VOL. LAII

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1862.

NO 27

The Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1862.

SIGNAL AND MOST GLORIOUS VIC-

It is with a thankful heart that we are able to-day, at last, to announce to our readers that the God of Battles has crowned our arms with a glotious triumph on the bloody fields near Richmond. When we look at the duration of the conflict, the immense prepations made for it, and the momentous issues depending upon the result, we do not exaggerate when we say that it is unequalled in importance by any battle that has been fought since the invention of gunpowder. It will be seen by the last Northern news that Mo-Ciellan had been reinforced by all the available troops that could be sent to him. . But this availed him nothing. He might as well have attempted to cross a sea of fire as to have executed his boastful threat of "driving our men to the wall," and going "On to Richmond." Instead of going "On to Richmond," he and his army are now in full flight down the Northern bank of James river, as fast as their legs can carry them, leaving behind them and scattering on their route their wounded and dead, and millions of dollars worth of property. Our troops are in hot pursuit of him, and every attempt of his to embark troops will be attended by the loss of thousands of his men. Should be in the end finally despair of embarking his troops, or the greater portion of them, the only alternative left him will be to foot it to Newports News, and in doing this, he must cross the Chickshominy at or near the point at which it empties into James river, and where it is navigable, for vessels. This will be a

Yesterday was a sorrowful Fourth of July in the great City of New York, where it was wont to be kept with such splendor as a gala day. If it was kept in a manner to indicate truly the feelings of the inhabitants, the drums were muffled and the Stars and Stripes hoisted at half-mast. Never has such a crash come upon any people as that which has befallen those of Yankeedom. The greatest army, more splendidly equipped and elaborately organized than any which the world ever saw, and commanded by their greatest General, instead of advancing "On to Richmond" with gleaming muskets, "doubling drums" and waving flags, are now ingloriously flying from it. The cost and maintenance of this great army has been incurred for nought, and has added vastly to the crushing weight of debt now pressing upon them .-When will they form another such army?

difficult if not an impossible undertaking,

and we would not be surprised to hear that the

remnant of his army had capitulated at this

But this victory on our side, splendid as it is, and pregnant with vast results, has been purchased by us at a terrible cost. The blood of our bravest and best has been poured out as a libation upon the altar of freedom. Wailing and lamentation is throughout the sunny South. Many hearts have been stricken with unutterable woe, and the only comfort for the bereaved is in the consolations of religion and the reflection that their loved ones are martyrs in the holiest of causes. This State especially has suffered most severely. With more troops in the field than any other State in proportion to her population, they were exposed to the most terrible of the bloody conflicts of the forever memorable "seven days." All accounts agree in bestowing the highest praise upon the conduct of her soldiers. An unusual proportion of North Carolina officers were killed and wounded. As far as we have been able to learn, the names of the former are Colonels Campbell, Lee, Meares, Dowd, and Lt. Col. Pettway. Sergeant Major Foote and Lieut. Allston, of Warren County, are also among the killed. Col. Ben. Wade, of Warren, was safe at the last accounts. Among the wounded are Col. Stokes, dangerously, Col M. W. Ransom, severely, but we hope not dangerously, and Col. Ramseur, the extent of whose wounds we have not learned. Gen Ransom is slightly wounded, and so is Col. Daniel. Gen. Geo. B. Anderson was wounded in the left hand, but not seriously. It is opinion, is the disposition which has been impossible at this time to get anything like made of Beauregard's army, though we do an accurate list of the killed, wounded and missing, and perhaps some days may yet elapse before a correct list can be furnished We will lay it before our readers at the earliest possible moment

R. R. DIVIDEND.

The N. C. R. R. Company have declared a dividend of 8 per cent, on their operations for the last 12 months.

ating that the late Captain Dunean Cameron Haywood was a Lieutenant.

AN ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC LET-

We call the attention of our readers to the eloquent and patriotic letter of Senator Benjamin H. Hill to the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy. Such a letter is eminently worthy of the exalted character and reputation of its distinguished author. It breathes seninexpressible loathing and disgust do we turn from the miserable croakers and faultfinders who have been watching every act of the authorities, Confederate and State, not for the purpose of giving a cheerful and corand helping hand to carry forward what is deemed best for the public good and safety, but for the purpose of dealing out, for party purposes, hypocritical and factious censure. If Sepator Hill had written his letter with an express view to the situation of affairs in North Carolina, it could not have been more apposite than it is.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM SENATOR LA GRANGE, GA., June 27, 1862

I am asked to give my views of the Conscript Act, and the controversy on that subject. I decline. The duty of patriotism now is to encourage our troops, not to dissatisfy them; to keep our people united, and not divide them. State rights and individual rights are to be saved by soldiers-gallant, satisfied soldiers-and not by issue-makers and abstract theorizers. And as for ambition, let me beg its votaries to consider that the times are inopportune for such aspirations now. Look upon this scene of disorganization, blood and death-the legitimate culmination of ambition, mad follies-and be shocked to silence

At the proper time, if I can see any good likely to result, I will give my views of this law. At present allow me to say it is the duty of every body
of States and people—to obey it without reluctance and without quibbling. We know the enemy greatly dreaded this law, and hoped it would be resisted; but the soldiers and the people everywhere (except perhaps in East Tennessee) are nobly responding to its call; and when those affected are satisfied, there is surely nothing in State rights which requires the disturbance of

this harmony by those not affected. It cannot be so important to leave a few young men under 35 to drill privates over that age, as to require our great State, which did so much to inaugurate and is doing so much to defend the new Government, to set the first example of re-

Having said this much by way of remonstrance, and certainly intending to censure no

man, I dismiss the subject. One word on another subject : The administra tion ought to be supported cheerfully and without misgiving. No good can, but much harm will, come of opposition. Every blow strikes the cause. Mr. Davis is, in many respects, a noble example to all Executive officers. He usurps no authority; he exercises no power without legislative grant; he interferes with no private rights, and fights none but the common enemy. Evesdropping libellers are unmolested under the windows of his office, and slanderers find freedom in the light of his midnight lamp. He will never

Above all, let us preserve our unity—obey the laws and help, not abuse, each other. With this resolve we are certain of success, and when the struggle is over and we review it with calmness, we shall be astonished, not at so many, but at so few reverses-not that so little, but that so much

When the contest began, the enemy had a great navy; a regular army; an organized gov ernment; well filled armories and magazines; a redundant population -- adventurers gathered from every clime; immense manufactories; exhaustless resources; a status as a nation, and unrestrained access to all the world. We had no organic government; no army-not a soldier; a small white population, largely upused to exposure and labor; no navy-not a war ship; infe-rior arms, and but few of them; very limited munitions of war; very few manufactories, and very little raw materials out of the bowels of the earth; and no name, standing or credit among, and no access to the nations of the earth.

Let us be true to our only friend-ourselves Let us preserve our only strength-our unity .-Let us always remember the one great fact, swallowing up every other fact, in this great struggle Our enemies invade to destroy, insult and enslave. deserving, we cannot fail.

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL.

BEAUREGARD'S ARMY. The Yankees are yery much puzzled to know the whereabouts of Beauregard's army. The Yankee Commodore in frong of Charleston asserts that a portion of Beauregard's army has been sent to Charleston, and there- journals. fore he deems it hazardous for him to attempt the reduction of that Secession stronghold without more reinforcements. Another portion of Beauregard's forces have doubtlessly been sent to Vicksburg, under command of the intrepid Van Dorn. Another portion are in Arkansas, under the brave and chivalrous Hindman, while the main body of the Army of Corinth are under the stern but invincible Bragg, who, aided by those gallant and unconquerable spirits, Price, Breckinridge, &c., will doubtless turn up soon at a point where he will not only disconcert Yankee "calculations," but send consternation and dismay into Yankee homes and Yankee hearts. This, in our not assert it as a positive fact. Beauregard himself will, we presume, make his appearance at the proper time in the right place.

DECLINED. The private affairs of Mr. Anderson K. Clements requiring his undivided attention. he has declined to become a candidate for a seat in the next House of Commons. It will In our last paper we were in error in be seen that Rufus H. Jones, Esq., has become a candidate, and thus made the Confederate ticket for Wake County complete.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. JOS. V. SCOTT.

In the saguinary battles which have just been fought in the field before Richmond there has been a fearful loss of life, and there is scarcely a village or neighborhood of the South that has not to deplore the death or maining of some valuable citizen. Among those who have fallen of this community, we have to record the death of Joseph V. Scott, Lieut. Col. of the 3rd Virginia regiment, than whom no spirit more gallant has been secritiments which will find an echo in every pa-triotic heart. After reading it, with what gentle in social in ercourse as a lamb, but brave as a lion. His noble qualities endeared him to every class of people, and for a series of years be received their almost unanimous suffrage to one our most responsible municipal offices, which he vacated to take part in the defence of his country. For a number of years he commanded with signal ability the Petersburg "Greys." When this war broke out, he organized a fine company, dial acquiescence, and tendering a willing which was attached to Col. Pryor's regiment, where, by his superior military genius, he gained he confidence of the whole regiment, and was

> held at the time of his death. Col. Scott was the son of one of the brave volunteers who, in 1812, marched to Canada, whose gallantry elicited from Mr. Madison the sobriquet, in compliment to their native place, of the Cockade City. Amid all the havoc of this war, the death of no man has afflicted us more painfully than that of the subject of this notice. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and two. children and an only brother to mourn his loss.

shortly aferwards elected Major, and subsequently

romoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy, which position

It is with emotions of heartfelt grief that we have extracted the above from the Petersburg Express of Wednesday last. Although he was several years younger than ourself, our relations with JOSEPH V. SCOTT WERE those of cordial friendship and close intimacy, and we speak of what we do know when we heartily endorse all that our contemporary of the Express has said in his praise .-Col. Scott was well known in this city, he having lived here some years ago with his uscle, the late Captain Thomas G. Scott, who was for several years Postmaster of Ralcounty, his mother, whose maiden name was Wyatt, having been born and reared in Wake.

DEATH OF CIEUT, DELANO W. HUS-

It is with deep sorrow that we have heard of the death of Lieut. Pelano W. Husted, son of Major H. W. Husted, of this city .-He was killed while charging with his batialion, the 14th Alabama, in the battle of Thursday afternoon. Lieut. H. was the only survivor of seven children, and his death has fallen with a crushing blow upon the hearts of his bereaved parents, who have the warmest sympathies of a large circle of friends. and relatives. Young Husted was a man of decided promise, and had he lived would have cheered the declining years of his fond and devoted parents. But he gave up his life to his country's cause, and in that glorious fact they must find all the consolation which this world can give.

HARBOR OF CHARLESTON. On Saturday last the British sloop of war Racer crossed the Bar, and steamed past Fort Sumter into Charleston Harbor. The Mercury says that it was currently reported and believed in Charleston on Sunday last that a French man of war was outside, and that she, likewise, would soon enter the harbor. The unusual spectacle of a foreign war vessel in the harbor attracted large crowds to the wharves, and excited a good deal of interest as to the probable cause of her visit. The Mercury censures our authorities for allowing the vessel to come in without saluting our flag; but that paper is so much in the habit of finding fault that it would doubtless continue to do so even if We defend to save, avenge and be free. Thus the authorities were to do everything exactly as its editor might diotate. We think it a most fortunate circumstance that a British steamer is in Charleston harbor at this time. for by this means foreign countries will be informed of the truth concerning our great victory at Richmond, and not be left to draw their deductions from the lying accounts which will doubtlessly appear in Northern

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond papers publish a summary of news from Northern papers of the 26th June. General McClellan telegraphed the Secretary of War in reference to the engagement on Wednesday, the day preceding the commencement of the great battle, that he had gained his point with but little loss, and that his men had done all that

Lincoln had paid a mysterious visit to West Point, N. Y., and the Yankee journals seem to be considerably non-plussed as to its purport .-Some supposed it was for the purpose of inducing old Scott to again take the command in chief of the Yankee armies, as he was in close conference with Scott the major portion of the time he was there, while others said it was for the purpose of consulting Scott as to an alteration in the plans of Yankee operations. We presume General Lee has by this time sufficiently altered the Yankee

In Norfolk the Yankee General Veile has turned the municipal authorities out of office, refused to allow an election for other officers, and put the

city under martial law. From New Orleans we learn that Butler had issued orders requiring foreign residents to take he oath of allegiance. The French, Spanish, Belgian, Greek, Italian and Swiss Consuls had protested against it, and Butler in reply to their protested against it, and Butler in reply to their protest had contemptously snubbed them, and told them that they must send no more argumentative protests to him against his orders.

Interior was continued through Friday night, and the morning of Saturday. Closely watched and pressed by our army, he held his fortified camp on the South side of the Chickahominy during

hung in New Orleans for robbery and other out-

From Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday. THE BATTLES AND THE LOCALITIES.

The readers of this paper have been posted from day to day, as well as it was possible to do so. upon the progress of the momentous struggle going on near this city, and which has shed such lustre upon the Confederate arms. Yet, for a better understanding of it to those not familiar with the ground, we deem it proper to group together the main points of the narrative continued from day to day.

The Chickshominy a is stream rather above the dignity of a creek, and not fully up to that of a river, which meanders through the tide water district of James river in a line generally varallel to the James, at a mean distance of ten or twelve miles from that river until it (the Chickshominy) eaches the lower end of Charles City county, when it abruptly tures southwardly and empties into the James. It is the northern boundary of both Henrico and Charles City. It is skirted generally by wide low lands, and in some parts considerable swamps. McClellan's army had a part of it, crossed to the South side of the Chicka hominy, and were fortified on the Williamsburg road, and adjacent to it, to within seven miles of Richmond-the point where the battle of Seven Pines occurred. The enemy was also strongly the boasted "Young Napolean." posted for many miles on the North bank, the heights of which were fortified with great energy and skill from Meadow Bridge, his extreme right, to some two miles below Bottom's Bridge, a dis tance of about twenty miles.

Meadow Bridge is 63 miles from and North of the city, and at that point the Central Railroad crosses the Chickshominy. The enemy were posted on the heights beyond. The York River Railroad crosses the Chickshominy about ten miles from Richmond, and about that distance below Meadow Bridge. Mechanicsville is a mile beyond the Chickahominy, six miles from Richmond, and some two or three miles below Meadew Bridge.2-Other points which have become famous in the battles are in this order : Ellyson's Mill, Beaver Dam, Powhite, or Hogan's farm, and Coal Harbor-all on the North bank, and covering a distance of some twelve miles.

On the South side, and South of the York River Railroad are the following roads, so often referred to in the narratives given now, as well as in the battle of the Seven Pines. The Williamsburg road, which connects with the New Bridge and Nine Mile road at and near Seven Pines, crosses the Chickshominy at Bottom's Bridge. The New Bridge road crosses the Chickahominy about eight miles from the city. Meadow Bridge is North and the route of our victories being from thence down the southeast line pursued on the Chickshominv. is brought up at Bottom's Bridge,due East of

We find in the Enquirer, of vesterday, so brief and clear a review of our operations against the enemy in these localities, that we make it a part of | Carolina to take sides with our Southern breth-

"On Thursday at three o'clock Major General Jackson took up his line of march from Ashland and proceeding down the country between the Chickshominy and Pamunkey rivers, he uncovered the front of Brig. Gen. Branch by driving off the enemy collected on the north bank of the Chickahominy river, at the point where it is crossed by the Brook Turnpike; General Branch, who was on the south bank, then crossed the river and wheeled to the right, down its northern bank .-Proceeding in that direction, General Branch, in ike manner, uncovered, at Meadow Bridge, the front of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, who immediately crossed. The three columns now proceeded en echelon-Gen. Jackson in advance, and on the extreme left, Brig. Gen. Branch, (who was now merged, with Gen. A. P. Hill) on the right immedistely on the river. Jackson, bearing away from the Chickshominy in this part of the march so as to gain ground towards the Pamunkey. marched to the left of Mechanicsville, while Gen BRITISH WAR STEAMER IN THE Hill, keeping well to the Chicksheminy, approached that village and engaged the enemy there. The military talent exhibited by Gen Hill in this approach and assault is worthy of great commendation, and has won imperishable honors for that gallant young officer, while the courage, ardor, and firmness of his officers and men in the assault of the enemy's earthworks at Ellyson's Mill have reflected the greatest glory upon the Confederate army. Drivon from the immediate locality of Mechanicsville, the enemy retreated during the night down the river to Powhite swamp, and night closed the operations

of Thursday. "As soon as General Hill cleared the road a Mechanicsville, General Longstreet's corps d'armee, consisting of his veteran division of the Old Guard of the Army of the Potomac, and General D. H. Hill's division, debouched from the woods on the South side of the Chickshominy, and crossed that river at Mechanicsville. The position of our army on Friday night may be described as forming, with the Chickshominy, an acute angle: our left still in advance under General Jackson, lying over towards the Pamunkey; General Hill occupying Mechanicsville and the centre, and General Longstreet with General D. H. Hill, composing our right, lying immediately along the Chickahomin y

"Friday morning the general advance en echelon again began; Gen. Jackson in advance and far to the left, gradually converging to the Chickshominy again; General A. P. Hill in the centre and bearing towards new Coal Harbor : Gen. Longstreet and Gen. D. Hill coming down the Chickshominy to New Bridge. Arrived at Hogan's house, near New Bridge, Gen. Lee awaited the consummation of his magnificent strategy-courier after courier arrived informing him of the approach of each division. As soon as Jackson's arrival at Coal Harbor was announced, Gen. Lee and Gen. Lougstreet, accompanied by their respective staffs, rode by Gaines's Mill and halted at New Coal Harbor, here they joined Gen. A. P. Hill .-Soon the wellcome sound of Jackson's guns announced his arrival and that the battle had be-

"The enemy now occupied a singular position: one portion of his army on the South side of the Chickshominy, fronted Richmond, and was confronted by Gen. Magruder-the other portion on he north side, had turned their backs on Rich mond, and fronted destruction in the persons of Lee, Longstreet, Jackson, and the Hills.

"These last were therefore advancing on Richmond with their backs to the city; such was the position into which General Lee had forced McClellan. The position which the latter here occupied. however, was one of great strength.

"Jackson having begun the contest, it was taken up by General A. P. Hill in the centre, and by D. H. Hill on the left; Longstreet, in reserve, supported immediately the centre under General A. Hill. From the begining of the conflict, Jackson pressed up and D. H. Hill down the Chickshominy. Our wings were thus approaching each other, while our centre was driving the enemy back upon the river. From four o'clock until eight the battle raged with a display of the utmost caring and intrepidity on the part of the Confederate army. The enemy's lines were finally broken and his strong positions all carried, and night covered the retreat of McClellan's broken and routed columns to the South side of the Chickshominy. This retreat to the Richmond side of Four discharged Yankee soldiers had been Saturday, but evacuated it during the night, and oung in New Orleans for robbery and other gut-

"The operations of our army since Sunday morning have been principally on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy; on Sunday, however, Jack son commanded Bottom's Bridge, and though un-able to cross it because it was under range of the guns of the enemy, prevented its use by the enemy, while he built himself another a mile above, where he crossed his army to the South side on on the North side

"The retreat which began from the North side on Friday night, on yesterday changed into a flight; and the foot races of the armies of the Po-tomse are now being run down towards the James River, through Charles City. The position of the armies at the time of writing this, owing to Mc-Clelian's rapid movements and brilliant strategy, may be designated as decidedly shifting; indeed dissolving views are the principal parts of the

flying Federal panorams.
"The result of the conflict thus far is a splendid tribute to the capacity of our Commanding General, Robert E. Lee. Henceforth his name is as immortal as history can make a man. The facts when analyzed, as we hope soon to be better able to do, will display a combination of strategy, pru dence, vigor and sagacity in planning the attack, that have rarely been equalled in the history of military operation. We are proud of the pure patriot and modest General who has thus unhorsed

> FOR THE REGISTER. MECKLENBURG COUNTY, June 28th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Register : Much has been said about Mr. Johnston's former political antecedents. As we live near him and have known him from early life, we can state what t'e whole surrounding country knows.

Mr. Johnston has never been a politician by

trade. He has never been an office seeker, but has always been known as a frank and decided whig, while that party had a political organization. He was not an original secessionist, but he readily snuffed tyranny in the breeze from Washington, when troubles came upon the country. He had the sagacity to anticipate, what every person saw after the 15th of April, 1861. When six or seven States, had seceded and established a Government at Montgomery of the Southern Confederacy-when the Union had aiready been dismembered and there was no prospect of restoration, he declared that that status could not be maintained. He foresaw, as he declared, that the North would undertake to subjugate the Cotton States and force us to take sides. In this national juncture he did not hesitate, and declared that interest, duty and honour required North ren. He advised that before a war feeling was excited it was desirable to array all the slave States on the Southern side, and that the zooner this was accomplished before actual war, the better. This he considered the only prospect for peaceable separation. The nearer approach to equality in power and resources in the two sections, then separating, the higher the guarantee for a peaceable separation. He argued this view as the best policy for all the grain states in the then existing condition of the country. Since that time he has been a decided, thorough Southern man-hating the Washington Government. which wantonly and wickedly brought on this

These are briefly the political views of one who has never obtruded them upon others, and one upon whom all can unite without any corapromise of principle or honor. ' Since the period referred to, he has been unanimously elected from this county to the State Convention, which passed the ordinance of secession, which position he resigned, and at the solicitation of Governor Ellis and many frinds, accepted the office of Commissary General of the State, which he held until September last, when the greater portion of our troops having been turned over to the Confeder. ate Government, he resigned that position, and returning to a varied and 'extensive business. where he has been of much service to the coun-

war, and he is now for fighting until every in-

vader is expelled from the Southern Confederacy,

and its complete and absolute independence estab-

Mr. Johnson is a modest, unobtrusive gentleman in his manners and views ; with a clear head and comprehensive intellect; essentially practical. firm and decided in his conclusions, and untiring in his energy. His knowledge of men and character is good, and he possesses administrative talents of the highest order. He has proven this in the control of various corporations; and is unsurpassed by any man of his age in the State as a will of the holder. financier. Such is the man whom the great monetarial and practical interests of North Carolina now requires as her Chief Executive. It is needless to state in this community that his character is without reproach or blemish, notwithstanding the many varied, important trusts and positions he has been placed in.

He has been identified with almost every useful, practical pursuit in this county, and in the cause of internal improvement and education be has always taken a leading interest. Not a schoolhouse, church, railroad, or other useful improvement has been proposed that he has not freely contributed to. Such is the man who only requires to be known to be appreciated.

MECKLENBURG.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal adjourned on Thursday. The following opinions were delivered at its close : By Pearson, C. J.—In den ex dem Dobson v Finley, from McDowell, affirming the judg-

BY BATTLE, J .- In Mason v Williams, from Wake, venire de novo awarded. In Chambers v Payne, in equity, from Davidson, dismissing the

bill with costs: BY MANLY, J .- In Neal v Wilmington R. R. Comp., from Edgecombe, judgment affirmed. — In Albright v Tapscott, from Alamance, judg-ment arrested. In State v Brandon, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error. In Tomlinson v Long, from Iredell, venire de novo. In Ledbetter v Ariedge, judgment reversed.

MORE ARMS AND AMMUNITION. We have positive information of the safe arrival at a Southern port, of the Thomas L. Wragg late the Nashville, heavily loaded with arms and ammunition. Much of her valuable cargo is already landed, and at a secure point in the inteHIS MADNESS INCREASING.

The Raleigh Standard seeks every opportunity to direct a thrust of spite and venom at Mr. Johnston—calling him the "South Carolina cannidate," and includes in other spleen peculiar to the custom of that same sheet. If Mr. Johnston, according the the Standard, be the South Carolina candidate, then it follows as a matter of course that Sunday evening, leaving General Stuart's cavalry Col. Vance is the Massachusetts candidate, for South Carolina and Massachusetts have long stood in antagonism to each other. The Standard goes for Lincoln, the Express for Jeff Davis. The Standard calls Mr. Johnston the "South Carolina candidate," because he is for Southern Rights and opposed to "coercion." Very well!

The Standard for ten years had advocated Secession, aided to bring on the war, and, now when fighting has to be done, he meanly endeavors to sneak out of it—denies his record!

Does the Standard recollect the time when he called Iredell "Little Canada ?" We ask the special attention of the people of Iredell to this language of the Standard.—Iredell Express.

OR THE DEATH OF MRS. JULIA A. MURPHY. 'Tis sad to hear that thou art gone' And left dear ones behind to mourn.
O! thou hast joined the angel train,
To sing with them their Heavenly strain.

But we cannot suppress the tear; We weep for one we held so dear, Who from our fond embrace is torn To live in Heaven, thy happy bone.

We know thy spirit was too pure To dwell on earth. The conflict's o'er. Our Father called, "Child, come on high, And live with Me above the sky."

Farewell! Farewell! Yes, we now part, Yet sorely crushed is this sad heart. We'll meet again in Heaven above, To part no more with those we love.

DIED:

Killed in the Battle near Richmond, Lr. DELANO W. HUSTED, only child of Maj. H. W. Husted, of this City. Lt. Husted collisted as a private at the commencement of the war, but his good conduct and sterling qualities soon caused his promotion to a Lieutenancy in Capt. Vandergriff's Company, 14th Ala. Battalion. Whilst gallantly leading his men his young life was offered up in behalf of his country. As an officer and a man his loss will long be deplored. In this City, on the 1st instant, CHARLES ED. WARD, son of J. L. and E. C. Garrett, aged I month

Cotton taken in Payment for Land.

HAVE FOR SALE A TRACT OF LAND belonging to the estate of James H. Fitts, containing 640 seres, lying upon the waters of the Roan-oke River, about four or five miles below St. Tammany, and some 20 miles above Gaston. The most of the Tract lies in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, bor-dering on Warren county, N. C., adjoining the lands of A. G. Boyd, Capt. Hunt, Dr. William T. Howard and others, and is said to be by those who know it best a very valuable tract of land. It produces well the crops usually grown in this country, Tobacco Corn, Wheat and Oats, and I think is well located being immediately on the waters of the Roanoke, by which all the produce raised on the farm for market might be delivered on the navigation line of boats and landed in market in less than 24 hours; a very great advantage when there is a rile in the market on wheat and tabacco; or, if desired, might be sent along one of the best country roads I ever saw seven miles to Warrenton Depot, on the Raleigh and Gas-ton Road, and from thence to Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk or Wilmington, giving the planter a choice of markets after reaching Weldon, N. C. The improvements on this place are of a very plain, sub-stantial order, consisting of a dwelling house with feur rooms and a passage, stables, tobacco barns, and houses for 30 or 40 negroes. The tract has a plenty of wood and water, and cleared lands on it for 15 or 20 hands, and lies in the immediate neighborhood of Nathan Malone, F. A. Thornton, P. Hinton and A G. Boyd's saw and grist mills.

I should be pleased to sell the above lands immediately, to pay the debts of the estate, and having learned from the principal creditor of the cetate that he is willing to take cotton in payment of his debt. I will here state that cotton will be received in payment

for this valuable property.

Persons who may wish to purchase will address me at Henderson, N. Carolina. JOSEPH S. JONES.

The Wilmington Journal, Petersburg Express, and the Richmond Enquirer and Dispatch, publish daily; the State Journal semi-weekly, and the Tarboro' Southerner weekly. All will publish four weeks, unless sooner ordered to discontinue, and send bills Interest-Bearing Treasury Notes

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Treasury Department is now ready to issue Treasury notes of the denomination of One Hundred Treasury notes of the denomination of One Hundred dellars, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day, in payment of dues, or in exchange for ordinary Treasury notes of every denomination. The exchange can be made at the office of the Treasurer, or of any Assistant Treasurer or Depositary of the Government. These notes being receivable for all dues in the same manner as ordinary Treasury notes, offer to the helder the double advantage of an interest of \$7 30 per cent. while retained in his hands, and the capacity of being used as coverney whenever he manner is a second of the country of being used as coverney whenever he manner is a second of the capacity of heing used as coverney whenever he manner is a second of the capacity of heing used as coverney whenever he manner is a second of the capacity of heing used as coverney whenever he manner is a second of the capacity of heing used as coverney whenever he manner is a second of the capacity of the capa ty of being used as currency whenever he may desire to pay them away. They thus afford an opportunity for investments of small sams at short dates, at the will of the holder. C. G. MEMMINGER,

GOODS TO ARRIVE AT THE ENERGETIC WHITAKER'S!

Secretary of Treasury.

E. TURNED from the South, offers for sale the

ON HAND, 20 Baskets Champagne,
50 Cases (St. Julien) Claret,
10 Dozen Pepper Sauce,
5 Dozen Mushroom Catsup,
10 Dozen Tomato Catsup,
10 Cases French Cordials,
100 Pounds Grain Pepper,
100 "Ground " 100 " Spice, 20 Cases Mint Julip,

je 14-1m

10 " Sherry Wine, 5 " Maderia Wine, 10 Barrels Crackers, Soda, Butter, &c.

TO ARRIVE 50 Boxes Candy, 500 Bushels Wheat \$5000 Worth Crockery and Glass Ware. CALL ON THE INIMITABLE LD RYE WHISKY EXPROTED DAI-WHITAKER'S.

OLD MINT JULIP AT WHITAKER'S.

SWEET OIL AT TOD THE WHITAKER'S. D OPE AT WHITAKER'S.

CALL ON THE INDISPENSABLE WHITAKER.

SADDLE TREES. SADDLE TREES.

SADDLE TREES. Of all descriptions and styles, can be made on reasonable terms, at shortest notice, at
THEIM & PRAPS' Factory,
may 15—tf
Releigh, R. C.