

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXIII

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 3 1862.

NO 48

The Raleigh Register.

CHIEF OF THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1862.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP--A NICE LITTLE SCHEME BALKED.

Gov. Vance having announced in his message that the office of Attorney General had been made vacant, the "Conservatives," who, in a spirit of fervent patriotism, delight in serving their country "for a consideration," expected to pick up the office for one of their kidneys...

There was, or perhaps we should say there is, another scheme on hand by which Adjutant General Martin was to be got rid of, and the office which he now so well and so serviceably fills conferred upon some "Conservative" patriot yearning to serve his country--and get a good salary. This scheme, like the one to get rid of Jenkins, no less, will also be balked. General Martin was elected for four years, and the office of Brigadier General does not disqualify him from holding on to the end of the term...

ELECTION OF JUDGE.

It will be seen that the Hon. Robert B. Gilliam has been elected Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit. On the resignation of Judge Rufin, Gov. Clark conferred the temporary appointment on the Hon. John Kerr, who, as far as we have heard, discharged the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner...

Mr. Dick is said to have taken his defeat tearfully to heart; so much so, indeed, that after ascertaining at the telegraph office that he could not get a passage to Greensborough over the wires, he betook himself on the afternoon following the election to the slower route of the railroad, under the profound impression that the "Conservatives" had played the very "dick-ence with his ducks." There is certainly a touching pathos in the fate of the unfortunate Dick, and we much fear there is no balm in "Dicks-ey Land" for his lacerated feelings.

THE BIGGEST OAT YET.

The gallant Captain, of the Raleigh Standard, said the other day that he didn't want the office of Public Printer, and gave the public to understand that he is not and never has been a seeker of office. Now, the gallant Captain did want the office of Public Printer, and did expect to get it without the crack of a whip, and was so sure that he would, that he had made some arrangements, as we have heard, in advance of the meeting of the Legislature to do the work. The snubbing he got from his "Conservative" friends, who would, but for the inability of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to do the work, have beaten him outright, mortified him cruelly, and even tempted him to say in a passion that he wouldn't take the office. But he did take it, as everybody knew he would.

SHOT TOWER IN PETERSBURG.

We are glad to learn from the Petersburg Express that our old friend, Mr. James Doberty, has established a shot tower in that city. The manufacture of shot has been for some time a great desideratum in the South. His tower is now turning out 4,000 lbs. of shot a week.

What an impudent attempt upon the credulity of the public is the Captain's assertion that he is no office-seeker. Did he not seek the Governor's office, and persecute the lamented Ellis into his grave because he beat him for it? Did he not seek the office of U. S. Senator, and ever after hate Governor Bragg because he beat him for it? Citizen Holden no office seeker!! Well might the State Journal, in an extasy of astonishment, exclaim, "Good Heavens!" and well might it have added, "Give ear, O, Earth!" and listen to as much meadacity as was ever packed up in the same space.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY OF STATE--VERY STRANGE.

We happened to be present at the election of the Secretary of State on Tuesday, and could not help being struck with both surprise and regret that the friends of the incumbent, whom a caucus proposed to propose, were simply content to cast their votes for him, instead of doing justice before the representatives of the people, in open daylight, to his merits as an officer, and demanding, in open daylight, the reasons for his re-election from office. Such a tribute to Mr. Page, and such a question put to the "Conservative" Butchers who stood ready to slaughter him, would have been altogether pizing. They could not have answered in a manner satisfactory to the country to which the debate would have gone out. It surely has not come to the point that what "a secret, black and midnight" caucus resolves upon, is to be registered as a decree, without question or debate, on the records of the Legislature of the State. It cannot be that men, owing and professing a direct responsibility to the people who have entrusted them with power, are afraid to oppose in open session what they know has been concocted in a secret and irresponsible conclave, and all because such conclave had so decreed. Yet, it would seem so. Will the same course be pursued in the case of Mr. Courts? Vous verrons.

"CONSERVATIVE" AXE STILL AT WORK--ANOTHER HEAD OFF.

On Thursday, as will be seen by the proceedings of the Legislature, Wm. A. Graham was elected Confederate States Senator, in the place of George Davis, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next. This was a mere registration of a caucus decree, and surprised nobody. It is true that Mr. Davis is a gentleman of fine talents and acquirements, and that so far from being guilty of the heinous sin (!) of "original secession," he, as a member of the Peace Congress, strived hard to gain such honorable terms for the South as would obviate the necessity of secession, and never did become a secessionist until he saw that the South had to choose between secession and utter submission to unmitigated tyranny and oppression. But what did this avail him? Wm. A. Graham was a "Conservative;" Wm. A. Graham was a "Conservative;" Wm. A. Graham was stuck to the old Union after its Constitution, and every thing which made it either valuable, or tolerable, had been cast to the winds; Wm. A. Graham had last summer denounced the Conscription Law, which "Conservative" Gov. Vance admitted had saved the country from Yankee subjugation, and of course was the man to represent the "Conservatives" of North Carolina in the Confederate Senate!

PRESIDENT DAVIS' ADMINISTRATION UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED.

It will be seen that among other Resolutions, one endorsing President Davis' Administration was unanimously adopted by the House of Commons on Thursday. This is another slap at the chivalrous Captain Holden, for Jefferson Davis was "an original secessionist," and no longer ago than yesterday, the noble and daring Captain made an assault upon his administration, characterizing it as "an unmitigated party tyranny."

"TEST OATHS."

The pious Captain Holden says the Register was in favor of "test oaths and gag laws." Quite the contrary, most war-like Captain. The Register was opposed to the test oath when proposed in the Convention, and has not altered its position.

A MOST EXCELLENT LIKENESS.

We were highly gratified at seeing, a day or two since, at the room of Mr. Brown, a capital portrait of the late Gen'l George B. Anderson. It was taken after his death, from a daguerreotype, and a more striking likeness never appeared on canvass. It is as true "a counterfeit presentment" of a noble face and form as was ever beheld.

CIDER JELLY--TOO GOOD NOT TO BE KNOWN.

Boil cider to the consistency of syrup, and let it cool, and you will have a nice jelly. No sugar or anything added to it. We have tasted some of it, and it will be excellent for the sick. Try it--it is most too good these times for well people. Sumter Watchman.

THE CREDIT OF THE CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

A late number of the Richmond Whig, in commenting upon and commending an article of ours in which we endeavored to show that the surest way for the people of the South to secure their property as well as their liberty was to sustain the credit of the Confederate currency, makes the following remarks, which cannot fail to meet with the concurrence of every reflecting reader: This is sound and true, and it presents a solution of the question that perplexes the minds of many persons with surplus funds on hand--what is the best and safest investment? The answer, beyond all dispute or doubt, is an investment in the cause--an investment that will help to sustain the Government and the people in their struggle for independence; for with this secured all will be saved, while with this lost all will be lost. At present the most effective mode of aiding the Government is to purchase its securities, and enable it to keep in funds without that redundant issue of Treasury notes which produces depreciation in value and corresponding inflation in prices, to the great embarrassment of the Government, the detriment of the cause, and the injury and distress of the people. The benefit to the party investing is first the eight per cent interest he receives; second, the effect produced on prices in keeping them from ruinous inflation; and third, the additional strength given to the Government towards enabling it the more speedily and the more certainly to bring the contest to a successful conclusion.

A general investment in Government bonds would have such practical good effects, that we can but wonder that there should be doubt or delay on the part of any who have surplus money. A mistake was committed in the outset by not imposing the heaviest tax the people were able to bear, for this would have put the Government measurably in funds to sustain the necessary the necessity for the over issue of Treasury notes from which, mainly, has come the enormous advance in prices. The consequence is that the citizen has now to pay on account of these enhanced prices greatly more than he would then have paid as a tax. But the Government gets no benefit from this heavy draught on its purse. On the contrary, the Government itself is the largest sufferer by the inflation of prices. The citizen, then, spends a large portion of his income because of the war, but not in aid of its prosecution. If he had been taxed half as much by Congress as he is now taxed by high prices, those prices would have been kept down, and the indebtedness of the Government would have been vastly less than it is and must be. As it is, he not only pays more money than he would have had under a proper system of taxation, but he will have to all pay over again when we come to redeem the public debt, a cost that is large as it would have been but for the inflation of prices consequent upon the failure to resort to taxation.

Upon obtaining possession of the town, every necessary means will be taken to preserve order and secure the protective operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government. I am, very respectfully, E. V. SUMNER, Brevet Major General, U. S. A., commanding.

MAYOR'S OFFICE. Fredericksburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

To Brevet Major General E. V. Sumner, Commanding U. S. Army: Sir: I received at twenty minutes before five o'clock this afternoon your communication of this date.

In reply, I have to say that this communication did not reach me in time to convene the Council for the consideration and to furnish a reply by the hour indicated, (5 p. m.) It was sent to me through the hands of the commanding officer of the army of the Confederate States near this town, to whom it was first delivered by consent of General Patrick, who bore it from you, as I am informed, and I am authorized by the commander of the Confederate army to say that there was no delay in passing it through his hands to me. In regard to the matters complained of by you, viz: the firing of shots upon your troops, this occurred on the northern suburbs of the town, and was the act of the military officer commanding the forces near here, for which neither the citizens or civil authorities of the town are responsible. In regard to the other matters of complaint, I am authorized by the military authority to say that the condition of things therein complained of, shall no longer exist; that your troops shall not be fired on from the town; that the mills and manufactories here will not furnish any further supplies of provisions or clothing for the Confederate troops, nor will the railroads or other means of transportation here, convey supplies from the town to the depots of such troops; outside of the town the civil authorities of the town have no control; and I am assured by the military authority of the Confederate army near here that nothing will be done by them to infringe the condition herein named as to matters within the town; but the latter authorities inform us that while their troops will not occupy the town, they will not permit yours to do so. You must be aware that there will not be more than three or four hours of daylight within the sixteen hours given by you for the removal of the sick and wounded women and children, the aged and infirm from the place. And I have to inform you that while there is no railroad transportation accessible to the town, because of the interruption thereof by your batteries, all other means of transportation within the town, are so limited as to render the removal of the classes spoken of within the time indicated an utter impossibility. I have convened the Council, which will remain in session awaiting any further communication you may make.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, M. S. LAUGHTER, Mayor.

A true copy from the original--Teste. C. F. CREW, C. C.

This communication was sent across the river after 12 o'clock at night. About three, A. M. the following communication was received:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, Camp Near Falmouth, Nov. 21, 1862.

The Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg, Va.: Your letter of this afternoon is at hand, and in consideration of your pledges that the acts complained of shall cease, and that your town shall not be occupied by any of the enemy's forces, and your assertion that a lack of transportation renders it impossible to remove the women and children, sick, wounded and aged, I am authorized to say to you that our batteries will not open upon the town at the hour designated.

General Patrick will meet a committee or representatives from your town to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Lacey House.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, E. V. SUMNER, Brevet Major General Commanding Division.

An interview having been invited at 9 A. M., Mayor Slaughter, Dr. J. G. Wallace, J. L. Marje, Jr., W. A. Little and W. S. Scott, on behalf of the citizens, and General Kershaw, on behalf of the military, proceeded to the Lacey House, to the opposite shore, but were not received, as the following note will explain. It will also be seen that an apology was made for firing on the train which left, carrying out the departing citizens.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, Near Falmouth, Va., Nov. 22, 1862.

To the Mayor of Fredericksburg, Va.: The invitation given to you in my letter of last night was in these words: "General Patrick will meet a committee or representatives from your town to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Lacey House. The in-

THE COMPROMISE AT FREDERICKSBURG--CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICKSBURG, NOV. 24, 1862. In company with many refugees and others from Fredericksburg, we got on the midnight train for the doomed city on Friday night last, and proceeded to Fredericksburg, where we arrived just at dawn. Here a slight rest our gaze such as we never before witnessed, and hope and believe that its like shall never again be seen during this war.

Women and children were leaving in every direction, old and infirm men were bearing on their backs such of the household goods and Gods as they possessed. Every avenue leading from the town was lined with those who were thus giving the highest proofs of their devotion to the cause and fidelity to principle in turning their backs upon their homes without any reasonable expectation that they would ever again look upon them, save in ruins. Yet no one murmured; all seemed grateful that our Government had elected in favor of the destruction of the city, rather than giving it over into Yankee hands.

A short history of the whole affair I will give you. On Friday at noon General Patrick crossed over under a flag of truce, bearing the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, Camp Near Falmouth, Va., Nov. 21, 1862.

To the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg, Virginia: I am authorized to say that so long as no hostile demonstration is made from the town, General Kershaw, proceeded across the river. After an interview of half an hour's length, the committee returned with word that a final answer might be expected from General Sumner during the evening. About 6 P. M., the following note was received from General Sumner, which up to this writing closes all conferences, and the town still stands.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, November 22d, 1862.

To the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg, Virginia: I am authorized to say that so long as no hostile demonstration is made from the town, the committee will not be shelved. I have also to say that there will be no firing upon the cars before 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, E. V. SUMNER, Brevet Major General United States Army Commanding.

A copy from the original--Teste. G. F. CREW, C. C.

It is proper to add that a unanimous vote of the Council sanctioned the reply made by the Mayor, and that a large and deeply interested attendance of spectators testified by their applause their full measure of responsibility for their endorsement of the course pursued by their legal representatives. It is but due to Mayor Slaughter to say that during Yankee occupation, until arrested, and since the present troubles, he has managed the arduous and responsible duties of his office with great prudence and delicacy, and the respect of every citizen and all who are familiar with his laborious duties and the conscientious manner in which they have been discharged.

As for the citizens, their determination is to let the old ship go down in the tempest, but surrender they never will. The women and children have all left. A great many males, however, still remain to watch their property.

All is quiet at this writing. X.

RESIGNATION OF COL. MCRAE.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH N. C. REGIMENT, Near STANFORD, VA., Nov. 14th, 1862.

GEOVORNS:--I have, this day, tendered to the Adjutant General of the Confederate States, the resignation of my commission received from the Governor of North Carolina as Colonel of the 5th Regiment of her State Troops.

I am constrained to do so, because, consistently with my sense of dignity and self-respect, I can no longer serve the government of the Confederate States.

I have now been in the service about nineteen months. With the exception of about twenty-five days, sick, I have never been absent from the post duty.

I have served under several commanders, and have never, in a single instance, encountered a reproach. My division commander, Major General Hill, endorses upon my resignation, in substance: "I have three times recommended Col. McRae for promotion. North Carolina has furnished more troops and has fewer general officers than any other State. I approve Col. McRae's resignation, believing that his self-respect requires it."

Lieut. General Longstreet and Brig. Gens. Early and Rhodes, under all of whom I have served, and all of whom are familiar with my conduct, have recommended me in terms of commendation, of which I am justly proud; and there is not an officer of any grade in my division who does not freely concede to me a claim to promotion. My regiment has endured hardships--suffered privations, performed labors, executed marches--been exposed to peril, and rendered service equal to any. Its actual loss in a single engagement, which was covered by the orders, is unsurpassed, proportionately. Wherever we encamped it has been remarked for its orderly and honest deportment. It has constantly received the approval of general officers for its promptness and fidelity in responding to every call--The public journals of the enemy's country, the diaries of prominent officers found on battle fields, and private letters of their distinguished officers of the army of the enemy, addressed to officers of my regiment, have contributed valuable testimony to its brave and gallant conduct in the field.

So long as it retained the material element, which I had the honor to form and train, it never faltered. I claim in some degree, the reflection of the lustre it has shed upon the State. Much of the time I have been in the service, I have commanded the brigade. This was the case in all the hard trials of the retreat from Manassas--in the expedited service in the trenches at Yorktown, and in the retreat; in the battles in Maryland and Georgia, and in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and the late support, number being scarce a thousand, opposed by force of sixteen regiments, having all the advantages of position, held the enemy in check for four hours; the fire of one regiment, the 23d, killing the commanding General, Reno; that of another, the 20th, killing the enemy's cannoniers and compelling the abandonment of his guns; whilst a third, the 13th, under Lieut. Col. Ruffin, thrust out its way through the enemy's lines with desperate determination. Gen. Hill, I learn, applauds that fight as one of the best of the war.

Yet, on several occasions, I have been compelled to see junior officers promoted over me; officers who had not and have not yet seen a battle. Shortly after the battle of "Seven Pines," State brigades were organized. Generals Pender and Anderson were promoted and assigned to North Carolina brigades, while the brigade in which I was senior Colonel, was assigned to the command of General Garland, of Virginia. I refrained from resigning then, because of the impending conflicts around Richmond, yielding to the earnest solicitation of both Generals Hill and Garland.

Since that time, Gen. Garland has made the most favorable mention of my conduct in the field, and Gen. Hill has renewed the recommendation for my promotion. The appointment of Brigadier to this command has just been announced in the person of Col. Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, who, since his entering on active service last summer, has been my junior in the brigade, and for the last two months under my command. I could not consent that a junior officer in my own command should be promoted to command me, when no allegation is made of my unfitness or unworthiness.

But severe as is the trespass upon the individual pride of North Carolina officers who have lately been obliged to submit to the promotion, in several instances, of citizens of other States, to the command of brigades exclusively North Carolina, the slur upon the State is broader, and demands the resentment of her sons in the only mode they can manifest it. In the spirit of earnest protest against this injustice, individually, and to my State, I resign my commission.

I do not wish, however, to be idle so long as the footsteps of the invader press our soil. If your Excellency can make my services available

in any capacity, however subordinate, they are freely tendered--in any service which will not subject me to a renewal of wrong.

I have felt bound to communicate to you, Governor, the reason which have impelled me to surrender a commission I especially cherished because of the magnanimity accompanying its bestowment by your predecessor, Gov. Ellis. In order to be just to myself, I have been obliged to dwell more upon the subject than my inclinations would prompt. I shall very shortly file in the Adjutant General's office, a complete narrative of the part borne by the 5th in the events of the war, together with a list of its officers and men, the fate of those dead, and the whereabouts of the survivors.

I have the honor to be, Governor, Your obt' serv't, D. K. MCRAE, Col. 5th N. C.

His Excellency, Z. B. VANICE.

THE BUTCHERY OF THE MISSOURIANS AT PALMYRA--A THREAT OF RETALIATION.

The following communication from the President to Lieut. Gen. Holmes, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, is published:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, November 17, 1862.

GENERAL: Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis Daily Appeal, of the 22d inst., containing an account purporting to be derived from the Palmyra (Mo.) Courier, of the Federal Journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri, by order of General McNeill, of the United States army. You will communicate with the Federal officer commanding that department, by flag of truce, and ascertain whether the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of Gen. McNeill to the Confederate authorities; and if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very respectfully, yours, (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FROM SUFFOLK.

We have late intelligence from Suffolk, of a most reliable character. The enemy is being largely reinforced there. One informant, a young lady, says they now number 35,000 at that point, and a gentleman from Portsmouth, says that he generally believed there, that the Yankees at Suffolk now number 60,000. We are inclined to the opinion that the statement of the lady is the correct one. The Abolition soldiers in Suffolk, say that their officers make no attempt to conceal their ultimate intentions and designs. There are to march upon Weldon, seize the railroad there, and thus isolate Richmond from the South. We would not be surprised, however, if the enemy were to march upon Petersburg instead of Weldon. They would be much nearer to Richmond here, would have better quarters, and would be enabled to procure more valuable supplies at this point. We trust, however, that they will never get to either place. We know that the attempt to reach either will be attended with difficulties, of which the invaders can now form no adequate conception. --Petersburg Express.

DIED: Died in this city, on the 24th instant, of Consumption, LEWIS MONTAGUE, aged 48 years. Mourn not dear wife! Weep not loving children!

That light the eye or clouds the brow, Proclaims there is a happier home above; Than this bleak world that holds us now! There is a voice which sorrow hears; When heaven's wings lift its galling chain; 'Tis Heaven whispers, 'Dry thy tears, The pure in heart shall meet again!'

Wilmington Journal and Petersburg Express please copy.

IMMENSE SALE OF BOLLINGBROOK HOTEL FURNITURE.

HAVING PURCHASED A FAMILY RESIDENCE near Richmond, so that I may be able to give personal attention to American Hotel, I now offer for sale my entire Furniture of Bollingbrook Hotel.

On TUESDAY, December 9th, 1862, at the same time I will lease to higher bidder at Public Auction, my remaining lease on the Hotel and Stable, which lease extends to January 1st, 1864.

This sale will comprise as great a variety of useful Furniture as was ever offered at Auction in the Confederacy, all of which is in good order.

In Chamber Furniture, I offer One Hundred and Twenty Beds, consisting of Jenny Lind, French Walnut, Carved Maple, High Post, and several sets of Cottage Furniture, 50 Bureaus, 75 Wash-stands, 25 Water Buckets, 75 Tables, comprising Walnut, Marble Top and Mahogany, Dows, Pitchers, Glasses, Towels, &c.

Also, Hair, Shuck and Feather Mattresses, Marcellus Quilts, Comforts, Blankets, Cotton and Linen Sheets, and a fine selection of Carpeting, consisting of Vets, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain, and some six or seven hundred yards of Oil Cloth.

PARLOR FURNITURE, 3 fine Plate Mirrors, 2 Pianos, 2 Gas Chandeliers, Brocade, Lace and Damask Curtains, Centre Table, Mahoir and Plush Tete-a-Tete, Sofas, Rooking, Arm Chairs, &c., &c.

IN DINING ROOM WILL BE SOLD, 10 large Walnut Tables; 2 Mahogany Tables; 1 pair Butter Trays; 2 Walnut Sides; 3 fine Chandeliers; 1 large Stone Table, with silver fixtures; 6 1/2 doz. Oak Chairs; 12 double plated Silver Sugar Dishes; Cream Pots; Malacca Cranes; 5 Castors; 5 Fruit Baskets and 6 Pickle Stands. Also, Britanna Dish Covers, Chasing Dishes; Turkeys; Coffee and Tea Urns. Also Cups, Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Finger Bowls, Goblets, Champagne Dishes, Salvers, Colony Stands, Table Globes, and all other things necessary to carry on hotel dining room.

In Kitchen, Laundry and Pantry room, every thing necessary to carry on a first class hotel.

I will also sell ONE OMNIBUS, ONE BAGGAGE WAGON, TWO BATHING TUBS, for Barber Shop, with all necessary fixtures. A large lot of Lead Pipe, two Billiard Tables, with the fixtures; a large Steam Boiler, with its fixtures; Desks, Presses, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Any person wishing to engage in a first class Hotel business, I can assure them that this is an opportunity rarely offered.

Sale will take place on the morning of the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock, and continue from day to day until completed.

Sale conducted by J. L. CARRINGTON, nov 29--48 Wm. FANNILL, Aucr.

SALERATOR FOR SALE, At my Dwelling House, nov 29--41 W. WHITE.

Hillsboro', N. C., Military Academy.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL YEAR OF this Institution will commence on the first Monday in February, 1863.

For information and Circulars, apply to SUPT. B. M. ACADEMY, Hillsboro', N. C.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern, COMPANY SHOPS, Nov. 22, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 25 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at their Banking Room in this place on and after the 8th of December, 1862.

J. A. GUION, Cashier, nov 30--48