Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Estered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. THEASBER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 8 .- The following was received il is morning at Headquarters':

Army Northern Virginia, May 8th, - Secretary of Har :- Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening and drove them from their rille pits. Among the prisoners captured were Generals Seymour and Shaler, also a large number of arins were taken. The enemy have abandoned the Germanna road ford and removed their pontoon to-day, only slight skirmishing on our lines.

R. E .LEE. Official despatch from Chaffin's Bluff says one of the enemy's gunboats was attacked, disabled, boarded and then burned, afterwards an ironsclad bore down on our forces and they retiried. No particus his given. No loss on our side.

FROM CHESTERFIELD AND GEN. LEE.

have withdrawn from the Railroad to entrenchments. Smith and Gilmore were in command, Butler direct-Paint, where the negro brigade are entrenched. No fighting at Port Walthall junction to-day .-The enemy's loss in the fight of yesterday was a

thousand killed and wounded. Butler made a narrow escape from five of our pickets, near City Point, on Friday evening. A telegrata from Gen. Lee says that the enemy

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE-MORE

VICTORIES. the War Department to-day

Near Snottsylvania C. H., May 8th .- Hon. J. A. SEDDON: Alter a sharp encounter with the Fifth Army Corps, Warren's and C. R. Bett's division of Caval-G. Cen. R. H Anderson with advance of Army, possession of the Court House. I am more grateful the Giver of all victories, that our loss is small.

R. E. LEE. The following dispatch has been received by Gov.

Wu DERNESS, May 7th - Yesterday, and day before, Airkland's and Cook's Brigades did most splendid ervice. Losses comparatively heavy, not many dead. Lu Coi. Jones, of the 26th, died to-day at 11 o'clock.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

DALTON, May 9 .- Hooker's corps attempted on esterday to carry Big Gap by storm. It was des fended by Griggsby's Kentucky cavalry and the munition becoming exhausted, our men continued that is to say "the assault by pelting the enemy with stones until the arrival of Granberry's Texas brigade, when the enemy were routed and hastily withdrew. Our loss very small; one Lieutenant and twenty men cap-

Sight skirmishing was going on in front till dark. The enemy having massed a heavy force in front of form this morning; but as yet no demonstrations have been made.

NEWS FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

The telegraphic communication between Richmond and Weldon, it is hourly expected will be renmed. It has caused a great accumulation of Press news at this point, the material points of which are

ORANGE C. H., May 7. - Ewell again repulsed the nemy on yesterday-the Yankee loss terrible, esexially in Early's front. Ewell's loss small. Last ight our men held possession of the enemy's battle &c." held on the left and centre, capturing a number of wounded. Our success very great, but not decisive.

ive thousand, of whom a large proportion are

The fight occurred in a densely wooden country, hence little or no artillery was used in the fight. At Chester, on Saturday, midway between Petersburg and Richmond, the Yankees were repulsed with a loss of one thousand killed and wounded.

All the Yankee officers in the Libby, one thou sand in number, were sent to Danville on Saturday. Before leaving they became very refractory.

An unofficial dispatch from Harrissonburg, believed to be reliable, says that. McNeill struck the the contending forces! Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Piedmont on Saturlocomotives. The damage amounts to several mil- lately : lions of dollars.

milian has sailed for Mexico. The Alexandra has been given up to her owners. Cotton advancing in Literpool.

FROM THE ALBEMARLE WATERS.

WILMINGTON, May 9, - Commander Cooke, with his iron clad Albemarle, engaged nine of the enemy's gunboats in the Albemarle sound, on the 6th. He unk or e and disabled two. The fight lasted from 4

GLORIOUS VICTORY BY GEN. PRICE.

MERRIDIAN, May 9th .- Steele's army, 9,000 strong, surrendered to Gea. Price at Camden, Ark., on 28th ult, and Gen. Taylor demanded the surrender of should be cut up into small farms and divided Alexandria, where Banks' forces are fortified. Result not known at last accounts. The enemy are the poor whites and emancipated slaves of the rebel attempting to gain Red river, and get their boats States."

FURTHER FROM STEELE'S ARMY.

· Mobile, May 9 .- Senatobia dates of May 7th, state on the authority of the Memphis Bulletin of the 6th, that 2,400 of Steele's troops have arrived at Little Rock, the balance are twenty miles out.

Steele's loss heavy. They had destroyed their train, lost nearly all their artillery, and was followed

by Marmaduke and Flanigan to Little Rock. T Cayer crossed the Mississippi river on the 5th. Dispatches from Smith to Tom Taylor say Banks is shut up at Alexandria with the Confederates below cutting off supplies. The Yankees are trying to

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864.

[No. 15.

THE "PEACE" OFFERED US.

On Wednesday Mr. J. T. Leach, a representative from the State of North Carolina, declared in his seat in the Confederate Congress, not in the excitement and passion of debate, but coolly and independence, but if he could not get that, he was for peace on " any terms that could be obtained short of subjugation." The question now becomes pertinent; yes, and vitally important, what are the "terms" upon which peace can be had of the North? Fortugately a friend just from Washing on has handed us a number of speeches in the and the Military Governors of their former mes-Northern Congress, political pamplating &a got- ters, ten up for circulation in the coming Presidential campaign, which develop, most forcibly and pain- level of conquered territories, to be governed acfully, the purposes of the Yankees in this war, and cording to the absolute will or caprice of their bridges towards Ely's. There has been no attack the kind of "peace" offered us by our enemies conquerors. If the history of New Ocleans and Norfolk is not sufficient to admonish Mr. J. T Leach upon what "terms" we may expect to obtain "peace" from the North, then we will show him from the pages of these political pamphlets, very opportunely furnished us, the kind of peace the North holds out to the people of the South.

RICHMOND, May 8th. - The enemy in Chesterfield a member of the United States Senate, and a man paternal rule! Truly, what fools we are for not me the expedition, with his headquarters at City high in the confidence of his party, says: "The taking the benefit of the humane provisions of Constitution as it was is played out. I am ready such laws! to see any Kansas man shot down who favours the Union as it was. I am in favor of the Union as molive to resist the encroachments of such a it will be, if free to all. I shall vote against power-even though such resistance lead to de peace until freedom reigns from one end of the struction and death? What higher or nobler original territory of the United States to the aim could there be then to fight for the preserhave advanced his position, marching toward Fred- other." Charles Sumner, another United States vation of life, liberty and property? Sooner cricksburg. The news is favorably construed in Senator, and a leading controlling, guiding light than have "peace" on the terms offered us by to the party to which he belong, fully endorses the North, the people of the South have shown bulance Committee, under the superintendance of our that speech and its doctrines. A doctrine that by conclusively, by their courage and endurance, townsmap Mr. Reuben Ragland, went out last night, secession the State so seceling lost all its orig- that they would rather have the war to continue and will bring them in, in the morning. inal rights, and that when conquered it comes until we are totally annihilated, and the sun THEMOND, May 9th.—The following was received back to the Union, not as an independent State, shines upon a naked and barren wilderness. The "but the general government holds all is rights South wants but one kind of "peace," and that and powers over the territory and people, and can be had only at the cannon's mouth. We will maintain and establish them-the rights of think we have shown the people of the South, the Southern States as States are destroyed." and we hope we have Mr. J. T. Leach, what kind Gov. Butwell, of Massachusetts, another high of "peace" we may expect to obtain by "negorepulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter, and took dignitary in the Republican ranks, sustains and tiation' with the North. endorses such sentiments.

> Does not every ast of the Administration and Congress at Washington furnish evidence equally as conclusive as to the kind of peace the North offers? For the truth of this statement, we find among the laws passed by the Washington Congress, in the Twelfth United States Statutes at Large, page 590, section 5, the following:

"And be it further enacted, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the daty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and the persons hereinafter named in this section, and tions in that vicinity, which are highly interesting, first Arkansas infantry, who made a desperate as to apply and use the same and proceeds there of from which we extract the following particulars, sault, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. Our am- for the support of the army of the United States, during the brief time the paper was in our posses-

> And then follows a long list of persons whose property is thus subjected to confiscation, and among them is to be found.

"Every owner of the army and havy of the Confederate States; any person acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, Judge the Kentucky line-five lines of battle being visible of any Court, Cabinet officer, foreign minister, every Governor, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so called Confederate States, and any person who formerly held an office under the United States who shall thereafter hold one under the Confederate States; and fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called City Point. A gentleman connected with our Home Confederate States of America, or under any of Guard Cavalry, arrived about 11 o'clock, and informthe several States of the said Confederacy or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be nat twenty-one, including the arrivals of Thursday after-

the very lives of a people, be found upon the Sta- men. But when it is recollected that all of the ves-The charge of Gordon's Brigade is represented as tute books or among the laws of any nation upon sels do not carry troops, but that many of them are the grandest of the war. . Our loss thus far about the earth? Under this clause every private soldier in the army and navy is included, for they come under the head of "office or agency under the government." A whole people, numbering number as many as 20,000. All accounts from the millions of souls, are to be subjugated, and then river, represent the scene at the junction of the James the property of every person who has ever held an and Appointtox rivers, as one of rare and unusual office under the government is to be taken from interest. So large a flotilla of steamers, barges, sail- Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance him, and he be reduced to the level of the vaga- ing vessels and gunboats was never before witnessed bond and fugitive from justice. Of course, such self to us, the wide expanse of waters there is litera prospect has a manifest and direct tendency to ally covered with floating craft. shorten the war, and heal all animosities between

days destroying bridges, machine shops and nine the Assembly of the great State of New York but at City Point during Thursday night, and was march-

"Resolved, That the nation should so reduce NORTHERN News. - Gold on the 5th 180: Maxi- the political power of the rebel leaders, that they cannot as great land owners of Southern Patroons, exercise a controlling and dangerous influence advance of any consequence up to that hour, and ly, of Craven, Judges; Sion II Rogers, Wake, Atterney at the ballot box, and finally in our legislative that his pickets and videttes then extended only two

Resolved, That the most simple and effectual way to deprive the rebel planters of this political power is to confiscate all their estates, save a small allotment to be used as a homestead, to prevent their property from forcing them into crime in order to secure the necessaries of life.

case exceed three hundred acres of land. Resolved. That the remainder of their estates among the officers and soldiers of the Federal army.

that the intent upon the part of the people of the North, in this war, is to confiscate all our estates and parcel them out among the " poor whites and the emancipated slaves?" In their spreches and resolutions the Republican party, believing with the Administration, proclaim that " to the slave the Appenattox, six miles below Petersburg, had belongs the land he has redeemed "-that "this been captured by the enemy's gunboats and that the nation owes to the negro not merely freedom, but Pine Bluff was thought to be defensible. Brook. land and education." Mr. Paillips, one of the haven dates of the 9th report on authority, Col. D. radical leaders, and who has great power, authority and influence in the North says: "Give me two hundred thousand black farmers with muskets in their right hands, you can go to sleep and make dam up the mouth of the falls to let out their gun. money. Let me confiscate the lands of the South here and Richmond, the destruction of Swift Creek and put it into the hands of the negroes and white Bridge and the tearing up of the track, all of which Asylum.

men who fought for it, and you can go to sleep with your parchment." And also, "That the

confiscation act is a jewel of congressional policy."
Here are the terms of "peace" the North holds out to the South. For eruelty, utter and insane malignity they stand unrivalled among all nations. deliberately, that he was for peace upon terms of Let us review the motives and inducements which are held out to the Southern people to lay down

their arms and submit : 1. Confiscation of all their property.

2. Their lands to be divided among poor whites and emancipated slaves. 3. A free negro population, their social equals,

4. Independent States to be reduced to the

party has, for three long, weary and bloody years of unparalleled waste and destruction of both treasure and blood, held out to the South.

Verily, are not the Southern people the most obstinate, self-willed, depraved and wholly wicked of any under the sun, not to embrace cordial-We will take first the speeches of the great ly and immediately such blind and winning inleaders and influential men of the Republican par; ducements to lay aside their arms and submit ty, and what do they say of "peace." Mr. Lane, themselves peaceably and courteously to such a

Can mortal men require any higher or stronger

THE ENEMY BETWEEN RICHMOND AND PE-TERSBURG-A FIGHT AT PORT WALTHALL -THE ENEMY REPULSED.

No mail North of Weldon reached this city on yesterday morning; consequently we are without the Richmond papers of Saturday. The cars came over the roads from Richmond to Weldon, and we cannot understand why the mails were left behind. Through the politeness of a gentleman who came through, we were loaned a copy of the Petersburg Express of property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects, of Saturday, which contains full accounts of the operasion. - Confederatz.

The Express says-Yesterday, (Friday) was another day of rumors-wild, extravagant and numerous-but not of excitement, for the people had recovered from the shock which came so suddenly upon them Thursday. They had seen the prepara. tions which our efficient and gallant General, com--it was thought they would attempt to carry it by commissioner or consul of said Confederate States; manding this department, had made, and felt conscious that under his sleepless vigilance and skillful management, Petersburg would never fall into the

> There were evident signs at an early hour that the enemy was largely reinforcing at Bermuda Hundreds, as transport after transport could be seen ascending the river from the heights of the vicinity of ed us that the transports commenced arriving at earle dawn, and up to 9 o'clock, one hundred and tional, State or municipal in its name or character, noon, had been counted. At first thought, this number appears to be one of great magnitude, and Can any more wholesale provision, striking at capable of transporting an army of forty thousand necessarily filled with horses, artillery, ammunition, pontoon boats, quartermaster and commissary stores, it may be safely cancluded, that the enemy's forces now at Bermuda Hundreds, do not exceed, if they The principal rumor yesterday, and the one which

seemed to excite most interest in our community, Read also the following resolutions, offered in was, that the enemy had greatly increased his force ed towards Petersburg by the county road, slowly but steadily. This was soon ascertained to be incorrect. A gentleman who left his farm three miles this side of City Point at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, informs us that the enemy had made no miles from the Point. Our informant is a gentle. man of most excellent judgment, and no little experience, and his opinion is, after closely observing the movements of the enemy, that they have no in tention of advancing upon Petersburg from the Point. It is evident that they have only occupied that locality to prevent us from placing a battery there, and also to veil their movements at Bermuda Resolved, That the said allotment should in no Hundreds. The main operations are on the Ches er. field side of the river.

ings at Broadway, the burning of all the houses at Port Walthall, and the destruction of Mrs. Mary Duna's mill, near by, are believed to be without foundation. Heavy columns of smoke were seen in the direction of the foregoing localities yesterday, Can it be said, then, that evidence is wanting but we ascertained from scouts who had been in the

As to the cutting of the telegraph wires between

was reported an hundred times during the day, at the various street corners, we can state, positively, that it is all rumor and nothing else. At one o'clock last night the wires were working admirably, Swift Creek Bridge was intact, and the railroad uninter-

SHARP FIGHT AT PORT WALTHALL JUNCTION. A sharp fight occurred at Port Walthall Junction,

yesterday afternoon, commencing at 5 and concluding at 6 o'clock, which resulted in a decided repulse of the enemy. Port Walthall Junction is on the railroad, five miles from Petersburg, and two from Swift Creek Bridge. At 5 o'clock, two Brigades of the enemy, which moved out from Bermuda Hundreds, some time during Thursday night, and were slowly and cautiously advancing during the day yesterday, atimmediately at the Junction, but were met with a deadly fire from six hundred of the 21st and 25th South Carolina Volucteers, commanded by Colonel Graham. Three times the enemy essayed to reach These are the inducements which a deminant; the railroad, coming with a yell, but our men unawed by such music, and unintimidated by such apparent ferocity, met them with a steady fire, causing them to recoil and stagger, from the bloody reception —. They finally retreated in some confusion and retired about a mile and a half distant, in the direction of Port Walthall landing. The disparity of numbers was too great for us to pursue, but a gentleman present informs us, that he never witnessed more gallant conduct on the part of any troops than was displayed by the intrepid South Carolinians.

The enemy had artillery, but used it with poor ef fect. Our casualties were 25 -two killed and twenty Making a complete Casket of three wounded. We had no artilery.

The object of the enemy in this movement was evidently to tear up the railroad and burn the bridge over Swift Creek. They will probably be heavily reinforced, and renew the attempt to-day, but we shall be better prepared for them, and they will not IT IS A SOLDIER'S PAPER fare so well as they did yesterday. They lost heavi-ly yesterday, but carried off their killed and wounded.

We regret that we are unable to publish the IT IS A TRAVELLER'S COMPANION names of our killed and wounded to day. An Am-REPULSE OF THE ENEMY ON THE BLACKWATER.

A body of Yankee Cavalry, under the command of the neterious Col. Speare, attempted to pross the Blackwater river yesterday, at Broadwater Bridge, near Ivor. They were handsomely repulsed by a portion of General Clingman's brave North Carolina troops, and retired out of sight. Our scouts from that section, report this body of cavalry as being quite formidable in numbers-some estimating it as high as 3,000. At last accounts they were heading around towards the source of the Blackwater in Prince George, and may endeavor to effect a junction with the enemy now at City Point. We fear that the Sussex and Prince George people will suffer greatly from the depredations of these vandals.

AN AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING. We have great cause to be thankful for the ausicious beginning which has marked the military operations of the enemy in this section, where our city is so seriously menaced. At the only two points yesterday, where our forces came in colli sion, we repulsed the insolent foe, and did it most satisfactorily. They came in overwhelming numbers, and expected by encompassing us that we would fall an easy prey into their hands. They thought that we were too weak to guard more than any one point, but in this, thanks to our vigilant commander, they have been disappointed. Wherever they have attempted to approach the city, there they have found the bayonets of the Confederates bristling and ready to receive them. But if we were successful yesterday, shall we not be more

Heavy reinforcements, and they among the best and bravest in the Confederate States, were arriving hourly yesterday and all through last night. Their sturdy houts, as they passed through our streets, was indeed music, such as our people delighted to hear. — are contained in the first three numbers of Gen. Pickett, a son of Old Virginia, who will lead 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really them in battle, has attested his skill and bravery on every hard-fought field, from the First Manassas to Gettysburg, and under the prestige of such a. commander, we cannot think of anything but vice

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Buncombe, Governor Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid. de George Little, Wake. Richard II Battle, Jr. Anson, Private Secretary. Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General. Jehn P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State. Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer. Cartis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler. Semuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor. Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.

Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General. Major William B Guliek, Beaufort, Paymaster. Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.

Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster. Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Rell of Honor.) STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS, Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. Gene Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance De-

partment. Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General. Lieut. Thomas Wnite; Franklin, Asst Quartermaster. Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster. Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake. Asst. Commissary.

Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary. Supreme Court .- Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,-William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Man General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund ary \$4,000. B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been

discontinued. Superier Courts - Judges .- Elwin G Reads, Person, Romaius M Saunders, Wake; Robert & Heath, Chewan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; Mess. George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville : William M Shipp, Henderson. Solicitors .- 1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Circuit, Charles C Clark, Graven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit. Thomas The various reports about the destruction of build+ land; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, er of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustun & Merrimon,

Confederate States District Court.-Hon Asa Biggs. Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Varson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, Council of State. - F B Sattershwaite, Pitt; Robert H Lat Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor. Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall but we ascertained from scouts who had been in the Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge | War Department—James A Sedden, of Va., Secretary | war Department | w Literary Board -His Excellency, Gov. Vance President | retary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen

for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh. Dr Edward-C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane

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WM. B. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. Controlling Quartermaster's Office, RALEIGH, May 6th, 1864 ON AND AFTER THE 9TH INST., THE OFFICE OF the Controlling Quartermaster of the tax in kind will be in Wilmington, N. C.

Major and Controlling Quartermaster.

MINERS WANTED. NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N., WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864. THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co., Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSI-

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary \$25,-

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, sal-Ails to the President-Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Cuesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lse, of Va., Col

John T Wood. Private Secretary to President-Barton N Harrison, of Department of State-John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office

Department of Justice -Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant At-Settle, Rookingham; 5th Circuit, Raloh Baxton, Cumber- torney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commission-Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer. Treasury Department-C G Memmiager, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E El-more, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk,

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President Ferry of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Generally, but whether designedly or by accident is not known.

Another rumor which gained much credence during the day yesterday, was that Fort Clifton, on the Appomattox, six miles below Petersburg, had been captured by the enemy's gunboats and that the Yankees had landed, and were bunding additional tortifications. An enquiry at Headquarters last night assured us that there was not the slightest foundation in truth for this report. Fort Clifton is still held by Cohfederate forces, and likely to be so held until the war is over.

As to the cutting of the telegraph wires between the profile of the telegra

ment of Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Figurance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.