

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXII

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 5 1862

NO 44

The Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1862.

CONFEDERATE MONEY A LEGAL TENDER.

If the Congress of the Confederate States had at its late session, instead of piddling away so much of its time in discussing "State Rights," bestowed its attention on the currency of the Government, it would have been employed more profitably for its constituents. The depreciation of Confederate money is becoming more alarming every day, for while it is going down, its fall is putting up nominally every species of property and article of necessity. Now, where is this to end, and how are people who are neither speculators nor extortioners to live, and how are our armies to be kept in the field? We learn that the Sheriff of Wilkes county is, or has been in Raleigh for the purpose of consulting with Gov. Vance as to the course to be pursued towards persons in his County who refuse to receive from him Confederate money collected by him in his official capacity. As it is in Wilkes, so it will be in other counties, unless a remedy for this most alarming evil is found. We can think of but one remedy, and that is for the Congress, when it reassembles, promptly to make Confederate money a legal tender. We know it will be said that such an enactment will be unconstitutional. But granting this to be the case, is it not better for us to violate one provision of the Constitution for the purpose of maintaining the Government which has been created by it, than, by tenaciously adhering to such provision, lose Constitution, Government and all; and be compelled to submit to such a rule as our triumphant enemies may choose to impose on a conquered people? There is no disguising the fact that such is the alternative left to us. As we remarked in our last paper, a more blind and infatuated policy than that of depreciating Confederate money cannot be conceived. It is a depreciation of the cause in which our liberty and our property of every description are involved, and the men engaged in the work, however loud may be their professions of loyalty to our cause, are in very truth and deed fighting a most efficient battle for our damnable foes. Money is the sinews of war. Without money we can neither equip, or feed and keep on foot our armies. It is, therefore, manifest that if Confederate currency depreciates to a point when it will cease, or nearly cease to be regarded as money, as an equivalent value for property of any description, we must look to either a disbandment of our armies, or a seizure by the Government of all articles necessary for their maintenance. To one of these complications it must come at last. Why, then, will not men look this matter in the face? We do not appeal to the ignorant, but to the intelligent, by whose evil example the ignorant are led astray. There is not an intelligent man who does not in his heart know that if the cause of the Confederacy shall sink in ruin, all the property in it will be either wrested from the hands of its owners, or subjected to such an enormous taxation for the purpose of liquidating the immense debt incurred by the Yankees in the work of our subjugation, as will render it well-nigh valueless. It is the interest, then, of every man who is not a traitor at heart—who is not ready when the enemy gets his foot-hold on our soil to swear fealty to him—to not only abstain from doing anything to disparage Confederate currency, but to do everything in his power to maintain its credit. If we succeed in achieving our independence, every dollar of Confederate currency will be redeemed, for with our cotton, tobacco, and the multiplied products and resources of our country, we shall have a basis of credit which will enable our Government to borrow money abroad, create a sinking fund for the gradual payment of the debt, and the redemption of all its obligations to the last dollar. On the other hand, if we fail to win our liberty, there will not be a dollar of any State Bank currency which will be worth more than the paper on which it is printed. These are facts which defy contradiction. Why will not men pause in their suicidal career, and heed them ere it is too late? Why will they persevere in aiding the Yankees in their efforts to subjugate us, and either confiscate our property outright and directly, or by a slower but not less sure process, take it away from us by grinding taxation to pay the debt of 1,500 or \$2,000,000,000 which they will have incurred in the devilish work of our subjugation. At this time we learn that the Yankees on our coast are taking, and professing to an entire readiness to take at par notes of the Banks of this State, while they will not handle with a pair of tongs those

of the Confederate Government. Who so blind as not to see that Yankee cunning is at work to destroy that credit which, if maintained, will baffle and defeat all their efforts to destroy us? And yet, men, intelligent men in the Confederacy, are co-operating with these devils incarnate, and all for the sake of exchanging a currency which they are themselves depreciating for a permanent investment in other property. What folly—what madness, or what treason!!

In connection with the above, we copy the following article from the Richmond *Whig*. It will be seen that to meet the emergency, it proposes certain measures which are just as unconstitutional as an enactment by Congress that Confederate notes shall be a legal tender in payment of debts. Thus the stoppage of interest when a creditor refuses to take Confederate notes in payment of his debt, would be *ex post facto*, and, therefore, unconstitutional, and the compulsion of the banks of the States to receive Confederate Treasury notes at par, and compelling depositors to receive them in like manner, would stand in the same category. In each case, the enactments would be a violation of vested rights, *ex post facto*, and unconstitutional. Let Congress go to the root of the matter at once, and make Confederate notes a legal tender:

THE CURRENCY.—The State Legislatures will, we believe, all be in session this winter, and will thus have an opportunity of acting concurrently upon any matter falling within their jurisdiction, involving the general well, and on which they could judiciously or usefully take action. We do not conceive it wise or safe to leave everything relating to the year to the legislation of Congress and the discretion of the Executive. In the early stages of the contest the power of the States was brought to bear with the most telling effect. The armies first brought into the field were raised and equipped almost wholly by the States. But, we do not recommend legislation by them now on matters purely military, lest conflicts in policy and collisions of authority might result.

The most important and baffling subject for their consideration is the currency. It has been suggested that the States should give their individual endorsements to the notes of the Confederate Government, pledging their faith and means to the redemption of these issues. But, as it is not believed that the depreciation in currency has grown out of any want of confidence in the Confederate Government, it may be well doubted whether such endorsement is needed or would prove of practical benefit. As this depreciation results almost solely from superabundance of circulation, a wiser policy would be the adoption of measures calculated to reduce and restrain such issues. A contemporary suggests, as one fruitful source of mischief, the flood of shinglelets by which the country is inundated. Measures, it says, should be adopted for excluding from circulation everything but Confederate Treasury notes. The country is flooded with shinglelets of every denomination and of every description. They amount to a serious evil, the worst effects of which we have not yet realized; and this consideration, of itself, would be a sufficient reason for their suppression; but it becomes absolutely important in view of the large amount which they add to our already redundant currency. We have no idea what amount of these shinglelets are still in the Confederacy, but there is scarcely a village or cross road in the country from which they are not issued, and of all denominations, from five cents to five dollars. This evil source of mischief, the flood of shinglelets, from five cents to five dollars, and the issue of these bills from five to fifty cents, and the issue of these should not be allowed to exceed a certain per cent of their capital.

In the next place the Banks should be required to receive Confederate Treasury notes on deposit at par, under penalty of forfeiting their charters, and depositors should also be compelled to receive them at the same rates, or lose their deposits. Stringent laws should also be passed by which the interest on all money demands, held either by individuals or corporations, should be stopped from the date at which a tender of payment was made in Confederate Treasury notes. This evil source of mischief, the flood of shinglelets, from five cents to five dollars, and the issue of these bills from five to fifty cents, and the issue of these should not be allowed to exceed a certain per cent of their capital.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

We had barely time to notice briefly in our last paper the dreadful collision which took place on Tuesday morning on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. We give to-day the details of the disaster, as stated by our neighbor of the *State Journal*. The husband of Mrs. Rowland, whose remains she was bringing home from Petersburg, was the individual who, in a fit of insanity while in the Hospital in Petersburg, made the terrific, but fortunately not fatal, assault on Dr. Warren, and afterwards jumped out of a window and killed himself by the fall. Her situation is most pitiable, indeed, and truly it is well for her that she is sustained by an unshaken trust in her God and the comforts of His holy religion.

For twenty years the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad has been in operation, and the late is the first disaster that can be traced to the negligence or misconduct of one of its employees. The Road has been noted for its exemptions from collisions and smashings up.

The scenes on the occasion of the disaster are said by intelligent persons who escaped unhurt to have been of the most horrible description. One man had the top of his head knocked off, and with the brains exposed, lived long enough to talk for some time in the most erratic manner. Others were jammed between broken pieces of timber, and with crushed and bruised limbs, impaled in piteous accents to be released from their condition of horrible imprisonment. The reckless engine driver, whose conduct caused this scene of death and misery, should, if in no other manner, suffer in conscience more than the pangs he has inflicted.

EXCELSIOR IS THEIR MOTTO.

The speculators and extortioners are singing the first line of the old nursery song, "Here we go—up, up," with a total neglect of the succeeding one of "Here we go—down, down, O!"

The necessities of life are rising on swift and untiring wing. "Up, up"—higher, higher, is the word. Butter is up to \$1.25 cents per lb. But butter! who cares for butter? "A fig" for the thing. We can do without it, and so can everybody else. The article is rancid. It offends the nostrils, and smells as rank unto Heaven as the odour of so villainously stinking a commodity can rise in the direction of that pure region. But the necessities of life are soaring above Alpine heights. Flour has risen to \$30 per barrel, corn meal to \$1.90 per bushel, bacon to 65 cents hog round, &c., &c. "And the cry is, still they rise." Well, when bacon gets to \$1 per lb., flour to \$40 per bbl., and corn meal to \$3 per bushel, people possessing such articles must act upon the maxim of "Fast bind, Fast find."

and be happy if bolts and bars, watch and ward, will secure to them what Major Duggetty would all their *provan*. People won't starve if they can help themselves.

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

The Journal Bulletin of Tuesday says: The number of interments yesterday in Oakdale Cemetery was five. This we suppose was about the limit of burials of white persons, but does not include negroes, who are going off much more rapidly than at the outset of the epidemic. The negro cannot withstand cold. We ourselves saw two colored funerals yesterday, by accident. We do not know how many more there may have been.

The number of new cases reported for yesterday, is 12. These are the cases reported by the regular Physicians, but we are requested to state that there are several negroes, as well as some white persons, of whom no regular Physician is called. That some are treated empirically, and others not at all, and that therefore the regularly reported cases do not represent the whole amount of fever, but only an approximation to it.

The Bulletin of Wednesday says:

The number of interments of whites at the Cemetery yesterday was nine, and we have heard of some seven or eight colored interments. For this we do not vouch, but think it more than likely, and not far from correct.

Twelve new cases are reported as having occurred yesterday. This is a decided falling off, although there would seem to be an increase in the mortality.

We expect that as far as the number of cases is concerned, the epidemic has reached its climax, and that there will be a gradual falling off until a frost destroys the *Drosophila*. There has been no frost in Wilmington as yet, although there have been several days of cool and bracing weather.

CONFEDERATE-SOUTHERNER--NORTHERNER.

It is hard to forget old habits of expression and conform our language to new ideas and new conditions of things. Hence it is that we so frequently hear the words Southern States, Northern States, true Southerners and the like. These were all accurate as terms of distinction before the dissolution of the late Union, and the formation of our Confederacy.

The late Union had its Southern States and its Northern States. But what were the Southern States before the Confederate States? They were the Northern States to retain the name of Union States. The former terms of distinction are now, therefore, inaccurate and unnecessary. They have become impediments to right ideas. They are in the way of a full realization of the new order. They will gradually disappear from use; but we should hasten the time by carefully avoiding them.

The term "Southern States" suggests the idea of some still unbroken link of connection with the North. The term "Confederate States" tells of entire independence. We do not like to hear even of Southern books or Southern papers; it implies opposition rather than separation, and Southerner is no longer the proper word for our citizens. A good "Southerner" means simply a good and true citizen of the Confederate States.

Why not clearly recognize this fact instead of using a term which implies that he is, perhaps, at some liberty to bestow his allegiance elsewhere? "A Northerner" in our midst is simply a traitor or a spy. Let us call him so.

There has been some repugnance to conceding the name of United States to our enemies. But that is all gone now. They have made it odious, as well as everything else that we held in common with them. Besides, "United States" means a thing very different from its former signification.

Our own name is a very convenient one for common use; much more so than "United States." Confederate is a noun as well as an adjective; and we can very appropriately, as well as euphoniously, style our citizens Confederates; whereas it requires the phrase which we here employ to describe "a citizen of the United States."

Let us conform our expressions to the changed conditions. Let us evince and cultivate a becoming dignity and self-respect by using our own good name rather than terms of mere opposition to the Yankees. Confederate States, Confederate citizens, Confederate books, Confederate papers. Let us forget the Yankees, sufficiently to use such terms as these. —*Richmond Enquirer*.

The *Enquirer* should talk to "Conservative" Holden. That worthy can't abide the word "Confederate." It is offensive to his refined nostrils. He calls "Confederates," "Stall-federates." In truth, he thinks that all the blood shed in this war is upon the skirts of "Jefferson Davis and the Confederate States."

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.

It seems from the following article from the Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday that the fight at Franklin, Va., turns out to be no fight at all. We have always felt nervous about the line of road between Petersburg and Weldon, knowing, as we must all do, its vital importance to the Confederacy. We hope that we are prepared to repel any assault upon it.

THE FRANKLIN AFFAIR.—We saw a gentleman yesterday afternoon from the immediate

scene, of what was reported to be a big fight at Franklin on Saturday last. According to the version given by this informant, there was no fight at all. Some 800 or 1000 Yankees from Suffolk crossed Blackwater River at a point known as Bowden's Seine Hole, and captured six or six miles north of Franklin. Information was speedily conveyed to a heavy Confederate force not far distant, but before they could reach the spot, the Yankees, suspecting something of the sort, retreated, and made for Suffolk. Out of this comparatively insignificant affair grew the roused and one rumours which were afloat in Petersburg Sunday—some of them representing that we had met with a disastrous defeat. We have brave troops in that direction, who under the gallant and distinguished Gen. Pettigrew, will achieve glorious results whenever opportunity offers.

FROM THE STATE JOURNAL.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

FOUR KILLED AND SIXTEEN WOUNDED.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A most frightful and fatal accident occurred on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad yesterday (Tuesday) morning, resulting in the instantaneous death of three persons and wounding some fifteen others, three of them, it is feared, fatally, and in the destruction of two engines and several cars.

From what we can learn, it appears that after the morning mail train had left, an engine and two gravel cars started out from Raleigh. On reaching Huntville the engine resolved to run through to Forestville, intending to make that point at which to pass the accommodation train coming South, and dashed on at a rapid rate. On nearing its destined point, and whilst dashing round a short curve, it came upon the heavy accommodation train, running at a speed of about twenty miles an hour and down grade.

The collision was frightful. The force was such that we are informed, the engine of the gravel train was forced over the engine and tender of the accommodation, and into the first car of that train, dashing the passengers violently to the back of the car and through its shattered sides and windows. As we have stated, three persons instantly lost their life and fifteen were wounded. The engines are a total wreck and the cars were terribly smashed up.

Dr. McKee and Bill of this city, on hearing of the accident, immediately departed to the scene of destruction with a special train. On their return we hope to obtain full particulars.

We learn that the accommodation train was a little behind time when the accident took place, in consequence of having to wait for the up mail train.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Since the foregoing was put in type, the dead and wounded have been brought to town, of whom the following list has been furnished us by an unknown friend; himself, we believe, a passenger on the ill-fated train. The list reached us through Mr. W. C. Upchurch, of this city.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

Nesbitt, supposed to be from Concord, N. C. Lieut. Clarke, Newbern, N. C. J. J. Berryhill, Charlotte, N. C. Thomas Roland, Stanley county, N. C.

WOUNDED.

Col. Robt. Mowman and son, Newberry, S. C., very slightly. W. D. Kivvin, Darlington District, S. C., slightly. Sgt. Hardy, 59th Regiment, Bertie county, N. C., breast broken, not serious. Wm. G. Templeton, Iredell county, N. C., contusion in face. Andrew J. Wright, Granville county, left leg broken. Mrs. Jane Hayworth, Davidson county, N. C., badly bruised, no bones broken. Mrs. Eva C. Roland, Stanley county, N. C., left leg broken. Mr. R. Barras, Pollockville, Jones county, N. C., breast bruised. John A. Barras, ditto, bruised in abdomen, not seriously. Alexander G. Barras, ditto, 5 years old, hip and leg bruised. William Moore, High Point, N. C., arm shattered. L. L. Conrad, Davidson county, N. C., left foot cut off. Albert Ellington, Henderson, Granville county, N. C., both legs broken below the knee. Dick, servant of Mr. White, Lenoir county, N. C., ankle broken. Henry, brakeman, servant of Maj. Vass, Treasurer of the R. & G. R. R. Company, legs bruised. Several others slightly injured.

We saw the bodies of four dead men as they lay out as circumstances would allow and lying side by side in one of the cars near the machine shop of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. Of the sad spectacle, more will suggest itself to the mind of the reader than we can now say.

Lieut. Clark was a son of Col. H. J. B. Clark of Craven county, and was an officer in the 2nd Regt. N. C. Troops.

Mr. R. Barras is mentioned among the injured, presents a lamentable case. We learn that he left home accompanied by her father-in-law, to visit her sick husband in an army hospital, but found him dead. She was returning with his corpse, and by this sad accident her father-in-law was killed and she herself terribly mangled. Doctors Hill and McKee, of this city, put her under the influence of chloroform and amputated one of her legs Tuesday evening about 4 o'clock. Previous to the amputation she bore her pain with more than human courage, owing, it is said, to the genuine christian piety for which she has been distinguished. We were accidentally passing the house where the operation was performed and more or less than man would have been, who could have withstood a tear, on listening to one of her favorite hymns which she was then singing. She felt happy under the influence of the magic drug and gave vent to her feelings in her accustomed song.

We visited the Messrs. Barras at Mr. Cunningham's hotel, in this city, and were glad to find them sitting up and conversing upon their providential escape. If not internally injured, their wounds are not serious.

Charles Holleman, the engineer on the wrecked train, is universally acquitted, as far as we could hear of all blame. By waiting for the mail train going North, at Wake Forest, he was detained 15 minutes behind schedule time, and as soon as the train passed him, he started his train for Raleigh, not expecting that any other train would be on the track. But Sidney Hinton, engineer of a gravel train, started from Huntville immediately after the mail train going North, which had passed Holleman's train at Wake Forest, and came to rest at that point before Holleman's train could switch off on the track. So he was too late.

As he went round a curve about a half to three quarters of a mile south of Wake Forest Station, Holleman, approaching him saw the white smoke of his engine and immediately blew his whistle and reversed his engine. But before this could be well done the engines were almost in the act of colliding, and the engineers saved themselves by jumping off. The engines met and plunged into each other with a fearful crash, where they remain so fastened together that, some say they can never be disentangled.

The tender of Holleman's train was forced with a bound over the ladies car, passing over it in an angular direction, and smashing everything to atoms. The terrible suffering and loss of life which we have recorded is the deplorable consequence.

We have only to add that we heard it remarked by passengers, that if but one freight car had been between the tender and ladies car, this awful catastrophe, in human suffering and loss of life, would have been averted. We saw Mr. Lindsay, late of Norfolk, who saved his life by instantly falling down on the floor of the coach, at the same time dragging a boy down with him, who was also saved. We further learned that in consequence of a consultation among the surviving passengers about punishing Holleman, the engineer, that gentleman has not since been seen. We can only say, in behalf of the public, that as he was running out of time and, as it is said, contrary to orders, he has incurred an awful responsibility.

P. S.—We learned at 10 o'clock, last night, that Mrs. Roland was dying as well as could be expected. Surgeon Gen. Warren assisted other physicians mentioned in the amputation of her leg.

FROM THE STATE JOURNAL OF THURSDAY.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Of the wounded reported by the late accident, Mr. Barras, son and grandson are not seriously hurt. Sgt. Jno. H. Hardy, 59th Regt. N. C. T., had his left arm and right leg badly bruised. He called at our office Wednesday morning. He had not been able to use his arm since the accident, but he will soon recover. He has left the city intending to spend a few days at his brother's in Northampton county. He was here on detailed service.

Mrs. Roland, of Stanley, whose leg was amputated, is stopping at Mr. J. G. Brownell's, and was doing well yesterday evening, though suffering much pain.

Mrs. Jane Hayworth, of Davidson, is stopping next door to Mr. Brownell's, and though her face is badly bruised, she is not thought to be seriously injured.

Wm. Moore, of High Point, is at the Peace Hospital. Left arm broken and both legs badly bruised. He is doing well.

Mr. L. L. Conrad, of Davidson, is at the Fair Grounds Hospital. Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Surgeon in charge, amputated his leg on Tuesday night. He stood the operation very well and is getting on finely.

After consultation on Wednesday morning with Drs. C. E. Johnson, F. J. Haywood, and R. B. Haywood, Dr. E. Burke Haywood amputated the leg of Dick, servant of Mr. White, of Lenoir county. He is also doing well.

We could not learn where Mr. Ellington, of Henderson, was carried to, but will probably do so to-day. He had both legs broken and we have no doubt the general solicitude to know how he is doing.

Of Mr. Wright, of Granville, we could likewise learn nothing. Any person informing us of the condition of these gentlemen will confer a favor.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE, P. A. C. S. A.

October 22, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of this Brigade, convened in Camp, 10 miles below Winchester, Va., this day, to express their regret and sorrow at the death of their late Commander, Brigadier General George B. Anderson, from the effects of a wound received at Sharpsburg, Md.

On motion, Colonel Bryan Grimes was called to the Chair, and Capt. Saxon Gales requested to act as Secretary.

The following Resolutions, submitted by Lieutenant Colonel Cox, were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, We have heard with profound regret that our late Commander, Gen. Geo. B. Anderson, whose pure and unsullied life, profound ability and manly virtues, won him numerous admirers among all who knew him, has been removed from among us by him who "doeth all things well," Be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in obedient to His will, yet we can but express our heartfelt sorrow at our great loss, which deprives us of one so gifted, so generous and so fearless, and our cause and our State of attainments so rarely combined.

Resolved, That while our loss is grievous, we find consolation in the reflection, that he died a martyr in defence of that South which he devotedly cherished, and in upholding those principles of freedom, which are sought to be wrested from us by tyranny and usurpation; and the patriot soldier can ask for no death more glorious, than one received in defence of so sacred a cause.

Resolved, That while we would not obtrude upon the deep distress of his gently afflicted family, yet we deem it to be permitted to mingle our tears with theirs and to assure them that we sincerely sympathize with them in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Richmond *Whig* and *Enquirer*, and that the N. C. papers be requested to copy them.

The meeting then adjourned.

BRYAN GRIMES,
Col. Com'g. Brigade,
Chairman.

SEASON GALE, A. A. General Secretary.
North Carolina papers please copy.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS' ADVICE TO THE PLANTERS.—A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Times writing from Sparta Ga., under date of October 17th, informs that Journal that Vice-President Stephens made a speech there one day during the week, in which he said that "the people must plant cotton next year—that we cannot please Palmerston better than by not raising cotton," &c.

RAIL AND CHAIN.—The Best Butler has condemned Uriah G. Patterson, of New Orleans, to be confined for six months at Fort Pickens, at hard labor, with a twenty four pound ball attached to his leg by a chain, for an "insulting and seditious report to the authorities of the United States."

It appears that Mr. Patterson registered himself as an "enemy of the Constitution," as interpreted and executed by the present Abolition Government of the Dis-Union States, but a friend of the Constitution and Union, as interpreted by the immortal, pure Henry Clay.

Good News.—We are cordially informed that a steamer arrived in a Confederate port some days ago with a cargo of shoes, blankets and powder. —*Savannah Republican*, Oct. 20th.

BATTLE BETWEEN FLOYD AND THE ENEMY IN KENTUCKY.

Captain Stephen Halley, of Floyd's command, arrived at Lynchburg on Sunday evening and reports that a fight occurred between a portion of Floyd's command, about 800, and a force of the enemy, supposed to be about 400, at Warfield, Lawrence county, Ky., on Sunday the 13th inst. The enemy was driven through the town and pursued about three miles. Col. Wm. E. Porter commanded our side, and received a painful wound in the leg. Capt. Ward M. Sumner was also through the fight, and privates Hampton and Hall were wounded. The issue appeared to be mortal, as he was shot through the lungs. We captured 20 horses, 100 head of cattle, and six prisoners. Capt. Halley reports Floyd's command as being well clad, well armed, with plenty of provisions, and in good spirits.

\$25 REWARD.—I WILL GIVE THE above reward for a TRUNK marked SERGEANT T. L. BARTON, Pittsburgh, 33rd Regt. N. C. T., if safely delivered to the Express office at Raleigh. A Trunk was lost about the 13th of last March, somewhere on the line of the Central Railroad. W. G. UPHOLUCH, oc 29-4t

Notice.
I price for Flour, Oats or Hay, delivered at my Stables, (formerly Clayton's) Raleigh, N. C., opposite Market Square. J. B. FRANKLIN, oc 29-1m Journal and Standard copy 1 month.

Negroes at Auction.

ON TUESDAY, THE FOURTH OF NOVEMBER, 1862, at the Court House door in Oxford, N. C., I will sell, to the highest bidder, a MAN, a WOMAN and a BOY—all young and healthy. There will be no reserve and no by-bidders. J. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, oc 29-1m

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG'T N. C. TROOPS.

CAMP NEW WINCHESTER, VA., OCT. 15, 1862.

LIST OF MEN ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM 6th N. C. COMPANY "A."

James Casey, in a Partisan Corps, Tenn., since 21st of June, 1862. J. R. Delany, in a Partisan Corps, Tenn., since 21st of June, 1862. J. W. Burrows, in Guilford Co., N. C., since 1st Aug. '62. C. W. Bowman, in Randolph " " " " " " " " Wm. O'Daniel, in Davidson or Orange county, since 1st July, 1862.

COMPANY "B."

James Scott, in Orange Co., N. C., since 1 July, 1862.

COMPANY "C."

James Carroll, in Orange Co., N. C., since 1 Aug. 1862. J. H. Garrard, " " " " " " " " John Clements, " " " " " " " " 24 June

COMPANY "D."

Milton Harbin, in Madison Co., since 22 Sept. 1862. E. Ferrell, in McDowell " " " " " " " " 23 March. Dan Sheahan, in Richmond or Petersburg, since 17th June, 1862.

COMPANY "E."

Richard Sheahan, in Richmond or Petersburg, since 1st July, 1862. Portland Bailey, in Burke Co., N. C., since 17 Sept. 1862. James Murray, in N. C. or Va., " " " " " " " " 17

COMPANY "F."

Wm. Buchanan, in Mitchell Co., since 18 March, 1862. Lacey Byrd, in " " " " " " " " 30 August. McCurry Sizle, in " " " " " " " " 10

COMPANY "G."

James Hutchins, in N. C. or Va., " " " " " " " " 10 John Hutchins, in Burke or Mitchell, since 23 June, '62. Thomas Bates, in Washington, since 29th Sept. 1862.

COMPANY "H."

Jefferson Taylor, in Albemarle Co., since 29th Sept. 1862. Thomas Ray, in " " " " " " " " 1st. Robt. Abert, in " " " " " " " " 1st Oct'r. John Sykes, in " " " " " " " " 30th Aug't

COMPANY "I."

Alexander Coleman, in Caswell Co., since 28 Aug. '62. Albert Danavany, in " " " " " " " " 28 Franklin Page, in " " " " " " " " 28 Alvis Simpson, in " " " " " " " " 28

COMPANY "J."

A. A. Lewis, in Wake Co., since 15th July, 1862. J. M. Lashley, in " " " " " " " " 12th

COMPANY "K."

J. D. Wolf, in Orange county, since 3rd May, 1862. Thomas L. Ray, in Orange Co., " " " " " " " " 30th. John Hughes, in Albemarle, " " " " " " " " 30th.

COMPANY "L."

List of Conscripts who deserted near Staunton, Va., about 1st October, before reaching the Regiment: Emanuel Denton, Thomas Denton, John Johnston, Thomas Moxey, Joseph Ramsey, Jacob H. Moxey, Alex. Smith, Robert R. Carver, John C. Cline, James Pool, John McGrath, R. C. Lail, W. W. Swink, T. H. Carwell, John C. Cook, Henry Smith, N. C. Carwell, Sam'l Puetz, John Swink, Wm. Chapman, Joshua G. W. Smith, all from Burke Co., N. C. The usual price of \$15 will be paid for the apprehension and confinement of any one of them in any county, jail, or \$30 for their delivery to Capt. McCoy at Salisbury, or at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. The command of Col. J. E. Ayers.

COMPANY "M."

State Journal and Standard copy three times and all forward accounts to Regimental Quartermaster.

Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, ON TUESDAY, THE 12th of November, 1862, at the Court House door in Raleigh, the following articles, the property of the late George S. Lovejoy, viz:

One Horse, one Saddle and 1 Saddle Bag, 1 Tea Set, 1 Sward and Pistol, 1 Feather Bed, 2 Mattresses and Bedsteads, 3 Bureaus, 2 Wash Stands, Toilet Sets, 2 Wardrobes, 1 Book Case and Books, 1 Violin, besides other articles.

Terms of sale will be six months credit, with bond and two approved sureties.

DAVID HINTON, Administrator, oc 15-4tdp

Mrs. H. W. Miller

WILL BE PREPARED ON THE FIRST

of next November to receive BOARDERS, male both with and without rooms.

Sept. 20, 1862. oc 4-4t

V. F. Crawford,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL PROSECUTE CLAIMS AGAINST

the Confederate States. Particular attention will be paid to