RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1863. The REGISTER is published WEEKLY, evwednesday, and SEML-WEEKLY, every Wed-

griably in advance : WEEKLY REGISTER, one year, six months, SENI-WEEKLY REGISTER, one year, The RATES OF ADVERTISING are, for one square (twelve lines or less) one insertion, \$1:00, and 50 cents for every succeeding insertion.

THE NEWS. Despite the depressing news received some days since, Vicksburgstill stands, and, judging from the last accounts, is likely still to stand the lion in the path of the Yankee lust of domination. The official dispatch of Gen. Pemberton shows that he has repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy loss upon him, while his own was small. From his dispatch we gather the fact that Gen. Johnson is not fa Vicksburg. He is probably on Grant's flank or rear, and if so, will give that gene-

move on Vicksburg. The news of our recepturing Helens, in Askansas, is only semi-official. If it should turn out to be true, it will be an event over which we may well rejoice, as it is a very important and highly defensible point.

From the castern part of this State we have again heard disagreeable tidings. Gum Swamp has again been a scene of disaster to us. The fates seem to frown upon our arms

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT. We copy to-day from the "State Journal" surday a detailed statement of the edings in the case of J. W. Wynne, ate a tory prisoner in the Confederate prison at Salisbury. Unless this statement is proyed to be incorrect in its important particulars and we don't see how it can be the conduct of Mr. Nathaniel Boyden has been most offensively extraordinary, and should bring down upon him the stern and hearty reprobation of every true citizen in the Bouthern Confederacy. His studied attempt to show up the Confederate authorities as tyrante wielding our gallant armies not as soldiers fighting for the liberty of their sountry, but as "mobs" used for the destruction of the liberties of the citizen, should be resisted by a burst of indignation and ex- has distinctly and emphatically stated, that under ceration which will render a continued residence in a true Southern community anything but agreeable to Mr. Boyden. When to all this is added the fact that Boyden acted as a volunteer, and not only without the knowledge and consent, but against the wishes of Wynne, the public can come to no matter of choice, he would come as an involuntaother conclusion than that his sole end and aim was to make the Confederate Govern- thus presume to use the Confederacy as a penal ment odious and hateful, and to encourage all that would embarrass and hamper it in operations deemed needful for the safety of our Republic. This may not be legal treason, but if it is not moral treason, then words are not adequate to the expression of ideas.

The course of Judge Pearson, too, was not a little singular. Why did he encourage the evident design to put the Confederate officers to as much trouble, inconvenience and expense as possible by making the writ of habeas carpus peremptorily returnable before him, sixty miles distant from the line of a rail road? Did he not have the discretion ble before any Judge in the State? We are no lawyer, but we believe he had the as the Confederates are called at the north. This foregoing petition: discretionary power to do so. Did he distrust his assistant Judge at Hillsborough, or with a full measure of success. Judge Osborne, at Charlotte, or Judge Saunders, at Raleigh?

Captain Holden, of the Wake Counsy Militia, says we have "no stomach for he safe business of bridge guarding." We to which we could not accede. note this declaration, inasmuch as it is the tell the truth when its exact opposite would but this is not the case. serve his purpose. We have no stomach for guarding the property of those who are find his way to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette. abundantly able to have their property guardwer the militia age. Indeed, we have heard that the R. R. Companies have never expressed a desire to have their bridges guarded by squads of militia men. This kindness to the R. R. Companies is entirely gratuitous on the part of the Governor.

No body and no company would trust you, cipients of mercies as tender as those which Cap'n, to guard a bridge, or anything else have been vouchsafed to him. where danger was apprehended, or where money might tempt a betrayal of the trust. This was, perhaps, the reason that Governor this region. State Treasury Notes for five ing evidence of his loyalty to the Confederate Gov-Vance called out the privates of the militia, and not the officers. He did'nt wish to trust you, but being a "Conservative," did'nt wish to make a distinction.

THE ALABAMA .- The London correspondent of a New York journal asserts that the chief gunner of the Alabama is the most expert astillerist ever in the British navy. After being mustered out of her Majesty's service, with the expectation of re-enlisting, he joined Capt. Semmes, with whom his pay is £200 sterling a month "which, in Confederate currency, is equal to £4 2

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

We copy the following article from the Wilmington "Journal," for the purpose of giving it our unqualified approbation. The position of Vallandigham is not such as to call for or command Southern sympathy .-Amidst all his denunciations of Yankee tyranny, of which he is now a victim, he invariably puts in a saving clause for the Union, invariably declares that the disruption of it shall not be final, but that it must

In other words, Vallandigham, while promeaday, and Saturday, upon the following terms, intesting against the forcible emancipation of Southern slaves, and the various other tyrannical acts of Lincoln's administration, is the case. willing, aye, anxious to make slaves of the white owners, by forcing them into a govern meut which they detest, and subjugating them to a worse despotism even than that of which Vallandigham himself is a victim. is passing strange that a man of sense, as Vallandigham is, and a man of patriotism, as he professes to be, should occupy the supremely inconsistent position of denouncing a tyranny under which he suffers, of declaiming against a violation of the constitution and abrogation of the laws, should seek to force a free people into a thraldem which he cannot throw off and under which he now groans .-If Mr. Vallandigham wishes to occupy the position of a true and consistent patriot, let him come out and declare that the attempt ral reason to repent of his bold and dashing to coerce the South into a Union hateful to it should at once cease, and its right to live under a Government of its own choice shall be unqualifiedly acknowledged, and he will have a claim upon the sympathy, respect and hospitality of the South, should it be his lot to be sent to it. Until he does this, he has no claim upon the sympathy or friendship of any Southern man, and should not be permitted to enter the Confederacy. Lincoln has no right to say who shall and who shall not pass the lines of the Confederate armies, and become an inhabitant of Confederate territory, and his claim to a right to send his eriminals here, is just in keeping with his claim to exercise other authority or jurisdiction over us. As such it ought to be resisted, and sa such we hope it will be resisted. It is reported, but the report wants confirmstion, that Lincoln proposes to send Mr. Vallandigham South, as a punishment for his opposition to the despotism which the abolition administration

> Now to this we must seriously object. We have all due respect for Mr. Vallandigham; se much respect as we can have for any citizen of the enemy's country, but for all that, we cannot forget that Mr. Vallandigham is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Ohio, a government and a State at war with the Confederacy. The Confederacy is engaged in carrying on a war for the assertion and maintainance of its own seperate and independent existence, and Mr. Vallandigham, pending the proceedings which have result ed in his condemnation by military authority. no circumstances could be consent to a disruption of the Federal Union. In plain terms, he takes unmistakeable ground against the position to which the Confederacy is irrevocably pledged and committed. Thus in effect and in substance Mr. Vallandigham occupies towards us the position of an alien and an anemy, and if sent here, would not of course come voluntarily to cast his lot with On the contrary, instead of coming here as a ry exile. His sojourn would be a punishment inflieted upon him by Abraham Lincoln, who would colony to which he would deport those of his citizens or subjects who might be so unfortunate as to incur his arbitrary displeasure or that of his minions and agents. That the Confederacy could consent to occupy any such position, no one, we ore, nor is our territory to be made a Botany Bay

engaged in trying to establish throughout the

object of Mr. Lincoln in sending or ordering Mr. Vallandigham to be sent South. Vallandigham is an able and prominent politician—the head of an anti-Republican movement in the Northwest. He is a leading and popular candidate on the anti-Administration ticket for the position of Governer of the State of Ohio. Who can fail to see the insidious character of the course which Lincoln proposes to pursue towards him?

Let but Vallandigham be sent South and cordially received by the South, and his influence in to make the writ with the prisoner returna; Ohio would be destroyed. He would be a marked man, branded as a traitor and the associate of traitors-as a man in league with the public enemy, would be Lincoln's object. The scheme would be a cunning one, and would be likely to be crowned

On any account or in any way, we think that policy as well as principle would forbid us allowing Mr. Vallandigham, as a Lincoln convict, to tody and restrained of his liberty, J. W. Wynne, enter our lines, or remain among our people. It illegally and without authority of law, (as he would be ruinous to him; it would be contrary to says,) you are hereby ordered to have the body of our feelings of self-respect; it would be a congession to Lincoln of the most hamiliating kind; one tention and arrest, brought before me, R. M.

his own accord to cast his fate with the Confede- Yadkin county, forthwith, to the end that the first time the Captain has been known to racy, the case would be different, and no one would extend to him a heartier welcome than we would, had as are agreeable to law.

Upon the whole, however, his disposition is Since the above was in type, we see that of them. ed against ordinary contingencies by men Vallandigham has received a billet for the Signed) hospitalities of Fort Warren, where he will have full time to review, and we hope reconsider his opinion that a people who have thrown off the Government under which he suffers should be forced into the resumption of a position which would make them the re-

A\*CHEAT. A cheat on a small scale is now affoat in cents, signed by O. H. Perry, have been altered to fifty cents. The counterfeit has been very clumsily done, the "0" in 50, being much longer than the "5," and the alteration of "Five" in the body of the note to "Fifty" being very perceptible on a slight examination. Persons taking small change temptible Yankee. It says the petitioner was arshould keep an eye on what they take if they rested by a military mob, styling the troops of N. do not wish to be mulcted by small thieves,

Costly.-The Cincinnati Enquirer, says :-"The preparations for the attack on Charleston it speaks of the military tyrants who arrested and cost one hundred and fifty millions. The fight | detain the prisoner. It contemptuously speaks of

From the State Journal. EXTRAORDINARY HABEAS CORPUS

In our issue of Wednesday last we briefly commented on a case of habeas corpus brought to public attention by the "Western (Charlotte) Democrat." This writ was sued out by Nathaniel Boyden, of Salisbury, for the release of a suspected traitor named Wynne, confined in the Confederate prison at that point. In our comments we stated that our attention had been drawn to the circumstances of this case before we saw the notice of the Democrat, but they were of so extraordinary a character that we doubted their accuracy. Having since that time taken some pains to get the facts, we are now in a position to state them fully, and in doing so, and whilst calling the attention of our readers to them, we can assure the public that the statement we shall make may be relied on, as it is based upon the statement responsible men and upon the documents in

Among the prisoners confined in the Confedrate prison at Salisbury, for disloyalty, was one W. Wynne, arrested in the county of Washington by the forces under Brigadier General J. Martin. The said prisoner was first brought to Raleigh, and at this place refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States and have his unconditional discharge; nay more, he was offered his unconditional release if he would produce any kind of evidence that he was a loyal citizen of the State-any man whose testimony would go to counteract the suspicions attaching to his conduct. This he refused to do, as he had refused to take the oath of allegiance, and he was consequently sent to the prison at Salisbury, where he remained until a writ of habeas corpus

The writ was issued by Chief Justice Pearson, of Richmond Hill, Yadkin county, some sixty miles from Salisbury, far away from any raticoad connection. Capt. McCoy, in charge of the prisoners, upon receiving the writ, requested the officer sent in charge of the prisoner Wynne, to see Mr. Boyden and ask permission to take him before any Judge on the line of the railroad, as his being taking before Judge Pearson in such an out-of-the way place would be attended with much expense. The following is the conversation between the officer and Mr. Boyden

Officer .- "Mr. Boyden, the captain wishes to know if we cannot carry the prisoner, J. W. Wynne, before Judge Manly, at Hillsboro', or before Judge Saunders, at Raleigh, or any other Judge on the line of the road, as it will be attended with much expense to go to Richmond Hill?" Mr. BOYDEN .- "No, sir. He must go before Jugde Pearson, and if you can't take him, I'll

take him and be responsible for him." OFFICER .- "I merely asked for the sake of curtailing the expenses, but was under the impression that the writ of habeas corpus was the writ of habeas corpus all the world over, and that one judge was as good as another."

Mr. BOYDEN .- "No, sir. All judges decide according to law, and Judge Pearson is the only one I wish him to appear before." The officer (Capt. S. B. Waters.) then returned and reported to Capt. McCoy, who ordered the

prisoner to be taken before Judge Pearson. We hardly, at this point of the case, stop to comment upon the foregoing conversation. It will be sufficient to state that in it Mr. Boyden has raised Judge Pearson to the dignity of a partizan pettifogger, or Judges Manly, Osborne and Saunders to such a position as to call for their impeachment. And the suggestion here made will cause the people of the State to reflect upon the policy of changing their present mode of appointing Judges by the Legislature, to the elective system, by the people themselves.

The following is a copy of the petition sued out in favor of the prisoner Wynne by Nathaniel Boyden. We ask the reader to note the terms employed:

NORTH CAROLINA, To the Hon. R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: The Setition of J. W. Wynne, a citizen of North Carolina, would respecifully represent unto your honor, that about the month of -- , last year, petitioner was seized by a Military Mob, in this State, in the county of without the slightest authority, no charges having been preferred against him on the oath of any one, and no warrant for his arrest having been issued by any Judge or Magistrate; that your petitioner was sent to the Bastile in Salisbury, in the month of September, 1862, and has been illegally confined in the said Bastile or military prison, by one Captain Henry McCoy; that no charges have been preferred against your petitioner since his confinement, and your petitioner believes that there are indeed no charges of any particular offence or crime against him, as the Keeper of the prison has proposed to discharge your petitioner upon his taking certain oaths .think, would assert or contend. We are not go. ing to occupy the position of Mr. Lincoln's jailwrong to your petioner, and calculated to injure him in the estimation of his friends and acquain-But apart from all that, no one could doubt the tances; for this reason you petitioner has determined to submit to no terms proposed by the mil itary tyrants who arrested and unjustly detain him without the slightest cause, but he demands his unconditional release and discharge. Your petitioner, therefore, prays your Honor to issue s writ of habeas corpus, directed to the said Captain Henry McCoy, commanding him at such time and place as your Honor may approve, to have your petitioner before your Honor, with the cause of his detention, and your petitioner will ever

NATHANIEL BOYDEN. Attorney for the plaintiff. The following is Judge Pearson's answer to the

NORTH CAROLINA: To Capt. H. McCoy, greeting : Being informed by the annexed petition that you have in your cussaid Wynne, together with the cause of his de-Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of If Mr. Vallandigham had come freely and of the said State, at my office in Richmond Hill, matter may be enquired of and such proceedings

> RICHMOND MILL, April 29, 1868. Sheriff of Rowan county will execute the above writ, and summons such witnesses as either party may in writing require, and make returns R. M. PEARSON

C. J. S. C. The return made by Capt. McCoy to the above

writ is as follows: [COPY.] HEADQUARTERS, C. S. MILITARY PRISON,

Salisbury, May 1st, 1863. The Prisoner J. W. Wynne was arrested by the Confederate forces under Brig. General J. G. Martin, on the 27th Oct., 1862, charged with disloyalty, and sent to Raleigh and from there to this prison by his order, to be retained until further orders. He has been offered his unconditional disernment, all of which he has declined, stating that he was a Union man and did not recognize the Confederate Government.

H. McCOY, Capt. Commanding. We now call attention to the petition on which the writ of habeas corpus was issued. Its phraseology is such as might reasonably be looked for Carolina a mob; it styles the Confederate prison a Bastile, showing the writer to have been a reader of the Buffaloe Holden's paper, and fike Holden lasted but half an hour, or at the rate of five "one Captain Henry McCoy," and styles him, a people from the support of the cause of the rebel subording e officer acting under orders from his Confederate States.

Government, the Keeper of the Bastile. We say s ich language might reasonably be looked for from a man who could become a traitor to his country or from a thieving Yankee caught robbing a hen

roost. But what will our readers think when we tell them the petition is the effusion of "Hon. Nathaniel Boyden" himself-that the prisoner had nothing whatever to do with it, never saw it nor its author till sometime after it was writtennever dictated it or authorized it, directly or indirectly, but, on the confrary, disavowed it and repudiated its coarse, vulgar, insolent, Yankeeish, traitorous phraseology. It is Mr. Boyden who styles the troops of North Carolina, acting under the orders of their officers, a military mob-who styles the traitor and Yankee prison at Salisbury a Bastile, and who has the impudence to speak of the men standing between the homes of their fath. ers and the honor and chastity of their wives, mothers and sisters and the miserable hirelings from his native Yankeeland as military tyrants and military mobs! Yes, Mr. Nathaniel Boyden -- a full-blooded Yankee, right in the midst of the struggling and suffering Southern people dares to use such language in sight of the walls of the Bastile, which this very hour should enclose his miserable carcass. He talk of military turants and military mobs! That he lives to-day in a State and community whose sons and brothers and husbands he thus insults, and whose feelings he dare thus outrage, gives the lie to his assertion. If such men were around him, he would be swinging to the limb of a tree or to a lamp post. And of Chief Justice Pearson, in this connection, we have merely to say, that we trust he is the only Judge in North Carolina to whom the Yankee Beyden dare present his insolent petitions. We are satisfied we have Judges in the State who would promptly resent the insult this one contains, was sued out for him by Nathaniel Boyden, a and throw it back into the teeth of its foul-mouthed author. We believe we have such judges, at

least we hope we have. We do not desire to trust ourself farther with this matter. We resent it warmly, because we know its statements to be false, and in behalf of the brave soldiers of our State who have so galfantly whipped the insolent Yankees, of whom the author of the petition is but a sample. We will now hasten our statement of this dis-

creditable affair to a close, and we again ask our readers to note all the circumstances and facts. Previous to the writ of habens corpus being served for him, the prisoner made the following statement in the presence of the officers of the

"That he would not take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Government, that he intended to go North previous to his arrest and would have been there a week after he was arrested, but had been detained by his business and his arrest together. He was brought before Capt. W. R. Welford at another time, both commissioners from the Confederate Government, and refused in both cases to owe any allegiance to the South. He was born and raised in Washington county, N. C., and was arrested there on the 27th of Oct. 1862, by the Confederate forces as a disloyal citizen, and brought to this post shortly after.

(Signed,) J. W. WYNNE. In presence of J. W. Hall, Surgeon, C. S. A. S. B. Waters, Capt.

C. D. Trueman, W. G. Williams, 2nd Lieut. C. S. A. J. L. Shirby, J. A. Moore.

This statement, as we have said, was made provious to the issuing of the writ. The following is one made after the petition and affadavit, sworn to by Mr. Boyden before Judge Pearson, were

HEADQUARTERS C. S. PRISON. Salisbury, N. C. May 2d, 1863. "I am no spy. I ask neither the favor or the

the State of North Carolina. My wish and desire is to be sent North and exchanged. No writ of habeas corpus has ever been sued out in my favor by my own procurement, nor have I, by act or word, ever authorized any individual so to do since first distinguished Battle of Bethel. proclaimed myself a citizen of the United States. have never characterized the military prison as "Bastile," nor have I ever applied the epithet 'Tyranits" to the military authorities of the Conederate States I have never said I was arrested by a "Military Mob." I have regarded the movement from the beginning as a rebellion, which never secured my approbation. I have never forfeited my allegiance to the government of the United States. During my confinement in the prison I have been treated with as much leniency as could be expected under the circum-

(Signed.) J W. WYNNE.

Capt. Samuel B. Waters.

The allusion to the "affidavit" above has reference to an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Boyden that the prisoner had before sued out a writ of hebeas corpus. The knowledge of that writ, it seems, neck. was kept from him, like that of the last one. In fact he says he knew nothing of any of these writs, and never authorized them nor wished them .-What becomes of Mr. Boyden's oath? It seems that Mr. Boyden, acting under conservative influence, writes a petition, in terms we have already denounced, using the name of a man he never as much as saw, swearing to what he styled facts, but which the prisoner pronounces falsehoods, and has a writ of habeas corpus issued for a man who did not know of his application-did not desire the protection of the laws here, but defled them, and actually, when taken several miles on his way to Judge Pearson's, refused to go another step, and was taken back to prison in preference to accepting the liberty sought to be forced upon him.

Captain Waters, as has been shown, was ordered to take the prisoner to Judge Pearson. After the Captain had gone some thirteen miles on the way be was accosted by Mr. Boyden, who wished to have an interview with the prisoner (whose first acquaintance he was about to make.) Mr. Boyden stated to the Captain that he was under the impression that the prisoner did not wish the benefit of the writ from remarks he had heard him make during the ride." The Captain, of course, was much surprised, asked "how the writ came to be served without the knowledge or consent of the prisoner?" Mr. Boyden said 'friends had asked him to do so!" Mr. Boyden added, "No matter what principles the prisoner might entertain, if he wanted to be released he would have him set free, and no one should arrest him: if they did it would be at their peril." This was in reply to a remark of Captain Waters that the release of a man who was an avowed enemy. particularly as he did not take the benefit of the writ as he wished to be exchanged. Mr. Boyden then as may be preferred against them. remarked that it was unnecessary to proceed fared to be liberated he should have it done." The question then arose with Capt. W. how he was to avoid his responsibility in being compelled to take the prisoner to Judge Pearson's. Mr. Boyden said "it was left with him by the Judge to do as he saw fit in the matter." The parties then returned to Salisbury. The Captain returned his prisoner to the custody of Capt. McCoy, and the officious Yankee laywer after all his abuse of the Confederate authorities and his efforts for a msn who, witnall his faults, we venture to say is a better man than Boyden-slunk home chop-

We hand this last habeas corpus case over to the historian. It is a rare commentary on the Buffaloe Conservatism of this State, led by Holden. We will merely add that the prisoner, J. W. Wynne, has been sent North at his own request and as a matter of choice, in exchange for a much better man than he or Boyden, or Holden, and any of that stripe.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERACY. -The late European arrival brought, among other matters, an account of a meeting of Fanatics, and an ad dress from them to Mr. Adams, U.S. Minister, in which was, of course, the usual exhibition of phariseeism. The London Post, regarded as the Government organ, referring to these movements, re marks, that "no amount of Union meetings in England will detatch the masses of the British

IMPROVED CONDITION OF OUR POSTAL REVENUES.

The expenditures of the Postoffice Department for the year which ended 30th June. \$2,924,290 48 1862, were The receipts for the same period 1,911,189 05

Excess of expenditure over re-

\$1,013,101 43 The law increasing postage to a uniform rate of ten cents a letter went into operation on the 1st July, 1862. The expenditures for the next succeeding quarter, ending September 30th, 1862, \$ 789,571 77 Receipts for same quarter, 717,191 60

Excess of expenditure over re-71 380 17 he receipts for the next succeed-

ing quarter, ending December 31. 1862, were, \$ 772,776 27 Expenditures for same quarter. 657,745 45

Excess of receipts for this quarter over the expenditure, The total receipts for the first six months of the present fiscal year, \$1,489,957 8 Total expenditures for same period, 1,447,317 22

Excess of receipts over expendi-

This is, indeed, a most gratifying result, compared with the heavy excess of expenditures of last year, and one that the country will contempl.te with pleasure.

In connection with the foregoing statement, we may mention that the Postoffice Departm n. has succeeded in procuring the manufacture, in this city, of a very handsome twenty cent stamp. This stamp presents a very excellent likeness of Gen. Washington, and is in all respects a credit to the engravers. The Department is now filling orders for stamps of this denomination, which will in-crease the convenience of paying poetage on dou-ble letters and packages, and will be found useful in the absence of specie and small notes, as change. Rich. Sentinel.

[OMMUNICATED.]

THE LATE COL. J. C. S. McDOWELL. It is due to the memory of this gallant soldier and noble hearted gentleman, who sacrificed his life for his country, that something more than a paragraph in the "list of killed and wounded" should record his

Decended from some of the best blood of the American Revolution, he inherited in a renarkable degree, those traits of personal bravery and kindness of heart for which his ancestors were so greatly distin-He was the grandson of Colonel Charles McDowell

of Burke county, who with Campbell, Cleaveland Shelby and Sevier, gained that great victory over the British in the Battle of King's Mountain. In our historic annals it is related that "The Dowell's were all breve men. Joseph and William, the brothers of Charles, were with him in the Battle on King's Mountain. Their mother, Ellen McDewell, was a weman of remarkable energy. On one occasion some tory marauders carried off some property during the absence of her husband. She assembled some o her neighbors, started in pursuit and recovered the property. When her husband was secretly making gunpowder in a cave, she burned the charcoal for the purpose, upon her own hearth and carried it to him.

Some of the gunpowder, thus manufactured, was used in the Battle on King's Mounta'n." The subject of this sketch was the son of Capt. Charles McDowell, of "Quaker Meadows," on the Catawba, near Morgantown, the only brother of the wife of Chief Justice Pearson and the wives of Messrs. N. W. and J. W. Woodfin, of Ashville.

He inherited from his father his fine ancestral es tate and settled on it as a farmer. He married Julia, protection of the Confederate Government or of a daughter of Ex-Governor Chas. Manly, and left four On the first breaking out of the war with the Northern Abolitionists, he assisted in raising a company

> He was in the First Regiment of N. C. Troops, in the On the reorganization of the State Troops whose term of service had expired, he returned to his home, and very soon raised another company of Volunteers, of which he was elected Capta'n, and tendered them to the Government. In the formation of the 54th Regiment he was elected Lieut. Colonel, and on the resig-

from Burke county, and was appointed a Lieutenant.

nation of Col. Wimbish was elected Col. Commandant From that time to the last sad fight on the Rappahannock, he was in active service, participating in most of those hotly contested battles from Yorktown to Fredericksburg, and was commended specially by Brig. Gen. Hood in public Brigade Orders, for his skill

and gallantry in leading up his regiment and sustaining it in the first Battle of Fredericksburg. In the second Battle of Fredericksburg, on Monday the 4th of May, just before night-fall, while making the last charge on Marye's Heights, in the ead of his men, encouraging them toadvence by word and action he was shot down, a rifle ball penetrating his face just befow the cheek bone and passing through the

He lay on the ground weltering in his blood all night, and was removed the next morning to a hospital where he lingered in a state of unconsciousness until Friday, the 8th, when he died.

Dr. L. C. Manly, his brother-in-law, went immediately to his relief on hearing that he was wounded, and brought his body to this city. Col. McDowell was 32 years of age, upwards of six feet high, of very handsome features, and of soldierly

and courteous bearing. Idolized by the officers and men of his regiment, pepular at home, specially beloved by the poor in his neighborhood. He is gone. Essix, David

Truly it was a great sacrifice. Over his heart-broken wife and helpless children we draw a veil and close

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,) RALEIGH, May 8th, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF THE MILITIA OFFI. cers is directed to the advertisement of Capt. Henry A. Dowd, Q. M., in regard to exchanging Cot. ton Yarn for Wool. The wool is needed for the purpose of furnishing our soldiers with clothing, and Militia Officers are requested to assist the State, by urging patriotic citizens to make the exchange, and discountenancing all sales or exchanges with specula-

Militia Officers are ordered to seize all wool purchased for transportation beyond the limits of the State, centrary to the proclamation of the Governor. Every agent of the State, for the purchase or exchange of wool, will receive an appointment under the great seal of the State, and Militia Officers are ordered to arrest all persons claiming to be agents of the it was strange that such efforts should be made for | State for the purpose who cannot produce such appointment, and have them bound over to the next Term of the Supreme Court, to answer such charges

> DAN'D G. FOWLE. Adjutant General.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CARO-LINA.

Quarter Master's Department, RALEIGH, May 7th, 1863. WING TO THE LIMITED SUPPLY OF WOOL which the State has now at its command, and in view of the contingencies of obtaining any great amount Hicks, William from Texas, (heretofore the principal market for her supplies,) I take this opportunity of announcing to the patriotic men and wemen of the State, that I am making arrangements to exchange Cotton Yarn for Wool, and earnestly request that those who have wool wil not dispose of it to any person, except he be an agent of the State, and acting under my directions.

There will be established Depositories for the Cotton Yarn, at points accessible to each County, making convenient for those who wish to make the exchange, to do so with little trouble.

The object in procuring the wool, is to clothe N. C. Troops; and it is the duty of every patriot to lend a helping hand, in this cause; for while the State will strain every nerve to provide for your husbands, your brothers and your sons in the field, she yet relies upon the agency of those at home to assist her; and to do this, you must keep your wool from the hands of speculators, and exchange it with the State for Cotton

Very respectfully yours, H. A. DOWD. A. Q. M. N. C. Army. May 12, 1863.

Bacon, Lard, and Corn. ANTED AT E. A. WHITAKERS, highest market prices paid in money or groce- in all its various branches. May 8th, 1863.

DIED:

In the city of Raleigh, of Comsumption night of the 25th of May, Miss AMANDA ROGERS, eldest daughter of James W. & Mary A line Rogers, aged 18 years 3 months and tw

She departed from earth to Heaven as gently a child closes it eyes in sleep upon its mother She bore her protracted illness with a patier gentle spirit, and her deportment was usual

posed and cheerful during the whole period disease which bore her so gently and gradual "It is most sad to watch the fait Of autumn leaves! but worst of all It is to watch the flower of spring Fade away in its fresh blossoming

"She diedere the springtime had closed in "As parts the odor from the rose As fades the sky of twilight's close She past away." - ther own mild smile Parted her placed lips in death.

A gentle lamb of the Savior's fold, "she breath her life out sweetly in his arms." She was remarkably artless in her disp childishly sweet in her strong attachment to the were dear to her. Not quite two years ago, she, several of her youthful female companion. fessed faith in Christ, during a series of meeting by the Rev. Mr. Broaddus, of Virginia, in the Lat Church at Kaleigh. Shortly afterwards she, in pany with her young friends, was baptized, by Rev. Thos. E. Skinner, the Paster of that Church and received into its communion. Her confinement her sick room was cheered by the frequent present and the many kind and unwearied attentions of relatives, Pastor, friends and acquaintances. whe sleeps in Jesus-blessed sleep

700 City Papers please copy.

IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN called for in the Raleigh Post Office, 25, 1863. The postage on advertised letters is to cents each : Ashley, Miss Ann Hattel, Mr Adams, Jno T Hope, John H

Belen, Mrs Sarah B Jones, Mrs Emily Beasley, W R Jestice, Richard Bennett, Charles E Johnston, J C J Bels, Melinda Mathews, Mrs S A l Ballard, Maj More, John Eurroughs, W L Moore, Miss T L Crocker, Alonzo S Mitchell, A Campbell, Harrison Minter, B & Croonn, Henry N Morgan, Micager Medlin, Miss Jane Helen Cockerham, David Driver, Miss Martha A Parrish, Mrs Celia A Riddick, Capt R Depey, Miss Catherine Elenor, Henry T Sophen, Miss Landing Erwin, J D Shaw, Miss Mary Fleming, James M Small, Wm Fowler, Mrs Martin Smith, Miss Ann Foard, Robert Smith, Thomas Finker, R G Simus, Mrs Candico F Fort, Henry W Smith, Sandy Goelet, Dr 8 M Wilkins, Mr Harris, CR Holt, Miss Fannie Hicks, Mrs Julia L. Haywood, TF

Andrews, W L

Alexander, W P

bernathey, Wm

Allen, William D

Alexander, Julius

Ballard, Frank T

Boggan, John

Beasley, C N

Brown, Jno L.

Butner, Alvin E

Brown, Geo W

Bray, H W

Beall, Levi W

Coker, Jesse

nnon, J N

Cannaday, A L

Cannon, A T

Causey, R C

Crook, J H

Cheek, N J

Caudel, J D

Cston, C

Cook, J P

Crumpler, P H

Culbreth, D D

Cordle, Henry

Dutton, E H

Dillen J B

Davis, Elias I

Dishago, R T

Edlin, Thomas

Edwards, John

Euer, Joseph W

Eddleman, D W

Franklin, Jesse D

Ennis, Joseph

Evans, Smith

Forest, John W

Figgins, Barzil

Ferguson, W D

Flowers. D A

Fowler, S H

French, Wm

Falk, John W

Gamble, A.J

Goode, F M

Gillespie. E

Green, George

Garris, John J

Green, Samuel

lascoe, Jas R

Gunnell, James U

Hendricks, W C

Hall, Sergt A W

Harper, Charles

Hendren, Nathan

Hays, Henry

Hudson, A

Fowler, Moses F

Fater, A

Cash, Jefferson

Dillingham, A G

Dent, Marshall, B

Brown, Sampson

Brandon, Jan es O

Eurress, J W

Bell, Robt

Bolin, A J

Wyrnne ,OW Wallis, Bythania H Walker, Sandy Whitehead, Jno J Williams, James Hendricks, Miss Josephine Woodard, W W Wilson, James T Wynne, Lt J M SOLDIERS LIST. Jones, M L Johnston, David Jenkins, S D. Armstrong, James A Jepkins, Ammon King, James W Knott, John M King, Enoch Keziah, John Isoley, Elina Kidd, E R Kerby, J R Leonard, W J Leckie, Charles W Low, Daniel Lloyd, Wm Morris, W D McFarland, J B Brandon, James C Mikields,J H Byrum, Joseph O H McDairmind. Moore, W II Brewer, William 1) Meaglehow, Warren McGugan, C 1 Morison, J A H Mock, James A McKnight, J W Moore, J A Bominger, Ardrew

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Johnson, Edmand Jones, James Jones, Bartley Johnson, G T

Wells, Solomon Williams, Jno C GEO. T. COOKE, P. M. May 25-1t

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Accoda THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH Academic year of this Institution will commence on the 1st of July next.

For circulars and information apply to MAJ. W. M. GORDAN, May 27-3m

John G Williams & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. RALEIGH, N. C.

NONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROkerage business at their old stand as heretofore,