Our grief and horror at the crime which has clothed the Continent in mourning, find no adequate expression in words and no relief in tears. The President of the United States of America has fallen by the hand of an assassin. Neither the office with which he was invested by the approved choice of a mighty people, nor the most simple hearted kindli-ness of nature, could save him from the fiendish passions of relentless fanaticism. The wailings of the millions attend his remains as they are borne in solemn procession over our great rivers, along the seaside, beyond the mountains, across the prairie. to their final resting place in the valley of the Mississippi. The echoes of his funeral knell vibrate through the world, and the friends of freedom of every tongue, and in every climate are his mourners. Too few days have passed away since Abraham Lincoln stood in the flush of vigorous manhood to permit any attempt at an analysis of his character or an exposition of his career. We find it hard to believe that his large eyes, which in their softness and beauty expressed nothing but benevolence and gentleness, are closed in death; we almost look for the pleasant smile that brought out more vividly the earnest cast of his features, which were serious even to sadness. A few years ago he was a village attorney, engaged in the support of a rising family, onknown to fame, scarcely named beyond his neighborhood; his administration made him the most conspicuous man in his country, and drew on him first the astonished gaze, and then the respect and admiration of the world. Those who come after us will decide how much of those wonderful results of his public career is due to his own good common sense, his shrewd sagacity, rendiness of wit, quick interpretation of the public mind, his rare combina tion of fixedness and pliancy, his steady tendency of purpose; how much to the American people. who, as he walked with them side by side, inspired him with their own wisdom and energy, and how much to the overruling laws of the moral world, by which the se fishness of evil is made to defeat itself. But after every allowance, it will remain that members of the Government which preceded his administration opened the gates to treaton, and he closed them ; that when he went to Washington the ground on which he stood shook under his feet, and he left the Republic on a solid foundation; that traitors had seized public forts and amenals, and he recovered them for the United States, to whom they belonged; that the capitol, which he found the abode of slaves, is now the home only of the free; that the boundless public domain which was grasped at, and in a great measure, held for the diffusion of slavery, is now irrevocably devoted to freedom; that then mentalked a jargan of a balance of power in a Republic between Slave States and Free States, and now the f olish ods are blown away forever, by the breath of Marrland, Missouri and Tennessee; that a terrible cloud of political heresy rose from the abyss, threatening to hide the light of the say and under its darkness a rebellion was rising into indefinable proportions; now the atmosphere is purer than ever before, and the insurrection is vanishing away; the country is cast into another mold, and the gigantic system of wrong, which had been the work of more than two cen, uries, is dashed down, we hope forever. And as to himself personally, he was scoffed at by the proud as unfit for his station, and now against the usage of later years, and in spite of numerous competitors he was the unbiased and the undoubted choice of the American people for a second term of service. Through all the mad business of treason he retained the sweetness of a most placable disposition; and the slaughter of myriads of the best on the battle field, and the more terrible destruction of. our men in captivity by the slow torme of exposire and starvation, had never been able to provoke him into harboring one vengeful feeling or one purpose of cruelty. How shall the nation most completely show its sorrow at Mr. Lincoln's death?-How shall it best honor his memory? There can he but one answer. He was struck down when he was highest in its service, and in strict conformity with duty was engaged in carrying out principles affecting its life, its good name, and its relations to the cause of freedom an the progress of mankind. Grief mu-t take the character of action, and breathe itself forth in the assertion of the policy to which he fell a sacrifice. The standard which he held in his hand must be uplifted again, higher and more firmly than before, and must be carried on to triumph. Above everything else, his proclamation of the first day of January, 1863, declaring throughout the

proclamation. The country and the rebel government have each laid claim to the public service of the slave, and yet but one of the two can have a helongs to the United States, because every one born on their soil, with the few exceptions of the children of travelers and transient residents, owes them a primary allegiance. Every one so-born has been counted among those represented in Congress; every slave has even been represented in Congress -imperfectly and wrongly it may-but still has been counted and represented. The slave born on our soil owed allegiance to the general government. It may in time past have been a qualified allegiance, manifested through his master, as the allegiance of a ward through its guardian or of an infant through its parent. But when the master became false to his allegiance, the slave stood face to face with his country, and his allegiance, which may before have been a qualified one, became direct and lumediate. His chains fell off, and he stood at once in the presence of the nation, bound like the rest of us to its public defence. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation did but take notice of the already existing right of the bondman to freedom. The treason of the master made it a public crime for the slave to continue his obe . dience; the treason of a State set free the collective by the analogy of precedents. In the times of feudalism the treason of the lord of the manor deprived him of his serfs; the spurious feudalism that existed among us differs in many respects from the feudalism of the middle ages; but so far the precedent runs parallel with the present case; for treason the master then, for treason the master now, loses his slaves. In the middle ages the sovereign which they cultivated; in our day, the sovereign right. The objection disappears' before analysis. -In a war between independent powers the invading foreigner invites to his standard all who will give him aid, whether bond or free, and he rewards them according to his ability, and his pleasure with gifts or freedom; but when at peace he withdraws from the invaded country he must take his siders and comforters with him; or if he leaves them behind, where he has no court to enforce his decrees, he an give them no security, unless it be by the stipulations of a treaty. In a civil war it is altogether different. There, when rebellion is crushed, the | was the restorer of the republic; he was happy in old government is restored, and its Courts resume his death, for the manner of his end will plead fortheir jurisdiction. So it is with us; the United | ever for the Union of the States and the freedom of States have Courts of their own, that must punish | man. the guilt of treason and vindicate the freedom of persons whom the fact of rebellion has set free -Nor may it be said that, because slavery existed in most of the States when the Union was formed, it cannot rightfully be interferred with now. A change has taken place, such as Madison foresaw. and for which he pointed out the remedy. The Constitutions of States had been transformed before the plotters of treason carried them away into rebellion. When the federal Constitution was formed, general emancipation was thought to be near; and everywhere the respective Legislatures had au-

thority, in the exercise of their ordinary functions,

to do away with stavery; since that time the at-

tempt has been made in what are called slave States

to make the condition of slavery perpetual, and

events have proved with the clearness of demon-

stration, that a Constitution which seeks to continue

a caste of hereditary bondsmen through endless gen-

erations is inconsistent with the existence of repub

lican institutions. So, then, the new President and

the people of the United States must insist that the

proclamation of freemen shall stand as a reality:-

parts of the country in rebellion, the freedom of all

firmed and maintained.

persons who have been held as slaves, must be af-

Events, as they rolled onward, have removed

"LIBERTY AND

RALEIGH, N. C., MON DAY, MAY 8, 1865.

A SINGULAR VERDICT.

to enable him to wouch for their correctness.

The circumstances detailed in the following nar-

In the year 18-, in a secluded portion of one of

rative fell sufficiently under the writer's observation

the Western States, an aged couple named S. resi

ded on a small farm of which the husband was pro-

prietor. They lived alone, their children having

all married and removed to a distance. The cabin

in which they dwelt stood remote from the public

road, and the small tract of cleared ground on which

Toward the fall of the year in which occurred

the events about to be related, a stranger came into

the neighborhood, stating his object to be the pur-

chase of land. He was a large, athletic man, of

prepossessing appearance, and apparently about

thirty years of age. He represented himself as

having a sum of money loaned at a place some sixty

miles distant, which he was desirous of investing

in a farm already stocked and partially improved.

opportunity offer, to sell out and remove to the vi-

cinity of his children; and M., for that was the name

the stranger assumed, being apprised of this inten-

tion, presented himself as a purchaser. A bargain

was speedily concluded, M. agreeing to pay a stip-

ulated sum, by a certain day, for the land, together

with the farming utensils and stock upon it. It was

part of the agreement that M, who was unmarried,

should be boarded and lodged by S. and his wife till

the period arrived for the consummation of the con-

tract, which had been fixed with reference to the

date at which M. would be entitled to call for his

ded favorite in the settlement. He appeared frank

and good natured; ever ready to lend a helping

hand at house-raisings and log-rollings; exhibiting,

in short, in an eminent degree, that popular com-

bination of qualities expressed by the phrase, "a

Shortly after the time fixed for the delivery of

possession, a neighbor called at the cabin, where he

found M. alone, by whom, in answer to his enqui

ries, the visitor was informed that the old people

had left several days before, having received their

prevalent theory deduced from his seemingly clan-

destine departure was that he intended to evade the

claims of his creditors. His honesty, it is true, had

never before been questioned; and the few who had

known him best hesitated to adopt this conclusion.

of much shrewdness and sagacity. He reasonably

concluded that if S. had perpetrated a fraud of the

character conjectured, M. had in all probability so

for participated in it, by aiding in its concealment.

as to leave the property of the absconding party

still liable for his debts, notwithstanding the at

Determined thoroughly to investigate the metter, he applied to M. for an inspection of the deed by

which he claimed to hold the land. On its produc

tion, it was found to be not only unattested by wit-

nesses, but without the requisite certificate of hav

When these defects were pointed out, M. ex-

pressed his surprise, alleging that advantage had

been taken of his ignerance, and offering to become

responsible for the store-keeper's claim, rather than

that gentleman's notice. He was perfectly familiar

with the hand-writing of S., and felt convinced that

what purported to be his signature to the instru-

ment, was neither more nor less than a forgery-an

inference rendered quite conclusive by the fact that

the sir name of both husband and wife was mis

spelled These last di-coveries he kept to himself,

and soon managed to take his leave, giving M. no

ground to believe that any of his statements had

been in the slightest degree distrusted; and with

out going through the formality of procuring a

warrant, he immediately collected a number of dis-

creet and resolute men, and returned to the cabin,

where M. without further ceremony was taken into

custody, and a thorough examination of the prem-

Nothing was found within or about the horse to

justify the suspicion which, many began to believe,

had been prematurely conceived; and further search

was on the point of being abandoned as fruitless,

when one of the parties present called attention to

a pile-of logs, about a hundred yards from the cab-

in, beneath which indications appeared of the earth

having been recently disturbed. The log heap was

situated in the old bed of a spring branch, which

had been diverted into a new and straighter chan

M's explanation, that the digging beneath the

logs, as well as the building of the log-heap itself

had been done with the design of filling the old

and crooked channel, which ran through a cultiva-

ted field, appeared so perfectly plausible to the ma-

jority of those present, that but for the permacity

of a few, the prisoner would have been forthwith

released, with an ample apology for the annoyance

But to convince those who would not otherwise

be satisfied, the logs were removed. Some of them

were so heavy that it required the united exertions

of several men to displace them-a fact which left.

it scarcely credible that they had been piled as they

were found by a single person, unless he were en-

Shovels were brought, and the removal of the

freshly deposited clay began. M. exhibited the ut-

most indifference, his countenance betrayed neither

It soon became apparent, that instead of merely

filling the branch, an excavation had been made be-

low its bed; and shortly the removal of a shovel of

earth exposed a human hand; and in a few moments more the bodies of S. and his wife were exhamed!

They were clad in their night garments, The old

man's forehead was cleft as though with the stroke

of an axe, no other wound being discoverable on

his person; while not only the woman's head, but

her bands and arms were dreadfully gashed and

mangled. The blow which had dispatched the hus-

band in his sleep, had evidently aroused the wife,

after which, she had been barbarously murdered in

M. expressed much astonishment at the discovery

Within a few days it was ascertained that a man

of the bodies, stoutly disclaiming all knowledge as

calling himself S, had appeared before a justice of

the peace in a distant part of the county, and offered

to acknowledge the execution of a deed, which he

presented already signed; but, as it purported to

be a conveyance by husband and wife, the magis-

trate informed him that the presence of the wife

was indispensable, whereupon he had gone away.

When the justice was confronted with the prisoner,

he unhesitatingly recognized him as the person who

had offered to acknowledge the deed, and with equal

positiveness identified the deed found in the pris-

oner's possession, as the one presented for acknowl-

The accused had been evidently aware that the

acknowledgment of the grantor before an authorized

officer was essential to the validity of the convey-

ance, and has ingeniously conceived the idea of per-

sonating the man whom he had murdered, and ac-

knowledging the deed in his name; but, unfortu-

nately for the success of his scheme, the instru-

ment professed to be executed by both husband and

wife, and the necessity of the latter's presence had

A clearer case of murder in the first degree, one

would suppose, was never submitted to a jury .-

The killing, beyond controversy, was deliberately

planned. Promoted by sheer avarice, and unat-

tended by a single miligating circumstance, it was

ebrated case, "a cold, money-getting murder-com-

to how they had come to be there deposited.

to which he had been groundlessly subjected

hel, apparently but lately dog.

dowed with herculean strength.

spite of her feeble resistance.

edgment.

not occurred to him.

agitation nor anxiety.

But another peculiarity in the deed had attracted

ing been acknowledged before a magistrate.

allow his title to be drawn in question.

tempted transfer of title.

ises instituted.

The principal creditor was a store keeper, a man

S. owed a few debts in the neighborhood, and the

money and executed a proper conveyance.

The new comers in the meantime, became a deci-

money from the party who had borrowed it.

good neighbor."

S. had previously determined, should a favorable

it was situated, was surrounded by forrest.

should withhold its assent to this last beneficent measure; Its refusal was an encouragement to our enemies equal to the gam of a pitched battle ! and delays the only hopeful method of pacification.-The removal of the cause of the rebellion is not only demanded by justice; it is the policy of mercy, making room for a wider clemency; it is the part of order against a chaos of controversy; its success brings with it true reconcilement, a lasting peace, a continuous growth of confidence through an assimilation of the social condition. Here is the fitting expression of the mourning of to-day. And let no lever of his country say that this warning is uncalled for. The cry is delusive that slavery is dead. Even now it is nerving itself for a fresh struggle for continuance. The last winds from the South waft to us the sad intelligence that a man, who had surrounded himself with the glory of the most varied achievements, who but a week ago was named with affectionate pride among the greatest benefactors of his country and the ablest generals of all time, has usurped more than the whole power of the Executive, and under the name of peace has revived slavery and given security and political power to traitors from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. Why could he not remember the dying advice of Washington, never to draw the sword but for self defence or the rights of his country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till its work should be accomplished? And yet from this bad act, which the people with one united voice condemn, no great evil will follow

The individual, even in the greatness of military

glory, sinks into insignificance before the resistless

movements in the history-of man. No one can

turn back or stay the march of Providence. No

sentiment of despair may mix with our sorrow .-

We owe it to the memory of the dead, we owe it to

the cause of popular liberty throughout the world,

that the sudden crime which has taken the life of

the President of the United States shall not produce

save the shadow on his own fame,

the least impediment in the smooth course of pubtic affairs. This great city, in the midst of unex ampled emblems of deeply seated gr ef, has sustained itself with composure and magnanimity. It has nobly done its part in guarding against the derange ment of business or the slightest shock to public credit. The enemies of the Republic put it to the severest trial; but the voice of faction has not been. heard; doubt and despondency have been unknown. In serene majesty the country rises in the beauty and strength and hope of youth, and proves to the world the quietenergy and the durability of institutions growing out of the reason and affections of the people. Heaven has willed it that the United States shall live. The nations of the earth-cannot space them. All the wornout aristocracies of Eupe saw in the spurious feudalism of slaveholding their strongest outpost, and banded themselves together with the deadly enemies of our national life If the Old World will discuss the respective advantages of oligarchy or equality; of the union of Church and State, or the rightful freedom of religien; of land accessible to the many, or of land monopolized by an ever decreasing number of the few, the United States must live to control the decision by their quiet and unobtrusive example. It has often and truly been observed that the trust and affection of the masses gather naturally around an individual: If the inquiry is made whether the man so trusted and beloved shall elicit from the reason of the people enduring institutions of their own, or shall sequester political power for a superintending dynasiy, the United States must live to solve the problem. If a question is raised on the respective merits of Timoleon or Julius Casar, of Washington or Napoleon, the United States must be there to call to mind that there were twelve Cæsars, most of them the opprobrium of the human race, and to contrast with them the line of American Presidents. The duty of the honor is incomplete, our mourning is insincere if, while we express unwavering trust in the great principles that underlie our government, we do not also give our support to the man to whom the people have entrusted its administration. Andrew Johnson is every doubt of the legality and binding force of that now, by the constitution, the President of the United States, and he stands before the world as the most conspicuous representative of the industrial classes. Left an orphan at four years old, poverty rightful claim to such service. That rightful claim | and toil were his steps to honor. His youth was not passed in the halls of colleges; nevertheless he has received a thorough political education in states marship in the school of the people and by long experience of public life. A village functionary ; a member successively of each branch of the Tennessee legislature, hearing with a thrill of joy, the words, "the Union, it must be preserved;" a representative in Congress for successive years; Governor of the great State of Tennessee, approved as its Governor by re-election; he was at the opening of the Rebellion a Senator from that State in Congress. Then at the Capitol, when Senators, uncebuked by the Government, sent word by telegram to seize forts and arsenals, he alone from that Southern region told them what the Government did not dare to tell them, that they were traitors, and deserved the punishment of treason. Undismayed by a perpetual purpose of public enemies to take his life, bearing up against the still greater trial of the persecution of his wife and children, in due time he went back to his State, determined to restore it to the Union, or die with the American flag for his winding sheet. And now, at the call of the bondmen of that State. This doctrine is supported | United States, he has returned to Washington as a conqueror, with Tennessee as a free State for his trophy. It remains for him to consummate the vindication of the Union. To that Union Abraham Lincoln has fallen a martyr. His death, which was meant to sever it beyond repair, binds it more close ly and more firmly than ever. The blow aimed at him, was aimed not at the native of Kentucky, not at the citizen of Illinois, but at the man who as appointed another lord over the serfs and the land | President, in the executive branch of the government, stood as the representative of every man in makes them masters of their own persons, lords the United States. The bject of the crime was over themselves. It has been said that we are at the life of the whole people; and it wounds the war, and that emancipation is not a belligerent affections of the whole people. From Maine to the south-west boundary of the Pacific, it makes us one. The country may have needed an imperishable grief to touch its inmost feeling. The grave that receives the remains of Lincoln, receives the martyr to the Union'; the monament which will rise over his body will bear witness to the Unice; his enduring memory will assist during the countless ages to bind the states together, and to incite to the love of our one undivided, indivisible country. Peace to the ashes of our departed friend, the friend of his country and his - race. Happy was his life, for he

> "Fellow sinners," said an American preacher, "if you were told that by going to the top of those stairs yonder. (pointing to a rickety pair at one end of the church,) you might secure your eternal salvation, I really believe hardly any of you would try it. But let any man proclaim that there were a hundred sovereigns up there for you, and I'll be bound there would be such a getting up stairs as you never did see."

Some wags took a drunken fellow, placed him in coffin with the lid so that he could easily raise it. placed him in a grave yard, and waited to see the effect. After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being rather confined, he burst off the lid, sat bolt upright, and after looking around, exclaimed. "Well, I'm the first that's riz, or else I'm much belated!"

A CONTRARY WIND .- " How changeable the wind is," said Mrs. Partington, upon her return from a walk in Boston. "It is the changeablest thing I ever did see. When I went up to Washington And, moreover, the people must never cease to in-sist that the Constitution shall be so amended as street, it was blowin' in my face; and when I turnuiterly to prohibit slavery on any part of our soil ed to go down don't you think it went blowin' on what Mr. Webster called, in his argument of a celfor evermore. Alas! that a State in our vicinity | my back!"

STANDARI

UNION, NOW AND FORE FER, ONE AND INSEPARA LE."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

aitted for hire and salary, and not revenge." The icts, as above stated, were proved beyond the shadw of a doubt. The State, as well as the defer dant as ably represented. The law was distinctly and enpartially laid down in the charge of the court; nd yet the verdict was -"Guilty of murder in the

M., who was sentenced to prison at hard labor during life, is still, I believe, an inmate of the Pententiary.

CHEERFULNESS .- It is one of the best evidences of peaceful mind and a guileless heart, to see one heerful. We allude not to that gayety which, like gleam of sunshine from a cloudy sky, lights up nly for a moment the gloom of melancholy, nor to hat transient mirth, which cheers at intervals the esponding spirit, but leaves it more desponding. heerfulness is not in the ringing laugh of the ball oour belle; it is not in the bacchanalian song of evelry; it is not in the ribald jest nor the meteor lash of wit; it burns with a brighter, steadier lame. It is the off-pring of a contented mind. It wells only in the innocent heart. Can the guilty e cheerful? Can they be cheerful who hate their ellow-men, and feel pleasure in their unhappiness? Can they be cheerful who are destitute of the Godike emotions of benevolence? Can they be cheeral whose lives are spent in defrauding their neigh. ors, and whose hearts are filled with base designs and impure motives? Can they be cheerful who trample under foot the laws of justice and humaniy? Never! They may for a moment rejoice in the triumph of their low and flagitious schemes, but they can never be cheerful.

Addison makes the following distinction between heerfulness and mirth : "I have always preferred heerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an ct, the former as a habit of the mind. Mirth is hort and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permatrent. Those are often raised into the greatest transports of mirth, who are subject to the greatest depressions of ipelancholy. On the contrary, cheerfulness, though it does not give the mind such an exquisite gladness, prevents us from falling into any

Mirth is like a flish of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds and glitters for a mo ment; cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity."

depths of sorrow.

A PET PANTHER -An old hunter of Southwestern Texas, who had long had a pet panther of great size and ferocity, was recently attacked in his cabin by indians. He let them gain the lower part of the house, and then let the panther loose among them. he being safely perched upon the loose chamber floor, through the crevices of which he could fire upon his foes, and watch the progress of events. But after the first howl and spring of the panther no Iudians remained except three killed by the brute, and one shot by the old hunter. The rest disappeared, probably never to return.

A fellow at a race course was staggering about with more liquor than he could conveniently carry. "Hallo! what's the matter now? said a chap whom the mebriated individual had run against. "Why-hic-why," said the fellow, so drunk he was hardly able to articulate, "the fact is a lot of my friends have been betting liquor to-day, and they've got me to hold the stakes !"

Some mischievous wag one night pulled down a urner's sign and put it over a lawyer's door; in the morning it read, "All sorts of turning and twisting done here."

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, ARMY OF THE Outo, Raleigh, N. C. May 4, 1865. GENERAL ORDER, No. 35.

Major-General J. D. Cox, with his own Corps, and two brigades of General KILPATRICE's Bavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisburg, Charl tie and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State. Major General A. II. TERRY, with his own Corps,

and one brigade of General KILPATRICK's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro'. Fayetteville and such other points as he may de in necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State. Brigadier Generals PARMER and HAWLEY Will

command the Coast District as heretolore The troops will visit all parts of the State, dis perse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marau. ders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each County under their jur sdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsi ble loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Com panies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their County, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the volice Companies will he sent to the nearest Military post for Irial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case. By command of Major-General Schoffeld:

J. A. CAMPBELL.

Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adj't General.

Headquarters Department of North-Carolina, ARMY OF WE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865. GENERAL ORDER, No. 36.

The railroads and telegraph lines from Raleigh

to Goldsboro', Wilmington and Morehead City, and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro', will be held as military lines under exclusive military control. Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State

may be worked by the private corporations now baving possession of them, under such general willitany regulations and restrictions as it may be found necessary to impose. . . .

All officers and employees of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amendable to the military authorities, for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents. or Superintendents of Railroad Companies will confer with Col. J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster at . Raleigh, who is empowered to make the necessary regulations. For the present and until further orders, no trav-

el or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits. By Command of Maj r General Schoffeld : J. A. CAMPBELL,

Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adit. Gen.

Headquarters Department of North-Cafelina, ARMY OF THE Onio, Raleigh, N. C., May 4 1865. CIRCULAR,

All paroled prisoners, who were paroled for exchange, but not exchanged before the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath and go to their homes, in Southern States: but no paroled prisoners will be allowed to go to Northern States until further orders. By command of Maj. Gen Schorteld:

(Signed.) [Official.] FREDRICK ANDLE ON, Lieut. and A A. A. G.

INALIENABLE RIGHTS. - Every woman has a right to be of any age she pleases, for it she were to state her real age no one would believe her. Every one has a right to wear a moustache if he can. Every woman who makes pudding has a right to believe she can make better pudding than any other woman in the world. Every man who carves has a decided right to think of himself, by putting a few of the bits inside. Every woman has a right to think her child the " prettiest little baby in the world," and it would be the greates folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it. Every young lady has a right to faint when she pleases, if her

An Irishman who had lain sick a long time was met one day by the Parish Priest—"Well, Patrick, I am glad you have recovered. Were you not afraid to meet your God?" "Och, no, you river "ence, it was the other chap I was afraid of," replied

lover is by her side to catch her.

Hartford ranks second to New York in the insurance business. . It has an aggregate capital of \$6,550,000 invested in fire insurance, divided between ten companies, and these companies have a surplus of \$2,641,000, making a total of \$9,000,000. Besides this there are five life insurance companies

UNION MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH. THE UNION MASS MEETING, ADVERTISED TO

be hold at the Court Honse in Raleigh, on Paturday evening the 6th instant, is postponed until THURSDAY, the 11th instant, in order that persons from the surroundng country may have an opportunity of attending. The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock, M, on that day, and continue until night. The procession and illumination will take place at hight.

MANY CITIZENS.

UNION MEETING! GREAT MASS UNION MEETING WILL BE held at the Court House, in SMITHFIELD, on Saturlay, the 13th of May. Every true Union man is cordially MANY CITIZENS.

UNION MEETING AT OAK GROVE. MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION will be held at Oak Grove, Waxe county on he 13th May. Every true friend of the old flag is invited to be present. MANY CITIZENS.

STRAY CATTLE. WHERE ARE TWO YEARLING HEIFERS ON MY premises, which the owner can have by proving pro-

May 3, 1365.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855.

INFORMATION WANTED MONCERNING A LOT OF SILVER-WARE TAKEN from the place in which it was deposited for safe keeping, on the approach of the United States Army. Its shereabouts was disclosed to persons claiming to belong to the army, who extorted the disclosure by threats to one who knew where it was hidden. The set consted in part of one Silver Cup, inlaid with gold, ograved E. Y to H H. Y., two Salt Cellars and two Sulte spoors, in laid with gold. There was a complete service generally marked as above. Most of the Spoons, Tea, thinner and Desert, we e marked H. Y. on one side and H. If. Y on the other A liberal reward will be paid for any aformation left at this office that will lead to their re-

Ruleigh, May 4, 1865.

\$25 REWARD, TILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN OF A LARGE BUNCH OF KEYS, belonging to he two buildings recently occupied by CAPT. MINOR. ssistant Quastermaster, 2d Division, 28d Arn. v Corps. Opposite Progress Office

Raleigh, May 4, 1835. Headquarter Department North Carolina, ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C., May 1, 1865. PECIAL URDERS, [

MAJOR GEORGE B. DYER, 9TH MAINE INfautry, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of he Post of Raleigh, to relieve Lt. Col S T. Zent, 18th Indiana infantry, who has been discharged the service on he tender of his resignation.

By command of Major General Schofield : J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarter's 2d Division 10th A. C., Raleigh, N. C, April 20, 1865. GENERAL ORDER

No. 4. N COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH III, Special Field Order No. 35, C. S., from Hendquarters Departnent of North-Carolina the ad Brigade, Col. G F. Granger, 9th Maine Volunteers commanding, will occupy and carrison the city of Ra'e, gh, relieving the garrison now on luty from the other commands. Col Granger will execute the duties now being performed

y General Stiles. Colonel S. M Zent, commanding 13th Ind Vols., will perform the duties of Provost Marshal, relieving Colonel

Warner of the 28d Army Corps.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. A. AMES:

CHAS A. UARLETON, Major and Assistant A. A. General

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh,

GENERAL ORDERS,

N ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 27, from Headquarters Department of N. C., Army of the Ohio, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh. In assuming command of this Post, the undersigned

announces to the citizens, with whom he will be brought into close contact from the nature of his office, that it is his carnest desire to promote in every way in his power, the welfare of the city, to protect the persons and pro-perty of peaceable citizens, and to preserve order and quiet within the limits of the Post. Everything that is racticable will be done to bring about the result. G. F. GRANGER, Col. Commanding Post.

Headquarters, Post of Ralegh,

APRIL 22d, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, CALTIZENS WHO ARE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT any means of support, and are desirous of obtaining subsistence from the Government, will make application to Wm. H Harrison, Mayor of the City, who will furnish them with an order for rations, which thust be

Post Commander, after which the rations can be obtained at the Post Commissaries on Fayetteville St. By order of COL. G. F. GRANGER. C. S. Sanford, Post Adjutant.

> Headquarters, Post of Raleigh. April 28, 1865.

THE COLONEL COMMANDING BEING DESIROUS of promoting the welfare of the citizens of Raleigh, and preserving the health of the City, proposes to police the streets and public grounds within the limits of this

Post as thoroughly as possible.

All citizens are requested, as a necessary sanitary precaution, to carefully police their private grounds and prevent as far as possible the accumulation of refuse matter about their premises. All such accumulation that is un-

avoidable will be carted out of the city every Paturday if placed in piles on the street in front or rear of each house every Friday evening. Major George B. Dyer, Health Officer, will visit and inspect all the public grounds and streets, and all private premises, reporting their condition, if dirty, at these

omanding Officer of the Post sincerely hopes ins of R seigh will do all in their power to asast :: G. F. GRANGER,

Cul, Commanding Post.

CALENDAR FOR 1865

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY

Col G F Granger, Commanding 8rd Brigade, 2d Division, 1eth Almy Corps, Post Commander. Lieut II S Sanford, 115th New York Volunteers, A A A General and Post Adjutant.

Capt S C F Smith, 9th Missouri Volunteers, A A J Gen. Major George B Dyer, 5th Maine Infantry, Provost Mar-Lieut Wm K Norton, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, Assistant Provest Marshal.

Lieut George S Dailey, 9th Maine Volunteers, Assistant Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Missouri Volunteers, A A A M. Capt Geo C Almy, C S.

Surgeon Jno Knowlsen, 169th New York Volunteers, Chief Medical Officer.

Capt E R Mosher, 169th New York Volunteers, A D C. Lieut Ed Vanduzee, 169th New York Volunteers, A D C. Officers of 115th Regiment N. York Volunteers.

N J Johnson, Lient Col Commanding: E L Walrath, Major Nicholas De Graff, Acting Adjulant. Martin McMartin, Quartermoster. Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A Licut A Collier, Licut C L Clark, Cant Wm Il Shaw, Capt E B Savage, Lieut M McIntosh, Lieut J M Hill,

Officers of 9th Maine Volunteers. Joseph Noble, Lieut Cot Commanding. George B Dyer, Major. A Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant. George S Hay, Quartermaster. Olis P Rice, Assistant Surgeon Lient Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A. McKenney. Capt Geo W Brown, Capt Benj J Hill, Licut W F Denning, Lieut S'A Doten. Lieut A H Chase, Capt Geo S Colbath, . . Capt S S Maun,

Nominal List of the Actual and Acting Field and Staff and Company Commanders present in 4th New Hampshire Volunteers. John H Roberts, Captain Co D. Commanding Officer. G-o W Huckins, Captain Co K, Regim-nt Quartermister

and Company Commander. Alfred Marland, 1st Lieut Co H, Awaiting Muster, Act-

Joseph Wingate, Co A, Awaiting Muster, Acting Com L A Gay, 1st Lieut Co B, Commanding Co B. L McD Hussy, Capt Co C, Commanding Go C. Wm S Barker, Capt Co E, Commanding Co D. O M Whiting, 1st Lieut Co E, Commanding Co E. C.L Chapman, Capt Co F, Commanding Co F.

P Dowd, Sergt Co.G. Commanding Co G. B Frank Fogy, principal Musician Co II, Commanding

Geo W Huckins, Capt Co K. Commanding Co I. Geo W Huckins, Capt Co K. Commanding Co K. John H Roberts, Capt 4th New Hampshire Infantry, Communding Regiment Officers 13th Indiana Volunteers. J. H Lawrence, Major, Commanding.

S Ryan, Adjutant. A H Baily, Quartermaster. N A Chamberlam, Assistant Surgeon. ilas Clark, Capt Commanding Co A. W II Lowe, Capt Commanding Co B. Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lient Commanding Co C. R J Graham, Capt Commanding Co D. W T Stepp, Capt Commanding Co E Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut Commanding Co F. Mur Carey, 1st Lieut Commanding Co G. Officers of 169th Regiment N. York Volunteers.

J' A Colvin, Lient Col Commanding. Joseph II Allen, Major. John Kuowlson, Surgeon. E W Church, Acting Adjutant and Quartermaster. Lieut Ed Jacques, Commanding CarA.

Lieut J B Foot, Commanding Cod. Capt J II Warren, Commanding Co C. Lieur B McGuire, Commanding Co D. Capt H Mulhall, Commanding Co E. Capt E R Smith, Commanding Co F. Lieut E Van Santword Commanding Co G. Lieut C G Francisco, Commanding Co H. Capt J H Dunn, Commanding Co I. Lieut J H Straight, Commanding Co K. April 24, 1865.

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh, N. C., April 26, 1865. THE PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE POST COMmander will be in the Comptroller's office, in the LOST.

BLACK LEATHER TRAVELLING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some per-Any person returning said bag to Headquarters Department of North Carolina, will be suitably rewarded.

G. W. SCHOFIELD. Bry't Brig. General. May 1st, 1865. WANTED. IX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT THE Insane Asyluni. For terms, &c., apply to the Su-

Progress copy two weeks. LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE

A delivery at this office of a Package of Office rs Clothing, taken from a car, at this place, on the night of the 2oth inst. April 28, 1845. WANTED!

T THE NORTH-CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR the Deaf and Dumb and the Bind, A GOOD COOK. A man preferred For terms, &c, apply to W. J. PALMER, Principal Raleigh, May 4, 1365.

FOR SALE ! A COMPLETE FILE OF THE N. C STANDARD. A (Semi-Weekly,) from the 1st of January, 1863, to the

present time-price \$75. Also, a file of the DAILY RICHMOND EXAMINER These papers are not bound, but are arranged in the Apply at this effice. April 13, 1865,

MRS. H. W. MHALER'S BOARDING HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.

By the Day, Week and Mouth Dr. B. F. ARRINGTON, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and residence, on Hillsbord' street, at Railread crossing. April 17, 1865.

JOB - WCRK

OF ALL KIND NEATLY EXECUTE DATE

AF THE "STANDARD "OFFICE.