The Raleigh Register.

JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1863.

The REGISTER is published WEEKLY, every Wednesday, and SEMI-WEEKLY, every Wedneeday and Saturday, upon the following terms, invariably in advance:

WEEKLY REGISTER, one year, six mouths. SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER, one year,

six months, 250 The REGISTER is conducted strictly on the cash system. Subscribers are notified, by a crossmark on the margin of their papers, three weeks before the expiration of their subscriptions, and if the money is not sent for the renewal of their subscriptions, their names are stricken from our subscription books at the expiration of their terms of subscription.

The BATES OF ADVERTISING are, for one square (twelve lines or less) one insertion, \$1.00, and 50 cents for every succeeding insertion.

Having recently added to our Job Office, and having one of the best Steam Power Presses in the South, we are prepared to execute every description of JOB and BOOK WORK in the best style and with dispatch. We have also on hand a lot of paper suitable far printing Circulars, Blanks, Labels, &c.

STILL AT HIS WORK.

If the Confederate Government and authorities are not made odious to the country, and the war in which we are engaged rendered bateful in the eyes of the people, it will not be for the lack of efforts on the part of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard to secure such results. His editorial columns are not only used for his own lucubrations, but are thrown open, with all the prestige which they can give, to any one who will assail and embarrass the Confederate Government and its agents. On Monday an editorial, not written by the Editor of the Standard, appeared in it, which took ground against the position assumed by President Davis and Mr. Mason against Earl Russeli's flagrant interpolation of the doctrine of blockade as laid down by the Treaty of Paris, and on Friday we find in it another editorial | for North Carolina, when he left for his go the editorial "we," and betaking himself us that the public has a right to know somethese may be) of his editorial columns as a in carrying on a war for all we love best, struct-ean have no objection to his conduct past and present, being investigated and discussed, and thus let a fair conclusion be attained by the public as to what influence his teachings should exert. Believing this to be true doctrine, we shall proceed to express our deliberate conviction that the editorial article addressed to "James A. Seddon, Esq., Secretary of War of the Confederate States," which appeared in the Raleigh Standard of Friday last, was written by a resident of this city, who is known throughout the State as an eminent and successful lawyer, but whose position in regard to the vital question now agitating the country, we are sorry to say, is regarded with sorrow by many who admire and respect his talents and attainments. In the conviction that this gentleman is the author of the article in question, we are sustained by the opinion of all (and they have not been a few) with whom we have conversed. The gentleman to whom we allude has been from the outset opposed to the secession of the South from the Union, has been opposed to the war, has discredited, as far as he could, Confederate currency and Confederate bonds, never, when he could avoid it, taking the former in payment of debta due to him, and carefully avoiding an investment in the lat er, his firm belief being that they never will be paid. Not only so but recently he has avowed himself in favor of a recons runtion of the Union, and openly declared his belief that the Yankees had been slandered by southern men and southern editors and writers for newspapers, and expressed the conviction that southern soldiers had committed greater outrages on southern soil than had ever been perpetrated by Yankee armies. Such is the individual who we believe wrote the editorial in last Friday's Standard. Not only so, but we believe this individual is not con ent with editorial contributions to the Standard, but is permitted, when so distosed, to occupy the tripod of

another paper to push along the work in

which we firmly believe he is engaged, to

wit: that of raising a peace party in North

avow the policy and purpose of reconstructing the Union. To raise this peace, and subsequent reconstruction party, the primary stop is to render the Confederate government and all its agents as obnoxious as possible to the people; to scan, criticise, pervert and censure all the acts of the Confederate authorries, and to hold up the government, under which they act, as one that is absorbing all power for itself, and tending rapidly to a despotism. This, with a constant de preciation of the Confederate credit, is the plan with which these advocates of "peace" and reconstruction have set out, and we warn the people now, and shall, God willing, warn them again and again, to keep their eyes and ears open to a scheme which, if not thwarted, may bring down on the State incalculable disgrace, and on the whole Southern Confederacy incal ulable mischief.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJ. GENERA! DANIEL H. HILL, C. S. A. AND LINCOLN'S SATRAP, EDWARD STANLY, "MILITARY GOVERNOR' OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA, NOW HELD BY THE

Our readers will find in to-day's paper s very remarkable correspondence between the officials above referred to. It is, indeed, a most note-worthy interchange of international correspondence. Our General, Hill brave as the most brave, and true as the most true to his God and his country, rather, we think, laid himself open in his letter to Stanly to such a reply, as if he had known Stanly's past history, he might have expected .-If he had known Stanly's great vanity, his firm belief that he could come to North Carolina and compose difficulties that no other man could settle, Gen. Hill would have made some allowance for Stanly's idiosyncracies, and treated bim, perhaps, in a d fferent style. More especially do we think he would have done so if he had known that Stanly would take care always to refrain from affording him

"That stern joy that warriors feel

In foemen worthy of their steel." The "Military Governor," under Lincoln, article, in the shape of a quasi letter "To tant home," did not leave behind him the James A. Seddon, E q., Secretary of War reputation exactly of a Chevalier Bayord. of the Confederate States," not one word of and most assuredly, since his return to his which was written by the Editor of the Stan- native land, has done nothing to show that dard. The style is not his, and the writer he has any of the sympathies that bind one in the course of his article shows his want of to the hand of his birth and the home of his protice in edi orial composition by letting kindred, more than one of whom is as true and loval as he has proved to be false and to the personal pronoun "I." Now, it strikes | treacherous. General Hill, then, we think, condescended when he addressed Edward thing of the writer to whom the Editor of Stanly, and thereby compromised his own the Standard gives the advantages (whatever | dignity and self respect. | Stanly's reply is just, as we have said before, what might have means of assailing a Government engaged | been expected. His little mind, always, in its " palmiest state," captious, cavilling, and and which must be sustained if we would not utterly incapable of an expansive view of see our cause overwhelmed with ruin. When any subject, seized upon the frank, and per-W. W. Holden writes for the Raleigh Stan- | haps, we may say, indiscreet expressions of dard, everybody knows what weight should the open-hearted soldier, and tried to demolattach to what he says. He is known, and ish him at a safe distance, with "paper bulby his acre can be judged. By a parity of less of the brain," instead of that other sort ressoning, then, whenever he gets a "substi- of bullets in range of which he dared not ture," the history and acts of that substi- trust himself. But, it will be observed by tute are fair and legitinate subjects of pub- the reader, that Sanly's letter shows a conlie is quiry. An individual who sets up as a stant and appreciative reading of the Raleigh public instructor, as an editor of a newspa- Standard and its teachings. In his praises per, on subjects of vital importance, can of Gov. Vance, he talks of "destructives," have no objection to having his credentials the name given by the Standard to the true examined by those whom he proposes to in- men of the South, and quotes from it the language which it falsely attributed to Gen. Winder, that " North Carolina was a damned nest of traitors." It is a singular and significant fact in the relations between Stanly and the Standard, that when Stanly accepted a nomination from the Black Republicans of California for the office of Governor, the Standard was terribly indignant, and denounced Stanly as un'rue to his native State. but when Stanly accepts the Governorship of this same native State at the hands of Abraham Lincoln, and is installed in office by the brutal soldiers sent here by him to crush out the liberties of his friends and kindred, he is treated by the Standard with great forbearance, and if "roared" at all, is "roared" as

gently as a " sucking dove." GEN. HILL FALLING BACK.

Gen. Hill has fallen back from Washington, and with his army, at last accounts, was at Tranter's Creek. The cause of this movement, we learn, was the bursting of the cannon relied upon to prevent the enemy from reinforcing Washington by water .-This is a disagreeable surprise, as it was generally expected, with great confidence, hat we would recapture Washington and bag Foster and his men.

The traitor Stanly, we learn, has resigned his governorship, and is about to leave for his "distant home." He came to North Carolina for the purpose of restoring her to the old Union, for he was vain enough to believe that his influence could accomplish that object. He goes back to his "distant home" with the curses of eve y man in his native State, but tories and reconstructionists, ringing in his

GOV. VANCE HAS FALLEN BACK. Our Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, with his Surgeon General, fell back from the vicinity of Washington on Fr day last, and arrived in Raleigh on Saturday as "sound as roaches." When will they next "change their base."

PRICES TUMBLING IN PETERSBURG. We have been informed that prices of provisions, cotton and tobacco have taken a decided downward tendency in Petersburg, Carolina, which, wien it shall have prepared and that there is quite a panic among specuthe public mind for it, will come out and lators and hoarders.

= CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY. At a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held in this city on the 16th, the following Directors were elected : Kemp P. Batile, George W. Mordecal, W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, J. E. Allen, John C. Washington and H. A. London.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES-MEET. ING IN WAKE.

At a meeting of the Farmers of Wake county, in which every part of the county was represented, to take into consideration the planting of grain instead of cotton and tobacco, on motion of W. W. Whitaker, Gov. Manly was called to the Chair, and N. J. Whitaker and C. J. Rogers were appointed to act as Secretaries of the meeting. Governor Manly then arose and in a speech of some length gave reasons why at this time the Farmers should unite in this work, and referred to the deleserious consequences that probably might arise trom the planting of cotton and tobacco and a small crop of grain.

On motion of M. A. Bledsoe a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The said committee consisted of M. A. Bledsoe, Geo. W. Thompson, A. T. Mial, W. W. Whitaker and Henry Mordecai. The committee retired, and during their absence Mr. John H. Bryan was called for and entertained the meet-

ing ably until their return. The committee reported, through Mr. Bledsoe. their chairman, the following resolutions:

WHEREAS. We are engaged in a war for the achievement of civil and religious liberty, the protection and defence of all that is dear to man on earth-and whereas, the equipment and subsistence of our heroic army is indispensably neces eary to insure the successful accomplishment of this glorious result; and whereas, it is the imperative duty of those who remain at home to provide subsistence for our gallant soldiers in the field and their loved ones at home, and whereas, we heartily approve the sentiments embodied in the resolutions of the Confederate Congress, and proclamations of President Davis and Gov. Vance, Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the patriotic and christian duty of every friend of Southern Independence to inaugurate the most rigid economy at home in order to supply our brethren in the field, and those who need it for subsistence, and not for speculstion, with all of every article that can be spared for the subsistence of man or beast.

Resolved 2d. That we approve of the plan suggested by the Secretary of War for ascertaining and procuring the amount of surplus supplies in the country, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three in each district in this county, for the purpose of putting it into immediate operation, and that the District Committee shall constitute a County Committee, whose duty it shall be to assemble in the city of Raleigh after they shall have ascertained the amount of surplus surplies in their respective district, at such ime as may be designated by the Chairman of this meeting, and report the amount of surplus supplies, and the names of all persons who refuse to

Resolved 3d, That we are admonished by every instinct of humanity, by every emotion of patriotism, by every impulse of interest, of honor and of Christianity, to devote, during the present year, all of our energies, our land and the labor at our command, to the production of such articles of food as are necessary to sustain animal life, and that no good and true Southern man should plant more of ther cotton and tobacco than is necessary for a home supply and ensure seed for a crop the ensu. ing year; and that we do hereby recommend and advise the farmers of Wake county to act accord-

Resolved 4th, That we tender to our gallant, heroic and victorious army, the pride and hope of the Consederacy, the assurances of our warmest sympathy, and of our unfaltering determination to sustain them in the field and at home, at whatever sa rafice or hazard, and to the last extremity; and for that purpose we bereby pledge ourselves to make all we can, to dispose of all we can spare, and to submit cheerfull to any amount of taxation necessary to support those who may be unable to

The resolutions were advocated by M. A. Bledsoe, Hon. Kenneth Bayner, and W. D. Jones, and nanimously adopted by the meeting:

On motion of W. W. Whitaker the following plan suggested by the Secretary of War was unan-

I. Let the people in each county, parish or ward, select at public meeting, as early as convenient, a committee of three or more discreet citizens, charged with the duties hereinafter men-

Let it be the duty of this committee to ascertain from each citizen in the county or parish, what smount of surplus corn or meat, whether becon, pork or boef, he gar the refor the use of the army, after reserving a supply for himself and family, and those dependent on him for food.

Let this committee fix a price which is deemed by them a just compensation for the articles furished, and inform the citizens what the price is, so that each may know, before delivery, what price is to be paid for the articles furnished.

Let this committee make arrangements for the ransportation of the supplies to some convenient depot, after consultation with the officer who is to

Let the committee make delivery of the supplies and receive payment of the price and assume the duty of paying it over to the citizens who have fur-

III. Where the duty of the committee is performed in any town or city at which there may be the men under the command of General French, a Quartermaster or Commissary, no further duty | who burned the town of Plymouth. need be required of them than to deliver to the of-ficer a list of names of the citizens and of the supplies which each is ready to furnish, and the price fixed; whereupon the officer will, himself, gather the supplies and make payment

IV. Where the supplies are furnished in the country, the cost of transportation to the depot will be paid by the Government, in addition to the states, were indiscriminately burned, without

price fixed by the committee.

V. As this appeal is made to the people for the benefit of our brave defenders now in the army, firing of one house. You now admit that some the Department relies with confidence on the pathouses were burned in Plymouth by "Confederiotism of the people that no more than just com- rate troops." But unfortunately-if to be conpensation would be fixed by the committee, nor victed of falsehood can be a misfortune to a generaccepted by those whose chief motive will be to al in the "Confederate States Army"-while you aid their country, and not to make undue gains out of the needs of our noble soldiers.

In accordance with the second resolution, the following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee in each district:

John R. Dunn, Priestly H. Mangum, J. W

C. J. Rogers, D. C. Halliburton, G. H. Pen-BUFFALOE DISTRICT. Daniel Scarbrough, J. Robert Jeffreys, Wesley

Heartsfield. ST. MARYS' DISLRICT. C. Manly, Haywood Griffis, James ST. MARK'S DISTRICT.

Peterson Dunn, T. J. Hunter, R. H. Wynne LICK CREEK. Fendall Bayers, Solomon G. Allen, S. D. NEW LIGHT.

William Laws, Peleg S. Rogers, Sam'l Man-SWIFT CREEK. W. H. Pope, Barnabas Jones, Geo. W. At-

WAITE OAK. R. H. Jones, G. A. Upchurch, Hinton Hud-

PANTHER BRANCH.

Simon Smith, J J. L. McCullers, Dr. T. L.

HOUSE'S CREEK. J. D. Hayes, J. H. Rogers, W C. Page. A. F. Page, A. K. Clements, Wesley Jones BARTON'S CREEK. James Woods, Eli Ferrell, Alex. Penny.

ST. MATHEW'S. G. W. Norwood, Nathan Ivey, R. B Seawell LITTLE RIVER. Fenton G. Foster, J. G. High, D. B. MIDDLE CREEK.

G. H. Alford, Isauc Rowland, A. N. Betts. KITT'S CREEK. W. P. Hayes, Wm. George, Canada Lowe. MARK'S CREEK. N. Price, David Hinton, J. D. Powell.

CRABLREE. N. T. Thompson, Benjamin T. Rogers, Jacob

H. A. Hodge, H. C. Ligon, James Lee. BEAVER CREEK.

A. D. Freeman, J. U. Hunter, Jacob Hunter. NEW HILL .. Robert N. Brown, D. H. Gardner, T. J. Ut

William Boothe, Green Beckwith, D. B. Hol-On motion it was resolved that the Secretaries forward a copy of these proceedings to the City papers, and request them to publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned. CHAS. MANLY, Chairman. C. J. ROGERS, N. J. WHITAKER, Secretaries.

From the New York Herald. "ON, STANLY, ON !" Spicy Correspondence Between a Rebel Major Gen eral and a Union Military Governor. MAJOR GEN. HILL TO GOV. STANLY.

Geldsboro', N. C., March 24, 1862. His Excellency E. Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina:

SIR-A letter from you to Major General French has been referred to me as his successor. It was with deep mortification and pain I perceived that a son of the proud and honored house of Stanly should so far forget his noble lineage as to descend to low abuse of his own people for the sake of pleasing his Yankee masters. It is true that some houses were burnt in Plymouth by Confederate troops. It is alleged that it was done to oust some Yankee thieves and marauders who had taken shelter in them. I hope that this is so, and that the act was not one of wanton wickedness. It is plain, however, that if the Yankee scoundrels had been at home attending to their own business, Plymouth would not have been disturbed. The burden of the sin rests, therefore, upon the brutal invaders of a peaceful and peace

loving people. May I not hope that your Excellency the Military Governor of North Carolina having rebuked Confederate atrocities, will devote a portion of of your valuable time to the excesses of the in fernal Yankees. In the gubernatoral peregrina-Cherokee—the seaboard to the mountains—you must have been struck with the remarkable fact that there are more houses burnt in a few eastern counties than in all the rest of the great State over which your Excellency presides.

It is observable that the counties so desolated are those in which the Yankee friends of your Excellency have been able to penetrate. Your Yankee master, Foster, is accustomed to make raids whenever he learns that his forces exceed the Confederates five to one. Your Excellency is well aware that the path of this murderer and freebooter has ever been marked by the glare of burning churches, schoolhouses, private residences, barns, stables, fences, & ., &c. Your Excellency msy have some influence with these brigands, and a gentle hint to them that this may not be the best way of restoring the Union would doubtless meet with their respectful attaction.

North Carolina is peculiarly happy to have two Governors in this sad crisis. Her civil Governor at Raleigh has often bared his bosem to the deadly bullet in defence of his native State. Her military Governor has not thought it prudent to to be hoped, however, that when he has organ ized his negro brigade, his Excellency, the military Governor, will (naving laid in an abundant supply of ottar of roses and eau de cologne) put himself at its head, and strike for his own, hi

The parallel between Governors suggests anoth er between Generals. There was a Yankes g n eral named Arnold, who turned tory. There was a Southern general named Washington, who was a rebel. The British honored the rebel and despised the tory. North Carolina has a civil Gov. ernor and a military Governor-a rebel and a tory. Mean as the Yankees are, they respect the former and loats the latter.

In conclusion, permit me to assure your Excellency that, with the distinguished consideration due to your exalted position, I subscribe myself your obedient servant, D. H. HILL,

Major General, Confederate States Army.

GEN. STANLY TO MAJ. GEN. HILL.

NEWBERN, N. C. March 27, 1863. To Major General D. H. HILL, C. S. A., Golds-

Sir-By flag of truce last night, I received a

communication from you of the 24th inst., full of insolent falsehood and blackguard abuse. To those who know anything of the peculiar

traits of your character, it will be amusing to learn you were capable of feeling "mortification and pain" because of any unfortunate conduct of a North Carolinian.

You say I have descended to low abuse of my own people. I do not know what the abuse to which you have reference can be, unless it was when I characterised as "cowardly incendiaries"

I did condemn and do condemn as "cowardly ncendiaries"the perpetrators of that diabolical outrage; but I have never believed they were citizens of North Carolina. It was evidently a premeditated attempt to destroy the whole town. The regard to the entreaties and tears of their wives and daughters. Gen French only admitted the confess his sin, you, from the force of irresistible habits, are guilty of the same infirmity. You

above of the character of the persons residing in the houses is a sufficient refutation of this. I am happy to know that you and I differ in opinion as to those upon whom the burden of this sin rests. If the Union forces were "brutal invaders," I see no excuse for your burning the towns of those peaceful citizens whom you profess you came to save.

say, "It is alleged it was done to oust some Yan

kee thieves and marauders." What I have stated

If it will afford you pleasure, you may know that I have omitted no opportunity of rebuking any "atrocities" committed by troops of the United States, in which I have been sustained by the gallant general upon whom you'so unworthily endeaver to cast reproach.

As far as my observation extends, I know of but two attempts in North Carolina to destroy towns by burning-both these were made by men of your political school. I refer to the attempt to destroy Newbern and to the burning of Plymouth.

You are pleased, in the mean milignity of your nature, to make comparis ,n of the civil and military Governors of North Carolina, in the hope of wounding my feelings. How little you know of the feelings and character of the gentleman whom you would assail.

I feel a just and proper pride for the good conduct of any true son of North Carolina, even man to whom you refer-as little honored by your Cameron, of Fayetteville.

praise as I am injured by your sneers—was hon-ored by my "own people"—North Carolinians— for his litelong devotion to the Union and his often expressed detestation of secession villains— your associates in treason. He was justly endeared to his own people, because of his elo-quent denunciation of the flendish traitors, like yourself, who were trying for years to plunge his country in civil war. In an hour of excitement, believing his State was about to be invaded, he drew his sword in her defence. I honor his patriotism, while I mourn his error. He will, I trust, continue to merit public gratitude by resisting the tyranny of the destructives who hate and slander him. He will live to regret he ever did anything to call forth your praise. Those who know you both know you are not worthy to unlatch his shorstring. He was not indebted to you or to your friends for his present position, and, notwithstanding his gallantry, his breast was ex-

posed to all the builets of your calumny.
You "bite a file," viper, when you speak of my organizing a "negro brigade." In this respect, ven from secessionists, my conduct is unassaila-

But truth demands I should declare that if were compelled to choose between fighting with such secessionists and town burners as you are, attempting to destroy the government, and with "a negro brigade," to prevent its destruction, should prefer the negro brigade. Under no circumstances could I submit to the degradation of an association with men who would serve under such a man as D. H. Hill.

Your allusion to Arnoid is beneath contempt, and only reveals the deep malignity which you have had towards me Though bound to my native land with "hooks of steel," my adobted home is California. My loyalty to her is not mpeached. My duty to her is undeniable -Her determination in the present crisis is not doupted. I hardly think even one of your mad prejudices against the "infernal Yankees," in a sober moment, would condemn as a traitor him who was faithful in his allegiance to his home, whether that home was California, Louisians or Vermont.

But the height of hypocritical audacity is reached when you, though rather tamely, endeavor to speak respectfully of the "Southern General Washington." In your estimation his only title to public honor was that he was called s rebel, and that he was "honored by the British," and therefore honored by D. H. Hill, "Major

General, Confederate States Army !" The monomaiac of secession, D. H.Hill, at last speaks respectfully of Washington !—
"Therefore it became a proverb, is Saul also among the prophets?" Washington's Farewell Address has always been regarded by all of the "proud and honored house of Stanly" as entitled to veneration next to that due to Holy Writ. They were taught to treat with scorn rebel hypocrites like you, whose malignant efforts for years part have been directed in poisoning the minds of your countrymen, and encouraging them to hate their Northern brethren; encouraging them to smile benignantly upon all efforts to alienate one po.tion of our country from another. Is it not reaching the pinnacle of hypocritical augacity for Washington?

You are not mistaken, sir, in one thing. am a little proud. I do not claim to be of "noble lineage." That is the cant of the would be lords of the South Carolina school, that I despise. But I am descended of honest, patriotic people, whose blood and fortunes in the Revolution were poured out to secure the blessings of the Union that you with felon hand, would destroy.

I well understand the cause of your malignity. More than a quarter of a century ago, I denouiced, in my first campaign politicians like you, as those who would "rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven." My observation in public life has justified me in this opinion. I am "proud" to know I have been despised and hated by them as I am by you.

You, come from a people that for many years have sneered at North Carolina as "the Rip Van. Winkle of the South." You are one of the "witlings and scorners" reprobated by one great and good for so doing. You have been one of these who loved to revite her, until, by devilish stratagem. you in volved her in war; and when, by her gallant men she saved you from the haltor, you have condescended to "honor her." Even now, after all her sacrifices and sufferings she is revited by one of your secession curs in office in Richmond; as a "nest of damned traitors."

You and I, sir, move in defferent apheres. have followed the teachings of Washington, and the Yankees Hamilton, Adams and Webster .-You have follwed those of the "Catalines of the bistorian and the Captain Bobadils of the poet. I feel honored to know that in my mission of peace I have done something to mitigate the horrors of war; and though no call of duty has required me to "bare my besom to builets," yet upon occasions, not exempt from danger, I have defled the utmost malice of the evil men whose pernicious doctrines have brought the dreadful calamities of civil war on our land. I have something to be "proud" of-a consciousness of sincere efforts, at least, to save my country, and that, while I deserve the respect of honest patriots,

e eatures as D. H. Hill. You are supposed, General, to command the Department of Pamlico," or the whole of Eastern North Carolina. Can iyou not condescend to pay me a visit? Come and see what inestimable blessings your peaceful secession has conferred on the peace-loving people of North Carolina. Come ! behold the scenes of your great military

I have provoked the ridiculous enmity of such

A little more than a year ago you came to defend and protect North Carlina. You had pos-session of Roanoke Island, Fort Macon, Newbern. Washington and Hatteras .- How are they

In the Falstaff imagination of your secession friends every soldier under Gen. Foster was tranformed into five; the sea-coast is abandoned and you are eating out the substance of "my people" in the interior.

Come, look at the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimmans, Chowan, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde. Think of this immense and rich territory—of their bright fields; how their valleys laughed with corn and wheat before your arrival; and now behold them under the advice and rule of your demon associates, almost covered with blood and ashes.

Pardon me for giving you a word of advice -the last from me-as I leave immediately for my distant home, You have committed a great crime in your part in this horried war. You commenced with perjury, and are trying to sustain yourself with impudence and falsehood. As a State right village politician you are simple

ridiculous. Do not attempt, like the frog in the fable, to swell to the size of the ox, by parading your insolence under the name of a "Major Genwill soon be, in the eyes of all sensible people, utterly contemptible. Yours &c. DWARD STANLY.

to Delegates attending the Convention, viz: The South side Railroad and the Petersburg and Weldon R. R. The following will give return tickets to delegates paying the fare one way, viz: the Richmond and Petersburg R. R., the Wilmington and Weldon R. R., the Raleigh and Gaston R. R., and the North Carolina R. R.

It is presumed that the Presidents of the other railroads in the South will allow return tickets to C. H. WILEY. J. D. CAMPBELL,

W. J. PALMER, Ex. Committee of the N. C. State Educational Association

MARRIED.

On Tuesday Morning, April 21st, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Mason, Capt. WALKER ANDERSON, of Florida, and KATE NASH, when engaged in a bad cause. The gallant gentle- I youngest daughter of the late Dr. Thomas M.

FROM VICKSBURG.-On Thursday night last eight Yankee boats attempted to run the gauntlet of our batteries at Vicksburg. Five succeeded in passing, one was burnt and two sunk. The ene. my are evidently, preparing to make a most determined and desperate assault upon Vicksburg. They are concentrating their forces for that purpose, and we may expect the conflict to begin at any moment.

LINES:

On the death of JAMES HARR S, aged 18 years, who departed this life the 13th, from an accidental discharge of a gun.

Farewell, dear James, we part awile, By death's cold hand we sever, But not without the blessed hope You are safe with Christ forever. Though torn away from weeping friends

We heard you say while death drew near Weep not, for all is right. Dear Father, do not weep for me, In Heaven I soon will be,

While in the bloom of life,

Where I shall be forever blest, Where all my friends I'll see. O, weeping parent, trust in God :

He heals the broken hearted; In Heaven you there may meet your boy, And ne'er again be parted.

IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN. a called for in the Raleigh Post Office, April 20, 1863. The postage on advertised letters is two Phillips, Mollie R. Pearce, William Pace, Mrs Alice

Patrick, M F

Pulley, Adison

Pierce, Balmer

Rice, Hugh

Poole, Miss Loranthia A

cents each : Austin, Joseph Brown, Miss Louisa E Burgess, Wm H Baugher, W F Byrd, Henry Bailey, Miss Fannie Beddingfie d, James Bradley, TB Brown, Mrs Charlotte Butler, Joseph Brown, A H Cooper, Miss Nannie Crawford, E G Carter, Miss Lizzie T Cooper, H A Dinkens, Mi s Jane Davis, Elknah Duncan, James Duxburg, Capt Ennette, Miss Cappie Ferrell, Alexander Fowler, Melissy Ferrell, Oliver Fleming, Mrs. Jane Gaskins, Thos H Gaddy, Wilson P. Hundley, R B Huguenin, Miss M Johnson, B D Jordan, Miss Louisa Johnston, Mrs Elizabeth Jordan, Mrs Helen G 2 Jones, Mrs H B Johnson, Mrs Mary King, Miss Mary Kittrell, Louisa O Kirkham, Capt J Lee, Joel M Lloyd, Mrs V V Morrison, Wm M Mathal rnis, Mrs Lucy Moore, D K mcDaniel, Jno C McAdams, Wm A McBurner & Bro Martin, Miss M J Morgan, Mrs Catherine

Matthews, Mrs S A R

Morgan, Alex

Murray, Henry Mitchell, P

Montague, P J

April 20-1t

McConnaugh y, Dr J L

Ray, James Biggsbee, Archibald Roane, W H Richardson, R P Reavis, Jos R Rogers, Mrs N G Ramsaar, Alex Query, F N Savage, Geo W Spikes, Ben Savage, Lt Jno Y Smith, W F Strahan, Charles Stauton, Henry Smith, James Sanders, E T Stephens, Miss Mary E 2 Scross, Mrs. Susan Smith, Gaston R Stephens, Miss E S Smith, Miss Martha E Smith, Edwin A Snead, Miss Susan Smith, Everit bawers, Bedford Sawyer, A T Smith, Thomas Thompson, Mrs E Terry, William Thorp, R S Thompson, Miss Edney F Taylor, Mrs Elizabeth Terry, S D Thompson, Mrs Jane Turner, Allen . Thompson, William D Thomas, Neal Terrett, Rev Solomon Thompson, Miss Glovenia Vaughan, W E Wilson, George S Whiteon, Wm A White, Miss Ruth

GRO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Whitson, H

Wood, Henderson

ALUABLE & DESTRABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. TILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES son Saturday next, 25th April, at 10 o'clock, M. that volumble building site and lot of ground near the Peace Institute, and opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Est, containing 12 acres, more or less. The Improvements consist of the usual ontbuildings,

viz: a kilenen, smoke house, stable, &c, new and com-Will be added to the sale the frame of the dwelling designed to be erected on the lot, (the foundation of which is now laid), sixty thousand bricks, window and door frames, glazed sash, window blinds, mantle piece,

Terms made known on day of sale. CREECH & LITCHFORD, April 21-td Auctioneers.

A fine buggy horse, six years old.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, April 14th, 1863,

Exemption of Certain Mail Contractors and Drivers of Mail Stages from Military Service, and Extension of Time for Receiving Proposals for Mail Service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. DY AUTHORITY OF THE SUBJOIN-

ed act of Congress, proposals for Mail Service in the States above named, under the advertisement of the Department dated December 3.st, 1862, will be received at this Department, until 3 P. M. of the 30th day of April instant; and the proposals already received, will remain unopened until that date.

Special attention is called to the subjoined act of Congress in regard to exemptions.

JOHN H. REGAN Postmaster General. Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to extend the time for receiving bids for trans-portation of the mails of the States therein named. States of America, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to extend the time for receiving and opening bids for the transportation of the mails in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, until the first

day of May next. Approved April 11th, 1863. AN ACT To exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States and the drivers of Post coaches

and hacks from military service.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States shall be exempt from the performance of military duty in the armies of the Confederate States, from and after the passage of this set, during the time they are such contractors: Provided, that no more than one contractor shall be exempt on any route, and that no more than one mem ber of any firm of contractors shall be exempt, and no contractor on any route of less than top miles in length, and on which the mail is carried on herse,

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION TO BEHELD
AL COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 28TH 1863.
The Presidents of the following railroads have kindly consented to give FREE TICKETS both the convention, viz: The South side Railroad and the Petersburg and Weldon R. R. The following will give return tickets to delegates paying the fare one way, viz: the Richmond and Petersburg R. R., the Wilming-

carrying the mails on all routes where the weight of the mails requires that they should be carried in coaches or backs, shall be exempt from military ser-vice in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, so long as they continue to be employed as such drivers; Provided, the con-tractor by whom any such driver is employed, shall take and subscribe an oath to be furnished to enrolling officer, that the weight of the mails on his route requires the use of coaches or hacks for their conveyrequires the use of coaches or hacks for their conveyance, and that he has not a greater number of drivers
employed in his service than are indispensable to enable him to fulfil his contract for carrying the mails,
and that he will not, while a contractor, employ a
greater number of drivers than may be indispensably
necessary for that purpose; and that he will give
notice to the enrolling officer when any such driver
coaches to be in his employment.

Approved April 14, 1868.