

The Raleigh Register.

JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The tidings of the recovery of Winchester from the Yankees, and the capture of the latter after a brief engagement, will be found under our head of "Latest News" and will be hailed with joy throughout the Confederacy.

Hooker has evacuated Stafford county, but his present whereabouts has not been ascertained. It is probable that the Lincoln concern have become shaky in the knees about the safety of Washington, and that the "Army of the Potomac" that was to take the Capital of the Northern Confederacy is now held for the protection of the Capital of Yankee-doodle.

Port Hudson is holding out gloriously, and, unless the dispatches lie egregiously, gives the Yankees more than they bargained for.

As we have no late news from Vicksburg, the inference is that that gallant and world-renowned city yet bids defiance to the vandal host that beleaguers it.

Upon the whole, everything looks well for our cause.

TREASURER'S CIRCULAR.

We publish to-day the circular of Treasurer Worth to the Sheriffs. Mr. Worth, while advising others not to give way to a "panic," has been himself so "panic" stricken, as to advise the sheriffs to set at naught a law which they are sworn to obey.

HOW THE INDIANS USED TO LIVE. Lawson, in his quaint and interesting history of this State, gives us the following specimen of the cheer of the Indians: "We found great stores of Indian peas (a very good pulse), beans, oil, thinkpen nuts, corn, barbecued peaches, and peach bread, which peaches being made into a quidony, and so made up into loaves like barley cakes, these out in slices, and dissolved in water, makes a very grateful acid, and extraordinary beneficial in fevers, as has often been tried and approved on by our English practitioners." Peaches made into a "quidony" answer to our peach marmalade, and we know what it is; but when the historian speaks of "barbecued peaches," he gets clear out of sight, as we cannot conceive of cooking peaches by roasting them, and basting them while roasting with a mixture of melted butter, vinegar, mustard and cayenne pepper.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Wilmington Journal of Wednesday says this gentleman is no longer within the bounds of the Southern Confederacy. He has gone to Nassau, we suppose, and thence will go to Canada.

REFRESHING RAIN.

We were visited by a most seasonable rain on Thursday evening. We have fine growing weather now in this section.

We are requested by the County Commissioner, Mr. Thomas G. Whitaker, to call the attention of the Assessors to the necessity of making their returns to him as early a day as possible—not later than the 29th inst., at the farthest, as on that day he will proceed to make the proper estimate for an equitable distribution of the salt on hand.

PROMOTIONS.—Brig. Gen. Stewart, (not Stuart) of the Army of Tennessee, has received his commission as Major General. It is reported that Brig. Gen. Pillow has been promoted to a Major Generalship.

BISHOP ELLIOTT'S SERMON.

We have read with great satisfaction the sermon delivered by Bishop Elliott, in Savannah, on the last day appointed by the President. It was published in the "Church Intelligencer," whose editor will perhaps, by his publication, get Bishop Elliott into that "preachers regiment," which the "Standard" and "Progress" propose to have raised, in order that the members of it may, like the "preachers regiment" from Illinois, be shot out of the way. Bishop Elliott sees no prospect of peace until the independence of the South is won by its own true heart and strong arm, and turos with abhorrence from the idea of making any terms with our enemies until that independence is fully acknowledged. Read the following extract from this admirable and truly patriotic sermon, which we have no doubt will bring down on the Bishop a charge of being "a fighting preacher," preferred by the ribald editors of the "Standard" and "Progress":

"SAMSON'S RIDDLE."

A SERMON.

Preached in Christ Church, Savannah, on Friday, March 27th, 1863, being the day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, appointed by the President of the Confederate States; by Rt. Rev. Augustus Elliott, D. D., Bishop of Christ Church, and Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia.

JUDGES: CHAPT. XIV, vs. 12, 13, 14.

12. "And Samson said unto them: I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can certainly declare it me within the seven days of the feast and find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets and thirty change of garments. And they said unto him, Put forth thy riddle, that we may hear it."

13. "But if you cannot declare it me, then shall you give me thirty sheets and thirty change of garments. And they said unto him, Put forth thy riddle, that we may hear it."

14. "And he said unto them, Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."

There has been for some time past a deep and wide-spread yearning for peace. It has exhibited itself in the greediness with which the people of the Confederate States have listened to every rumor of intervention that has floated across the Atlantic, and in the credulity with which they have believed that the recent political movements in the United States meant anything more than the customary struggle for power. It is a natural yearning, especially in a people unaccustomed as we have been to a state of warfare, for the human mind abhors anxiety and doubtfulness, and shrinks from a condition of things which forces it to live entirely in the present and for the present.

Our households are kept in perpetual agitation—our pursuits are irregular and anomalous—our feelings oscillate between excitement and depression—our affections are ever on the rack of cruel suspense. Under conditions like these the mind and the heart will both long for peace; for rest from an excitement that is wearing them out; will crave, if only for a little while, a recurrence of those days, when the sound of war was not in the air, and when the sun did not cast its setting rays upon fields of blood and carnage.

But God has thought it best for us that this cruel war should endure yet longer and should be waged with an increased ferocity, if not with augmented forces. Our sins are to be more heavily punished, at the same time that our faith is to be more thoroughly sifted, and our submission to His will made more complete and perfect. The causes which led to this war—many of the circumstances which have accompanied it and the marvellous manifestations of Himself which God has made throughout it—the mighty interests of a moral and religious nature which are bound up in its results—all forbid us from looking upon it as a mere conflict for power. We must take the Divine will into our reasonings about it, and our humiliation to-day must consist in helping us to school ourselves into an acquiescence with His divine arrangements. We may feel sure, seeing how visibly He has fought for us—how strikingly He has supported us through our hours of mortal peril—how He has strengthened us in our weakness and comforted us in our desolation—that whatever He may order for us in the conduct of this struggle, shall be for our ultimate blessing, and that we ourselves shall see it and confess it. It may be a bitter disappointment to us that the dove has returned to the ark without the olive leaf in her mouth, thus notifying us that the waters of strife have not yet subsided, but the ark is still in safety and under the guidance of Him whose eye never sleeps and whose love never falters! Let us then resume our sacred work of stern resistance; let us pray for fortitude, for patience, for endurance, for faith; let us be satisfied that there are lessons of deep moral import which are yet to be evolved from the continuance of this struggle, and we shall discover in God's own time that "out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."

Gen. Bragg was confirmed by Bishop Elliott, of Ga., on the 23d ult.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURER

We invite the attention of the Sheriffs and citizens of the State generally to the following Circular from Mr. Treasurer Worth, which he has sent by mail to the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, and permitted us to publish. Mr. Worth's explanations of the condition of Confederate issues are explicit and thorough, and contain in brief the reasons which rendered it indispensable that the Legislature should be convened:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., June 13, 1863.

To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North Carolina:

Under the act of the Confederate Congress of the 23d March last, relating to the funding of Confederate Treasury notes, those fundable are divided into three classes: 1. Those dated prior to December 1st, 1862. 2. Those dated between 1st December, 1862, and 6th April, 1863. 3. Those dated on and after 6th April, 1863. The first class is fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until the 1st August next, after which they are not fundable at all. The second class are also fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until the 1st August next, after which they are fundable in 4 per cent. The third class are fundable for one year from the 1st day of the month printed in red ink across the face of them in 6 per cent. bonds; after which they are fundable in 4 per cent.

The faith of the Confederate Government is pledged for the ultimate payment of all of these issues, and all of them are receivable in payment of taxes and other dues to the Confederate Government at any time. At the time this currency in circulation had cheapened its value, and the further issues which were unavoidable, were likely to produce ruinous depreciation. The policy of Congress to remedy the present and prospective evil, seems to have been, to diminish the amount of circulation, and the plans to effect this are:

1. To induce the holders of the issues then out, (to wit, the first and second classes) to fund them by the 1st of August next, by allowing till that date a liberal rate of interest. 2. To have a new issue out, the third class, by the 1st day of August, fundable at a higher rate of interest than the old issues, which would depreciate the value of these old issues, thus operating on the holders of the old issues to fund them, both by the hope of gain and the fear of loss. 3. By the collection of a tax which it is supposed will absorb one hundred and twenty-five millions. 4. To prevent a future redundancy of the currency by limiting the new issues to fifty millions per month, and supplying the army with provisions by a tax in kind.

The Legislature of Virginia, with a view, as I presume, to co-operate in carrying out the views of Congress, and to protect her Treasury, immediately passed an act providing that only the third class of issues should be received in payment of taxes due to that State; and more recently, the Banks of Richmond, no doubt with the same object, have resolved not to receive on deposit the issues of the first class. The Banks of Petersburg and Lynchburg, and of the other Southern States, whether I know, still receive all the issues; but what they will continue to do, so after the 1st of August, I have been unable to ascertain. The second session of ordinance No. 35, February session of our Convention, compels you to receive any Confederate notes in payment of taxes, and gives me no power to forbid you to receive any class of them; and as it may turn out that the effect of the act of Congress may be to make one or both the first mentioned classes of notes unrecruitable after the 1st of August, whereby the State and County Treasuries may be supplied with unavailable money, the Governor, with the advice of his Council, has ordered an extra session of the General Assembly to convene on the 30th inst., to consider and decide what ought to be done in the premises.

It is expected, therefore, that you will abstain from collecting taxes in the old issues until the action of the Legislature shall be known. In the mean time there should be no panic among the people on this subject. All have an opportunity to fund till the 1st of August, and to pay the large tax to the Confederate Government in the notes; and if the General Assembly should decide to continue to receive the issues of the second class, which will continue to be nearly as good as those of the third class, after the 1st of August, the people will not be incommoded materially, in paying the State and County taxes; and it is hoped that the issues of the first class will be nearly all absorbed by funding, and in paying the Confederate tax.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH, Public Treasurer.

SEIZURE OF A FEDERAL STEAMER BY CONFEDERATE PRISONERS—THEIR ESCAPE.

The Washington Chronicle gives the following account of the escape of ninety Confederate officers from the horrors of Fort Delaware: On Wednesday last, the steamer Maple Leaf, Capt. Wm. H. Deal, left Old Point for Fort Delaware, having on board many Confederates, all commissioned officers, who, it is understood, were not to be exchanged for the present. Everything went on quietly until the steamer was just beyond Cape Henry Light, when the prisoners gradually approached the guard, only twelve in number, and suddenly disarmed them, placing them and the officers and crew under close arrest, and would not permit them to see in what direction the vessel was steaming. After proceeding about 45 miles beyond Cape Henry the steamer was run in near the Virginia shores, where all but twenty-six landed in the yawl boats of the Leaf. They piloted the steamer themselves and attended to the fire-room and engine. It is said that the muskets of the guard were seized by four of the Confederates, thus rendering resistance useless. During their possession of the boat they refrained from doing any damage to the steamer, and treated the officers and crew with civility. The ringleaders in the party were a son of Semmes, of the Alabama, and a man named McGowan, of Texas. The entire party were mostly from the extreme Southern States, and all dressed in new and handsome uniforms, and seemed to be in possession of a considerable amount of money. Soon as the party had effected a landing, Capt. Deal resumed the command of the steamer, when she put back immediately to report to Gen. Dix. The facts were made known to the General, who instantly ordered out a strong detachment of Col. Pierce's cavalry, and it was thought they would be able to overtake the party before they could get beyond the Federal lines.

FROM JACKSON.

From the Mississippiian of Tuesday (9th) we copy the following items: KIRBY SMITH AT MILLIKEN'S BEND.—After numerous reports as to the movements and whereabouts of General Kirby Smith and his forces, it is ascertained at last that he is at Milliken's Bend, a short distance above the mouth of the Yazoo. There is no doubt of the truth of this. He could not have made a movement which promised better results. In his present position he commands the point of the enemy's debarkation and can easily cut off his supplies, thus relieving Vicksburg and placing Grant's army in a still more precarious situation. We expect to hear good news from him in a few days.

It is positively asserted that the enemy are evacuating the whole line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. When Grant asked for 50,000 reinforcements a few days ago, Horribt replied that he did not know where they were to come from unless Memphis and the railroad lines were evacuated. We presume that movement has been decided on. So it appears that the whole Federal army of the West except that under Rosecrans, and a good portion of even that, is to be hurled upon Vicksburg.

The Charleston Mercury of the 15th has the following: An officer of a South Carolina regiment, who has opportunities of being well posted, writing to a friend in this city, from Montgomery, Ala., on Friday last, the 14th inst., says: It is more than probable that to-day all our troops are engaged in deadly strife with the enemy.

Just before leaving Jackson on Wednesday, I saw several officers of high rank, who expressed the hope that the battle of Vicksburg would advance on Friday or Saturday (to-day or to-morrow). So far any intercourse with officers and men extended, I heard by one expression of belief, and that was in the ultimate utter defeat of Grant's forces. There is no doubt about the movement of Gen. Kirby Smith. He landed on Saturday and Sunday at Milliken's Bend, 23 miles above Vicksburg, with ———— thousand men.

ONE OF THE TRICKS.

We understand that the extortioners in some localities have adopted a new plan to keep prices up to the highest mark. When they find that any article of which they have a quantity on hand is declining in price, they put up a lot of it at auction and one of their number bids it off at an extravagant price; whereupon they all join in spreading the report that that is the "market price." These land sharks will probably try to keep up the price of flour and provisions in the same way, now that it is almost certain that there will be an abundant supply. They defy public opinion for awhile, but a day of judgment will surely come.

Every man who demands an extravagant price for what he has to sell, we care not whether he is trader, manufacturer, or farmer, is doing his country great harm, crippling the Government and producing suffering among a large class of his fellow-citizens. The man who accumulates riches while the war lasts, and while so many of our brave men are suffering and dying in defence of the country, will be a marked man forever hereafter, because it is evident that no one can get rich under present circumstances who is satisfied with moderate profits.

WHEAT SPECULATION.—Several of our exchanges, says the Milledgeville "Recorder," notice the fact, that persons have been offering ten dollars per bushel for the growing crop of wheat with the design of keeping up the price of flour, to prevent loss on the large stocks which have been withheld from the market in the hope of still higher prices. It is stated that one firm has 1,500 barrels which cost \$60 per barrel. If the price is brought down to \$20, which we think will be the case when the abundant crop now ready for harvesting shall be thrown upon the market, the loss on that single lot will be \$60,000. To obtain monopoly, so as to control prices as heretofore, these heartless speculators and extortioners are willing to risk good deal in order to save themselves if possible.—Charlotte Democrat.

A correspondent of the New York World, who professes to have travelled through Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, to Richmond, publishes an account of his trip, in which he says: "At Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Knoxville and Weldon, our (yankee) prisoners were greeted with substantial evidences of friendly feelings. The solid, sober men of the South are anxiously asking what terms we can offer and what is their fate. The impression is gaining ground in the Confederacy that we can outlast them and overrun their country."

The "solid, sober men" spoken of by this correspondent are, only a few miserable Tories who live in the South, and who are doing all they can to divide and distract our own people and make the enemy believe that our subjugation is possible.—They may escape punishment now, but a day of retribution will surely come upon them; and, in view of their fate when the war is over, they earnestly desire the North to triumph in order that they may escape the ignominy and disgrace which their conduct merits. The independence of the South will certainly be achieved; then what will become of the traitors and yankee sympathizers?

The real solid, sober, true men of the South, soldiers and all, are unwilling to see the honor stop until Lincoln's thieves and murderers are withdrawn from southern soil or driven off. They know that it is not in the power of the Confederate authorities to make peace until the Lincolnites cease making war upon us. We will wait peace, but we can never get peace until the enemy stops and abandons his subjugating schemes. Any man who desires our Government to stop or suspend for a limited time preparations for defence, while a barbarous enemy is prosecuting the war upon us with all his might, is a traitor at heart if not in act.—Charlotte Democrat.

Fractional Confederate Treasury Notes of the denomination of fifty cents will soon be issued by the Treasury Department. This paper is about the dimensions of the seventy-five cent corporation notes of the city of Richmond, but of better quality, and bears the medal portrait of the President of the Confederate States to the centre, and the figure "50" at each end. The portrait engraved from the model of the plaster of Paris bust of the President, exhibited on Main street. The work of printing and preparing these notes goes into operation to-day, and the money will be issued at the rate of twenty-five thousand or more per day, until the amount limited by law is issued. This is the first fractional currency issued by the Confederate States, and there is no provision for any other of a fractional denomination. [Richmond Examiner, 2d.]

THE MEMORY OF STONEWALL JACKSON IN ENGLAND.

The English press has numerous editorials on the death of Gen. Thos. J. Jackson. The London Post, (Government organ,) of May 20th, says: Jackson, like the Puritans, was austere and devout; but whilst his religion taught him humility and dependence upon his Creator, it did not lead him to confound the true nature of the objects for which both he and his followers were striving, and to suppose that because their ends were noble, that, therefore, they were the champion of God. If he was essentially a preacher in the camp, he was also a skilful and gallant general in the field; and it is not surprising that those who had so frequently followed him to victory should have considered him as specially favored by Providence, and have regarded him with feelings akin to devotion. As a soldier he will hold perhaps the foremost place in the history of the great American civil war. His name is indelibly associated with the most brilliant achievements of the Confederate arms; for to those achievements by his genius and his courage he more than any one else specially contributed. Strategic ability is the most valuable qualification a General can possess, but it is not always that consummate military tacticians command the confidence of their followers, or insure the success of the operations they conduct. It was, however, the rare good fortune of General Jackson to lead men who, whilst their courage was exalted in an extraordinary degree by the conviction that nothing could be worse than defeat, were inspired with an unshaken faith in the genius and ability of their General. To follow Jackson they knew was to march to certain victory; and, if it was necessary that success should be purchased at the cost of their lives, that conviction did not dispirit them; for the cause in which they were fighting stripped death of all its terrors.

The London Herald, (Derby organ,) of the 27th, says: He was animated by the spirit which rendered the soldiers of the Commonwealth irresistible in fight—which carried them through incredible dangers to the gates of Lusknow in triumph. The Christian and patriot soldier achieved the last and greatest of his successes in dying for his country. He perished doubly a martyr, and in his last breath attested the righteousness of the cause which he sealed with his blood. The Northern Republic has produced no hero of the stamp of Jackson. One such man might be the salvation of them all. Blatant demagogues, at home brooding imbecilities in the field, afford a spectacle so absurd, and yet so painful, that Europe knows not whether to laugh or weep at the degradation of her children. The Northerners want a man to do a man's work. The only great man of the war have been developed in the South. It is very difficult to explain this. Some may call it a fatality, some a providential arrangement. That it is a fact is present enough for us.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS—CONTEMPLATED FEDERAL INVASION.

We have been placed in possession of files of Texas papers as late as the 25th ult. Parties who have arrived in Texas from California state that the Federal troops at Tucson, Arizona, were under marching orders for the Rio Grande. They are to fall in with Gen. Carleton's command somewhere in Texas. The object of this expedition is said to be to cut off the supplies the Confederacy receives by the Rio Grande and through Mexico. It numbers about 5,000, including 3,000 regulars and New Mexico and California volunteers. It is said they expect a force of 5,000 more men can be raised in Texas and on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. This expedition will probably work its way towards the Gulf, with the aid of the Union men (as they say) in Texas, until the boundary shall be entirely in the Federal hands. They believe the enterprise to be easy of execution. Their troops will probably start from El Paso, and take possession of the chain of forts extending towards San Antonio, and make each in succession the base of operations against the next, until the army is within easy communication with a co-operative force upon the Gulf. Residents of Texas say that, even if they should bring 30,000 men—which we know full well they cannot do at this time—they would not be able to guard a line like that of the Rio Grande, 1,800 miles long.

Gov. Lubbock, in his message, states that Texas has furnished some 87,000 troops for the Confederate army. He recommends a State conscription law, to embrace all between the ages of 16 and 60; and this law has been adopted by the Legislature, and is now in force. The Governor stated that, according to the closest calculation, this law would add about 27,000 men to the Southern army.

Gov. Vidaurri, at Monterey, is friendly to the South. He is warmly attached to Texas. The crops in Texas promise abundantly. The greatest danger to be apprehended to our crops is now from an excess of rain, for the present indications are that this is to be one among the few rainy seasons of Texas.

The gunboat Cadmus was successfully launched at Galveston early in May. This vessel has been built with great dispatch by Captain Carter, Confederate States navy, naval engineer, and her future commander. It is claimed for her all the excellencies of the gunboats that have gone before her, with many of their defects remedied, and sundry late improvements added. She is all new and built of oak; her walls are said to be four feet thick, and then this is said to be made with iron. Her ram is the most formidable character. She will carry four heavy guns. A good part of her machinery is now on her, and as soon as she is mated she will be ready for the service. Richmond Dispatch.

ADVENTURE OF GEN. WISE.

From the pages of a private letter we gather the following particulars of a recent adventure of Gen. Henry A. Wise on the Peninsula, and which is in perfect keeping with the past life of this singular man. It seems he had been expecting an attack from the enemy, and for several nights previous had been in the habit of visiting the outposts alone to assure himself that this important duty was not neglected. About 12 o'clock on the night in question, on his return from his usual tour of the posts, he came unexpectedly on a drowsy sentinel posted on one of the inner lines. Something peculiar in the guard's appearance attracted the General's attention, and wishing to assure himself that the sentinel understood his duties, he entered briskly up to him, unmindful of the latter's repeated summons to halt.

The guard, finding his commands wholly disregarded, and having in his mind's eye an unwholesome vision of Stoneman's cavalry and Yankee prisoners, brought down his gun, and when the General was about ten paces from him he fired. The ball passed within an inch of the General's head, and his escape was almost miraculous, but, nothing daunted, he dashed on, and fired his pistol several times over the head of the astonished soldier; but he too was made of good stuff, and finding himself unhurt after the last shot of his foe, he took a tree and began coolly to reload his gun for another trial. The General, however, satisfied that no Yankee could penetrate the camp by that road, made himself known to the sentinel, and while complimenting his bravery, good humoredly recommended a little more "vigilance." Lynchburg Republican, 9th.

GENERAL POLK AND THE COLOR BEARER.

A young officer at Shelbyville writes thus to a friend in Richmond: Yesterday I had the honor to ride around the camps with Lieut. Gen. Polk and Gen. Orestham, who were on a grand inspecting tour. The camps all looked in fine order, the guns bright and the men in the very best spirits.

Gen. Polk, after questioning Col. McMurray about the condition of his regiment, said, where is the color bear? Sergeant Oakley, a young man about eighteen or twenty years old, stepped out in front of the whole regiment, dressed in common butternut jeans, with real modesty and unaffected manner, and took off his cap. General Polk ungloried his hand and said: "I must shake hands with you," and then raising his hat said, with great feeling and real martial eloquence, "I am proud to uncover in the presence of so gallant a man." The effect was tremendous, and a shout rent the air.

This young Oakley, at the battle of Murfreesboro', advanced his colors some two hundred yards in front of his regiment under a terrible fire. A battery was playing upon the regiment, and it was uncertain whether it was our battery or that of the enemy. This color bearer advanced in front, displaying his colors in a conspicuous manner, so as to stop the firing if they were friends, or to make it more intense if they were enemies. The increased severity of the firing which immediately followed determined the doubt and showed them to belong to the enemy. He then deliberately resumed his place in the line.—We silenced their battery and drove back the opposing column. The high compliment which Gen. Polk paid him made that young man as proud as a king. It was an honor greater than the Star of Graft. He and the whole regiment will fight until the last man falls.

GLUE.—There is one article much used and greatly needed, which is becoming very scarce.—We allude to Glue. We have been unable, recently, to find enough to make a roller for ink type, and we hear the complaint frequently that there is none to be had.—Char. Democrat. Messrs. Thiem & Frapps have a glue manufactory near this city, but have not yet learned to make a sufficiently hard article to make Printing Rollers for summer use. We found it to answer pretty well for winter, but when the hot days came on, our Rollers melted. We were told if we would dissolve the glue in alcohol, that it would become hard enough for our purpose. But no alcohol was to be had, so we experimented on a substitute—and by dissolving the glue in apple brandy and spirits of turpentine, about a gill of each to one pound of glue, we have made as handsome rollers as we ever saw, and they have stood the hot weather now for two weeks in constant use. We publish this for the benefit of the Craft.—Spirit of the Age.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE OVER EXILES.

Gen. Bragg has issued the following order relative to flags of truce covering Federal soldiers guarding Confederate citizens who are sent from beyond the enemy's lines into the Confederate lines: HEADQUARTERS DEP'T No. 2, Tullahoma, Tenn., June 2, 1863.

II. The enemy has seen fit to expel from his lines and send to our custody those who are supposed to be guilty of crimes, both non-combatants found at their houses in the peaceful pursuits of life. In the perpetration of these outrages on humanity, and these violations of civilized warfare, he has prostituted the flag of truce to the base purpose of protecting the guards who drive forth these exiles. Hereafter that flag will not protect those guards, but they will be seized and sent forward to be treated as spies or prisoners of war, as the circumstances in each case may require. By command of Gen. Bragg. H. W. WALTER, A. A. G.

GENERAL MAGRUDER AND THE MEXICANS.

The Houston Telegraph, of the 13th ult., announces the return there of Gen. Magruder from the Rio Grande. It says: One object of his visit to the Rio Grande was to cultivate friendly relations with the Mexicans. This he has succeeded admirably in. He was to be treated as a special and non-combatant visitor by Gov. Lopez, of Tamaulipas, and received him with all the honors due his station. The General and his staff were invited to a banquet in Matamoros, which they attended the next day. They were in return received with the most distinguished courtesy, amid salves of artillery, music, etc. The occasion was a gala day for Matamoros, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the feast.

VOLUNTARY DEATH TO SAVE A LEADER.—It is said that upon a retreat of the Confederates, at one point in the fighting, our men were so near them as to plainly distinguish Gen. Hill, and at the moment a rifle was levelled at him, when one of his soldiers was seen to step before the General and fall at the discharge. History has but few instances of a devotion like this. During this melancholy war a similar case is known to have occurred in the voluntary death of a young man in Missouri, who took the place of another who had a dependent family, but who was a total stranger to the youth who thus saved him at the expense of his own life.—Hartford Conn. Times.

Nails for Sale, AT HIGH SHOALS IRON WORKS, IN GASTON COUNTY, N. C. TERMS CASH. THEY WILL BE DELIVERED AT Iron Depot, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Address HIGH SHOALS IRON CO., Iron, Lincoln County, N. C. June 20—Imp'd

A Private School. MISS MANGUM WILL REOPEN HER school for Young Ladies at her residence of her Mother, Mrs. Willis Mangum, on the 22d July, 1863. They will receive instruction in the ENGLISH BRANCHES and MUSIC, and find a home in her mother's family. Parents and Guardians, who desire further information, will address MISS M. MANGUM, Red Mountain or Flat River P. O., June 13—8w Orange County, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA—ASHES COUNTY— Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions May Term 1863. Geo. W. Bradley, admr. Petition for sale of lands. James Cooper and others. It appearing to the Court that the defendants, James Cooper and others, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the weekly Raleigh Register for six weeks, commencing the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Ashe at the court house in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case will be heard as parties to them. Witness, James Wagg, Clerk of our said court, the 4th Monday in May, 1863. June 20—6w JAMES WAGG, C. C. G.