RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1863.

ory Wednesday, and SEMI-WERKLY, every Wedneeday and Saturday, upon the following terms, in ariably in advance:

WERKLY REGISTER, one year, SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER, one year,

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

MORE TROUBLE BREWING. We find the following order in the Baleig Progress of Wednesday :

Executive Department North Carolina Balaren, May 26th, 1863. General Order.

MILITIA OFFICERS ARE ORDERED I not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter, who may have been discharged under a writ of habeas corpus, tried hefore any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State. They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person, not authorised by the legal order or process of a Court or Jugde having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor Vance:

DANL G. FOWLE,

The inevitable effect of this order, if exeouted, will be to bring on a conflict between the conscript officers and the militia of this State. Judge Pearson, by an extraordinary conflict. We say "extraordinary," and will give the reasons for the use of the expres- This is not the exact language but the think that Judge Pearson, in his recent de- its issue of Friday. New, we have only two cision in the case of a conscript who had things to say in reply to this awful threat. furnishedia substitute, has misapprehended the conscript law, and made an erroneous decision. The case decided was this, A man tain the political ascendancy in this State, liable to the conscription which called for men and the "conservatives" attempt to resist substitute who was over 35 years of age but they will choose as the leader of their forces under 40. When the conscription was ex- | the valiant Captain Holden of the Wake tended to persons between 18 and 40 years County Militis. 2adly, we have to say, of age, the man who procured the substitute | that if the "conservatives" will choose such over 35 and under 40 years of age was con- a leader, and agree to follow him, we will scribed, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus | guarantee that there will not be one excepreturnable before Judge Pearson. On the tion to the exodus of the "conservatives" examination of the case, Judge P. decided that as the suitor had obtained a substitute, fired on either side. They will go with such he had complied with the condition of the highly concentrated speed that the ordinary agueript law, bad made a bona fide contract "double quick" would be like the "Dead for his exemption, and was therefore exempted and entitled to his discharge from service. Now, the conscript law looked to the conscription, if emergencies required it, of all white men able to do military duty (cortain specified exemptions excepted) between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age, and the conscription was to be made by rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War. These rules and regulations, then, when prescribed, became a part of the law, which is the supreme law of land, and irreversible by any State tribunal. This being the case, it follows that no man under 45 years of age, and subject to conscription, could, by going into service as a substitute, by suction. Though only a common field hand, exonerate his employer from the service when the conscription was so extended as to embrace men of his, the substitute's age, because, if such was the case, the Government would lose the service of a man to whose services it was entitled. Suppose five hundred men liable to the conscription of those between 18 and 35 years had hired each a substitute over 35 years of age and under 45, and the conscription had been extended to those between 18 and 40, (as was done) or to those between 18 and 45 years of age,

(as may be done) is it not manifest that the

military services of five hundred men, would

be lost to the country, and thus the very end

and aim of the law be to that extent set at

naught? And if five hundred could be thus

exempted the same principle carried out

would exempt any number-no matter how

many hundred or how many thousand. No

man over 18 years of age and under 45,

can make a contract to act as a substitute

for the war for another, for the plain reason

act as Deputy for another. We have seen

far as our memory serves us they generally

der 45 and over 18 years of age, he would

himself be liable as a conscript and could

not act as a substitute. Than this, it seems

to us, nothing can be more plain and mani-

fest. And yet now the claim is set forth

that a State Judge may set at liberty a man

who employed a substitute who was himself

liable to conscription; in other words, employ-

ed a man who could neither legally, morally,

Wby this condition? Surely, because, if

or in point of common sense, become a substitute for any man liable to conscription! And the Secretary of War is spoken of as "but one of the servants of the Sovereign State of North Carolina," who must be taugh that his authority cannot override that of a Judge of the State! Now, the Secretary of War is simply the executor of the Conscrip Law, which is the law Supreme over all the States of the Confederacy. He is no more

of the Confederacy, and if his authority in the execution of the Conscript Law can be verrode by the decision of a State Judge in North Carolina, it can be overrode by the decisions of all the Judges of all the States composing the Confederacy, or, in other words, the Conscription Law, the Supreme Law over all the States, may, in its essential features, be nullified. From the beginning there has been a sedulous effort by certain parties in this State to foment difficulties with the Confederate Government. Last winter the dominant party in the Legislature came within a hair's breadth of flagrantly nullifying the Consoript law, in spite of all the warnings of the remults which such a course would produce .-From the beginning efforts have been made to render the Conscription hateful in the eyes of the people, and now we have an "order" stating substantially that State Judges may nullify it. That such an "order" should have emanated from Gov. Vance, must strike with surprise every fair minded man who heard or read his inaugural address. In that address, he declared that the Conscript Law had saved the country, and that without it our armies would have been disbanded in the very crisis of the war, and our cause have been irretrievaby lost. Who, then, could have expected an "order" from him, the effect of which, if executed, will either nukify the Supreme Law of the land, or bring on a hostile collision between the militia of North Carolina, and the soldiers of the Confederate army?

The Raleigh "Standard threatens that the "Pestructives," as its Editor calls all the true men of North Carolina who will never consent to reunite with the damnable Yandecision, has laid the groundwork for this kees, ever get into power here, the "Conser-"vatives" will resist their sway by force .-Albeit no lawyer, we presume to substance of what the "Standard" said in 1st. If the party denominated "destructives" by the "Standard" should ever obed a legal enactment by force of arms, we hope from North Carolina after the first gun is March in Saul" when compared to it.

REFRESHING RAIN.

We had quite a refreshing rain on yesterday morning, after four weeks of dry weather. This rain will be of great service to all the crops now growing.

WARREN COUNTY. On Monday, the 25th, the County Court assembled for the transaction of business. There were no jury cases tried, and but little business of any kind transacted. The Bench of magistrates made arrangements for the collection of taxes and adjourned early on Wednesday.

On Tuesday a likely negro girl, aged twenty four years, with a child of four years old, was sold utterly unacquainted with house-work, she brought \$2,350 cash, about double what she would have sold for two years ago. It would seem as if the people of Warren County had but little faith in Abraham's Emancipation proclamation. A house in Warrenton, some buggies, herses, &c., changed hands by auction, all at high prices, payable in Confederate money; proving that our monied men have the most unbounded confidence in the final success of our righteous cause ; and that before long we shall be free from Yankeedom and its blasted Union. North Carplina "Buffaloes" and concealed "traitor" to the

In the scale of prices fixed by the Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina, as published in our last issue, the required weight of corn per bushel was stated to be 54 lbs., and of meal 46 lbs., instead of 56 lbs. for corn and 18 lbs. for meal, as it should have been. The list s cerrect as published to-day.

contrary notwithstanding.

We are requested by Mr. James Litchford, who has been appointed commissioner to take a list of the residents of Raleigh District No. 1, in order that they may get their share of Salt bought by the County Agent, to notify the peothat he is liable as a principal and cannot ple that they must call on him at the store of Messrs. Creech & Litchford and give in their lists. many advertisements for substitutes, and as as he cannot find time to call on them.

A deserter named Fort was shot and killhave specified that the person offering as a ed a few days since by Capt. Jos. Yeargin, of substitute must be over 45 years of age .- this county, while resisting his arrest. Fort fired down. Capt. Yeargin has proved himself really a most valuable and useful officer, and is a most worthy exception to the majority of the militia officers.

CROPS.-A refugee from Holy Springs (Dr. Matthews) recently arrived at Huntsville, Ala., reports that in the distance of 500 miles which he travelled through North Mississippi and Middle and North Alabama he never saw such a breadth of land in wheat or crops in finer condition. The editor of the Huntsville Confederate states that this report accords with his own observation in a journey into Georgia, South Carolina and East Alalbama.

The Board of Internal Improvement will meet in this City on Saturday the 30th instant, and the Council of State on Thursday the 11th of

scoepting the place he holds under the U. S. Government. But how he can continue Military Government. The Wilmington Journal learns that the jail of Robeson county was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, said to have been started by some "a servant" of the State of North Carolina of the inmates, for the purpose of effecting their of his armiee, and instigated them to servile inthan he is the "servant" of every other State secape.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. We have been kindly furnished with the ollowing correspondence which recently took lace between Edward Stanly, Lincoln's late illtary Governor at Newbern, and his brother, Alfred Stanly, Esq. The correspondence is extremely oreditable to the latter gentleman, than whom there is not a truer man in the Southern Confederacy :

> WASHINGTON, N. C., March 10, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg you to do me the favor to send the articles wanted by my brother Alfred, as soon as you can get an opportunity. I will leave a pass with you for that purpose, which you will show to Col. Lyman, commanding this post, before you send the articles. This I want you to do, that you may not violate any military reg-ulation, and render you incapable of serving any of your friends hereafter, and also that all that the authorities here may be fully apprised of The articles are for his own family use, chiefly

food, and I believe nothing contraband.

I am greatly distressed at a part of the remarks in my brother's letter, giving his reasons why he cannot visit Washington. I have been under the apression that he took the oath of neutrality; it ohe has, if what I have heard be true, entertaind opinions of his right to say what he felt, and do that he pleased, very different from these enter-sined by me. How a man can be "neutral" and we utterance to opinions which excite hatred and luence resentment against those to whom he promised to observe "neutrality," is what I cannot

I hope I have been misinformed, but I have heard complaints made, and statements of what he has said, of an offensive kind, from numerous persons, of kindly feelings to him. There is nothing dishonorable in being a "neu-

tral"-there never was. It is but a parole for-a

citizen net bearing arms, and respected by all civ I do not expect my brother to look with indiference upon acts of outrage by brutal soldiers, or to express approbation of the acts of the Government of the United States which many of thei citizens most fearnestly oppose—but, I do expec prudent speech, and when it cannot be respectful

nand silence—even if no promise of neutrality has been made. If my brother could be contaminated by coming here, you and I are by being here.

think respect for friends and self-respect de-

How inconsistent and unlike himself he is, to ask anything like kindness from those whose presence he says (but cannot believe) corrupts those whose duty keeps them here? He speaks under violen eelings, and not from judgment.

These men whose association is so much to shunned, have allowed to-day that he should have although an armed and bitter foe-articles of food for himself and wife. They have allowed you and me to send many mackages and trunks for women and children outside of our lines. Such men ought to have some charity for them, and I think a little more might be extended to us.

I hope my brother will not allow his feelings of indignation, however justly aroused, to dethrone his judgment, wound the feelings of his friends. bring trouble upon himself and put it out of our power to do him any kindness.

I am sorry I cannot see my brother; it would not hurt me to visit him, but might injure him in these sad times of insane excitement.

If God spares my life to see peace restored, we may meet again on earth; it not-"Thy will be done" What I have done, what motives influenced my conduct, He, without whose knowledge not a sparrow falleth to the ground, will know. That is my imperishable hope.

I make all proper allowance for my brother's feelings. He is dear to me, and affection for him, alone, prompts me to send this message to him. I want him to alter no principle, to practice no hypoerisy, to do nothing wrong, but to act the part of a dignified, christian gentleman, who, in common with thousands of others, is surrounded with great and increasing troubles; to be prudent, and while he cherishes those friends that love him, he will not destroy their power of doing any kind-

I ask pardon for writing so much to you. With many thanks for numerous acts of friendship and

assurances of continued regard, EDW'D STANLY.

BEAUFORT COUNTY, March 12, 1863. Capt. D. R. Brooks:

DEAR SIR: I thank you for sending me the letter from my dear brother, directed to you, and hope you will, for me, thank him for the liberal supply of necessaries, which he not only permits me to have from town, but pays for out of his own pocket. This is one of many thousand acts of kindness, liberal evidences of brotherly love, which have received from my brother, begun and continued, unselicited, years ago. If brother Edward were not the same flesh, blood and bones. born of the same father and mother, the many helps, and acts of kindness he has rendered me, would make me love him, or convict me of being an ungrateful, heartless wretch. I positively affirm I never took any cath of neutrality, but from the first hour of my arrest, declared I would rot in any dungeon, rather than take the oath of neurality or allegiance to the Lincoln Governmen? made the same answer in Newbern to General Burnside, and refer my brother to the then Provost Marshal, Capt. Messenger, and to the record. I gave my parole. If assassins force my house at night, their hands red with the blood of my fellow-citizens, being the strongest and armed, they take me to their den. In order to gain my liberty, to protect my wife from violence, my home from being desolated, I gave them my parole. Then, if I feel for the men whose wives, mothers and sisters these wretches have violated, and express my abhorrence, do I violate my parole? I have been to Newbern, and know there the thieves have viplated the graves, stealing the plate from the coffins, and even stealing the coffins. Let any man (any but a Yankee) ride from Washington to Williamston, and learn from the sufferers what the Yankess have done. They robbed one man of his bed and bedding, who was unable to rise from his bed without help—they robbed the indigent widow and orphan of their only bed and all their wearing apparel; shooting the hogs and cattle, they left them to rot in the woods; they made fires in front of poor people's houses, and burned beds, bedding and furniture. If this is true, is the hating these infamous wretches, and saying so, a violation of my parole? Twenty-two of them came to my house at the dead hour of the night, forced the door, stole some small mantle ornato my son, and a few little things such as they could pocket; they robbed the hen-roost, and burned the bees to steal the honey from a hive. I saw a fellow while I was dressing examining my wife's work basket, doubtless looking for a thimble, to be sent home to his wife, mother or sister. Does the telling this truth violate my parole?-Does the blessed God who made it my duty, and gave me the will, to love my country and protect my family, does he require me to say these are good people? or to speak the truth and say, not in hell can a meaner people be found? How these things have been kept from my brother's knowledge, I do not know, but surely he must be ignorant of them. I go to bed every night, think-ing I may be called on to die before morning in defence of my house. I am not able to live from home, but I can die here like a man. That my brother has heard many things of me

that are not true, I can readily believe, but I have

always expressed my feelings, and said what !

thought fearlessly. I have constantly avowed

and call Heaven to witness, I believe no man was

sacre of old men, women and childrennone of his former friends can understand. Surely my dear brother cannot suppose North Caro line would, under any c'roumstances, go back into the Old Union. Not one man in ten thousand of us, but would rather the entire white race were exterminated; and the negroes possess the country, than ever acknowledge the Yankees as friends, even in time of peace. We will get our de from Canada, and they must find another market for their wooden nutmegs. My dear brother is mistaken again in supposing I have ever asked a favor of any of the invaders of North Carolina. I went to town to pay money to a citizen, sent by a kinsman, with a pass to go and come.—
You, Capt. Brooks sent me the pass. After being to go home. I have, written to friends in town asking them to send me sugar, coffee, &c., but deny ever having asked a favor of a Yankee.

I have kept myself at home, seldom going near town than Mr. Collins'. I thank God for al his mercies. I am grateful to my brother for his many acts of kindness to myself and family, continued almost a life time, but I will never thank a Yankee that I breathe North Carolina air, drink water from my own well, or purchase goods from a North Carolina town. God bless my dear broth er, and grant that we may meet again on earth and finally, through His mercy, for Christ sake meet in Heaven.

Respectfully, your ob't servant, A. STANLY.

HEADQUARTERS RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE, May 22, 1863.

Mr. Editor :- An Act of Congress, approve October 13, 1862, provides "that the President be and he is hereby, authorized to confer a badge distinction upon one private or non commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best en led to receive such distinction whose name shall be communicated to the Presi dent; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge shall be delivered to his widow : or, if there be no widow, to any relation the President may adjudge entitled to receive it."

I have the pleasure, Sir, to forward to you for publication the list of those adjudged by their comrades to be entitled to the "badge of the brave," though it will be seen that, in some instances, there has existed a perhaps natural indisposition to make any discrimation.

I also send you Gen. Ramseur's recent order congratulating his command upon their conduct during the recent campaign.

Very respectfully yours, SEATON GALES, Ass't Adj't General.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OF-SEUR'S BRIGADE DESIGNATED BY WEAR THE BADGE OF HONOR FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

2ND N. C. TROOPS. Co A-Sergeant John E Banner. Co B-Private W H Flowers, Co C-Sergeant T E Ellis. Co D-Corporal S Feiton. Co E-Sergeant J T Booth. Co F-Corpotal J E May. Co G-Private Thomas Williford. Co H- " Simeon Graddy. Co I- " Aaron A Pitt. Co K-Corporal Chas Carter.

4TH N. C. TROOPS. Co A-Sergeant W S Shufford, Co B-Private Jacob W Wilhelm. Co C-Ne decision. Co E-Sergeant James W Leggett, (killed.)

Co F-No decision. Co H-Private G W Shires, (killed.) Co I-Private Wm H Ballow. Co K-Private W R Josey.

14TH N. C. TROOPS. Co A-No decision. Co B- " Co C-Private Henry B Sanders. Co D-Sergeant J F Goforth. Urias Pool, (killed.) J M Whitmire,

Co G- " J R Smith, (killed) Co H-No decision. Co I-Corpl C M Smith. Co K-Sergeant L N Keith. 30TH N. C. TROOPS.

Co A-Private John W Holland, (killed.) Co B-No decision. Co C-Private Wm J McDowell. Co D-No Decision.

Co F-Sergt J W J House. Co G-No decision. Co H-Private Wm McCanly. Co I-No decision.

Co K-Private E M Bales.

HEADQUARTERS RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE, General Order,

The Brigadier General Commanding seizes the earliest opportunity, since his return to the command, of congratulating the officers and men of this Brigade upon their conduct during the recent engagements around and at Chancellorsville. To say that he expected much of them would convey but an inadequate idea of the confidence which he has always reposed in their gallantly; and he is happy to declare that his most sanguine anticipations have been more than realized. The patience and self-denying patriotism with which they endured the toils of the march, the exposures of the weather, and the privations of the entire compaign, equally their with conspicuous and brilliant daring in the battle-hour and upon the charge, have inspired him with emotions of the profoundest admiration and pride.

Soldiers! you have not only reflected new renown upon the Confederate arms, but you have shed a new and a prouder lustre around the name and fame of the glorious old State from which you come. Let it be your common aim to preserve untarnished the reputation which you have so worthily acquired.

By order of Brig. Gen. RAMSEUR, SEATON GALES, · Ass't Adj't General.

GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.

The New York Herald contains a list of the divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, of Bragg's army, showing its strength, the names of

Brigades, four to each division, one unattached. Regiments, five to each brigade, Effective force, averaging each regiment at 500, CAVALRY. Divisions.

Brigades, Regiments, five to each brigade, Effective force, averaging each at 600, ever moved by more disinterested motives of love to his native land, than brother Edward was in ATTILLERY. Batteries, one to each brigade, and reerner, after Lincoln has attempted to emancipate the negroes, to arm them, and offered them the aid serve of five,

Effective force, 125 men to battery, surrection-with the certain attendant horrors. Total effective force.

VICKSBURG

The final struggle for the control of the Mississippi is rapidly approaching. Another week must decide the destiny, during the war, of the great valley washed by the "father of waters."-Gen. Pemberton has retired behind the outer forincations of Vicksburgs and Grant, with swarm of invaders, fronts the frowning batteries of the beleaguered host. The enemy cannot long of the beleaguered host. The enemy cannot long remain idle. We have no idea he comtemplates the reduction of Vicksburg by the storming process solely. His own subsistence is a serious and perplexing question, and interposes an insurmountable barrier to such a programme. Besides, he is in a country whose climate has prosides, he is in a country whose climate has proclaimed a relentless and exterminating warfare superior men, morally and mentally, are at the head of the wrong Government and the wrong against Yankee constitutions, and thus he is compelled to deliver battle. The Columbus (Gs.,) Times, in its issue of Saturday last, has an article on Vicksburg, from which we extract the follow-

Within the "hilled city" are twenty thousand men-the flower of Southern manhood. Every neideration that can nerve the arm and fire the heart of man—that can make heroes and martyrs of even the common herd—appeals to them. In their leader we have every confidence. We are General Pemberton's fidelity have been indulge In our opinion great injustice has been done to a faithful and variant soldier. Of his ability as a field General we cannot speak, because we known knothing, but he is as brave a man as ever drew a sword, and as true to the cause for which he fights as any man in the Confederate army. The result will justify our faith. In the matter of sition, it cannot be questioned that we have an difficult for one, acquainted with the topography of Vicksburg, to understand how it can be taken, if defended with skill and valor. Its defences are ready made. God heaved its solid battlements against the heavens, and to defy earthly foes, man

had but to crown them with cannon. At the base of this disdem of hills, and proected by their guns, a line of rifle pits girdles the town. In these positions, 20,900 men ought to drive back and defeat five times their number.— But it should be remembered that these formidable works are not all against which the enemy will have to contend. On his right flank or in is rear. Gen: Johnston with 30,000 men is ready, when the assault begins, to give battle. This wil create a nice little diversien for at least 50,000 of | St. Marks Grant's force, and the balance will make but a Gross Roads scanty meal for the Vicksburg garrison. Let us Buffalce. wait and be of good cheer. A speedy and terri- Little River ble punishment will overtake our foe.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

We regret to learn that the Powder Mill, cated about 14 miles from Charlotte, on the Catawba river, was blown up on Saturday morning

the mill when the explosion took place, but five of the operatives were killed. P. S .- The following is a list of the killed :

Charles Klueppellberg, Sup. George Hutchison, Christopher Ounce,

John Ochler. It is impossible to account for the accident. The mill house is entirely destroyed, but the principal portion of the machinery is uninjured.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.-The only information obtained as to the cause of the accident was from John Ochler before he died. He states that one of the men commenced knocking the caked powder off the stones with a copper hammer, which is the usual mode of cleaning them, when the ex-

The Mill was, of course, blown to pieces, and the bodies of the unfortunate men thrown to a considerable distance in the air, mutilating them in a shocking manner. The shock of the explosion was felt at the distance of 10 and 12 miles from

The Mill was owned by a company, but was mortgaged to the State for \$10,000, the State having advanced that sum to enable the erection of the Works. The company was known as the "North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company," and S. W. Davis was President. The Mill was a new one, and was just getting fairly under way in making powder. It is said that there were about 700 pounds of powder in the Mill at the time of the explosion.—Democrat.

COLONEL KIRKLAND.

The numerous friends of this gallant officer, wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, will be gratified to learn that he has resumed the command of his regiment, the 21st N. Carolina. Col. Kirkland served as an officer in the U. S. Navy. He was elected Colonel of the 21st N. C. Regiment when first organized, and signalized himself and his regiment in the campaigns in the Valley of Virginia. He was severely wounded in the battle of Winchester, and thereby prevented from participating in the subsequent splendid victories gained by Generals Jackson and Ewell, over Fremont and Shields. Colonel Kirkland, for several months, belonged to Gen. Hardee's staff, but more recently by the cordial solicitation of his comrades in arms, was returned to his old regiment. An accomplished gentleman, a gallant soldier, a superb tactician, he will always perform the duties of the position to which he may be assigned, with honor to himself and usefulness to his country .-His vigilance, his energy, his solid judgment, and above all, his characteristic intrepidity, pre-eminently qualify him for any position to which he may be promoted. Should, however, his claims be overlooked in this respect, Col. Kirkland will not overlook the fact that his country needs his services, and will never retire from the field while a hostile foe remains on Southern soil. F. A.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

The return of Mr. John Minor Botts to Richmond at this time would of itself suggest the near approach of an election, in which the effort was to be made to strike down some secessionist, but rumor has it that perhaps his visit may not have been as voluntary as he would have desired. An intercepted correspondence between Mr. Botta and a Yankee officer, has lately been sent to the War Department, detected in the hands of a free

Gen. Fitz Lee, in sending the intercepted letter, recommends that Mr. Botts be not permitted to remain so near the lines of our army. The intercepted correspondence desired to know if any advices had been received by the Yankee officer from Washington, as to the return of Mr. Bott's negroes, and expresses a reluctance to believe that he who has been persecuted in his person by the Confederate Government, will be permitted to be also persecuted in his property by the United

Perhaps Mr. Botts visits Richmond at this time to explain this intercepted correspondence, and not to take any active part in behalf of his friend, Col. Wickham .- Rich. Enquirer.

THE MEMPHIS-GRENADA APPRAL For several days we have felt no little anxiety for our old friend, the Memphis Appeal, in the general sacking of the city of Jackson. The fol-

doubt on the subject : A gentleman connected with the Jackson 3,250 (Memphis) Appeal, showed to us last evening a despatch from the proprietors, dated Meridian, stating that the office of publication would, in a few days, be re-opened in Jackson.

The New York World has the piquant paragraph:

By a most unhappy coincidence the congratulatory orders of Generals Hooker and Lee appeared together in yesterday a newspapers. The publication of these two documents simultaneously will do the North almost as much discredit and the South as much credit in Europe as the result of the battles of the Rappahannock. It is the fate of many a have and capable nation and

In Susser, Co., Va., on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Petersburg, Col. SOL. WILLIAMS 2d N. C. Cavalry, to Miss MARGARET B. PE GRAM, daughter of Capt. R. B. Pegram, C. S. N.

DIED:

In Wake County, on the 12th inst., WM. H. YATE, in the 71st year of his age. The subject of this brief obituary notice was a member of the Baptist Church. Great is the loss of the neighborhood in which he ived. He had a kind word for every one. He had no enemies. This kind neighbor exhibited his religion more in his life than in his word. The earthly prilgramage of our dear friend has ended, but his spirit is enjoying, in the presence of God, a blissful immor-Standard and Recorder please copy.

ber of individuals in each family of their respective Districts, and report immediately to THOMAS G. WHITAKER, Esq., is order that he may be enabled to make a proper Distribution of the Salt purchased by the County Agent.

Wyatt W. Hollema P. S. Rogers, S, H, Dunn. Wake Forest Barton's Creek Fish Dam A. H. Allen, C. J. Regers, L. J. Allen. A. J. Morris, Kitt's Creek Willie Lynn, James T Hunter Robt S. Parry. Jas R. Jeffries, Jno G. High, L. Heed. C. F. Jehns, Wm J. Growder, Mark's Creek Panther Branel Jas M. Jones. A. J. Blanchard. Swift Creek Middle Creek Buckhorn James Boothe, White Oak G. A. Upchurch R. M. Brown, Beaver Creek A. B. Freeman, Raleigh No l J. J. Litchford May 30-W&8W11

TT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT that the fellowing persons be and are appointed stend the wants of the fami-Commissioners, to superintend the wants of the fami-lies of indigent soldiers in their respective Districts :

M. B. Royster, Raliegh No 1 District Jordan Womble, Nathan Ivery, Reubin Flemming, R. W. Wyan, St. Marks Jos. Yeargin, J. T. Hunter.

Wm. R. Pool, St. Mary's Oswald H. Smith Q. H. Alford, Middle Creek

J. A. Norris, Geo. W. Thompsom, Barton's Creek Eli Ferrell. Jno W. Rogers,

Swift Creek W. Cox, J. W. Atkinson C. Lowe, A. J. Morris, Kitt's Creek P. H. Barbee. Tendal Beavers S. J. Allen.

I. H. Rogers, House's Creek A. T. Mial, Nelson Pair, Mark's Creek W. H. Hood.

G. A. Upchurch B. G Sears. S. F. Page,

Wm Jinks,

J. H. Collins, William Book W. B. Jones. Thos R. Debnam. Daniel Scarborough,

Wyatt Emery, P. S. Rogers, Allen Bailey. John R. Dunn, P. H. Mangum D. H. Horton,

Calvin J. Robers, Fish Dam Willis Glenn, A. G. Ferrell.

Jos Fowler, Jr Simon Smith, onathan Smith.

S. S. Turner. B. N. Howell, E. L. Mills, J. C. Hunter.

B. T. Hunter. Thos J. Utley, Edwin Holleman R. M. Brown.

May 30-W&PWIt A Teacher Wanted. PLEASANT AND GOOD SCHOOL an be had for a Male teacher of good moral character and competent, by applying to L. P. BRANS-LEY, and others, near Greenville, N. C.

J. J. FERRELL.

May 19, 1868. lowing, from the Montgomery Mail, removes all Bank of the State of North Caroli-THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

A Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Benking House in this City, on the first Monday in July next, at 11 o'clock, a. m. C. DEWEY, Cashier,