

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXI

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1861.

NO 42

The Raleigh Register.

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Payable invariably in advance.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1861.

OUR REDUCED SIZE.

We present the Register to our readers to-day in a somewhat reduced size, although with no reduction in what may properly be called "reading matter." The derangement of business throughout the country has cut off a good deal of our advertising custom, and we have thought it best to economize in the way of newspaper material. When business resumes its wonted channels, we hope to restore the Register to its wonted size. In making this reduction in the size of the Register, we have but followed the example of so many of our contemporaries, that an exception here, and there, proves the rule. As there will be reading matter on every page, advertisements inserted now will be more conspicuous than heretofore.

"THE PEOPLE'S TICKET."

We give a place to the following communication, and for the sake of that harmony so essential now to our welfare as a people, cheerfully agree to support the Electoral Ticket recommended by "Many Voters," and advise our friends to do likewise.

To the EDITOR OF THE REGISTER: Sir:—It is doubtless the wish of all the good citizens of the State, that in the approaching election of Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States, all causes of difference or discord shall be banished from the minds of the people. To contribute to this end, we are sure that it is best, if possible, to have but one electoral ticket. We discover that the papers of the State have raised four tickets with but a slight difference. Can we unite them? After consultation, hoping to effect that object, and at the same time be just to all parties, we respectfully propose to the people and to the press of the State the accompanying ticket, which we think cannot fail to meet the wishes of the people of all sections and parties in the State.

MANY VOTERS.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For the State at Large:
Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
Hon. DAVID S. REID.

For the Districts:
1st. JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank.
2nd. COUNCIL WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
3rd. L. W. HUMPHREY, of Onslow.
4th. JESSE G. SHEPHERD, of Cumberland.
5th. Hon. THOMAS BRAGG, of Wake.
6th. Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, of Caswell.
7th. ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
8th. JOHN WALKER, of Mecklenburg.
9th. TODD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.
10th. A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NEWS.

The most interesting item of news which we give to-day is the probable engagement on a large scale between the armies on the Potomac. The crossing of the Potomac in large force by the Yankees and the burning of Fairfax Court House, and falling back of our army to Centreville indicate the fighting of another great battle in close vicinity to the ever memorable field of Manassas, Centreville being distant hardly three miles from Manassas. We shall await tidings of the result with intense anxiety, but with strong hopes. The report of an engagement between Magruder and Mansfield, in the peninsula, doesn't seem to be credited by the Richmond Dispatch.

The report which reached here on Thursday of the defeat of Fremont by Price has not been confirmed.

THE TABLEAU.

The Tableau given at the Chapel of the D., D. and B. Institute on Monday night last, by the young ladies of this city, for the benefit of our Raleigh "boys" now in the field, we are happy to state proved to be very successful, the net receipts, we learn, being about \$200. The Chapel was densely crowded, and the Tableau were very entertaining. A pantomime called "The Burglar," performed by Mr. and Mrs. Grow, and Miss Bettie Little, of the Institute, afforded much amusement to the audience.

SCARCITY OF SMALL CHANGE.

The hoarding of small change in this community has become an intolerable nuisance. There is plenty of specie change in the country as an examination of many a miser's stockings would abundantly prove. But not content with hoarding this sort of change people are getting into the practice absolutely of hoarding shipplasters!

MONEY ON HAND TO BE TAXED.

We have seen a letter from Mr. Menninger, in which he, in response to an enquiry on the subject, states that money on hand is liable to be taxed under the law of the Confederate Congress. So certain gentlemen with large sums on hand on the 1st of October may expect to pony up a part of it for Confederate purposes.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PRODUCE LOAN.

A writer in the Raleigh Standard, after giving his reasons for thinking that "the Produce Loan" will not attain the end proposed, brings forward the annexed plan of his own, which we cannot help thinking will do more for the relief of Government and people than any which has come within our observation. There can be no doubt that cotton would constitute an excellent basis on which to make an issue of Treasury Notes. With the Cotton in the possession of the Confederate Government, we should have an assurance that until the blockade is raised no Cotton will leave the country, and that assurance would do much towards raising the blockade, inasmuch as Europe and the Yankees must and will have Cotton. When the blockade is raised, the Government would be in the market as owner of the entire stock of American Cotton, and, as the writer says, would realize \$200,000,000 profit on the investment upon its Treasury notes. The Cotton being sold for specie, or its equivalent, would enable the Government to redeem its Treasury notes, and have \$200,000,000 left to carry on the war. The people and the Government must have money, and unless some such plan as this is adopted, we do not see how either is to get it as long as the blockade cuts off the money-making products from the markets of the world. As to making the policy of the Government's being a monopolist or speculator a permanent one, we have not the least idea. But every case must be tried by the facts, and circumstances accompanying it. We are now engaged in a war upon the issue of which depends our very existence as a free people. We must determine whether we will be enslaved or exterminated, or vindicate by the success of our arms our claim to be recognized everywhere as a free and independent people. This is the emergency in which we are placed, and it is one in which no time is afforded for the discussion of questions of political economy. What would be very right now as a policy, aye, absolutely necessary and indispensable, might be very wrong and unwise as a permanent policy of the government. When our peace and liberties shall have been secured—when that blessed time comes—when we shall be acknowledged as a Free, Sovereign and Independent Nation—then will be the time for making such a governmental policy as in our calm judgment will most redound to the public welfare and prosperity.

We do not, however, see the policy of limiting the denomination of the Treasury Notes to not less than \$50. The currency will be a good one, and we do not see why the issue should not be in decimal denominations, reaching from \$10 to \$100.

With these remarks, we give the views of the Standard's correspondent:

"My plan, or the plan which I would respectfully suggest, is this: The cotton crop, as well as tobacco, &c., of the Confederate States, say at 10 cents per pound for cotton, estimated to be worth two hundred millions of dollars. Let the government become the purchaser of the whole crop at 10 cents per pound, which is as much if not more than can now be realized by the grower in consequence of our being cut off from the markets, and it is besides a fair remunerating price to the producer; much better than the grain grower can get, and, in fact, is over an average price which the whole cotton crop of the South has been sold for several years past. Let those notes be of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards. This would give as a good circulating currency, which would be upon a sounder basis than bank notes, for the banks are permitted to issue their notes at two and three dollars for every dollar of specie in their vaults. These treasury notes would be issued upon the basis of dollar for dollar; yes, for every dollar of Treasury notes, the government would have to secure the payment thereof, its intrinsic value in cotton. The government could hold this cotton as long as it thought proper, for the Treasury notes would not draw interest; it could force the price to twenty cents per pound, for cotton is now selling for twenty-two cents in New York.

"Why is this? for the simple reason that unless they get it at some price, their manufactures will be stopped—a portion of the New England population be thrown out of employment, and hence population be without food and clothing. She manufactures only 800,000 bales in twelve months. What will England do, who manufactures over three millions of bales annually? What will France do? I do not propose a monopoly of the cotton by the government as a settled policy, but only as necessity may require it, and this is the time when I think it should be done. If the crop of cotton is worth two hundred millions of dollars, at ten cents per pound, the government could hold it and force it to twenty cents, that price would secure four hundred millions—a net profit of two hundred millions of dollars, with which to pay the expenses of the war, and which, if not made by the government, would be made by speculators and capitalists. The government, when it did sell, could sell the cotton for gold or its equivalent, and thus every dollar of Treasury notes be redeemed with specie as soon as the cotton was sold, would be anxious to obtain them and that would give confidence to the whole system, and there would not be felt the want of a good circulating medium."

"A BONDHOLDER"—ERROR CORRECTED.

In the communication of "A Bondholder" in the last Register, it was stated that Mr. Wheeler, during his late visit to this place, drew from \$15,000 to \$50,000 on Coupon Bonds. This is a mistake, as we learn that Mr. Wheeler only drew some \$400 on Coupons attached to Bonds registered here in his own name.

The crops in Mississippi are said to be abundant and the weather favorable for gathering.

THE EXTREME OF THE FARCICAL.

Of all the burlesques upon government ever played off, that of the State (!) whose Capital is the Ohio-Yankee town of Wheeling, takes the lead. This Government claims to be the real sin-cure government of the State of Virginia, Richmond being a rebel town, and all who have given in their adherence to the Southern Confederacy arch traitors to the United States Government, as well as the Government (!) at Wheeling. This Government at Wheeling is playing at Government with all the parts cast. One man plays Governor, another Treasurer, a third Auditor, a fourth Secretary of the Commonwealth (!), &c., &c. Now, when it is remembered that Wheeling is a place inhabited by that worst of all conceivable classes of population—a compound of Northwestern Virginians, Yankees and Ohioans, and that the little tier of counties which claim to be the State of which Wheeling is the Capital are little better than half civilized, we think it will be admitted that no spectacle more ludicrous was ever presented on the political stage than the one which we behold in the Government (!) at Wheeling.

The following gives an account of some of the late doings of the Government (!) at Wheeling:

THE WHEELING STATE GOVERNMENT TRYING TO RAISE THE WIND—PIR-PHONTS UNBLUSHING IMPUDENCE.

We copy the following from the Winchester Virginian, of the 8th instant:

By the following documents which have come to our hands, it will appear that the obscure person who is playing Governor at Wheeling, as a boy plays captain on a school playground, and the man who call themselves Auditor, &c., President of Convention, &c., are wanting a little more money—that which they stole from the Bank at West, and the few thousands which Abraham sent them, having been used up. The circulars below were sent to the Sheriff of Morgan county. The first advises him to take on the Wheeling label, as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, June 29th, 1861.

To the Sheriff of Morgan County:

Sir:—I have the honor to annex a copy of the oath of affirmation, which, by an Ordinance of the Convention assembled at Wheeling, on the 11th of June, 1861, is required to be taken by all officers now in the service of the State, or of any county, city, or town thereof, hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service.

You will please return to this Department, within three days after you receive this communication, a certificate of some proper officer that you have duly taken the said oath of affirmation.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. PRENTISS, Governor.

By the Governor:
L. A. HAGUES, Sec'y Com'ly.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.—COUNTY, SS:

Before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, this day, in my said county, came _____, and took and subscribed the following _____, solemnly—that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the Ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th day of February 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding: And that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861.

Given under my hand this—day of—1861.

The second circular bids him bring in his "balance." It reads thus:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Wheeling, June 29th, 1861.

To the Sheriff of Morgan County, Va.:

Sir:—I beg to leave to direct your particular attention to the fifth section of the "Ordinance relating to the receipts and disbursements of the public revenue, and providing for the appointment of an Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth."

The Governor, pursuant to law, having appointed the undersigned as Auditor and Samuel P. Hildreth, Esq., as Treasurer, to fill temporarily the vacancies heretofore existing in those offices, we are now prepared to adjust your accounts and receive the balance due the State.

I send you a copy of the "Ordinance above named," also a copy of an "Ordinance relative to the collection of the revenue."

Trusting to hear from you at an early date on the matters herein specified, I remain,
Respectfully, yours,
N. WILKINSON, Auditor.

The ordinances above named, were duly sent and stated.

These documents, as we have said, were sent to the Sheriff of Morgan county; but that gentleman rather thinks that he will not comply! Francis H. will have to try somewhere else for his market money.

These documents will serve one good purpose. They will aid in convicting Francis and his fellow traitors of the treason which they are enacting, and turn their force into a tragedy. There is another day coming—even for Wheeling. We do not intend to part with one foot of land, or one mill of water, in our entire territory. The only thing we intend to part with are Francis and such as he. They will have to run or oscillate.

YANKEE LYING.

A Yankee account of the affair at Chickamocomico says that Col. Bartow was killed in the engagement. Col. Bartow, it is well known, was killed at Manassas.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacture of Fredericksburg for the war, in the way of cottons, woollens, gages and canister, harness, leather, swords, sabres, shoes, clothing, &c., &c., have been greater, according to the Herald, than those of any place of the same size in the Confederate States. Another want is now being supplied by Mr. Clarke, at his factory, who has already furnished about five hundred hospital beds, besides about three hundred camp bedssteads, for the camps contiguous.

A New York paper states that over ten thousand bales of cotton are now lying at Apalachicola, Florida, and hints that Butler's expedition may be soon heard of in that locality.

THE NEWS, IN BRIEF.

General Twiggs, in command of the Confederate forces in Louisiana, has resigned, wishing to retire from the active duties of the army. Gen. Mansfield Lovell has been appointed to succeed him.

The Louisville Journal has moved over to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where it should have been published long since. It is to be hoped that it will stay there, and never again curse Kentucky with its pestiferous influence.

Gen. Hardee has made a requisition upon the military board of Arkansas for four regiments. This will make nine new regiments to be furnished by Arkansas.

A Chicago paper says that the bill of the Adams Express Company against Lincoln's government, per Gen. Fremont, for the transportation of guns, ammunition, &c., since the great "Palsader" command at St. Louis, will amount to \$300,000.

It is reported that Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, whose name is linked with brilliant achievements in the Mexican war, has joined the Confederates in Missouri. If this be true, we have made a valuable acquisition to our cause.

FOR THE REGISTER.

NORTH CAROLINA COUPONS.

MR. EDITOR:—By way of increasing our means to carry on the War, let every one holding Coupons, instead of presenting them at the State Treasury for payment in Bank notes, pay them out as money, and all hands, by general consent, take them and pass them in payment of debts. There are some Coupons of \$5, \$15 and \$30, very convenient for paying debts, and they are handsome and lasting—much better than the coarse, ugly shipplasters in circulation. Why not circulate coupons?

RALEIGH.

FROM THE WEST.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 14.—Passengers by day's trains report that large additions have been made to Lincoln's forces in Kentucky.

The Louisville Courier was issued at Bowling Green to-day. It says that Gen. Rosecrans with 5,000 men and 8 pieces of artillery occupied Nolichucky Bridge, which is 18 miles from Munfordsville, on the 10th inst.

The Courier also learns that large forces are concentrating at Lexington, Ky., in view of a speedy advance on Ziegler's forces. A division of Sherman's forces is at Louisville, actively engaged in pushing forward his plans.

There appears to be much enthusiasm at the North in regard to Kentucky, and it is the general determination to make her the battle-ground. Sherman's column is reinforced by one or two regiments from the North.

Sherman issued an order at Louisville, of the 9th inst., in which he says that the Chief, in the different departments of his military department are directed to make estimates at once for funds adequate to supplying an army of 60,000 men.

A dispatch from Jefferson City, dated the 8th inst., says that Col. Matthews had telegraphed to Gov. Gamble from Herman, saying that he was compelled to surrender his camp, with 400 men with three cannon, to a superior force. Union men from Lexington, Mo., deny that there has been any session of the Missouri Legislature recently held at Jefferson City.

Fremont left Jefferson City on the 7th inst., in pursuit of Price. It is reported that he expected to concentrate at Sedalia not less than 35,000 men and 100 pieces of cannon.

Gen. Price, it is reported, has directed his course to the South.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 8.—The steamer Norwegian has arrived. She left Liverpool on the 26th, and brings telegraph dates from Liverpool, via London, to the 27th of September.

The Paris Patrie denies, but English journals resort, that France and Spain intend to interfere in the affairs of Mexico.

The London Times says the intervention is with the full concurrence of the American Government.

The issue of notices for the adoption of short time in working hours in the Lancaster Mills is becoming more general. Under these circumstances, spinners and manufacturers, are showing an increased confidence, and abstain from pressing their goods on the market until prices rise in proportion to the value of the raw material.

The city of London is suffering from a considerable decline in the funds to the feeling and disquiet of the prospects of the operations in Manchester the coming winter, under the influence which the partial suspension of the cotton trade will have upon their revenues.

London funds continued to drop under considerable realizations. Consols declined one-fourth. On the 25th, the discount market showed increasing ease. The general rates showed 3 per cent, but choice bills brought 2 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—The sales of cotton at Liverpool for three days ending Wednesday, were 85,000 bales. The market has been excited, prices 1/2 higher than on Friday. The sales to speculators and exporters were 48,000 bales. The market closed without upward tendency.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, and prices for all goods were slightly higher, though sales were small.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—(By Telegraph to London.)—Sales of cotton to-day estimated at 20,000 bales. The market was buoyant at yesterday's prices. The stock is estimated at 751,000, of which 445,000 were American.

Manchester advices continue favorable, and prices still tending upwards.

Breadstuffs declining, with slight inquiry.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

MAON, Ga., Oct. 14.—About 400 delegates are present from nine States.

Mr. A. O. Andrews, of Charleston, S. C., was elected permanent President of the Convention, and Messrs. R. H. Maury, of Va.; W. A. Barry, of N. C.; G. B. Lamar, of Ga.; D. Hubbard, of Ala.; G. B. Sammers, of Miss.; J. D. Bow, of La.; Samuel Tate, of Tenn.; and J. T. Myrick, of Fla., were elected Vice Presidents.

The meeting was very harmonious, but no business was transacted except the organization.

The Cotton Planters' Convention will meet here to-morrow, (Tuesday), and they will be invited to take seats in the Convention.

[SPECIAL.]

MAON, Oct. 15.—The Cotton Planters' and Commercial Conventions to-day merged into one. The Committee on Commerce and Finance submitted resolutions recommending a modification of the sequestration act, which was laid on the table until to-morrow; also, a resolution recommending insurance companies to take risks on cotton stored in interior towns and on plantations, which was adopted unanimously.

A resolution declaring the proposed issue of Treasury notes and the present bank note currency, under the resolutions of the banks to advance to planters, will furnish an adequate circulation for the country.

To this resolution sundry amendments and substitutes were proposed, looking to a Government advance on produce, in Treasury notes and bonds, which are now subjects of interesting discussion by numerous speakers.—The Convention adjourned until to-night. Discussion pending.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF ORANGE, WAKE, GRANVILLE, FRANKLIN, WARREN AND NASHL.

Want of time will prevent my speaking so as to be heard by the voters of the whole District. I therefore take this means of communicating with you.

Much pains is taken and great efforts made to make the election for Congress turn upon my course in the Legislature. To that I have no objection, when my votes are fairly understood. 1st. I am charged with voting against the Stay Law. 2nd. Against arming the State. 3rd. Against returning thanks to Gov. Ellis for taking the Fort. 4th. Voting against Mr. Blodson's resolution declaring North Carolina would pay no portion of the debt which Lincoln's Government was incurring by this war. 5th. Voting against Convention. 6th. Voting for and introducing a resolution declaring it the duty of the President to collect duties in all the ports.

I plead guilty and justification.

I could not vote for the Stay Law, because I thought it unconstitutional; because it closes the Courts of Justice, and ties down the strong arm of the law, which should be upraised to defend the virtuous and the weak against the vicious and the strong. I know a citizen whose horse has been taken from him violently, without allowing for the continuance of his cause by the Court. Four years must elapse before he can recover his horse, or damage for his seizure and detention. A law staying executions I could favor, but not such a one as this.

To the second count in the indictment I say, the bill appropriating \$300,000 for arming the State was voted on on the 19th day of December, 1860. I could see no reason for arming the State at the call of those who said "secession would be peaceful." At that time the people of the State were decidedly against Secession. Only a few, such as Clingman, Venable and Avery were clamorous for it.

Col. Ransom's regiment of Cavalry will have cost more than that amount before he gets to the seat of war. Most of those who advocated the Bill were not in earnest. An amendment was offered appropriating two millions, and authorizing the Governor to draw upon the Treasurer for any further amount necessary to arm the State—this was offered by one who was classed as a union member. The seceders or precipitators, with a few exceptions voted it down. If the friends of the Bill anticipated war, what can equal the folly of an appropriation insufficient to equip one regiment.

Third count. Thanks to the Governor, Col. Leichter and Capt. Pender, with thirty-six Carters county militia, took Fort Macon before Governor Ellis gave the order. I stand upon the resolution, that I might vote thanks to the militia of Carteret, to whom it was due; but I would not do them the injustice of rendering thanks to the Governor, when it was due to humble citizens. If Col. Leichter and Capt. Pender had been invested with power to appoint all officers in the army and distribute to officers the vast amount of money we daily spend, I am inclined to the opinion that they would have been thanked for taking the Fort instead of the Governor.

Fourth Count.—Voting against Mr. Blodson's resolution declaring we would not pay any of the debt incurred by Lincoln's Government in prosecuting the war. This vote was given at the Extra Session. The battle of Fort Sumter had been fought. I had been for some time in Fort Macon, gun in hand, watching and waiting for old Abe to come and repossess himself of the Fort, as he said he would do. The whole South was marshaling their forces for the fight. The idea of bravely resolving that we would not pay the enemy's expenses was so ridiculous that I could but laugh, and vote against it.

Fifth Count.—Convention. I voted for Convention on the first reading of the bill. Mr. Worth offered an amendment that the Convention should not be perpetual, but sit for two years only. This was voted down mainly by the precipitators. Mr. Outlaw offered an amendment that the Convention should submit its acts to the people for their ratification at the polls. This was rejected by the Convention. I offered an amendment that those voting for Convention should have written on their tickets "Convention and Disunion," and those voting no Convention should say, "No Convention and Union." This would have informed the people what the Convention designed doing. My amendment was voted down. Those voting against the Convention Bill. When an old Government is to be destroyed, or a new government set up, I think the people should be consulted at the polls.

Sixth Count.—Declaring it the duty of the President of the United States to collect duties in all the ports. Remember, South Carolina had not then seceded. Buchanan was President, South Carolina had allowed him to collect duties in Charleston for three years. South Carolina had voted to make Charleston a port of entry.

I shall support President Lincoln and Vice-President Stephens for re-election as President and Vice-President of the Confederacy. I am for prosecuting this war to a successful issue, if it takes the last man and the last dollar we have. I wish to see more of the speech-making warriors and disunion heroes of last winter in the light, and too long in the shade of secession, and remaining too long in the old Union. That is the best evidence of qualities which are necessary to make a good and loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy.

I will be opposed to the doctrine of secession in the Southern Confederacy whenever it shall be asked to put it in practice. I will oppose the secession of the counties of New Hanover, Columbus and Bladen, as now proposed by the Wilmington Journal. That editor says "he is in earnest about it," and he calls on the Sheriffs of these three Counties to open polls on November 1st, and vote to separate from North Carolina and put themselves under the protection of South Carolina. I look upon such a proposition as subversive of good government, social order and civil liberty, and if it is attempted, I shall support Governor Clark in using enough of salutary coercion to keep these counties true to North Carolina. The town of Wilmington and the County of New Hanover pay nearly one-twentieth part of the taxes of the State. The town of Wilmington was foremost in the present enterprise of peaceable secession. She should get through the first act of secession before she drops the curtain and prepares to entertain us with the second.

With these remarks, I await the verdict of the people, to be rendered at the polls on Wednesday the 6th of November.

Very respectfully,
JOSHUA TURNER, JR.

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The Federal steamers Richmond and Vincennes have got off—the Rebel is missing, and was sunk; the Water Witch has also got off, and probably with dispatch. The Niagara had left before the action. The river is clear.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 15.

A report is in circulation here, on the authority of a gentleman just arrived from Baltimore, that the Clipper, of that city, published on Saturday morning last a dispatch stating that General Price had obtained a victory over Fremont in a battle recently fought in Missouri.

PRESENTATION OF A HORSE TO COL. RANSOM.

We publish by request the following correspondence between Mr. J. G. Yancey, on behalf of a portion of the citizens of Warren county, and Col. Ransom, on the occasion of the presentation of a fine horse to the latter by the former:

WARRENTON, N. C., Oct. 9th, 1861.

COL. ROBT. RANSOM:—Dear Sir:—A portion of the citizens of your native county, Warren, being desirous that you should be well mounted, have thought proper, perhaps unknown to you, to entrust me to purchase a fine Horse, and present to you, as a small memento of the confidence and regard you have in their bosoms.

Allow me now, through this note, in their behalf, to present to you the finest animal that I could purchase in North Carolina.

Hoping he may bear you safe to triumphant victory. I remain, very truly,
Your friend,
J. G. YANCEY.

CAMP BRAUBERG, Oct. 9th, 1861.

MR. JNO. G. YANCEY:—Dear Sir:—Your kind favor of to-day, notifying me of the present from a portion of my fellow county-men of Warren, has been duly received.

Shortly after it was handed me, I had an opportunity to publicly thank the generous donors for the splendid stallion they had sent me, but I regret to you my grateful thanks for their kind appreciation and confidence, and to assure you all that my earnest efforts shall be exerted to deserve whatever of both they may extend to me.

With great respect,
Yours very truly,
R. RANSOM, JR.,
Col. of Cavalry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. Isaac Ostinger, ten pair of socks and six pair of drawers; Mrs. G. H. Wilder, three pair of socks; Mrs. Grauman, six pair socks and six shirts; Mrs. L. M. Brown, one blanket and two pair of socks; Mrs. W. B. Chambers, two pair socks and two blankets; Miss H. O. Chambers, two pair socks; Mrs. Alfred Moring, two blankets and two pair of socks; Mrs. Daniel W. Courts, three blankets and four pair of socks; Mrs. Lucinda Creech, two blankets and three pair of socks, and one pair of drawers; Mrs. Jordan Womble, Jr., three pair of socks, one pair of drawers and one blanket; Mrs. C. B. Harrison, six pair of socks and two net shirts; Mrs. Scheib, eight pair of socks; Miss Mary C. Christophers, four pair of socks; Mrs. G. T. Cook, five blankets, five pair socks and two pair drawers; Mrs. A. M. Lewis, four pair of socks; Mrs. Wesley Jones, two blankets and one pair of socks; Mrs. Rachel P. Jones, two pair of socks; Mrs. N. J. Whitaker, six pair socks; Dr. W. H. Montague, six blankets and six pair of socks; Miss Bertha Nichols, one blanket; Mrs. Michael Whitley, eight pounds of soap and three pair of socks; Mrs. Clara J. Ray, nine pair of socks; Mrs. John W. Harp, eight pair of socks; Nick Jefferys, two blankets and three pair of socks; Mrs. J. J. Nowell, one blanket; Mrs. David Hinton, seven blankets and twenty seven pair of socks.

SHERIFF HIGH.

JOHN MAUNDER'S
MARBLE WORKS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones,
Marble Mantels and Furniture,
WORK FURNISHED AND PUT UP.
Designs furnished for Monuments if required.
Orders by mail punctually attended to.
packed and Warranted. mar 18-21v

WIVES AND CHILDREN OF THE HATTERAS CAPTIVES.—Under a resolution of the General Assembly, it is made my duty to pay the wives of the officers and men captured at Hatteras, one-half of their pay, and when there is no that, then to the guardian of the children; Mrs. J. J. Nowell, for the respective wives to procure a certificate from the Clerk of the County or Superior Court as to their identity as such, upon the production of which to Maj. A. M. Lewis, Paymaster, either in person or through an agent, authorized in writing, the money will be paid.

It will be an act of kindness if their friends in the different counties in the east will add these good ladies in fixing up their certificates and having them presented as above.

By order of
J. G. MARTIN,
Adj't. General.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 1, 1861—oct 5-wlm

GEORGE L. WILD.

WARRENTON, N. C.
RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, as a TUNER AND REPAIRER of

PIANOS

wherein ten years experience enables him to guarantee perfect satisfaction. All communications addressed to him at Warrenton will receive prompt attention. Refers to Rev. Alfred Smiles and Prof. G. F. Hanson, of St. Mary's College, and Mr. W. J. Patterson, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute, Raleigh, E. F. Parham, J. Wilcox and Professor C. H. Kehr, Warrenton; J. H. Mills, Oxford, N. C. jan 16-wtf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHN STON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1861.

Joanna Rhodes vs. John Evans and wife Caroline, Joseph B. Rhodes, and others.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Evans and wife Caroline, and Bridgers Price and William H. Webb, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the Raleigh Register, notifying the above named defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Johnston, at Court House in Smithfield, on the fourth Monday in November next, and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, Thomas D. Sneed, Clerk of the said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1861. oct 9-wfw THOS. D. SNEAD, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHN STON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1861.

A. J. K. Rhodes, Joseph B. Rhodes, and others, vs. John Evans and wife Caroline.

Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Evans and