

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXXII

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1862.

NO 28

The Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair deliv'ring peace
Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1862.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD AND COL. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

In the present intensely hot weather, and when our mind is almost entirely engrossed with the stupendous events transpiring beyond the confines of this State, it is anything but a labour of love with us to take part in the canvass forced on the people of North Carolina by the Editor of the Raleigh Standard and a junta of broken down politicians, whose counsels, had they been heeded, would have left North Carolina, bound hand and foot, at the mercy of the detestable Yankee Government, instead of being, as she now is, a sovereign member of a great Confederacy, soon to be acknowledged by all the world as a free, sovereign and independent nation. But we have no alternative, as we cannot dream of sitting idly by and seeing this faction carry into execution their purely selfish and unpatriotic plans, unrebuked and unresisted.

The last number of the Standard contains an editorial article showing why its Editor is opposed to the election of Col. Wm. Johnston, the Confederate candidate for the office of Governor. Among other things, the Standard says:

"We oppose him (Col. Johnston) because the times call for an able man than he is, and one more identified with the interests of North Carolina."

Without detracting from the real merits of Mr. Vance, we undertake to say that, looking at the qualifications more requisite now than ever in the incumbent of the Executive chair, Col. Johnston is far better qualified to fill the office than Mr. Vance—that he, without being able to compete at all with Mr. Vance as a joke-teller, is, in sound, substantial, useful intellectual qualities, solidity of judgment, habits of and experience in business, immeasurably the superior of Mr. V., and we further say that no truthful man who knows the two candidates will venture a denial of our assertion. In the present condition of the finances of the State—with a heavy debt to manage and provide for, what knowledge, experience, or ability would "Zeb Vance," the young stump-speaking, joke-telling, hoza-boying party politician bring to the execution of the task? None earthly, and the idea is simply and purely ridiculous. As to the thorough identification of Col. Johnston with all "the interests of North Carolina," the Editor of the Standard knew that he was libelling Col. J. for "partisan purposes" when he intimated any, the slightest doubt to the contrary; for he knows that Col. Johnston was born and reared in the State, never resided out of it a day during a lifetime of forty-five years, and is thoroughly and substantially identified with everything which pertains to her interests, and has done and will do more to advance than Mr. Vance ever has done or ever will do, for we defy the Editor of the Standard to show what Mr. Vance has ever done for "the interests of North Carolina," except to join her army, from which, it would seem, he is very willing to let his "too partial friends" take him, in order that they may place him in a position in civil life for which he is wholly unfitted by the habits of his life and the qualities of his mind.

We stop here to-day, as we do not wish to fatigue our readers, and promise to resume the task of refuting the Standard's charges against Col. Johnston in our next issue.

Per Contra, the Richmond Enquirer says:

"The Standard"—The movements of our army for the last two days, have been entirely strategic. No fighting of importance has transpired, and, at least for some days, so far as our advice indicate, none need be expected. It is sufficient for us to know, first, that McClellan has been defeated before Richmond, and, second, that his immediate plans, in changing his front, have been frustrated, through the superior ability of our Generals. It will require a Herculean effort for him to retrieve his fallen fortunes, an effort which will require time, patience and increasing energy. It is considered a physical impossibility for him to recruit his army in time for an early and earnest resumption of his "on to Richmond" march. His status at present, though not an idle one, is not and cannot be as active as our division. At no period in the history of the war has the Confederate Government manifested a more daring and energetic spirit than that which is now permitted to inspire the commanders of our army, although that of temptation, "foreign interference," looms up even more brilliantly and seductively than ever. The war has at length become an earnest one, the Confederate Government has ceased all play with the rest of the world, and relying upon right and her own resources, is determined to pursue it to the bitter end. It would be imprudent to publish the movements which are now being made by our army. The public must be satisfied that they are wise, practical and essential to the success of the struggle.

COL. BRYAN GRIMES.
This gallant officer arrived in this city on Wednesday. He is, we regret to learn, very much indisposed, but we hope a little rest and good nursing will soon make him all right again, and send him back to the head of the gallant "4th," prepared to render more patriotic services when the occasion is presented.

THE WEATHER.
After some days of intensely hot weather, it clouded up on Thursday evening, and we had a very light rain, lasting but a very short time. While we write on Friday, the atmosphere is heavy and misty, promising more rain.

BATON ROUGE RE-CAPTURED.—Passengers by the flag of iron steamer Natchez, from New Orleans to Mobile on the 9th, report that Baton Rouge has been taken by Gen. Van Dorn, and that he captured fifteen hundred prisoners.

THE LYING YANKEE PAPERS.

We did think that when the news of the late Yankee disasters reached their "fatherland," the press of that section would be either utterly dumfounded, or would "confess the corn." We did think that not even Yankee mendacity was equal to the audacity of attempting either to put a good face upon or slur over disasters so crushing to their damnable cause. But we were mistaken. We wholly underrated the mendacious powers of those [lineal] descendants from the loins of the great "Father of Lies." We will not encumber our paper or disgust our readers with the account given of the recent events on the Chickahominy by the great Tycoon of Yankee Liars, Sweeney Bennett. Suffice it that we tell them that he represents McClellan's disastrous retreat as "a splendid strategic move," and that we show how the old villain lies by extracting from his paper of the same date the following account of the New York Stock market:

We copy the following paragraph from the New York "Herald's" situation article: "The stock market was very much depressed yesterday by the news from Richmond, and especially by the alleged concealment of news by the Secretary of War. Government securities fell 1/2 per cent, and railway shares 1 1/2 per cent. Money was in demand on call at 5 1/2 per cent—the letter being the usual rate. Exchange closed at 120 a share; gold rose to 94, closing at that bid. The bank statement shows a decrease of \$215,319 in specie, an increase of \$1,506,639 in loans and \$1,139,286 in deposits. The Sub-Treasurer will commence paying the July interests on the public debt tomorrow, and the same interest on several Northern State debts will also be paid at the usual place."

Here is a blasting refutation of all Bennett's talk about "strategic movements" and "masterly retreats." Bennett can lie, has lied, and will lie as no other mortal man except Seward ever did lie, but the stock market does not lie. Men, and particularly Yankee men, do not operate in the funds with any other object but that of promoting their own pecuniary interests, and if stocks in New York have fallen or become deranged, it was because they were depressed by the "news from Richmond." What "news from Richmond?" Certainly not "the news of McClellan's splendid" strategy, for "news" like that would advance and strengthen stocks. What "news" then? Why, "news," and nothing else than "news" of McClellan's disasters—disasters ominous of yet more serious and fatal disasters. Besides the depressions of stocks, gold is leaving the North by the bushel. European holders of U. S. securities, seeing the inevitable and speedy crash awaiting the Yankee Government—such a crash as the world has never seen—are selling their stocks as rapidly as they can, and as there is no cotton or other American products to be exported, the proceeds of these sales must be sent to Europe in specie. The consequence is, that gold, but lately at par, has risen in New York to 110 1/2, and will inevitably rise much higher, for besides the demand for specie as the medium of remitting the proceeds of the sale of stocks held in Europe, there will be an additional demand for it to pay for goods imported into New York.

This is the predicament of the great Empire of Yankeeedom, and when we look at the Yankee Government, with its baffled and beaten armies, and its debt of One Thousand Millions of Dollars, may we not expect speedily to be enabled to say, "fuit Jonathan?"

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND.

The Petersburg Express of Wednesday says:

"We have what would be considered by most persons good grounds for believing that a fight is imminent. We believe, too, that when it does take place, the South will have no cause to complain of the result. But we do not intend to make public any comment or speculation at present, is unnecessary, nor to say indiscreet."

FROM VICKSBURG, &C.
The Memphis "Bulletin" of the 6th Inst. says that the Federals are connecting their two fleets at Vicksburg, by cutting a canal across the country on the opposite shore. They are also fitting out an expedition to go up the Yazoo river to take the Confederate batteries situated sixty miles above the mouth of the river.

On Friday last our guerrillas captured and burnt forty wagons, loaded with Federal stores, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. A detachment of Gen. Chalmers' command captured seventy five more, which were saved, with their contents.

The Yankees are fortifying Memphis. They are digging rifle pits and throwing up entrenchments four miles in rear of the city. A portion of Sherman's division has moved from Grand Junction to Moscow, forty miles from Memphis, where entrenchments are being constructed. Negroes are being impressed, through West Tennessee, for the purpose. An attack is evidently expected by the enemy.

THE PRISONERS.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the whole number of prisoners of war taken in the recent battles and now confined within the corporate limits of Richmond amount to 4,500. Among them are the following Yankee Generals: Major General A. McCull. Brigadier General J. F. Reynolds. Brigadier General Banfill. Brigadier General Sumner. Brigadier General Manly. And 131 other commissioned officers.

LIEUT. LEONIDAS J. MERRITT.

We are grieved to record the death of the gallant and noble-hearted young man, who fell in the battle below Richmond on Tuesday last—Lieut. Merritt was second in command of the Chatham Rifles, 15th regiment North Carolina troops; and we learn from his Captain, (Capt. London, who passed through this place on Sunday), that he was struck with a Minnie ball, which entered his side through his arm, and came out under his shoulder blade. He died almost instantly. His last expression was, "come on, my brave boys!"

Lieut. Merritt was wounded in the battle of Wynn's Mill, and was relieved for some weeks from duty on this account, during which time he occupied his seat as a member of the Convention. He returned voluntarily to his company, as under the conscription law he was exempt, being a Clerk of one of the Courts in Chatham. We conversed with him the day before he returned, and we know, as his conduct shows, that he was actuated by the loftiest sense of duty. His fellow citizens of Chatham were urging him to be a candidate for the Legislature, and his election would have been certain if he had consented to run, and this also would have exempted him from the conscription; but he told us he was in for the war, and he could not think of leaving the brave boys who composed his company, and who had stood by him in battle. He was a young man of fine attainments and unusual promise; and if his life had been spared, he would have taken position among our best and ablest public men. We knew him intimately, and we mingle our regrets with those of his numerous friends who deplore his death.

Raleigh Standard.

To the above handsome tribute to the memory of as gallant a man as ever lived, we give a hearty endorsement. Lieutenant Merritt was a patriot soldier of the true stamp. "He was in for the war," and neither the sweets of home nor the allurements of civil office could seduce him from the defence of the flag of his country in the battlefield, or from the companionship of his brothers in arms. "He was in for the war." This was his holy pledge, and nobly has he redeemed it with his martyr-blood. How beautifully does this young patriot's conduct contrast with that of "Zeb Vance," the candidate of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard for the office of Governor. He, too, "was in for the war." He "would never take any position that would separate him from his gallant men!" But, alas! He has listened to the siren song of ambition, and is willing, when the battle storm is raging loudest, to "leave his gallant men" to its pitiless peltings for the purpose of occupying a snug civil office!! What a contrast between Leonidas J. Merritt and Zebulon Vance!

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, held at the office of said Company, on the 7th July, 1862, Dr. W. R. Miller was called to the chair, and W. H. Harrison was appointed Secretary. On motion, the proceedings of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary of the Company.

A detailed statement of the operations of the Company during the past year and its present condition was submitted and received.

Five hundred copies of the report and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed for the use of members of the Company.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a board of Directors for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Chas. E. Johnson, Wm. S. Mason, W. W. Holden, W. H. Jones, Quantin Busbee, K. P. Battle, H. W. Husted, J. G. Williams, W. H. McKee, C. B. Root, E. H. Hall, P. F. Pescud, R. H. Battle.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the members, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

Chas. E. Johnson, President. W. W. Holden, Vice-President. H. W. Husted, Attorney. R. H. Battle, Secretary. W. H. McKee, M. D., Medical Examiner. C. B. Root, Executive Committee. Quantin Busbee, W. H. McKee, Chas. E. Johnson, W. H. McKee, Mad. Board of Consultation. R. B. Hayward.

A dividend of 20 per cent was declared for the year ending May 3, 1862.

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FOR THE REGISTER.

"Women of the South, we know your patriotism, your bravery, your nobleness of soul. It is not your privilege to fight. You cannot move amidst the dangers, the perils, the blood and carnage of the battle field, beside your fathers, brothers, husbands and lovers. But you can do a work quite as important. You can give them for the conflict, and with words, looks, glances and smiles, cheer them on to victory and glory. Every letter you write them from home, should be filled with thoughts that breathe and words that burn, that will catch and kindle from man to man, and heart to heart, until all along our lines shall blaze with a martyr's courage and zeal for country and for home. You can also by your fortitude, patience, courage and strength of spirit, shame into silence the fearful, trembling, terror-stricken, craven-hearted men in our midst, who are constantly predicting our failure in the glorious struggle in which we are engaged. They absorb all the rays of light, and reflect none; they act as non-conductors in the social chain, that arrest the flow of the currents of patriotism through society. Their influence is like the blighting frost upon the flowers. It blazes the hopes of the timid and chills the hearts of the desponding. By destroying confidence in the stability of our Government, in the success of our arms, and the ultimate triumph of our cause, they prepare the way, to the extent of their influence, for the ruin of the country, by the destruction of our credit and the depreciation of our currency. Wise men, if they cannot be made brave, should be taught silence. They should not be suffered to do us harm by their cold comfort, and gain our cause by faint praise.

You can also pray for God's blessing and protection on the loved ones who are absent. Every home should be a sanctuary, every dwelling a Bethel, every spot an altar, from which prayer should be offered for our country, and for our loved ones who are braving the dangers of the battle field for us and all we hold dear."

The above extract, Mr. Editor, is from an appropriate and eloquent sermon recently delivered by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of the Methodist Church, to the people of Fayetteville, and I know it will afford you as much pleasure to give it a place in your paper, as it will gratify the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the South to read it. While we have been, and are still, guiding our brave loved ones for the conflict, and cheering them on to victory and glory, to "strike for God and our native land," I think with Mr. Tucker, "we should take in hand also the "trembling, terror-stricken, craven-hearted men in our midst," who employ their time in croaking, fault-finding and speculating on our necessities, and the broken down, spavined old political hacks and editors, who whine and write about State Rights, original unionists and secessionists, and to show their conservatism, give us their cold comfort and "damn our cause by faint praise." I blush to say there are a few such men in every community, and I am bold to say that they are wolves in sheep's clothing, Yankees in disguise, cowardly wretches who would barter our liberties for their gain and ease; sell their birthrights for a mess of political porridge and revenge, and then leave us to the "tender mercies" of such brutes as Butler, Andy Johnson, Seward & Co. Sisters of the South! let us one and all, with scorn and contempt banish such creatures, not only from our presence, but from our sunny land; they are not of us, and the sooner they are driven out from us the better.

MARY-ANN.

It is a little remarkable that Gov. Clark who hails from the Edgecombe region, and who has acquitted himself quite as well as Mr. Johnston would, has been overlooked and neglected by the Standard party? What has Gov. Clark done, or omitted to do, that the cold shoulder should thus be given to him?—Standard of June 28th.

Well, the above is about the coldest shoulder ever given to anybody. Is it not now remarkable, after reading the above, that the Editor of the Standard himself did not nominate Gov. Clark at his own meeting? He not only called a meeting, but he called a mass meeting, which was attended on a mass by a few citizens of Raleigh. He not only called it on the 31st of May, but he called it on Saturday, the 31st day of May, the nearest day to Sunday for his holy and righteous purposes. And whom did he nominate? One would suppose Gov. Clark, but he did not. He nominated Col. Vance; a man, whom, for party purposes, he once charged in his paper, as being colleague with the Abolitionists of the North, in the defeat of the Postal Bill. Now there is not a clearer case of cold shoulder on record, than that exhibited by the Standard in his meeting towards Gov. Clark—save one solitary exception, and that exception is, Col. Vance; who, after all the trouble, pains and expense of getting up the meeting, valuable time lost in writing out the resolutions, and making the speech, and only speech of the occasion—by Mr. Holden himself—that Col. Vance, right in the face of all this, actually sent his letter of acceptance to the Fayetteville Observer instead of the Standard! Well, it settles one thing, to wit: that Col. Vance has as correct an opinion of the Editor of the Standard and his paper as Mr. Badger and Gen. Graham once had themselves. "O tempora! O mores!"

FRANCE.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.

According to the latest reports the strength of the French reinforcements about to be sent to Mexico will not fall short of 12,000 men. Two regiments at Rome were reported to be under orders to quit for Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the command will be conferred on Gen. Trochu or Gen. Montauban; and that 12,000 fresh troops are going out at once. Orders had been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and Rochfort to fit out all the ships forming the reserve.

Paris evening papers of the 20th assert that Gen. Forey had been appointed to the command in Mexico. Some reports say that the army in Mexico is to be increased to 30,000 men, and that the reinforcements will be landed at Tampico instead of Vera Cruz.

NORTHERN NEWS.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

[From the New York World, July 1.]
The military situation at the West is not what it should be. Gen. Curtis is retreating, with a prospect that he will lose his army and leave Missouri undefended. Gen. Mitchell is retiring before the Confederates in Tennessee, and Gen. Morgan is marching in the opposite direction from Knoxville. Confederate armies are turning up in every direction, and our forces are nowhere as strong as they should be. The Confederate conscription act, which went into operation in February last, has produced its fruit in filling the Confederate ranks and file with men of a more determined stamp than the volunteers. It is noticeable that the Confederates who fought at Shiloh and Fair Oaks are not the same troops who behaved so ignobly at Resoke, Newbern, and Donelson. Notwithstanding the draft, however, and the unpromising state of affairs in the West, if the Confederates are beaten at Richmond we will have men enough and to spare to finish the rebellion.

THE NORTHERN DEBT.

In a late speech Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, said:

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, said the bill before us appropriates two hundred thousand dollars, and pledges the faith of the United States to the extent of ten millions. He was opposed to it, first, because he thought it unconstitutional; he would oppose it further because the debt, liability and expenditures of the government to day are too great to justify its further assuming such a burden as this bill contemplates.

He could see no reason for seeking to conceal the true facts of the indebtedness of the Government. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dawes), who was put forward as the special advocate for the Secretary of the Treasury, said in the early part of this session that it cost the Government to support the war, two millions of dollars per day. This was what gentlemen said who have access to the Departments. The total of actual debt and expenditures, and absolute or contingent liability, for which this administration is chargeable from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1862—item by item—is \$312,560,923.43. At the rate per month of \$60,557,236, and for every day during the whole period of fifteen months \$2,027,911. This does not include the debt previous to March 4, 1861—\$72,289,000.

Richmond Enquirer.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Nova Scotia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. The Emile St. Pierre affair has been settled. The correspondent of the Paris "Constitutionnel" regards the mediation of Europe, respecting the American war, merely a question of time. Public opinion, both in England and France, daily grows in favor of recognition and mediation.

In the House of Commons, the motion of Mr. Lindsay, respecting British relations with America, expressing the hope that the Confederacy would be recognized since 'tis now clear that its independence will be achieved, had been postponed to the 11th of July.

Mr. Lindsay, in postponing his notice on the subject of British relations with America until Friday, the 11th of July, expressed a hope that the Government would in the meantime see the necessity of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and of taking the matter out of the hands of private members, as it was perfectly clear the Confederate States were now able to assert their independence.

In the House of Lords, Mr. Hapward stated that he would on 1st of July, move a resolution that it was the duty of the British Government to use every exertion consistent with the maintenance of peace to end the American war.

"THE BRUTAL AND RUFFIANLY BUTLER."

From the Manchester Guardian, June 18.

It is honorable to human nature on both sides of the Atlantic that the most devoted sympathizers of the Northern States are sincerely ashamed of General Butler.

We will not venture to anticipate further intelligence, which may reach us even before these lines are printed. None will rejoice more than ourselves if it appear, hereafter, that President Lincoln has marked, in the only effectual way, his sense of the vindictive blackguardism of the upstart conqueror of New Orleans. It is even probable, we would hope, that this has already been done, without waiting for further pressure from European public opinion.

Lord Palmerton has spoken so well for Englishmen on this subject, that it is unnecessary to say more respecting the universal feeling of this country. We do not think it at all necessary to exaggerate the practical consequences which the ruffianly Northern Commander intended to follow from the decree he published. It is probable he meant nothing more than to threaten the secessionist ladies of New Orleans with the most infamous and degrading forms of prison discipline as the penalty for the expression of their political sympathies. The essence of his offence, it he deliberately cast about for words suited to inflict the most intolerable insult on women, with whose husbands and brothers he was at war. That, too, occurs in a civil war, and one in which we are desirous to believe that the aggressive party is supported by a large section of opinion in the district in which it is striving to re-establish its authority! Therein consists the true gravity of the incident. Make what allowance we may for the personal brutality of the author of the order, it shows how desecrate he must be of every hope of conciliating popular regard in the Southern city.

What it opens this insight into the depth of hatred and hostility which the army encounters at New Orleans is bad enough; the extent to which it tends to increase these feelings is worse. Gen. Beauregard put a very fitting estimate on the impolicy of this proclamation when he caused it to be read at the head of his own regiments.

Government which does not signally repudiate and reverse it will share the disgrace it involves, and fully merit all the disadvantages it is calculated to entail, and this is more than, despite the partial credulity of the "Daily News," the Government of Washington is yet known to have done.

Disgrace, in Richmond, Va., on Friday, the 27th ult., CHARLES R. BAYON, of Warren county, N. C., in the 42nd year of his age.

The deceased was a private in company A, of the 14th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. He was an amiable and honorable man, of fine feelings and many virtues, greatly esteemed and beloved by his comrades in arms, and by all who knew him well.

In this city, on the 9th July, LILLIE ANN VICTORIA WOMBLE, infant daughter of Wm. T. & Susan Wombles, aged 18 months and 13 days.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—LOST ON THE 7th July, 1862, my Pocket Book, containing about \$800—three \$100 bills, one \$50, eleven \$20's, one \$10, and several small bills, from \$1 to \$50, &c., besides several notes and accounts, and some orders from the committee for furnishing indigent families of Volunteers; also a certificate for a substitute, John Johnson, in Capt. Godwin's Co., 31st Reg't N. C. T. Said book was lost somewhere between J. J. L. McCollery and Mrs. Bank up. I know that he was all that a sister could wish for in a brother—a faithful and dutiful child. Mother, weep not for him as though he were lost to thee, for while you will not see him again in this world, a happy reunion awaits thee in that blessed world where parting is not known. Rest, dear Willie! thy soul is now with thy dear Saviour, and those that have gone before greet your arrival. Thou art now a soldier of God, and the loved one that mourns thee will seek comfort in thy gentle bearing while with us. Thy loving mother, dear Saviour, to say with Job: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

GEO. W. ATKINSON, July 12—3rd.

Interest-Bearing Treasury Notes.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 4, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasury Department is now ready to issue Treasury notes of the denomination of One Hundred dollars, 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 Depository of the Government.

These notes being receivable for all dues in the same manner as ordinary Treasury notes, offer to the holder the double advantage of an interest of 87 3/4 per cent. while retained in his hands, and the capacity of being used as currency whenever he may desire to pay them away. They thus afford an opportunity for investments of small sums at short dates, at the will of the holder.

C. G. MEMMINGER, July 14—1st Secretary of Treasury.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—CALDWELL COUNTY.—Court of Pleas Quarter and Sessions—May Term, A. D. 1862.

(Sarah A. Pust,) Position for Dower.

Wm. M. Pust,)

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of Joseph Pust, deceased, viz: John A. Pust, Tilmon Moore and his wife Elvira, John A. Pust, Wm. M. Pust, Joseph N. Pust, Elvira S. Pust, and Elvira A. Pust; the following to wit: John W. Pust, Tilmon Moore and his wife Elvira, and Joseph N. Pust, are not residents of this State, but reside beyond the limits of the same; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, a paper printed in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said John W. Pust, Tilmon Moore and his wife Elvira, and Joseph N. Pust, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Caldwell, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the first Monday in August next, and there to show cause, if any they can, why said dower shall not be paid, according to the prayer of the petitioner, out of the lands of her deceased husband, Joseph Pust.

JETHRO R. WILSON, C. C. C. my 24—1st