support of the Gevernment," to wit : Upon the value of property, real, personal and mixthe act or taxed at a different rate, a tax or five per cent.

shall be assersed, levied and collected. same by the owner.

111. On the value of all shares or interests held in any year 1864 on other bonds and credits. bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, graph, express tailroad and dry dock companies, and all taxes at any rate whatever. other joint at a hose pan es of every kind, whether incor cy as may be i gone at use there in the purchase and sale hands of individud stockholders shall be exempt. is such property, at the time of a sessment, that is, on the 17 h day of ben mary, 18c4.

IV. ligen to aust unt if sell gold and silver coin, reld of a liver to a management held by the banks or other cor. A SPECTACLE-RUBNSIDE AND HIS SELF IMPORTANCE-BURNparations or individuals, five per cent, shall be levied and editional and applicall meneys held abroad, or upon the among that nell believed and had go drown therefor on toreign collected according to value thereof at the place where ...d tax is poid

The tax upon gold and cliver coin and gold dust, and gold and silver barron, is five per cert, of the amount to tumefaction of his individual importance: he paid to blind out of the thing taxed. That is, a tax of five dollars in gold is to be paid on every hundred dollars m gold cens, &c. If the article taxed be money held

brok bels and all other paper issued as currency, (except excepted on a ser face.

year if I shall be assessed as on the day of the pessage of e act, and be due and collected on the first day of done, 1814, or as soon thereafter as practicable, allowing nor uninteresting. we extended of the ty days west of the Mississippi Miy

2s. The node and manner of assessing said tax shall be as tollows: In-tead of receiving the return on individual lists, as heretofore practiced, each District-Co lector will be ressor that certify to each sheet according to the form the delicate duties of a village church-warden. The safety of this place."

transcribe them into one of the copies of the digest, arrang however, success and promotion came to himhirst day of Jane, 1864, and shall furnish the Commissioner of Taxes and the state Collector each with a copy of his tex back, trae scribed into the other two copies of the digest as farnished him which copies shall be certified to by the accession of authority, and the attendant adorations of the enemy, under Sherman, occupied cessity. He concluded: "An army will be necessary to jutant General, was received, informing me of the surrenassessor as true and correct. So much of the instructions of 12th May, 1/63, and of all subsequent instructions as are not inconsistent with the existing tax laws, and as are but inapplicable to the tax laws of 1865, as amended, are tastrophe, and from that catastrophe emerged denoundant of the garrison were fit for duty at the time of hereby declared to be in full torce.

PREPERTY EXEMPTED BY SECTION PIVE OF THE ACT. 29. The toll-wing exemptions under the Act of 17th February, 1804, laying auditional taxes shall be a lowed by the Assessors, to wit:

\$500, and for such minor child of a family to the further value or \$100, and for each son actually engaged in the army or may; , or who has die, or been killed in the militawhen he entered the service, to the further sum of \$500. 11. Prope ty of the widow of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, who may have died or been killed in the military or paval service, or where there is no widow, then property of the tamily, if they are minor children, to the

III. Property of every efficer, soldier, sailor or marine

10. The foregoing exemptions shall not be allowed to any person, whose property, exclusive of household furnil for the decision of his own court martial, would, on his ture, shall be assessed at a value exceeding \$1,000. Where property held or owned on the 17th day of February, 1864. has been n jured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner has been temperarily deprived of the use or occupancy tures of the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and of transaction to the case as it now began to present itself; and, and the case as it now began to present itself; and, and the case as it now began to present itself; and, and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the case as it now began to present itself; and the thereof, or in case of lands, has been deprived of the means as soon as circumstances would permit, the insane dic of cultivating the same, by reason of the presence or tator was withdrawn, to be subjected to the gradually proximity of the enemy, the assessor may reduce the asseesment on such property in proportion to the damage has bailed by the owner, or if the injury occurs after assess- his earlier functions as a mere general commanding a ment, and before the payment of the tax, the same may be corps. reduced in the same ratio by the District Collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor. The assessor is authorized, in receiving returns or property, mostly etc., to administer oaths to tax pay-

"You do sole muly swear that you will render a true and lambtal return and statement of all the property, articles or objects for which you are liable to taxation, and of which a return is required by law to be made at this time. and that you will tree answers make to all questions which shall be put to you, touching property or effects, or any me, not to make a speech, for I have not made an adreference thereto, and that you shall speak the trucke the whole tru h and nothing but the truth, so help you ther interregate the tax payer as to his or her return, and as to any other fact or encumstance necessary to be known in arriving at a true return, and after the same shall have been entered on the list or sheet, the tax payer will be required to sign it, as hereisbefore stated. It any exemp-Assessor will be whether, exclusive of household furniture. the value of the property of the tax payer subject to the tax, according to the basis of valuation laid down in the not, exceess one thousand dollars. If it does no exemptrop can be allowed. It it does not the party will be interrogated under oath as to the facts upon which it is man to man we are more than equal to them. They claimed, and it the tacts be satisfactorily established, the exemption will be allowed.

value of property for 1:64, has so many attendent difficul- entire patience, and be disciplined equal to any troops ties that it is deemed test not to settle it at present by the in the world. Department, but to refer it to Congress in its meeting in May. The tax not being payable till June, no injury will erage from demy. ADDITIONAL TAX ON PROFITS, LEVIED UNDER ACT 17TH

FEBRUARY, 1864. 32. Immediately after receiving the necessary forms. the District Codectors shall cause their assessors to pro-

t. the art profits made by buying and selling at any time between the first day of January, 1863, and the first day of January, 1864, any spirituous figuors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasies or syrup, salt, bacou, pork, hogs, beet or leef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns,

ness, coal, iron, steel or nat s, a tax of ten per cent. si v be assessed and collected. This tax is in addition to the tax on income and profits under the tax act of 24th Apr.

11. On all profits made by buying and selling between the first day of January, 1863, and the first day of January, | says 1864, money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits or obligations of any kind, and any merchandige, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, a tax of ten per cent, in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act of 24th april, 1863, small be assessed and collected. 111. On the amount of all profits exceeding twenty five

per cent, made during the year 1863 by any bank or banking company, mentance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, rairoad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not a tax of twenty-live per cent. shall be assessed and collected on such excess, in addition to the income tax of such banks, companies or corporations under the act of 24th April, 1863. The estimates will be made and the profits ascertained

in the mapper required by the last mentioned act as here For the return of profits under paragraphs 1 and II, form No. 12 will be used; and for prefits exceeding 25 per cent., named in this paragraph, form No. 13 will be used. As mode of assertaining the amount of profits derived from the purchase and sale of any of the articles or objects referred to, and the confederacy can put fifty thousand troops for the articles of 24th April 1982. 8, of the act of 24th April, 1863.

3. The taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, will be assessed and collected according to the provision of payable on the first day of January, 1865. But no income or profits derived from property or effects during this year, income tax, under the provisions of the act of 24th April, | Sucz : 1863. And no estimated rent, hire or interest on property or credits taxed ad calorem shall be a sessed or taxed as this act is suspended and excluded therefrom as amended

and re-enacted on 17th of February, 1864. 34. All non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes of all denominations will be receivable at par in payment of taxes up to the first day of April, 1864, east and until the timb of a tree, at New Albany, Indiana, had his last near Eaker's creek, three or four miles from Edward's the first day of July, 1864, west of the Minsissippi River.—
All Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of five still.

or effects in such districts, and all taxes due by any person, dollars shall be receivable in payment of taxes at par uncorporation, company or firm therein, and the said assestil first day of July, '64, east, and until first day of October, sors shall require each tax payer to make due return on '64, west of the Mississippi River. After that time they oath of all artic es or objects taxed by sections one, two shall be receivable only at the rate of sixty-six and two General S. Cooper, and three of the act of 17th February, 1864, entitled an thirds cents on every dollar promised on their face. The Act to levy additional taxes for the common deferce and new issue of all Treasury notes and the old under five dollars will be receivable at par.

All Treasury notes of the denomination of ten, twenty and of every kind and description, and not exempted by and nitty dollars, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, me from Jackson on May 27th, 1863. While on my way to Upon the value of good and silver wares and plate, rate of sixty-six and two third cents on every dollar pro- lowing telegram from the Secretary of War, dated March wels, fewelry and watches, a tax of ten per centum shall mised on their faces; but from and after the 1st day of 9th: assessed, levied and collected. The value of the above April, 1864, east of the Mississippi River, all Treasury menerty taxes under section one shall be as essed on the notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall for conference. Assume yourself direct charge of the Arcase of the market value of the same or similar property cease to be receivable in payment of Taxes at any rate. my of Middle Tennessee. the meighborhood where assessed, in the year 18:0, ex- The certificates issued under the act to reduce the currencopt land, slaver, cotton or tobacco purchased since is' cy, approved 17th February, 1864, and the bonds for which homa. On my arrival i informed the Secretary of War, by having been attacked and torced back from Big Black day of Jacuary, 1 when the said and, slave then and they may be excharged, are receivable for taxes of the telegram of March 19 h, that Gen. Bragg could not then bridge, and that he had ordered Haynes' bluff to be abantobacco shall be a sessed at he price actually paid for the year 1864, at the full amount expressed on the face, with- be sent to Richmond, as he was ordered, on account of the doubt. His letter concluded with the following remarks: out interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for the

From and a ter the 1st day of January, 1865, none of in porting and experting, insurance, manufacturing, teles said Treasury notes shall be receivable in payment of sick, and am not now able to serve in the field General pecced that Edward's deput would be the battle field be-

35. Joint stock companies and corporations may return finess for service in the field was reported to the Becreporated or rot, live per cent, tax shall be assersed, levied and pay tax on the shares of the capital stock themselves, tary of War. and collected. The value of property taxed under section, and whenever they shall elect to do so, notice thereof shall two of said act, and ecumerated under this head, shall be be given to the shareholders, and to the collector of the a sessed upon the basis of the market value of such pro tax district in which the place of business of such comparty in the unignormed where assessed, in such current panies or corporations is situate, and the shares in the THOMPSON ALLAN.

SIBE BEFORE THE WAS AND BURNSIDE AFTER THE WAR-

THE CONSEQUENCE OF A LITTE GLORY. The conduct and language of Major General Burnto not is a fax or five per cent shall be levied and col | side, in public and in private, seem to be exciting a sected Such tax upon money abroad to be assessed and good deal of attention in the North .- The World takes under charge the particular case of this conspicuous military functionary, and shows up the sudden

A Major General of the American army who goes about raving of the imbecile elemency of the Governabroad, or a last f exchange drawn therefor, it shall be ment whose commission he bears; who calls heaven to at Bard Times, in large force, with barges and transports, ades of Generals Gist. I ctor and McNair The division of valued and assessed at as value in Confederate currency witness before sanitary ladies and gaping Sunday school children that he is personally innocent of the ruin of the State; who, in clabs and on the highways in which is taxed, a tax of five per cent. shall be assess ers which his conscience tells him he is divinely fitted to Brainsburg. I should have large reinforcements. Enc. ing two thousand eight hundred commanded by Brigadier and to be paid in then ederate cur- to wear, he would " hang a handled citizens" of New my's mevements threaten Jackson. Small as was this force, about remay, and the credits, bank bills, and other papers issued York before the Government could interfere to stay his concentrate and attack Grant immediately on his landing; hand, is a phenomenou worth considering. Those and on the next day reent the following dispatch to him : the taxes on all property, coin, morey, credite sice's, whom the spectacle moves to compassion, and those "It Grant crosses, unite all your troops to beat him. Sucwhen it excites to indignation, are alike at a loss to cess will give back what was abandoned to win it. account for rt - Yet, the explanation is beither difficult

Three years ago, Mr. Ambrose E. Lurnside was a gades be sent from the East?" quiet, respectable citizen of the United States; a man who no doubt knew his rights, and knowing dared sippi. maintain; but who knew his duties too, and who and on the 5th asked Gen. Pemberton: "What is the result, tax digest in book form, with apprepriate headings and stand still that his cucumbers might ripen the better, gained no additional information to either sub- me that the enemy was about to cross at Bayou Sara; previously carried to the rear. The right wing retired tocommon for all of the subjects of faxation, and the equiva-inst of a fourth look in those sheets; the latter of which and asking to be re-inferred. On this, my orders of May 9th. the total and judgment. He was not reputed a Colossus of in
Then, on May 13th, I received a dispatch from Gen. Peni
evacuation of Port Hudson were repeated, and he was in
the bridges over the Pearl river, and observe the enemy.

The companion was not discovered by the enemy until the of the Assessor of his district, who shall proceed to make men, in a sufficient odour of sanity, and would, no ments, as the enemy, in large force, was moving from the the assessments, requiring each tax payor to sign his name doubt, have been readily entrusted with letters of adto his assessment, having first been sworn according to the ministration on the estate of amorphan, or even with ward sufficient force, leaving troops enough to secure the vested.

the Tribune, his brain, of course began to reel. Bewildcing his subordinates to disgrace with a sweeping fury with Maxey's brigade, swell my force to about eleven plete. which ought to have warned the nation and the government of the state into which he was rapidly driftpractically unlimited responsibility of a military prefect. With the wider sweep of power came a fiercer accession of the disease which power had developed. Commanding at Fredericksburg be had been m rely freezied. Commanding in Ohio and Kentucky, he went stark mad. He became in his own eyes the actually ergoged in the military or naval service, of such ment; seized Mr. Vallandigham on his own motion; on his own motion tried him, contemning the united remons trances of the Cabinet at Washington, and, but of May 14th, of which the following is a copy:

> REMARKS OF GEN. BRECKINRIDGE AT LYNCHBURG. Lynchburg, on his way to his new command. The citizens of the place serenaded him. He appeared and responded as follows:

offer my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon above all, should be be compelled to tall back for want of dress since the commencement of the war, and I shall anxious to see a force assembled that may be able to innot make one until after its close, but briefly to return | flict a heavy blow upon the enemy. The Assessor, after administering this oath, will you my thanks. I have never doubted and never expect to doubt the result of the war in which we are engaged, and I regard these as wanting in devotion to nity to fight presented itself. the cause and traitors to their country who would doubt it- 1 regard the prospects of the Confederacy tion is claimed, the first thing to be ascertained by the now better than they have ever been since the commencement of the war. Our people know it, the soldiers know it, and the people begin to acknowledge it. are to be twelve thousand or thirteen thousand.

believed that our young men were wild and uncontrolable, and could not be brought to endure discipline, me marched ten and a half miles further, to Calboun sta- munication Gen. Pemberton replied, June 2fst, recom-1853 or those of 1864 is to be deducted from the tax on the but have found that they could endure discipline, with

I have hitherto been serving in the West, but have now by the l'resident been assigned to a command on ject is to cut off the enemy's communications, and force the enemy in too heavy force, for a reasonable prospect of and unobserved enemy, but to his evident determination to a new theatre—Southwestern Virginia. This city, although not within the bounds of my department, it she to justify an attack on the enemy in position, or to cut my munications by Snyder's. be invaded by the enemy, I should feel it my duty to rush to her desence, and though there are thousands of Pemberten after my arrival at Jackson; and from it I not hold both, (Mississippi and Tennessee) and that i conceed through their districts, and require returns of the people who, properly out of the ranks of the army, learned that he had not moved towards Clinton, ten hours sidered saving Vicksburg hopeless. made within such time as may be prescribed by public I have no doubt they would at any call rush to the defence of their Lomes with whatever arms they could libth was deferred, and that, in disobedience of my orders, and the roads obstructed. His reinforcements have been libth was deferred, and that, in disobedience of my orders, and the roads obstructed. procure to check the invader until the regular troops and in epposition to the views of a majority of the council at least equal to my whole force. The Big Black covers both places. Gen. Gardner did not receive this order becould be brought to bear upon them.

and, with your permission, will retire.

wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, h. s. wagons, hu- YARREE SPECULATIONS OF THE WALL-

public believe that the rebellion is on its last legs, and the roads that the war will be ended with the campaign of next summer. Never was there a greater delusion.—
To these who know the real facts, it is evident that the

Owing to the destruction of a bridge on baker's creek, dated June 22d, suggesting that I should details, and to make some animal version, upon the control of the following Militia and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all the road leading from make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all the road leading from make to Grant "pr end of the war, so ar as the conquest or the subjugation of the South is concerned, is as far off now as it was two years area. The South may not have seen for a south seed to the south is concerned. The South may not have seen for a south seed to the seed to the south seed to the seed to th was two years ago. The South may not have as many right. I am thus particular so that you may be able to dispatch I replied, June 27th, informing him that Gen. E. Was Department instead of to me, to whom it was due. troops in the field in 1864 as they had in 1863. But, make a junction with this army." In a postscript. he reif they only have three hundred thousand, they can ported "heavy skirmishing now going on in my front." give abundant employment to over six hundred thous- berton's first reply to the order sent him from Jackson, to ation, encourage me to hope that something may yet be bridge-deleats which produced the loss of Vicksburg and

attack Washington besides. expect to defeat them. And there is very little doubt | On May 17th, (Sunday) I marched fifteen miles in the difast as the estimates are taken, the assessors will transfer that they will depart from the defensive system, so far rection indicated by Gen. Pemberton's note, received the them to the district collector in the manner heretofore practiced and required by law, who shall proceed to collect them ferthwith. The form of the oath to be administered to the tax payers and referees is laid down in article 13 or to the tax payers and referees is laid down in article 13 of means and material for carrying on the war for five to my dispatch of May 13, from Jackson, Gen. Pemberton supplemental instructions dated 3d September. 1863. The years more. I am satisfied from the information that wrote: "I notified you on the morning of the 14th of the

in the field. the tax and assessment acts of 1863, and will be due and this winter has penetrated everywhere. The unprecedented low temperature in Italy has already been nowhich property or effects are texed upon amount or value ted. Heavy fails of snow have occurred in the South the Mississippi. My own views were expressed as unfa by the tax act of 17th February, 1864, will be subject to of France, and the following anneancement comes from vorable to any movement which would remove me from

The severity of the weather has been experiencedbecomes under the tax act of 1863, and the first section of even at Surz, where the utmost consternation prevailed believing the only possibility of success to be in the plan in consequences of the discovery of ice-a phenomenon previously unbound of on the borders of the Red Sea. One of the frezen roesters found hanging by its claws to

GEN. JOHNSTON'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS ed the apprehension that he would be compelled to fall ments on the apprehension of IN MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA. MERIDIAN, MISS., Nov. 1, 1863.

Adjutant and Inspector General: SIR-The following report of my operations in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. is respectfully offered as a substitute for the imperfect one forwarded by east, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi Mississippi, where I thought my presence had become River, shall only be received in payment of taxes at the necessary, I received in bobile, on March 12th, the foll

"Order Gen. Bragg to report to the War Department In obedience to this order I at once proceeded to Tulia-

critical condition of his family. On the 10th of April I repeated this to the President,

Bragg is, therefore, necessary here." on the 28th my un-On the 9th of May, I received, at Tu'lahoma, the following dispatch of the same date from the Secretary of War: "Proceed at once to Mississippi and take chief command . of the torces there-giving to these in the field, as far as me, near Vernon, where I had gone with the troops urder practicable, the encouragement and benefit of your per-

onal direction.' It is thus seen that neither my orders nor my health perthe time when I took direct charge of that department. of April, General Pemberton's reports, all by tel graph, indicated that the efforts of the enemy would be a sinst

"I am satisfied Rosecrans will be reinforced from Grant's army. Shall I order troops to Tuliahoma?" On the 17th of April Gen. Pemberton telegraphed the return of Grant and the resumption of the operations against

On the 29th of April, he telegraphed: "The enemy is indicating a purpose to attack Grand Gulf, with a view to | General Loring, cut off from General Pemberton in the bat-Vicksburg. He also reported heavy firing at Grand Gult. he enemy shelling our batteries both above and below." off Vicksburg and Po t Hudson," I at once urged him to twenty-tour thousand infantry and artiflery, not one third would be madness to attack him. The remainder of the

I telegraphed to you on the lat: "General Pemberton calls for large reinforcements. They cannot be sent from here without giving up Tennessee. (an one or two bri- that draught animals could be procured, from distant On the 7th, I again asked for reinforcements for Missis-

I received no further report of the battle of Port Gibson, for a moving army.

On reaching Jackson, on the night of the 13th of May, I and, in person, took post at Canton. after the assessments are completed, and notice given, and such success, and a promotion so rapid, that he one found there the brigades of Gregg and Wa'ker, reported at Dispatches arrived from General Pemberton, dated time for hearing appeals has expired according to law, the night found himself suddenly charged with the tremen. six thousand; learned from General Gregg that Maxey's Vicksburg, May 20th and 21st. In that of the 20th, he Port Hudson, reported three successful ergagements with done responsibilities of the supreme command over an day; that Gen Pemberton's forces, except the garrison of the day before, and were repulsed with heavy loss. He brigade was expected to arrive from Port Hudson the next stated that the enemy had a saulted his entreuched lines army larger than any ever marched under the banner Port Hudson (five thousand) and of Vicksburg, were at estimated their force at not less than sixty thousand, and Logan of the surrender of Port Hudson on the ninth. of a Mariborough or a Frederick. Beneath this sudden Edward's depot-that General's headquarters at Bovina; asked that musket caps be sent, they being his main ne-Clinton, ten miles west of Jackson, between Edwards' de save Vicksburg, and that quickly. Will it be sent? On der. That officer stated that provision was exhausted, and pot and ourselves. I was aware that reinforcements were the 21st, he wrote: "The men credit, and are encouraged that the position of the enemy rendered it impossible for ered and excited, he hurled his army upon a horrible ca- on their way from the East, and that the advance of those by a report that you are near, with a large force. They the garrison to cut its way out. But two th usand five

Upon this information, I sent to General Pemberton, on the same night, (13th) a dispatch informing him of my aring. The warning was not heeded. He was transfer- rival, and of the occupation of Clinton by a portion of 1. Property of each head of a family to the value of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the importance of red from the more or less limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the limited responsibility of a Grant's army, urging the limited responsibility of a Grant's army, general within reach of the White House, to the communications, and ordering him to come up, if practicable, on Sherman's rear at once, and adding, " to beat such a detachment would be of immease value. The troops assemble should be brought. Time is all important."

here could co-operate. All the strength you can quickly On Thursday, May 14th, the enemy advanced by the Raymond and Clinton roads upon Jackson. The resistance made by the brigades of Gregg and Walker gave sufficient time for the removal of the public stores; and at two, P. Caesar of the West; arrested citizens without consult- M., we retreated by the Canton road, from which alone ing the Government-in defiance even of the Govern- we could form a junction with Gen. Pemberton. After marching six miles the troops encamped

From this point I sent to Gen. Pemberton the dispatch "General: The body of troops mentioned in my note of last night compelled Brigadier General Gregg and his com-Washington was not proof against the alarming fea- sity of taking the Canton road, at right angles to that nate defense. A body of troops, reported this morning to have reached Raymond last night, advanced at the same time from that direction. Prisoners say that it was Mc curative process of a limitation of responsibility in Pherson's, (four divisions,) which marched from Clinton. I have no certain information of the other; both skirmished very cautiously. Telegrams were dispatched when the enemy was near, directing Gen. Gist to assemble the approaching troops at a point laty or fifty miles from Jack-VA .- Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge passed through vide for the security of his brigada - for instance, by joining Gen. Gist. That body of troops will be able, I hope, to prevent the enemy in Jackson from crawing provisions from the east, and this one may be able to keep him from the courtry, towards Panoia. Can he supply himself from Fellow-citizens and Soldiers -1 come before you to the Mississippi? Can you not cut him of from it? And

ly observe the terries, so that you might unite, if opportu-

General Gregg will move towards Canton to-morrow. If prisoners tell the truth, the forces at Jackson must be half of Grant's army. It would decide the campaign to garrison. To do this, exact co-operation is indispensable; The presence of the enemy was reported to him the night beat it, which can be done only by concentrating, especial- by fighting the enemy sinu taneously at the same points of before. There was no apparent obstacle to prevent his ly when the remainder of the eastern troops arrive; they his line you may be extricated. Our joint forces cannot resuming his original position and carrying out his "matur This dispatch was not answered. General Pemberton

M., on the 16th, "whilst on the retreat" from the battle | you best. Your dispatches of the 12th received. General field of Baker's creek. On the next day, May 17th, (Friday,) the troops under

(Thursday,) five forty, P. M., "I shall move as early to-morrow morning as practicable, a column of seventeen thousand on Dilions. The ob- that, .. the other roads are too strongly entrenched, and tangling himself with the advancing columns of a superior

This was the first communication received from General

tion of the forces, which could have been effected by the strong, is entremed and protected by powerful artiflery, of war, composed of all his generals present, before whom him from attack, and would cut off our retreat if defeathe placed the subject, he had decided to make a movement | ed. I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention shown me, by which the unon would be impossible. Gen Pemberton was immediately instructed that there was but one mode | Pemperton of the loth, in which he said that, though livby which we could unite, viz: by his moving directly to ing on greatly reduced rations, he had sufficient for twen-Cointon. The brigadier generals representing that their ty days. I informed him that General Taylor had been WHAT IS THE PROSPACES OF TESTERMINA- troops required rest, after the farigue they had undergone sent by General E. K. Smith to co-operate with him from troops required rest, after the largue they had undergone sent by denoted the Mississippi, and that, in a day or two, in the ski mishes and marches preceding the retreat from the west bank of the Mississippi, and that, in a day or two, in the ski mishes and marches preceding the retreat from the west bank of the Mississippi, and that, in a day or two, in the ski mishes and marches preceding the retreat from the west bank of the Mississippi, and that, in a day or two, in the ski mishes and marches preceding the retreat from the west bank of the Mississippi, and that, in a day or two, in the ski mishes and marches preceding the retreat from the west bank of the Mississippi, and that, in a day or two, in the ski mishes and marches preceding the retreat from the west bank of the Mississippi, and that, in a day or two, in the ski mishes and marches preceding the retreat from the west bank of the Mississippi, and that, in a day or two, in the ski mishes and marches preceding the retreat from the west bank of the Mississippi. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Jackson, and having yet no certain intelligence of General I would try to make a diversion of General Chicago I wou Pemberton's route, or General Gist's position, I did not ble, open communications; adding, "though I fear my Times, writing of the probable termination of the war, was greatly imperited when my included a strong Torce is too small to effect the latter. I have only two thirds was greatly imperited when my included a strong Tullaholast dispatch, dated four miles south of Edwards' depot, of the force you told Messenger Saunders to state to me as ma, to concentrate, were neglected. It was lost when my The administration is still endeavouring to make the may leth, stating it had reached him at six thirty that the least with which I ought to make an attempt. Scouts the late to me as the least with which I ought to make an attempt. Scouts the late the least with which I ought to make an attempt.

On the afternoon of the same day I received Gen. Pemutes, A. M., as follows:

near to Vicksburg. I called a council of war, composed of all the general officers. * . A majority of the officers THE UNPRECEDENTED COLD .- The intence cold of expressed themselves favorable to the movement indicated Stevenson, preferred a movement by which this army might endeavor to cut the enemy's supplies from my base, which was, and is, Vicksburg. I did not, however, see fit to place my own judgment and opinion so far in opposition as to prevent the movement altogether; but heavy force in front of the works thrown up for the deproposed of cutting off the enemy's supplies, I directed ail my d sposable force, say seventeen thousand five huadred, towards Raymond or Dillon's." It also contained intelligence of his engagement with the enemy ou the leth,

back from this point, and represented that it so, his po-sition at Snyder's mills would be ustenable, and said: "I right; Maj. Gen. Walker the right of the centre; Maj. Gen. ble, Vicksburg is of no value, and cannot be held If, and below the town therefore, you are invested in Vicksburg, you must ultimately surrender. Under such circumstaters, instead of the troops. It is not too late, evacuate Vickabus and its Sherman, who advanced in heavy order of battle from Clinwas informed that General Pemberton had fallen back to

Vicksburg. On Monday, May the 18th, Gev. Pemberson informed me, by letter, dated Vickshurg, May 17th, that he had retired within the line of entrenchments around Vicksburg I greatly regret that I felt compelled to make the advance beyond Big Black, which has proved so direstrous in its and added : " Being unwell then, I afterwards became results." It will be remembered that Gen. Pemberten exfore I reached Jackson, (see his d'spatch of the 12th, already quoted,) and that his army, before he received any orders from me, was seven or eight miles east of the Big

Black near Edwards' deppt. On May 19th. Gen. Pemberton's reply, dated Vicksburg. May 18th to my communicate n of the 17th was brough my command, for the purpose of effecting a junction with sition and works were not bad, want of stores, which could H. Lamb, \$80,000; Henry & Tappan, \$40,000-in him, in the event of his evacuating Vickstong, as I had ordered, in which he advised me that he had 'assembled a mitted me to visit Mississippi after the 1/th of March, until | c-uncil of war of the general officers of this command, and having laid your instructions before them, asked the free | ing the army. From the time of my arrival at Tullahoma natil the 14th expression of their opinions as to the practicability of carrying them out. The opinion was unanimously Apressed a heavy cannonade from the batteries near the Canton and that it wes impossible to withdraw the ermy from this po-General Bragg rather than himself, and looked to the sition with such m rale and material, as to be of further of the town. An assault, though not a vigorous one, was abandonment of his attempts on Vicksburg. In that of service to the Confederacy." On receiving this information, I replied, "I am trying to gwher a force which may repelled, however, principally by the direct fire of Cobb's attempt to resieve you. Hold out." The same day I sent orders to Maj. Gen Gardner to evacuate Port Hedson. I then determined, by easy marches, to re-establish my line between Jackson and Canton, as the junction of the

two commands had become implissible. On the 20th and 21st of May, I was joined by the brigtie of Baker's creek, reached Jackson on the 20th, and General Maxey, with his brigade, on the 23d. By the 4th of that of the enemy, it was deficient in artiflery in ammu- army under Grant, at Vicksburg, beyond doubt, is on its nition for all arms, and field transportation, and could not | way to this place." be moved upon that enemy, arready entrenching his large torce, with any Lope of success.

The draft upon the country had so far reduced the numpoints, for the artiflery and trains. There was no want of commissary supplies in the depart-

On the 23d of May, I received a dispatch from laajor formed: "You cannot be re-inforced. Do not allow your- The evacuation was not discovered by the enemy until the ly any coming to market. We quote on the hoof at \$3 to self to be invested. At every risk, save the troops, and if next day. practicable, move in this direction." This dispatch did

thereon prescribed.

The absence of shall transfer the sheets from time to time, at they been me filled, to the District Collector, who shall transfer the minute one of the copies of the digast, arrang transcribe them into one of the copies of the digast, arrang transcribe them into one of the copies of the digast, arrang to however, success and promotion.

About the 74th of May, the entmy made such demonstrations above the kig Black and towards Yazoo city, that sertions above the kig Black and towards Yazoo city, that sertions above the kig Black and towards Yazoo city, that is place.

Before my arrival at Jackson, Grant had beaten General strations above the kig Black and towards Yazoo city, that is place.

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Before my arrival at Jackson, Grant had beaten General strations are strations and the strations are strations at th strations above the Big Black and towards Yazoo city, that sertions during the siege and on the march, were, I regret to | per bushel. Loring's division within supporting distance of Walker's, turning to Jackson the next day. Their objects seemed to

(a s were sent as fast as they arrived. On May 29th I sent dispatch to General Pemberton to the following and water, on the 13th. The attack by the gunbouts was effect :

the attempt to save you and your garrison. It will be impossible to extricate you, unless you co operate, and we make mutually supporting movements. Communicate your plaus and suggestions if possible." The receipt of this was acknowledged in a communication, dated Vicksburg, June 3d, in which General Pemberton says: "We can get no information from outside as to | ders, and Gen. Johnston then proceeds:] your position or strength, and very little in regard to the

first received since his investment, he reported having re- tration of all the torces should have been made, and an atpulsed the enemy in several severe attacks, but that he tack. Under this conviction I telegraphed to General was getting short of provisions and ammunition. To Pemberton on May 1st, from Tulishoma: " if Grant's which I replied, June 15th, informing him that I had no army lands on this side of the river, the safety of Aliasismeans of relieving him, adding: "General Taylor will sippl depends on beating him. For that object you should do what he can on the opposite side of the river. Hold unite your whole force." And again on hisy 2d: " if the place as long as you can, and it possible withdraw in Grant crosses, unite the whole force to beat him; success motion, have hanged him. Even the recklessness of mand to evacuate Jackson about noon to day. The neces any direction, or cut your way out. It is very important will give back what was abandoned to win it." to keep Banks and his forces occupied." in a dispatch dated June 20th, I sent him word that General Taylor had to grant to gain a foothold in the State. At Port Gibson

> The want of field transportation rendered any movement for the relief of Port Hudson impossible, had a march | the main body of Gen. Pemberton's forces, I gave himsorin that direction been advisable; but such a march would ders to alt ack them, and nonfied him that we could cohave enabled Grant, who had now completed his strong operate. This order Gen. Pemberton disobeyed, and so lines around Vicksburg, to have cut my line of communi- reported to mo in his letter of the 17th. It directed him to aday brack, has a sear on his forehead and one on the lef son, and General Maxey to return to his wagons, and pro- cation, and destroyed my army; and from the moment move twenty miles to the east, to co-operate with me in side of his head, and the hair ever the two scars very that I put my troops in march in that direction, the whole attacking sherman. He moved to the south, and made our closely cut with scissors.

On June 7th I repeated the substance or my dispatch of May 29th to Gen. Pemberton. On the 4th of June, 1 told the Secretary of War, in answer to his call for my plans, that my only plan was to re- to Edwards' depor ; after the receipt of the order, in viosupplies, beat him. As soon as the reinforc ments are all lieve Vicksburg, and my force was lar too small for the lation of it, he made his second and last advance from that up, they must be united to the rest of the army. I am purpose.

On June the 10th, I told him I had not at my disposal half the troops necessary. On the 12th I said to him, "to take from Bragg a force find matured plans given up for a movement in violation of Vicksburg between Gen. Loring and that place, and more- which would make this army at to oppose Grant, would my orders, rejected by the majority of his council of war, involve yielding Tenuessee. It is for the Government to and disapproved (as he states) by himself. On the 12th decide between this State and Tounesree."

On the 14th, I sent General Pemberton the following :raise the siege of Vicksburg. My communication with the | ed p ans." rear can best be preserved by operating north of the railed us as an effeminate race; but they have found that stated, in his official report, that it was received at six, P. road. Inform me soon as possible, what points will suit obeys a positive order of his superior, that it was received at six, P. road. Taylor, with eight thousand men, will endeavor to open choose to substitute for that ordered. communications with you from Richmond." To this com-General Pemberton, dated saward's depot, May 14th, burg, to keep the enemy attracted to that side, and stating therefore captured. The larger force he would have carthat he would himself move at the proper time by the Warrenton road, crossing the Big Brack at Hankinson's ferry;

On the loth I expressed to the Department the opinion that, without some great blunder of the enemy, we could

On the 18th, I said, Grant's position, naturally very

On June the 22d, in reply to a dispatch from General

K. Smith's troops had fallen back to Deihi, and that I urged | Gen. Pemberton, by direct assertion and by implication. him to assume the direct command; and continued, "the puts upon me the responsibility of the increment which determined spirit you manifest, and this expected co-oper- led his army to defeat at Baker's creek and Big Black and, and if they have four hundred thousand, they can attack Sherman, dated Bovina, May 14th, 9 o'clock 10 min- done to save Vicksburg, and to postpone both of the moder its sarmy. suggested of mersly extricating the garrison. Negotiations This statement has been circulated by the press, in more 5th. It is understood that the South will act entirely on the defensive, and will seek to draw our armies as far the defensive, and will seek to draw our armies as far the defensive, and will seek to draw our armies as far the defensive of the defen "I move at once, with my whole available force, from with Grant, for the relief of the garrison, should they be or less detail, and with more or less marks of an official terms, they may be considered as made under authority." On the 29th June, field transportation and other supplies which I would granty have observed towards a brother of

> convinced me that the attack north of the railroad was imfor success was much better there, although the conse-

quences of defeat might be more disastrous. On the night of the third, a messenger was sent to Gen. Pemberton with information that an attempt to create a d.version would be made to enable him to cut his way out, and that I hoped to attack the enemy about the seventh. On the 5th, bowever, we learned the fall of Vicksburg, and, therefore, fell back to Jackson. The army reached Jackson the evening of the seventh,

and on the morning of the ninth the enemy appeared in which is still a subject of anxious speculation. fence of the place. These, consisting of a line of rifle

The reports that had, at various times been made to me losing both troops and place, you must, if possible, save Jackson, of the scarcity of water, led me to believe that the commanding officers of the troops encamped near dependencies, a d march to the northeast." That night I ton, could not besiege, but would be compelled to make an immediate assault. His army was represented to cenwhole army under my command, were such that, not withstanding this vast superiority of numbers, I telt assured, with the advantage given by the entrenchments, weak as

Instead of attacking, the enemy, as soon as they arrived, commenced entrenching and constructing batteries. On the fourth, there was spirited skirmishing with slight cannonading, continuing throughout the day. This was kept up with varying intensity and but little intercuption, until the period of our evacuation. Hills, commanding and encircling the town, within easy cannon range, offered favorable sites for batteries. A cress fire of shot and shall with Sherman. They range from \$1,000 to \$100,000. reached all parts of the town, showing the position to be entirely untenable against a powerful artiflery.

On the eleventh I telegraphed the President, " If the po-If the enemy will not attack, we must, or at the last mo ment withdraw. We cannot a tack seriously without risk-

Ou the twelfth, besides the usual skirmishing, there was cliff, \$40,000. also made on General Breckinridge's ime. It was quickly and Slocumb's batteries, and flank attack of the skirmishers of the First, Third and Fourth Florida, and Forty- date for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be seventh Georgia regiments. The enemy's loss was two pleased to receive their support. If elected he pleages hundred prisoners, nearly the same number killed, many himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same wounded, and the colors of the Twenty-Eighth, Forty-First and Fifty-Third Illinois regiment. By the thirteenth, the enemy had extended his lines, un- a soldier. til both his flanks rested on Pearl river.

I telegraphed the President on the fourteenth, that a large force lately left Vicksburg "to turn us on the north. On the fitteenth I telegraphed the President : "The enemy is evidently making a siege which we cannot resist. It

On the sixteenth of July, information was received that a large train from Vicksburg, loaded with ammunition, was near the enemy's camp. This and the condition of their ber of horses and mules that it was not until late in June | batteries, made it probable that Sherman would, on the next day, concentrate upon us the fire of near two hundred gues. It was also reported that the enemy had cross-

ed Pearl river in near of their left flank. The evacuation ment; but the limited transportation caused a deficiency of Jackson that night was, therefore, determined on. Our withdrawal was effected on the night of the six

Our loss, during the siege, was estimated at seventy-one not reach General Gardner-Port Hudson being then in- killed, five hundred and four wounded, and about twentyfive missing. The army retired by easy marches to Mor-About the 24th of May, the entmy made such demonbe to destroy the railroad bridges and depots. Col. J. L. Logan, commanding a mounted force around

detachments of the enemy. On the twelfth of July I received information from Col. he surrender. The every advanced against Yazoo City both by land

handsomely repulsed by our heavy battery, under the command of Commander isaac N. Brown, of the navy. The Dekalb, the dag ship of the hostile squadren, an non clad mounting thereen guns, was sunk by a torpedo. To the force advancing by land no resistance was made by the garrison commanded by Col. Greason, of the 29th North arolina regiment.

[Here follows a review of some minor points in the or-The time to strike the enemy, with the best hope of saving Vicksburg, was when he was landing near Bruinsburg. In a dispatch, dated June 10th, from Gen. Gardner, the To do this, with any prospect of success, a rapid concen-These instructions were Leglected, and time was given intended to attack the enemy opposite Port Hudson on and Raymond detachments of our troops were defeated and the night of the 15th, and attempt to send cattle across driven back by overwheiming numbers of the enemy. On the 13th, when I learned that there were four divisions of the enemy at Comton, distant twenty mines from

of Middle and North Mississippi would have been open to | co-operation and junction impossible. He claims that this order compelled mm to make the advance beyond the Big delivery of the said boy to me at my residence, or his con Black, which proved so "disastrons." Before I had reach- | tinement in jail so that I can get him. ed Jackson, and before the order was given, Gen. Pemberion made his first advance beyond (east of) the Big Black, point to the field of Baker's Creek. He further claims that this order caused the subversion of his "matured plans." I do not know what those plans were, but am startled to he wrote me that if he could conect force enough, Edwards'

depot would be the battle field. The battle of Baker's All that we can attempt to do is to save you and your creek was longht three or four miles from Edwards' depot It is a new military principle that when an officer dis-

comes responsible for any measure his subordinate may But had the battle of Baker's Creek not been fought, Gen. requested to come forward and pay the same.

Pemberton's belief that Vicksburg was his base rendered his ruin inevitable. He would still have been besieged, and ried iato the lines would have added to and hastened the catastrophs. His disasters were due not merely to his envent a siege. Convinced of the impossibility of collecting a sufficient

force to break the investment of Vicksburg, should it be completed-appreciating the difficulty of extricating the garrison, and convinced that Vicksburg and Port Hudson had lost most of their value by the repeated passage of of war; and though he had in Vicksburg eight thousand fresh troops, not demoralized by defeat, decided that "it was impossible to withdraw the army from this position, with such morale and material as to be of further service to the Confederacy;" but "to hold Vicksburg as long as possible, with the firm nope that the Government may yet place on Stump Sound, (Redd's Salt Works.) be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's tree navigation of the Mississippi river. ' Vicksburg time of a gallant aim), when my orders for its evacuation

has compelled me, therefore, to throw aside that delicacy of my instructions; and, hearly, did not embrace the only Columbus or Robeson Counties. opportunity to save his army, that given by my order to abandon Vicksburg. Most respectfully,

Your bedient serv nt, J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT .- The Bristol Gazette announces that Gen. William E. Jones had estered Kentucky, through Fulkerson's Gap, with some fifteen hundred men, including the Eighth Virginia the recent report of the re-capture of Cumberland Gap, Congressions District, N. C., with convene in a continue

We learn that lost week a caval y tkirmish took pits, prepared at intervals for artillery, extended from a place below Morristown, resulting in our forces driving point north of the town, a little east of the Canton road, back the enemy. A locce of the enemy's cavalry upto a point south of the town, within a short distance of peared at Wintesburg, twenty-two miles below therein the river; but were badly located and constructed, pre-The troops promptly took their positions in the entrench. lost eight killed. A general engagement is expected.

THE PEACE CROP is hopelessly dead, we fear. The extreme cold, freezing weather of the last few days has have about says days' provision at Vicksburg and Eny. French the left of the centre, and Maj. Gen. Breckinging pretty effectually done for this year's supply of this der's I respectfully swait your in tructions." I imue the left. The cavalry, under Brig. Gen. Jackson, was or- the most luscious of Pomona's treasures. Our exchandiately replied, hay 17th; "It Hanner' bluff be untens. dered to observe and guard the roads of Pearl river above ges generally, not only in this State, but in these adjoining, and even in Florida, express the same fears, in regard to the crop. This is to be regretted, as an abundance of fruit helps out an impoverished larder. Agusta Chronicle & Sentmel, 24th inst.

There is not at present a single cotton spindle in ope sist of his own and Ord's army corps, and three divisions ration in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. The mills, is addition. The spirit and confidence manifested by the which formerly gave employment to about thirty thousand females, are now as silent as the tomb. A leading Republican paper says that "even if the they were, an assault by him would result in his discom. Administration has committed some mistakes, it is useess to cry over spilt milk." "Yes," says Prentice, "but we cannot help crying over needlessly spilt

DEVASTATION BY SHERMAN. - The Brandon (Miss) Republican publishes a list of nearly a column in length of the losses of private citizens by the Yankees Among the heaviest loosers are: In Brandon, A. G. Mayer, \$70,000 ; W. B. Lancasters \$60,000 ; B. F. not be collected, would make it impossible to stand a siege. Rankin, R. Shotwell & Son, \$100,000; Mrs. Melton, \$75,000 ; Dr. H. H. Parker, \$50,000 ; Wm. H. Battle, \$45,000; A. O. Miller, \$40,000; and Mrs. Rat-

> CAMP OF THE 18th N. C. T., NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864. THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candifidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as

BENJ. F. RINALDI, Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T. March 2nd, 1864. 148-3t&23-te* MARRIED.

In this town, on the 27th inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. DANIEL S. SCULL, to Mrs. ELIZABETH EVANS.

On the 14th inst., at her Brother's residence in Bruns-

wick County, Miss MARTHA J. LEWIS, of New Hanover County, in the 26th year of her age. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for upwards of ten years. At Flemington, N. C., W. & M. R. R., on the morning of ie 24th inst., CARRIE CARROLL, youngest daughter of Nicholas and Mary C. Carroll, aged 2 years, 5 months and

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 30th, 1864. BEEF CATTLE-Are in demand at high prices and scarce-\$3 50 per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON-Sells from carts in the small way at \$6 per lb. Breswax - \$3 50 to \$1 per lb. BUTTER-\$6 to \$7 per lb. Conn-In demand, and market bare. We quote at \$20

CORN MEAL-Is scarce and in demand. Se's from the granaries at \$24 per bushel, in lots to suit. COPPERAS-Retails at \$3 to \$4 per lb. COTTON-Small sales during the week at \$2 per lb. Fous -From carts, \$5 a \$6 per dozen.

o \$300 per bbl. for superfine. FODDER-\$18 to \$20 per 100 lbs. HAY-\$18 to \$20 per 100 lbs. Hibks-Green \$2 00 to \$2 50, and dry \$4 to \$4 50 pe LEATHER-Sole \$12 50 to \$13 25, and Upper \$13 50 to

FLOER-Sales for the week at prices ranging from \$270

LARD-By the bbl. \$6 to \$6 50 per lb. NAILS-\$2 to \$2 25 per lb. POULTRY-Live fowls \$12 to \$15 each, and dressed \$6 to

PEA NUTS-\$20 to \$25 per bushel. PORE .- Fresh, \$5 to \$6 per lb. POTATOES. Sweet \$20 to \$25, and Itish \$25 to \$30 per RICE-Clean, \$1 to \$1 25 per lb.

SALT. -Sound made sells at \$25 to \$30 per bushel. Sugar- \$9 to \$10 per 1b. EHERTING .- Favetteville factory, \$4 75 to \$5 per yard y the bale. tribirs Tubrestine - Is held at \$5 per gallon.

TALLOW - \$5 50 to \$4 per lb. YARK-By the base, \$50 per bunch Wood -Sells by the boar toat at \$40 to \$22 for pine, \$15 o \$28 for ash, and \$30 to \$35 per cord for oak.

SHO REWARD. RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 26th inst., two negroes named MACK and DELILA. Mack is low and stout built, black, weighs 170 pounds, ma is 35 years old. Dehla is chunky built, yellow color, 13 years old, and very likely. Mack's mother lives in Wil-mington, at Mr. Agostini's. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to me, or for their confinement in

\$400 KEWARD. X RANAWAY from the subscriber in Brunswick RANAWAY from the subscriber in Brunswick county, on the 22d inst., my man NATHAN. He is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches h ga, stout built and tolercounty, on the 22d inst., my man NATHAN. the is

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and A. A. WANET

NOTICE. AM INFORMED THAT MY WIFE PRISCILLA HEW LETT, has left my home in Brunswick Co., N. C., with out reason or provacation, and gone to South Carolina with one James Rhades. This is to caution all persons not to

Co. G. 2sth N. C. Regt.

NOTICE. T THE COURT of Preas and Quarter Sessions, held A for the County of New Hanover, State of North Carotian, on the second Morday in March, 1864, I took out lettors of administration on the estate of Charles H. Alexander, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same for payment according to law; and all persons owing said estate are

O. F. ALEX ANDER. Administrator. 169-21&27-21*

EGTICES. VILL BE SOLD on Saturday, the 16th of April next, at the residence of Chas. H. Alexander, deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the said estate, consisting of Horses, Muies, Cattle, hogs, Corn, Fodder Wagons, Carts, Rockaway, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Pork, Bacon, &c., the purchaser giving notes with approved security. At the same time and place, will be hired for the balance of the year, the Negroes belonging to said estate. Also, the Land rented for the prosent year.

O. F. ALEXANDER,

Administrator. 169-2t - 27-2t SALT FOR PRODUCE. WILL GIVE one bushel of Salt for one bushel of Corn, or in propostion for Peas, Fodder, Bacon or Pork. The above agricultural products to be delivered at my M. L. F. REDD.

All persons in want of Salt would do well to apply soon. 174-2t x 27-3t* March 30. PEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENRULLING OFFICE. Fourth Congressional District. N. C. March 10th, 1:64. PART of the appointments hitherto made by Captain A Swann, for the assembling of the following Militia

male person between the ages of 18 and 45, to appear at the Columbus Co., 57th Regt., at Whiteville, March 14th to Robeson Co., 58th Regl., at Lumberton, March 23d to turch 26th inclusive. Richmond Co., Oth Reg., at Laurinburg, April 1st Richmond Co , 6 st Regt., at Rockingham, April 4th and Bladen Co., 55th Regt., at Elizabethtown, April 7th and

Cumberland Co., 53d R. gi., at Fayetteville, April 11th, A proper regard for the good opinion of my Government 12th and 13th.

has compatible me, therefore, to throw aside that delicacy Cumberland Co., 54th Regu., at Payenteville, April 14th, 15th and 16th. Harnett Co., 524 Regt., at Lillington, April 18th and This notice will not change the appointments made for

A, LANDIS, JR., Capi, and Chief Enrolling Office. Fourth Congressional District N. C. Fayetteville Observer copy two weeks.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS. HEADQUARTERS REDICAL DEPARTMENT,) Can then sing Office, Jan. 28, 1864. L. Publicant to orders received from Beauquartees of Conscription at Enleigh A . , to regard to but men before Cavalry and Witcher's battalion. Hence we presume Dec. 28th, 1885, the Montan Examining Board for Fourth with above camed there are places. The attention of all concerned to easied to the tostowing .: - All exemptions to relative framed are subject to

on, and it men accounts to an Butesia of Time outline.

and it fenced to be expressed a unsufficied by taw, will SENTED B. H. X.Y. Surgeon P .. 4. Sa Chief of hx manning Board, Fourtlettengressional District, N. C.

Diakin tf