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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1862.

NO 4

Raleigh Register.

the plans of fair delightful peace,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DENION OF THE MINERAL RE-STRAL RA. LROAD.

e public once more, and especially the eing the mineral region of Deep River

nany it may appear inexpedient, and, of the question at a time the people are pressed so heavily with s to sustain the war. But before we this plausible objection to deter us from this measure bears to the public interwhis time. While it has been for years d great importance to North Carolina, held have been undertaken ere this, befound on examination to bear deepsoly upon State interests, but also the interests of the Confederate States. ist place, then, the Leep River is of secessible region upon the Atlantic which furnishes coal suitable for prouseam boats and especially war steam-Coals occur at other locations, it is lot for purposes of commerce, where nd power are essential to the preserof life and property, coals must posertain characteristics in a marked de These characteristics are, the ability ie quickly, to sustain a rapid and permbistion for a long time comparativeinother words, to generate steam with neidity. It is in these respects that al of Deep River becomes so importhe navy of the Confederate States. appose that coal is coal anyhow, but is is not exactly true. Coals of difingious differ materially. The same sel coal from one place will not make mi steam in a given time as another. the importance of selecting those ir steamers which possess the greatest menting power, and it is fortunate been River Coal ranks among the pecessary to say, in this connection, meservation of life and millions of frequently depends on the speed of g. All steamers may, in consequence at of sufficient steam, be lost in thich they might have escaped had med been quickeded so as to reach a the they were overtaken; even the in progress of one mile per hour hre been amply sufficient to have from being lost in a storm. A vesteamer which is supplied with an insecal, in pursuing an enemy, falls w, if pursued, becomes a prize to my in consequence solely of a want Lis not simply, then, one which as the existence of coal upon Deep hat we bring forward the measure at it is upon the excellence of this Mean producing agent that we base essity of the measure proposed. If the assert is true, it follows that notbling the heavy pressure of debt, it really a matter of economy to furletter and more ample means to get to our sea-board than those which hist. We might also enumerate the to which this coal is put, or for as required—especially for generatand for the use of the mechanic -

will allude only to these facts. of for getting this coal to market are which may be stated upon this subhis region is not one which produces by. It is equally important in its nubeds or deposits of iron ore, all of the valuable in themselves, but be-Age so in consequence of the advanthich they possess for mixing, by different qualities of iron may be pro-To the foregoing may be added the the several beds of ore are large, and a pixed at costs comparatively trifling. thing thereby the expense of manufac-But we may take the same high ground arms, heavy ordnance, and boiler-For example, the Buckhorn ore has tree down from a rough bloom made Catalan forge at one heat, into a bar forths of an inch in diameter, and ate thin hoop iron; showing a toughhiely equalled. A test equally deci-

kinds of iron required at this time for special purposes, growing out of the conflict in which we are engaged. We have to make our own boiler-plate, our heavy ordnance, and our railroad iron, the two former demanding the best material. From the foregoing, we see a great field opening for the manufacture of iron connected with necessities for action at this time, which cannot, as we believe, be disregarded.

Rut again, it is necessary to state in thi connect on the fact that measures are being taken to manufacture iron upon an extensive scale upon Deep River. Government has already made contracts with parties to furnish ome forty thousand tons of iron in the shape of pig, bloom, shot and shell. The Government of the Confederate States thus maugurates a business destined to become a permanent one, the advantages of which cannot be too highly estimated at this time. By the necessities of a Government struggling with sure, let us look at it in the relations difficulties, the first and most important of all manufactures will be placed on a firm footing, and a business be established which in a few years will necessarily fill the valley of Deep River with industrious inhabitants. and thereby become one of the wealthiest parts of North Carolina. But in order to give even a countenance, to Government in this undertaking, the State, it seems to us, cannot do less than build a road from Page's to Haywood as speedily as possible; to a point which will be connected with the coal beds by water. From Page's to Baywood Egypt it is 15 by road. Now, if the distance was one hundred miles, the advantages of a railroad would justify the measure .-But we see that it is really but a small affair, and yet it has been hanging by the gills for several years, having been the topic of much conversation and a good deal of inefficient legislation. We believe if such an opportunity for the judicious expenditure of money existed in Liberia, a road would be at once built; and we might say, though we admit with some exaggeration, that in the present state of communication, it is about as easy to get to Liberia as it is to get to Egypt. However this may be, it is plain enough that if this region is to become necessarily one of business, one of resort, there must be furnished railway facilities for getting there from the Capital of the State .the State must cheerfully execute as special ily as possible, for the reason that a vast amount of manufactured material must be brought out for the Confederate Government, and it certainly is in duty bound, after having, as it were, provided the means for establishing permanent works there, to do so much as a State to insure both a speedy and cheap transportation to points where the manufactured materials are wanted. The State is party interested in the measure, for by this short link of a road, her own investments in roads in operation will be increased in value. In conclusion, we may with much truth, advocate this measure as a pears as well as a war measure. If it is a war necessity, it is not difficult to see that it also tends to peace. In this view, no State possesses so many peace elements as North Carolina. But they must be brought out. What is the use of coal and iron, if they must be hauled to market on wagons, or take long, circuitous routes? The cost of hauling, together with the time consumed, eats up all the profits, or neutralizes all the advantages which might be derived from their possession. They may as well be locked up in the bowels of the earth, as to encounter the expense and delay of ordinary We say it is a peace transits to market. measure, because it will better prepare the government for carrying out the war. The region of Deep river, though not easily accessible, now may be made so; and so far as of thousands) and enjoy all the privileges and done by its use than by charcoal, etc. region of Deep river, though not easily acthe Atlantic States are concerned, it is central-it is strictly Metropolitan, and in the establishment of foundries there, it accommodates, so far as position is concerned, all

this part of the Confederacy. BROOM CORN.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, desiring to purchase Broom Corn. Connected with the Institution there is a broom factory, capable of turning out a very large number of brooms, provided the material can be obtained with which to make them. The Institution ass been heretofore dependent on the North for the material used in the manufacture of brooms, but now that that source of supply is cut off, it becomes necessary to look to home productions. Broom corn has heretofore been very little cultivated in this section, but now that a profitable market is opened for its sale, we trust that some of our farmers will turn their attention to its culture. We shall need all the brooms that can be made

The lampblack factory of Mr. F. S. Pratt, at Wilmington, N. C., was consumed by fire on the

The Charleston Mercury comes out in favor of Huntsville, Ala jas a suitable location for the per-These are the I manent capital of the Confederate States.

NO FRANCRISE FOR THE YANKEES | will, if allowed to mingle with equal rights ! IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The annexed article was found on the desks of the members of the Convention on Monday. We not only fully endorse the views of the writer, but we go a step farther than he does. We believe that the true policy of the Southern Confederacy is, to have no naturalization laws. That as soon as this war is ended and our independence acknowledged, there will be a flood of Yankee emi-Broken down and beggared in their native land by their own infquisies, and with no earthly hope of retrieving their fortunes while they remain there, they will have no alternative but that of emigration, and no one can doubt that the South will be the region sought by them. When they reach here be assured that, if permitted to do so, they will begin to infuse their own mischievous "notions" into the minds of the people, and to incorporate their damnable political heresies into the administration of the Government. If they come, then, let them come with the full knowledge that they will have neither lot nor part in the management of the political affairs of the country-that they must be content to be governed and to pay taxes for the support of the Government. with no voice whatever in the selection of the

Representatives of Government. But we have said we go further than this. We would have no naturalization laws whatver. The foreign element had no share in bringing about the state of affairs which caused the destruction of the late Union. The North was the country of free labour, and those who had been reared in countries of free labour, naturally sought it when they left their native land. The North, too, was then rich and prosperous, and held out inducements to emigration. Arrived in the free States, these emigrants were soon taught by the Yankees to hold slavery as even more detestable than their imaginations had previously conceived, and after being rushed through the process of a so-called naturalization, were for the most part the instruments in the hands of the Yankee Abolition demagogues for making war on the institutions of the South. We think these facts will be conceded by all reflecting men at the South. But things are now radically changed. The Union has been dissolved, and the North has become every day more and more prosperous The inducements now are to migration from the North, instead of emigration to it, and it is therefore most rational to conclude that the great tide of European emigration to America will soon begin to flow into the Southern part of it. These people know nothing of the spirit and genius of our institutions, and are incapable of learning anything of them, and if they come among us, they must be content with the protection of our laws, without having any agency in their enactment. Their children born in this country, will grow up under the influences of our Government and institutions, and at the legal period, will be invested with all the rights and immunities of citizenship, and will be capable of appreciating them at their proper value, and of exercising them in

These are our views, and if they stamp us as a "Know Nothing," why, then, let it so be. The following is the article to which we have referred :

Shall the ruthless, bloody, and unchristian enemies of our country, who are now striving with every energy to conquer and subdue us-using every effort to plunder and destroy us, even to the emancipating and arming of our negroes, and creating a servile war! whose whole history has shown them to be fanatic, unscrupulous, aggressive, and treacherous—shall such enemies, shall such a people be allowed, after the war is over, to come advantages of a people they would so barbarous-ly destroy? In short, shall the Yankees be atowed the same electoral franchises with our own people, and take an equal part in our own Gov-ernment with ourselves?

If this question is decided in the affirmative, by the omission of the Convention to pass an ordinance restricting the franchise, we may at once prepare ourselves for a long farewell to our in-stitutions, to our laws, to our liberty, and our independence! In vain will have been shed the blood of our gallant soldiers, in vain the tears of our patriotic mothers, sisters, and wives, in vain the agonies of bereaved parent, in vain will have been our treasure so freely given, in vain will have been fought and won this,

our second war of Independence We have called the North blind and foolish to waste their blood and treasure in this unholy war; but far blinder and more foolish would we be to give up voluntarily, this greatest gain of the war, his separation from that fanatic and aggressive, Yankees do not change, "coclum, non animum, mutant qui trans mare current;" they have not dience with some views of his own on the changed since the days when, two hundred years ago, they drove the Cavaliers from England, the Quakers from Massachusetts, and the Dutch from New Amsterdam. They are the same aggressive, fanatic, canting, egotistical people now as then. Aggresive upon every neighbour, fanatic to a degree that often made them yield their very lives to their doctrines; such canting hypocrites, as to decive, ofttimes, each other; and egotistical, thinking themselves "a leetle the smartest people that ever did live"—knowing more of law and

among us, as surely undermine our institutions by beir arts, as time rolls on.

Ballow them to have a vote in our elections to hold office under our government, and bave al our rights of citizenship, would be to admit our direct and most unrelenting enemy within our walls, to carry on in perfect security his destruc-tive schemes against our peace and security; it would be the old story of the admission of the wooden horse concealing the cunning Greeks within the walls of Troy, causing her betrayal and downfall. In the name of common sense then, in the name and for the sake of our country and posterity, whose treasure we have so free ly used, let us do all we can to prevent, as far as gration to the South, cannot admit of a doubt. civilized usages will admit, the Yankees and all alien enemies from ever possessing the power to interfere with our government, and the first step is never to grant them the privilege of the ballot-

Few, beside the demagogue, will call it undue harshness, if we forbid to such savage and bitter enemies the rights and privileges we may have won, at so much cost, from their grasping avarice and wicked destructiveness.

Let us not imitate the conduct of weak-kneed we know enough of the Yankee character to Cangress, but set ourselves in this matier, so impertant to our future security; and while not interfering with the present political privilges of our loyal and true hearted citizens, pass such an ordinance for our Constitution as shall forever prevent danger from this most prolific source of danger - Yankee interference with our institutions. of Northampton.

SCENE IN THE CONVENTION NOT PUT DOWN IN THE BILLS OF THE

We had the misfortune to be a looker-on n the Convention on Wednesday morning, and then and there to witness a scene between the delegate from Hertford, and as Samuel Veller would call him, the wenerable ing to enter upon the career of active life. It delegate from Vake. This scene grew out of a very natural difference of opinion be- above the horizon, through its meridian brighttween these gentlemen while discussing plan of Finance for the State, as to the relative values of \$9,000 and \$500,000. As we understood the wenerable delegate from Vake to say, the delegate from Hertford had at one time said (that morning) that in establishing a system of Finance which was to last for years, the sum of \$500,000 would not be matter of much consideration with him, and a short time afterwards had discovered that the sum of \$9,000 was a matter not to be sneezed at, inasmuch as it would buy a good many shoes and blankets for the soldiers, and, therefore, he the (wenerable delegate from Vake,) thought (and we agreed with him fully) that the delegate from Hertford was illogical, insequential, and self-contradictory inasmuch as he (the wenerable delegate from Vake) was decidedly of opinion (and so were we, and so we shall be until convinced to the contrary) that if \$9,000 would buy a good buy a gboo mad, blankets, \$500,000 would tleton Waller Tazwell, Benjamin Watkins This, we thought, and still think, "looked so others of the most gifted spirits of this ancient comto a man up a tree." But to our surprise the delegate from Hertford "took snuff" at the argument and application of the wenerable delegate from Vake, and said he took nothing back-that he was not self-contradictory, (we give the substance of the remarks.) that what he said about the \$500,000 was thrown in by way of "a make-weight" to a conclusive argument, (what the deuce does one want with "a make-weight" to a "conclusive argument?" Can one go beyond a conclusion-the end?) The wenerable delegate from Vake seemed to have in his mind the parenthetical questions we have asked above, and accordingly put another coil around the delegate from Hertford, when the latter, not caring to await the finale of a Bea constriction, burst angrily out, and said that "the delegate from Vake should not put words in his mouth that he had never used. and went on again to overweigh his conclu sion, or run out beyond his end. But this would not do, for the wenerable delegate from Vake again threw out his coil, and was about to make the constriction, or bone-crushing jerk, when the delegate from Hertford asked him to yield the floor for an explanation To this distressing appeal the wenerable delegate from Vake replied, in the dulcet accents of his most amiable temper : "Iwon't." whereupon the delegate from Hertford said revival of forgotten controversies than himself.

Among the qualties which most eminently and Edwards had no idea of having his ears sa- kindness of disposition, and a generous appreciation luted by two simultaneous harangues (one at a time is a enough in all conscience) from two enraged members, and decided that the wenerable delegate from Vake was entitled of a great man and deceased patriot, who had stood to the floor. Whereupon the delegate from towards him in the attitude of a powerful and Vake to order, but the wenerable delegate from Vake paid no attention to the call, and criptive epithet by which the Romans were accusfrom Vake paid no attention to the call, and was going on with his coiling operations, when confidence and admiration. By that epithet—fethe Senior delegate from Orange acted the part of stage manager, and lowering the curtain on the scene, and adroitly advancing to

and we are under everlasting obligations to you for terminating a scene which plowed and harrowed our feelings, and which would have overpowered us if the doorkeeper had not kindly held his hat to receive from our right eye one pearly tear—all that we could his constituents. After having filled, with honor

subject before the House.

Leaving the Hall, slowly and sadly we sought our sanctum—there to muse on the mutability of human events, and particularly human friendships. There was a time when the Delegate from Hertford, and the wenerable Delegate from Vake, did not like each other (of course we mean politically,) much more than "a cat likes soap." But that time we had hoped and thought had passed, and that they had united in a Mutual Admiration Society. But it seems we were mistaken .-

EULOGY PRONOUNCED BY THE HON. WILLIAM C. RIVES ON THE LATE JOHN TYLER.

We prefer to give the following eulogy, pronounced by the Hon. Wm. C. Rives on the late John Tyler, to publishing the entire article in the Petersburg Express which we promised in our last paper. Mr. Rives knew the illustrious deceased long and well, and is, perhaps, more than any other litting man capable of doing justice to his exalted qualities of head and heart.

Mr. Rives spoke as follows:

I should be wanting, Mr. President, to my own feelings, if not to the memory of our departed friend, were I not to claim the privilege of an older and longer acquaintance with him, perhaps, than any other member on this floor possessed, to add a few words to what has been already so appropriately and eloquently said by my honorable colleagues. It is now some half a century since, aschool boy in the ancient city of Williamsburg, I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Tyler, then a law student of our common Alma Mater, preparwas thus given me to observe the whole progress of his orb in the heavens from its first appearance ness and splendor, to its final and serene setting in | who will immediately equip and prepare themthe Western sky, which we are met this day to

As a young man, when I first saw Mr. Tyler. he was distinguished by the same blandness and courtesy of manners, the preposeessing address, and the graceful and captivating elecution, which we have all seen disp ayed by him in this hall. These qualities, the sure pasport, in a government like ours, to popular favor and public distinction, here him rapidly through a succession of high public employments. As soon as he was of age, he was elected by his native county of Charles City to the House of Delegates of Virginia. His first session in that body was, if I mistake not, in the memorable year of 1811-'12, which witnessed the bold measure of the declaration of war made by the United States against Great Britain; and the young legislator became, thus, closely identified with that high spirited generation of any General C. S. A. who may have called for American statesman, who, succeeding immedition, and you will report by letter to this office ately to the great men of the Revolutionthe conscript fathers of the Republic-continued, for thirty or forty years after them, to conduct the affairs of the Union with a patriotism, ability and success worthy of their noble sires.

In the different representative assemblies of which Mr. Tyler was successively a member, he was brought into contact with the highest intellects of the age. In the Legislature of Virginia, he was a member of the House of Delegates with Litmonwealth. In the House of Representatives of the United States, he was cotemporary with Henry Clay. William Lowndes, John Raudolph. Henry St. George Tucker, John Forsyth, Louis McLane, and a host of other distinguished men who then illustrated the national forum. Being generally the youngest member of the body to which he belonged and emulous of distinction, he was stimulated to the highest exertion of his powers, by the living models of excellence with which he was surrounded, and his mind was thus Mrs Cherry " kept in a perpetual progress of development and

Trained and formed under these auspices, he proved himself equal to all the various and arduous posts of public duty to which he was called by the favor and confidence of his countrymen. In the highest of them all, he gave an honorable proof of the elevation and magnanimity of his character by bringing into the leading Executive Miss S A Departments the most towering talents of the Mrs Linsey Tiner, country, to aid him in the administration of the Government. The selection of such men as Webster, Calhoun, Legare, Upshur and Spencer, proved how far he was above the operation of any unworthy sentiment of jealousy, or fear of being overshadowed in the public estimation by his official advisers; while his personal management of several of the most delicate questions of his administration-I refer more particularly to his broad and comprehensive treatment of the question of the annexation of Texas, and the firmness with which he upheld the cause of constitutional, republican government in Rhode Island against the outbreak of an unlicensed democracy -attested the large and matured statesmanship he had himself acquired in the schools of practical instruction in which he was bred.

But this is neither the time nor the place to enter pon a discussion of the merits of Mr. Tyler's administration of the Federal Government, when by a sudden and unexpected dispensation of Providence, he was placed at the head of it. No one would more ear lestly have deprecated the of others, even of those who were his political en emies and opponents. It was about two years ago, in this city, on a public and memorable occa-sion, he did himself the highest honor by a warm declared opponent.

was merely fortunate, but one who, by a happy combination of well- empered attributes, knew, in a measure, how to commard or propitiate for lune. This sectiment was embodied by them in a maxim, tersely expressed by their greatsat rist—nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia. Thus it was with Mr. Tyler. By rare union of prudence, good sense and good temper, set off by the natural It was well done, Mr. Manager Graham, gifts of oratory and a persuasive address, he won the hearts of the people and commanded the favors of fortune; and success waited upon him in every step of his public career.

Delegate in the Legislature of his State, representative in Congress, Governor, Senator, Vice President, President—he "sounded all the depths and shoals of honor;" and in every the Constitution than the Supreme Court, more of international law and usage than all the Statesmen of Europe, and more of God's laws than our blessed Saviour and his Apoilles. They have presumed to compel us to submit by force. They

Confederacy for the South, which had all his affections and all his hopes; and as a member of this House, he gave his adxious labors to the great cause of securing and perpetuating the struc-His duties as a member of this body engaged

his deepest solicitude. Unwilling to withdraw himself from them a single day, without the proher and formal sanction of the House, he said to me the day before the fatal termination of his disease, that if he should be compelled to go home to recruit his health, as he should probably find it necessary to do, he wished me to apply to the house for leave of absence for him. A far higher authority, the great Governor of the universe, has granted him that leave of absence-not from this Hall merely, but from all sublunary concerns benceforward forever. He now rests from his labors; but he has bequeathed to us the rich in-beritance of his patriotic example and of his coun-

This second admonition of the transitory tenure of numan existence, with which, after so short an interval, we have been visited in this Hall, reminds us most impressively that "the paths of glory lead but to the grave." But still it is not permitted to us to repine. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever." Here, while we continue, we have our alotted work; and as those who have gone before us have labored and toiled, so must we, in our turn, toil and labor, to carry forward the great schemes of Divine providence in the moral government of the world, and if we do so in humble submission to the will of Him who ruleth the destinies of men and nations, we too. shall have our reward.

THE MILITIA DRAFT.

The following is the order of Adjutant General Martin, ordering a draft of the militia of this and other counties, which has excited so much interest in this section of the State:

EXECUTIVE DEP'T NORTH CAROLINA, Adj't Gen'l's Office, (Militia,) Raleigh, Jan. 13th, 1861. Colonel : You will forthwith assemble all the men liable to militia duty under existing orders in your regiment, and select by volunteering first and then by lot, one-third of the whole re selves with their own arms, or the best they can procure, and be ready at any moment to march to any point which may be invaded. Substitutes

will be allowed. The Colonel, when the numbers will admit. will form the men thus designated into companies of not less than eighty, with one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and two Second Lieutenants, who shall be selected by him from among the officers of proper rank in the regiment; and when more than two companies go from a regiment, one of the field officers shall command

The companies, when ordered to march, shall carry with them what ammunition they can, and five days provisions.

Companies thus formed shall march at once on the order of seven (7) Justices, and report to them, and you will report by letter to this office when they move. Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. G. MARTIN. Adjutant General.

Messre. J. & F. Garrest, of Greensboro', have stablis led a hat factory in t_at place. They are nanufacturing bats of any grade or quality.

About 100 men near Wilmington, are engaged n making salt. It sells there at \$4 per bushel. at common country prices) consisting principally of Socks, Gloves, Blankets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers for the Soldiers Relief Society, of Strickland's District, in Johnston county, North Carolina :

James H. Raiford, \$ 50 Mrs Polly Jones, \$1 10 Mrs. Jas. H. Raiford, 2 50 Troy Jones, " Misey Ganus, 70 Jesse Thompson, 95 Miss N E Thomps'n, Miss Isabella Ganus, 55 Mrs J Thompson. " Penny Ganus, 15 J W Thompson, 1 65 Mrs Eli Creech, 15 Miss E J Creech " Hepsey P Amons, " J Jourgan, 00 Joshua Creech, 2 80 Mrs J Creech, Miss Abi Tiner, 7 50 Levi Creech, Mrs W A Smith, 50 Joseph Overby, Sarah Langly, 25 Mrs P Creech. Miss Nancy 30 Mrs Overby, 30 Williams Brown Mrs W Robbins, " N Thompson, 30 Mrs W Brown, 15 " E Thompson, 50 Miss S A Thompson, Miss Bettie Smith. 00 George Daughtry. 70 Mrs G. Mrs J M Whitley, Miss S E 25 Miss N 4 Bliga 5 50 Mrs H Creech Mrs S J 2 25 Mrs M Davis, " Devero Talton, 2 10 Dixon Davis, 75 Mrs J Mathews, " B B Alford, Miss K 20 Miss R Mathews, 00 " Sallie Edwards, 50 " S Edwards, Mrs J H Barnes 2 25 John I Massey, Dempsey Grant, 1 30 Miss M Gurly,

Josiah Strickland 1 00 " Mary Gurly, 30 Mrs Berry Price, 25 Berry Price, Mrs J Soloman Daughtry, 60 Mrs Moses Hill. Mrs 8 Daughtry, 1 25 " Jno Hamilton John Creec " Polly " Mrs J Creec " Harry Lane, Miss M Creech. 10 B W Johnson, Mrs Turner Jones " John Worley. 30 J W Watson, Simon Godwin. Bryant Williams, Mrs C B Sanders. " M Radford, " John Mundin Miss Fannie Hines,

Mrs Lin Nox,

Miss Fannie Higdon,

Wm H Watson, Mrs W H Watson,

30 Mrs J W Barrow 00 A J Heath, 1 00 Mrs A J Heath. 5 00 T D Snead, 14 50 Miss L Snead 10 89 " PV Rogers, " P A Pilkinton 1 30 90 Y N Thornton, 22 Unknown hands,

1 70 Mrs John Smith, 3 00 J R Whitley, 9 35 Mrs J R Whitley, 1 00 Seth Woodall, 10 00 P T Massey, By A. G. POWELL, Agt.

MARRIED.

On the 24th December, 1861, by Joseph Yeargin, Esq., Mr. Barnabus Jones to Miss Narcissa Bishop, all of Wake county.

DIED:

At Carolina City, on the 23d of December, 1861, of Pneumonia, John F. Turner, son of Wm. D. Turner, Esq., a member of the Wake Guards, Company D, 26th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, in the 26th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, in the 23rd year of his age. Eulogy on the deceased would be assless to those acquainted with him. He was noted for his upright conduct and perseverance in whatever station placed. When his country called for her sons to defend her soil, he cheerfully offered his services, being one of the first to volunteer in his company. Deceased had, for several years, been a pious and consistent member of the Methodist Episconsi Church. His relatives and acquaintances will deeply mourn his loss, but not as those who have no hope, for they have every evidence that his soul is at rest. It seems hard, indeed, that one so young, so promising, with every indication of making a useful and honored citizen, should thus be cut down; but the will of the Lord be done.