The first and second divisions assembled at an early hour in Lafayette Square, whence they marched past the residence of President Johnson, corner of Fifteenth and H. streets. The President appeared at the door of his residence and was greeted by the children as they passed While marching by, they sung a patriotic hymn, "Victory at last." The President was frequently cheered, and was the recipient of a large number of boquets, which were thrown into his hat until it was so full that a basket was brought to contain the floral gifts. After the children had marched past the residence of the President, they marched down Fifteenth street, and thence to the White House, where, after they had assembled, the President took position in front of the outside railing and delivered an address to those assembled. Just before the President commenced to speak, a number of little girls were placed upon the stand beside and all around him, and he seemed much pleased to be surrounded by the children.

The President said, if he understood the design of the exhibition, it was intended, in part, to show how many children are collected together in good schools. This was their aunual celebration, and they had come by what was generally known as the Executive Mansion in order, he supposed, to manifest their regard for the Chief Executive Officer of the nation. And this respect was offered now to one who knew well how to appreciate the condition of poor or obscure children. He had always opposed the idea of treating persons be-youd their due, and what they justly merited, and he would lay that down as a general proposition in his address to the little boys and girls who had done him the honor to call upon him. He was opposed to deifying or canonizing anything that is mortal; but there should always be a just and proper respect and appreciation of true merit, whether it belongs to the Christian, the stateman, or the philanthropist. This was the foundation of his creed, if he had any: that all things should be done with the approval of Him who controls the events and destinies of the world. To these children-he might say his little sons and daughters-he would say he desired them to appreciate the difference between merit and demerit, and he would address the remarks to those who were in better, as well as to those who were in humbler circumstances. To those who had superior advantages he would say, do not become foolish and silly because your parents can afford to dress you a little better, or to educate you better. They should feel and know that their parents and teachers cannot of themselves educate them .-No one ever would be educated unless he educated himself. Whether you have superior advantages or not, you must educate yourselves. Parents, teachers, and advantages given are simply the means placed in your hands, from which you must mould and shape your own course through life. But never feel that you are superior to you more humble companions and comrades. Instead of trying to humble them and make their condition lower, your pride should be to elevate them to the stand you occupy. Sometimes one may come in rags, and begrimed with dirt; but beneath the rags and the dirt a jewel may be found as bright as any yet discovered, and the humble individual may develop that which would prove as bright an adornment as the jewels of any crowned head. All should understand this, and that even those who have no means can at least make an effort to be good and great. In this matter he (the speaker) was an agrariansuch an agrarian as would elevate and estimate all in proportion to their virtue and merit. Intrinsic merit should be the base upon which all should stand. He would pull none down, but would elevate alllevel upwards, not level downwards. His notion had always been that the great mass of the American people could be elevated. It all will be elevated, we may become the greatest and most exalted nation on earth.

My little daughters and sons, (said the speaker,) give me your attention while I say, honestly and truly, that if I could inform you of something, and put that into immediate effect, which would tend to the elevation of you all, I would be prouder of it then to be President forty times .-[Applause.] Here is the Executive Mansion, and yonder is the Capitol of a great nation, and you look to those who make and execute the laws as persons sublime and grand. But just think for a moment. You are crop behind us. All these buildings, and all of this government, will one day pass under your control and become bled in the New York Avenue Presbyteyour property, and you will have to put erian Church. After the children had been in force and control the principles of this government, of religion, and humanity.—
And let all boys consider—every mo her's

Scripture, and prayer by Rev. H. M.

Scripture, and prayer by Rev. H. M. son of them—[laughter,] that each one is born a candidate for the Presidency.— [Laughter and applause.] Why not, then, commence at once to educate yourselves for the Presidency? And he would say to the little girls, that while they could not be Presidents, they are born candidates Address by Rev. Mr. Coomes. Hymn, for the wives of Presidents. [Laughter.] "Scatter smiles, bright smiles, as you pass." While each little boy may feel he is a can-

"LIBERTY AND

didate for the Presidency, each little girl may feel she is a candidate for a President's wife; and each should commence at once to qualify himself and herself morally, intellectually, and socially, for such high positions. While upon this sub-ject, he would say that teachers occupy most responsible positions. It is the teacher who fashions, to a great degree, the mind of the child, and, consequently, the great importance of having good teachers, especially for the very young, in order to instill into their minds the foundation of a

VOL. I.

good education. With regard to religion, the speaker said the time had come when the first inquiry should be whether one is a good man or a good woman. If they are good it matters little to what sect or church they belong. There can be no greatness without goodness; and all should remember with Pope, that

"Honor and fame from no condition rise; Act well your part-there all the honor lies." Under institutions such as ours, he who performs his part well, performs all his obligations, will sooner or later be properly estimated and rewarded by his friends,

his neighbors, and the nation. In looking upon the children, and upon the grown persons too, the speaker said he could not but think of the heavy task and responsibility devolving upon those who rear children; and especially upon the mothers. The speaker then eloquently referred to the ancient Roman mothers, who ever took pride in infusing proper ideas into the minds of those who afterwards became distinguished in life. So, with them, each mother of to-day should feel that her children are her greatest jewels.-They should be reared with a view to future usefulness; for much depends upon how they are educated in youth. The daughters should be raised to fit them for the high and exal ed duties of wives and mothers. And much in this world depends upon woman. Her mind properly prepared and cultivated, she has an almost omnipotent power. Drop, then, into the minds of your daughters germs that will expand and grow, and fit them to occupy any position to which they may be called

When we look at these boys and girls -at the banners which they carry-at the flags, with stripes and stars upon them, which they bear aloft; when we look upon the brave men and gallant officers around us, and remember what they have been contending for-we feel that we can best preserve this Government if we rear up our people properly, and make this, as we can, the most intelligent portion of God's habitable globe. The stars and stripes is not an unmeaning symbol when we look back through the din of battle and see what it has cost to perpetuate this Government; and should we not, then, use every effort to bring up properly these children, whose cause has been sustained by strong arms on the field of battle? It was but the other day, when the stern voices of our commanders were heard upon the field of battle, and when men were bravely rushing to death, that the Goddess of Liberty made a glorious fight and in thunder tones proclaimed victory. Victory has perched upon our standard, and the speaker said he trusted the children's little song of victory would be heard far up above; and that the angels, standing upon the battlements of Heaven, would take up the tune and make a response.

Then, my little sons and little daughters, (said the President, talking as a father to his children,) let me say to you, educate yourselves; be industrious and persevering; store your minds with all that is good; put all things worthy of preservation in your brain, and your intellects will expand and grow. And, in conclusion, I say again, may your little song of victory be heard in heaven God bless you.

The President then attempted to enter the Presidential Mansion, but was intercepted in the carriageway by the ladies and gentlemen who had collected there, and who insisted upon shaking him by the hand. The President, very good naturedly, complied and held a sast of impromptu levee, shaking hands with all who passed by him. He seemed to be espec ally fervent in his greetings to the many soldiers who availed themselves of the opportunity of taking him by the hand. The President's remarks pleased every one, great and small, and he was frequently inter rupted by cheers.

In the meantime the band struck, up a patriotic air, and the children having been reformed in line, they proceeded to their respective churches to fulfil the programme

The schools comprising the First Divis-ion were: New York Avenue Presbyterian, organized 1818; the children carried a beautiful banner, with appropriate mottoes. Foundry M. E. School; banner with the device, the Divine Shepherd, and on a scroll beneath, the words "Feed my lambs." Union Chapel M. E., Western Presbyterian. Presbyterian Mansion, and Young Men's Christian Association Mission. This division was marshalled by Mr. McGlue, of Union Chapel, and assemseated, Rev. Dr. Gurley made an opening

Lemon. Hymn, "Oh, we are volunteers in the army of the Lord." Secretary's report. Hymn, "Marching on." Address by W. A. Thompson, Esq. Hymn, "Never be afraid to speak for Jesus."—

STANDA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

UNION, NOW AND FORE VER, ONE AND INSEPARA BLE,"-DANIEL WEBSTER.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

ral O. O. Howard. Hymn, "Victory at last." Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Lemon. The same programme of exercises was observed in all the churches where the schools assembled.

The Second Division, which was marshalled by H. W. Ayer, Esq., assembled in Rev. Dr. Smith's church, Ninth street. The schools composing the division were: Fourth Presbyterian, English Lutheran, Methodist Protestant, First Baptist, and McKendree Chapel. All the schools carried banners with appropriate devices and mottoes, the Baptist school carrying their new and splendid banner, presented to them on Sunday by Dr. Gillette. The banner represents King Josiah and his expounder, Shappen, reading the law before him. A. S. Pratt presided at this church. Rev. Dr. Smith pronounced the invocation, and addresses were made by Captain Charles Callender and Rev. Dr. Butler .-The hymn, "Scatter Smiles," &c., and the

third address were omitted. The schools of the Third Division, embracing Assembly's Church, Wesley Chapel, Wesley Chapel Mission, St. Paul's Mission, Fletcher Chapel, and Providence Chapel, assembled in Wesley Chapel. Rev. T. B. McFalls made the opening prayer. J. W. Harkness read the Scriptures and offered prayer .- Mr. A. B. Duvall read the secretary's report, and Rev. T. B. Mc-Falls and Rev. Dr. Nadal delivered ad-

The Fourth Division, which assembled in Dr. Sunderland's church, embraced the following schools: E street Baptist, Calvary Baptist, First Presbyterian, First Presbyterian Mission, and Newsboys' Home. Mr. William A. Thompson made the opening prayer. Rev. Mr. Howlett read a portion of Scripture; Mr. Jewell read the report, and addresses were delivered by Captain Callender, Rev. Mr.

Graves, and Rev. Mr. Hair. The Fifth Division embraced the following schools; Navy Yard Baptist, Methodist Protestant, Capitol Hill Presbyterian, and Waugh Chapel. The exercises of this division were held in Waugh Chap-

The Sixth Division assembled in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute, and after, marching a short distance divided. the schools of Ryland Chapel, Island Baptist, and Seventh Presbyterian Church occupying the Sixth street Presbyterian church edifice, and the schools of the Sixih street Presbyterian church, Gorsneh Chapel, and St. John's Lutheran occupying the Seventh street Presbyterian church edifice.

All of the schools carried banners, and we regret that a want of space compels us to omit the inscriptions and devices upon them, as also many interesting incidents connected with the exercises. The stars and stripes, of large and small size, waved at all points throughout the procession, and some of them bore badges of mourning in respect to the memory of the late President Lincoln. The children carried wreaths and bouquets, thus rendering the processiod yet more charming and delightful, while bands of music headed each division. In the churches, parents and friends of the pupils, and of Sabbath schools, assembled in large numbers, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. After the exercises had been concluded, the children were marched to the respective schools, where they were given refreshments; and then all quietly separated and

returned to their homes. The Washington City Sunday School Union was formed in 1840, when it consisted of 17 schools, 303 teachers, and 1,827 pupils. The Secretary's report of yesterday shows that at the present time there are thirty-two schools, 731 teachers, and 5,837 scholars. Of these 13 are Methodist; 10 Presbyterian; 5 Baptist; 2 Lutheran, and other schools, as the Young Men's Christian Association Mission; Newsboys' Home, &c. This is a decrease of three schools, seven teachers, and thirty-four scholars, as compared with last year. The Episcopal schools have withdrawn from the Union.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. C. Murray's old Stand.) AVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran Ship Stuff Tallow, Wax, Candles, Saap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs,

Vegitables of all kinds. REFERS TO: President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Rai

road Company.
President and Superintendent North-Carolina Railroad Company.

John Sloan, Greensboro'. N. C.

L. S. Williams, Charlotte, N. C.

S. Frankfort, Salisbury, N. C.

Tilghman and Cooke, Weldon, N. C.

E. A. Williams, President Exchange Bank, E. A. Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia. Raleigh, N. C., May 19, 1865.

NORTH STATE

IRON AND BRASS WORKS

Our FOUNDRY AND SHOPS ARE NOW OPEN, and we are prepared to receive and fill orders for Mill Castings, and all kinds of Mill Irons, Bridge Bosts, and Castings, of all kinds. We will repair Saw Mills, Gum Saws, and anything in our line.

We keep constantly on hand Cane Mills, Sheet Iron, Bar Iron of all sizes, Axes, Shovels, Grindstones, Plows, Points, Bans and Bolts, old Dominion Nails, all sizes, &c., &c. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & Co. Raleigh, May 23, 1865. 82—2w.

JAMES L. HATHAWAY. (formerly of the firm of Hathaway & Co., Wilmington, N.C.) COMMISSION MERCHANT,

171 PEARL ST., NEW YORK. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE of Southern Produce. Orders for goods with cash accompanying them will be faithfully and promptly executed.

QULES AND REGULATIONS

Concerning Commercial Intercourse with Insurrectionary States. EXECUTIVE ORDER,

Washington, April 29, 1865.
Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-dis posed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered:

I. That all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabmaa, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by tion, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by acts of Congress and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Seretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President; and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles contraband of war, to with the series appropriate and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles contraband of war, to with Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is

manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railread iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraphic lines.

11. That all existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked; and above named be, and the same are hereby, revoked; and that no military or naval officer, in any manner, interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein, under proper authority, pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Teasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

RULES AND REGULATIONS, Concerning Commercial Intercourse with and in

Insurrectionary States. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1865. With a view of carrying out the purposes of the Executive, as expressed in his executive order, bearing date April 29th, 1865, "to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits," the following regula-tions are prescribed, and will hereafter govern commercial intercourse in and hetween the States of Tennessee, Virintercourse in and between the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, heretofore declared in insurrection, and the loyal

All commercial transactions under these regulations shall be conducted under the supervision of officers of the customs, and others acting as officers of the customs.

II. PROBIBITED ARTICLES The following articles are prohibited, and none such will be allowed to be transported to or within any State hereto-fore declared in insurrection, except on Government account, viz: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph times.

III. AMOUNTS OF PRODUCTS ALBOWED, AND PLACES TO WHICH SUCH MAY BE TRANSPORTED. per officers of the War and Treasury Departments, in accordance with the requirements of section 9 of the act of July 2, 1864, that the amount of goods required to supply the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States, within the military lines of the United States forces, shall be an amount equal to the aggregate of the applications therefor, and that the places to which such goods may be taken shall be, all places within such lines that may be named in the several applications for transportation thereto, it is therefore directed that clearance shall be granted, upon application, by any loyal person or party, for all goods and merchandise not prohibited, in such amounts, and to such places which, under the revenue and collection laws of the United States, have been created ports of entry and delivery in the coastwise trade, as the applicant may desire.

IV. CLEARANCE. Before any vessel shall be cleared for any port within the insurrectionary States, or from one port to another therein, or from any such ports to a port in the loyal States, the master of every such vessel shall present to the proper officer of customs, or other officer acting as such a manifest of her cargo, which manifest shall set forth the character of the merchandise composing said cargo, and, if showing no prohibited articles shall be certified by such officer of the customs. V. ARRIVAL AND DISCHARGE OF CARGO IN AN INSURREC

TIONARY STATE. Ou the arrival of any such vessel at the port of destina tion, it shall be the duty of the master thereof forthwith to present to the proper officer of the customs the certified manifest of her cargo; whereupon the officer shall cause the vessel to be discharged under his general supervision; and, if the cargo is found to correspond with the manifest, a certificate to the effect shall be given to said If there shall be found on board any prohibited articles,

such articles shall be seized and held subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the officer shall forthwith report to the Department all the facts of the case; and any such vessel arriving from any foreign port or from any domestic port without a proper clearance, or with contraband articles on board, shall, with the cargo, be seized and held as subject to confiscation under the laws of the United States. VI. LADING WITHIN AND DEPARTURE FROM AN INSUREEC-

Vessels in ports within an insurrectionary State, not declared by proclamation open to the commerce of the world, shall be laden under the supervision of the proper officer of this Department, whose duty it shall be to require, before any articles are allowed to be shipped, satisfactory evidence that upon all merchandise so shipped the taxes and fees required by law and these regulations have been paid or secured to be paid, which fact, with the amount so paid, shall be certified upon the manifest before clearance shall be granted; and if, upon any articles so shipped, the fees and internal revenue taxes, or either shall only have been secured to be paid, such fact shall be noted upon the manifest, and the proper officer at the port of destination of such vessel shall hold the goods until all such taxes and fees shall be paid according to law and these regulations.

VII. SUPPLY STORES. Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such supply store shall forthwith be granted; and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other supply store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the internal revenue law. VIII. EXCEPTED ARTICLES.

All articles of local production and consumption, such as fresh vegetables, fruits, butter, ice, eggs, fresh meat, wood, coal, &c. &c., may, without fee or restriction, be freely transported and sold at such points within an insurrectionary State as the owner thereof may desire. IX. SHIPMENT OF PRODUCTS OF AN INSURERCTIONARY STATE.

All cotton not produced by persons with their own labor, or with the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, must, before shipment to any port or place in a loyal State, be sold to and resold by an officer of the Government specially appointed for the purpose, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President; and, before allowing any cotton or other product to be shipped or granting clear ance for any vessel, the proper customs officer or other ance for any vessel, the proper customs officer, or other person acting as such, must require from the purchasing Agent or the internal revenue officer a certificate that the cotton proposed to be shipped has been resold by him, or that twenty-five per cent of the value thereof has been paid to such purchasing Agent in money, and that the cotton is thereby free from further fee or tax. If the cotton proposed to be shipped is claimed and proved to be the product of a person's own labor or of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, the officer will require that the shipping fee of three cents per pound shall be

that the shipping fee of three cents per pound shall be paid or secured to be paid thereon.

If any product other than cotton is offered for shipment the certificate of the internal revenue officer, that all internal taxes due thereon have been collected and paid, must be produced prior to such products being shipped or cleared; and if there is no internal revenue officer, then such taxes shall be collected by the customs officer, or he shall cause the same to be secured to be paid as provided in these regulations.

X. INLAND TRANSPORTATION? The provisions of these regulations, necessarily medified, shall be considered applicable to all shipments inland to or within insurrectionary States by any means of trans-

portation whatsoever. X1. CHARGES. Goods not probibited may be transported to insurrection-

Goods not prohibited may be transported to insurrectionary States free

The charges upon all products shipped or transported from an insurrectionary State, other than upon cotton, shall be the charges prescribed by the internal revenue laws. Upon, cotton, other than that purchased and resold by the Government, three cents per pound, which must be credited by the officer collecting, as follows, vis: two cents per pound as the shipping fee. All cotton purchased and resold by the Government shall be allowed to be transported free from all fees and taxes whatsoever. XII. RECORDS TO BE KEPT.

Full and complete accounts and records must be kept, by all officers acting under these regulations, of their

NO. 44.

HUGH McCULLOCH.

Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, 1865.

XIII. LOYALTY A REQUISITE.

No goods shall be sold in an insurrectionary State by or to, nor any fransaction held with any person or persons not loyal to the Government of the United States.

Proof of loyalty must be the taking and subscribing the following cath, or evidence to be filed that it, or one similar in purport and meaning, has been taken, viz:

"I,——, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereto."

FORMER DEGULATIONS REVOKED.

These regulations shall take effect and be in force on in fire the 10th day of May 1.65, and shall supersede

all other regulations and circulars heretofore prescribed by the Treasury Department concerning commercial inter-course between loyal and insurrectionary States, all of

The foregoing rules and regulations concerning com

mercial intercourse with and in States and parts of States declared in insurrection, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in conformity with Acts of Congress relating thereto, having been seen and considered by me, are here-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER

SALOON.

McKIMMON'S STORE,

ONE DOOR FROM MORGAN ST., ON FAYETTEYILLE.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LADIES.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

STOP THIEF! STOP THIEF

STOLEN ON THE NIGHT OF THE 25TH, FROM the back yard of W. W. Holden, a Bay Filly,

3 years old, and not in very good order. - Said Filly has a cut upon her right fore shoulder about 2 inches long, also

an o'd sore upon her back, between the shoulders, and scars upon her flanks.

Any one who may deliver said Filly at the Standard office will be liberally rewarded. The reward will be

I. BLUMENTHAL,

QUARTERMASTER AGENT U. S. MIL. RAILBOADS

MILITARY DIVISION MISSISSIPPI.

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN

CONFECTIONERY:

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS,

Six doors South of the Capitol, on Fayetteville St.,

At HEARTT AND IREDELL'S Old Store.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS

SADDLE AND HARNESS REPAIRING,

in best manner and with promptness, at his Shop, first story under Masonic Hall. Patronage earnestly solicited.

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

HILLSBORO' STREET.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-OPENED

this day, under the management and control of Messrs. RANDALL and BOWEN. Former Patrons and

FRONT STREET HOUSE,

BEAUFORT, N. C.

REWARD.

delivery at this office of a Package of Officers Cloth-

ing, taken from a car, at this place, on the night of the

FOR SALE!

(Semi-Weekly,) from the 1st of January, 1868, to the

Also, a file of the DAILY RICHMOND EXAMINER

These papers are not bound, but are arranged in the

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro'

and Raleigh Lines.

CARS LEAVE NEW BERNE FOR RALEIGH AT

RETURNING.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4 80 A. M. J. B. VAN DYNE, Superintendent.

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh, N. C., April 26, 1865.

THE PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE POST COM-mander will be in the Comptroller's office, in the Capitol building.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED THE

necessary permit from the Military authorities, pro-pose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events

A NEW PAPER.

Leave RALEIGH for New Berne at 10 A. M.

Leave Morehead City for New Berne 9,20 A. M.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.

for 1862, 1868 and part of 1864 Price \$100.

For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.

COMPLETE FILE OF THE N. C. STANDARD,

LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE

JNO. C. SKARREN,

Proprietor.

the Traveling Public generally can now be accommodate W. H. CUNINGGIM.

Raleigh, May 10, 1865.

April 28, 1865.

present time-price \$75.

Apply at this office. April 18, 1865.

double if he gives the thief the merited kicking.

By the Day, Week and Month.

which are hereby recinded and annulled.

by approved.

May 24, 1965.

Raleigh, May 31, 1865.

Raleigh, May 27, 1865.

Raleigh, May 15, 1865.

Raleigh, May 27, 1865.

The amnesty oath now substitutes the oath and parule beretofore administered to soldiers and civilians. All that

THE AMNESTY OATH.

beretofore administered to soldiers and civilians. All that superfluity after the words—"So help me God"—is expunged, and the first part of the original oath constitutes the amnesty oath, the parole being admitte, it bein implied in the oath.

The following is the present form of the oath:

I,——, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almonyry God, that I will beneforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court—So Hate Ms God. transactions under them, in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Oustoms.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Oritical Notices of the Press, It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the faillion a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine. — Lethodist Protestant (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the world.—New York

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains filly 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—Thurner's

the dissemination of a love of pure literature. TRUBNER's Guide to American Literature, Londo The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice,—Bosten Courier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865. The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the sub criber's post-office.

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Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. A Complete Set, now Comprising Twenty nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for \$2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 ceats, by mail, postpaid Address HARPER & BROTHERS.

Franklin Square, New York. THE PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the Bufeau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. Ww. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, barbored in Canada Now, therefore to the end that justice may be done, of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States,

do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards: One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement

Twenty five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly

Tucker, and Teu thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late Clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is OULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MIS FRIENDS and the public generally that he is now prepared, as heretofore, to do all kind of

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the City of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State. OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE citizens of Raieigh, Office at his residence. MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY

Col G F Granger. Commanding 3rd Brigade, 2d Division,

10th Army Corps, Post Commander.
Licut H S Sanford, 115th New York Volunteers, A A A General and Post Adjutant. Capt S C F Smith, 9th Maine Volunteers, A A General.
Major George B Dyer, 9th Regiment Maine Volunteers, Lieut.Wm K Norton, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, Assistant Provost Marshal. Ligut George S Dailey, 9th Maine Volunteers, Assistant Provost Marshal.

Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Maine Volunteers, A A Q M. Capt Geo C Almy, C S.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Maine Volunteers, A. A. I. G.
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th New York Volunteers,
Chief Medical Officer.

Capt E R Mosher, 169th New York Volunteers, A D C. Lieut Ed Vanderzee, 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 Adjutant. Martin McMartin, Quartermaster. Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A. Lieut A Collier. Lieut C L Clark, Capt Wm H Shaw, Capt E B Savage, Officers of 9th Maine Volunteers.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Cot Commanding. George S Hay, Quartermaster. Otis P Rice, Assistant Surgeon Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co Capt L F McKenney, Capt Geo W Brown, Capt Benj J Hill,

Lieut A H Chase, Nominal List of the Actual and Acting Field

John H Roberts, Captain Co D. Commanding Officer. Geo W Huckins, Captain Co K, Regiment Quartermaster and Company Commander. Alfred Marland, 1st Lieut Co H, Awaiting Muster, Act-

ing Adjutant.

Joseph Wingate, Co A, Awaiting Muster, Acting Coun-L'A Gay, 1st Lieut Co B, Commanding Co B.

Commanding Regiment.

Officers 13th Indiana Volunteers,

Officers 13th Indiana Volunteers,
J H Lawrence, Mejor, Commanding.
S Ryan, Adjutant.
A H Baily, Quartermaster.
N A Chamberlain, Assistant Surason.
Silas Clark, Capt Commanding Co A.
W H Lawe, Capt Commanding Co B.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lieut Commanding Co D.
R J Grabam, Capt Commanding Co D.
W T Stepp, Capt Commanding Co D.
Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut Commanding Co F.
Carr Carey, 1st Lieut Commanding Co G.

of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North-Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newsmatter as is usually found. In the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no polifical aspirations to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Becord will please call at our office in the old "Register" building, near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

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Carr Carey, 1st Lieut Commanding Co C.

Officers of 169th Regiment N. York Volunteers,
J A Colvin, Lieut Col Commanding,
Joseph H Atlen, Major,
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adjutant and Quartermaster,
Lieut Ed Jacques, Commanding Co A.
Lieut J B Foot, Commanding Co B.
Capt J H Warren, Commanding Co C.
Lieut B McGuira, Commanding Co D.

Thursday morn'ng next Raleigh , May 29, 1865.

by the month or year.

The first rumber of the proper will be issued on J. D. HUPHAM, N. B. COBB, 88-46,

Capt J C Beal, Lieut W F Denning, Lient S A Doten.

and Staff and Company Commanders present in 4th New Hampshire Volunteers.

L A Gay, 1st Lieut Co B, Commanding Co B.
L McD Hussy; Capt Co C, Commanding Co C.
Wm S Barker, Capt Co E, Commanding Co D.
C 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 F.
B Frank Fogy, principal Musician Co H, Commanding Co H.

GF Quimby, Capt Co I, Commanding Co I. John H Roberts, Capt 4th New Hampshire Infantry,

Capt J H Warren, Commanding Co C.
Lieut B McGuire, Commanding Co D.
Cant H Mulhall, Commanding Co E.
Capt E B Smith, Commanding Co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, Commanding Co H.
Lieut C G Francisco. Commanding Co H.
Capt J H Dunn, Commanding Co L.
Lieut J H Straight, Commanding Co K.
April 24, 1865.

a service & control