantly in uniform, and always seeing men dressed in uniform, has become a perfect eyesore. I never fared better, or enjoyed better health, than since I have been 'soldiering.' Our mess is never without fresh meat, fish and vegetables, and with the exception of a slight cold I caught the first night I slept on my cot, I have been well every moment since I left."

The writer finds that some people in that region, like some other portions of the world, are not exactly what they should be. He says:

"One man actually posted his land, declaring no soldier should gather pine-straw from it. The ladies down here are rather different from the men I have described—and I have made several pleasant acquaintances. The newspapers have but told the truth, when the ladies of Suffolk, were called beautiful—they will compare favorably with any I have ever seen."

We have had three or four alarms. Some one in attempting to tamper with our sentinels, has by them been three times fired upon, but owing to the darkness, has escaped. As soon as the gun fires, the "long roll" (a call to arms) is beaten, and in an incredibly short time, the whole regiment is formed on the parade ground, in line of battle. This has happened three times, and the rapidity, quietness and regularity with which the different companies have formed, give great satisfaction to the Colonel—who argues therefrom, that when the time comes, the 4th will, like the 1st, do its duty. Col. Daniel has been to Norfolk, and about Pagan Creek. We, I expect, will soon follow them, to some point where our services would be more needed, should the enemy land. The enemy constantly remind us, by the booming of their cannon, which we hear distinctly every day, that they are in reaching distance. They are constantly firing at our batteries, trying to discover the position of our "masked batteries," which they so much dread."

After giving some account of the operations of the enemy, from the Rip Raps, upon the Sewell's Point battery, with the Sawyer gun, and the bomb-shells used, he proceeds:

"I have seen one of these missiles—they are shaped like the Minnie musket-ball, with a huge cap (percussion) on the point, which, when it hits an obstacle, causes the shell to explode. They can do no harm now, and are an immense expense to the enemy. Mr. Vance made a most capital speech to night, when he arrived from Norfolk, it being the 4th of July. The men were 'wonderfully tickled' with him."

The Stay-Law.

It will be seen by reference to the Supreme Court decisions, that this body has pronounced the Stay-Law passed by the late Legislature, unconstitutional.

We understand the case was ably argued last week by B. F. Moore, Esq., for the plaintiff, and G. V. Strong, Esq., for the defendant. We were much in hopes to have received the opinion of the Court for publication in this issue. It came to hand after most our form was made up. It shall appear in our next.

Third Regiment.

The third Regiment of N. C. Volunteers have left their camp at Suffolk, having been ordered to a position near Smithfield, Va., on Pagan Creek. They are thus three weeks nearer the enemy. The Fourth it is thought, will be ordered in a few days to a point in the same section.

The Ordinance Amendment.

In consequence of the absence and sickness of our reporter, we could not obtain until now, the amendment of Mr. Biggs, which as we said before, was inadvertently omitted. The reader will therefore add the following amendment to the published Ordinance:

SECTION 11. *Be it further ordained*, That this Ordinance may be amended, modified or repealed by the General Assembly, so far as regards the discharge of twelve months' volunteers which may not have been accepted by the Government of the Confederate States.

SHARP.—We learn that the Steamer Winslow, within a few days, has captured another Northern vessel off our coast, laden with sugar and molasses.

Eleventh Regiment.

We learn that this regiment now rendezvousing at Danville, Virginia, elected their officers last week, viz: W. W. Kirkland, now in command of the camp of instruction here, was elected Colonel, Hon. J. M. Leach, Lieutenant Colonel, and Mr. Richardson, Major.

Col. Fisher's Regiment.

The sixth Regiment of State troops, commanded by Colonel C. F. Fisher, arrived in this City, on Monday, en route for Virginia.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Road will be held at Salisbury, on Thursday the 11th, of this month.

TROOPS.—The soldiers who have been in camp here and not yet ready to leave, have been removed to a more eligible camp two miles from the City.

Ordinances of the Convention. We are obliged to defer them till our next weekly issue.

ARTILLERY.—We learn that a company of artillery from Wilmington came up on Monday, and went into Maj. Ramsey's camp.

The Traitors in Wheeling. WHEELING, VA., July 5.—Both houses of the Legislature have been organized. Gov. Pierpont's message was read, and appended to which were Federal documents recognizing "the State."

It is stated that \$27,000 of money, belonging to the State of Virginia, has been seized by the Wheeling traitors.

HEADQUARTERS, YORKTOWN, VA.,

July 1, 1861. Hereafter no citizen or soldier, not on his way to duty at this post, will be permitted to land here, without a pass signed by the authorities at Richmond.

D. H. HILL,

Commanding Post.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 4.—The city is quiet. Two Southern Battalions are in sight, and they are reconnoitering.

MEETING OF THE LINCOLN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Senate met today, and was organized.

Messrs. Powell and Beckenridge, from Kentucky, Polk of Missouri, John Co. of Tennessee, and Kennedy and Pearce of Maryland were in their seats. The credentials of Messrs. Lane and Pomeroy and of Dr. Ewing, for the one term, from Kansas; Browning from Illinois; and McDougal from California were presented.

Copies of the navy estimates were demanded. Mr. Wilson will introduce a bill to morrow to confirm the acts of President Lincoln. Notice was given of the future introduction of bills to employ volunteers to enforce the laws—to increase the military establishment; for the better organization of the military; to promote the efficiency and organization of the volunteer forces of the United States; and to call the military force of the United States "the National Guard."

Mr. Dickens resigned the Secretaryship of the Senate. Adjourned.

In the House, one hundred and fifty members answered to the roll of their names.

Mr. Colfax withdrew his name as a candidate for Speaker.

Mr. Hickman, nominated Mr. Blair. Applause in the gallery followed this nomination.

Mr. Grow's name was placed in nomination.

There was no choice on the first ballot, and Mr. Blair's name was withdrawn.

The second ballot resulted:—Grow 98, Blair 11, and Crittenden 12.

Etheregale has been elected Clerk of the House.

Supreme Court—Opinions.

By PEARSON, C. J.—In Harrell v. Davis, from Greene, affirming the judgment. In Gardner v. Klutts, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Winchester v. Reid, from Union, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Hill v. Williams, in Equity, from Halifax, exceptions allowed. In Nooe v. Vandy, in Equity, from Wilkes, inquiry directed. In Barnes v. Blymes, from Wilson, affirming the judgment, and awarding execution. (The decision in this case declares the late stay-law unconstitutional.) In Hunter v. Anthony, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In State v. Lauchlin, from Robeson, declaring that there is error in the judgment below. In Haden v. N. C. R. R. Co., from Davidson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Eason v. Cherry, in Equity from Bertie, reversing the order. In Arnold v. Clement, in Equity, from Davis, dismissing the bill. In Sain v. Dulin, in Equity, from Davis, dismissing the bill. In Gibbs v. Williams, from Davis, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Roughton v. Brown, from Yadkin, reversing the order of the Superior Court. In White v. Butcher, in Equity from Surry, directing an account. In Cannon v. Haywood, in Equity, from Wake, exceptions in part sustained. By MANLY, J.—In Luther v. Skeen, from Davidson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Hedrick v. Wagoner, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. In Crowell v. Simpson, from Union, judgment affirmed. In Covles v. Carter, from Yadkin, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Edwards v. Jones, in Equity, from Wilkes, order affirmed. In Lynch v. Biting, in Equity, from Yadkin, account ordered. In Dunn v. Clements, from Martin, affirming the judgment. In Dowell v. Jacks, from Wilkes, declaring that there is no error in the judgment of the Superior Court.

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

WILSON.—This county has done admirably in raising troops. She has five companies. Their titles are, Wilson Light Infantry, Capt. Barnes, the Wilson Rifles, Capt. Howard, the Stantonsburg Guard, Capt. Stallings, the Dixie Land Defenders, Capt. Goddin, and the Rangers, Cavalry, Capt. Thomas. They are ready for the fray and will do their duty.

DISBANDED.—We regret to learn from the Newbern Progress, that the Dixie Rifles, Capt. Strong, of Lenoir, have disbanded. Some of them joined the State troops. Other companies quartered at Newbern have also gone into the State troops, so that the ninth regiment had been nearly broken up on account of dissatisfaction arising it is said, from the manner in which the Field officers were elected. It is hoped the regiment will soon be re-organized.

DRUMS.—The Salisbury Watchman says, that a Mr. Correll of that place, is manufacturing a good, light and durable drum.

WHISKY.—A free negro attached to the 3rd Regiment near Suffolk, while drunk, stabbed another negro in Suffolk on the 4th day. The Mayor had 39 lashes put on his back, and turned him over to the tender mercies of the military.

MILITARY BOOKS.—The Richmond Dispatch speaks of a neat book being on sale in Richmond, printed in this city. Hardie's tactics and others have been printed on the Standard press.

DESERVED.—The honorary degree of master of arts has been conferred upon Maj. J. H. Lane of the 1st N. C. Regiment, by Madison College in Mississippi.

BADLY WHIPPED.—The Goldsboro Tribune says that a bound free negro man in Snowhill, Greene county, having been detected in stealing \$200 from a Mrs. Cobb, was taken up and whipped so badly that he died. The parties have been bound over.

Col. McKenny of the 8th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers is a native of Lynchburg, Va.

Drs. B. Green and J. B. Clifton of Franklin, have been appointed surgeons of the 8th regiment.

Hon. T. L. Clingman, of this State, we observe in company with Mr. Keitt of South-Carolina, has gone to Fairfax, Va. It is said that they are anxious to do a little fighting on their own hook.

Granville county has furnished seven volunteer companies. Pretty good.

Beaufort county has sent off five well drilled companies, and most of them during the war.

The Washington Dispatch says that the crops of Beaufort and Hyde counties are very fine.

GENERAL NEWS.

WISSE'S LEIGHS.—Gov. Wise is pushing forward his command towards North western Virginia, receiving additional forces constantly. It is thought he will put a quietus upon the disaffected in that region.

Gen. Floyd has his Brigade nearly ready for active service.

Henry May, who defeated Henry Winter Davis, for Congress in Baltimore, was in Richmond on the 2d inst., in conference with President Davis. His mission no doubt means something.

Col. Maxey Gregg's regiment of South-Carolina troops arrived in Richmond on the 2d. Their term of enlistment expired on the 1st of July. They will probably return home.

A Federal officer at Old Point says that 800 were killed at the Battle of Bethel, and died since from wounds received there. There are many wounded still living.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—The up and down passenger trains on the Louisville