Semi-Weekly Standard.

COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES

The Atlanta Confederacy publishes the following description of counterfest Treasury notes, which, it thinks, will enable any person to determine which bills are genuine and which are not. A convenient method for detecting by measurement would be to have strips of metal of the exact length of each denomination at hand, with a knob or button by which it could be readily lifted and applied to any suspected note:

The counterfeit is seven and three-sixteenth inches long, and two and seven eighth inches wide precisely—measuring inside the straight marginal lines which surround the engraving. The genuine is over seven and three-sixteenth inches long—nearly seven and one-fourth inches long—and a slight fraction over two and fifteen-sixteenth inches wide, measuring inside the marginal lines. Thus the genuine bills are longer and wider than the counterfeit. These measurements are infailible tests, which all can apply.

The vignette on the hundreds is a cotton press, with a mule attached, packing cotton, and a wagon and team loading with cotton bales. In the counterfeit the spokes of the wagon wheels are light and distinct-in the genuine they are dark, blurred, and indiatinct. In the courserfeit the spokes are shaded very lightly, and are almost white; in the genuine, white is barely distinguishable. In the counterfeit, the left-hand hind wheel has eight spokes that can be seen, the others being behind the bed of the wagon; in the genuine, only seven can be

The mule hitched to the cetton press in the counterfeit is distinct, the gear on it, and particularly the harness, can be plainly seen. In the Senaine the mule is blurred, very indistinct, and no part of the gear or harness can be seen on it.

The counterfeit is over seven and the enth inches long-nearly seven and a quarter-exactly the length of the genuine 100's—and two and thir-teen sixteenth inches wide precisely; the genuine is exactly seven and a quarter inches long, and two and fifteen sixteenths wider As in the case of the 100's, the genuine are wider and longer than the counterfeit. These measurements are from the inner edge of the marginal lines of the bili.

The vignette of the 50's is a female tigure holding open a money chest. In the counterfeit the head of this female is close to the final "E" in the word Confederate, but little more than the sixteenth of an inch from it, and nearly touches the shading of that letter. In the genuine the head is nearly three sixteenths of an inch from the letter-almost midway between the words "Confederate" and

States. In the lower left hand corner of the bill are two sailors-the right-hand sailor having a mallet across his left arm. In the counterfeit the head of the mallet lies close up to the arm, and no part of the handle can be seen; in the genuine the head of the mallet projects out from the arm far enough for the handle near the head of the mallet to be seen. In the counterfeit, the head of the mallet is not very distinct, on account of that side of it next the sailor's arm being made light, or white, in the engraving, so that it looks more like an old style, round churn-dasher, than a millet. In the genuine, the head of the mallet is distinctly defined, with no shading about it, but is solid black. In the counterfeit, the hair of this sailor-the one holding the mallet-is dishevelled, the ends of it sticking out from the head as if it were blown up by a gale of wind; in the genuine, the hair lies close down to

TWENTIES. The size of the bills is again a certain test. The counterfeit is seven and three-sixteenth inches long, nearly-over seven and one-eighth-and is over two and thirteen-sixteenth inches wide -nearly two and fourteen-sixteenths. The genuine is seven and fivesixteenth inches long precisely, and two and fifteensixteenth inches wide nearly-measurements within the marginal lines, as before—the genuine again being larger.

On the lower left-hand corner a sailor lears his elbows upon a capstan. In the counterfeit the shaded lines of the engraving on the satlor's jacket run diagonally—almost up and down; in the genuine, these lines run straight across the sailor's back. Botween the XX's there are a couple of small hearts, pointing towards each other. In the counterfeits, these hearts are solid black, and their points touch each other. In the genuine, they are some distance apart, and the larger ends of the hearts

Above and below the figure "20" on the bills are small ornamental figures, formed by triangularly joining the smaller ends of three hearts together. The counterfeit has four of these below the "20, while the genuine has live.

have a small portion of white, which give them a

light appearance.

The vignette is a large, three masted, full rigged ship, with Greek and Latin sails all spread. The Latin (long three connered) sails are live in number. In the counterteit, the upper point of the Latin rails, to the extreme right me front of the ship, is nearer the upper margin or any me of the oil than the second, and the second heaver than the there. in the genuine the upper points of these sails of reach to the same distance of the upper marginal line of the billions of the line of the billion and the

There are a great many minor distinguished marks on all the bigs We have not make but . them on any; but a given emple to enable a person who never any Confederate linte to distinguish the counterfer from the general of once The Confederacy of a later date out inst.) tescribes a new counterfeit of the Hores & Ludwig plates, so nearly the size of the genue and measurement cannot be applied as a sest the e. however, several points about them which a meful onserver can detect.

. First On the left hand end of the bills is a sailor standing up; and above his head is a smeld on which the following words are inscribed. " Receivable in payment of all dans except export dues."-In the genuine the lower count of this should is about the 16th part of an men above the saulor a hat. In the counterfeit the point of the shield is imperfect; the point is not made. It perfect, it would come down lower than the top of the hat. In the genuine the point is nearly over the centre of the sailor's hand-s little to the left; in the counterfeit, the point of the shield (if it had the point) would be over the left hand side of the sailor's hat brim, or near where the brim joins the crown of the hat.— This defect in the point of the shield, and its being placed further to the left of the sailor's head, and extending lower down, and not directly above the head as in the genuine, is the most prominent mark

The wagon wheel this time has the proper nom-ber of spokes, and they are dim and dark like the only a little more so; not light and finely executed, like the former counterfeit. The mule attached to the cotton press is also dim, and more indistinct than the former counterfeit, and the har-ness cannot be seen, but he is not quite so much blurred, as the genuine. In the genuine the left hand bird wheel of the wagon has the spokes centering to the hub, at the corner of the wagen bed or body. In the counterfeit the hub appears to be behind the bed and out of sight-the point where the spokes converge at the hub or axle being concealed from the view by the bed of the wagon,

The signatures are a quick test to those who know and have the run of all of them; but only bankers, or men who handle money largely, can make this a test. We may say, however, that nearly all of them appear to be forgeries at once to a practiced eye. They are cramped and bear evidence of being slowly written, in order the better to imitate the genuine. They are in a heavier hand and blacker ink. A man skilled in such matters can see at once that they are written by an effort, and

not by a free, easy, natural hand. We have seen only one counterfeit fifty, though several of them have been detected in this city .-They are also a superior imitation of the genuine; so perfect are they that we are unable to discover any striking points of dissimilarity-none that we be which the common reader can understand, save perhaps one. The bill before us is signed "A. W. Uray, for Treasurer." The word "for" is in small common italies, and "Treasurer" is in small capitals, thus: "for Tagastage." In

the counterfeit, the bair line on which the signature is written passes across the "f" in the word "for" and touches the tops of the letters "or." In the genuine, the word "for" is below the line on which the signature is written. It crosses the upper pastion of the "f," but does not touch the "or," being above them. This is the only distinction. above them. This is the only distinction we are able to describe that we think can be comprehended by readers generally. The mallet is made blank, the sailor's disheveled hair is smoothed down, the handle on the iron box is right, and the woman's head is in the right place. All the points of difference are remedied, so that only an experienced person can detect them by their general appearance. Now, what are the people to do? We advise them to refuse every 20, 50, and 100 of the Hoyer & Ludwig plates. The Government has called for

them. Let them be sent in and no more circulated. Much eredit is due to Col. W. W. Clayton, of the Ga. R. R. Bank Agency, for detecting the counterfeits of the Treasury notes. He was the first to detect the former counterfeits, and also the first to detect these. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for his skill and vigilance in this matter.

Results of the Late Census-Population. In the whole of the late United States and Territories the white population in 1860 was 26,966,662. 18,819,960 Of which were males,

44	**	**	iemales,			13,116,702
T	he ex	f male	of males is h the follow	ving is a	re	733,258 the Western capitulation:

	maies. r	cinates. Div.	Of Minter
Alabama,	270,190	256,081-	14,109
Arkansas,	171,477	152,656	18,811
California,	282,241	99,112	163,129
Delaware,	45,940	44,619	1,291
Florida,	41,128		1,291
Georgia,	801,066	290,484	10,582
Illinois,	898,941	805,350	93,591
Indiana,	693,348	645,362	47,996
Iowa.	353,900	819,879	34,021
Kansas,	58,806	47,584	11,222
Kentusky,	474,193	445,291	28,902
Louisiana,	189,648	167,808	21,840
Maine,	316,527	310,420	6,107
Michigan,	389,919	349,880	40,039
Minnesota,	92,677	78,550	14,121
Mississippi,	186,273	167,626	18,647
Missouri,	563,131	500,858	62,773
Ohio,	1,171,698	1,131,110	40,588
Oregon,	81,451	20,700	10,712
Pennsylvania,	1,427,943	1,421,316	6,627
South Carolina,	146,160	145,140	1,020
Tennessee,	422,779	408,943	18,836
Texas,	228,585	192,306	26,279
Vermont,	148,406	155,963	2,443
Virginia,	528,842	-518,457	10,383
Wisconsin,	409,508	367,589	38,919
Territories,	158,723	108,597	50,126
	9,990,500	9,189,849	807,651
8 other States,	3,859,460	8,933,853	74,393
	13 849,960		733,258
Excess of males in	26 States a	nd Territ's,	807,651
Excess of females	in 8 States.		74,393
			-

Actual excess of males in 1860, Or about 5.59 per cent. In the following States the white females exceed-

	ed the mates in a	dilloci ili tilo	,	Excess of
19		Males.	Females.	Females.
	Connecticut,	221,851	229,653	7,802
Ţ	Maryland, .	256,889	259,079	2,240
i	Massachusetts,	592,231	629,201	36,970
ď	New Hampshire,	159,563	166,016	6,453
1	New Jersey,	322,733	322,966	1,238
	New York,	1,910,279	1,921,311	11,082
	North Carolina,	313,570	316,272	2,602
	Rhode Island,	82,294	88,355	6,061
	Excess females,	3,859,460 74,393	3,932,853	74,393
		3,933,858		*
M	Total white nor	nulation 186	.00	

	Daces Islantes,	,	
		3,858	
H	Total white populatio	n, 1860:	
	Males,	13,846,960	
	Females,	* 18,116,702-5	26,966,66
	Free colored males,	234,000	
	Do. females,	253,996-	487,99
	Indians, males,	19,474	
	Do. females,	17,183-	36,66
	Slaves, males,	1,982,625-	
	Do. females,	1,971,135-	3,953,76
		S 20	

Total population, 1860, 31,445,080 This surplus of females, 573,530 in number, in Great Britain, is increased to 886,942, if we exclude the men serving abroad in the army, navy, and merchant marine. Owing to the large immigration of males from Ireland in the years 1847-1855, and other causes, this inequality has increased from 4.9 per

Census Year.	Proportion of Females to
United Kingdom,	every 100 Males.
1841	104.9
1851	105.1
1861	106 2

In Great Britain, the surplus of females, according to the late censes of 1801, is 573.530, viz;

1	Maies.	Females.	Total.
Eng and Wales,	9,758,852	10,302,873	20,061,725
Scotland,	1,447,015	1,014,814	3,061,329
treind,	2,804,961	2,059,582	5,764,543
slands,	68,39±	77,886	143,779
Army, navy, and	1	100	
tourchant coans			909.419

merchant seamen, 303,412 -303,412

Kingdom, 14.880,634 14,954,154 29,334,788 26,966,602 Total white, United States, Total whites, colored, and Indians, United States, 1860. 31,445,080

This inequality does not arise from natural causes, but may be attributed to political causes. The continued immigration of able bodied males from Ireland and England to the United States, and to Australia and Canada, during the last decade, served to produce a resulting unevenness in the sexes at home. To this add the events of the Crimean and other wars, the extraordinary losses of life at sea, and other circumstances which did not prevail prior to 1850, to such an extent as we have since seen.

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P. S.—We are also binding 25,000 copies of the Testament and Testament and Psalms, printed by the Bible Secrety of the Confederate States. Ruleigh, Oct. 44, 1882.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW. & BILL TO BE ENTIFLED "AN ACT TO PURTHER PROVIDE FOR

THE PUBLIC DEPENCE." In view of the exigencies of the country, and-the absolute secessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing is the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our

soil; therefore

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the President be, and is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are not now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire be-fore the end of the war, shall be continued in service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, up-less the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, how ever; That all such conpanies, battalions and regiments, whose terms of original enlistment were for twelve months shall have the right, within forly days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to re-organize said com-panies, battalions and regiments by electing their officers, which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be com-missioned by the President: Trovided, further, That furlrughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beyond the period of their original collistment, and who have heretofore not received furloughs under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to private and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved 11th December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and Provi-ded, further, That in lieu of a furlough, the commutation value in money of the transportation hereinabove granted shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissionfurlough would otherwise be granted; Provided, further That all persons under the age of eighteen years, or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, battalions and companies bereafter to be organized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, but talions and regiments for ninety day, unless their places can sooner be supplied by other recruits not now in the service, whe are between the ages of eighteen and thirly-five years, and all laws and parts of laws providing for the re-enlistment of volunteers and the organization thereointo companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That such companies,

squadrons, battalions or regiments organized, or in process of organization by the authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act so far completed as to have the waole number of men requisite for organization, actually enrolled, not embracing said organization any persons now in service, shall be detered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion and regimental officers. SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States to employ State officers, and, in failure to obtain such con-sent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such carvilment in accordance with rules

and regulations o be prescribed by him.

Shu 4. Be if further enacted, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding section shall be as-signed by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this not, may on applica-tion of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where a

State may not have in the army a number of regiments, battalions, squadrons or companies sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such State, then the residue or excess as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot shall be made from said reserve, so that each company shall as nearly as practicable, he kept full. Provided, That the versons held in reserve may remain at also, That during their stay at home they shall not receiv Provided, further, That the persons comprehended in this act shall not be subject to the rules and articles of war until mustered into the actual service of the Confed rate States; except that said persons, when enrolled and liable to duty, if they shall wilfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such under said articles. Provided, further, That whenever, in the opinion of the President, the eximate of the whole service was required to be shall be gencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned to different companies in service under provision of section four of this act; said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt. Provided. The company, battairon and regimental offices shall be elected by the troops composing the same. Provided, The troops raised in any one State shall not be combined in regimental battalion, squadron or company organization with troops raised in any other States.

Suc. 7. Be it for their enacted, That all soldiers now

serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are continued in the service by virtue of act, who have not received the bounty of lifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the service, and who shall arm himself, with a musket, shot gan, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be asc. rianced by the mustering officer, under such regulartions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shot gun or carbine. Sec. 9. He it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secre-

tary of war 10. Be it further enocted, That all vacancies shall be file: by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur; by pranation according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency; Provided, however, That the President may, when in his opinion it may be proper, fill such vacance or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers, or private or privates from such company pattalion, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished in the service by the exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officer of a company, said vacancy shall be filled by election : Provided, That all appointments made by the President shall be by and with

the advice and consented of the Senate.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the provisions the first section of this act relating to the election of offi-cers shall apply to those regiments, battalions or squad-ross which are composed of twelve months and war com-panies combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally

Suc. 12. Be it further enacted. That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-live rank and file; each company of field artillery of one hundred and fifty rank and file; and each company of cavalry of

wighty rank and file.
Suc. 18. Be it further enacted. That all persons subject to enrollment, who are now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrollment to volunteer in companies now in the service.

The New Conscription Act. The following is a copy of the Conscription Act passed

recently, by both Houses of Congress: An Act to amend an act, entitled "An Act to provide further for the public defence"-approved 16th April,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America de enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confed-erate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and for-ty-five years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not at such time or times legally exempted from military service; or such parts thereof, as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the public defence, such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are, or may here-after become eighteen years of age; and, when once en-rolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall serve their full time; provided, that if the President, in calling out toops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons, between the age of thirty-five, and any other age less than forth-five; prosided, that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated; and provided further, that these called out under this and the test of the act to which the second seco this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments from the respective. States at the time the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1882, was passed; and the sarplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, to be officered by the State having such residue, according to the laws there-ot, or disposed of as now provided by law; provided, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this, or the set to which this is an amendment, in any locality he set to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same; and that in such localities, and during such suspension, the President is authorized to feeeive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence approved 16th of April, 1862.

THE MILITARY EXEMPTION ACT. The following is a copy of the Exemption Act, as finall, passed by both Houses of Congress: A Bult to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the sist of April, 1862.

INVALIDS, OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, CLERKS, ETC.

1. The Congress of the Obsfederate States of America do enset, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, moder rules to be pressibed by the Secretary of war, the Vice-President of the Confederate States the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including postmisters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmister-General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmisters, their assistants and clerks; and, except such State officers as the several States may have dectared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Conspective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments, authorized by law, refederate and conceiving salaries or fees.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State sinc the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provid for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1882, whil such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue f said act of April 16th, 1862.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. . All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treas-urers, chief clerks, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and emeight miles, and mechanics in the active service and em-ployment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superin-tendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to ex-ceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the presidents, su-nerintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechan-ics in the actual service and employment of all companies in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed. ngineers thereon employed.

One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon out to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments: every muster of religious authorities. menta; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge f ministerial duties.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers, Nazarenes, and Memonists; in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Memonists, and Dunkers, shall farnish substitutes, or pay a tax of \$500 each into the public Treatury.

PHYSICIANS All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession. SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, LTC.

makers, tauners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, milwrights, skilled and ac-tually employed as their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make outh in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be prima facis evidence of the facts therein stated. of the facts therein stated.

A PROVISO AGAINST EXTORTION.

Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other. occupation or employment not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and es-tablishments with which they are connected shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishment shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superinten-dents or operatives in said establishments, but they, and each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Con-federate army, and shall in no event be again exempted herefrom by reason of said manufa or employments therein.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, AC. All superintendents of public hospitals, luantic faylums, and the regular physicians, nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers emp oved in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind. In each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

WOOL, COPTON, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS. Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton fac-tories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisional herein contagned as are hereinbefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments. EDUCATIONAL EXEMPTIONS

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of This

ARTISANS EMPLOYED ON "GOVERNMENT WORK." All artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establish ment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance ordnance stores, and other munitions of war who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishment; also all artisans, mechanics and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in turnishing arms, ordunuce, ordunuce stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, provided that the chief of the ordunuce bureau, or some ordunuce officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishment; all pursues contexed in the great of the stablishment. such establishment; all persons curployed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the sev eral State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretar of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunbouts, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public de-fence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers; mechanics, and miners am-ployed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushess per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wageners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confede-

STOCK BAISERS. One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 200 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in-raising stock, provided there is no white mandall not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising said stock. OVERSEERS ON PLANTATIONS.

To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law one person; as agent, owner, or over-seer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service. and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; and such other per sons as the President shall be satisfied on account of tice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; provided, that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits 2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain per

sons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Con-federate States, approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby

From the Goldsborough Tribune. A uto-Biography.

In answer to repeated inquiries which my friends are pleased to make in regard to my auto biography. I take leave to state, that indications are already favorable that if my health will soon be sufficiently restored to warrant y undertaking the work, talked of for some time past.

I desire the reader to understand, that it is not intended to publish the work, at this time, for I would not be instrumental, in even a trifling degree, in diverting the pub-lic mird from the great subject of National Independence—Southern Independence—which has been, and is with me a passion and a principle. When that work is done, which proximates a glorious consummation, matters of a more trilling import may be properly entertained.

The biography will embrace, perhaps, two or three volumes of octavo—though I cannot tell precisely how much it will make.

My friends will please observe, that the composition of the work shall be all my own—the production of my own mind, and under the dictates of my own heart. I do not say that I may not submit the numers in which it will be written, to the perusal of judicious friends for their opinion - but they will not come under the dictation of any man I feel that I need no help whatever in this

regard. If I did not believe that Providence would coable me to fulfill the task I would not undertake it. There will be no attempt at display in style or manner I will strive to deliver a "plain unvarnished ta'e," both as regards myself and the public incidents with which I have been connected. I am conscious of many occurrences re-garding myself, that I would prefer not to record. In this

respect my inclination would adopt the language of a friend: If Lethe bath the power to blot, And rare all former images; Give me the cap—I'll envy not, The talents of Simonedes.*

But I will nevertheless do my duty, and relate what may serve as a warning and institute a moral, however it may affect myself.

Many of the numbers, I cannot doubt, may be considered,

Many of the numbers. I cannot doubt, may be considered, very justly, as paerile and triffing—but there will be others, I hope, that will be entitled to higher claims.

During the progress of the task before me, I will write for any editor on subjects that may be useful, sustaining such principles only as I may approve. For this I expect to be paid—as a means of present subsistence.

Further remarks, on this occasion, I think unnecessary. A more full and complete exposition of my views on the subject, and the object of the publication, will appear in an Introductory, at the proper time, which I believe the present in general will insert for me.

I intend to try one volume. If it succeeds, well: If not, well.

Goldsboro', N. C., Sept. 20, 1862 "A distinguished Grecian, who taught the "Art of Mem-

Legislature of North-Carolina.

We give below the list of Senators and Commoners elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us.

SENATE. Pasquotank and Perquimane-W. H. Bagley. Camden and Carrituck -D. McD Lindsay. Gates and Chowan-Mills L. Eure. Hyde and Tyrrett—Charles McGleese.
Northampton—Dr W. S. Copeland.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt. Thos. M. Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carroway.
Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H. Powell. Edgecombe and Wilson - Jesse H. Powell. Pitt-Dr. E. J. Blount. Beaufort-E. J. Whrren. Craven-William B. Wadsworth. Carteret and Jones - Dr. M. F. Arendell. Greene and Lenoir - Edward Patrick. Duplin-Dr. James G. Dickson. Onslow-J. A. Murrill. Bluden, Brunswick, de.-Capt J. W. Filis. Cumberiand and Harnett-William B. Wright. Sampson-Thomas I Faison. Johnston-C B Sanders. Wake-J. P. H. Russ. Nach - Capt. A. J. Taylor. Franklin-Washington Harris. Warren-Dr. T J. Pitchford. Granville-R. W. Lassiter. Orange-Hon, William A. Graham, Alamance and Randolph-Giles Mebane. Chatham-William P. Taylor. Moore and Madyomery Calvin W. Wooley.

Richmond and Robeson - Giles Leith.

Asson and Union - William C. Smith. Guitford-Peter Adams. Caswell-Hon. Bedford Brown. Rockingham-Gen. F. L. Simpson Mecklenburg John A. Young Cabarrus and Stanig J. W Smith. Rowan and Ducie Br. J. G. Bamsay. Davidson-H. Adams. Stokes and Forsyth-Col. Jas. E. Matthews. Ashe, Surry, &c. - Isanc Jarratt, Iredell, Willes, &c. - L. Q. Sharpe. Burks, McDonell, &c. S. J. Neal. Lincoln, Gaston, &c. James H. White. Rutherford, Polk, &c. -M. O. Dickerson. Buncombe, Henderson, &c. - William M. Shipp. Haywood, Mucon, &c.-C. D. Smith.

Alexander—B. Y. McAden, Dr. E. F. Watson. Alexander—Dr. J. M. Carson. Annon—Purdie Richardson, R. H. Burns. Ashe-J. M. Gentry. Bladen - J. W. Russ. Beaufort - Hon. R. S. Donnell, Capt. W. T. Marsh. Bertie-Dr. P. T. Henry, James Bo Brunswick-Daniel L. Russell. Buncombe-John Burgin. Burke-John Parks Gibarrus-W. S. Harris. Caldwell-M. N. Barnhardt. on Forbes Carteret-No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.

Caswell-S. S. Harrison, William Long. Catacoba - Geo. S. Hooper. Chatham - T. B. Harris, Lieut. W. J. Henden, M. Q. Wad-Cherokee-J. H. Bryson. Chowan-Lemuel C. Benbury

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Cleveland-David Beam, J. R. Logan. Columbus - W. M. Baldwin. Craven-J. B. G. Barrow, Ben'j. M. Cook. Cumberland and Harnett-Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. John McCormick, Neill McKay. Currituck-B. M. Baxter. Davidson-Dr. R. L. Beall, Henry Walser. Davis-Henry B. Howard. Duplin-J. C. Stantord, L. W. Hodges Elgeennbe-David Cobb, Robert Bynum. Forayth-John P. Nissen, Dr. E. Kerner. Franklin-A. W. Pearce, Jr. Gaston-A. W. Davenport. Graneille-Hon. R B. Gilliam, Jas. S. Amis, Capt. Eu gene Grissom.

Greens-Capt. H. H. Best.

Guiford-M. S. Sherwood, R. W. Glenn, W. R. Smith. stes -W. H. Manning. Halifax-Dr. Henry Joyner, A. H. Davis. Haywood-Dr. S. L. Love. Hart ord J. R. Vana Henderson-Alex. Henry. Fredell-T. A. Allison, John Young. Juckson-J. Keener.

Jones - 2 othony E Rhodes. Lenoir - W. W. Duno. Lincoln-A. Costner. Macon - Dr J. M Lyle. Malison-Dr. Walley. Martin-James Robins Mc Dowell-Lt. W. F. Cruig. Meckenburg-Juo. L. Brown, E. C. Montgomery-E G L. Burringer. Brown, E. C. Grier. Moore-Alexander Kelly. Nash-Henry G. Williams. New Hanozer - S. J. Person, J. R. Hawes. Northampton - W. W. Peebles, Capt. H. Stansill. Onslow-J. H. Foy.
Orange John Berry, W. N. Patterson.
Proguetank-Gen. W. K. Mann. Perquimans - Dr. Jos. H. Riddick. Person - Lt. M. D. C. Bumpass. Pitt-C. Perkins, B G. Albritton. Rendol & Jonathan Worth, M. S. Robbins, Richmond Lt. Sanders M Ingram. Roberon-Murdock McRae, Neill McNeill. Rockingham - W I. Gilliam, James Reynolds. Rowan - F. E. Shober, N N Fleming. Rutherford + A. R. Brvan, J B. Carpenter. Sampson-William Kirby, Thos. H. Holmes. Stanly-Lafayette Greene. Stokes-William Flynt. Surry-Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth. Tyrrell-Eli Spruill. Union-C. Q Lemmonds. Wake-William Laws, G. H. Alford, Daniel G. Fowle. Warren Thus I. Judkins, Leonard Henderson. Washington - (Same as in Carteret.) Watauga-Wm. Horton Wayne-B. B. Rives, M. K. Crawford. Wilkes-E. M. Weliborn, A. H. Hampton.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Civil Department.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, of Buncombe, Governor, RICHARD H. BATTLE, JR., of Anson, Private Secretary. Rupus H. Page, of Wake, Secretary of State. DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingbam, Public Treasurer, WM. R. RICHARDSON, of Wake, Chief Clerk. CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne, Comptroller. D. W. BAIN, of Wake, Clerk. O. H. PERRY, Librarian.

BOARD OF CLAIMS. BARTHOLONEW F. MOORE, of Wake, Chairman, SANUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Orange. P. H. WINSTON, JR, of Bertie.

Yadkin-A. C. Cowles.

Yancy-Lt. M. D. Young.

SUPREME COURT. RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin, Chief Justice. WM. H. BATTLE, of Orange, Associate Justice. MATTHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven, Associate Justice. WILLIAM A JENKINS, of Warren, Attorney General. HAMILTON C. JONES, of Rowan, Reporter. EDMUND B. FRUEMAN, of Wake, Clerk. JAMES LETCHFORD, of Wake, Marshall. At present, the sessions of the Supreme Court are held in the City of R sleigh once a year, commencing on the se-

SUPERIOR COURTS. Jungas - John L Bailey of Buncombe, Bomulus M. Saunders, of Wake, Robert R. Heath, of Chowau, George Howard, Jr., of Wilson, James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, Robert S. French, of Robeson and John Kerr, of

Solicirons -Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, of 1st Circuit; William J. Houston, of Duplin, 2d Circuit; Wm. A. Jenkina, of Warren, Attorney General, 3d Circuit; Thomas Sett's of Rockingham, 4th Circuit; Robert Strange, of New Hanover, 5th Circuit; W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, 6th Circuit; and Marcus Erwin, of Burke, 7th Circuit. Time of Holding the Courts. SUPERIOR COURTS.

PIRST CIRCUIT Gates, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Chowan, second Perquimans, third Pasquotank, fourth amden, fifth Currituck, sixth Duplin, fourth Monday in March and September Wayne, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and

Craven, fourth Craven, fourth

Jones, Wednesday next after the fifth Monday after the
fourth Monday in March and September.

Onslow, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September. Carteret, seventh Monday after the fourth Monday

Beaufort, eighth " March and September.
Hyde, ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
Wilson, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March

Martin, on the Monday before the first Monday in March and September.
Pitt, the first Monday in March and September. Edgecombe, second Nash, third Johnston, fourth

Johnston, lourth Wake, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September Franklin, second " Warren, third "Halifax, fourth " Northampton, fifth" FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Granville, first Monday in March and September. Orange, second Chatham, third Bandoiph, fourth o "
Davidson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March Forsythe, second " Stokes, third, Guillord, fourth, Rockingham, fifth Caswell, sixth Person, seventh

Moore, Monday before the last in February and August.

Montgomery, the last Monday in February and August.

Stanly, first Monday in March and September. FIFTH CIRCUIT. Anson, second Richmond, third Robeson, fourth Bladen, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March Columbus, second " Brunswick, third

New Hanover, 4th " Cumberland, 7th SIXTH CIRCUIT. Surry, fourth Monday in February and August. Yadkin, first after the fourth Monday in Feb. and August, Ashe, second Wilkes, third Alexander, 4th Davie, tifth Iredell, sixth Catawba, seventh Lincoln, eighth Union, tenth after the fourth Monday in Feb. and August, Meckienburg, 11th "

Cabarrus, twelfth Rowan, thirteenth " SEVENTH CIRCUIT. Cherokee, first Monday in March and September. Macon, second Jackson, third Haywood, fourth Henderson, 1st Monday after the nday in March Madison, third Yaccey, fourth McDowell, fifth Caldwell, sixth

Wantanga, seventh " Burke, eighth " Rutherford, ninth " .

Polk, tenth

Cleveland, eleventhe PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS. Anson county, on the Ashe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and Nov. Alexander, first Monday in March, June, Sept and Dec. Alamance, first Monday after the fourth Monday of February, May, August and November.

Beaufort, third Monday in March and Sept., and the first Monday in June and December. Bertie, second Monday in February, May, Aug, and Nov. Bladen, first Monday in Feb., May, Aug., and November. Brunswick, first Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. Buncombe, second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December. Burke, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December. Cabarrus, third Monday in January, April, July and 0c-

Caldwell, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December. Camden, second Monday in Murch, June, September and Carteret, the third Monday in February, May, August and November
Caswell, first Monday after the fourth Monday of March,
June, September and December.
Catawba, third Monday in January and July, and second
Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sep-

Chatham, second Monday in February, May, August and November. Chowan, first Monday in February, May, August and No vember.
Cieveland, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in Mar.
June September and December.
Columbus, second Monday in Feb., May, August and Nov.
Craven, second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Cumberland, first Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Currituck, the last Monday in Feb., May, Aug. and Nov.

Cherokee, first Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. Duplin, third Monday in Jan., April, July and October. Davidson, second Monday in Feb., May, August and Nor Davie, fourth Monday in Feb., May, August and Nor. Davie, fourth Monday in Feb., May, August and Nor. Edgecombe, fourth Monday in Feb., May, Aug. and Nor. Franklin, second Mouday March, June, Sept. and Dec. Forsyth, third Monday in Masch, June, Sept. and Dec. Gates, third Monday in Feb. May, August and November. Granville first Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November. Greene, second Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November. Guilford, third Monday in February and August, and fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in Merch and Sept. Halifax, third Monday in Feb. May, Ang and Novemb Harnett, second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. Haywood, fourth Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. Hertford, fourth Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November. Hyde, second Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November. Henderson, first Monday after the fourth Monday in March.

June, September and December.

Iredell, third Monday in Feb May, Aug. and November.

Johnston, fisirth Monday in Feb May, Aug. and November.

Jones, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and

Sept and on the last Monday January and July.

Jackson, third Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

Lenoir, first Monday in January and July, and third Monday in March and September. day in March and September.

Lincoln, second Monday in January and July, and third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and Sept.

Martin, second Monday in January, April, July and Oct.

McDowell, fith Monday after the fourth Monday in March,

June, September and December.

Mecklenburg, fourth Monday in Jan., April, July and Oct. Montgomery, first Monday in Jan'ry, April, July and Oct. Moore fourth Monday in January, April, July and Oct. Mucon, second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. Madison, third Monday after the fourth Monday in March,

June, September and December,
Nash, second Monday in Feb., May, August and Nov.
New Hanover, second Monday in March, June, September and December. Northampton, first Monday in March, June, September Onslow, first Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. Orange, fourth Monday in Feb., Mays August and Nov. Pasquotank, first Monday in Murch, June, Sept., and Dec. Perquimans, second Monday in Feb., May, Aug and Nov. Person, third Monday of Merch, June, Sept. and Dec. Pitt, first Monday in February, May, August and Nov. Rockingham, fourth Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

Polk, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March June, September and December.
Randolph, first Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November.
Richmond, third Monday in January April July and Uct.
Rowan, first Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November.
Robeson, fourth Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November. Rutherford, ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
Sampson, third Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November.
Stokes, second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Surry, second Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November.
Stanty, second Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November.

Tyrell, fourth Monday of January, April, July and Oct. Union, first Monday in January, April, July, and Oct. Wake, third Monday in January, May, Aug, and Nov Washington, third Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and November. Wayne, third Monday is Feb. May, Aug. and November. Witkes, first Monday after the fourth Monday in January. April, Jn y, and October Wilson, fourth Monday in January, April, July and Oct. Yancey, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS AD B. Jones, of the County of Wake, desires all persons having claims against the estate to resent them for payment or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All those indebted, will be expected to make speedy payment. Dr. E. A. Crudup is my authorized agent to transact all business pertaining to said estate. Letters addressed to me at Rolesville, Wake County, will receive prompt attention.

SARAH S. JONES, Administratrix.

Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 29, 1862.