D. K. MCRAE,

A. M. GORMAN.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

EDITORS.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Favetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the Confederate Flag.

#### Once More.

We are taken to task in the matter of our article on the hotheas corpus by our neighbor of the Conservative, who thinks we have done the Legislature very great injustice. We are very sure of one thing, and that is that Jus-TICE is about the last desirable thing for the majority of that body, if they or their friends should be consulted.

Let us see how, if we have in any wise misrepresented the "Personal Liberty Bill," as passed by that body: It was the offspring of Mr. Nathanial Boyden, of whom Mr. Holden many times said he "is an abolitionist and a tory"-the child therefore has all the prima facie qualities, which are obnoxious in the father. It was introduced by him just in the manner that a "cute" but not over-scrupulous yankee would do a smart trick. The Legislature had determined to adjourn on Monday. It was now Saturday morning-it required two-thirds of the House to get the bill through in the course of that day, or of any day. Mr. Boyden cunningly waited until many members of the minority had left for bome-had left under the impression that no new important measure would be urged at that period of the session. With Southern gentlemen tiris was a legitimate supposition; but it was not so with Mr. Boyden. It was just the state of things adapted to his shrewd calculation. He had guessed how many had probably left, and ascertained the number he could control to put through his trick. It was not either, an after-thought with Mr. Boyden. He had had this bill in his pocket all the session. It had been prepared by him, to meet the facts in a very case which he had dealt with as counsel; and its object and purpose, was if possible, to produce a collision between the State Government and the Confederacy; and advantage was taken of the last hours of the session to put through this act of distinct and unequivocal nullification. The law of Congress requires the officer to

make a return without bringing the body of the person held in custody, and "as to whom" the habers corpus has issued; and it prononnees that return sufficient, if it alleges the arrest to have been made under either of the causes set forth in the act, and thereupon the proceedings shall cease. But this bill of Mr. Boyden's enacts-"that any person as to whom a writ of habeas corpus has been issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses, under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the judge or the court thereon, &c., shall be guilty of a high misdemeaner, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year. Now let us look at the operation of this act: We will say that Mr. Boyden applies to Judge Pearson for a writ of habeas corpus, to be directed to Col. Mallett, ordering him to bring the body of Tubal Cain, to show cause why he is detained in the custody of the said Mallett: Col. Mallett is served with this writ, and returns thereon-"Tubal Cain is in my custody under the order of the Secretary of War, as a person charged with treason against the Confederate States." Here is a return in strict conformity with the act of Congress, and thereupon by virtue of that act, Judge Pearson should suspend the proceedings. But Mr. Boyden's bill says, no-Col. Mallett must bring Tubal Cain before the judge. It is a high misdemeanor in bim not to do it; and being a duty whose neglect is a misdemeanor, it is a contempt of the process of a judge, for which an attachment must issue. Thereupen an attachment does issue, and a sheriff is sent to execute it, and Col. Mallett, under the further order of Government, must resist, or by submission acknowledge the inability of the Confederate Government to maintain its own authority. If he resist, the sheriff will summon his posse, and Col. Mallett his guard-and this is collision-to be followed by further antagonism, when the Governor is called on to employ the militia to aid the sheriff, and Col. Mallett calls out a regiment to support the Government. And this is the attitude towards each other that Mr. Boyden would bring the people of this State; for let our people understand, that this militia, and this regiment of Confederate troops, that would thus be brought face to face with loaded riffes, would be all North Carolinians.

And how is the thing to be prevented? We say this state of things may occur, without the possibility of a decision by any tribunal to avert or arrest it. The only remaining question is, was there any personal liberty infringed in North Carolina, to such a degree as to require this undisguisedly hostile legislation against our own Government? It cannot be asserted. -On the contrary, the Confederate Government has most studiously deferred to the State judiciary, before acting on the main question which provokes controversy; and in a few weeks, when a decision of the Supreme Court can be had on the constitutionality of the act of Congress, the question may be settled. For, if the act be sustained, the matter is ended; but if the act be pronounced unconstitutional, then the citizen is not left unprotected; for commissioners

sworn under the same solemnities as judges, bound by the same obligations as judges, sitting as judges, these commissioners themselves being our own citizens, try the disputed cases, and if they are not discharged, they are delivered over for trial before the Confederate courts wherein a judge presides who is as much a North Carolinian as any other judge. To this reasonable, safe course, Mr. Holden and his associates in the passage of that bill, prefer nullification-for we repeat it is neither more nor less-and as we said before, if Mr. Boyden could be the detailed officer through whom the collision is to occur, we should heartily desire to see the experiment essayed, of trying the strength of the Confederate Government.

"But we give him (Col. McRae) notice, that if the war should be in progress on the 1st of January, 1865; and he should be a conscript, as he was when Gov. Vance saved him from service by not requiring him to settle his accounts, we shall not interfere to shield him from the Yankee bullets."

The foregoing is a "specimen brick" from Mr. Holden's kiln, made out of his own dirt, with his own bands, and burnt with his own fire, as a specimen of his adaptation to that kind of work which most "shows up" the author. It is a finished execution-a dead traitor on a gallows after thirty minutes hanging, is not more finished. This is the grave view of the subject. The jocular side of the picture is irresistible—the fancy of being Governor, We, "Governor, would not shield," &c. When Æsop clothed his ass in the Lion's skin, and saw the old fellow shake the Lion's mane, his own long ears shaking by the same process, it tickled Æsop, that an ass could have so much conceit. But when he raised his voice to roar, and brayedand still did'nt know his own tune, but still continued to imagine himself a Lion, Æsop broke out into actual hysterics, and the joke had like to have been the death of him. We feel very much the same affliction of mirth at this similar effort by Mr. Helden's similar fancy, and similar exposure.

"We shall not shield him from yankee bullets." Mr. Holden is not likely to be apapplied to by any one as a shield from danger, so as long as recollection is retained of how slight a shield be afforded to the ladies of his own family, on an occasion when, if he had any material out of which a shield could be manufactured, it would have been forthcoming, to preserve those who had a claim to be shielded, from rudeness and annoyance, even if it cost him his life. On that occasion, according to his own confession in the Standard of May the 13th, he played the "SHIELD," "by immediately retiring from the house, feeling that WE were not safe on the premises."

"We will not shiked." That's true; for if BULLETS should ever come about, that shield would retire-to some premises where it would be safe-and as it "went a-tearing" to the Governor's mansion, and in at the back door, when Gov. Vance was the proprietor, in the event that that were its own place to "hang up," we don't know where it would "tear away to;" and besides it would serve no useful purpose; for if we were advancing towards the enemy, the "shield" would be behind; and if we were retiring, it would be before; and so, useless all

And this is just one of the reasons why we oppose Mr. Holden-that the exposure of that scene ought to satisfy any man who sets any value on chivalrous and courageous character, that an appropriate representative of these qualities is not te be found in the chief actor

## The Raleigh Men.

We regret most sincerely to learn, that Lt. T. Sidonius Lemay, is among the killed in the recent battles in Virginia. We have heard none of the particulars concerning his death, but understand that positive assurances of the fact have been received here. Lt. Lemay has been in the service almost from the very beginning of the war, and has borne the uniform character of a brave, faithful christian seldier and gentle;

Capt. John C. Gorman of the second N. C. Regiment, we are also pained to learn, was wounded some ten days ago, and fell into the hands of the enemy. We are rejoiced to be informed that his family has received a letter from him since his capture, and that his wound is not at all serious. We hope he will not long remain in the hands of the vile enemy whem he hates with an intensity equal to his devotion to his native Southern land.

Capt. Gorman has been in the service from the very beginning, and until the time of the fight in which the above casualty occurred. has been several times wounded, but none of them of a serious character. He possessed the confidence and esteem of his brigade and division commanders in a remarkable degree, and was often selected by them for the accomplishing of difficult and dangerous exploits, in all of which he succeeded. He is one of the most correct and thrilling writers of events on the battle field, and our readers will miss much by being deprived of the interesting letters of "J. C. G."

We are glad to hear that young Lougee the son of Mr. W J Lougee of this city, has not been killed, as reported on yesterday. A dispatch to day reports him as captured. We wondered when we heard that this young man had been conscripted and sent into the field; we can't concieve why he was not assigned to light duty for which only he was fitted. It is a great relief to his friends to hear of his escape from death, though he has the misfortune to be a prisoner.

## The War News.

We give in our columns this morning, most glorious news from Gen. Lee's army north of Richmond. He has well nigh used up Grant's army-and if he offers battle much longer, he will be exterminated.

Johnston, in Georgia, is wearing out Sherman, and Beauregard Butler's forces. The day breaks.

Promotions.

It affords us very great pleasure to be allowed to announce the promotion of Brig. Gen. Ramseur to be Major General, and of Lt. Col. Rufus Barringer to be Brigadier General, to take command of Gordou's brigade. These are promotions well carned, and will enure to the benefit of the service. We have heard also, that Col. Grimes has been made Brigadier General. We know no officer more deserving than Cal. Grimes. It has long ago been considered by all his associates, that he had won his promotion, and as well because of our personal esteem for him as because of our knowledge of his military worth, we rejoice to hear of his advancement.

There is a further report of the promotion of Gen. Ransom. This would be an appointment peculiarly grateful to the people of this State. Gen. Ransom has made his brigade especially useful in North Carolina; and his brilliant management of the affair at Plymouth has not been surpassed in the war. Indeed we could wish to hear that all our brave and heroic representatives in the field could have their reward. Gen. Martin and Colonels Cox and Clarke, and many others less known to usfor North Carolina can boast of a proud array of merit in Lee's army, and Johnston's, in which latter far off and less heard of, Coleman and his associates have been wreathing their own and the brow of the State with imperishable laurels.

#### Press Dispatches.

There is a screw unquestionably loose in the transmission of Telegrams to the members of the Press Association. Yesterday, Sunday, the 5th, we received by telegraph from Richmond, full accounts of the same which are published in the Richmond papers of Saturday morning the 4th, and which we received here twelve hours ahead of the telegraph, of the battle between Gen. Lee and Grant, on Friday the 3rd. These dispatches we ought to have received on Friday night. We received also on yesterday, dispatches from New Hope and Atlanta, dated June 2nd, which onght to have been received on Friday night. And we copy to-day from the Petersburg Express, dispatches of the 2nd, from both those points, which have never been sent to us at all.

Are we members of the Association.

We were at the convention by proxy, and certainly pay the rates. Let us have the news. We are asked the new's sixty times an hour during working hours. Let us have all agoing We call Mr. Thrasher's attention to the delinquency.

From the Richmond Examiner of Saturday. THE WAR NEWS-THE GREAT BATTLE YESTER-

DAY-THE ENEMY REPULSED AT ALL POINTS. Not contrary to general expectation-for the rumours and excitement of the evening preceding had prepared the public mind for the news of a shock of battle-the morning of yesterday was ushered in by theroar and thunder of artillery. The sound was terribly grand and exciting. Never was there heard here such tremendous artillery firing-it filled the heavens and the very earth seemed to quiver beneath its heavy roar. From five o'clock until nearly ten it was one rapid, incessant peal, the guns belching forth their thunder in the most terrific spirit and with scarcely an interval of five seconds. The sound was quickly caught up and the city was all astir at an early hour, supposing that the great battle had been joined by the opposing

THE FIRST NEWS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD, Soon came the tidings of victory. The hour of anxiety was passed. About one o'clock came the first bulletin from the front, announcing the most signal success of our army. The despatch was official, and was dated "at the front, nine o'clock." The following is its report :

"All goes on well. We repulsed the enemy with ease, inflicting heavy loss in front of Hoke and Anderson, and a portion of

"There has been sharp fighting since five o'clock. There is now a slight pause in the artillery duelling."

"Anderson repulsed the enemy screen times." Private advices from the battlefield received about the same time confirmed the above, and stated that the enemy had been driven and repulsed at all points-that Field's division had repulsed them in six attacks-that parts of Breckinridge's and Hoke's divisions had repulsed them in three attacks on our right near Gaines' mill-and that we were driving them at all points.

The accounts we have been able to gather were meagre and fragmentary. The battle we have summed up in a word, was about this: The enemy assaulted our lines near Cold Harbour, but were repulsed at every point, except Breckinridge's front, whose lines they succeeded in breaking and capturing two guns of a battery, killing and wounded lifteen men at the two guns. Our men were soon rallied. however, and drove back the enemy, with great slaughter, and recaptured the guns.

We had an unusual number of our Generals wounded. Among the number reported to us we hear of General Lane, wounded severely in thigh, shot by a sharp shooter; General Kirkland, slightly; General Battle. very slightly; General Finnegan, slightly, and General Laws.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES. The battle yesterday and the evening before was a desperate and bloody one for the enemy. They were mowed down like grass, as they charged our fortifications. A gentleman who has been through the war tells us that he never saw a field so literally strewn with dead their loss, but the most reasonable one, and one made by a gentleman who was over the field, thinks that it could not have been less than six thousand in killed and wounded.

Our loss was comparatively slight, most of the fighting having been done by us behind breast-works. It is thought that it will not exceed some five hundred in killed and wounded. A great portion of our wounded were ! but slightly injured.

THE LATEST. About dark last night the cannonading was renewed in the direction to the right of Mechanicville, and continued for a half hour or so. Nothing could be learned of it. Parties who came in last night report our

army in fine spirits. FROM THE SOUTHSIDE. There was considerable skirmishing yesterday on the Southside, but nothing serious. occurred.

From the Dispatch of Saturday.

FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY. In the engagement of Thursday evening our success was complete. General Early, commanding Ewell's corps, attacked the enemy's right, driving them at all points, and capturing over 700 prisoners, including 12 commissioned officers. An officeal dispatch from General Lee, received late the same night, says we drove the enemy from Turkey Hill, thereby gaining an impertant position. As night closed in upon the scene, our men rested upon their arms in triumph, having suffered but small loss, and

inflicted severe punishment upon the Yankees. A dispatch from the battle field, dated at 9 o'clock, says: " All goes on well. We repulsed the enemy with ease, inflicting heavy loss in front of Anderson's, Hoke's, and a portion of Hill's commands. The enemy was repulsed seven times by Anderson's corps,"

At ten o'clock the enemy, driven back at all points, ceased firing, and remained comparatively quiet during the day. It is reported that we took 800 prisoners. A Cabinet officer, who left the front at one a'clock, says that General Lee's staff estimated the enemy's loss as great as that in the battle of the Wilderness, if not greater, while ours was miraculously slight. This is confirmed by the statement of our army correspondent. An excited courier who came in yesterday reported that 25,000 dead Yankees lay in front of our works, and that one field of five acres was literally piled with dead bodies. This may be regarded as a rather extravegent assertion; but that their loss was very heavy admits of no doubt.

In the charge of Thursday evening, Brig. Gen. Lane, of Wilcox's division, was severely wounded in the hip, and Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly. [The Enquirer says Gen. Lane was painfully but not seriously wounded in the groin. ]

A special correspondent of the Dispatch, writing from the "battle field of Cold Harbor, June 3d," says:

This morning at daylight the enemy assaulted Anderson's corps (Longstreet's) in the centre with great violence; also, Breckinridge's and Hoke's positions. He renewed the assault seven times against Fields and Kershaw, of Anderson's corps. He was beaten back each time with a loss that has no parallel, except at Spotsylvania Court House. Indeed, the battle is but a repetition of that of Spotsylvania, with this important difference: Our own loss is almost incredibly small. Anderson's loss, including Hoke's, will not reach 500.

The enemy assaulted Early also, but only once, and was repulsed with great loss. The enemy gained a salient in Breckin-

ridge's front, and held it for a few minutes, but Finnegan's Floridians swept them back like a whirlwind. Our troops generally never The enemy was repulsed at all points by

10 o'clock, since which time there has been heavy skirmishing only.

Heth's division, of A. P. Hill's corps, nobly sustained itself, in connection with Rodes's and Gordon's divisions, in this masterly affair. Our losses, it is supposed, will foot up about three hundred. Rodes and Gordon captured five hundred of the enemy's men, and Heath a couple of hundred more The enemy left over fifty of their wounded in our hands, to be cared for. Among our casualties I have to mention Brig. Gen. Doles killed, and Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly wounded.

The conduct of all the troops engaged in this affair was excellent; but that of the Stonewall brigade called forth the approbation of every one, forever silencing the slanders which, for a time, have darkened its noble and blood bought claim upon the national affection. Among the prisoners captured were repre-

sentatives of four regular regiments, including the commanding officers of two of them. During the evening of yesterday Longstreet's

line was heavily engaged in skirmishing, and just before dark the enemy assaulted Hoke, on our extreme right, but were gallantly repulsed. About night, whilst Gen. Wilcox was shelling the ground near McClellan's bridge, preparatory to occupying it, Brig. Gen. Lane was wounded severely in the thigh by a sharpshooter. The enemy are unquestionably picking off our Gen-

It is also said that the enemy were most handsomely repulsed during the day in front of Rodes and Heth on our extreme right. The slaughter of the enemy has been quite heavy, some put it as high as ten thousand. Three or four hundred will cover our list of casualties.

The situation at the close of the day was this: Grant had made violent efforts to turn and break our right, but had been most successfully repulsed and the Yankee army heavily punished ; our men holding almost every inch of ground and the Yankees gaining nothing. Like Spotsylvania C. H., it is a most disastrous and bloody "check." Butler is said to have united with Grant, and some of his troops are said to have been in the battle to-day.

FROM BOTTOM'S BRIDGE. We learn last night, from an official source, that the enemy's column remained at Bottom's Bridge yesterday, and that there was occasional skirmishing during the day with no important

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

We have some additional particulars of the affair in Chesterfield county on Thursday, announced in the official dispatch of Gen. Beauregard, published yesterday. Our line of skirmishers advanced about 7 o'clock to feel the enemy and ascartain his force; and moving forward with great spirit and impetuosity, soon captured the enemy's rifle pite, from which the Yankees fied in confusion. Over a hundred prisoners, representing commands from Connecticut, Maine and Illinois, were captured, and quite a number killed.

A sovere artillery engagement took place just after the charge, between a section of Pegram's battery and a battery of the enemy, at a distance of 500 yards. Our pieces were splendidly served, and the fire was spirited and effective. A dispatch from Gen. Beauregard states that matters remained quiet on the South-side yester-

## From Western North Carelina.

The following items from the Asheville News, show plainly that Mr. Holden's claims that he will carry Western North Carolina in the ensuing election, are all bosh :

The Henderson Times, edited by Dr. Wm. L. Love, has hoisted the name of Gov. Vance as its choice for next Governor. The Times Yankees. We hear of several estimates of is the organ of what is known as the Conservative party of this District, and its action indicates very clearly that Editor Holden's candidate, Esq. Holden, will be "left out in the cold," so far as that party is concerned .-We are not in the line of prophets, but we risk little in predicting that Mr. Holden will be the worst beaten man that ever wanted to be Governor.

William W. Holden furnishes the only instance in the history of this State where a man running for an exalted office, has edited a low-flung partisan newspaper, advocating day after day his own claims! The Standard, from "stem to stern," is filled with Mr. Holdena dvocating Mr. Holden for Governor! O, modesty.

If there is a single Holden man in this county we do not know him. There may possibly be men in the county who intend to vote for Holden, but if so, they are ashamed to avow

## TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Jourt of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

We will not cumber our Telegraphic column with a lot of Richmond dispatches that ought to have been received at this office on Friday night last. We copy in other columns from the Richmend papers, much fuller accounts than these dispatches contain.

The following official dispatches from Gen. Lee, confirm the newspaper reports of the slaughter and other damage done to Grant's forces in the battles of Thursday and Friday last .- Ess. Con-FEBERATE.

### Cmetal Dispatch from Gen. Lee. HEAD QUAR'S ARMY N. Va., )

S p. m., June 4. About half past four a. m. to-day, the enemy made an attack upon our right on line, in front of Hoke's part of Breckinridge's line, which was repulsed without difficulty. He succeeded in penetrating the salient in Breckinridge's line, and captured a portion of a Battalion there posted-Finegan's brigade and the Maryland Battalion immediately drove the enemy out, with severe loss. Repeated attacks were made upon Anderson's position, chiefly against his right under Kershaw. They were met with great steadiness and repulsed in every instance under Early with like results. Later in the day assaults were twice renewed against Heth's who occupied Earley's left, but re pulsed with loss.

Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Howe's shops, and a part of W. H. F. Lec's division drove them from their entrenchments. Our less to-day small. Our succeses, under the blessing of God, all we could expect.

Signed

R. E. LEE.

## Second Official Dispatch.

RICHMOND, June 5.

HEAD QUARTERS, 4th, 830, p. m. Secretary War : Last night, after my dispatch, Breckinridge and Finegan were attacked by the enemy as they were preparing to re-establish their skirmish line. The enemy were soon repulsed. Immediately afterwards an attack was made upon Heke's front, with like result. Up to present writing nothing has occurred along the lines today, except skirmishing at various points. The position of artillery substantially unchanged.

R. E. LEE, General.

From Gen. Jehnston's Army. NEW Hope, 2 p. m., via Marietta, June 2. Skirmishing continued during last night and up to the present writing, between the enemy's sharp shooters and ours, with some artillery fighting .-The enemy are still manovering for the advantage of position, but so far have been promptly

Dallas was evacuated by the enemy yesterday who left our wounded and prisoners behind. The movement seems to have been made hastily.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, June 2. The movements of the enemy towards Etowah river, is generally accepted here as an indication of his relinquishment of the "on to Atlanta" move-

The Yankee loss since the commencement of the advance from Chattanooga, is estimated in wellinformed circles at 30,000 killed and wounded and 15,000 in sick, missing and prisoners. Persons from behind their lines report that there

have been no trains at Kingston for several days. Forage is all eaten out and the country stripped of every particle of food.

Gen. G. W. Smith has been unanimously elected Major General, to command the Georgia Re. serve troops. Gov. Brown is engaged in preparing the State troops for active service.

Gen. Lovell has tendered his services to Gen. Johnston. He has been here on an important service, and has left again for the front.

[THIRD DISPATCH.] New Hope, via Marietta, June 3. The enemy are still throwing forward troops upon our right. Considerable artillery skirmish ing since I o'clock to-day. Gen. Echols was very slightly wounded in the thigh. Prisoners continue to be brought in; among them Lt. J. R. Bagby, Q. M. of the 9th Illinois regiment.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.] NEW Hop June 4. All quiet during the past night. A heavy rain has fallen this morning. Four regiments of yankees were mustered out of service at Kingston on Thursday. The time of service of eighteen thousand will expire in twenty days.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

New Hore, June 4. In the action of the 2d, on our left, the enemy's loss was fifteen hundred killed and wounded .-Seven or eight cannon balls passed through the headquarters of Gen. Thomas. The enemy are fortifying at Kingston and on the river, four miles below. Their troops are much disheartened, and they were told that after reaching Altoona they would meet with no further opposition on their march to Atlanta. Exaggerated accounts of our loss are circulated among them by their officers, in order to cheer them. The punishment inflicted | nary work order, and has a sore on the top of her on them last week by Stevenson and Cleburne, is on very severe. A portion of 17th army corps is now the way from Trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman. It has reached Van Buren, Ala. All tranquil here. The weather cool and rainy.

#### From New York ... Fremost Nominated. RIGHMOND, June 4.

The New York Times of the 1st, berates Butler for the failure of the campaign on the South-side. It admits a signal defeat at Drury's Bluff, and attributes the failure to Butler's mismanagement .-The Radical Republican Convention at Cleveland, nominated Fremont for President and John Cochrane of New York, Vice President. Lincoln's name was mentioned only in derision.

## From New Orleans.

CLINTON, LA., June 3, via Savannah, June 4. On Friday night last, as appears from New Orleans papers of Saturday, ten steamboats were burned at the New Orleans levee. The names are -the Black Hawk, the Better Times and Tide Bell, Lee and Fawn, Nebruska- Belle, Creole, New Or leans, Empire Parish, and a steam barge. One explosion of shell occurred on the Fawn. Everything en board of the steamers was lost. The Nebraska was a Yankee transport. The Picayune and Courier Français have been suppressed.

#### Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, June 4.

The Senate passed the House bill, extending un til 1st January the privilege of funding old cur-rency to loyal citizens within the enemy's lines. A motion to reconsider was entered. Also passed Senate bill to retire and drop field or company officers of the srmy in certain cases. It recomsidered the House currency bill, and again passed it by by a small majority. House proceedings unin-

# To the Sheriffs and Tax-Collectors of

The following is a copy of so much of an act passed at the last session of the General As. sembly as relates to the currency in which tares

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Aug bly of the State of North Carolina, and it is he enacted by the authority of the same, That taxes due to the State or counties and for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, all payment for entries of public lands, and all fines a forfeitures for the use of the States or counties may be paid in Treasury notes of the Confeder ate States under five dollars, or in the new issue authorized by the act of the Confederate Co gress, ratified the 17th of February, 1864-and all such dues may be paid during the present year in the old issues of Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars up fifty dollars, both inclusive, less thirty-thre and one-third per cent, the tax imposed by the act of Congress

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the act ratified July 3d, 1864, entitled " an act in relation to the payment of taxes" and fer other purposes, and so much of section second of the Ordinance No 35 of the State Convention, ration fied 26th February, 1862, as directs the receiving of Confederate Treasury notes in payment of

taxes and all other dues, are hereby repealed Owing to considerations explained in my late report to the General Assembly, our Treasury notes of less denomination than a dollar are not exchanged for Confederate notes, but these change notes will be exchanged for North Carolina Treasury notes of larger denomination or for coupons from our State bonds. On presentation by you or any other person at this de partment of any amount of our notes above a dollar, or our due coupons, our change notes for the same amount will be exchanged for them. This exchange may be effected through the agency of the Southern Express Co.

JONATHAN WORTH June 2d, 1864. Public Treasurer

Gov. VANCE will speak at Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th, Concord, Wednesday, June 8th. Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th. Dallas, Friday, June 10th, Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th, Shelby, Monday, June 18th, Rutherfordton, Tuesday, 14th, Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th, Asheville, Friday, June 17th, Marion, Monday, June 20th, Morganton, Tuesday, June 21st,

Lenoir, Wednesday, June 221. The friends will please provide a convey. ance at the points, where the Governor leaves the railroad, for two persons.

## MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, May 25th, in the Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill, N. C., by the Rev. F. W. Hilliard Lieut. THOMAS M. ARGO, of McRae's Battalion, Heavy Artillery, to Miss MATTIE H., daughter of the Rev. Prof. Hubbard.

In Chapel Hill, on Thursday evening, June 2d, by the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN BAXTON WILLIAMS, of Warren, to Miss CAEIR V., daughter of W. K. Peters, Esq., C. S. N., recently of Portsmouth,

At the residence of Mrs. M. R. Dixor in the ounty of Greene, on the evening of the 2nd inst., by Rev. Josephus Latham, Joseph Dixon, Esq. to Miss Augusta B., daughter of W. Whitaker, Esq.

## New Advertisements.

## List of Letters

DEMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., June 4th, 1864. The pos-tage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list, Andrews, John Perry, Mrs Claudius H Revis, Miss Sallie Richardson, R P Bailey, John Rose, John Cunv. C W

Robards, Miss Issabella Clapp, David Rale, Sidney Crocker, Henry S Ray, Jas C Canday, Henry Roberson, David H Chavers, Mrs Charity Segraves, Mrs Sarah J Collins, Jas Stephens, Miss Susan Dunston, Miss Fannie Spence, Jas Davis, Mrs Caroline Southerlin, Peter Everett, DE Smith, Mrs Francis J Farmer, Geo F Shaw, Mathew Goodman, L. Scott, Anos

Hampton, John Smith, H Harris, Lunstord Sherwood, Mrs Martha T Hamilton, W G Stuart, John Henley, Miss Sarah Spicer, Joshua hepherd, A Staw, T D Hobley, Miss Ellen Mangum, Mrs Salley Mangum, Mrs Margaret Thompson, J H Murphy, Benj. Moore, Jno M

Moore, W L

Morgan, Noah

Powell, Rose

Phillipps, W K

Marsh, Capt E S

Moseley, Edward

Mergan, Mrs Aquill

Steward, Isaac Thorpe, Mrs Amanda Taylor, Atlas S Teague, W C homas, Sarah Utley, Jno C Wright, Chas H Waddell, J N Wilkins, Wm Wilson, Jas Watkins, Miss Mary White, Mrs Mary H Woodard, Miss Mary J

#### GEG. T. COOK, P. M. \$25-STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from my Stables on the night of the 31st ultimo, one bay Mare, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, right hind foot white to fetlock joint, and a star in the forehead. She was in ordineck, caused by the collar, at which place there is about four inches of the mane cut off. No other marks recollected. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or such information as mao lead to her recovery.

J. ROB'T. JEFFREYS. Pacific P. O., N. C., ju 6-112-d3t&w2t

Cane Mills! Cane Mills!! TE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE orders for Cane Mills, Vertical or Horizontal, single or double geared. Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Raleigh, June 6, 1864 Iron Brass Works.

112-d6t\*

## For the Senate.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of the Counties of Washington and Martin, composing the Eighth Senatorial District of North Carolina: FELLOW CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re election, to represent you in the State Senate in the next Legislature. Should you again bonor me with your suffrages, and elect me, I can only promise to make you a faithful and true representative; to serve you and the State to the best of my ability, and on all occasions to be in my place, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State, and my constituents, as far as it is in my power.

Having heard of no charges being made against my past official conduct, as your representative; and my opinions and actions on this war being so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unmyself with leaving it to you, the voters, to decide as you may think best.

Yours respectfully, JOS. G. CARRAWAY. June 1, 1864-19-w2t

THIRTY BALES OF NICE COTTON FOR A Sale-well packed and stored near Raleigh.

R. G. LEWIS. Raleigh, N. C.