Semi-Weekly Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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RALEIGH: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863.

The Latest News.

At last advices, the situation in Virginia was unchanged on the line of the Rappahannock and in the neighborhood of Suffolk.

Hooker's army, shattered and demoralized, is unable to advance; but it is highly probable that Gen. Lee will shortly assume the offensive. With an army of veterans, flushed with victory, and materially strengthened since the battle at Chancellorsville, we have little to dread and every thing to hope from another collision with "the finest army on the planet." The Richmond *Examiner* foreshadows an aggressive movement by the army of the Rappahannock, as follows:

"Within the next fortnight, the campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty-three will be pretty well decided. The most important movement of the war will probably be made in that time. If the Confederate standard is again victorious, as may be hoped with much and solid reason, although mere victory will not immediately end the war, it will destroy the efficiency of the enemy's army for the rest of this year. If we gain all that is now fairly possible, an entirely new character will be given to future operations, which will relieve the country of half the suffering it has hitherto endured."

In this connection we learn that Gen. Hood's division is being mounted to increase our cavalry force. This intelligence, if true, is significant of brisk preparation for active campaigning.

The Richmond *Whig* fears that the landing and entrenching of the enemy at West Point is not a mere ruse to hold Lee in check, as is generally supposed, but a part of a well laid plan to capture Richmond—"perhaps to hold it for a day and burn it as Jackson was held and burnt." We concur with the *Whig* in deploring the apathetic indifference with which this movement is regarded by the authorities at Richmond.

From the West.

TENNESSEE.—The armies of Bragg and Rosencranz are still idle, and there are no indications evincing a disposition on the part of either to precipitate a decisive engagement.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 16th, has reliable intelligence through a letter from Cumberland Gap, that the enemy is advancing on that point with a force of ten regiments. A force is advancing also by way of Big Creek Gap.

MISSISSIPPI.—A day or two since the news from Mississippi was of a character to excite the gloomiest apprehensions for the fate of Vicksburg. A dispatch from the special reporter of the *Advertiser and Register*, at Jackson, dated May the 21st, announced a Confederate loss of thirty pieces of artillery, spiked and abandoned in Saturday's fight, and further stated that on Sunday the enemy advanced to take Big Black bridge, but being repulsed, crossed higher up and gained the rear of our forces, who then burned the bridge and retreated with heavy loss. Vicksburg was represented as closely beleaguered on every side. Gen. Loring was said to be in command at Jackson.

This intelligence was at first generally believed, but is now justly regarded as unworthy of credit, as Gen. Loring had not informed the War Department of the battle alleged to have been fought on Sunday, and no further dispatch had arrived from Gen. Johnston. It is rumored, but not believed, that the enemy have captured Alexandria and Yazoo City.

The *Progress* has dispatches of the 23d instant, which state that the enemy were repulsed in three desperate assaults on our works at Vicksburg with heavy loss.

Latest.

A dispatch received in this City on yesterday gives intelligence from Vicksburg to last Thursday night. The enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, and his loss was estimated at ten thousand.—Our loss is slight and our batteries but little injured. The City is said to be amply provisioned for a protracted siege.

FROM MISSOURI.—The Natchez *Courier* has cheering intelligence direct from Missouri. It says:

In addition to the taking of McNeill, by Quantrell, the Confederate partisan, we also learn that Pilot knob has been taken by the Missouri Confederates, and that our troops are having affairs pretty much their own way in that State. The State is now in the hands of the Confederates, with the exception of points garrisoned by Lincoln soldiers, and St. Louis.

From Eastern North-Carolina.

On Friday the enemy advanced from Core Creek towards Kinston, and succeeded in surprising two of our regiments stationed at Gum Swamp, nine miles below the latter place. These regiments were the 56th, Col. Faison, and the 25th, Col. Rutledge, and constituted a part of Ransom's brigade. The enemy had five or six regiments. A part of his forces gained our rear, and after a brief fight our troops retreated. Gen. Ransom narrowly escaped.

From the United States.

Vallandigham has been imprisoned in Fort Warren.

Mass meetings have been held in New York and Indiana, denouncing his arrest and imprisonment and the war measures of the administration. The *Herald* regards these demonstrations as the forerunners of civil war in the North.

The suggestions of our correspondent "*Caution*" in relation to salt, are worthy the attention of the authorities.

COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS.—We are much gratified to learn from one of our Oxford correspondents that cotton and woolen cards will soon be manufactured in that place. See communication in another column. Messrs. Pool and Brother will achieve a reputation as public benefactors, if they should succeed, as there is every prospect they will, with their enterprise.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, speaking of the importance of military organizations for the defence of the towns, says: "Columbia is *crowded with* men, many of them able-bodied, young, and unemployed in any very engrossing business." Is the conscription law enforced in South-Carolina? We know it was not in Mississippi. Yet North-Carolina is raked as with a fine tooth comb. Of the losses in killed and wounded in the late battles of Fredericksburg, *half* were North-Carolinians. The figures prove this. Is this just?

The obituary notices of the gallant and lamented Col. J. C. S. McDowell, and Capt. W. T. Marsh, with other communications unavoidably crowded out, shall appear in our next.

The Editor of the *Register* is very much concerned at the fact that Gov. Vance has ordered out a few of the militia to guard the Railroad bridges. The safety of these bridges is quite as important to the Confederate cause as it is to the Railroad Companies or the traveling public. The loss of one of them by fire might prevent the transportation of troops and munitions of war necessary to win a battle; and the loss of a battle might be fatal to our cause. If Mr. Davis, instead of Gov. Vance, had issued this order the *Register* would have pronounced it as fair a thing as ever was, and would have characterized those who might have objected to it as traitors.

The Editor of the *Register* says if *he* were notified to do militia duty in guarding the bridges, he would sue out his *habeas corpus*, and test the right of Gov. Vance to order the militia to guard bridges. No doubt of it. The Editor belongs to that class of Destructives who have no stomach even for the very safe duty of guarding bridges.

Habeas Corpus.

We publish below a decision by Chief Justice Pearson, discharging M. Linebarger on a writ of *habeas corpus*; and also a letter from Judge Biggs, to George V. Strong, Esq., counsel for Mr. Linebarger, declining to entertain the case. Judge Biggs, in deciding that the "contract of substitution does not deprive the government of the power or right to call other of the citizens to the public defence," overlooks the fact that the government solemnly pledged itself to accept substitutes for the war from citizens under forty-five, without respect to the ages of the substitutes offered. The Judge would have stated the case correctly if he had said, that the government "does not deprive itself of the power or right to call other of the citizens to the public defence," *except where it expressly stipulates that citizens who furnish substitutes shall not be liable.* When a law is passed, and a citizen complies with it for the time-being, he has acted in good faith, and is entitled to the benefit of the law. Any subsequent action, depriving him of that benefit, is *ex post facto*, and in bad faith. This, it seems to us, is a rule of common sense and common justice.

We find the following notice in the Wilmington *Journal* of the 21st:

"TO CONSCRIPTS.—Judge Pearson, of this State, having decided that parties furnishing substitutes over thirty-five years, when the conscription only extended to that age, do not become liable themselves on account of their substitutes becoming liable under a subsequent call, we are authorized to state that the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge Pearson's opinion as authority, and that persons who have obtained substitutes, but subsequently become liable through the liability of the substitutes, will be required either to enter the army or procure new substitutes over the age of the present call."

This notice, we presume, was authorized by Gen. Whiting. It is cool, conclusive, and contemptuous. The opinion of the Chief Justice of our State is trampled under foot by the military, and the tyrant who does so is careful to have the fact announced in a public journal. The decision of the Chief Justice, it is true, not having been pronounced in open Court with the concurrence of his Associates, is not binding except in the particular cases which are brought before him; yet the decision is entitled to respect, and *ought* to be conclusive with the Confederate authorities. We suppose the "authority" which Gen. Whiting respects, and by which he shapes his course, is that of Judge Biggs. If so, the General will find himself much strengthened by the luminous letter of the Judge which we give below. He will find that Judge B. would not even *hear* a case of the kind referred to.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 6, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—If I correctly understand the petition it is in behalf of one who was liable to conscription under the first act conscripting all between 18 and 35. He hired a substitute who was accepted and who was under 40; under the second act the substitute became liable himself to conscription, and the petitioner thus being deprived of his substitute was enrolled, and is now held liable to military service. I suppose if these be the facts, the petitioner is without remedy, and it would be trouble and expense unnecessarily incurred to grant the writ. I take it that the contract of substitution does not deprive the government of the power or right to call other of the citizens to the public defence, otherwise the means of defence by substitution would be greatly weakened. You can advise Mr. Wilson that I decline to issue the writ, if I understand the facts correctly.

I return your account certified.

Truly yours,
ASA BIGGS.

GEO. V. STRONG, *Goldsboro' N. C.*

In the matter of Manasseh Linebarger.

The points presented by this case were decided by me in the matter of Irvin from the county of Rockingham; the opinion and decision are filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county.

The construction of acts of Congress so far as distinguished from military regulations, is matter for the Courts; and any construction put on them by the officers of the Executive department, is subject to the decision of the Judiciary. I see no reason to change my opinion, and for the reasons stated in Irvin's case, think that the discharge of Linebarger, by reason of his substitute, is of full force and effect—the acts of Congress, called the conscription acts, to the contrary, notwithstanding.—It is considered by me that the said Linebarger be discharged with liberty to go wheresoever he will. It is further considered that the cost of this proceeding allowed by law to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Gaston county, according to the act of Assembly, be paid by M. H. Hand. The clerk will file the papers in this case among the papers in his office, and give copies to all who may apply. R. M. PEARSON, C. J. S. C.

At Richmond Hill,
May 1, 1863.

TRAITORS IN ALABAMA.—Some time ago we were surprised to notice in a Tuscumbia Ala. paper an account of a raid on that place mainly by Alabamians in the Yankee service. We are again surprised to see in the Montgomery Ala. *Advertiser* that 200 of the Yankees captured in Forrest's late brilliant expedition are Alabamians. Still more surprising is it that these occurrences lead to no abuse of Alabama. The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes such items in a telegraphic dispatch, and has not a word of remark upon them. Fortunate Alabamians! Unfortunate *Enquirer!* What a God-send if these things could only happen in North-Carolina!—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Alabama is not abused because Alabama is controlled by original secessionists. The Richmond *Enquirer* and those whom it serves, would, if they had the power, inflict on the old Union men or Conservatives of North-Carolina a much worse fate than that inflicted by Lincoln on the national Democrats of the North. Even if we of the South should be so fortunate as to emerge from our present struggles an independent people, there is no certainty that we shall escape bloodshed here at home. Those who talk about punishing some Conservatives and "hanging" others, *will be met*, not by words, but by arms, if necessary. This State, for example, if in the hands of the Destructives, would most probably be soon involved in civil strife, for the Conservatives would not submit quietly to the reign of terror which they would attempt to establish. *They* (the Conservatives) would not be responsible for such a state of things, as they are not responsible for the present war.

DESERTERS IN GEORGIA AND SOUTH-CAROLINA.—A late number of the Yorkville (S. C.) *Enquirer* says:

"The 17th and 18th regiments, a part of Rep. Evans' brigade having been ordered to "change their base," are fully represented in our District at this time. They determined to pay a flying visit home, and seem to be enjoying it; though we have strong suspicions that in their hurry furloughs were forgotten."

The Charleston *Mercury* of a recent date says:

"THE FORTY-SIXTH GEORGIA.—While this large regiment, so well known here, was passing recently, through Georgia on its way to reinforce the army of the Mississippi, several hundred of the men seized an opportunity to disperse and slip away to their homes. They have not been heard of since. The fact is a very disagreeable to announce, certainly; but it seems to us that the officers must have been seriously in fault. If so, we hope, for the credit of the service, that the parties responsible in the case may be brought to a speedy account."

We have heard of no deserters being shot in South-Carolina and Georgia.

Cranberry Iron.

The Cranberry Iron Works are situated in Mitchell County, N. C., twenty miles from Calhoun the Court House town, and near a branch of the Towee or Nolichuckee river, called Elk creek, that rises in the Yellow mountains, and about two miles and a half from the Tennessee line; on Pearce's map near the corner of Yancy and Watauga Counties, and opposite Carter County, Tenn. The *Cranberry iron* has been proved by the experience of those who have tried it, to be as pure and good metal as any yet discovered in *any part of the world.* By Dr. Emmons' analysis, the ore from which it is obtained contains 99 per cent. of pure oxide of iron, and it is styled by geologists the *magnetic iron ore.* The two veins that have been worked already, are in the out-crop, four feet each in width; and in such cases will probably widen as they descend.—The lode may be said to be inexhaustible, and is now worked by a company; one of the company, (Mr. Carter) acting as superintendent. We have seen specimens of the ore, recently brought from there, by Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, and the maleable iron made from it. One specimen was hammered when cold to the shape of a flattened S, and in the sharp curves it remained perfectly smooth, and without the slightest appearance of transverse cracks or fractures of any kind. This iron is peculiarly adapted for "small work" of various sorts, such as cutlery, telegraphic wire, *et. cet.*, and for "large work" there is probably no iron yet used by the trade which would equal it, where sudden and powerful strains must be resisted, as in boiler-plate, cables, &c., and in fire arms or ordnance of large calibre. This Cranberry iron has been thoroughly tested as to welding, requiring only half the quantity of borax to weld it to cast steel—free from any defects or flaws. There are two bloomeries now at work, and the company intends to erect others in a short time. They have been always able to sell the iron at the highest market price, and blacksmiths prefer it to any other iron for hobnails. The demand cannot as yet be any thing like supplied even in the immediate neighborhood.

A Wilmington correspondent mentions the rumor that Gen. Whiting is to be ordered to Virginia to take the place of Gen. A. P. Hill, who is to assume command of the Stonewall Brigade. This would leave Gen. Clingman in command at Wilmington. We learn also that the steamship North-Carolina arrived at Wilmington recently, with a good assortment of government stores. Wilmington has eight "blockade runners."

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has been chosen President of the Etowah Iron Mining Company, Bartow County, Ga. The Savannah *Republican* says that, in order to secure his services, the Company transferred to him stock to the amount of $25,000, besides voting him an annual salary of $7,000.

JUSTICE TO THE GALLANT DEAD.—At the request of the family of Nathan Snead, of Johnston, who was improperly and unjustly published as a deserter, we publish the following letter from Gen. Iverson, to whose brigade his regiment was attached.—Gen. Iverson, it will be seen, speaks in high terms of young Snead:—

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
April 9th, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter in relation to your brother, Nathan Snead, who was killed at Sharpsburg, has been received. You state that you wished the report of his being a deserter should be contradicted through the same channel by which it had been published. It is necessary to inform you that a list was called for from the Colonels of regiments, reporting all absentees without leave. They in turn called upon their Captains for lists from the companies. These lists being consolidated were copied at my headquarters, one copy furnished to the Governor, and another to the Sheriffs of our different counties. The object of this was to force up men who, without excuse, were remaining away from their posts. The lists were not intended for publication, nor have I ever seen them in print or known of their being printed. The names amounted to considerably over a thousand from the brigade.—Errors made by Captains could not, of course, be discovered at this office. I have not seen the communication concerning your brother in the Raleigh *Standard*, nor the resolutions of the students of the University, but while Colonel of the 20th N. C., I knew young Snead, and remarked that he was a soldier of fine promise. I know, also, that he was killed at Sharpsburg while fighting gallantly. It is very much to be regretted that through the carelessness of his company commander, his name should have been sent forward on the list of absentees, and you are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper to refute the charge of his having deserted. Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED IVERSON,
Brigadier General.

Mr. E. D. Snead.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—The importance of having a supply of salt was to some small extent ascertained during the last fall and winter. But that the demand will be greater for the approaching season there can be but little doubt. However successful the State agent my be at Saltville, Va., in making salt, it must be conceded that the railroads cannot transport the quantity necessary to supply the demand of the State from that source alone. And hence the importance of using every opportunity that may be offered to bring the salt that may be manufactured on the coast into the interior, and also to encourage its making by the State agent and by private companies. This is important, for the reason that at most places on the coast our people may be disturbed in their operations by occasional raids from the enemy. And for the additional reason that the town of Wilmington may be visited with another epidemic this coming season. This, I sincerely hope, may not be the case; but it is not impossible that this or some other cause may prevent our regular communication with that important place, where there is doubtless a larger supply than at any other dozen places in North-Carolina; and prudence would suggest that salt should be made as rapidly as possible, and transported into those places where it is now, and will be most needed in future, whether the same belongs to the State or to private individuals. Many persons are now without salt, and some who have bought salt in Wilmington cannot get it transported, and the families and stock of such must necessarily suffer much inconvenience for the want of an article so important to comfort and health. CAUTION.

Oxford, N. C., May 18, 1863.

For the Standard.

COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS.

R. S. Pool & Bro., are at present engaged in the establishment of a factory for making cotton and woolen cards in this place. By their genius and enterprise these worthy men are likely to become great benefactors to the people of this part of the State in supplying these necessary articles of domestic use. To the elder brother we are chiefly indebted for the success so far attained, and there appears to be no doubt but that in two weeks we shall begin to see cards equal to the northern stamp made here, and sold at prices much below those sold by persons who have bought them from beyond the enemies lines.

What is remarkable as well as gratifying in the enterprise, is that the machine and all its parts, have been made by the Messrs. Pool, assisted by Mr. J. T. Jones. Notwithstanding its complication, the machine appears to be perfect, and from the cards already made, specimens of which have been exhibited in this community, it must work well. Preparations for drawing the wire and for making the backs, are being made. A plentiful supply of suitable skins and the cards can soon be had.

* * *

Oxford, May 18, 1863.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

Peace Convention in New York.

The New York *Herald*, of the 14th, publishes the following. Fernando Wood is among the signers:

MASS STATE CONVENTION FOR PEACE AND RESTORATION.

The people are sovereign. From them all political power is derived. They created the government, and until now have held undisputed mastery. Whether legislative, judicial or executive, the source of official life springs directly or indirectly from the people. There is no other supreme control. From the nature of our institutions there can be no other. The highest in authority are but the creations of the popular will, and the creature cannot become superior to the creator.

We love the Union. We will never willingly relinquish it. Its enemies are our enemies, and the enemies of human progress, civilization and self-government. We are opposed to the separation of these States, and for this reason are opposed to all measures, whether peace or war, tending to that result. We think that the efforts to sustain the Union by force of arms, in the hands of those who now direct the government, has proved a failure. Whether this failure has been designed or not, it is clear that the effect of the measures adopted by the Congress, and the incompetency, fanaticism and corruption of men in power have had this result.

Assuming that the administration desires to restore the Union, it cannot be accomplished by mere brute force.—Nor do we believe that the past justifies a continuation of such a policy until peaceful remedies have been attempted and exhausted. As yet they have not been attempted. Without referring farther to the causes, the fact of war failure thus far is conceded. However great the resources which has been placed to the credit of the administration, and however patriotic and self-sacrificing the noble armies which have been dissipated and destroyed, inexorable history has recorded failure, as humiliating to our sectional pride and honor as it is destructive to all our great material interests.

In view of these results, after more than two years continual and unceasing military conflict, we are for taking one step upon the road of peaceful effort. We are now for a vigorous prosecution of peace. And whilst we would submit to no national dismemberment, and no terms not justified by every principle of honor, we will go very far in the spirit of conciliation and concession to restore the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is. We believe that these are the prevailing sentiments of the masses.

Aside from the fanatics, and the hundreds of thousands who are already, or hope to be, pensioned upon the treasury, we know that the public voice demands a change of measures and a change of men, and we are determined to have such change as soon as it can be effected by constitutional means.

We want this voice to find expression, that it may be heard, and with the hope that it may be heeded. Therefore, the undersigned, representing each Senatorial district of the State, propose, that the people of this State holding these views shall meet in their sovereign capacity, either in person or by representation, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June, at such hour and place as shall be hereafter announced by the undersigned, as a Committee of Arrangements, to take measures in favor of a speedy settlement of our unhatural sectional war; to restore, if possible, the unity, harmony and prosperity of our beloved common country, and such other measures for the welfare of the Democratic party as may be deemed necessary.

The Position of Maryland Defined and her Intentions Declared.

According to accounts in the Baltimore papers, one of the largest meetings ever held in that city, was recently convened at the Maryland Institute to define the position of the State with regard to the war. Gov. Bradford presided, and Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, Postmaster General Blair, David Paul Brown, and other distinguished persons, were present.

The following resolujions were adopted:

Resolved, That the State of Maryland shall *never be taken from under the Stars and Stripes, under any circumstances, nor any condition*, if it can be prevented by the sacrifice of our lives and fortunes; and to this declaration, in the presence of Almighty God, we hereby pledge each other.

Resolved, That the existence of the American nation is to be maintained above all local interests, opinions and institutions; and that we declare our solemn purpose that though all things else should perish, this country and this Union shall live

Resolved, That we declare unconditional support of the government in any measure it may determine to be necessary to the prosecution of the war, and that the war ought to be prosecuted until the authority of the government is acknowledged, and its flag waves unassailed over every part of the national territory.

Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leaves no room to doubt, that the institution of slavery has become an instrument in the hands of traitors to build an oligarchy and an aristocracy on the ruins of Republican liberty; that its continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of Republican forms of government in the States in subordination to the Constitution of the United States, an that the emancipation proclamation of the President ought to be made a law by Congress, and backed by all the power placed by Congress in the hands of the President; that traitors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaves, and that against traitors in arms the President should use all men, white or black, in the way they can be most useful, and to the extent they can be used, whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a musket.

Resolved, That the safety and interest of the State of Maryland, and especially of her white laboring people, requires that slavery should cease to be recognized by the law of Maryland, and that the aid of the United States, as recommended by the President, ought to be asked and accepted to alleviate the public and private inconvenience incident to the change.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Major General Schenck, commanding this department, for the policy he has inaugurated and pursued, and that we will support him morally and physically, and that we exhort him to go on in his good course to the utter confusion of treason and traitors.

Brig.-General W. A. Gorman on the War.

POST HEADQUARTERS, HELENA, Ark., March 21.

M. H. Carpenter, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.:

SIR:—I have read with so much satisfaction your letter upon the subject of the duty of the Democratic party in the present crisis of our national affairs, that I venture to express the hope that all may see the subject exactly as you have so powerfully expressed it. In my judgment your manner of disposing of the points of objection is so clear and so eminently adapted to the crisis, that no successful reply can be made.

The South set the house on fire; you and I were lodging in its apartments, and must stand by with inexcusable indifference and see the edifice utterly destroyed, or manfully try to extinguish the flames. How utterly destructive is the policy of calling a jury to try and convict the incendiary before the house is saved. Before half the witnesses can be examined the edifice will be in ashes.

We must not allow anybody to make peace, until all the States resume their original "status" under the old flag and old Constitution.

And whether the status of the local institutions of the South is to be preserved or not, depends greatly on the duration of the war. All military decrees of the President must be understood as a means to accomplish the end—a restoration of the Union as it was. The object of the government in prosecuting the war has been officially declared by Congress. The proclamation of the President declaring the blockade of our ports, and emancipating the slaves in the insurrectionary States are only means to the end.

If we keep out supplies and munitions of war by the external blockade, and if we can effectually keep an internal blockade on these States by keeping the enemy from planting, reaping and sowing supplies at home, the war must soon end. If the Emancipation Proclamation withdraws twenty-five or fifty thousand laborers from their fields and internal production, or from their fortifications and rifle-pits, it is active and effectual means to the desired end.

In my judgment we ought to capture as contraband of war every effective negro in the insurgent States that we can reach, and hold them as a means of weakening the enemy and closing the war. In fact, every objection to the President's proclamation can *best* be settled after an honorable peace.

All ideas of peace with the States in active rebellion are delusive at present. The lamented Douglas, with prophetic judgment, gave us the true idea of this war, when he said "the surest road to peace is the most stupendous preparation for war." I would urge our Democratic friends from one end of the North to the other to adopt this as their motto, and it will prove "bread cast upon the waters," to be found "after many days." Let us prove our patriotism by our works; any other course is weakness and madness, as I view it.

We all want peace; but when it comes the whole Union must come with it. We are near the hour of our final success, I firmly believe. With the capture or occupation of Vicksburg by our forces, peace must and will speedily come.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
W. A. GORMAN,
Brig.-Gen: U. S. Volunteers.

Gov. Buckingham, in his annual message to the Legislature of Connecticut, on the 5th. inst., says "that the demands of the government and the claims of the rebels are as irreconcileable and antagonistic as freedom and slavery, as democracy and despotism, as falsehood and eternal truth, and consequently the conflict must go on until the government shall conquer or be conquered. No one must be deceived by the artful device of securing peace by a cessation of hostilities, because a peace thus obtained would cost the nation its birthright. We must not inquire whether the rebellion was caused by slavery or abolitionism, by ambition or interference with State rights. Our duties are with the events of the hour, and we must render the administration a cordial and energetic support, as it is the only agency through which the will of the people can be legally and properly executed."

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO ROBESON COUNTY JAIL a negro man, who says his name is ISHAM, and belongs to W. W. Pearce, and was at the time he left in the employment of Joseph A. Worth, of Cumberland County. Said negro is five feet five or six inches high, spare built, black, ears pierced; weighs about 145 or 150 lbs. When taken up, had a pair of purple cotton pants and shirt—no coat. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. REUBEN KING, Sheriff.
May 26, 1863. 22—w8tpd.

DUNSTABLE STRAW HATS!
FRESH IMPORTATION.

GENTS' SUMMER HATS WILL BE SOLD AT wholesale or retail. Stock just opened, from "cargo sale," at E. L. HARDING'S,
Raleigh, N. C.
May 26, 1863. 43—3t.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—The flight of time and the remembrance of a promise made in a former communication, remind that I should write you again. Yet, nothing comparatively has transpired here of late of sufficient interest to warrant publicity, or relieve the monotony of the place.

We number here, all told, about ——, a sufficiency to whip the Yankees should they try the experiment of pulverizing us. Our rations of bacon some time ago were cut down from one-half to one-fourth of a pound per day, but an "order" from Wilmington soon placed them back to old figures. Furlough's (which with his rations claim the soldier's earnest consideration) are still granted at the rate of one for every twenty-five men reported for duty in a company; and I believe the stipulated time for "a leave of absence" is now fourteen days. There are upwards of one hundred negroes at work on the fortifications here, and have been for some time, and "Old Caswell," I tell you, looks now quite impregnable. The health of the command remains very good.

And the hero T. J. Jackson is dead! Mournfully has the great Southern heart realized this fact. All, aye, all of us feel the loss of the indomitable patriot, the christian soldier. Truly did the Richmond *Examiner* say, "There was the stuff of Cromwell in Jackson. And the shades of the mightest warriors may well rise up to welcome his stern ghost." May the God of Heaven sanctify this affliction to the good of our cause and may the country, baptized thus in the blood of martyred heroes, saved from corruption, and blest of Him, soon pass through this trying ordeal free and independent. R. G.

FORT CASWELL, May 19, 1863.

MARRIED,

In Rutherfordton, in the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of the 14th instant, by Rev. N. Shotwell, Capt. L. P. ERWIN to Miss M. E. GARRIER.

In Lincoln County, on the 26th of April, at the bride's mother, by Robert Nixon, Esq., Mr. HARVEY J. LAY to SALLIE BALLARD, all of Lincoln County.

☞ Charlotte Democrat please copy.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, on the 11th of May, 1863, in the hospital at Richmond, Va., of wounds received in the recent battles near Fredericksburg, Lieut. JNO. P. LACK.

The deceased was a citizen of Raleigh, and at the beginning of hostilities volunteered as a soldier in company D, 1st Regiment N C troops, and was made Orderly Sergeant of that company, in which capacity he distinguished himself in many hard fought battles, and was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant for his gallantry in the great battle of Sharpsburg. The writer of this little notice has witnessed on various occasions the coolness and efficiency of this brave young man in times of great danger. While Sergeant, he commanded his company alone in several battles in the absence of the commissioned officers. It is thus the good old State is being bereft of her brave sons. Lieut. Lack leaves a young wife and child in this city to mourn over their loss as widow and orphan only know. His body we learn was buried in the cemetery in Richmond. J. H. F.

Died, of Diptheria, in Montgomery county, on the 9th March, 1863, DELLA E HUNT, daughter of Robert L. Hunt, Esq., of Oxford, N. C., aged eight years, eight months and 4 days. During her sickness she received all the attention that kind friends and skillful physicians could render. Each winter Della spent with Mrs. A. W. Chambers, her adopted mamma, who loved her dearly, cared for her, and weeps for her as only a mother can weep. Under the care of Mrs. C. she had made rapid advances in her studies, and for one of her age had few equals. She was so amiable, kind and clever, that "none knew her but to love her."

But Della has gone! God took her! The beautiful rose has been transplanted from earth to the Paradise above to bloom in immortal vigor and youth. Weep not, then, dear friends; has not the Saviour said "Suffer little children to come unto me" The Good Shepherd cares for the lambs of his flock, and takes them in his arms. Weep not! "You can go to her, she cannot return to you." N. T. B.

☞ Biblical Recorder please copy.

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SERVICE OF THE PIEDmont Railroad Company, the following named and described negroes:

BEN, 5 feet 9½ inches high, 46 years old, complexion brown, eyes black, scar on forehead, on wrist, end on the first joint of left thumb.

WYATT, 5 feet 6½ inches high, 45 years old, complexion black, eyes black, very bad teeth; stutters a little when talking.

RICHARD, tall, ginger-bread color, about 24 years old, large knots on first joints of big toes.

JOE HARRIS, 5 feet 6 inches high, complexion black, eyes black, limps in his walk.

WASHINGTON, hired of Edmund Ruffin, Jr., of Hanover County, Va.

CÆSAR and JOB, hired of W. K. Delany, of Wilson County, N. C.

The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid for the arrest and delivery to the nearest jail of *all* of the above named negroes, or fifty dollars will be paid for each one arrested singly; if delivered at the office of the Piedmont Railroad Company, in Danville, all necessary expenses will be paid and five dollars per day in addition to the above, for the time employed in bringing them on. E. D. WILBURN,
Superintendent of Piedmont R. R.
Danville, Va., May 26, 1863. 43—w&sw2w.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUGAR AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Saturday, 30th instant, at 10½ o'clock, about 100 packages of Strictly prime BROWN SUGAR, in barrels and bags, in lots to suit purchasers.—Sale without reserve. JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct.
Raleigh, May 26, 1863. 43—2t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A TRACT of land lying in Wake County, thirteen miles west of Raleigh, and one mile and a quarter northeast of of Morrisville depot, containing 147 acres. There are tolerably good houses and a well of water on the land. About 70 acres good low grounds, and a plentiful supply of timber on the land—about 90 acres being in timber. For further particulars, address C. D. EDWARDS,
Morrisville, N. C.
May 26, 1863. 22—w5tpd.

WANTED.

STOCK IN THE RALEIGH AND GASTON AND Wilmington and Weldon Railroads.
JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers.
Raleigh, N. C., May 26, 1863. 43—9tpd.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR OF Wesley O Smith, deceased, at May term 1863, of Wake County Court, I hereby give notice to the debtors of the estate of the deceased to make payment, and the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

Those for whom the deceased had notes and judgments on hand at his death, will please call and get them and surrender their receipts. JACOB SORRELL, Adm'r.
May 26, 1863. 22—w3t.

RUNAWAY NEGRO—$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 10th inst. my negro man ALFRED, about 27 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper complexion, one front upper tooth out—has a down look, but is quick spoken. The above reward will be paid for said negro, delivered to me at Rutherfordton, N. C., or confined in any jail so that I get him again.
Address DR. J. W. HARRIS,
Rutherfordton, N. C.
May 26, 1863. 22—wtf.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

HAVING RECENTLY VISITED THE HOSPITALS in the City of Richmond, I found Chimborazo, Camp Winder, Howard's Grove and Sea Brook Hospitals, located in healthy localities some two miles from the city, accessible to good spring water and a good corps of Surgeons and ward-masters. The wards and divisions are kept cleanly, being white washed out and inside. There are good clean beds for the wounded and sick, whose wounds are dressed twice a day. In fact every thing is done to render our brave soldiers as comfortable as can be under all the circumstances.
WM. F. HENDERSON.
May 26, 1863. 43—1tpd.

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF ROBESON County, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and belongs to Hamer Legrand, of Richmond County, N. C. George is about five feet seven or eight inches high, weighs about 160 or 170 lbs., copper color. When committed, had on cotton pants and gray frock or sack coat, and rough homspun made cap; was taken up about the 27th of April, 1863. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
REUBEN KING, Sheriff.
May 26, 1863. 22—w8tpd

NORTH-CAROLINA, Chatham County. } COURT OF PLEAS AND Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.

H. M. RAINS and wife DOLLY, vs. WILLIS BIRD, TURNER BIRD, and others. } Petition to divide land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Turner Bird is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the Raleigh *Standard* for the space of four weeks, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County, to be held on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or judgment will be given against him *pro confesso.*
R. C. COTTEN, c. c. c.
May 26, 1863. (pr. adv. $5.62½.) 22—w6t.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

ENROLLING OFFICE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DIST., OXFORD, May 18th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 5th Congressional District of N C., comprising the Counties of Wake, Orange, Granville, Franklin, Warren and Nash, will please proceed at once to re-enroll all and every white male person within the limits of their regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed, or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever.

All persons or contractors engaged in the manufacture of Nitre or other ordnance for the Confederate States, must have their applications for detail or exemption certified to by Capt. Barney, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C., that the number is neither unreasonable nor excessive. Contractors with the Confederate or State government (other than ordnance) must have their applications for exemption or detail certified to by the officer with whom they make the contract.

Special notice is given that no person after enrollment has the right to volunteer, or put a substitute in any company or regiment, except at the Camp of Instruction.—Persons enrolled as Conscripts who fail to report promptly at the Camp of Instruction, will be at once arrested and sent there.

The commanding officer of the 42d regiment N. C. Militia, will assemble his regiment at Oxford, Granville county, N. C., on the 29th and 30th of May, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 43d reg't. N. C. Militia, will assemble his men at Oxford, Granville county, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 40th reg't. N. C. Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C., on the 6th and 8th of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 32d regiment N. C. Militia, will assemble his men at Nashville, Nash county, N. C., on the 11th and 12th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 37th reg't. N. C. Militia, will assemble his men at Warrenton, Warren county, N. C., on the 15th and 16th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 38th reg't. N. C. Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House, in Raleigh, N. C., on the 19th, 20th and 22d days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 39th reg't. N. C. Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, N. C., on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 118th reg't. N. C. Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 26th and 27th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsborough, in Orange county, N. C., on the 30th of June, and 1st and 2d of July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 46th Regt. N. C. Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., on the 3d, 4th and 6th days of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please attend each day and render all the assistance in their power to the Enrolling Officer, and they will please decide all questions as to the ages of persons before enrollment, and notify every man between the ages of