THE LATEST NEWS.

THE TAX BILL.

The Examiner of to day contains a synchesis of the Tax bill recently passed in the House in secret session. The first section provides a tax of one per cent. on the value of all real and personal property except such at may be employed in business taxed under this acts. Ten per cent, upon the value of agricultural products not owned by producers, and five when in the hands of a products. producers, and five when in the hands of a producer. The next five sections prescribe a specific tax of fifty to five hundred dollars on various mercantile pursuits, etc., also a tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross profits thereof. The heaviest tax is on bankers, brokers, liquor dealers, and theatres. The remaining sections provide a tax of one per cent. on salaries; two per cent. when over fifteen hundred dollars; railroad and steamover fitteen hundred dollars; railroad and steamboat companies, five per cent. on passenger receipts; two and a half on freight, banks, telegraph and manufacturing companies, etc.; twenty-eight per cent. on the profits of insurance companies and quarterly receipt. I tax of five per cent
on premiums and on profits; all real or personal
property bought and sold during 1862 and to the
first of April, 1863, ten per cent.; on every sale
after the first of April, except to the Government
or person or company, whose business is taxed under this act, two and a half per cent.; after the
first of January, 1863, fourteen per cent. on the
comes or profits from all sources other than property on which a tax is paid under this act. When comes or profits from all sources other than property on which a tax is paid under this act. When the income exceeds 10,000, an additional tax of ten per cent. Foreigners between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not in military service, shall pay double tax; advertisements in newspapers, two and one-third per cent., payable quarterly. The last section describes property exempt from taxation, including bonds of the Confederate States and of each State; property formerly in possession, which owners have been de-prived of by the enemy, during twelve months next before assessment, and property of less value than two thousand dollars: belonging to two persons in military or payal service.

RICHMOND, March. 30. At auction to-day the coupon bonds of the fifteen million loan brought one hundred and thir ty-four and a half per cent. a Bonds on the hundred million loan, long dates, one handred and

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. RICHMOND, March 30.

In the Senate to-day, the Senate bill exempting Mail contractors and drivers of post coscues from military service was passed. Also the Senate bill to regulate the action of the Secretary of the Navy upon the decision of Naval General Courts. The Martial Bill to place hospitals under

In the House various bills were passed, includ-ing the House bill to provide additional Quarter Masters, and the Senate bills to employ the best pilots for service in the Confederate Marine service, and for continuing in service seamen now

GENERAL PRICE ON HIS WAY TO HIS COMMAND-HIS RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT PORT HUDSON.

It has already been announced that Gen. Sterling Price, the hero of Missouri, has been assigned the command of Western Louisians and Ar kansus, vice Con Holmes. At our latest advices he was on his way to assume his new position. and had reached as far as Fort Hudson, The News thus tells of his reception at Port Hud-

His presence here was the occasion of a grand turn out of the troops who served under "Clid Pap," in Missouri and more recently in Mississippi. At 8 o'clock Wednesday night, the lath, 16th and 17th Arkansas regiments and 1st Arkany sas battalion, preceded by a band of music, marched to Gen. Garaner's headquarters to honer their gallant old leader, Gen. Price, with a seremade. Upon the arrival of the crowd the band struck up a lively air, after which cheer after cheer went up for Gen. Price, who readily responded to the hear ty call of his soldiers in arms. Quiet being re-

stored, Gen. Price said : Fellow-Soldiers :- I am grateful for the honor you have conferred upon me by this demonstrate tion to night. I see from the flag before me that you are Arkansas troops; the same that followed me in Missouri. The tatters of that old liag tel of many a hard fought battle and are honorable to the brave men who fought beneath its folds.—
[Cheers.] I am not in the habit of making speech. es. In my younger days I sometimes indulge in the pastime, but of late have given up speechi fying and taken to fighting. I am going over on the other side of the river, and in a very short time, God willing, you will hear from me______ [Cheers] I cannot make public my plans, nor can I say to the army what are my intentions. It would be impolitic; for when the movements of the army are known to every one, the enemy will know it too. On one occasion, some one in my command made enquiry relative to certain movements, and he was answered that "no one but the Almighty and old Pap knew." And that is the secret of my success. I keep my own counsel. [Cries from the crowd of "Oak Hill," "Elkhorn," "Lexington," "I-u-ka," "Corinth."] Well do I remember each one of these battles, and well do I remember how nobly you all acquitted yourselves on each battlefield. I know the character of the men who followed me, and I shall endeavor to have them around me again in my new field of operations. [Cries of "we want to go with you."] But you cannot be spared just now. The enemy is near at hand and you are wanted to drive him back. But I am going over the river, and as soon as possible I shall send full regiments here to exchange for the decimated ranks of my old Arkansas troops. They are veterans in the service. I know them and they know me. I must have them and I will. [Cries of "we are glad to hear it." And now, my friends, let me once more thank you for this compliment.

The Port Hudson News adds : General Price goes to the West to bring order and system out of chaos and confusion inspire confidence, restore loyalty and remedy the deplo-rable condition into which the army of that de-partment has been allowed to fall. And if any man in the Confederacy can accomplish the her-culean task, Gen. Price is the one to do it. Gen. Price will leave by the first boat for Red river, and thence across the country to Little Bock. where we believe it is his intention to establish his headquarters. We wish him all the success the country anticipates.

Good night!

BRIDGE COMPLETED .- The Greenville (Tenn.

Banner, of Thursday, says. The bridge over the Holston river, at Zollicoffer, has been completed and the train passed over it on yesterday. This completes all the work de-stroyed by the Yankee raid into East Tennessee. The Yankees made but little in their trip to this section. The business of the road has been but little retarded by the burning of these bridges.

Tonacco.—The Lynchburg Firminian of Tuesday says : The tobacco fever ran very high yesterday.—
Factors were scarcely able to wait on their sustomers so great was their demand. Fire grades were held as high as \$1 50, and the lower propor-tionably high, with an upward tendency. Smeking was advanced to \$1 25 for medium bales, and the finer brands to \$1 50at 75. The trade is going it with a perfect Wall street rush.

The Chicago Times says: "Those of our farmers who happened the opening of the Missinippe T it to opened the opening of the Missinippe T it to opened the winter-will prove of immediate banells to them is sending their produce to market, are preparing for a great disappointment.—
The market along the river has been almost detroyed white the operation of Butler at New Cricans and its vicinity have left the inhabitants nothing to purchase with." This is literally true. The Missistept opened, and though it may swarm with steamboats and other water craft, laden with Western produce, there will be no trade along its banks, for the simple reason that there will be mothing to purchase it with." The Northwest will have to open its eyes to this fact, and to the hald isonal one that, if the stealing of negroes continue to be the successful pursuit of the Yankee abolitionism, it will be many long years, even after pance shall be declared, when the careals and panon of the Northwest will find market along the banks of the majoric Mississippi.

But the eyes of the Northwest are opening to other and important considerations connected with the sunday war for the majoric Mississippi.

the banks of the majestic Mississippi.

But the eyes of the Northwest are opening to other and important considerations connected with this unhely war. Mr. Cox, of Chio, in one of his recent speeches, says:—"The Western farmer, who is selling his corn for ten cents a bushel, if he does not use it for firewood, is not easily astisfied that there does not exist somewhere a way through which these who set for him at W mbington, may afford him rehef. At least he will, if the relief cannot be prospective. He is perfectly a ware that, while New England is getting the benefits, the West is suffering the burtiens of this year. In New England the merchants and manufacturers have accumulated fortanes with Anaddin like rapidity. Their wages are higher, and contracts abundant; while the West, with the Mississippi scaled, is changed extortionale rates in the transportation of its produce, and in the price of its purchases. Its people are robbed by tariff, and robbed in what they sell and what they buy. Mr. Beecher has boasted that God bas given the Yankeethat intelligence that knows how to turn to gold all it touches. [Laughter:]

It is his insatiable cupidity, with his Purituration, which is now making men study the new centures to her two: Chio, too, ponders the fast that her population is greater by 435,298, than five New England States, yet they have ten Senature while she has two! The West is beginning to ask whether this political equality among the States made for a wise reason, is to be used for her oppression; whether to that source is attributable the partial legislation which festers manufacture and burdens the consumer; which hampers the free intere ange and enterprize of this great emporium; which shuts off the competition of the world, and gives to New England fabrics the monopoly among ten millions of Western farmers. Why are we to pay fifty per cent, more for goods and lose fifty per cent, on wheat and corn, and pork? Fifty per cout. I should say nine ty per cent. adding the cost of gold, in which the tariff

This is a picture for the Northwest to view.—
That its eyes are opening to the burdens imposed upon it, as well as to the colosed fortunes being made in New England through the adious war, have evidence daily in extr cts from the Northwestern papers that teach us, and it has now become, or will soon become the question to be solved, "whother fanaticism shall prevail over interest with the people there?" Should it, then the ride of him altogether, if we could. war must be prolonged for yet a number of years, its horrors only to be increased. For this the South stands prepared. But, should the Northwest consult, at an early day, its true interests, of which we have only a faint hope, then will some peace, with a restoration of its prosperity, based upon such favorable commercial treaties as will give to it the trade along the banks of the Missis sippi, down to New Orleans, and into the Gulf rom whence its produce may reach every mart on the civilized world. Time will soon tell to what conclusion the Northwest will come-whether i self from the bondage imposed upon it by fanaticism and puritables.

MAFFIT THE PIRATE.

The vocabulary of our Northern cotemporaries is not the most elegant in the English language In their allusions to the Confederate naval offi cers, says the Knoxville Register, they invariably term them "pirates." We have the pirate Semmes, the pirate Maffit, the pirate Ingraham, and various others. The pirate who is just now acquiring the most terrible celebrity is Captain John Newland Massit, of the rebel man-of-war Florids, formerly the Ovieto. No buccancer of old, on the Spanish main, ever inspired such ter-ror as this pirate Maffit. Who is he?

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago a dapper little Methodist preacher from across the ocean landed at New York. His name was John Newland Maint. We have heard that his extraction was Irish. Be that as it may, there was no brogue on his tongue to betray it, as the editor of this paper, who has often listened to his wondrous eloquence can testify. His genius and eloquence were at once felt and acknowledged, and he were st once left and acknowledged, and he was quickly pronounced by the Northern press to be the greatest revivalist who ever trod the New World. In "reason and apprehension he was like a God." No sanctuary in which he ministered was large enough to accommodate the eagor crowds of men and women who througed to listen to his impassioned words. Often and over the confident sinner who went to scoff at his transited covermbry or speer at his effering to reputed coxcombry, or sneer at his effeminate mannerism, quitted his presence an abased and tearful penitent?

We will not attempt to follow his career close ly. His first wife died, leaving a son named after the father, John Newland Maffitt, who was placed in the United States Navy. He married again a dashing belle of Brooklyn, New York, and soon thereafter whispers became rife of domestic unhappiness. From that period, the Northamation, and a few years later, we saw the anpouncement of his death in the city of Mobile-

f a broken heart! The "pirate" Maffit, who in command of the Florida, recently sailed out of Mobile, boldly through the blocksders, and has since been carrying death and destruction into the Yankee war fleet and the Yankee commercial marine, is the son of John Newland Maffit, the great Methodist revivalist—the broken-hearted victim of a Yankee shrew and a slanderous Yankee bross.

Charlotte Bulletin. HE DOES NOT WEAR THE GRAY. BY REMA MCIVOR.

They say I ought to love him,
That he is very good;
And if he's all they say he is,
I'm sure I wish I could. His lips are arched like Cubid's bow-Sweet smiles around them play-He does not wear the gray.

He's very charitable, too. And from his golden store, H's generous hand deals willingly They say that for his welfare There are thousands now who pray-Oh, me! it's such a pity: would

Me will not wear the gray. He's very rich and handsome... Quite a "beau" among the girls—
He says he loves my sparkling eyes,
And glossy chesnut curls;
My smile would make his home more bright
And cheer life's wintry day;
Perhaps I'd listen kindly if
He'd only wear the gray.

We strayed beneath the mosalit sky, His hand was clasping mine; He said while lingering by my side, Life seemed almost divine.

He neked me then to be his bride; Sir, I'll never wed with one Who does not wear the gray."

say a word that shall deepen the gleon we must look the facts in the face, we must be willing to see where we stand, and what dangers threaten us. The crown of prosperity has fallen from our heads. There is no suspension in the operations of business. There are many who are making money as they never did before. By a single turn of the wheel some find themselves rich who were poor yesterday. There could never be a better time for shrewd and daring speculation.

Money is a drug, and when a man has made his half a million, he does not know what to do with it, for he feels that there is no paper which may not be rage in a year, no stock which may not have a stand still. Nothing is safe but gold and land, and the former can be had only at ruin. one rates, and the latter may yield no income. —
We have a sort of hectic prosperity, but the vital
organs are diseased. We have an abundant currency—because it is fictitious, a "promise to pay," which every one knows is a lie. The show of prosperity that we have cannot last long. We are blowing the bubble larger every day, and it grows thin new as it expands. It glistens gloriously in the sunshine for a moment, but it will burst suddenly and vanish into space. We have ceased to accumulate the true material of prosperity pro-ducing and manufacturing abundantly. Every one knows that soon the supply will be much larger than the demand, and we are speculating

This is not the worst. The templations to fraud are irresistible, and many men; of whom we had expected better things are yielding to the temp tation. The most discouraging thing in the present alarming crisis is the fact that so many loyal citizens are improving the opportunity to amass enormous profits by fradulent speculations upon the miseries of the country? I have seen the results of this in forms that made men's blood curdie with indignation: I have seen sick and dying men in hospitals furnished with supplies for which the contractors were paid a generous price, and the poor creatures turned away with loathing from the nauseous substances laid upon their

hot and fevered lips.

Bere at the North we abolished slavery when It consed to be profitable; but down to the present and cannot be long continued, nor can they ven known at the sale, but the payments will be arranged

I hold no Utopian views upon this subject. I never believed that the relation of master and slave is of necessity a sin. I always thought that evil-needed to be carefully and judiciously han-

Again, we have sinned as a nation, in the persons of our representatives and rulers. Is it the wise forethought and sober judgment and deliberate wisdom of the community which determin se who shall be our rulers? How are they nominated ? How are they elected ? How do they conduct themselves after they are elected? Do they never take bribes? Do they represent the country or the party which elects them? Do they decide every question by its merits? Are they always sober; temperate, chaste, free from all obscenity and profaneness? Do they always utter their honest convictions? Winneyer a measure. is proposed for action, do they ask, "is it wise, and is it right?" and so determine how they will vote. Alas! the crown of glory is fallen from our head and there is no hope for the country until the people arise in their might and say, "We will no longer have profligate and fools to rule over us."

The descent has been so low that it is considered an impropriety to speak of the subject in a Christian pulpit. Politics mean party, and this is out of place in the house of God.

I think the world have found out clearly enough that we are weak. We are not weak in numbers or resources, but we are weak in that efficient action which comes from faith, earnestness, selfdenial and unity of purpose. We have made many awful sacrifices to no purpose. We follow up nothing, so that it tells substantially upon the final issue. The fault is laid here, there and everywhere, and there are none so positive in their censure as those who know nothing of the fac's. O that the unity of the nation might be restored in the bond of perpetual peace? We will sacrifice everything but principle for this * * *

Blow from the South, O winds of God, and bring us the tidings of reconciliation and love! Blow from the North, O winds of God, and carry back the message of fraternity and peace! Scatter the darkness, roll away the clouds, and give unto us all once more the sunshine of tranquil rest! Under the shadow of thy wings we make our refuge. O GOD, GIVE US PEACE!-Hartford Times.

PEN AND INK PORTRAITS. From the mass of rubbish in the "Diary" of Russell, the London Times' correspondent, we ex-

Leaving the hubbub and phiz drinks and constant spitting of Willard's, the reader is permitted to follow Mr. Russell to the aristocratic seclusion of the White House. The servent who took the guest's het was slow to believe that the gentleman was invited. "He was," says the Diary, "particularly inquisitive as to my name and condition in life; and when he heard I was not a minister, he seemed inclined to question my right to be there at all; "for," said be, "there are none but members of the Cabinet and their wives and daughters dining here to-day." Eventually he relaxed, instructed me how to place my hat, so that it would be exposed to no indignity, and informed me that I was about to participate in a prandial enjoyment of no ordinary character."—

Mr. Jeames, having been thus conciliated the reporter was led to the reception-room.

"Mrs. Lincoln was already scated o receive her guests. She is of the middle age and height, of a plumpness degenerating to the embouspoint natusal to her years; her features are plain, her nose and mouth of an ordinary type, and her manners and appearance homely, stiffened, however, by the consciousness that her position requires her to be something more than Lain Mrs. Lincoln, the be something more than plain Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the Illingis lawyer; she is profuse in the use of the word "sir," in every instance, which is now almost an Americanism confined to certain classes, although it was once as common in Eng-land. Her dress I shall not attempt to describe, though it was very gorgeous and highly colored. She handled a fan with much energy, displaying she handled a fan with much energy, displaying a round, weil-proportioned arm, and was adorned with some simple jewelry. Mrs. Lincoln atruck me as being desirous of making herself agreeable; and I own I was agreeably disappointed, as the secessionist ladies at Washington had been amusing themselves by anecdotes which could scarcely have been founded on fact." The pertrait of the host is thus given in anoth-

er chaptenaminis "Soon afterwards there entered, with a shamblings, irregular, almost unsteady galt, a tall, laft, lean man, considerably over six feet iff height, with stooping shouldlers, long pendulous arms, terminating in hands of extraordinary dimensions, which, however, were far exceeded in proportion by his feet. He was dressed in an ill-fitting wrinkled suit of black, which put one in mind of sh undertaker's uniform at a foneral round his hareh, 23-1w feels a rope of black wife was knotted in a large bulb, with flying ends projecting beyond the cot-

REMARKABLE SERMON FROM BISHOP | lar of his coat; his turned down shirt collar disclose i a sinewy, muscular yellow neck, and above that, nestling in a great mass of black hair, bristling and compact like a ruff of mourning pins, rose the strange quaint face and head, covered with its thatch of wild republican air, of President Lincoln. The impression produced by the size of his extremities, and by his flapping and wide projecting ears, may be removed by the appearance of kindliness, segacity, and the awkward opmhommic of his face; the mouth is absolutely prodigious; the lips, straggling and extending alm at from one line of black beard to the other, are only kept in orderby two keep furrows from the nostril to the chin; the nose itself-a promiment organ—stands out from the face, with an inquiring, anxious air, as though it were spiffing for some good thing in the wind; the eyes dark, and deeply set, are penetrating, but full of an expression which almost amounts to tenderness; and above them projects the shaggy brow, running in the small hard frontal space, the development of which can scarcely be estimated accurately, owing to the irregular flocks of thick hair carelessly brushed across it."

THE MONITORS.

These vessels are understood to be even more ormidable in some respects, while they are less so in others, than we had been led to suppose. For nstance, the turret] may be regarded as practically impenetrable, or very nearly so, while the sides will afford a very small mark, since the vossels are so constructed that by filling in or forcing out water, they can be lowered or raised in the water. Their weak points consit in the great weight of their turrets. That of the Montant weighing one hundred and sixty tons. The correspondent of the New York Herald, speaking of month or the year. Apply to us at Cary, 8 miles the performance of the Montauk before Fort west of Raleigh, or at Haywood, or Lockville, Chat-McAlister, says that after considerable firing, it had county, N. C. sagged somewhat, and considerable trouble was encountered in keeping it up so that it would re-velve easily. The blast from the guas came back, through the eye-beles in the pilot house, so that the effects of practice could not be observed. The big gun fills up its port-hole, so that it could not be sighted except by the "eleven-inch" alongside of it, which is rough gunnery. Firing ever the stern and quarter caused the boilers to foam; sey must be secured also more firmly; down bew glass suffered, and the wicks of lamps disappeared at each discharge. Some means must be evised for mandling the enormous projectiles weighing over four hundred pounds.

We have then the enermous weight of the turn ret, its liability to sagg; so as to wholly or parti-ally cease to revolve; the great injury to the men-by concuston; the impossibility of taking accu-rate aim or of paryfying the accuracy of any fire, on account of the big gun filling up its port hole, and of the smoke from the guns flying back through the holes in the pilot house, with other inconveniences too numerous to mention.

The weight of metal thrown against the turrett may derange it so that it cannot revolve; the shock of their own guns, with the impingement of our shot will make it almost impossible for the men on board these vessels to work with yigor or wholly useless.

One thing we are not sorry to learn. These vessels, although by contract they were to draw not more than nine and a half feet, will probably draw two and a half or three feet more, which if it be true, as we think it is, p av not do us any harm. We don't care how much water they draw .- Wilmington Journal.

The amount of cotton un hand in the Southern Confederacy is estimated at three and a half milhons of bales. At fifty cents per pound (fifty per cent. less than it is now worth in foreign markets.) would realize about \$875,000,000 -s sum much arger than the entire expenses of the war up to this time. - Chattanooga Rebel.

BLOCKADE GOODS. PS MERINOS AND CASHMIERES

40 pieces Black Alpaceas. 100 dozen Heavy Jeans Drawers, just received. 100 pieces Fine White Linen drawers all sizes. 212 prs Linen Sheets all ready for use. heavy. 50 lbs Black Sewing Silk. 100 lbs White Brown Flax, No 1 article, Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Military and Citizens T. W. ROYSTON, Petersburg, Va.,

W. H. HARDEE,

LATE DAVIS & HARDEE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Notice to Tax Payers. TOROPERTY AND SLAVE OWNERS IN District No 1. residing East of Fayetteville street, are hereby notified to attend the Board of assessors at the Town Hall on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, to list their property for assessment.

M. B. ROYSTER, J. P. J. J. LITCHFORD. Raleigh, March 24, 1863.

J. P. KNIGHT & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO KNIGHT, ROBERTSON & CO.,) NO. 2 IRON FRONT BUILDING. SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA., Will sell on commission

TOBACCO, COTTON, WHEAT, FLOUR, CORN BACON, LARD, BUTTER, BRANDIES, &C. Will attend to the filling of orders; will make cash advances on produce in hand.

NOTICE .- I am connected with the above house. and will be pleased to have my old friends and customers patronize me as heretofore. BENJAMIN M. ROBERTSON.

Committed To Jail. WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Warren County, on the 31st day of December last as a runaway, a Nogro man who says his name is Washington Newell; that he belongs to Capt. Wan. Smith of the 6th Regiment N. C. Troops, and that his master lives in Paquier County, Va., when at home. He also says he escaped from the Jail of Wake Coup ty some six or eight weeks since, and subsequently rom Nash County Jail.

Said Negro is a dark ginger cake or bacon color; about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has bad teeth in front and appears to be about 40 or 45 years of age.

The owner must prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law di-WM. L. HARRISS, FOR

the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash. Bub-Agenta visiting the different parts of the State buying in my name, will have written certificates of By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," al

Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be faith for in per cent, Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Honds is stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time. however, the 8 per cent. Bonds will be furnished as Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to sid the Government by selling to it their Cot on tather

than to private capitalists. Charlotte, March 20, 1863. mar 25 tf

House and Lot for Sale. OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE MY House and Lot, situated on Hillsboro' street, and opposite the Capitol Square. The house contains 12 Rooms, with the best modern improvements gas, water, hot and cold, through the entire spartments, including the Kitchen and Laundry and Bath Rooms, &c., of the best plumber's work and in excellent order.

THOS, E. SKINNERE, March, 28-1w

WHITAKER'S

STOCK EXCHANGE & BANKING HOUSE. R. H. MAURY & CO.

OFFICE CORNER MAIN AND LITE STREETS, - 37 PELENERICHMOND, VA. LIMBERTO

STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY of kind bought and sold at current market tates.

VIRGINIA STATE 6 PER CENT BONDS
Missouri State 6 per cent bonds
Confederate State Bonds of the several issues, and any of the Confederate States Treasury notes, received at par for bonds.

Wanted. JORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT.

Confederate States & per cent fifteen million (15,000,000) loan. Gold, Sterling and Bank Notes. REPER 19 sainting

G. W. Merdecai, Esq., President Racigh, N. and to the Cashiers generally of North Carolina Virginia. March 11-thed was agent of

300 NEGROES WANTED. THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO HIRE three hundred hands to work on the grading of the Chatham Railread.

The line runs through a healthy country, on a high ridge, and all hands exployed on the road, will be well fed and cared for. We will him either by the

L. N. CLEGG & CO., Contractors. REFERENCES. K. P. Battle, Pres't Chatham R. R. Company, Ra-eigh, and W. J. Hawkins, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, Rale gh. March 11-6w

State Journal copy. Valuable Land for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL EXPOSE DAY the 8th day of April, 1863, that valuable property in the Town of Louisburg, North Carolina known as the LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE The building is of brick, (four stories) and covered with tim. It contains rooms enough to accommedate about one hundred boarders, exclusive of the principal's rooms, the pariors, chapel, dining room, &c.
There is also en the premises a brick kitchen with four large rooms, besides other outbuildings. It is surrounded by a large grove of several acres, all enclos-

Immediately after the sale of the above real estate the furniture of the College, sonsisting of bedding, washstands, tables, chairs, table ware, sofas, centre and pier tables, carpeting, pianes, &c , will also be ex-

This property is situated in a healthy region, and in the midst of excellent society. A better opportunity for a good investment in valuable property has men on board these vessels to work with yigor or not often been presented.

not often been presented.

Possession will be given early in June. Terms made to suit the purchaser.

I. B. LITTLEJOHN, Surv. Partners. R. F. YARBROUGH, Surv. Partners. Louisburg, N. C., March 3, 1863. March 4-waswid.

Notice. An Act to amend An Act to establish the Bank of Lexington, and to establish a separate Bank to be called the Bank of Graham, passed at the hast session of the General Assembly, the Bank of Graham was duly organized on the 7th of March, 1863, by the election of R. Y. McAden President, and C. P Mebane Cashier. Notice is hereby given that the Bills of the Bank of Lexington payable at Graham, will be paid at the Bank of Graham. C. P. MEBANE, Cas.

Bank of Graham. C. F. LOWE, Cas. Bank of Lexington.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY, RALEIGH, October 29th, 1862. MONTHLY INSTALMENT OF TEN A per cent, payable on the first day of each month, until the whole subscription is paid, is hereby called for, by an order of the Board of Directors. Raleigh, Oct. 31, 1862. W. W. VASS, Treasurer:

John G. Williams & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS.

RALEIGH, N. C. CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROn all its various branches.

DEPOSITORY C. S. A. RALEIGH, march 19, 1863. A LL TREASURY NOTES NOT BEAR-1862, will be funded at this office in eight per cent bonds up to 22d April next, after which date they can only be tunded in seven per cent bonds. All treasury notes not bearing interest which bear date after December 1, 1863, will be funded in seven Interest will be paid on interest bearing treasury

notes up to January 1st, 1863. GEO. W. MORDECAL

mar 14-1m

Attention !--- Recruits Wanted. AM NOW IN RALEIGH, AND WOULD be glad to get a few recruits to fill up Company E, lst Regiment N. C. Cavalry. No one wanted unless he can furnish his horse for which he will be allowed \$12,00 per month, and forage. Arms and horse equipments will be furnished. I will be in the offy until 1st April.

Lieut. Co. E. 1st N. C. Cavalry.

mar 14 .- t1Ap ON THE IST OF APRIL WE SHALL convert our Mill into a Corn and Wheat Mill and shall not make any more SNUFB antil next winter. We desire patrons of the "QARQLINA BELL" to eend in their orders for a supply. We mill endeavor to fill all orders received by the lat of April.

JAMES M. VENABLE & CO., mar 14—1m

Petersburg, Nav.

Large Arrival of Valuable Imported Drugs

TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED PESCUDS DAUG STORE. CONSISTING IN PART OF THE POLLOWING.

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Sods Sibnate To Cotton Planters.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Secretary of the Treasury, thief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash.

Very Superb Found Hyson, Gan Powder, Shousong Jand Congon Ten, in chests and half chests. 24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Lyory, Horn and India

Gum and Powdered Opium; Tpecae; Dover's Powders; Chioroform; Salad Oil, 200 lbs Flowers Sul-

Pling.

28 lb Bottles Balsam Copalba.

English Blue Mais and Calomel, in jars and pound packages, 25 lbs Chlorate Potash, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchas. March 21.

THE PIRST NEAR OF THE WAR. By Romano A. Postano, Author of "Black Demonds," Add an internos add national and to Price and by mail and an arrival and \$2.50 to \$2.54 to \$2.54

100 AUSHELS SWEET POTATORS, WHITAKER'S, 100 AL

OFFICE OF THE CHATMAN BALLROAD CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHATMAN RAILROAD CO., Paleigh, N. C., March 5, 1863.

Othe BEFORE APPLE AST, 1863.

Othe Subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (35,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIR PHE CENT.

COUPON BONDS of the denominations of 3800 and \$1,000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year at the Public Treasury, and the principal it the sad of the first days of January and July in each year at the Public Treasury, and the principal it the sad of the bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention, amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemptio of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FISTERN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$15,000) of North Carolina six per cent, bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Shieigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are so be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the standard to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the company.

estionious sould be pay the longuage and as a Attention is invited to the following section of at

by which the bonds advertised have the double security of the state of Morte Caralius, and of constants of the highest fluored standings.

SEC. 5. Best further enected, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bends of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State river said of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own, and the residue shall be given to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the re-Copies of said bonds of the State.

sued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Propose is should be endorsed "Proposels for flouds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Bublic Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina.

KEMP P. BATTLE, President
Raleigh, March 11-td

\$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA STATE Office of the Chatham R. R. Co.,)

TO CORRECT AN ERROR INTO WHICH SOME vertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of \$40,000 State bonds, I call attention to the fact that these heads are not redeemable before numerity. They are unconditional N. C. six per cent. coupon bonds, the interest of which the State promises to pay sent-sinually, and the principal on the first day of January, 1883, and the obligation of this promise is not affected by or dependent on any contingency whatever.

A reference to the advertisement will show that besides the faith of North Carolina, part of these bonds (35,900) have the additional security of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and another portion (viz. \$15,000) of the City of Railroad Considering the high financial standing of these corporations, it is not going too far to say that no better

mar 18-w&swtd NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AV the annual meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held on the 14th January, 1862, the follow N PURSUANCE OF AN ACT ENTITED ing persons were elected Directors and Officers for the

KEMPP BATTLE, President.

DIRECTORS. Henry D. Turner, Raleigh John R. Williams, do. T. H. Selby, C, W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. P. Battle, James M. Towles, James E. Hoyt, Washington, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.

offered

Jos. G. Wright, Wilmington. George W. Charles, Elizabeth City J. W. Harrell, Murfreesborough A. W. Steel, Payetteville. Joseph White, Anson county Josh. Boner, Salem.

A. P. Summy, Asheville, OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY! T. H. Selby, President. Henry D. Turner, Vice do. John H. Bryan, Attorney. Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer T. H. Selby, ex-officio, John R. Williams,

C. W. D. Hutchings, This Company has been in successful operation over 13 years, and continues to take risks upon all cover 13 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries) upon favorable terms.—

Its Policies now cover property amounting to neurly \$4,000,000, a large portion of which is in sountry risks; and its present capital is over Four Hundred Thousand Dellars, in bonds properly secured.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, postpaid.

HAMBEN S. SMITH, Sec. y. January 18th, 1862.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY takes cisks upon ail healthy lives between the ages of 14 and 80 years-for one year, for seven years, or for life—the assurers for life participating in the pro-fits of the Company. Slaves between the ages of 10 and and 60 years, are insured for one or five years, for we-thirds their market value. All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory

proof is presented. 187 DIRECTORS FOR 1861 AND 1862. Charles B. Johnson, Wm. H. Jones. Wm. W. Holden, H. W. Husted, P. F. Pescud, K. P. Battle, 11 7 ... Quentin Bushee.

Wm. H. McKee,

Wm. H. Back. Charles B. Root, 'Rich'd H. Battles at OFFICERS. Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President, W. W. Holden, Vice President, H. W. Huster, vaturary Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer. R. H. Battle, Secretary, W. H. McKee, Medical Examiner.

W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, Q. Busbee, For further information, the public is referred

the pamphlets and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Raleigh Jan. 8,th, 1862. GEUE,

LE GLUE, HE GLUE, THE BEST IRISH GLUE THIEM & FRAPS March that et elde ou fon your your your

Just Run the Blockade DOZEN FINE BRIAR ROOM and Gray Cloths, 100 dezen Toth Brushes, 50 gross Staff Button, wide and narrow Lace Gold, 50 pinces plaid rand plain Cashaeres for Isdies and childrens dresses, 100 dozen fine cents Collers, 500 dozen spool Catton, black and white, Thread black and white, 5,000 nee-dles for the coldiers, large sizes; Historizaks, Military Clothing of all kinds made to order; and a great year next years riety ready made, wholesale and retail.

200 documents Combanior the Anny 200 documents or the Anny 200 do

March !- Absent Bossol a near source sent an at

21 SACKS FAMILY ROUP seed 1870 a AND LOUIS OF BURNSHITAKENS

Margett street. 20 ACKS SUPERFINE PLOUR. WHITAKER'S.

BUSHELS MEAL,