

BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV.

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

NO. 1.

ADVERTISING RATES.
TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less)
for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders of Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them when about ten cents a line.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress organized in Richmond on Monday last, at 12 o'clock, a quorum of each being present. All the old officers were re-elected. During a debate, Johnson, of Arkansas, expressed the opinion that the session would not continue longer than two weeks.

We hope Congress will go to work in good earnest, early, repeal the obnoxious laws passed at the last session, and modify the currency act, so far as the issue of the five are concerned, at least.

The new Congress is composed, in a great measure, of new members. Georgia sends but one of her old delegation, and North Carolina three. Some 43 or more of the members of the House, (which body is composed of 105 members,) are new members.

HOUSE.—Virginia sends 7 new members out of 16. North Carolina 7 out of 10. South Carolina 1 out of 9. Georgia 9 out of 10. Alabama 3 out of 9. Florida 1 out of 2. Mississippi 3 out of 7. Louisiana 1 out of 6. Arkansas 1 out of 4. Texas 3 out of 6. Tennessee 4 out of 11. Kentucky 3 out of 12.

The election in Missouri took place on the 2nd.

There are two vacancies in the House to be filled: one in the Tennessee delegation, occasioned by the death of Mr. Carr; and one in the Texas delegation, caused by the death of Mr. Wilcox.

In the Senate there are several changes: Clay, of Ala., is succeeded by Walker; Phelan, of Miss., by Watson; Davis, of N. C., by Graham. There are also several vacancies. Both of the Missouri; one of the Tennessee, and one of the Kentucky senatorships are vacant.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We have not yet seen the Message, but from the summary before us, we judge it devoid of much interest.

The President says, Congress has assembled under circumstances of deep interest to the country, but hopes the newly elected members may be able to devise measures adapted to the wants of the public service. He thinks sufficient time has not elapsed to test the efficacy of the important laws of the last session of Congress.

Although the exchange of prisoners has been resumed, no assurance has been given of an intent to carry out the cartel.

The law contracting the circulating medium is said to have had the desired effect, and by the 1st of July the amount will be reduced to two hundred and thirty millions. The President advises against an increase of the circulation.

No hopes are expressed of foreign intervention, &c., and the only hopes of success are in the army, with the reliance upon HIM without whose guidance and protecting care all human efforts are of no avail.

We will publish the Message in full next week.

BURNSIDE'S WHEREABOUTS.—It seems to be now ascertained that Burnside's command has already joined Grant, and his forces are being rapidly pushed to the front. Burnside's force is variously estimated at from 25 to 40,000.

OFFICIAL VOICE IN THE 7TH DISTRICT.—The Raleigh Confederate gives the official vote in the 7th District, as follows:

Leach, 4,058. Foster, 2,420. Ramsay, 482. Leach's majority over both 1,156, and over Foster, 1,638.

Christian's vote in November was 8,631, and Aube 2,126; majority for Christian 1,505. So it will be seen Gen. Leach has gained on Christian's vote.

LABORERS.—Besides the farmers, there are also laborers, in every community, between 45 and 50 who have families of children and others dependent upon them for support. Many of them are very useful persons, without whom it will be almost impossible to carry on farming operations in many portions of Western North Carolina, with success. We hope the importance of retaining the industrious portion of this class of persons, will not be overlooked.

We are indebted to a kind friend, in the army at Plymouth, for several New York *Victorias*, (none of a very recent date, however,) and the New York Herald of the 9th April.

A GREAT FIRE.—On Thursday night last, at 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a cotton shed on the West side of the river, opposite Wilmington. The Journal says it burnt with amazing rapidity, destroying every building south of the W. & N. railroad depot, including the Company's office, 4362 bales of cotton, &c. The railroad depot buildings and workshops were saved. The entire loss was about six millions of dollars. T. Andrea, (blockade runner) lost \$2,430,000 in Confederate Government \$200,000 in 800 bales of cotton, &c. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, 187 bales of cotton. J. W. Thomas 37 bales; the State of Virginia, and sundry other parties 850 bales of cotton, rope, bagging, &c., \$900,000; Rankin & McLean's Bank, \$100,000; B. Hallett, sheds, &c. \$25,000; Southern Express Co. two car loads of merchandise \$100,000; John A. Taylor, shed at Ferry, \$10,000; B. W. & W. L. Beery sheds &c. \$25,000. Georgia Central R. Co. 15 freight cars \$90,000; W. & M. Co. 8 do \$48,000; Express Co. 2 do \$120,000. Besides all this, a quarter of a mile of wharf, sheds of the Confederate Gov't, and other property, injury to cotton presses, &c. &c. No clue has been found to the origin of the fire.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE STORMING OF PLYMOUTH.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT.

A dispatch from Newbern gives the following particulars of the attack on Plymouth. The battle lasted, eight and a half days, from Sunday the 14th to the 20th instant, and resulted in the capture of the city by the army at Wednesday noon, including General Wessels and his force of 1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock in the morning. General Wessels and his troops retired into Fort Williams and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in seven separate assaults. Their loss is said to be 1,700, while our loss was slight.

Two companies belonging to the North Carolina (Union) volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, the most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces had surrendered. All the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

The funeral of commander Flusser takes place here to-morrow.

Under the cover of night the ram of Plymouth sunk two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she would attack any respectable number of gunboats in the daytime.

A dispatch from Baltimore says there is no report, purporting to have been received by a courier, that the colored Union troops at Plymouth, North Carolina, were murdered after the surrender of the place, by the rebels.

There are no means of verifying this statement, and the rumour is probably without foundation.

From the Armies in Georgia.—The Macon (Georgia) Confederate learns from prisoners from the front that a battle will be fought. A private letter from Atlanta says: "The indications are that there will be a fight at the front within the next ten days."

The Yankees are at Ringgold. Their whole force is said to amount to sixty thousand—ours to 1. I presume that they will find their Waterloo at Dalton, or where ever old Joe fights them.

The Confederate omits the number of our men stated in the letter, but says they are quite sufficient to meet more than sixty thousand Yankees.

From Tennessee.—Rumor informs us that three Yankee regiments—one white and two black—attacked Gen. Jackson at Carters Station, 20 miles below Bristol, on Monday last. Gen. Jackson, with a force of not more than 300 or 400 men, repulsed them with gallant style, killing 8, wounding 15 and capturing 4. Our loss was two killed and three captured.

In a hasty note from an officer who was in the fight, we learn that the enemy had not more than 300 men engaged at any one time. They commenced the attack on the morning of the 25th, were handsomely repulsed, remained in sight till the next morning, since which they have not been seen. It is said that they are at Jonesboro', about 1500 strong, consisting of cavalry and artillery. Their loss was about 30 in killed and wounded, including a Major and Captain of the 10th Michigan. Our loss was three wounded, one dangerously and two slightly, and five captured.—*Richmond Virginia, April 29.*

Price of Provisions at Plymouth.—The following schedule of prices was fixed by the Yankee authorities at Plymouth, N. C., just prior to its surrender:

Provost Marshal's Office, Plymouth, N. C., April 12, 1864.

The following schedule of prices for country produce will be observed at the outside and in the Market of Plymouth, N. C., until further orders:

Sweet Potatoes, per bushel, \$1 00; Irish Potatoes, 150; Corn Meal, per pound, 3 cts; Chickens, per pair; 30 cts; Turkeys, per pair 2 00; Eggs, 15 cts; Geese, per pair, 1 25.

From Suffolk.—Passengers on the train from Ivor, yesterday afternoon, say the Petersburg Express, of Tuesday, reported that the enemy have burnt their camps, evacuated Suffolk, and retired behind their entrenchments immediately around Portsmouth.

General Holmes has been relieved from duty in the Arkansas district, at his own request. He has been assigned to the command of the "Re-organized" in North Carolina, with Headquarters at Raleigh.

Licensed Preachers.—The Enrolling officer of this District decided that simple certificate preachers were not exempt from description. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Secretary of War, and the Secretary has sustained the appeal and reversed the decision of the Enrolling Officer. Hence this question is settled while the present law continues in force. Every man in every denomination who is authorized to preach and is discharging his duties, as required by his church, is entitled to exemption.

A Good Record.—There is no State in the Confederacy—with the exception of Missouri, where we have no force—in which within about two months past the Confederate arms have not achieved some success or the Yankee met with a failure. Thus we have:

In Texas, Bonaville affair at Laredo. In Louisiana, Banks' defeat at Mansfield. In Arkansas, the capture of Jacksonport and the discontinuance of Steele. In Kentucky, the capture of Paducah. In Tennessee, the capture of Fort Pillow. In Mississippi, the defeat of Grierson. In Alabama, the Yankee failure at Flat Pond. In Florida, the victory at Ocean Pond. In Georgia, the repulse of Crook's army. In South Carolina, the confessed failure of the siege of Charleston.

In North Carolina, the capture of Plymouth. In Virginia, the defeat of Dahlgreen's raid. There are others besides, but we have confined ourselves to a single affair in each State.—Surely the skies all around us are bright with happy omens.

Important Ruling for Holders of State Bonds.—The legislature having passed an act at its last session exempting State stocks from Confederate taxation, we learn from the Raleigh press, that the State Comptroller has recently decided that said bonds were not subject to the levy of 5 per cent Confederate tax as upon other bonds, and that the Public Treasurer and the State Attorney General have fully concurred and agreed in said decision.

The conclusion of old currency depreciating at the Treasury at the rate of eight millions per month.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRISONERS AT SALISBURY.

The Confederate States Prison Post at Salisbury, N. C., combines a prison, penitentiary and workshops. At present about 600 prisoners are held there, one-half of them Yankee deserters, the balance Union men, spies and Confederate soldiers, who have disgraced themselves and been sent here to serve out sentences of various grades. About 150 are confined with ball and chain.

Occasionally a Yankee escapes, and strikes a "blue line" in the Yankee border and the "buffalo" dens. Several weeks since Captains Leitchfield and Reed, sent from Richmond, made their escape, but were re-captured some days thereafter by the home guards in Wilkes county, North Carolina.

A Soldier accidentally Killed.—Lieut. Lane of the 56th N. C. T. was accidentally killed at the depot of the Central and Great South on Sunday last, by being caught between the platform of the water tank and the train of cars while in motion, thus horribly crushing him, and causing immediate death.

We learn that this is the third soldier that had an untimely death at this place in the same manner, and we would therein a most respectfully invite the attention of the Chief Engineer to the condition of said platform, and we earnestly protest that its present position to the track shall no longer endanger the lives of our soldiers or citizens.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.—Since the organization of the Confederate Government, there has been issued of non-interest bearing Treasury notes as follows:

Fifty cents, \$ 911,258 50
One, 4,882,000 00
Two, 6,086,320 00
Five, 79,090,315 00
Ten, 157,982,750 00
Twenty, 217,425,120 00
Fifty, 188,861,400 00
Hundred, 318,038,200 00

Total, \$973,277,363 50

PORT PILLOW.—It appears that General Forrest has made no attempt to hold Fort Pillow. But any disappointment of the public in this respect is very unreasonable. Fort Pillow is far within the enemy's lines, and easily reached by them by the river. By this means they were enabled to transport troops at pleasure, from any point on the river, to operate against General Forrest, should he attempt to make a stand. Their river iron clads could also be brought to operate in an attack. The fort had no guns mounted commanding the river, as the enemy, having to defend against a rear attack only, had removed the guns generally mounted in the front batteries. Against an attack by water, therefore, our forces could not be expected to make a stand; and as we had no troops to support those that made the capture, within hundreds of miles, and no supplies at hand, and the enemy, as before remarked, was able to concentrate an overwhelming force, General Forrest acted wisely in falling back, after fully accomplishing his work of destruction. Fort Pillow was of no importance to us, and the only value of the capture was its condition of the river, and the punishment of the enemy and his heavy loss in stores.

Famine at the Cape De Verde.—Fearful State of the Inhabitants.—A few days ago we published accounts of the sad condition of the inhabitants of the Cape Verde, and the latest accounts received in Liverpool yesterday, verify but too sadly the expectations which were then predicted. The islands were fast becoming depopulated, in consequence of the recent drought. As an instance, the condition of Brava and St. Thome was truly fearful and desperate. The population of the two islands amounts to about 70,000, and for this population there were, when the advices left Thome, only sixty bags of rice. But in the island of Brava the case was even worse—there was no rice to be had. The effects of the fearful drought had overwhelmed both man and beast, and those who were living were subsisting on the bark of the banana tree, and the flesh of animals, which, in this country, were considered as vermin. Although rice had fallen, the seed sown in the earth were too much parched to sprout; and although the pastures were becoming green, there were no cattle to feed on them—all had died for want of food and water.

Explosion.—An explosion took place at the Augusta (Ga) Arsenal Wednesday morning last, by which two of the young ladies employed there were seriously if not fatally injured. The accident occurred in the room where the rockets are prepared, and is said to have been produced by the spontaneous ignition of some powder. The females mentioned were badly burned, while a number of the other lady employees sustained injuries.

A Female Surgeon.—A woman in male attire, named Miss Mary E. Walker, Assistant Surgeon of the 52nd Ohio regiment, was captured and carried to Dalton by our pickets on the 11th inst.

She was sent to Richmond, accompanied by two Confederate officers.

A GREAT COMET PREDICTED.—The following, says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne: Professor Newneger, on a three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth; and should it not attach itself (as one globe of quicksilver to another), nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train.

Reech's plantation, seven miles above Snyder's Bluff on the Yadoo river, and one of the largest in the State, was attacked by rebels on the 1st inst. It has extensive cotton works and splendid buildings—all of which were destroyed. The plantation had been looted by the Government and was being extensively worked by the leasee.

The Atlanta papers have compromised their difficulties with the printers and are again afloat. The Confederacy and the Appeal have advanced their rates of subscription to \$6 a month and \$15 for three months for Daily paper, and \$5 for Weekly edition three months.

All the hospitals in and near Richmond have been vacated and cleared out.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOSSES IN THIS WAR.

We take from the Philadelphia *North American* the following list, made up to the 1st September, 1863, including the battle of Chickamauga:

CONFEDERATES.			
Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
1861 1,270	3,955	2,772	7,997
1862 14,566	47,204	15,872	77,642
1863 12,321	48,300	71,211	131,832
Total 28,157	99,459	89,855	217,465

Confederates died of disease and sickness from commencement of war to present time, 130,000.

FEDERALS.			
Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
1861 4,724	9,791	9,144	23,709
1862 20,879	69,973	46,584	136,386
1863 15,363	58,941	33,281	107,625
Total 40,966	132,745	89,009	262,700

Federals died of disease and sickness during the same time, 250,000.

RECAPITULATION.	
Federal losses in battles, &c.	262,700
by sickness, &c.	290,000
Total loss in 3 years,	552,700

CONFEDERATE LOSSES IN BATTLE, &c.	
Federal losses in battles, &c.	217,465
Confederate losses by sickness, &c.	130,000
Confederate total loss in 3 years,	347,465

Excess of Federal loss 205,235

The total loss, North and South, according to this has been 900,185—which when the full three years of war are ended, will doubtless rise to a million.

Distilleries.—Many of our people are complaining heavily of the whiskey making from grain in various parts of North Carolina, notwithstanding the stringent laws against it. It is the fault of the people, sheriff, constables, county and district attorneys that the perpetrators are not "brought to law." Here is the way they do farther South, where they have come in abundance.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a searching law on the subject of distilleries. The law provides that when any one shall establish a distillery, the property and everything thereunto appertaining, shall be confiscated. It is made the duty of every officer in the State or county, no matter what office he may hold, to report the same, under penalty of five thousand dollars fine and twelve months imprisonment in the county jail, and that the officer so failing or neglecting shall never again be eligible to hold any office in this State. In case the same is reported by a citizen, he shall be paid one-half the price of the property confiscated.

The chief feature of the extracts from Northern papers is the kicking up of a terrible row over the "Fort Pillow Massacre"—from Old Abe, the Yankee Congress, and the newspapers. Lincoln said in a speech at Baltimore, the matter was undergoing a thorough investigation, and, if proven, the massacre of the blacks should be avenged—declaring that "if there has been the massacre of three hundred negroes, or even the tenth part of three hundred, the retribution shall be surely come." Mr. Lincoln moreover declares that he has determined to use the negro as a soldier, and to give him all the protection given to the white soldier. From these declarations, this manifesto of Mr. Lincoln possesses great significance.

The Yankee Congress has so passed a resolution directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack upon Fort Pillow, and whether Fort Pillow could have been reinforced; and that they report the facts as soon as possible. And the Yankee newspapers and Yankee Congress, threaten to take revenge.

Substitute For Salt.—In those days when salt is scarce and high anything will lessen the quantity of that commodity that is daily required for domestic purposes is of material value. We give the following recipe which will cost nothing to test:

"An esteemed country friend says he has been taught by necessity, since the war began, how to keep beef without salt, and desires us to tell our readers, according to his experience and taste, beef is never fit to be eaten in steaks until a week or so being killed. He says that if it is suspended by a hook or string, in a cellar, so as not to touch the wall, it will, even in the hottest of summer, keep from one to two weeks, without a particle of salt, and in winter for much longer time. He has now some which he has preserved in this way ever since the 1st of December last, and thinks it greatly improved. It is more tender, palatable and wholesome."

A Yankee Steamer blown up off the Coast of Florida, by a Torpedo.—The steamer Maple Leaf, with troops for Florida, while on her return trip to Jacksonville, came in contact with a rebel torpedo the night of the 31st, opposite Duckler's bluff which exploded and blew out the entire bow of the vessel. She sunk almost immediately, carrying down four of the crew. The passengers, sixty in number, were saved.

Bridge Washed Away—Great Ready.—The Lynchburg Republican of the 19th says: "We are informed by a member of Mosby's command who arrived here on Sunday evening by the Orange train, that the Long Bridge across the Potomac, at Washington, was washed away by the recent freshet in the river.

The same gentleman informs us that the enemy have all left the neighborhood of Warrenton, and that Grant is concentrating his troops in Culpeper county, in large numbers. It is the general opinion in the army that his preparations for an advance have all been completed and that he will commence a forward movement, unless delayed by the weather, during the present or in the early part of the coming week. The spirit of our army is said never to have been more buoyant and hopeful than now, and when the shock of battle comes every confidence is felt in its resulting success to our arms."

Flag of Truce Boat Arrived.—Richmond April 29.—The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night, with 60 officers and 350 men.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

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ALL EUROPE IN A STATE OF INCipient REVOLUTION.

The New York Herald thinks that the news from Europe makes apparent the fact that the different nations are all, more or less, moved by a strong revolutionary spirit, and that the present ruling Powers will have to succumb to the people and give way to their advancement and progress. The Herald, tracing the progress of events, says:

The Poles continue their struggle against the Czar, spite of the enormous disparity of force existing between the insurgents and the powerful sovereign who claims their allegiance. In Hungary the people are ready for a revolutionary movement. So much does this seem to appear that the Austrian government has seen the necessity of establishing at once repressive measures, and portions of the country are under martial law. In Italy the people evince more decidedly than ever their determination to free Venetia and conquer Rome. King Victor Emanuel arms a large force. He is aware that ere long he will have to submit to the will of his subjects in this respect, and forward with all his power their revolutionary tendencies.

France has for years been the hotbed of revolutions. Napoleon attained power through the intrigues and influence of the revolutionary party. Since his accession to the throne he has abandoned as much as he dared the dangerous doctrines which elevated him; but his people have not. They prove in their elections, when in the opposition candidates triumph over those so vigorously supported by the government. This course on the part of the people proves that the great revolutionary party is more powerful than Napoleon, and that sooner or later he will have to move with it or be crushed, as will all those who oppose it. At any moment this outbreak of those who yearn for progress and civilization, for the downfall of dynasties, and the rule of the people, may take place, and then Napoleon will, more than likely, find himself forced to assume the championship of the masses, and renew the struggle of the great Emperor against the ruling Powers of Europe, with this difference, that from the force of circumstances he will be acting for revolutionary party and not with the sole view of personal aggrandizement.

England has for years given way to the revolutionary party, and played at concurring to the wishes of the people on all important occasions. But this desert is fast being discovered by stout John Bull, and the day is not far distant when the British Government will have to espouse the cause of revolution honestly and heartily. Even now the people are in direct contradiction with the course pursued by their rulers. We mean on this Danish war. The people will force the present government to aid the Danes or they will have a change of Ministers, and thus obtain the accomplishment of their desires. This would be a triumph of the revolutionary party. That England's government was prevented from too early a recognition of the Davis rebellion from actual recognition of the traitor—was undoubtedly a triumph of the revolutionary party. The people were averse to such a policy and the government and aristocracy were forced to respect this feeling, because they fear the revolutionists.

In Germany a thorough change of revolution exists, and this Danish war will more than likely give, life and strength to this feeling. The people throughout the Confederation are averse to their ruler's wish to concede them power, and they are being taught by this war that that power is. We shall not be surprised to see a re-actual reconstruction of Germany, and all this will be the result of that revolutionary movement which now in its incipient state pervades Europe.

Stop the Rogue.

STOLEN from my stable, on the night of the 25th ult., a dark iron grey mare, 3 years old, dark tail, with some white hairs, bay black mane, the forehead black and cut about 2 inches with the eyes; all her feet and legs black; a saddle mark on back and slightly marked by saddle on each side; a small star in forehead; newly shod before, not behind; her hoofs were very much worn before shoeing. She is about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has about 2 or 3 inches in height yet to grow; walks well and holds her head low. The mark on the back is the effect of a sore made by saddle and is now well.

I will give a reward of \$200 on delivery of said mare to me, or \$500 for her traced or with the thief.

S. S. B. SMITH,
Thompsonville, N. C., April 27th, 1864. 1-4.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity. Filed Spring Term, 1864.

George K. Hendricks and wife Mary, and others, plaintiffs.

George H. Young, Executor of Thomas Voss, deceased, Thomas Voss, Calvin Voss, Nancy Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sally, Benjamin Voss, Nancy Boston, William Hicks and wife Mary, Henshah Brown and wife Nancy, Wyatt Dalton and wife Sarah and John P. Voss, defendants.

Bill for an Injunction and account, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, on affidavit, that the above defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Forsyth at the court-house in Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard as parties as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1864.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
May 5, 1864.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, A MANUFACTORY FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Private and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purposes. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
1-1-1. Surgeon General North Carolina.