THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH, N Additional Particulars.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express. PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 21, 1864. I embrace this opportunity to send you a brief account of the attack and capture of this place.

Plymouth, as your readers well know, is situated facts concerning the fight and the victory, obtainon the south bank of the Roanoke river, 8 miles ed from a participant: from its mouth, in Washington county. It has been in the quiet possession of the Yankees for some time, and is one of the most strongly fortified places in North Carolina. But the God of battles has given the victory to the right, and we are now in the quiet possession of it with the Confederate banner flying from the ramparts of the fort.

Twenty-three hundred prisoners, with the Brig General commanding, (Wessel,) large quantities of quartermaster, commissary and sutler's stores, First, Eleventh and Twenty-fourth Virginia regiand about twenty-five or thirty pieces of artillery, fell into our possession.

Our loss is small when we consider the terrific assault our forces had to make on the works of the enemy We have to mourn the loss of some brave men and officers.

The town is surrounded by immense fortificacommanding all the roads, and containing five large guns. To the left of the town, approaching at intervals during the day and night. it, is situated another fort, with two guns commanding the country for a mile around. All the trees have been cut down, and there remains an open plain to the range of their guns. Through this, our boys had to charge, capturing fort after fort in detail, and being exposed to the raking fire of their guns The attack was well planned and as well executed, and reflects great credit upon Gen Hoke, who has already won for himself a reputation in the army of Northezn Virginia, and the capture of Plymouth adds another feather to his war-plume The attack commenced Sunday evening, the 17th inst., and ended Wednesday morning the 20th, at 12 o'clock. Thus you see we had something to do. Gen Wessel, who commanded the Yankees, stubbornly resisted, fighting from fort to fort, and after the town was captured, retreated into Fort Williams, and only surrendered amid the booming of our guns.

The attack on the town was made by the brigade of Gen Ransom, on the 20th, at day-light, and all joined in the praise of its gallantry and success, as they had to charge work after work, and fight hand to hand in the streets as they drove the enemy before them into their large stronghold, Fort

now Pegrams' Battery) conducted itself nobly, the open field eight hundred yards distant. Eight of the horses were killed and seven wounded. The destruction of property in the town is awful to behold. Caissons are blown up, dead horses and men fill up the streets, and the place is completely riddled by cannon shot.

But before I close this desultory letter, I must do justice to the Navy, which so ably performed the part assigned to it. Capt Cook, with his iron clad Albemarle, out-fought himself. He cleaned out the river, sinking the gunboat Southfield, mounting six guns, and disabling two others, which finally escaped, besides capturing several tug boats

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Our forces arrived in front of Plymouth on Sunday afternoon, 17th April, about 4 o'clock, and succeeded in capturing most of the enemy's pickets, which were stationed a few miles from town, and felt their works, and finding them much stronger than was anticipated, the men being exhausted by a long day's march, the attack was postponed until next day. During the whole day Monday the artillery and sharpshooters were engaged with their gunboats and fores, which resulted in one of the former being sunk. At about dusk on the same evening Fort Sanderson, a very strong earthwork, was assaulted and carried by storm, after a spirited resistance. During this assault a number of our men were killed by hand grenades in the ditch. After carrying the abovenamed fort our forces advanced close up to the main works of the enemy, on the west side of the town. On Tuesday morning at two o'clock the Albemarle, one of our iron-clad gunboats, commanded by Capt Cook, came down the river and engaged the enemy's batteries and gunboats which were lying in front of the town. The enemy's Doats attempted to board her, which attack was handsomely repulsed. They also attempted to trap her, having stretched a chain under water across the space that intervened between their boats; but instead of running between them Capt. Cook made direct for the largest, striking her amidship, and sunk her in a few minutes, together with most of the officers and crew, only a few of whom were picked up. He immediately engaged the other, and pursued her some distance down the river, but not deeming it prudent to venture too far down the river, he returned to his former position in front of Plymouth.

After daylight on the same morning Gen Hoke demanded a surrender of the place and its defences, which demand the enemy declined to accede to. During the day their works were reconnoitered and felt at different points. Tuesday night the position of our troops was moved around through a very difficult route to the east or opposite side of the town. At daylight Wednesday morning they charged and carried the entire line of fortifications on the east side, driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet completely through the town to the opposite side, where some of our troops were left, who succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners.

During all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning the Albemarle, with the gallant Cook in command, engaged the enemy's batteries, taking them in reverse. The town now being entirely in our possession, together with all the enemy's works. with the exception of the main fort, a demand was made for its surrender, which was refused, but as soon as our sharpshooters commenced to advance, the enemy began to desert by twos, threes and twenties, coming into our lines and throwing down their arms. The flag of the fort was then soon Brig. Gen. Wessels of four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, a bactalion of artillery, and two or three companies of N. C. "Buffaloes," together with the large amount of stores, provisions, siege guns, etc., previously reported in this good as usual at this season.

the whole affair was everything that could be de- Mine is the red seeds."

C. sired, and where all did so well it would be next to injustice to discriminate. The gallant Colonel Mercer was killed while leading a charge, and thus sealed with his life-blood his devotion to his country. He was a native of Georgia, and the only

field officer lost by us during the siege of Plymouth. The Richmond Examiner gives the following

"We have had a conversation with George King, Sergeant in the 11th Virginia regiment, who participated in the battle, and who was sent on in charge of some of the wounded men. He gives us a stirring version of the battle and some interesting details. He states that our troops started from Tarboro' on Friday and reached the cross-roads, three miles from Plymouth, on Sunday evening. Kemper's brigade, consisting of the ments, was ordered to the front, and drove in the enemy's pickets at War Neck. The other forces, Hoke's and Ransom's brigades of North Carolina troops, and one regiment of Georgiaus, were subsequently engaged. Dearing's battalion of artillery, in which are the Fayette from Richmond, Latham's from Lynchburg, Branch's from Peterstions with a large square fort immediately in front, burg, and others, commenced cannonading the cnemy Monday morning, and continued their fire

> On Tuesday desultory firing took place between our forces and the enemy, who were protected by eight forts and five gunboats. During the day the troops on our right carried by storm one of the enemy's works which mounted four guns.

The principal fort was Fort Williams, eight This was regarded as the key of the posi-Tuesday evening a flag of truce was sent tion. to Fort Williams demanding the surrender of the enemy. The flag was taken by Colonel Dearing and another officer; and General Wessel, the Yankee commander, refused to treat with them, but requested a conference with the general commanding. At the interview which ensued the Yankee commander said to General Hoke that if he surrendered he would be sacrificed by his government, and, he feared, would be retired from the too glad to surrender. But the acts need no apol- fred.

"Then," replied General Hoke, "I understand that you are fighting for your commission and for no other cause. If such is your reply, I have only to compel your surrender, which I will do if I have to fight to the last mao."

The general assault followed Wednesday morning. It was made by all our forces. As our troops came within range of the artillery, they suf-The Branch Field Artillery from Petersburg, fered very severely, as the ground in front had been surveyed and was staked off with target posts and suffered from the terrific fire of the forts in for artillery practice. Latham's battery had been placed just by one of the targets, and was shelled with such skill by the enemy that all his horses were killed. As our troops steadily advanced upon the enemy's works, the Yankees, not waiting for their charge, threw away their arms and rushed forward with cries and tokens of surrender .-There were white hankerchiefs suddenly unfurled at all parts of the enemy's lines. General Wessel and his staff were left alone in Fort Williams, the garrison having gone over to us under the white hankerchief display, and they thus fell into our hands as prisoners of war.

## From the Richmond Sentinel.

THE GUNBOAT ALBERMARLE. The glorious victory over our enemy at Plymouth has excited a great deal of rejoicing in our land, but it does not seem to be generally understood that the country is mainly indebted for the victory to the efforts of the iron-clad gunboat Albermarle, and justice to Commander Cook and the brave officers and men under his command, requires that a fair statement of the facts should be

The Albermarle left her anchorage, three miles above Plymouth at 2 P. M., on Tuesday last, passed safely over the enemy's torpedoes and obstructions, passed by the fort at Warren Neck, mounting three heavy guns, one of which was a two hundred-pounder Parrot, and succeeded, also, in passing a fort in the town where another two hundred-pounder Parrot was mounted. Commander Cook then attacked two large gunboats, the Miama, ten guns, and the Southfields, six guns, sinking the latter at once and so disabling the former that she sunk after reaching Edenton, a point

twelve miles distant. The crew of the Southfields consisted of one hundred and seventeen men, only eight of whom are thought to have escaped drowning. The Albemarle then took position one mile below the town, and shelled the enemy's batteries until the following morning, when the army participated in the attack, and, with the invaluable aid of the Albemarle, succeeded in capturing the town.

A gentleman who was on board the Confederate ram Albemarle, informs us that she struck the Southfields amidships, cutting into her about ten feet, the Yankee vessel sinking rapidly, and being fastened so tightly to the Albemarle as to bear her bow under till the water ran into the port-holes. In endeavoring to clear her of the wreck, the crew had a hand to hand fight with the Yankees, using pistols and cutlasses, in which we lost but one man, although the Miama was pouring shot after shot into them. When the Southfields sunk, the boats of the Albemarle picked up eight men, one of whom has since died, which are all that were saved out of a crew of one hundred and seventeen. The Albemarle did not succeed in striking the Miama shot from the Albemarle killed and wounded twenty of the crew of the Miama.

to make his escape, when he was shot and struck terrific cannonading heard along our coast since by three balls, and killed. This was about the the beginning of the war. 4th or 15th of April .- Raleigh Confederate.

THE WUEAT AND OAT CROPS .- We learn from the farmers of this section that the wheat hauled down, which resulted in the surrender by erop has improved wonderfully within the last few weeks, and that the oat crop is promising for an abundant harvest. Let us look for better times and warmer weather .- Greensboro Patriot.

In this section, the wheat crop is looking as

Our loss in killed and wounded in the land fight A New VALUE OF SORGHUM .- The inestimawas much larger than that of the enemy, owing to ble value of this production, says the Lynchburg the fact that our troops were exposed to a raking "Virginian," is only beginning to be appreciated fire, without protection of any kind, while the ene- by our people. It may not be generally known my were covered by their works. Our total loss that the grain or seed constitute an excellent and was three hundred killed and wounded, while the prolific breadstuff. A correspondent writing to us loss of the enemy in this respect only amounted on the subject, from Pattonsburg, says: "I had to one hundred. The number of prisoners cap- fifty bushels of the seed which I raised last year, tificate of the Governors of the States; and Govtured was as follows: 2,500 whites and 300 ne- and a short time ago I took six bushels to the mill ernor Smith, of Virginia, has determined, as a groes, a portion of the latter being women and and got it ground into flour, and have been using rule, not to grant a certificate, except it might children. A large number of negroes and "buffa- it in my family for bread for several days. It happen that all the magistrates in a district were loes" (fit associates) escaped by means of boats and makes really good loaf bread and light rolls, but under 45, in which case he would grant a certificanoes, while quite a number plunged into the still better bread; in that way it can't be beat, if cate to one of the number. river, a portion of whom never reached the oppo- baked in the ordinary way of baking buckwheat site shore. The behavior of our troops throughout cakes. Besides it makes fine chop for horses.

## FORT PILLOW

As might have been expected, the capture of train of retributive deeds, has sent a howl of holy the wars. I was walking the street, looking so 1863, including the battle of Chickamauga. of virtuous wrath over one of those events of war male rushed out of a house, throwed her plump an- estimated. which has prematurely swept into the hell that dles around my neck, which part I didn't mind was awaiting them a horde of uncompromised and much, as they were round ones, and exclaimed: uncompromising miscegenators. We are glad fhat the act has occurred, and only sorry that, for the first time in three years of ruthless carnage, our enemies have been made to feel the terrible earn- male's arms. estness with which our people have been carrying on the struggle. One would suppose from this development of Yankee passion that we alone are to blame for all the outrages which have blotted the page of American history during this cycle of bloodshed. But the impartial observer will discover, that when the Federal authorities sat calmly down before the city of Charleston, and, with Greek fire, attempted to destroy its people; when Yankee raids on Richmond had for their object the sacking of that city and the murder of our President; when civilians and soldiers throughout the length and breadth of the land are seized and your Alfred never owned em scarcely." and hung to the pearest tree; when negroes are incited to every act of brutality conceivable by hearts steeped in crime; and when rapine and slaughter are stalking hand in hand-we repeat, Beuzor." that when the impartial observer recalls these atrocities, he will discover that the Federals themselves are responsible for all the retribution visited upon their heads, and for this our final adoption of a plan of warfare, which means speedy death to all invaders.

Gen. Forrest, however, has not overstepped the boundaries of military rule. Twice he summoned the officer commanding Fort Pillow to surrender; twice the summons were refused; then making the assault over the bodies of his own brave men, he seized that which was not voluntarily yielded before, and visited righteous punishment on the miscreants who, while behind their breastworks, were but too ready to kill, and when conquered were but ogy. It stands applauded by the whole country. We are fighting highwaymen, burglars, criminals, who, having broken into our fair home, would daughters, pillaged, burnt and ravished, violated tenth part paid to Government: every rule of legitimate warfare, and carried their | Corn, 966,690 bushels, Wheat, 17,730 bushels, deviltries as far as devils dare. Nature, precedent Rye, 19,170 bush., Rice, 232.83 and example suggest what we should do in retal- Potatoes, 228,024 bushels. through the North at the present moment. - Col-

## NORTHERN ITEMS.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point officers and 350 men.

umbia Carolinian.

Northern papers to the afternoon of the 27th received. The accounts of the battle of Plymouth captured, and the rebel loss 1,500 killed-an enor- tention of the Washington authorities, which they

States. Crawford county, Ohio, has been placed takes Richmond, it could very well afford for the North and West.

adopted a joint resolution increasing the tariff, the ensuing campaign. - Richmond Examiner.

temporarily, fifty per cent. Lincoln has accepted 80,000 troops tendered

Gold in New York, on the 26th, was 185; in lature Baltimore, on the 27th, 1811.

who arrived in Petersburg Monday afternoon, report that the enemy have burnt their camps, evacuated Suffolk, and retired behind their entrenchments immediately around Portsmouth. Their to ride through it is very much like walking negro troops committed a most brutal outrage up- through one of the great store cellars of a Broadon the person of a very estimable young lady residing a short distance from Suffolk, a few days since. We withhold her name from motives which will be appreciated. It is supposed that the enewith her ram, but damaged her so much with her my's recent reverses in Eastern Carolina have inguns that she afterwards sunk. It is said that one duced the withdrawal of their troops from Suffolk and other points in that section.

SOMETHING AFOOT AT WASHINGTON, N. C .-Col. James M. Whitson killed by Buffaloes .- A reliable, well informed correspondent, writing By letter we are informed of the death of this from Kinston, 28th inst., states that heavy cannonbrave and meritorious officer. He was at home, in ading was going on in the direction of Washing, Currituck county, on furlough; his house was sur- ton, from sunrise until 3 o'clock, p. m. on yesterrounded by "Buffaloes" at night, and he attempted day (27th). He says it was the heaviest and most

-Goldsboro Journal, 29th ult.

occurred near Wilmington, on Thursday night last, on the west side of the river, which consumed the office of the Wilmington & Manchester railroad tosin oil factory, ferries, and ship yard sheds .-The loss is estimated at \$5,000,000. The Confederate Government loses about \$1,000,000, the are glad to learn that the President of this Compa- of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said

EXEMPTION OF JUSTICES -The Secretary of

and bacon from \$6 to \$3.

ARTEMUS WARD'S ADVENTURE.

I must relate a little incident which happened "Doo I behold thee once again?" "You do-an I think you are holding me too

fastly," sez I, trying to release the excentric fe-"O, hev you come back-bev you come back?" she wildly cried, hangin tighter to my neck. "I don't know you," sez I.

"Not know me-your own Charletta Rosetta Belletta-she who has not sot her eyes onto you for more'n two years? Yes," she continued, placin her hand onto my shoulder, an looking up into my face like a dying hoss fly-"Yes, I see my own Alfred's eyes his nose, his ears, his ---

"Madame," sez I, "excuse me, but allow me to correct you. Ef I air not mistaken, these earses. an noses, an eyeses belong to myself individerally, "Away with this farce," sez she, "You cannot

deceive your Charletta, cum into the house and see your little son, Lincoln Burnside McClellan It was evident that the female was mistaken-

that it was not me, but another man she wanted. "How old is he?" sez I. "Which?" sez she.

"Them little sons, Lincoln Burnside McClellan, and so 4th."

"He's just six months-the little darling!" "Well, madam," sez I. "ef fittle Lincoln Mo Clellan Burnside and so forth, is only six months old, an you haven't set eyes onto your Alferd for more'n two years, I think there's a mistake somewhar, and that I am not your Alfred but another man altogether."

The woman shot into the house like forty, an that was the last of her, but I pity her poor Al-

WHY SHOULD THERE BE STARVATION ?-We append a table of receipts by the Collector in the brain every man, woman and child to accomplish 3d District, and also the Assessor's estimates. He for the information of all concerned; what remains of their desperate task. In other who will take the trouble to calculate from the words, they have invaded our land, blockaded our afigures given, on the basis of a population in the ports, starved our people, occupied our cities, in District of 75,000 to 80,000, will discover that General Orders, No. 37. loathsome dungeons imprisoned our sons and there has been raised of produce, besides the

iation: but, unfortunately, the laws of modern war | So that there is twelve bushels of corn, about a have been too tenderly regarded by our authorities, peck of wheat, the same of rye, three pounds of while ignored by our foes; and not until Gen. For- rice and three bushels of potatoes to every mouth. rest dared to take swift-handed justice on his trus- Besides this, there is the reservation of fifty bushty blade have the enemy been made to feel the els of sweet and fifty of Irish potatoes, one hundred deadly animus which underlies every loyal heart bushels of corn or fifty of wheat, and twenty of in this Confederacy. We hope the lesson may be peas by each farmer; and then there is a further repeated, and that this closing year of the revolu- addition of all those small farmers who do not tion may witness a succession of just such victo raise enough to be assessed at all: and the fact is ries and just such shouts of horror as are ringing demonstrated to a mathematical certainty, that there is no lack of provisions in that District, but an abundance to spare.-Raleigh Confederate.

INTERESTING PRIVATE ADVICES FROM WASH-INGTON .- There is as yet no rositive evidence in Thursday night, the 28th, with 50 Confederate military movements that the North is to pitch its main campaign against Richmond, and subordinate operations in the West to those in Virginia. But there are certain private advices from the represent the Federal loss 150 killed and 2,500 North, which appear to leave no doubt of this inmous lie-all negroes found in uniform taken out say has been taken not because the campaign in the West might not produce important results, if A dispatch from New Orleans states that the the enemy could break Johnston's lines, and take rebels destroyed not less than 75,000 bales of cot- Savannah and Mobile in the rear, but simply beton on Red River. A St. Louis telegram of the cause they fear that with Richmond intact their 25th, with New Orleans advices to the 18th, says | finances could not last another campaign, whatever | over his official signature, specifying the battalion, it is generally conceded that the battles in Louisi- its incidents of success. The argument which apand were adverse to Banks, as the enemy remained pears to prevail at Washington is that even if the on the field after Saturday's fight, while Banks re- three Yankee armies in the West were to win distreated forty miles. The report of another fight | tinet and simultaneous victories, these could not on the 10th was a mistake. The Yankee army sustain the vitality of the war in the North, withwas at Grand Ecore fortifying both sides of the out the indispensable condition of the capture of paid for same. Said certificate shall be evidence for Richmond. A member of the Lincoln Govern-An independent spirit is evinced in the Western | ment is reported to have stated that if the North under martial law. Labor strikes continue through Johnston to penetrate to the Ohio, and trust to to pay the owner or his agent said compensation as the popular sentiment to prosecute the war. One hereinbefore required, then said owner shall be enti-Butler denies writing the protest recently at- point appears to be decided-that the capture of the the speedy payment of the same by the proper Richmond is the one and inexorable condition of disbursing officer; which, when so paid shall be in full The Yankee House of Representatives have the continuation of the war by the North beyond

for six months, from the Governors of Pennsylva- Evening Post earnestly favors the tunneling of

There is at present in London a tunnel railroad five miles long, connecting Farrington street with MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY .- Passengers Padington Station; a double track is laid, and the passengers. The tunnel is thoroughly ventilated, testimony. dry, well lighted, and in every way comfortable; way dry goods house. The rate of speed attained late necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the is twenty miles per hour. Entrance and exit sta- service, in any locality, he may, by a general order, tions are provided at short intervals, a staircase leading to the street above.

London has been so decided that Parliament has sections of this act. chartered companies who intend to surround the city with tunnel roads, and connect all the railway early as practicable after the passage of this act, to ap-

tion of the road to Messrs. John & Edmund commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of Wilkes, who have the labor, &c , ready to pros- Sec. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the person who attempts to make impressments without

- Greensboro Patriot.

LOSSES IN THIS WAR.

.We take from the Philadelphia North Ameri-Fort Pillow by the Confederates, with its attendant to your humble servant on his return home from can the following list, made up to the 1st Sept., horror through the North. From President Lin- gallant and gay in my brass cote and bloo buttons, cannot say that it is accurate, but suppose it apcoln down to his veriest minion, there is a burst and other military harness, when an excited fe- proximates it. The Federal loss is no doubt under

1			CONFEDERATI	ES.	
1		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners	. Total.
	1861	1,270	3,955	2,772	7,987
	1862	14,556	47,204	15,876	77,646
- Carrier a la	1863	12,321	48,300	71,211	131,832
	Total	28,147	99,459	89,859	217,165
	Con	federates di	ied of disease	and sickr	ess from
	comme	encement of	f war to preso	ent time 13	0,000.
			PEDERALS.		

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	4.724	9.791	9,144	23,709
1862	20,879	69,973	46,534	136,386
1863	15,363	53,981	33,281	102,625
Total Fede	40,966 erals died	133,745 of disease	88,959 and sicknes	262,720 S during

RECAPITULATION. Federal losses in battles, &c., " by sickness, &c .

Federal total loss in 3 years, Confederate loss in battles, &c. 217,465 " by sickness, &c 130,000

Confederate total loss in 3 years, 347,465 347,465 Excess of Federal loss.

The total loss, North and South, according to this has been 900,185-which when the full three years of war are ended, will doutless rise to a ranks as a private; and if a non-commissioned officer

Executive Department of V. Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 14, 1864. General Orders, No. 9 ]

I. The following Extracts from General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army,

Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ) Richmond, April 6, 1863.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "Impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned :

Section 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressments may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loval and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressments may be madeone to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer; and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications, whose after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed fairly and impartially (whose oath, as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify.) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or

the temporary use thereof only is required. Sec 2. That the officer or persons impressing property as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property, a certificate longs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place, when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any the owners, as well of taking of said property for the public use as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed satisfaction of all claim against the government of the Confederate States.

Sec 3. Whenever the impressment provided for in the first section of this act shall, for any reason be im-UNDERGROUND RAILROADS .- The New York practicable at the time of said impressment, then and in that case the value of the property impressed shall nia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Broadway for a line of railroad from the Bowling terested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein They will be used for garrison duty, relieving vet- Green to the Central Park, a bill to effect this the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the having been introduced in the New York Legis- owner, and one by the Commissary, Quartermaster General, or his Agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualifications, as an umpire to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property and ascompany has already carried about five millions of sess a just compensation therefor, according to the

Sec. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of the opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use; the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and The success of the Underground Railway in the value fixed as provided for in the first and second

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as stations It is said that twenty millions sterling shall be taken for the public use, and request the point a commissioner in each State where property have already been subscribed towards this vast en- Governor of such of the States in which the President terprise. The cost of tunneling and laying the shall appoint said commissioners, to appoint another track ready for operation, is about a million dol- commissioner, to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive THE SLAVE CLAIM BOARD .- The board of offi- cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confeder- his bailee, agent or attorney, and as soon as practicaof the war.

opinion in Kinston that Gen Hoke

of slaves in the service has been organized, and

Weshington and northers there the had attacked Washington and perhaps taken the has already begun its regular sessions in Rich- ed, or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to State, who shall revise the same and make a final valplace. We anxiously await further developments. mond. They are required to examine into and re- afford such compensation to the owners thereof. Said untion, so as to give just compensation for the properport on the justice and the amount of claims for commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule ty taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WILMINGTON.—A fire coursed near Wilmington, on Thursday night confiderate authorities, or under State laws, for the coursed near Wilmington, on Thursday night confiderate Confederate Confede use of the Confederate Government, and while en- they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide gaged in laboring on the public defences, have es- the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases cision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the company, about 5,400 bales cotton, 25 freight cars, which have, after their discharge, resulted fatally. allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State THE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY .- We for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor balance falls on individuals. Insurance only about ny has received large supplies from the govern- commissioners within ten days after a request to do so ment and doubled his force by letting out a por- by the President, then the President shall appoint both the Senate.

War, it is said, will not exempt any Justice of the ceute their undertaking vigorously. Every effort public use as aforesaid, in the hands of any person oth-Peace under 45 years of age, except upon the cer- will be made to finish the road to Lockville, on er than the persons who have raised, grown or pro-Deep river by the coming winter .- Raleigh Con- duced the same, or persons holding the same for their of their commands, and should this force be insufficient own use or consumption, and who shall make the affi. they will report the fact to this office immediately. davit as herein before required, shall be paid for ac-PROLIFIC GOAT .- Mr G. M. Glass of this coun- cording to the schedule of prices fixed by the commis- nearest camp or station of the Confederate troops and ty owns a goat which has recently given birth to sioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or turned over to the commanding officer, with an attested taking for the public use such property, and the own- statement of the misconduct charged, by the officer four kids—two males and two females—all doing taking for the public use such property, and the ownmaking the arrest, who shall at the same time forward fine. This is said by stock fanciers to be an un- ty, impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it a copy of said charges to this office. In Mobile corn has fallen from \$8 to \$3, usual and remarkable event with the genus Capra. fall within a higher or lower price named within the By order of Gov. Vance. schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer im-

pressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen of the qualifications as afore-said, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final; but if not approved the impressing officer shall send the award to to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decis-ions shall be final: Provided, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, with. out prejudice to his claim to receive the higher com-

Sec 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner caunot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

Sec. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use and is lost or destroyed, without the default of the owner, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be abcertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property, being authorized to act in behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the value thereof.

Sec. 10. Sec. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or the person; and on conviction. if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

II .- 1. By the authority of the act of Congress afore. said, the Secretary of War hereby recognizes impressments as a legal and operative mode of securing necessary supplies of subsistence, medical and quartermaster's stores for the armies of the Confederate States in the field, and to accumulate them in magazines, posts and depots, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract.

2. Impressments may be made under orders from Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades, and by commanders of detached parties and posts, when a necessity arises; which orders may be executed by quartermasters, commissaries or medical purveyors and their subordinates, for their respective departments. The Quartermaster General, Commissary General

and Surgeon General may designate the officers and to accumulate supplies at posts and depots. No officer or agent shall impress the necesary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves or to carry on

his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural 4. Before any impressment of property shall take place, the impressing officer or his agent shall make an offer, addressed to the owner, his bailee or other agent, to purchase the property, describing the properhe wishes to purchase, the price to be paid, and the mode of payment, whether in money or certificate, and stating that upon the refusal of the price offered, that compensation for the property will be made according to the act of Congress aforesaid for the regulation of impressments which notice shall bind the said property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale or appropriation thereof, so that there can be ng removal or transfer of the same.

6. That the property shall remain in the possession of the owner, his bailee or agent, and at his risk, during the pendency of the proceedings, for the ascertainment of the compensation, unless it shall be otherwise agreed to, or unless some urgent necessity shall require the possession of the property to be changed. In case of a change of possession, the Confederate States

shall be regarded as the owner, and the property shall be held for their account and risk. 7. The impressing officer shall, at the date of the impressment, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney in fact, the compensation agreed upon, if it be practicable; but if he cannot do so he shall give a certificate according to the second section of the act aforesaid; which shall be paid upon presentation to the disbursing

officers, who shall be designated for that purpose. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN. OFFICE, Richmond, Dec. 10, 1863. General Orders, No. 161.

All officers and agents who have been or shall be rovisions of this order, in respect to impressments hereafter to be made, and also in cases where the property may have been heretofore taken, and the price has not been fully adjusted.

1. In the event of the refusal of the price offered by the owner, his bailee, or other agent, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be fixed according to the first section of the act, March 26, 1863, if the property impressed belongs to an owner who has grown, raised or produced the same, or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use or consumption; but if the property impressed has not been grown, raised or produced by the owner, nor been purchased for his own use or consumption, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to offer the price fixed by the commissioners who may be appointed under the 5th section of the act of Congress of the 26th March, 1863, to regulate impressments and if the owner shall object to receive the said price as not being a just compensation, it shall be the duty of the impressng officer to cause the value to be ascertained by the appointment of a board similar to that designated in the first section of the act aforesaid, that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the county or parish in which such impressments may be made, one to be selected by the owner and one by the mpressing officer, and in the event of their disagreecations. The persons thus selected shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership, or the temporary use thereof only is required: Provided, however, if the impressing officer in any of the cases mentioned shall believe that the appraisement is fair or just, he shall endorse upon it his approval, and the property in the object impressed shall thereupon be vested in the Conpraisement as aforesaid, he shall endorse upon the appraisement his objection thereto, and deliver the same the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten with a receipt for the property impressed to the owner, department for the use of which the property was taken on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the acts of Congress on the subject.

By order. 8. COOPER, (Signed) Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The utter disregard on the part of the impressing officers or their agents in many parts of the State to the requirements of the foregoing orders compels the adoption of steps for their enforcement as a protection to the citizens. To this end it is made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with them ir every particular; and they will also arrest any proper authority. For this purpose they are hereby Persons arrested under this order will be taken to the

R. C. GATLIN, · Adjutant Gen.