THE PATRIOT.

INGOLD & CLENDENIN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE $3.00 PER ANNUM.
$2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

Rates of Advertising.

ONE DOLLAR per square for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each continuance, twelve lines or less constituting a square. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One Square,	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
Two Squares,	10.00	16.00	24.00
Three Squares,	15.00	24.00	32.00

Advertisements inserted as special notices will be charged double the above rates.

Tributes of Respect (except those of soldiers) charged as advertisements. Also obituary notices exceeding six lines in length, will be charged for at the rates of TEN CENTS per line of manuscript.—The money should accompany the notice. Mere announcements of deaths or marriages are solicited as items of news.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

CASUALTIES IN CO. K, 15TH REGIMENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Believing that many of your readers feel a deep interest in the welfare of ALL the troops from the "Old North State," I have determined for their gratification to furnish you a list of the casualties in Capt. H. L. Guerrant's Company, (K,) of the 13th regiment, N. C. T.; which occurred in the battles of the Wilderness and Chancellorsville, Va., May 2d and 3d, 1863:

Killed—1st Lieut. Andrew J. Chance; Privates Elias Loveliss, Thomas Nunn, Oscar J. Thacker.

Wounded—Capt. H. L. Guerrant; Corp. R. A. Maxwell; Privates H. J. Bray, H. M. Harrison, J. C. Harvill, Franklin Pettigrew, James Pamplin, T. J. E. Sartin, Geo. W. Windsor, Henry Cape.

Missing—David L. Sanders.

Col. A. M. Scales was wounded while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge, after having driven the enemy from his breastworks; the command of the regiment then devolved upon Lt. Col. Joseph H. Hyman, a brave and skillful officer, who fully did his whole duty. The men went into the fight with the utmost reliance upon their commanders and seemingly confident that victory would again crown their efforts. Every man seemed to act and feel as if upon his coolness and determination depended our success, and right royally did all battle for Liberty and Southern Rights.

W. R. T.

Correspondence of the Patriot.

FROM KINSTON.

KINSTON, N. C., May 22, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Although troops have been sent from Goldsboro' to this place, and certain changes have been made in this command, of which it might not be prudent to speak farther, no serious apprehension is entertained with regard to the situation of affairs below.

The opinion seems to prevail among many that a sanguinary battle is yet to be fought in North Carolina, but as to the cause giving rise to the apprehension, we confess our ignorance, unless it is thought our forces are to attack the enemy in his stronghold.

Gen. Hill has moved his headquarters from Goldsboro' to Kinston, and he is now, with his body guard, on a reconnoissance below. What event may follow the General's observations in the neighborhood of the enemy's lines, another week will, doubtless, determine.

Day before yesterday was the day fixed by a general court-martial for the execution at this place of a deserter. According to the established custom, all the troops belonging to the post were assembled at the place of execution to witness the tragic scene. The condemned man was conveyed to the ground in a wagon, seated on his coffin. He had lost all presence of mind, and fainted on leaving the prison. A chaplain attended him but, to his agitated feelings, the words of the divine afforded no consolation. At half past 12, m., the unfortunate man was "shot to death with muskets," though, at the first fire he was only wounded, one ball entering the left thigh, and the second platoon discharged their pieces, this time killing him instantly, several balls entering different parts of his body. The condemned man, whose name I have forgotten, was a member of the 131 N. C. regiment, and had deserted once before.

EUSEBIUS.

WHAT GEN. MCCLELLAN SAYS OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—In a conversation recently in Washington City, Gen. McClellan expressed himself much grieved at the death of Stonewall Jackson, and said of him:

"No one can help admiring a man like Jackson. He was sincere, and true, and valiant. Yet no one has disappointed me more than he has. Jackson was one of my classmates, and at college never promised to be the man he has proved himself. He was always very slow, and acquired a lesson only after great labor. And yet his determination was so great that he never gave anything up until he succeeded. His character seems to have changed since, for he has exhibited a great celerity in all his movements, while in command of rebel forces. Lee is perhaps the most able commander the rebels have, and Jackson was their best executive officer."

ALABAMA.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that 200 of the Yankees captured in Forrest's late expedition are Alabamians. This is a theme for the pens which abused Forsyth County and North Carolinians generally as not being "right on the Southern question," but not a word of comment do we hear on the conduct of Alabama.—*Salem Press.*

REV. R. J. GRAVES, of North Carolina, has not yet been arraigned for trial in the C. S. District Court in this city. He entered into a recognizance on the 4th of February last before M. E. Manly, Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, and E. B. Borden, Confederate Commissioner in that State, which recognizance has been forfeited, and the Court has taken time to consider as to what further proceedings it will order against him.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Yankee papers of the 15th state 2,132 as the whole number of prisoners captured in the late battles and arrived at Washington.

From the New York World, May 20.

By a most unhappy coincidence the congratulatory orders of Generals Hooker and Lee appeared together in yesterday's newspapers. The publication of these two documents simultaneously will do the North almost as much discredit and the South as much credit in Europe as the result of the battles on the Rappahannock. It is the fate of many a brave and capable nation and army to be defeated, but to be untruthful, boastful, and false, when the occasion demands honesty, resignation, and a loyal hopefulness in adversity, will turn against us every civilized nation on earth. No honest and fair-minded man can have read these two orders yesterday without grief and pain and shame. It can no longer be denied—it is patent to the whole world—that the superior men, morally and mentally, are at the head of the wrong Government and the wrong army.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—For the information of those who do not know, we will state that the *first* or present Congress of the Confederate States expires on the 22d of February, 1864, at which time a number of Senators vacate their seats, among them one of the Senators from North Carolina, Hon. George Davis, whose successor is the Hon. Wm. A. Graham. The term of all the members of the House of Representatives from North Carolina also expires at the same time. Elections in this State for new members will be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1863.

The next and last session of the present Congress will meet on the first Monday in December next.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—The following is from the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 21st:

The steamers Margaret and Jessie, Capt. Wilson, Ella and Anna, Capt. Carlin, and Kate, Capt. Stubbs, arrived here yesterday from Nassau with valuable cargoes.

The steamer Gladiator, from Liverpool, had arrived at Nassau. The Ella and Anna and Kate, while coming up to this Bar, were fired at by the Yankee blockaders.

The Wilmington Journal of Tuesday evening says: The steamer Eugene arrived here yesterday from England via Bermuda, loaded on Government account. She is a handsome vessel. Also the steamer Emma, from Nassau, got in night before last, with an assorted cargo on private account.

HARD TO PLEASE.—Do as Gov. Vance may, there are a few (and but few, we are glad to say) restless and turbulent spirits in this State, who prefer to reign in hell rather than serve in heaven, determined to find fault of him. Not the Saviour of mankind had His personages, and if He failed to please every body, perfection is not expected to be found in man. Will those public journals in North Carolina, that are eternally dogging at the Governor's heels, duly consider this fact? The people—nine-tenths of those who voted against Gov. Vance—are not only perfectly well pleased with his administration, but many of them are his greatest admirers, and no efforts of certain presses can move this admiration. The "hiss, crease viper," &c., will apply.—*Union Crusade.*

UNCLE ABE'S VERY LATEST JOKE.—During the past week a gentleman called upon the President and asked a pass for Richmond. Well, said the President, I would be very happy to oblige you, if my passes were respected; but the fact is, sir, I have, within the past two years, given passes to two hundred and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet. The applicant quietly and very respectfully withdrew on his tip-toes.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.—The London *Post*, received by the last arrival from Europe, says that no amount of "Union Meetings" in England will detach the masses of the British people from their support of the cause of the rebel Confederate States. The circumstances attending the seizure of the Peterhoff and Dolphin were still canvassed with considerable warmth, both in and out of Parliament, and in England.

GEN. VAN DORN'S DIVISION.—It is stated that Gen. Forrest has been ordered to take command of Van Dorn's division. He assumes command temporarily until a permanent appointment is made, "Forrest preferring to command that old brigade in person without any restrictions thrown around him in the shape of orders." He would be a worthy successor to Van Dorn, and no one doubts that he would, by his wonderful energy and tact, add additional laurels to wreathe that corps. Gen. Forrest and staff arrived at Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 14th instant.

We have received from a good many friends from this and other counties of the eastern part of North Carolina, and are pleased to find the prospects of crop prospects in every instance favorable. This is not much of a wheat growing section, but corn, potatoes and other products usually grown here promise a most abundant yield should no unforeseen calamity overtake them.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The steamer *Ella* from Nassau, arrived at Wilmington on the 22nd. The blockaders made an attack on her, but were promptly driven off by the guns of Fort Fisher. The *Examiner* says: news that the iron clad ram *Missouri*, which Col. Crossan was expected to bring to the State of North Carolina, had gone back to England, the builders being required to deliver her in a Confederate Port.

In the commercial summary of the *Examiner*, of Saturday, we see that N. C. six per cent. bonds are quoted at 175 and eight per cent. bonds at [illegible]

Notice.—Private [illegible] Hoyle of company H, 32nd Georgia Regiment, is hereby advertised as a deserter from the service. He lives at or near Lincolnton, Lincoln county, N. C. is dark haired and complexed, about twenty years of age, of medium height, by profession a farmer, and went home on a sick furlough ten days during November last; since which time he has never reported. Notice is hereby given to the Conscript and civil authorities to apprehend him and let me know where I can get him. Any citizen harboring him or concealing his whereabouts will be held responsible for his non-appearance. If he will return forthwith to his company—mounted—he will not be punished.

The reward offered by Government will be paid for his delivery to me, or gives me jail where I can get him.

T. RHOADES DUVAL,
Capt. Commanding,
51-3w Co. D, 32nd Regt. Ga. Troops.
Lincolnton papers please copy.

Places of Note in Mississippi.

JACKSON, the capital of Mississippi, contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated on Pearl river, about forty-six miles east of Vicksburg, and about two hundred miles north of New Orleans. The Southern Mississippi railroad, from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad to Memphis and the North cross each other at Jackson.

VICKSBURG is situated on elevated, uneven ground on the east bank of the Mississippi, about forty-six miles west of Jackson, and, by the course of the river, about four hundred miles from New Orleans. Railroads are projected, and partly completed to Shreveport, in Louisiana, on the west, and to Selma, Ala., on the east. The latter road (Southern Mississippi) crosses the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern railroad at Jackson, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Meridian, Miss.

MERIDIAN is a small place, 134 miles west of north of Mobile, situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, where it is crossed by the Southern Mississippi from Vicksburg to Selma. It is about 140 miles east from Vicksburg, and 94 east from Jackson.

GRENADA is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Yalabusha river, one of the tributaries of the Yazoo, and 113 miles N. by E. of Jackson, on the N. O., Jackson and Northern Railroad.

CANTON is a flourishing town in Madison county, Mississippi, of which it is the county site. It is situated on the N. O. Jackson & Northern Railroad, about twenty-five miles N. E. of Jackson.

RAYMOND is a villlage about sixteen miles S. W. of Jackson, and about eight miles South of the Southern Mississippi Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch road, and about the same distance from the N. O., Jackson & Northern Railroad.

OKOLONA is a small town in Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, about 170 miles N. N. E. from Jackson, and about 75 a little north of east of Grenada, and 260 miles, by the railroad, from Mobile, and 67 miles south of Corinth. At present the cars on the Mobile and Ohio railroad do not run beyond Okolona.

GRAND GULF is a small town on the east bank of the Mississippi river, two miles below the mouth of the Big Black, and about 60 miles southwest of Jackson.

PORT GIBSON is a flourishing town on the Bayou Pierre, a small stream which enters the Mississippi about ten miles below the Big Black, and is situated about 28 miles from the mouth of the Bayou, about 10 miles southeast from Grand Gulf and 65 miles southwest from Jackson.

PORT HUDSON is a town of some importance in the parish of East Feliciana, La., and is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 155 miles above New Orleans, and about 250 below Vicksburg, by the course of the river, and is distant about 130 miles southwest of Jackson by land.

BATON ROUGE is the capital of Louisiana, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 25 miles below Port Hudson by the course of the river.

PEARL River rises in the Northern central part of Mississippi, and flowing in a Southerly direction past Jackson, a distance of 250 miles, passes through lake Borgne into the Gulf of Mexico.

YAZOO River is deep, narrow, sluggish stream, 290 miles long from the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha (which form it) to its mouth on the Mississippi, about 18 miles above Vicksburg. In navigable qualities it is said to be unsurpassed by any river of its size.

YALABUSHA River rises a little to the Westward of Okolona, and pursuing a Westward course, unites at Leflore with the Tallahatchie and forms the Yazoo. In the winter it is navigable by steamboats to Grenada on the N. O., Jackson & Northern Railroad, a distance of 60 miles.

TALLAHATCHIE River rises in the extreme Northern middle part of the State, and running first a South East, and then Southerly direction forms a junction with the Yalabusha at Leflore, about 100 by land, North of Jackson, and forming the Yazoo. Its length is about 250 miles, and it is navigable to the mouth of the Coldwater Creek, a distance of 100 miles.

SUNFLOWER River is a small stream rising near the Mississippi river, and after flowing about 250 miles enters the Yazoo about 75 miles from its mouth.

BIG BLACK River rises in Northern central Mississippi, (in Choctaw county,) and flowing about 200 miles in a Southwesterly direction, passes between Jackson and Vicksburg, empties into the Mississippi river two miles above Grand Gulf.

Funeral of Gen. Jackson.

The remains of our great and good chief, Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson, were committed to the tomb in Lexington, Va., on Friday, the 15th inst. The body, enveloped in the Confederate flag and covered with flowers, was borne on a caisson of the Cadet Battery, draped in mourning. The Lexington *Gazette* says:

An interesting company of the procession consisted of such officers and soldiers of the Stonewall Brigade as happened at the time to be in the county. It awakened thrilling associations, to see the shattered fragments of this famous Brigade assembled under the flag of the heroic Liberty Hall boys, the same flag which for some time was the Regimental standard of Jackson's old Fourth Regiment, and which that regiment carried in triumph over the bloody field of Manassas, on the ever memorable 21st day of July.

Another interesting part of the ceremonies of the day, was the religious service conducted with admirable propriety, in the church in which our great chieftain had delighted to worship God for ten years before the beginning of his late brilliant career of active operations. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. White, the only pastor Gen. Jackson ever had after he became an avowed soldier of the Cross—a pastor whom he tenderly loved, and whose religious counsels he modestly sought, even in the midst of the most absorbing scenes through which he had passed during the last two years.

The officers of the late Gen. Van Dorn's Staff publish a card contradicting the report that domestic difficulties actuated Dr. Peters in shooting that officer. They allege that he committed the deed hoping thereby to be restored by the Federal Government in the possession of property which he had lost in Arkansas.

The Effect of Hooker's Defeat in the North.

The New York *World* has a scathing review of the record of the history of the week's fighting on the Rappahannock. It is severe but just, and is at once graphic, comprehensive, and accurate, neither encumbered with useless and unintelligible details nor omitting anything of fact or comment needful to convey to the reader a perfect idea of the plan, attempted execution and failure of Hooker's movements. The *World* says:

Unless all the indications are deceptive, the Administration is again in a panic respecting the safety of the capital. Its unreasoning elation and hopefulness has been followed by an equally uncalled for depression. Proof of this state of feeling is to be found in the re-assuring telegrams from official sources which come over the wires, and the statement over Secretary Stanton's own signature that Gen. Hooker is about to resume the offensive from another base. Now it is very clear that Gen. Hooker is not going to do any such thing; unless, indeed, it is his deliberate intention to hand over his army to the safe keeping of the Confederate leader, General Lee. The Army of the Potomac is composed of men like all other armies, and it is not in human nature to endure disappointment of its hopes, defeat, and suffering, without loss of confidence and heart. If Gen. Hooker's name had been their commander in a number of brilliant victories, and his men had profound faith in him, a defeat like that which he has just suffered might have left the troops ready for another forward movement—nay, they might even be eager to retrieve their lost laurels; but as it is, they would be more than men if they were fit for a forward campaign against a victorious enemy, which they know are numerous, daring and skillfully handled. Stanton's news is evidently intended for Lee; but as that General is not exactly a fool, it will not stop his forward movement, but will rather hasten it—that is, if it is any part of his intention to seriously move against Washington. We entertain no fears for the capital. True, anything in the way of a disaster is possible with our present rulers; but even their inefficiency is not equal to the loss of Washington.

In view of the pleasing delusions which the Administration is now endeavoring to propagate, it would be well perhaps to outline some of the leading facts in this short campaign, from which the reader can draw his own moral:

1. It is not true that Lee was surprised or deceived by Hooker's movement across the Rappahannock. From the Richmond papers of last Saturday, it is clear that the Confederate military leaders understood it perfectly, and deliberately allowed our army to cross, confident of their ability to defeat it not destroy it. Forney, in the Philadelphia *Press*, states that Hooker was induced to cross by the assurances of his spies and scouts that the only army to oppose him was one of forty thousand under Jackson, Lee being sick and his army scattered. The Baltimore secessionists had the same report and believed it. General Hooker, therefore, at the very start, was the deceived party, and walked straight into the trap prepared for him.

2. The great cavalry raid, which was an entire success, did General Hooker no good, because it did not precede, instead of accompany his movements. Lee's reinforcements had all arrived before the destruction of the railroads and bridges. To him this is now only a temporary inconvenience. Had Hooker retained his cavalry with his army, it would have been far better for him. He could have captured several thousand more prisoners when Fredericksburg was taken, and, more than all, could have prevented Jackson's surprise of his flank and rear. They might have changed the complexion of the fight.

3. General Hooker's division of his army was as disastrous in this instance, as have been all such in former military history. It is known that General Halleck utterly disapproved of this dispersion of the Union forces, and the result proved that in this case, at least, he was right. If Lee had furnished Hooker with a plan, it could not have been more to his liking. He first hurled all his forces upon Hooker and beat him, this was on Saturday and Sunday, and then on Monday he repossessed the heights of Fredericksburg, and drove Sedgwick across the river, with the loss of one-third of his force. Thus Lee, with one great army beat two smaller armies in detail.

4. The battles of Saturday and Sunday were indisputable rebel victories, as the enemy's attack upon Sedgwick on Monday proved. The latter was defeated almost before Hooker's eyes, and the latter could not even make a diversion to save him. Lee and Jackson drove our army steadily from point to point until it was crowded back upon the south bank of the river. Our artillery—which, according to the rebel account, was plendidly served—no doubt saved what remained of the army.

5. The retreat across the river according to Lee's dispatch to Jeff. Davis, commenced on Sunday night, and was in consequence of his signal victory. The Administration's statement is that it was commenced on Tuesday night, simply as matter of precaution on account of the storm and the rising stream. Lee's account has all the known facts and probabilities on its side. The Union correspondents all agree that the stores and baggage were moved to the north bank on Monday, leaving nothing but the artillery and infantry to cross on Tuesday. The fierce storm of that day probably saved the bulk of our army which was passed at night.

6. General Hooker's statement of his losses reads as if it was made by General Wadsworth. He says his total loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not be more than ten thousand men. If this be true, there are several circumstances that need explaining badly. General Sedgwick alone, all the accounts agree, lost one third his force, or about six thousand men. But call it five thousand. The capture of Fredericksburg, and the storming of the heights in its rear on Sunday, lost us eight hundred men in killed and wounded. This would leave but little over four thousand to have been killed, wounded and captured in the tremendous battles of Saturday and Sunday, when at the very least one hundred and fifty thousand men met in deadly conflict. If Hooker and Lee commanded Chinese armies this might have been possible, but as they were Americans on both sides it is simply incredible. The rout of the Eleventh Corps, and the driving back of our whole lines for two days in succession, must have cost us—we will not say how many men, but certainly more than four thousand. Judged by the other battles of the war, this fight ought to have put twenty-five thousand men *hors du combat*. General Hooker may be right in his estimate, but if he is, the fighting on both sides was disgraceful.

But the theme is too painful to dwell upon. The whole management of the campaign shows a painful lack both of capacity and true courage, of mental force and a high sense of honor. Our rulers are alike incapable and unveracious.

TRIBUTE TO COL. COLE.—At a meeting of Greensborough Lodge, No. 75, Ancient York Masons, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The all-wise Ruler of the armies of Heaven and Earth hath cut down, in the full vigor of his manhood and in the noon of his martial fame, our gallant and distinguished brother, LIEUT. COL. C. C. COLE, and taken him to Himself in the celestial army where death is no more known, Therefore,

Resolved, That we mourn the irreparable loss sustained by our noble army now engaged in a fierce and terrible struggle for Southern freedom and independence.

Resolved, That we sincerely lament his loss to our beloved brotherhood in which he was so genial a companion and so useful a member.

Resolved, That the church, of which he was so bright an ornament, hath reason to be stricken with deep grief at his premature death.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his brothers, sisters and friends as well as all the members of society in the demise of one so greatly beloved, so warm-hearted, so generous, so deeply concerned in their happiness and well-being.

Resolved, That we do wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the public journals of this place.

W. S. HILL,
JAMES A. LONG, } Com.
J. A. PRITCHETT,

DIED,

In Guilford county on the 21st instant, Mrs. CATHARINE HUMBLE, aged about 63 years.

F. M. HOOPER of Capt J. A. Hooper's company, E, 22nd N. C. T., was killed at Chancellorsville Va., while bearing despatches for Gen. Pender. The ball piercing his cheek and passing directly through his head, killed him instantly.

Fresh grow the sod o'er his tomb,
And still be his greenwood repose:
Around may sweet flowers bloom,
And light be the step of his foes.

Onward and ever be blest,
That spot to our memory dear:
And bright like gems in his crest.
May each of his virtues appear.

2-pd JACK.

At his residence, in the county of Randolph, on the 18th instant, DR. JOHN W. LONG, youngest son of the late Hon. John Long, in the 39th year of his age. Dr. Long was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, also of the Medical University of Philadelphia. He commenced the practice of medicine in the year 1841, attained to considerable emminence in the profession—possessed the entire confidence of the community in which he lived, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a true and faithful friend, a dutiful son, a kind brother, an affectionate parent, a devoted husband. He leaves an aged mother, three brothers, a disconsolable widow and two young children to mourn his loss. He bore a long and painful illness without a murmur. Retaining his conciousness until the last, he set his house in order, and departed calmly. Com.

Standard, Fayetteville Observer and Christian Advocate, please copy.

Another brave son has fallen. Another one of our comrades has passed forever from time and earth to the realities of the great unknown beyond the grave. JOHN B. SCOTT, Co. F, 54th Regt. N. C. Troops, fell mortally wounded on the bloody field above Fredericksburg, on the 4th of May, and died next evening. He was brave, generous, kind, respected and beloved by all who knew him. We mourn our loss and feel that it is irreparable.

J. S. CAGSDALE.

Notice.—We will pay Cash for old Copper or Brass.
J. & P. GARRETT.
may28 51-tf

For Hire.—A likely young negro man. Also, a good mule for sale. Apply at Col. W. B. Rodman's on the Salem road. 51-3w

Notice.—Having qualified as administrator on the estate of C. C. Cole, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and all having claims against it to present them in the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JAMES R. COLE,
51-6w* Administrator.

Substitute Wanted.—For a reliable man, 50 years old a liberal price will be paid, either in Treasury Notes or silver. Apply at this office.
may28 51-tf

Wiley Jones, of Guilford, has deserted from the State Salt Works. The Militia officers will please send him to Col. Mallett.
J. M. WORTH
51-3w Salt Commissioner.

20 Reward.—Stolen from my stable, on Tuesday night the 12th of May, a DARK SORREL MARE, with a large blaze in her forehead, and a small white spot on the top of her head, caused by the bridle. Of medium size, and supposed to be 14 or 15 years old. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said mare to me or in prison so that I can get her. Address me at Troublesome, Rockingham, N. C. JOHN N. IRVIN.
may28 51-4w*

Tobacco! Tobacco!!—I still have on hand some 300 or 400 Hogsheads of Tobacco. I would like to sell in crops, to be delivered at Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Macon and Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, about 150 Hogsheads. The crops on hand are generally very good—prices would vary from $100 to $150, and quality would vary from common to the best bright coal-cured leaf. Address me at Louisburg, N. C.
51-3w THO. K. THOMAS.

Register, State Journal, Progress, Christian Advocate, and Standard will publish three times, weekly, and send bills to me. T. K. T.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, May 1st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

The Following Act of Congress, approved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Orders, No. 97, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6th, 1863, and as supplementary to said act:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the Army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases of appraisement provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not, he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and, as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory.

[Approved April 27th, 1863.]

By Order,
(Signed) S. COOPER.
Adjutant and Inspector General

☞ All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due forms and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN
Commissioners of appraisement for N. C.

Maryland.

Much store has been set by many people in regard to Maryland. If the following proceedings of a meeting recently held in Baltimore is a safe criterion, we may safely infer that the State has no sympathies with the Confederates. It may be the meeting is only intended for a *ruse*, though according to all accounts, it was one of the largest meetings ever held in that city, the object of which was to define the position of the State with regard to the war. It would seem to settle the matter conclusively, that it were vain to hope for anything in that quarter. Our soldiers were satisfied of this after quite a brief sojourn over there last fall.

At this meeting, Gov. Bradford presided, and Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, Postmaster General Blair, David Paul Brown, and other distinguished persons, were present.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the State of Maryland shall *never be taken from under the Stars and Stripes, under any circumstances, nor in any condition*, if it can be prevented by the sacrifice of our lives and fortunes; and in this declaration, in the presence of Almighty God, we hereby pledge each other.

Resolved, That the existence of the American nation is to be maintained above all local interests, opinions and institutions; and that we declare our firm purpose that though all things else should perish, this country and this Union shall live.

Resolved, That we declare unconditional support of the government in any measure it may determine to be necessary to the prosecution of the war, and that the war ought to be prosecuted until the authority of the government is acknowledged, and its flag waves unassailed over every part of the national territory.

Resolved, That the origin and progress of the rebellion leaves no room to doubt that the institution of slavery has been an instrument in the hands of traitors to build an oligarchy and an aristocracy on the ruins of Republican liberty; that its continued existence is incompatible with the maintenance of Republican forms of government in the States in subordination to the Constitution of the United States and that the emancipation proclamation of the President ought to be made a law by Congress, and backed by all the power placed by Congress in the hands of the President; that traitors have no right to enforce the obedience of slaves, and that against traitors in arms the President should use all men, white or black, in the way they can be most useful, and to the extent they can be used, whether it be to handle a spade or shoulder a musket.

Resolved, That the safety and interest of the State of Maryland, and especially of her white laboring people, requires that slavery should cease to be recognized by the law of Maryland, and that the act of the United States, as recommended by the President, ought to be asked and accepted to alleviate the public and private inconvenience incident to the change.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Major General Schenck, commanding this department, for the policy he has inaugurated and pursued, and that we will support him morally and physically, and that we exhort him to go on in his good course to the utter confusion of treason and traitors.

The Governor of North Carolina.

Every citizen of the State has a right to feel proud of the man who now fills the Executive Chair of North Carolina. Ever since he went into office, his whole time, energies and affections have been given to his State and his country—to upholding the dignity and honor of North Carolina and seeing that she performs her whole duty in the great struggle for liberty and independence; to seeing that the Confederate Government fills demands upon the State men and means are fully complied with, and in defending the private rights of citizens when invaded by unauthorized hands. No laggard spirit on the part of him who rallied in his election, has been allowed to exercise any influence over him to prevent his coming up to his work. Neither the base and indiscreet [illegible] caused him to rush headlong into danger and difficulties. "Right on" is the motto of his whole duty, so most have he proved as his name, and as such he has done his part.

Do the soldiers from his State, or their families, or the people at home, need to look after Gov. Vance? He never fails to give the matter his most prompt and strenuous attention. Does the Confederate Government call for more troops, who is prompt to call into exercise all the powers at his command to secure them, as Gov. Vance. To misguided and unpatriotic men, who desert their posts in the army, his persuasive appeals are made, his authoritative power at once enforced to cause their return, and to punish those who encourage them in their course of insubordination. Is a citizen untrue to the cause or his country in hours of trial and suffering, no one is more solicitous that severe punishment should be meted out to him, while none are more true to protect the innocent, however humble.

In a word, Gov. Vance is *the* man for the times, and fortunate indeed is North Carolina that she has such a man at the head of affairs in these critical times. Everybody feels that whatever he does is right—and to whatever he does, the people say—Amen.—*Spirit of the Age.*

LOSS OF GREAT GENERALS.—The South has suffered severely during the war in the loss of distinguished Generals. They expose themselves in every battle, and sometimes, we think unnecessarily. And yet irreparable as their loss seems at the time, the cause has continued to prosper. Will Albert Sydney Johnston—considered by many the first military genius of America—fell, despondent feelings oppressed many minds; but the flag he vindicated still waves in triumph. When that prince of chivalry and heroic spirit, Joe Johnston, was disabled at a most critical hour, at the battle of the Seven Pines, the loss was repaired and Richmond redeemed. And though our glorious Jackson is gone, the cause for which he lived, and the leaders, still remain, who, under the blessings of Providence will lead back the myrmidons of tyranny as fast as their footsteps profane our soil.

[*Richmond Dispatch.*]