

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

You are assembled under circumstances of deep interest to your country; and it is fortunate that, coming as you do, newly elected by the people, and familiar with the condition of the various localities, you will be the better able to devise measures adapted to meet the wants of the public service, without imposing unnecessary burthens on the citizen.

The unjust war commenced against us, in violation of the rights of the States, and in usurpation of power not delegated to the Government of the United States, is still characterized by the barbarism with which it has heretofore been conducted by the enemy.

Officers have been appointed and despatched to the Trans-Mississippi States, and the necessary measures taken for the execution of the laws, and other Executive Departments in those States; but sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain the results.

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ulation will have been reduced to a sum not exceeding \$230,000,000.

It is believed to be of primary importance that no further issue of notes should take place, and that the use of the credit of the Government should be restricted to the other modes provided by Congress.

The law, as it now stands, authorizes the issue, by the Treasury, of new notes to the extent of two-thirds of the amount received under its provisions.

The estimate of the amount funded under this law, is shown to be \$300,000,000, and if 2 of this sum be re-issued, we shall have an addition of \$200,000,000 to our circulation.

The addition of this large sum to the volume of the currency would be attended by disastrous effects, and would produce the speedy recurrence of the evils from which the funding law has rescued the country.

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WAR NEWS.

THE "FLORIDA" AT WORK.—The destruction of Yankee commerce seems to be the favorite occupation of the gallant Capt Morris, of the U. S. steamer Florida.

As will be seen by the following despatch, received yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy, he has lately been amusing himself and his brave crew by sinking two gunboats belonging to the universal Yankee nation:

PORT FISHER, May 1.—Hon S D Mallory, Secretary of Navy.—Sir: I have authentic intelligence by the "Greyhound," from Nassau, that the Florida has sunk the "Huntsville" and another gunboat in the West Indies.

The "Huntsville" is a screw ship of 817 tons, and five guns, and one of the East Gulf squadron. It was captured by the Florida.

EVACUATION OF WASHINGTON, N. C.—An official despatch was received from Gen Hoke, announcing the evacuation of Washington, N. C., by the enemy.

Washington is the capital of South-forth Carolina, N. C., and is 127 miles east of Raleigh. It is situated on the north side of Tar river, at its entrance into Pamlico river, a branch of Pamlico Sound, at the head of ship navigation.

It has a court house, jail, 2 churches, several stores, and two banks. In 1855 Washington had 2,015 inhabitants.

FROM BELOW.—It is said that the waters of the Atlantic Sound are in our quiet possession. The fisheries are being worked with great success by the people.

The amount of provisions secured by the fall of Plymouth is said to be far greater than any one had supposed, and the country opened to us will furnish enough to feed a large army for many months to come.—Raleigh Confederate.

FORREST'S PLUNDER.—One of Forrest's men called upon a tailor in Mobile recently to have a suit of clothes made of materials from Paducah. He represents, says the Register, the spoils of the expedition as immense—quite beyond his means to estimate.

At the different points successfully attacked vast stores were found, and horse and mules in large numbers. This being the case, every vehicle of whatever description, was harnessed and loaded, and only such of the plunder destroyed as it was impossible to bring away.

Gen Johnston's army. It is true that a few, black and white, threw down their arms and made signs of surrender; but at the same time, the men on each side of them still retained their arms and kept up a constant fire and show of resistance.

In the heat, din and confusion of a fire at such close quarters, there was no chance for discrimination. In less than five minutes after our men sealed the esplanade, the fort was cleared of the enemy, the main body of whom fled to the edge of the river, leaving the fort coils still flying.

At the river, they still kept up the fire, until the number was fearfully reduced, and until, as Gen. Forrest states himself, he absolutely sickened to witness the slaughter. He ordered the firing to cease, and dispersed his staff along the lines with orders to that effect.

It was next to impossible to effect an immediate cessation of the firing; the enemy themselves still fighting. Gen. Forrest rode up and down the lines ordering the men to cease firing, and finally stopped the carriage. The survivors of the garrison were all taken prisoners.

The maximum aggregate force of the Federal garrison was 800. About 500 were buried by Gen. Forrest's men. About fifty of their wounded were paroled and sent upon a gun-boat to Memphis. 200 prisoners were brought away, and among the number about thirty negroes.

There is not the semblance of a shadow of truth in the Federal exaggerations of wholesale slaughter. The above are substantially the facts of the capture, coming directly and officially from the prominent actors in the bloody drama.

Soldiers tell us that it is utterly impossible for officers to prevent the men from slaying negroes found in arms with the Yankees.

Common School Committee-men. At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg county, the following persons were appointed Committee-men in the several Districts for the ensuing year:

THE FORT PILLOW AFFAIR.

Refutation of Federal Slanders.

From the Atlanta Confederacy. From the Atlanta Confederacy. From the Atlanta Confederacy. From the Atlanta Confederacy. From the Atlanta Confederacy.

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LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

A Story of Blighted Hearts and Broken Heads.

"Bricks," a writer in the Atlanta Register, furnishes the following pleasant light reading, which will be found highly diverting:

Soon after a big fight in which I was engaged, I bought an unexpired furlough of a friend of mine, who had no further use for it, and went down to Savannah to spend it, and to see a young lady to whom I had an idea of making love.

In fact, I went with the fixed determination to marry her, but declined to do so, for the seemingly frivolous reason that the arrangement did not meet the approbation of the lady and her friends.

Her brother, a colonel in the army, at home on furlough, seemed, particularly, a little disposed to deprecate the match, and vaguely hinted as much the second time I called, by escorting me to the door with his hand ceremoniously grasping the collar of my coat, and kindly assisting me to descend the steps by projecting against me, to keep me from falling backwards, a cavalry boot weighing something less than a ton.

After mature reflection I was partially satisfied that my visits did not afford the entire family that high degree of satisfaction I had been led to expect, and I discontinued them.

Soon after this, while knocking around town one evening, I stumbled upon a theatre, and went in to witness the cold-blooded murder of somebody's tragedy. I found a seat in the pit. In looking around upon the array of beauty and chivalry in the boxes, my unsuspecting eyes suddenly fell upon the most beautiful girl that the world ever saw, or probably ever will see.

There is certainly nothing like her to be found in either sacred or profane history. The rapturous shock, the thrill of ecstasy I experienced on beholding her were tremendous in the extreme. The shock of the most powerful galvanic battery were a gentle touch of an infant's caressing finger in comparison. I seemed to be driven through the floor, as it were, like a ten-penny nail under the sledge-hammer of a Titan.

This terrific sensation, which swept over my heart like a Niagara of delight, was what they call Love at First Sight. I could not withdraw my gaze from her bewitching face. It rested there for hours. She smiled! Ye gods! what a glorious smile! It was divine! My heart, my soul, my entire personal individuality floated away to the seventh heaven of love, leaving my wardrobe seated in the pit, an unconscious spectator of the gorgeous scene around it.

The curtain fell upon the last act; or it may have been upon the first; or it may not have fallen at all. Indeed, there may have been no curtain. I only know that the audience rose to go—at least she did; and I presume the rest did also, as I cannot see what motive they could have for remaining after she left. I can barely remember that there was with her a grey-haired gentleman, apparently about fifty—evidently her father. She rose to go. Mechanically I rose to go too. It had been several hours since my eyes first fell upon her divine face and form; but

My mind was saved by a vial of pargorig which I happened to have in my pocket. The lady descended from the carriage and entered an elegant house. I walked over to the opposite side of the street, and stood gazing at the envious door through which she had disappeared, until the gray light of the coming dawn began to appear along the Eastern horizon.

I sought in vain to find out who the lady was. For several days I was quite distracted with heart-rending mixture of doubts, love and anxiety, and I had serious thoughts of applying for admission to some lunatic asylum. Finally I determined as a dernier resort, to settle matter by a coup d'etat.

I employed a hackman, who drove an open carriage. I pointed out the house to him. I pointed out a lamp post which stood in front of the door. "Now," said I, "I'll tell you what I want you to do; I'll get into your carriage a few hundred yards up the street. Do you drive down the street pretty fast, run against that lamp post, throw me out upon the pavement, cutting my head or breaking my arm by the fall, and then take me up and carry me into that house, and tell the first beautiful young lady you meet on entering, that I have been seriously injured by the running away of your horse."

That afternoon having put on a shirt which cost me forty dollars in Atlanta, I entered the carriage. It moved off quietly down the street until it arrived within a hundred yards of the objective point of the drive, when it dashed off at a somewhat greater speed than I had bargained for. However, I said nothing, but held my breath and waited the coming shock. Two of the wheels spun along beautifully very near the curb-stone. We were in twenty feet of a lamp post—but it was not the right one! I sprang to my feet and frantically cried "hold!" It was too late. There was a terrific crash; the carriage stopped suddenly; I shot forward ten feet landing at the heels of the horses, just as they dashed off, leaving the vehicle a worthless wreck behind them.

I came to my senses about three weeks after, and found myself lying on a wretched bed in the wretched backroom of a greasy Dutch backster. My scheme had failed miserably. The stake for which I played was a sprained ankle or broken arm; an elegant sofa in an elegant parlor, with an angel in loops hovering about me, and adjusting with delicate, loving fingers, the splints and bandages; the dawn of the belle passion in a pure young heart; a moonlight declaration; an acceptance, mingled with sunny smiles and delicious tears; a person and a bridal wreath, and the happiest fellow in Georgia. The stake I won was a dislocated shoulder; a broken head; a fractured arm, and a shattered leg, together with the following bills, for all of which I executed my notes of hand, ostensibly payable at sight but really, I fear, at a very remote period.

That of the doctor for attendance \$100. The druggists for drugs \$63. The huckster for room rent \$75. The carriage maker for repairs \$600. The nurse, for nothing \$93 87 1/2. Making the grand rascally total of \$937 87 1/2.

The day I left Savannah I greatly added to my happiness by learning that the grey-haired gentleman was the young lady's husband.

Important Arrival.—We have reliable information of the safe arrival at a Confederate port recently opened to blockade runners, of four vessels heavily laden with stores, clothing, arms, ammunition, &c., of immense value to the Government. Among the provisions brought in was three millions pounds of bacon and five hundred bags of coffee.—Richmond Dispatch.

The notorious Brownlow advises that every Southern man, including ministers of the gospel, especially those of the Methodist Episcopal church, should be driven out of East Tennessee, or put to death.

The attention of County Enrolling Officers and commanding Officers of Militia Regiments, is called to Circular No. 10, Conscription Office, Raleigh, N. C., requiring the immediate enrollment of all white males between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, and Free Persons of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in accordance with Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, embracing General Orders No. 20 and 33, Adj't and Insp. Gen'l's Office.

All persons within the prescribed ages will be enrolled by the Militia officers as early as practicable, and assemble at the Court Houses of their respective counties at the following times for examination, viz: CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg county—28th Regiment, 9th, 10th and 14th of May. 80th Regiment, 12th, 13th and 14th of May.

CANONBO, Cabarrus county—16th, 17th, and 18th of May. SALISBURY, Rowan county—76th Regiment, 10th, 20th, 21st and 22d of May. 120th Regiment, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of May.

NEWTON, Catawba county—30th and 31st of May, 1st and 2d of June. MONROE, Union county—82d Regiment, 6th, 7th and 8th of June. 119th Regiment, 9th and 10th of June.

DALLAS, Gaston county—13th, 14th and 15th of June. LINCOLN, Lincoln county—16th, 17th and 18th of June. SHELBY, Cleveland county—91st Regiment, 20th, 21st and 22d of June. 90th Regiment, 23d, 24th and 25th of June.

All exemptions heretofore granted are hereby revoked, and all those who wish to make application for exemption or detail, will present the same to the local Enrolling Officer of their respective counties, who will confer with the Board (to be appointed in accordance with Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription,) in giving each and every application a rigid examination, and written report from the local Enrolling Officer and from each member of the Board will be required, when each case will be presented to the District Enrolling Officer upon his arrival.

All those holding certificates of exemption from the Medical Examining Board of this District, in the counties of Union, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cabarrus and Cleveland, need not appear before the exemption was granted since Feb'y 29th, 1864.

Free persons of color will assemble the afternoon of the last day in each of the above counties for enrollment. The attention of commanding officers of Militia is particularly called to the necessity of having the age and occupation of each man upon their rolls. Applications for exemption or detail should be presented to commanding officers of Militia in counties not provided with Enrolling Officers.

J. N. PRIOR, 1st Lieut. and En. Officer 8th Dist. ALEX P HALL, Surgeon; E S PENNINGTON, Asst Surgeon, and W H HOWERTON, M D, Medical Examining Board, will be on the above times and places. April 25, 1864.

BALE YARN And Virginia Salt. I will exchange the above for Bacon, Lard, Flour, Corn or Chickens. The salt is made from the Rock Salt, and is equal or better than Liverpool. H. B. WILLIAMS. May 2, 1864. 2m

NOTICE To Machinists, Blocksmiths, Gun-Carriage Makers, and Pattern Makers. Good mechanics in any of the above trades can find steady employment, and liberal wages, by applying at the U. S. Naval Ordnance Works, Charlotte, N. C. Chief Engineer C. S. Navy, in charge. April 25, 1864. 6t

TAX NOTICE. All persons in the Town Belt liable to pay a tax to the State and County, are hereby notified that a list of their taxables must be returned by the last of May next, 1864, or they will be liable to a double tax. Call at the Rock Island Office, on M. L. WRIGHT, List-Takers. April 4, 1864

TAX IN KIND. Office P. Q. M. 8th Dist. Charlotte, N. C., April 13, 1864. It is hereby ordered that all the Tithes of the year 1863, of Corn and Bacon, be delivered before the 1st of May, 1864. Agents will receive nothing after 31st May, 1864.

Assessors will much oblige me, besides doing good service to the country, by sending in to this office all estimates of Tax in Kind, by the 1st day of May next, sooner if possible. Agents will give publicity to this notice, so that no one should incur the penalty of five times the estimated value, according to late laws of Congress, can have room to complain. S. M. FINGER, Capt. & P. Q. M., 8th Dist. N. C. April 18, 1864. 7t

A Card. CAMH 11th N. C. Troops, March 30, 1864. Having learned through some friends just returned from Charlotte, that I have been charged with being the incendiary who set fire to Joseph Rhine's barn, I regard it therefore nothing but proper and due to myself to publish this card. Knowing the charge to be a base falsehood, and the author of it a cowardly scoundrel, I shall prosecute the originator of the falsehood as soon as opportunity offers. I was with three respectable young men—J. Smith, Wm Orman and Samuel Nicholson—the time the Barn was burned. I refer my friends to any of these gentlemen for the truth of what I have stated. W. S. ICEHOWER.

I have known W S Icehower, a member of Co. A, 11th N. C. Regiment, and can say that he is and always has been a good soldier, and I think the report concerning him a base falsehood. Lieut. com'dg Co. A, 11th Regt. We, the undersigned, members of Co. A, have heard with surprise the attempt to slander W S Icehower, a member of this company, and deem it a duty to raise our voice in defence of the accused. Corp'l Icehower has always proven himself a good soldier and a perfect gentleman. W. S. Icehower will be able to prove himself altogether innocent of the infamous charge. R B Alexander, W J Brown, T N Neely, J R Gribble, E Lewis, J M Earnhardt, M R Alexander, J G Alexander, Taylor Wright, J W Bigham, A J Hand, J M Harris, D Hunter, G B Hunter, W Gray, W C Harris, J J Hester, G S Poyser, T Howard, F C Glenn, F Hobbs, M Hovis, G T Heron, M B F Raborn, J A Gilson, W C Ford, E Orman, J J Norman, T J Black, J Norman, W E Ewing, T L Holmes, T Henderson, M Hill, J M Black, R B Chesher, G B Goodman, D Dain, J W Petty, H B Flow, B A Withers, R J Monteth, R L Query, H M Pettus, J A King, M Wingate, N O Harris, C O Wingate, John H McConnell, B W Riddick, B M Rodgers, J H Montgomery, I A Frazier, J W Fisher, J Q Taylor, G B Ewing, A B Howell, H H Hill, S J McElroy, May 2, 1864. 21pd

QUARTERMASTER'S REPORT. RALEIGH, April 19th, 1864. This Department has recently received another supply of Cotton Cards for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. April 25, 1864. 3t