By the Governor: A PROCLAMATION, TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

every approaching danger :

us the dire necessity of either assisting or slaugh- will do for us? of the South. With unexampled zeal we entered to do next? There is only one thing left for us to into the war, rushed forward our bravest sons, and do. We must fight, my countrymen, to the-last sacrifices, and varying fortunes, we continued the dation. Let no man mistake the issue now. The struggle, still with great unanimity for years .- line of distinction will be drawn plainly between About the end of the third year, however, a portion | those who are for their country, and those who are of our people, in common with many others through- against their country. There is no half way house out the South, seeing how our best citizens were upon the road. The purifying fire is even now began to urge that peace should be sought for by flames must separate the dross from the true metal. negotiations as well as by the sword. They argued Degradation, ruin and dishonor on the one hand, that our Confederate authorities, moved by pride liberty, independence and honor, if our souls be quarters of the Department in which they may be of opinion and embittered by the length and strong, on the other. Is it not worth another fierceness of the conflict, had not made a sufficient | bonest and manly effort? Aye, another, and diplomatic reasons would prevent the enemy from that ever drew a blade for human freedom, we will receive the pardon hereby offered. treating with the former-that our enemy would grant us better terms than we had supposed, and mous submission. promising that if a fair and honest effort at negotiations should be spursed by the enemy or rejected then all classes and conditions of men in the South would unite in an earnest prosecution of the war. This was the first serious approach to a division among our people. Sympathizing with the reasonableness of this demand, though not with all the reasons given for believing in its efficiency, and being as sincerely desirous as it was possible for as your Governor, addressed President Davis in that successful resistance is no longer possible.— In answer thereto, be assured me that three sepa- that the enemy outnumbers us, that our fighting cy will be entertained. rate and distinct efforts had been made to treat men are all slain; our resources all exhausted and with the enemy, without obtaining even a hearing we might as well submit now. This, my country- enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his and that he did not see how a fourth one could be men, is false, and as frequently proceeds from a energies to the common defence. initiated without humiliation to ourselves and in-

Trusting that Providence would yet open the way, the matter rested here for another year .-Many, however, of our people, who advocated peace upon such vague and ill-defined terms as to I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our value if we do not permit them to impair our resources. tinued sedulously to disseminate the opinion that stances as to threaten revolutionary measures for subdue us. "But except these abide in the ship, dren to preserve it. wresting the treaty-making power from its hands, ye cannot be saved." All things may be supplied and negotiating with the enemy ourselves, alleging if we were but possessed of that bold and manly that we could certainly get such terms if the spirit of resistance to tyranny, of which liberty and States would act in their sovereign capacity, as would secure our property and slaves, by reconstruction. Since the beginning of the present year, however, two individuals from the North having visited Richmond on a peace mission, by tangible realities from the very jaws of impossithe authority of President Lincoln, and having, as bility. Without it, numbers but add to the ignoour President supposed, opened the way for another miny of certain defeat, even as the Persian millions effort at negotiations, it was promptly made. He were whipped and shamed by the three bundred immediately sent a delegation through the lines for in the mountain pass. Are our men all slain? that purpose, consisting of Vice-President Stephens, Over four hundred thousand names yet stand upon follows: Judge Campbell late of the Supreme Court of the the muster rolls of the Confederacy, to say nothing United States, and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of the many thousands who shirk. Where are Confederate States Senator from the State of Virginia, men all eminent for their abilities, public leave, are lurking in the woods and swamps of the services, and the long continued confidence and South. Are our provisions all gone? Hundreds well known to have opposed the beginning of this war, and to sympathize with the general desire for negotiations. They were met at Fortress Monroe by President Lincoln, and Mr Seward, his Secretary of State, who without allowing them to leave the boat on which they arrived, told them what | appears in the following official report :

Campbell, our Commissioners, was published last heart of our sister Georgia, and is she conquered? week, and we therefore deem it unnecessary to in- Except for the garrison at Sayannah, and the ashes sert it here.

Thus you see that neither terms nor conditions on her soil. So of most portions of the South were spoken of in the interview, but only subjuga- which space does not permit me to enumerate -tion offered us, the mere details of which they | For four years, their countless legions have gnawed proposed to settle. At one blow, all our hopes in at the vitals of Virginia, yet to-day they claim not the humanity and moderation of our enemies were even all of her territory which is swept by the dashed to the ground. No terms or proposals of a cannon. The cities they garrison, the land their treaty coming either from the Confederate States, armies actually stand upon, and the waters ridden or any one of the States would be entertained, but by their fleets, are all that they really hold, or ever a complete, absolute and unconditional submission can hold except by our ignoble consent. every map, soldier, sailor or marine, civilians and others, who have been engaged in what they term other creature shall be able to separate whose soul was miss with the death of the offender, the "laws" of the United States have suffered and our sons have died. others, who have been engaged in what they term also provide that all his property, real and personal, shall be confiscated. The only mitigation of the of this danger which is upon us, I now appeal to feeling, remarked that he did not wish to leave so rigor threatened by these laws, is contained in Mr you by everything held sacred among men, to bear cruel a legacy as the war to his children; and while Lincoln's proclamation accompanying his annual yourselves as becomes your high lineage and future his affections for his old comrades and friends had message in December, 1863, in which he proposes hopes. I implore you to lay down all party bitter-not abated in any degree, he had but a plain duty, to hang only those above the rank of Colonel in ness, and to be reconciled to your neighbor for the under the providence of God, to perform, and the army and Lieutenant in the navy, and all civil sake of our country, to use every possible exertion would be glad to be spared such a necessity by a and diplomatic officers or agents of the Confederate to restore absentees to the army; to divide of your Government, and various other classes therein abundance freely with the poor and the suffering; specified; coupled with a vague intimation to our to strengthen the arms of your rulers, and to suscommissioners in their recent interview, that whilst tain your soldiers and their Generals; and to give we must prepare to accept all the pains and penalties of the laws, we might rely on a liberal use of in whatever sphere you may be, to prevent the that, such is the devotion of the people to Lee, degredation of your country, and the ruin of its every man, woman and child in the Confederacy forms us that the terms set forth in his recent message of December last, wherein he re endorses the

hered to.

me to watch with vigilance over your welfare, midst, our lands confiscated, and sold out to pay will of their conquerors. guard with fidelity your interests, and warn you of the cost of our subjugation, or parcelled among Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Gover- their masters; our women, children and old men February, A. D., 1865. nor of the said State, actuated by a sacred sense reduced to beggary, and driven from their once of duty and love of country, do deem it necessary happy homes; our mutilated and diseased soldiers, By the Governor : to address you in this manner in regard to the starving in rags from door to door, spurned by dangers and duties of the present time; earnestly even pensioned negro soldiers, whilst the gallows praying that it may be conducive to harmony and grows weary under the burden of our wisest statesgood will, wherein only is to be found a safe and men and bravest defenders; to say nothing of unihonorable deliverance from all our troubles. It versal financial ruin, and the intolerable oppression is known to you all, that in the beginning of these of a rapacious and vindictive foe, in the hour of troubles, North Carolina was so decidedly opposed conquest! Great God! is there a man in all this to imitating the secession of her Southern sisters, honorable, high-spirited and noble commonwealth, that any attempt to force her to do so by even a so steeped in every conceivable meanness, so majority of her people, prior to the Proclamation blackened with all the guilt of treason, or so damned of Lincoln in 1861, would most likely have re- with all the leprosy of cowardice, as to say, yes, we sulted in civil war, among our own citizens. It will submit to all this! and whilst there yet remains pleased God, however, to prevent this calamity a half million men amongst us able to resist! And and to calm all the fierce passions of party bitter- who says the enemy will give us anything better? it. ness, and to cause the most perfect unanimity by Not Mr Linceln; and do the weak and the vacillameans of that Proclamation, which placed before ting among us know better than he does, what he

tering our own brothers and friends. Interest, Having made, therefore, a fair and honest effort honor, and sympathy combined to decide as upon to obtain peace by negotiation, and knowing now resistance to what all united in condemning as a precisely, from the lips of the President of the cruel and wicked war upon the homes and liberties | United States what we are to expect, what are we

poured out our richest treasures. With immense extremity, or submit voluntarily to our own degracannot tolerate the thought of such base and infa-

> Should we willfully throw down an organized Government, disband our still powerful armies, and invite all these fearful consequences upon our country, we would live to have our children curse our grey hair for fastening our dishonor upon them.

I trust and believe that there will be little difference of opinion in North Carolina as to the procraven or a traitorous, as from an honest but misand material, I tell you, in all candor, that when I independence are born. That alone can fill the widow's barrel and still the orphan's cry; can cast cannons and build ships of war; can raise up armed men from the dust of the dragon's teeth; can wrest various depots of the South for want of transportation; and this transportation cannot be protected because these absent soldiers are not at the post of duty. Oh! my countrymen! if you would but rise to entreat, to shame, to drive them back to their country's standard. Has our territory been overrun? It has, but how much of it has been held? [The report of Messrs Stephens, Hunter and The enemy marched triumphantly through the

to the Constitution and laws of the United States, Let the balance of our cities go; Mobile, Charlesis required as a preliminary step to any, even the ton, Wilmington, Richmond, all, and if we are deslightest cessation of hostilities. Seeing then that termined to be free our subjugation is quite as diswe can treat with the enemy, neither by the au- tant as ever. For thank God, the Confederacy thorities of the Confederate States, nor by separate does not consist in brick and mortar, or particular State action, what will be the result if we submit, spots of ground, however valuable they may be in as we are required to do? This we can partly a military point of view. Our nationality consists judge by examining that constitution and those in our people. Liberty dwells in the heart of her laws, to which we are required to yield obedience. votaries, and the ragged, barefooted soldier, stand-That constitution is not the one we left. In addi- ing in the depths of the forest, or in the shadow able relations, or disgraceful and unequal terms of tion to the changes it has undergone by corrupt of the mountain, can offer her sacrifices, which will and violent interpretation by Black Republican be as sweet and as acceptable as those proffered in judges, its wording has been so changed as to de-gorgeous temples in the midst of magnificent cities. cree immediately and forever, the abolition of So if our country and its cause, like to the king-Lee; that he never heard a word of defiance, or slavery. The "laws" to whose tender mercies we dom of God, be enthroned in our hearts, then, inare referred, provide most minutely and particularly for the punishment of death by the haiter, of nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, 8. That General Lee imparts of the punishment of death by the haiter, of nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, 8. That General Lee imparts of the punishment of death by the haiter, of nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, 8. That General Lee imparts of the punishment of death by the haiter, of nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, 8. nor height, nor depth, nor life, nor death, nor any

of desolation on their track through the interior,

Georgia has neither enemy nor the sign of enemy

For the purpose of determining the best means ligious duty, if he required it of them.

above mentioned proclamation, will be rigidly ad- of accomplishing this, as well as for giving expression to your opinions, I earnestly recommend that Now then, we can sum up, in some sort, the you assemble in primary meetings, in every county consequences of our submission. Four million in the State, and let the whole world, and espe-Whereas, It is incumbent on me by virtue of slaves, two bundred thousand of whom have been vially our enemies, see how a free people can meet the high trust your partiality has conferred upon in arms against us, turned loose at once in our a proposition for their absolute submission to the

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the negro soldiers as the reward of the slaughter of State, in our City of Raleigh, on the 14th day of

Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Secretary.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS. Headquarters, Armies of Confederate States, 11th February, 1865.

In enteriog upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty. With the liberty transmitted by their fore-

fathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend The choice between war and abject submission

is before them. To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property. But justice to them requires a sterner admoni-

tion to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril. A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out

the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their By authority of the President of the Confede rate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to falling, and how our fairest lands were desolated, burning throughout the land, and its consuming the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order at the Head-

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time spectrial of statesmanship as a means of stopping the another, and another, and a thousand efforts, of ified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other offiwar; that no doubt, if properly approached, either our whole people. As North Carolinians, descen- cer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, by commissioners appointed by our common gov- dants of revolutionary heroes, and fathers and and upon presenting a certificate from such offiernment, or by the States separately-supposing brothers of the noblest dead and living soldiers cers, showing compliance with the requirement,

> Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that priety of continued resistance. The great argu- no general amnesty will again be granted, and ment which will be brought forward to shake your those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, with the exception of some shelling by the eneman to be, to stop the war on honorable terms, I, honor and intended to incite you to despair will be or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves my's fleet. without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the December, 1863, and urged this course upon him. Some will tell you that we are already subdued; Courts may impose, and no application for elemen-

Taking new resolution from the fate which our

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, taken spirit. Great as our calamities have been, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a straitened as we are for all supplies both of men actermined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful

cause, except this depression of spirit among the lution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversipeople and the still more fearful risk of internal ty, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, our own government alone was to blame for the dissension. So long as we remain one and deter- with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom continuance of the war, going so far in some in- mined, it is not in the power of our enemies to to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their chil-

R. E. LEE, General.

IMPRESSION OF A YANKEE COMMIS-SIONER IN RICHMOND.

The New York Tribune has a letter from William Cornell Jewett, giving the substance of a conversation with General Singleton, of Illinois, who had just returned from Richmond, and the impressions of that gentleman while in the Confederate capital. The impressions are given as

1. The Southern people are all anxious for peace- not because they are exhausted, or doubt their ability to continue the war successfully, but to spare non-combatants, women and children, the respect of their countrymen The first two are of this of thousands of bushels of grain now rot at the privations and sufferings its continuance must

> 2. He thinks it in the power of the North to reconstruct by an offer of liberal terms-to be considered and acted upon during an armistice of six-3. The South will not consent to reconstruction

upon any other basis than the clearest recognition of the rights of the States respectively to determine each for itself all questions of local and domestic government, slavery included. 4. They will not permit slavery to stand in the

way of independence-to that it would be promptly surrendered, but to nothing else-unless it should be a fair compensation, coupled with other liberal terms of reconstruction, secured by constitutional amendments. 5 He thinks they can prosecute the war inde-

finitely, but not without great suffering and sacrifice, which they are prepared to make rather than submit to any terms that do not recognize their perfect equality, and are alike honorable to both

6. He says he never lived better than he did in Richmond, so far as the substantials are concerned; that he found everything necessary for a state dinner except wine; that he was treated with marked attention and liberality by everybody. When he inquired for his hotel bill he was informed it had been settled He thinks even the women of the South would fight sooner than see their

8. That General Lee impressed him at once with the idea that he was in the presence of a man permanent peace, not only between the sections. but with all mankind.

His appointment as Generalissimo has united would follow him into the Gulf of Mexico as a reWAR NEWS.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA -We have, for some Northern Virginia seems not to afford full occupadays, been in doubt as to what force Sherman had sent in the direction of Augusta. This doubt has Colonel Mosby. Within the last week some of at length been solved. It seems that while his main army advanced towards Branchville and Columbia, he sent Kilpatrick and his cavalry to demonstrate against Augusta and to break up the Charleston and Augusta railroad. From official dispatches, received at the War Department, we learn that on Friday the 10th, General Wheeler attacked Kilpatrick at Aiken, on the Charleston and Augusta railroad, twenty miles northeast of Augusta, and, after a considerable engagement, drove him five miles in the direction of Branchville. An official dispatch, received from Columbia, other plunder,-Richmond Dispatch, states that, in consequence of the enemy having occupied Orangeburg in force, our troops abanloned Branchville and fell back to Columbia.

FROM PETERSBURG .- With the exception of some cannonading and mortar firing on our left, tion on the ground that he has always been a Unyesterday afternoon, there was nothing to disturb ion man, and had managed, under one pretence the reigning quiet on the lines. This firing was and another, to evade service in the armies of the more moderate than usual, though it continued for Confederate States. Gen. Terry, who seems to be several hours. Elsewhere on the lines affairs were a practical Yankee, replied that he had no special unusually quiet. There is but little firing between use, except one for men who were too cowardly to the pickets now, during the day, and not as much stand up for their country, right or wrong, when as was observable some weeks ago. There seems invaded, and that was to give them a musket and to be a quiet understanding between the opposing make them fight. Mr Swain was accordingly parties to partially cease this practice.

From the extreme right we learn that no further movement had been attempted, and none apprehended at once. The enemy says that the recent advance was made to intercept Gen. Lee on his retreat from Petersburg. Grant no doubt found out to his entire satisfaction that the city was not evacuated. We can inform him that there is no intention to give up this place. And we have no idea that Grant and Sherman and Thomas and all the other Yankee Generals, executing their various combinations towards the two Virginia cities, will be able to compel their abandonment .- Petersburg Express, 15th.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE .- A report has reached us that Stoneman and Burbridge were preparing to make a raid from Tennessee into North Carolina in the direction of Raleigh, with the hope of co-operating with the column now said to be on foot-to invade the State from the Atlantic coast. We give this for what it may be worth .- Richmond Dispatch.

FROM WILMINGTON .- We learn that active pretty nearly as before, and all remained quiet.

On Saturday one of the monitors in the river terior. threw some of her fifteen inch shells at Fort Aning another of our men. - Wil. Journal.

Fund.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,)

Raleigh, Dec. 6, 1864. The President and Directors of the Literary Board having made distribution of the School Fund, have n. structed the following tabular statement to be male. showing the Fall distribution to be made to each comty. The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled upon proper application to the Treas-

> Z. B. VANCE, Pres't ex. officio. Deduct for deaf, Federal Fall dumb & blind.

Countries.	population.	Dis bution.	dumb & blind
Alamance,	10,475	\$1,217 69	
Alexander, Anson,	5,778 10,884	671 69 1,265 26	elet te
Alleghany,	3,507	407 59	
Ashe,	7 800	906 75	HOLD IN THE
Beaufort, Bertie,	12,428	1,444 76 1,282 92	
Bladen,	9.864	1,146 68	197
Brunswick,	6,954	808 39	
Buncombe,	11,882	1,381 27	
Burke, Cabarrus,	8,288 9,330	963 47 1,084 60	
Caldwell,	7,064	821 18	1 1 1
Camden,	4,492	522 20	
Carteret,	7,398	860 02	territoria del
Caswell, Catawba,	12,473 10,064	1,449 96 1,169 92	119 111
Chatham,	16,607	1,930 53	\$150 00
Cherokee,	8,958	1,041 36	
Chowan,	5,357	622 75	150 00
Cleaveland, Columbus,	11,495 7,612	1,336 27 884 89	150 00
Craven,	13,797	1,603 88	
Cumberland,		1,631 77	150 00
Currituck,	6,406	744 69 _1,786 85	75 00
Davidson, Davie,	15,371 7,537	876 17	75 00 75 00
Duplin,	12,936	1,503 79	75 00
Edgecombe,	13,333	1,549 94	75 00
Forsyth, Franklin,	11,985	1,393 24	75 00
Gaston,	11,278 8,431	1,311 05 980 09	
Gates,	6,883	800 14	
Granville,	18,962	2,204 29	R R S S III III
Greene,	6,346	737 72	150.00
Guilford,	18,606 15,301	2,162 92 1,778 71	150 00 75 (0
Harnett,	7,005	814 33	225 90
Haywood,	5,676	659 83	N. 34
Henderson, Hertford,	9,895 7,726	1,150 28 898 14	
Hyde,	6,617	769 22	75 00
Iredell,	13,676	1,589 82	150 00
Jackson,	5,416	629 61	2. 2. 100
Johnston, Jones,	13,690 4,365	1,591 45 · 507 43	
Lenoir,	8,158	948 36	225 00
Lincoln,	7,349	854 31	7 C 17 A 18 A
Macon,	5,796	673 68	V MSC . I I I I
Madison, Martin,	5,823 8,468	676 92 984 39	
McDowell,	6,598	767 01	75 00 .
Mecklenburg,	14,758	1,715 60	75 00
Montgomery,	6,920	804 44	
Moore, Nash,	9,815	1,231 90	150 00
New Hanover	r, 17,582	2,043 88	75 00
Northampton		1,238 39	
Onslow,	7,457	866 87	
Orange, Pasquotank,	14,905 7,747	1,732 68 900 58	
Perquimans,	5,820	676 57	75 00
Person,	9,048	1,062 86	75 00
Pitt,	12,691 3,795	1,475 31	75 00
Polk, Randolph,	16,135	441 17 1,875 67	
Richmond,	8,828	1,026 24	Tel. 7 1021
Robeson,	13,307	1,546 91	
Rockingham,		1,652 94	75 00
Rowan, Rutherford	13,014	1,512 86 1,234 21	
Sampson,	13,812	1,605 63	150 00
Stanly,	7,333	1,852 45	Model :
Stokes,	9,414	1,094 36	and the state of the
Surry, Tyrrell,	9,881 4,304	1,148 65	75, 90
Union,	10,304	1,197 88	225 00
Wake,	24,334	2,828 78	223 06
Warren,	11,566	1,344 53	75 00
Washington,	5,371 4,915	624 38 571 37	ा जोलाक्षाक
Watanga, Wayne,	12,726	1,479 38	300 00
Wilkes,	14,266	1,658 40	-
Wilson, .	8,321	967 31	225 00
Yadkin, Yancey,	10,138 8,510	1,178 53 989 28	
	7		Transylvania,
will receive th	heir shares f	rom the countie	es out of which
they were res February 2	pectively for	med.	ar a remind.

ment of Yankees out of the town, unhorsing up-None of Captain Richardson's men were struck, though six of their horses were killed under them. They brought off a number of horses and some

AN EXPLOIT OF SOME OF MOSBY'S MEN .-

TREATMENT OF RENEGADES .- The Goldsboro Journal announces the flight of a Mr Swafn to the Yankees, and states on information received, that he applied to the Yankee Gen. Terry for protecplaced in the ranks of the Federal army.

Hon. B. F. Perry has received the appointment f Judge of the Confederate States Court for the District of South Carolina, vice Hon. A. G. Magrath, who resigned in consequence of having been elected Governor of the State.

Hendquarters Reserve, N. Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Feb 13, 1865.

General Order, No. 3. Enrolling Officers in the State of North Carolina will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and reporting them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance officer Reserve N. C. By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes:

JOHN W. HINSDALE, Asst. Adjt. General.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry. there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles skirmishing was going on all day Saturday, 11th, and other accourrements of mounted men. Arms and between our forces at Sugar Loaf and those of the equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held enemy below. Towards night they advanced in by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants force, driving in our skirmishers and making three attacks upon our main line, all of which were should be remembered that arms are now required for handsomely repulsed, with considerable, we might use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the say heavy, loss to the enemy. Our casualties were | defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of about twenty. Finally the lines were resumed organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the in-

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than derson, with the effect of killing one and would- the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the arms to defend their prop-Fall Distribution of the Literary erty, wishout themselves deriving any benefit from

them. I therefore arge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A " cotton. i yard wide, 31 yds to lb, fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who Cotton stripes, 3 yards to pound, per yard, deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army, are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ord-nance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal all efficers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments Tent cloth, cotton, 10 oz to yard, per yard, they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they Vinegar, cider, per gallon, may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.
R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state on the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not In good order, the per centage which should be deduc-

These receipt may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers: Capt. J M Stevens, Richmond. Major B Randolph, Staunton, Va.

Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va. Capt. G S Getty, Lynchburg, Va. Capt. Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va. Capt. A G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C. J. GORGAS, By order of

Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance. Official. L W. HINSDALB, A. A. G. Feb. 20, 1865

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.) Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Feb 13, 1865. General Orders No. 4.] I. Major C. S. Stringfellow, Assistant Adjutant Gen-

eral C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt. John W. Hinsdale, Ass'st Adj't Genl. of Reserves of N. C., and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3d of January, 1865.

The Lieut-General commanding, in taking leave of

zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff Officer, may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere. Signed, T. H. HOLMES, Official: CHAS. S. STRINGPELLOW, Maj. & A.A. Genl.

Feb 20, 1865. ADJ'T AND INSPIR GENL'S OFFICE.) Richmond, Sept. 11, 1863.

General Orders No. 122.] * * * III. The following Act of Congress is published for

the information of all concerned ;

Feb 20. 16

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War, S. COOPER, Signed, Adj't and Insp'r General. Headquarters Reserve N. C., Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1865.
Official. JNO. W. HINSDALE. Official, A. A. Gen'l.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates con siderably advanced in consequence of the advance by York peninsula. We are informed, last Friday night, Captain Richardson, with sixteen men, all order of Government in the prices paid above those of the order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope, there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come for ward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of barous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per hush 28 lbs.
" unpeeled, per bush, of 28 lbs.
Axes, with handles, each, without handles, each Bacon, per pound, keg round Beans, white or cornfield, per bush 60 lbs Brandy, apple, per gallon, gross, per pound,
salted, per pound,
Candles, tallow, per pound, adamentine, per pound, Chains, trace, per pair.
Cloth, woolen, for soldiers' clothes, \$ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and pro rata as to greater or lear weight or width, per yard, Cotton, raw. per pound, Coffee, Rio, per pound,
Corn, unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs.,
Corn Meal. sacks not included, per bush. 50 lbs,
Drills, cotton, & yd. wide, 3 yds to pound, per yd., Flour, extra family, per bbl 196 lbe. extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs, superfine, per bbl 196 lbs. " fine, per barrel of 196 pounds, Fodder, baled, per 100 pounds, " unbaled, per 100 pounds, Hats, woot, each, Hay, baled, per 100 pounds, " unbaled, per 100 pounds, Hides, dry, extra, per pound, " green, per pound, Horses, artillery, 1st class, per head " " 2000 lbs, serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 lbs,

" Bloom, " Smith's, square or round. per ten, 2000 Jeans, wool, domestic, per yard, Kettles, camp, iron, per pound, Lumber, good, per 1,000 feet, Lard, per pound, Leather, sole, per pound. upper, per pound, harness, per pound, Molasses, sorghum, per gallon, Mules, 1st class, per head, 1,500 00 2d class, per head, 3d class, per head, 1,200 00 Mechanics, first class, per day, rations by gov'nt, 2d class, per day, rations by gov'nt, Nails, per keg, Oats, sheaf, baled, per 100 pounds,

12 00

18 00 2 50

12 00

" she f, unbaled, per 100 pounds, " shelled, per bushel, Osnaburgs, cotton, 1 yard wide, 7 os to yd, cotton. & yard wide, 8 oz to yd, per yd, 2 75. Onions, per bushel, Oxen, work, first quality, per yoke, 1,500 00 " 2d quality, per yoke, Peas, cow, per bushel of 60 pounds, Potatoes. Irish, per bushel of 60 pounds, " sweet, per bushel of 60 pounds,
Peaches, dried, peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs,
" unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs,

Pork, fresh, nett, per pound, salted, per pound, Pasturage, first quality, near town, pr head, pr month, 8 00

common, near town, per head, pr month, first quality, in the country, per head per menth. common, in the country, pr head pr month, 4 00 Quinine, good, per ounce, Rice, new, per pound,

Rye, good, per bushel of 56 lbs, Rosin, per bbl of 280 lbs, in bulk of 280 lbs, Sacks, two bushels, osnaburgs, each, Shirting, cotton. 1 yard wide, 41 yds to 1b, per yd, cotton. 1 yard wide, 31 yds to 1b, per yd,

Salt, Coast, per bushel of 50 pounds, Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds, " Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds, Steel, cast, per pound, Shoes, army, per pair, Shoe thread, flax, per pound.

Socks, soldiers', wool, per pair, Sheep, fat, per head, Sugar, brown, common, per pound, Soap, hard, per pound, " soft, per pound, Shucks, baled, 100 pounds Shorts, good, per bushel of 22 pounds, Ship stuff, good, per bushel of 37 pounds, Tea, black, per pound,

Tobacco, No. I. extra, No. 2, Lugs, Tallow, clean, per pound,

manufactured, per gallon, Whiskey, good, per gallon, Wheat, good, per bushel of 60 lbs, bran, per bushel of 17 pounds, Wheat straw, baled, per 100 pounds.

" unbaled, per 100 pounds.

Wagons, wood sxle. 4 horse, new, each, wood axle, 2 horse, new, each, Yarn cotton, per bunch of 5 pounds,

Wool, washed, per pound, "unwashed, per pound, Hire of Labor, Teams, Wagons and Horses. Bailing long forage, per hundred pounds, Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,

Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day. 24 00 Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day, 6 00

Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov'nt, pr day, Hire of laborer, rations fur. by owner, pr month, Hire of laborer, rations by gov'nt, per month, Hire of borse, per day, The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high maket prrices. They carnestly The Lieut-General commanding, in taking leave of Col. Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy.

H. HOLMES,
Lieut-Gen'l comd'g. lish the following Instructions, with the hope that they will

be strictly obeyed: "No officer, or agent shall impress the necessary sup-plies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural em-

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board Raleigh N. C. to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.
(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, (Signed)

Garysburg, N. C. R. V. BLACKSTOCK. Stokesville, N. C. Commissioners Appraisement for State of N. C.

February 6, 1865. BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c,

for sale at this Office.