The Raleigh Register "Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers." RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY NORNING, OCT. 23, 1861 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA FOR PRESIDENT: JEFFERSON DAVIS. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT : ALEX. H. STEPHENS

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET. For the State at Large :

Hon, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Hon. DAVID S. REID.

For the Districts: 1sr. 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 TTH. ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolph. STH. JOHN WALKER, of Mecklenburg. 9TH. TOD'R. CALDWELL, of Burke. 10TH. A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

THE EXTORTIONERS.

We take the following article from that excellent paper, the Lynchburg Virginian. The devastations of this Army Worm are not confined to any particular section of the South, but may be tracked through every portion of it. Monopolists, Forestallers and Speculators have given a factitious value to almost every article of prime necessity .-agents for purchasing for the army, have purchased from unsuspecting farmers, and others holding provisions and merchandize, at comparatively low prices, and on their return from their roguish missions, have extorted from their needy neighbors the most exorbitant profits. The feeling of revenge is bad, and sinful, but it is respectable when compared with the mean, low, grovelling spirit of avarice ; and these "Arthur Grides"these cannibals, who grow fat on the yery flesh of their fellow-men, are grossly flattered when compared to Shylock. Shakspeare, in Shylock, drew a great picture of disappointed revenge. It was Antonio's life, not his flesh, nor his money, that Shylock want ed. But our "Grides" say to their needy neighbors, "pay me my price, gratify my appetite for greed, put an exhorbitant profit in my purse, or your flesh shall disappear from your bones." If we could only get a list of the names of these caricatures of humanity ! Would'nt we gibbet them for the public gaze? We may yet get the proof on some of them, and when we do we will hold them up in their true colors, let the cost to us be what it may THE ARMY WORM .- The Governor of Alaba ma is trying to extirpate this loathsome creature by withdrawing the aliment upon which it is fed. We hope that he may be successful. The object sought to be attained is worth any amount of effort, for the ravages of the "worm" may be traced in the blight and mildew that are rapidly overspreading the land. What were Pharaoh's plague of blood, of frogs, of lice, or flies ; of murrain of locusts, compared with those that now afflict this people? Even the destroying angel who slew the first born of every household, was scarcely more terrible than the army worm which is now the precursor of a famine that may destroy more than did the minister of Jebovah's wrath. who touched at last the hardened heart of Pharach. Who does not see that-although the good God who rules above us, has blessed the land with increase, and given abundance for man and beast-the fabulous prices to which many articles of prime necessity have gone up, chiefly through the efforts of speculators, will be certain to occasion great suffering amongst the poor this winter? the prices which these articles will be likely to command? Or, if they be able to supply these, what will be left of their scanty income to get bacon at 25 cents per pound? Will men tell us that these articles have been augmented in price because of their scarcity ? We deny it. Bacon can be had for the money, by every body who can afford to pay for it. Large quantities of leather, shoes, clothing, and material are still on the market, and can be bought with cash, at extravagant prices. What then has occasioned these increasing and most exorbitant rates ? Simply this-an apprehended scarcity, together with the fact that merchants and speculators have been buying up and collecting in large, unusual quantities, the articles that have attained a fictitious value .-Those articles are not distributed throughout the country as formerly. They are scarce at some point and abundants at others ; thanks to "enterprise." Instead of putting off the evil day, the policy of Shylock is to precipitate it ; that the people may feel in the very opening of the war, the evils that might have been avorted to a much later period. Suffering that might have been kept at a distance, and perhaps, if the war should terminate shortly, never had been realized, is now brought to our very doors. A single item in our personal experience will illustrate our position .-A few days since, in pursuance of a legitimate business, we entered a store in the city of Richmond to find paper. An article of letter paper, musty and stained with age, that had been on hand perhaps for twenty years, and would have been dear at \$2 per ream, was offered us for \$8 ! and no less. Richmond is full of such creatures as the one we refer to; and they are at our doors too, but happily not in such numbers. We know the fact that a merchant in this city made four handred per cent., upon a bill of old goods 1 And what is done on a larger scale, as indicated by Governor Moore, is practised by two penny dealers also. The evil is contagious. It permeates every order of society. At Manassas the little dealers sell plugs of tobacco that cost eight cents, to the soldiers at fifty cts., and demand specie at that. The country stores, we are told, have been ransacked to find remnants of old calico that were worthless before the war, to make shirts for the soldiers, with which they are supplied at the moderate cost of two dollars and fifty cents! News-papers that are furnished to the dealers. at two cents, are sold to the defenders of the country at ten cents ! And these are but "parts of one stupendous whole"-the legitimate results of a system that is converting the nation into an army of obbers and Yankee traders, and educating even the news-boys in the ways of extortion. Call it "enterprise," as a merchat in Richmond told us; let it be denominated thrift; mercantile sagacity; anything but that exalted patriotism which, re-pudiating the loose principles of commercial

d to defend our liberty; and, be it remember-We cannot close this sombre picture without presenting a pleasing contrast to the otherwise unrelieved darkness in which it is set. Many noble men, and we may add wo-men too-act upon different principles. Throughout the and there are thousands, even now, to rise up and call them bleesed. They visit our camps and hospitals, and the families of those who are away in the service of the country. They relieve the distressed, comfort the sorrowing, and administer consolation to the dying. We have heard of one gentleman, a nephew, we believe, of

It is as light to darkness; as angels to devils; as heaven to hell.

Commenting on this subject the Richmond Examiner makes the following suggestions : We recommend to the first to impress, steadlly and uniformly into the public service, all speculators goods which the immediate needs of the service may require, allowing fair prices, sufficient to remunerate the investment, time, enterpise, or other legitimate element of profit on the part of the dealer. This course would not only be just and beneficial to the Government itself; it would also at once assist to establish a regular standard of prices for the general buyer or consumer in the market. Secondly, we recommend to the people of the South themselves to find the most proper and efficient remedies sgainst speculation in their own self-denials and these severe habits of private economy, which both the material exigencies the war and the considerations of patriotism at once demand. Let every one strive, with patriotic devotion, to dispense, as far as possible, with everything regarded as a necessity of life that may have a tendency to increase prices, and to stimulate the cupidity of those whose dispositions for gain outstrip their patriotism, degrade their bumanity, and make them viler than the Yankee vermin we have shaken from our skirts?

COL. WHEELER'S COMMUNICATION. As an act of simple justice to Col. John H. Wheeler, we give a place to the communication which which will be found in another column, and at the same time express our regret that we should have been instrumental in holding up an innocent man to public censure. It is due, however, to our correspon-Persons falsely representing themselves to be dedt, as well as to ourself, that we should state, that the charges against Col. Wheeler were not wantonly or maliciously trumped up, but were founded on reports universally current through Raleigh, and believed to be true. That they were utterly untrue, we are now glad to be convinced, and we trust that such of our contemporaries as have copied the communication of "A Bondholder," or our editorial comments upon it, will aid us in doing justice to an innocent and injured man, by copying this article, or giving the friends. substance of it.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADED.

The most important intelligence which has ecently reached us from the line of the Pomac is the effectual blockade of that river by the Confederate batteries. A fleet from Old Point is between two batteries-our men havog permitted it to pass the lower batter and now can neither go up nor down. This is a decided case of limbo, and there is but one mode of relief from it, to wit : the silencing of our batteries by an attack on them from the land side. Such an attack of course would require the crossing of the Potomac by the Federals in large force, and in this way a general engagement may be brought on. We are of opinion, however, that the above 100 years of age. Yankees are too weak in the knees to trust themselves out of their entrenched lines.

RELEASE OF JOHN G. GUTHRIE .- John G. Guthrie, Esq., of Petersburg, who was sometime since imprisoned at Fort Lafavette. has been released on parole. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's Administration.

THE NEWS, IN BRIEF.

Col. George Bower, an aged and distinguished citizen of North Carolina, was drowned in Yadkin river, near Wilkesboro', on Monday, the 7th, while attempting to ford the stream in his carriage.

A magnificent flag, a voluntary contribution of nembers of Congress to Colonel Howell Cobb was presented to his regiment in Richmond, Va. on Thursday, by President Davis's brother. A handsome letter from the President was read on the occasion, and the affair passed off finely.

The cartridge factory in Richmond, under the uperintendence of Lieut. J. W. Smith, is manufacturing cartridges at the rate of 200,000 per day. The factory employs 500 women and 300 men.

The Fredricksburg Recorder learns from the Chaplain of the Twelfth North Carolina Regiment, that when he left Evansport on Saturday last there was lying just abreast of that point, in the stream, a Yankee "floating battery" of very large and diamond-shaped dimensions. It seemed to him to be plated with steel, and altogether. was rather an ugly looking customer.

Brigadier General Holmes, in charge of the Fredricksburg department, has been promoted to a Major Generalship. Brigadier General Longstreet has also been promoted to the rank of Major General.

The Confederate States stake of \$5,000 was run for over NewMarket Race Course, at Petersburg, on Thursday last, at meridian, three entries having been made. O. P. Hare's Beauregard won the two mile heat, -time 3.57; 3.51. The track was in fair running order, the horses were all young and the time is considered good. A large number of persons were present and the interest great. The stake of \$5,000 will be turned over by the winner to the Confederate Government. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes from Fairfax C. H., October 13th, that Lieut. Arnold, of Georgia, was shot and mortally wounded on the previous day by a sentinel. He had walked out from camp, and on his return saluted the sentinel as usual, but had proceeded only a few paces when he was shot in the left breast. The last word that escaped his lips was the name of the one to whom his affections were pledged. The deceased was popular with his company, and his loss will be mourned by many relatives and

The Confederate Government recently sent to Newport News, under a flag of truce, fifty-seven Yankee prisoners who had been wounded in the battle at Manassas. These prisoners had been very kindly treated in our hospital at Richmond, and before leaving were profuse in their expressions of gratitude to the Confederate surgeons. Since they have got North, however, they have told all sorts of outrageons lies, asserting that they were treated, while in the hands of the Confederate authorities, in the most brutal manner, &c.

A CARD. CITY OF RALEIGH, 21st Oct., 1861.

SIR: Your paper of Wednesday last contains the following editorial : "A BONDHOLDER."- Weinvite attention to the

ommunication of a "Bondholder" in to-day's paper. It does seem to us that some remedy should be applied to the evil of which the writer complains. As to Wheeler's operations here there can be no doubt. His errand and his presence in this place were talked of all over it. It was known how he came, and what he came for. It was known that he had stuck by Lincoln's Ad-ministration, under which he holds an office; and it was known that all his property was in the Ciy of Washington. And yet, under these circumtances, and when there was so much reason to believe that, his errand being accomplished, he would return to Washington, he collected the inerest due on his bonds, was permitted to visit and nay money to the Yankee prisoners in the camp at the Fair Grounds near this city, and finally al lowed to take his departure unmolested, and make his report to those under whose flag he travelled."

In these troubled times, when the public mind s filled with questions involving national existance, it is to be expected that it should be sensitive and watchful ; nor should this be repressed or relaxed, for truth and justice must eventually triumph. This I hope always will be the case in North Carolina. Aptly has it been recorded, the greatest friend of Truth is Time ; her greatest enemy, party prejudice; and her constant companion, is humility."

The atrocious crime of trusting to the credit of North Carolina a portion of the proceeds of a life of labor, and to look to her bonded faith as a sure support for myself in old age and my family, is one I shall not attempt to excuse.

It is known to the Treasurer, Mr. Courts, that a few years ago, on leaving the country for a foreign land, I did bid for, at a premium, and secure an amount of her bonds, which were paid for by me in specie. The amount is not material, but the sum stated by your correspondent is a gross exaggeration.

The Treasurer can further inform you that no bond or coupon was ever paid to me, that was not bona fide my own property, and so registered in my own name on the books of the Treasury Department. The amount thus received was deposited (except such amounts as were necessary for my personal expenses) in your city, where it now emains.

These facts can be demonstrated to your satisfaction in five minutes, if doubted.

Then, these facts being patent, I a peal to your own sense of justice to characterize as it deserves the assertion of your correspondent, who confidently states that I "collected and carried away a large mount (from 15,000 to 50,000 dollars) for our enemies"-that I brought, with me "some of the oupons from the State Bonds which the Lincoln Government has stolen from our loyal citizens, and carried back the money from the Treasury of

cy"-that I "drew the money on the stolen bonds from our Treasury, to be carried back to Washington and returned in thirty days in the form of sabres and shot, for our slaughter and subjugation."

Lincoln Adminstration under which I now hold

ment, painted black, that they may be marked and avoided. Let this individual's house, wherever he may live, be painted the same dark colour. I might here conclude: But it is well known to you personally, while doubtless your correspondent was doubting as to the proper course for the South, that, with the Hon. Jacob Thompson, the accredited Commissioner from the State of Mississippi to the State of North Carolina, I accompanied him to this city in December, 1860, to visit the Legislature, and urged the necessity of meeting the storm that we knew was about to burst on our heads. But at the time it seemed that our entreaties fell upon deaf ears and unbelieving hearts. It is well known, also, while I was at Washington, I was in constant commu-

nication by letter and telegraph with Gov. Ellis and others, often affording prompt, reliable and important information, for which I received and now hold his grateful acknowledgements. A letter is now on file in the Executive Office in this city. from me to Governor Ellis, dated at Washing-

ton City on the 19th Nov., 1860, a copy of which I herewith submit to you, which contains the following: "THE DIE IS CAST. A REVOLUTION has commen-

ced. We cannot stop the movement, if we would we should not if we could. The repeated wrongs uffered by the South from a ruthless majority of the North are to be continued. Further submission will only invite continued aggression, You are forced to take a bold stand. Desolation and blood may follow, but distressing and sanguinary as these are, they are infinitely preferable to na tional degradation and personal contempt. Whatever fortune comes to my native State, I entreat you, Sir, to allow me to be a sharer. I have passed the age of the battle field, but if needed, am ready to go. I may, in time of trial, stop the bullet from a younger and abler man."

For such sentiments and course, sincerely cherished, and boldly avowed, I was marked by the Lincoln Administration-my property there de stroyed, (see letter of Hon. Philip Phillips, here with submitted,) and my liberty and life jeoparded. The Governor did not yield to my request, at the time; I sent my substance, and one on whom ail my hope of comfort and joy is "garnered up," who has been in the battle field for months. and who will maintain by his exertions and life the honor of his native State and the name of JNO. H. WHEELER.

CAN AN OFFICER IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY HOLD THE OFFICE OF CONGRESS-MAN?

As a number of our army officers are candidates for Congress, the above is at this time a pertinent inquiry. The following clause from the Constitution of the Confederate States seems to indicate that army officers cannot accept if elected the office of Congressmen, unless they resign the fermer

"No person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF CONTRIBU-TIONS

> SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,) Raleigh, October 11th, 1861.

From Miss Laura B. McKee, 16 shirts; 16 towels; 1 old linen sheet, old linen, and cotton

WANTED .-- A GENTLEMAN OF A GOOD MILITARY EDUCATION, and of practical experience, wishes a position in some Com-pany or Regiment in the Old North State. Letters of the highest character will be produced. Address COL. B., No. 500 Clay St.,

oc 23-1t PLUMBAGO AND BLACK LEAD. AKEN DIRECTLY FROM THE MINE NEAR

Raleigh, thoroughly ground, cleansed and pre-pared for Paint, for lubricating axles and bearings of every kind and to prevent friction, for crucibles, for cleansing and polishing all sorts of metals, for facing the moulds of Foundrymen, and for ALL OTHER USES to which this mineral is applicable-For sale in bar. rels and half barrels, in lots to suit purchasers, by ANDREW MILLER,

oc 23-1m Raleigh, N. C.

WANTS--WANTS. THE GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL IN PETERSBURG FOR N. C. TROOPS Needs immediately 300 Blankets, 300 Sheets 200 Comforts, 200 good Towels, 100 Pillows, 100 Pillow Ticks, Shirts and Drawers, Flour, and Meat, and Lard,

and Sugar and Coffee, and Molasses, and Soap. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, oc 23-1t Surgeon General N. C.

HEAD QUARTERS N. C. TROOPS,) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER IS PURlished for the information and guidance of all cerned :

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel SPIER WAITAKER, Aid-de. Camp of the Governor, is assigned to duty in the Ad. intant General's Office as Auditor of Military Accounts. He will examine and adjust for settlen all such claims and accounts, under direction of the Adjutant General. HENRY T. CLARK.

Governor Ex-Officio. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. J. G. MARTIN. oe 23-3t Adjutant General

NEW VERSION OF JORDAN. F you want to spend your cash, For things that are not trash. And desire to be suited accordin' J. B. FRANKLIN'S is the place, But you can't run your face

No more than to t'other side of Jordan. In the line of things to eat,

He is very hard to beat. And just let me add a word in. He sells Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and Candy, And other things that's handy, The best on this side of Jordan.

Then he sells all kinds of Toys, Suitable for either girls or boys, Also, men and women accordin', And be it perfectly understood, Everything he sells is good As can be had on this side of Jordan

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.

AVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE HON. orable Asa Biggs, Judge of the District Court the Confederate States of America for the Distric of North Carolina, the Receiver for the Counties of Northampton, Hertford, Gates and Chowan in said State, I hereby notify every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or control-ling, within said Counties, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confeder: te States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render to me an account thereof. and, so far as practicable, to pay over the same to me, or to place the same in my hands. Any such person wilfully failing to do so shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars. and be imprisoned not longer than six months, and shall further be liable to be sued by said Confederate States, and subjected to pay double, the value of the estate, property or effects of the alien enemy held by

North Carolina to reward their outrageous pira-

Your editorial, also, states that I "stuck by the office, and that it is well known that all my pro-

NOT CAUGHT IN A NET.

Our neighbor of the State Journal is all wrong when he says we have been caught in a "net." The advice to alter our electoral ticket was given to us by gentlemen not given to the practice of ensnaring their neighbors, and having no more interest in this, or that electoral ticket than the rest of their fellow-citizens. Their motive was the patriotic one of preventing wrangling and strife when all should be harmony and union, and How are they to get shoes, or clothing, or fuel at knowing this, we cheerfully yielded to their suggestions. If this is being caught in a net, then we have been caught in a net, but shall not apply to our neighbor of the Journal to play the part of the mouse to our Leonine

Majesty by guawing us out of it.

A CANDLE FACTORY.

We know of few investments that would pay better at this time than capital embarked in the manufacture of Candles. Kerosene and other oils have vanished from the markets, and a very inferior quality of adamantine candles is selling here for 60 cents per pound. Will not some one having enterprise, and the capital to back it, engage in the manufacture of an article so indispensable to our comfort ?

THE LATE HON. JOHN M. DICK. We regret to learn that Judge Jno. M. Dick died at Gatesville a few days ago. Judge D. was a native of the county of Guilford, and resided in it during his life. In the years 1829 and '30 he represented the county in the Senate, and in 1832 was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity. He died in the 70th year of his age, and after a service on the Bench of twenty-nine years.

A LAUGHABLE INCIDENT.

One of the funniest incidents of the times is the application of Mexico to Lincoln's Administration for a loan of money. We shall next hear of Beau Hickman as a lender of money.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE NOT BURN-The report of the burning of Fairfax Court House by the Confederate troops turns out to

be untrue. The village is yet standing intact.

ELECTORAL TICEETS. Electoral Tickets will be furnished at this Office at \$2.00 per thousand.

De Bow's mortality statistics, compiled from the last census, show that the people of the United States are the healthiest on the globe. The deaths are 320,000 per year, or one and a half per cent. of the population. In England the ratio is der the Lincoln-Seward party." near two per cent., and in France nearly three per cent. Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the States, and have 638 inhabitants

The New Orleans Pickayune says important mail arrangements have been made for the establishment of a regular monthly mail between New Orleans and Tampico, Mexico, to connect with the British mail steamers. Mail carriers have been appointed and 1,200 letters were in charge of the one which left New Orleans on the 10th inst. Another will close on the 9th of November, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave on the ern friends in Congress, I had to remain until next morning.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Southern Canfederacy met at Columbia, S. C., on the 17th inst., last Thursday. All the Bishops in the Confederacy were present except Bishop Polk, of Louisiana. The Convention was engaged all of the first day in the discussion of the constitution, canons, and name of the Church, a proposition having been submitted to change the name of the Church from Protestant Episcopal to Catholic Reformed

The Charleston Courier of Thursday says that the ship Thomas Watson, which got ashore on Tuesday, was burned on Wednesday last by the blockading fleet. She was a Mobile vessel, and loaded with salt, two lithographic presses, and a quantity of lithcgraphic stone.

In the Confederate Court of Charleston Thursday, the case of Capt. Sandrue, charged with an endeavour to excite revolt, was continued until the next term, and he was released on his own recognizance in the sum of two hundred dollars. A telegram from Nashvile states that Thomas L. Crittenden has gone to Henderson to assume command of the Federal troops in that section .-

Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, left Louisville on the 11th inst. for Washington. The Hon. Thomas P. Porter, the late Pressdent of the Kentucky Senate, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was in Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday last, having escaped form Lincolndom.

The New York Post, of the 10th, says, "there is not a word of truth in the Times' dispatch about 100 rebels being drowned by the fire of the Monticello, near Hatteras Inlet."

The Bank of Washington, D. C., refuses to take the Yankee Treasury notes, and Lincoln's minions' want Congress to close the "disioyal institutions."

A Union newspaper has been established at Alexandria, Va.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 18th, 1861. The Editor of the Raleigh Register will oblige Bishop Atkinson by publishing the following notice of his Appointments. November, 8th, Gaston. 10th, Warrenton. 12th, Williamsborough. 13th, Oxford 14th, Henderson 15th, Louisburg. 17th, Raleigh. 20th, St. Marys, Orange Co. 21st, Hillsborough.

22nd, P. M., Graham

perty is in the city of Washington."

Your correspondent, also, states this more de cidedly, when he says that he was "reliably informed by a gentleman who left Washington on the 3d inst., that Col. Wheeler reached his home there several days ago, where he holds office un-

It is not true that I hold or ever held any of. fice under the Administration of Lincoln. I herewith submit to you the original official acceptance of my resignation by Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, of the office of Superintendent of Documents, conferred on me by Hon. Jacob Thompson, dated the 14th March, 1861-just a few days after Lincoln's inauguration. I had desired to resign it before this date, but the dis tribution of many valuable works to the Southern portions of the country could not be earlier completed. With the approbation of our South

this was accomplished. As to my being at Washington, so positively stated by your correspondent, on the 3d instant, I was on that day, and every day since I left Raleigh, (except on this trip,) at or near my native place, in Hertford county in this State, enjoying the kindness of friends and the affection of my relations. The question so anxiously asked by your correspondent, how I "found my way to Wash-

ington, whether by Cape Hatteras or Fortress Monroe," is now answered to his truth-loving temper. I took neither route, and the idea only exists in his inventive and distorted imagination. Your editorial further states that I "was permitted to visit and pay money to the Yankee prisoners in the camp at the Fair Grounds, near this City."

Now, this charge is alike unfounded as the ormer statements, but there is more truth in this than in any other part of the charges.

A simple statement of all the facts will show the innocency of the whole transaction. I never when here visited any prisoners. Gen. John B. Magruder, now commanding a division of the Confederate army in the Peninsula of Virginia, desired me to hand some money, with an open letter, to the Adjutant General of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for some prisoners of war, which letter and money were from their friends. These I handed to Gen. Martin. I did not desire any receipt, but he gave me one; the original, which is here-

with submitted to you, reads as follows : "Received, Raleigh, N. C., September, 6th,

dollars for prisoners of war in this city, coming J. G. MARTIN.

ADG'T GEN. OF N. C. S. T.

heard of this from various sources, detailed and distorted to my prejudice. But I have been silent-content to live and look it down. From the high character of Generals Magruder and

"The head and front of my offending Hath this extent ; no more."

If this be treason, as Patrick Henry declared 'make the most of it."

I have thus met and answered every point made in your editorial. You have been misled and misinformed, and I feel that I do not rely in vain on your readiness to do justice. I demand the name of the author of the article signed "A Bondholder," that the good citizens of North ledge that he died as he had lived, in the full assur-Carolina, among whom I have spent the best years ance of a bleased immortality beyond the grave. of my life in public service, may know the char-

rags, cotton bandages; 4 pair cotton socks; 1 paper red pepper ; balm and sage.

Five large boxes from the good people of Meckenburg Co. Two of these boxes are from Ladies Soldier's Aid Society-Sardis Congregation .-Three from Charlette and neighborhood.

From Mrs Husted, 6 pair woolen socks ; 7 pain cotton socks; 3 boxes home prenared mustard : 1

package soap. From a Lady in Pittsboro', twenty dollars. From W. W. Holden, five dollars. From Willie J. Palmer, five dollars. CHAS. E. JOHNSON,

Surgeon General N. C.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH CON GRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN : The duties assigned me by Conress as one of the Committee to visit the Campa of the Confederate States as far as practicable and to enquire into the administration of the Med ical, Quarter Master and Commissariat Depart-

ments of the Government; have so fully occupie my time, that I have been able to attend to no other business. To finish that work will engage my whole attention until near the meeting o Congress on the 3rd Monday in November. It is the duty of that Committee to report to their body whether any legislation is necessary for the more successful and satisfactory administration of those Departments. I could not decline the performance of that duty. In doing so I have, along with the other members of the Committee, encountered the hardships and dangers of camp life, in order to understand those which beset the sol diers. It was on account of my necessary absence that I addressed the card in September last placing my name in the hands of the voters of the District, acknowledging then as I do now their right to choose their own agents and Representatives.

On my return to-day to Richmond from Manassas, I learned for the first time that it was said in the District that I was indifferent to the result of the election and the wishes of the people. That I occupied a doubtful position as to whether

was a candidate at all, and might thus defeat a fair expression of the wishes of the people of the District. I found here urgent solicitations con-tained in letters from my friends, to which I yield, in declaring myself a candidate for a seat in the next Congress. Whilst I defer to their wishes, I regret that it is impossible for me, consistently with higher claims and higher duties, to take any part in the canvas. The sick sons, brothers and husbands, of our people, as well as securing the best provision for the support and comfort of our army in the field, demand of me the devotion of my whole time to that work, and to it it shall be

If the voters of the District shall elect me whatever of ability or experience I possess shall be brought to their service. I shall, however cheerfully concur in their choice wherever, it may fall. But I feel assured that I should give small

evidence of my fitness for any public employment should I abandon the sacred duty which Congress has assigned me to electioneer for any place within the gift of the people. The claims of our sol-From this little grain of truth what bushels of misrepresentation have sprung up! for I have ought not to be deferred to the personal advantage of one seeking his election to Congre

A. W. VENABLE. Richmond, Oct. 19th 1861.

DIED.

At Carolina City, on the 14th instant, of Typhoid Fever WILLIAM H. BROUGHTON, a member of the Wuke Guards, Company D, 26th Regiment N. C. T., in his 21st year. Eulogy on the deceased is need-less to those acquainted with him. He was noted for his good conduct in all the relations of life. He was his good conduct in all the relations of life. He was a man of good morals, of exemplary habits, and as a soldier he had no superior, performing willingly and faithfully every dufy assigned him. The subject of this obituary had for several years been a professor of religion, and it can with truth be said of him, that he kept his word with God. May his widowed mother,

oc 19-1t

im or subject to his control.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confed. erate States speedily to give information to me (as is required by law to do) of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the said counties, and of every right and interest therein held, owned and possessed or enjoyed by or for any such alien enemy.

My Office is at Jackson, Northampton county, N. C. W. W. PEEBLES, Receiver · for the Counties aforesaid. oc 23-w6w

PROCLAMATION.

IN PURSUANCE AND BY VIRTUE OF A resolution of the General Assembly of North Caro lina, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex-officio of said State, do hereby notify and require all male citizens of this State, now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina, where their allegiance is justly due, within 30 days from the date hereof, and I do hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirement of this Proclamation, ex-cept he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison, or detained HENRY T. CLARK, by force.

Governor, ex officio EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,] oct 2-tlnov. Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION, BY HIS EXCEL-LENCY, HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1861.

In pursuance of the power vested in me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the ad-vice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State of all Bacon, Pork, Beef, Leather, Men's Shoes, Woolen Goods, Jeans, Linseys and Blankets, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Gov-ernment. or of the State government.

The order of the 13th ult. on this subject is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 3rd October, 1861. HENRY T. CLARK, oct 5-tf Governor ex officio.

HEAD QUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA STATE TROOPS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,]

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 19. J I. All accounts against the State of North Carolina incurred for military purposes, must be presented at this Office within thirty days after they have been made. If longer withheld, no assurance can be given of their favorable consideration or prompt payment. II. Accounts should always be accompanied by a ertificate of some officer or authorized Agent of the State, that the property has been delivered, that the price charged was according to agreement or contract, and that the receiver will account for the same to the State. Otherwise accounts cannot be paid.

By order of the Governor. JAMES G. MARTIN,

Adjutant General. oc 16-sw3tw1t

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, ADJUTATT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 20. LL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACcepted by the Governor, will remain at home, without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendervous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field ser-By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General

oc 19-4t All papers in the State copy four times and send the bill to this Office.

NOTICE .- ON AND AFTER THE Ist day of October, 1861, I shall sell no goods except for cash on delivery. I am compelled to do this, because I can buy no goods now except at from two to two hundred and fifty per cent. higher than I bought 4 months ago, and I can get no time on them, but must plank down the cash or go without the goods; I there-fore advise all my customers, and the public generally, who will favor me with their calls, that they must bring the change hereafter, as I shall certainly refuse

my best friends. I also earnestly request all parties owing me accounts due 1st July or previous therete, to come forward and settle the same either by cash or note. Parties failing

1861, of Col. Wheeler, the sum of one hundred from General Magruder. From this little grain of truth what bushels of

Martin, I feel secure.

cent, and the absent. By a law of China the houses of slanderers are, by order of the Governethics, has a mind for the sorrows of the poor, and Gen. B. F. (Picayune) Butler has assumed the 24th, Leaksville. demands that no unwonted burthens be imposed command of the Department of New England, upon the families of the men who have volun- and his headquarters are to be at Boston. 25th, Galloway's Chapel. THOMAS ATKINSON. houses of slanderers are, by order of the Govern-