THE NEWS. From the Eastern part of this State we learn that Gan. Hill has completely invested the fown of Washington, hering the river se blookeded below the town that it is impossible for the Furkees at Masshara to succee their friends at Washington. They have under awards attempts to sainton. They have under award aftempts to reinforce Washington by transports, but were in each instance driven back by Gen. Hill's artillery.—Gen. Hill has demanded the surrender of the fown, but the Yapkees refused to surrender, and General Bill then ordered the women and children to be removed from the place, as he intended to shell it. There are said to be 2,000 ranaway negroes

An official disputch from Brig. Gen. The lor, dated Berwick's Bay, March 18, to Adj't General Cooper, states that the Federal guntout Disna wed at that place on that day. She mounts five heavy game. The boat is not serious-ly injured, and will be imediately put in service. The anemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is one hundred and fifty.

in Washington, all of whom will doubtless be

Capt. Mosby, with 50 men, was attacked by the enemy localrong, in the vicinity of Dranssville. Va., on the let inst. Some thirty of the enemy fell at our first fire. The rest fled, and seventyone of their number were captured in the pursuit. They belonged to the first Verment Cavalry.

The enemy's gunboats on the Tennessee river have been driven back. They attempted to land at Tutonmbia, but were repulsed by our sharp-

Mai. McCann, with 100 men, captured on the 3d inst. a Federal train on the Nashville and Chattangoga Rai road, nine miles from Nashville. Enemy's loss 42 killed, 67 wounded. Loss on our side one killed, three wounded.

Northern dates to the 3d .instant have been re-Sherman's expedition to the upper Yazoo, had re-turned without secomplishing its object.

A dispatch from Lousville, duted the let inst.,

says Gen. Gilmer's forces attacked the rebels under Regram in a strong position near Somereet yesterday and fought them five or six hours and whipped them badly. Our loss does not exceed thirty ; that of the rebels unknown.

The Philadelphia Ledger says it is now no longer whispered as a secret that Burnside has gone to Western Virginia, and that a large portion of his old command ere this is West of the Alleghany. ing been perfected for commencement of the at-Sumter and Moultrie. The Republican Unionists have elected their candidate for Governor in Rhode Island by twenty-eight hundred majority. They have a large majority in the Legislature.

The Boston Herald says Burnside with his command has been smigned to the Department of Kentucky to support Rosencrans, under the idea that's formidable invasion of Kentucky is at hand. Gold advanced in New York on the 2d to 158 5-8ths : Cotton advanced nearly 20 cents per pound. Sales at 24, with upward tendency. It is reported at Port Hudson that Banks'

army has fallen back. The Memphis Appeal states that there is great consternation in Kentucky owning to the advance of the Confederates on Lexington. Troops are reaching Cincinnati freely. Burnside le in command, but too sigk to take the feld.

From Tennessee we learn that though there i daily skirmishing between the forces of Brage and Rosencranz, a general engagement is not considered imminent. Bob Johnson son of Andy Johnson, is reported to have been captured by our cayalry at Triane.

In the Confederate House of Representative on Monday Mr. Swan moved a suspension of the rules to offer a joint resolution looking to the withdrawal of our communioners from Great Britain, but two-thirds not voting to suspend the motion was lost.

From Vicksburg we have dates to the 4th. Everything quiet. The Yankees admit their capal to be a failure.

A dispatch from Charleston dated April 5 says "Important movements are taking place here, but tor military reasons no particulars can yel be telegraphed." We learn from other sources that an immediate attack on the City was expected.

CONGRESSIONAL

CONFEDERATE STATES SENATE, April 2d. The President was requested to inform the Senate if any and what orders have been given by the military authorities in Richmond to arrest soldiers whose furloughs have not expired, and confine them in barracks or prisons, while said soldiers remain in Richmend. The bill to levy taxes for the common defence was reported with an amondment. and ordered to be printed for consideration in secret session. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the treasury to establish the form of fifty cant notes was passed; also, the bill to establish a preferred mail across the Mississippi. Mr. Maxwell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to reorganize the Navy was passed yesterday. The motion was debated several hours. Ad-

In the House a bill reported by Mr. Chilton, of Ala, from the Postoffice Committee, exempting A resolution offered by Mr. Davidson, of N.C., authorizing the Doorkeeper to employ additional

A bill, introduced by Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, in reference to the enlistment of minors under 18 years of age, and for their discharge, was referred to the Committee on Milli-

A resolution, also offered by Mr. Smith, was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House whether the requirements of the 5th section of the act to better provide for the sick and wounded of the army in hospitals, has been compiled with; and if so, the number and location of these within and near the city of Richmond which have been respectively assigned to the saveral States, and the names and place whence appointed of the Surgeons and sessions. Surgeons assigned and doing service at each rand if said requirements have not been carried out, the reasons for such delay.

A resolution, also offered by Mr. Smith, was agreed to, that, the Senate concurring the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives about adjourn their respective. House on Thursday, the 20th of April, at twoise children.

o'clock in the evening.

A bill was passed allowing minors to hold comscions in the Provisional Army of the Confec-A bill was pe

The House passed the bill, reported from committee on Military Affairs, to exempt cert one from military duty, and to repeal all acts tofore passed by Congress on the same sub-During the evening session the House reconsider

ed the bill to regulate the compensation for public printing, which was passed by a vote of ayes 46, On motion of Mr. Miles, of S. C., the House adjourned over until Saturday, to observe Good Friday. On this motion the vote stood—ayer 38, nom 37 mm

SATURDAY, April 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Clay, of Ala, reported a bill for the conscription of aliens in the Confederate States; House bill to prevent frauds on the Quartermasters' and Commissaries' Department, and the obtaining, under false pretences, transportation for private property, was reported with a substitute; the act to convert the 1st Regiment of S. C. Infantry into the 2d Regiment S. C. Artillary which had been vectored by the President was call, and advocated by toed by the President was call, and advocated by Mesers. Orr and Wigitall, and opposed by Mr. Phelan. It was passed by two-thirds of the Senate—ayes 18, noss 5. The Senate then went into

In the House a bill was passed increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Confederate States army four deliars per A bill to punish forgery and counterfeiting was

Also, a bill to amend the law in regard to copy-At the time of adjournment the House was er gaged in the consideration of the bill to provide ayment for property heretofore impressed

ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH. "A FEARFUL PORTRAIS."

Under this impressive head the Philadelphia undag Mercury publishes the following extract om a letter of a staff officer in one of the bri-

gades of Sherman's Division of the army of the athwest. It is written in camp on the Tallaatchie river, and the writer, says the Mercury was "decidedly opposed to, and used all his lafleance against what he considered the absurd and ulcidal policy of protecting rebel property." The

I believe the time has come when I am ashamed to acknowledge that I belong to the Union army. Of all the disgraceful proceedings that I ever witnessed, I think what I have seen on this march, caps the climax. Two-thirds of Sharman's army is compaged of new troops from Indiana, Islinois and Wisconsin, and they have come down here with the intention of burning and destroying, and well age they carrying out their intentions. The whole line of our march is one continued scene of destruction, Private dwellings burned, woman The same paper says the administration confident-ly anticipates news af an important success by the fleet, in the rear of Charlesson, arrangements hav-almost make the blackest hearted libertine blush ing been perfected for commencement of the attack on the 27th. If the batteries at Stone can be landed and the city reached without assaulting Forts these excesses, but I fear they will do no good.—

The only sure remedy is for General Sherman to shoot about a doman of these infernal rescals in the presence of his whole division, but whether he will resort to any such stringent measure remains to be seen. I have always blamed Union Generals for guarding rebel property, but I now see the necessity of it. Not so much to save the property, but our own safety demands it. Three weeks of such unbridled license would ruin our

I tell you the truth when I say we are about as mean a mob as ever walked the face of the earth.
It is perfectly frightful. If I lived in this country,
I would never lay down my arms while a "Yankee" remained on the soil. I do not blame Southerners for being secessionists now. I could relate many things that would be laughable if they were not so horribly disgraceful. For instance, imagine two privates in an elegant carriage, belonging to some wealthy Southern nabob, with a splendid span of horses riding in state along the road we are marching over, with a negro coachman holding the reins in all the style of an Edglish nobleman, and then two small drummer boys going it at a two-forty pace, in an elegant buggy, with a fast horse, and the buggy loaded with a strange medly of household furniture and kitchen utensity. from an elegant parlor mirror to a pair of fire dogs, all of which they have "cramped" from some fine bouse, which from sheer wantonness they have rifled and destroyed. Hundred of such scenes are constantly occurring along the line of our march, as ridiculous and absurd, as fley are burning shame to the army of the Union.

"SETTLE THIS WAR-IT CANNOL BE ENDED BY FIGHTING."

The Philadelphia Mercury publishes a number of letters from the Yankee army showing great disaffection and demoralization among the Federal soldiers. As an instance of how tired the Yankees are of fighting, read the following extract of an army letter from Fredericksburg:

Whatever Pay be said by papers at home of the wish of the army to advance, their cry for onward, and so forth, I can tell you, Mercury, that, although I have no doubt every man will do his best, whenever we meet the enemy again, the cry is "settle this war—it can never be ended by fighting. We are fired of it and wish to go home" whatever a few fanatics may say notwitstanding. In fact, "On to Richmond," is played out in this army, from one end to the other, although the halloon does go up every fine day to see where the

Our sick men—and there are many—are being taken to the landing this (Tuesday) morning to be forwarded to more comfortable quarters in Washington and elsewhere. Everything else remains in about the same state as when we first encamped here, after the retreat.

RECEPTION OF VALLANDIGHAM AT HOME. A special dispatch says of the reception of Valandigham at home, the prominent peace member

Although but two days' notice was had of his coming, he received one of the greatest ovations ever given to any man is Ohio. It seemed as if every man, woman and child in the district had come out to do honor to this champion advocate from military duty contractors carrying the mails come out to do honor to this champion advocate of constitutional rights. Two bands of music enpostcoaches and backs carrying the mails, was livened the occasion, while a cannon belched forth thunder tones of welcome. Presently the whistling of the foremotive was heard, and as the train neared the depot, thousands of persons rushed for-ward, all eager to catch the first eight of the man who, so nobly, gallantly and fearlessly represented the white man's interest in the Congress that has ust adjourned.

The crowd was so dense that it was almost im-The crowd was so dense that it was almost impossible for Mr. Vallandigham to reach the carriage which was in readiness to convey him to the court house, from the steps of which he was to speak. Having at length been almost carried to his carriage, and being scated, he hared his brow to the breeze, and was halled with deafening cheers, while the cannon responded twenty four rounds.

FROM KENTHORY.—The Knoxville Register of Tuesday last, says :

Gen, Pegram's command has passed safely into Kentucky, killing and capturing a number of bush whackers. The last heard of him was at Som-The Yankees are fortifying strongly at Bow-ling Green and Glasgow, which indicates that Bo-sescrans contemplates talling back upon those ciata. The Union men of Kentucky

LETTER PROM BE-PRESIDENT PINROR TO THE LATE SENATOR PEARCE.

The following letter from ex-President Pierce to the late Senator Pearce, of Maryland, in regard to arbitrary arrests, has never before been ublished. The position assumed by ex-Presilent Pierce is manly and decided, and leaves no ground for doubt :

My Dear Sir: I read with unusual interest and tilefaction the debates which occurred in the Senate on the 16th nitime, upon the resolution of Mr. Trumbull, and desire to express my thanks for the sentiments and thoughts which the occasion existed from you. My convictions and sympathies are with you thoroughly when you say, "I do not believe that it (imprisoment upon let-tres de cachet) promotes the purposes of those who desire to see this Urion brought together again, an object, of all others, to me the most deable, if is be pescenble."

In my estimation, the mover of the inquiry deserves the gratitude of freemen everywhere, and only utters truth with force when he declares that "the power, without charge, without examination, without opportunity of reply, at the click of the telegraph, to arrest a man in a peaceable portion of the countr, and imprison him is of the essence of despotism." And yet, the public mind thus far would seem to have been scarcely more roused by current avents of this character than it was, years are, when it received accounts of simwas, years ago, when it received accounts of sim llar incarcerations, ordered by the father of the new deposed King of the two Sicilies. How inpredible it will appear hereafter, when history thall be written up that at this period of the Republic the constitutional safeguards of personal liberty could have been so easily and with so lit-

liberty could have been so easily and with so lit-tle apparent concern swept away.

The Secretary of State, on the 20th ult., four days after the debate in which you participate!, addressed an official note to me, which seems to illustrate, in a striking manner, the slight grounds, or rather the groundless suspicions upon which in these times, citizens are liable to suffer in reputation, if not in less of liberty. I replied without delay, and, so far as I am personally affected, may, I trust, leave the matter in quietiess upon the files of the Department. It is my belief, however, that no recent measure has been fraught with more mischief than the issuing of lettres de cachet, and consequent arrests and im-prisonments, in violation of the provisions of the Constitution ; and that the earlier the system is effectually checked the better it will be for the

Government and the country, as well as for the subject of oppression. The evidence is abundant to show that the plea of recessity, except in the presence of immediate neighborhood of hostile armies, where the administration of law under its usual forms may be inevitably suspended, is not graciously accepted by the mass of the pao Union without security for personal liberty

not the Union which they have cherished and to

the restoration of which they look with earnest desire and hope. Nothing, perhaps, could express more clearly their views on this point than the language of the great modern bistorian, who died at a comparatively recent period, leaving his work incomplete. In tracing the successive steps We have been taught, by long experience that we cannot, without danger, suffer any breach of the Constitution to pass unnoticed." "As we cannot, without the risks of evils from which imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all constitutional phecks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency—to watch with jealousy the first beginnings of encroachment, and never to suffer irregularities, even when harmless in themselves, to pass un-challenged, lest they acquire the force of prece-dents." Who in our land will affirm that any other doctrine is worthy of those who hold their rights under a solemn, written charter? It is sheering to know that inquiry has been moved in the right quarter, and that able and fearless men are stirred by a sense of what is due to our fellow citizens who have been imprisoned, without assignment of cause and discharged without explanation; and, yet more, to such as are still i confinement, and precluded by guards and prisonbolts from the privilege of the "great writ of liberty," and thus of confronting before a competent judicial tribunal suggestion of crime, which the act of imprisonment itself implies. Of this laster class, I believe from my knowledge of the men, are not a few worthy sons of Maryland, who love the Union as you do, and who have striven, not to destroy but to preserve it. If free from any taint of crime, as I take them to be, they will derive unfailing capacity for endurance from the consciousness that they have never nourished their manly streng h to strike stout blows at the foundation which the fathers laid-that they hav never participated in lines of action, or in the startling utterances calculated to encourage age gression upon the rights and institutions of sovereign States to foster sectional distrust and animosity, or to inaugurate conflict between different parts of the Confederation, and thus to weaken unity of feeling, interest and purpose, If, on the other hand, they are guilty; the law will indict it should do. But how long is such durance, without a hearing, to be their allotment?

I am, very truly, your friend, FRANKLIN PIEBOE. Hon. Jas. A. PRABCE, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

BRITISH CONSULS. If the Confederate Government do not take the in itiative in sending away the gentlemen who were consuls in our ports before the secession, but who are now permitted to exercise consular functions here without authority, it would seem that the English Government, so far as it is concerned, is disposed to recall ils own consular agents, and especially such as have shown sympathy with the Confederacy. Sometime since, Mr. Bunch was called home from Charleston where he had been long known and respected, and where he had become distinguished for his Southern feeling. Mcre lately Mr. Magee, British Consul at Mobile, has been dismissed, not because of any con plaint against him by our Government or people, but in consequence of accusations made at Washington, by the Scoretary of State of a foreign and hostile power. The Mobile Register, speaking of this transaction, and of the action of Lord Russell and Lord Lyons therein, says :

Thus these two English statesmen, of whom the world expects a loftiness of tone, of justice and courage equal to their exalted rank and official position, have basely sacrificed two of their countrymen and Government officers to propitiate the smiles and to deprecate the angel of the contemptible Government at Washington. The transaction is not only mean and base, but it reflects disgress upon the British name.—
It is another proof to sustain the general belief that Earl Russell is under Washington influence to a de- sister, I have seen so much since I left home of

on bonds of the State of Alabama. The money was welcome in England, but the Yankee Government complained that it was a breach of the CTRAYED OR SPOLEN PROM TH blockade by constrance and contrivance of the British Consul. We add the remarks of the Mobile "Register" on the whole transaction :

If the Yankee Government has suffered damage from this shipment of coin—and it undoubted has—there is but one man who can be justly held responsible for it; and that is the commander of the Yankee blockading fleet, who allowed it to pass the blockade. His consent removed every particle of responsibility from the shoulders of the British Captain; and as he was the representative of his government, it abuts the mouth of that government in every effort at

arly broken by the ship ment, and it was done by the consent of the blockading force. And this is the pinching point at Wathington. They raised the blockade for the passage of British property. Having done so, they have given the same right to all other new. tral powers, and the latter have a clear title to claim it. The punishment of Mr. Mages and the commander of the Venvine does not in the least change or impair the right. Mr. Seward is a very willy diplomatist—the "cutest" Yankee of his tribe—but we hardly think that he can throw dust into the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon by so transparent a device. The fact stands forth; the Yankee Government has given passage to British Wissouri State 6 per cent bonds. Yankee Government has given passage to British coin, and Napolson has a right to claim transit for French cotton and tobacco. We are mistaken in the man if he sleeps on his right.

NARROW ESCAPE OF VAN DORN A letter to the Charleston Courier from Colum bia, Tenn., gives an interesting account of a nar row escape made by Van Dorn from the capture of himself and whole command. It appears the on the 11th inst., he had taken an advantageous position to make a si ort opposition to the advance of a superior force of the enemy, and then reture across Duck river, over which a pontoon bridge was supposed to have been completed. Upon attempting to launch it, it was discovered to be impossible, as the river had overflowed its banks, and was sweeping on with the greatest rapidity, bearing on its homm huge logs and drift wood, hurled down with such velocity as to render the laying down of the pontoon bridge an utter impossibility. To render matters still secree, the rope by means of which the ferry heat was crossed, became submerged, and another one was with difficulty stretched across by means of which they were enabled to cross a boat capable of carrying at each trip, occupying forty minutes, one wagon or eight or ten horses. The letter says:

Placed in this unfortunate position, we were completely covered by Federals in heavy force in the front and upon both flanks, without baving any means of retreat in case of a superior force. which was certain, and which it was only our intention to engage and retire. Several plans of a tape were suggested, among which the most plantible was to swim the borses across the stream and gross the troops by the ferry ; but it was found that even this was impracticable. Our position was at the head of the peninsula formed by the junction of Carter's creek and Duck river, while the enemy's position was upon another peninsula direct-ly opposite, formed by the Junction of Rutherford and Carter's creeks, all of whigh streams were unusually high and well nigh impassable. Our forces were disposed on the south side of Rutherord's creek, our centre resting upon the Mashville pike, our left extending to Carter's creek, and our right, under Forrest, extending a mile or two to the right of the pike, and upon the border of Butherford's creek. The position was a very strong and commanding one, and King's battery was put upon the highest hill commanding the approaches from the pike. In front of our posi-tion, upon the centre, open fields stretched from Rutherford's creek back a thousand yards to a wooded hill upon the left of the turnpike, upon which the enemy mounted their artillery, but which was perfectly commanded by King's excellent position.

From the top of this hill the movements of the enemy might plainly be described. On the 18th. three brigades were plainly visible, and large wagon trains were moving in all directions. It was leared, from what could be seen of the enemy's movements upon our right, that he was about driving wagons into Rutherford's creek, upon which to place plank an I cross his infantry, as the creek was too deep and fanil to best all fordable It soon became known to our troops that the pontoon had proved a provoking failure, and being aware of the enemy's large force and his so perfeetly covering our front and flank, and deeming escape improbable, their lack of confidence was plainly exhibited, and hundreds of stragglers attempted to cross by means of the ferry boats, but were prevented by the guard, who were ordered to permit none put couriers and ordnance wagons to cross. The night of the 10th was, indeed, a gloomy one, and the myriad camp fires of the enin front of our position, by no means re-assured our disheartened forces. At 10 o'clock at night a council of war was held, of which Forcest, Jackson, Grosby and Van Dorn were members, and the plan of escape adopted. In the morning our troops were ordered to make an unusual noise and keep up a cheering, while buglers were ordered to sound 'reveille' and 'forward' from many more

points than where we had troops. At 8 o'clock A. M., the enemy's battery upon the left of the turnpike opened fire upon King's battery, and gave that officer the much desired opportunity to return fire and convince them of his whereabouts just before his battery was withdrawn. Several shells which he had taken from the battle-field of Spring Hill were returned rapid ly to the enemy, to whom they originally belonged, and our battery was then taken to the Ferry and crossed by the indefatigable exertions of the Captain, and the horses swam across. Upon the previous evening the Texas brigade sent word that they were upon the same side of Rutherford's creek as the enemy, and were unable to cross. The next thing heard of them, the enemy commenced advancing, and it is said with a smile, that to see the Texas Rangers crossing the creek one would have thought that they were crossing a turnpike instead of a rapid stream, so hastily did they effect instead of a rapid stream, so hastily did they effect it. At 10 o'clock, A. M., this brigade and Crosby's, which had been upon our left, were withdrawn through the woods, so as to avoid being seen by the Yankee look-outs, leaving their usual out-posts behind, and started upon a by-road running along the Duck river in a northeasterly direction. Forcest's command were upon another road running parrallel with it, and Armstrong brought up the rear, with Van Dorn and staff and escort immediately in the year of Groeby, so as to be in a position to direct movements either in front or rear in case the enemy attempted to intercept us. Everything was now under way, the artillery and wagen trains having been crossed upon the ry and wagon trains having been crossed upon the ferry, and the animals swam, the position completely exacuated, save by the outposts and pickets, who were directed to whiteher we some as we got fairly under way, or the enemy should

"SOLDYER BEAUX."-The following is an extract of a private letter from a brother, who is in the army of Virginia to his sister in Mobile :

In Camp, March, 1863. Dear Sister : In due time I received your lester and of course welcome it, as anything from home

You say that you have "several beaux." I am in hopes, dear sister, that they are not usoldien beaux"—not that I wish to detract from the merits of a soldier, as you know I am one myself: but Earl Russell is under Washington influence to a degree injurious to the dignity of the British crown, and that Lord Lyons has condescended to become the lacquey and the tool to the false and unprincipled Seward.

The immediate pretext for the removal of Mr. Mages consists in the shipment, some months ago, of \$200,000 of coin from Mobile to pay interest.

\$20 Reward

Stable of W. B. Foster, (near Southerland's Mill, in this county) on Sunday night, 19th ult., my riding horse, a bright bay, has pellowish eyes, heavy mans, short tall. He has a suppostringe and appearance, heary set and in fine order.

The above restaint will be paid for his delivery me, or secured so that I can get him.

JAS. R. CARROLL,

Near Junction Depot.

Warren Co., N. C. April 3rd, 1883. [Apr 7...

By EDWARD A. POLLARD, Author of "Ricok D monds," &c.
Price,
White rest by mall,

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

OFFICE CORNER MAIN AND 11TH STREETS, RICHMOND, VA

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

Wanted. FORTH CARGLINA & PER CENT.

Bonds, old issues.

North Carolina 5 per cent. bonds.

Confederate States & per cent. Bonds, of the Moses million (15,000,000) loan.

Gold, Sterling and Bank Notes.

R. H. MAURAY & CO.

G. W. Mordecai, Esq., President, Raeigh, N. O., and to the Cashiers generally of North Carolina and

A CARD. HILLSBORG CADETS. LL FORMER CADETS OF THE A Hillsborp Military Academy, being invited to unite with the present corps in assisting to creek a

mortument to the memory of the late Coi, C. C. Tew, founder and former Superintendent of this Academy, are requested to address their contributions to Cadet W. R. CATHCART, Chairman on Committee of Contributions.

The receipt of each contribution will be duly acap 4-2t

Common Schools. THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDETS of Common Schools for Wake County will meet as the law directs at the Chairman's office in the City of Raleigh on the 3d Monday of April, inst. for the transaction of bustuess.

STEPHEN STEPHENSON, Chairman. Headquarters Camp of Instruction,

No. 304. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT according to instructions received from the ureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace, be ween the conscript ages are liable to conscription. ublished that they may make their arrangements ceordingly.

RATEIGH, March 28, 1863.

COR PETER MALLETT. Commandant of Conscripts in N. C. J. C. PEIRCE, Adjutant. All the North Carolina papers copy three times and send bills to Progress Office.

W. H. HARDEE.

LATE DAVIS & HARDER. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Mebane Cashier. Notice is hereby given that to Bills of the Bank of Lexington payable at Graham March 1863.

J. P. KNIGHT & CO.. SUCCESSORS TO KNIGHT, BOBERTSON & 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.

J. P. KNIGHT & CO. NOTICE .- I am connected with the above house and will be pleased to have my old friends and customers patronize me as heretotore.
BENJAMIN M. ROBERTSON.

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

John G. Williams & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. RALEIGH. N. D. CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BRO-

kerage business at their old stand as heretofore. in all its various branches, Feb. 25-6mpd DEPOSITORY C. S. A. )

RALEIGH, march 19, 1863. ALL TREASURY NOTES NOT BEAR-ing interest which bear date prior to let Dec'r, 1862, will be funded at this office in eight per cent bonds up to 22d April next, after which date they can only be funded in seven per cent bonds.

All treasury notes not bearing interest which bear date after December 1, 1863, will be anded in seven

Interest will be paid on interest bearing treasury notes up to January 1st, 1853. GEO. W. MORDECAL.

mar 21-t22ap Attention !--- Recruits Wanted. AM NOW IN RALEIGH. AND WOULD

be glad to get a few recruits to fill up Company E, let 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 city until let April. CAD. J. IREDELL.

Lieut, Co. E. Ist N. C. Cavalry.

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL WE SHALL convert our Mill into a Corn and Wheat Mill, and shall not make any more SNUPF until next winter. We desire patrons of the "CAROLINA BELL," to send in their orders for a supply. We will endeavor to fill all orders received by the 1st of April.

JAMES M. VENABLE & CO.,

Committed To Jail.

Warren County, on the 31st day of December, last as a runaway, a Negro man who says his name is Washington Newell; that he belongs to Capt. Wm. Smith of the 6th Regiment N. C. Troops, and that his master lives in Faquier County, Va., when at home. He also says he escaped from the Jail of Wake County some six or eight weeks since, and subsequently from Nach 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 46 years of age.

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

Jan. 10-tf WM. L. HARRISS. rects. BLOCKADE GOODS. PS MERINOS AND CASHMIERES

50 PS MERANOS AND CASH BILLIAND
46 pieces Black Alpaceas.
100 dozen Henvy Jeans Drawers, just received.
100 pieces Fine White Linen drawers all sizes.
212 pre Linen Shests all ready for use; Accepted to the Black Sewing Silk.
100 lbs White Brown Flax, No 1 article,
Vesta Ower Coats, Military and Citisens. Coats, Pants, Vesta, Over Costs, Military and Chisens, Dress.

T. W. ROYSTON,

April 1

de ni acing att. Petersburg, Van Snuff. Manufactured and Smok

ing Tobacco Agency. TYE HAVE IN STORBAND FOR SALE on commission, 10,000 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, consisting of lbs, 1/2 lbs, 5s & 10s; 5,000 boxes
Twists and 1/2 lbs in Cady Boxes, some fine chewings
100,000 lbs of Smoking in all kinds of shape and sixed
packages; 1,600 Boxes tauff, for which we are agents;
J. M. Venable & Co's celebrated Carolina Bell & Moore
& Lyuch's fine Scottch Snuth; also other Brands of
Sund. We sell on commission all kinds of Produce,
and having an extensive acquaintance, we can promise
the highest prices for all articles sent to our care. JOHN P. KNIGHT & Co.,

and Legitchingsy My Misses, on Wallinston Bur.

Valuable Land for Sale. VARUEDIS LANG FOR SAIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL EXPOSE.

to public sale, on the premises, on TEDIFIS.

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 breat, (four stories) and covered with tin. It contains rooms enough to necessary and shout one hundred boarders, exclusive of the principal's rooms, the pariety, chapel, dining room, is. There is also, on the premises a brick Roben with four large rooms, besides other outbuildings. It is surrounded by a large grove of savoral acres, all enclosed.

Lamediately after the sale of the above real sufate Immediately after the sale of the above real cothic, the furniture of the College, consisting of deciding washstands, tables, chairs, table were, softs, pentre and pier tables, carpeting, piance, &c. will also be exposed to public sale.

This property is distanted in a healthy region, and in the midst of excellent speicty. A better emorts nity for a good investment in valuable property has not often been presented.

Possession will be given early in June. Terms made known at the sale, but the payments will be erranged to suit the purchaser.

Of J. B. LITTI BIGHN. Surv. Partners.

Louisburg, N. C. March 3, 1862.

March 4—waswell the sale at 1862.

200 NEGROES WANTED THE UND ENSEGNED DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND BURNESS OF THE UNDER STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

State Journal copy.

To Cotton Planters. 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.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State

buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent, Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time. however, the 8 per cent. Bends will be farnished as

Patrietic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists. LEWIS S. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, March 20, 1863.

Notice. An Act to amend An Act to establish the Bank, of Lexistron, and to establish a separate Bank to be called the Bank of Graham, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Bank of Graham was duly organized on the 7th of March, fi 6th by the election of R. Y. McAden President, and C. at

will be paid at the Bank of Grahum C. P. MEBANE, Cas. Bank of Granam Bank of Lexington. JORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY. ... CFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.—THIS COMPANY takes risks upon all healthy lives between the age; of 14 and 60 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 16 and and 60 years, are insured for one or five years, for two-thirds their market value. All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactary

proof is presented. DIRECTORS FOR 1861 AND 1862. Charles E. Johnson, Wm. W. Holden, Wm. H. Jones, H. W. Husted. J. G. Williams. P. F. Pescud. Quentin Busbee, Wm. H. McKee, K. P. Battle, W. S. Mason, Charles B. Root, Everard Hall Rich'd H. Battle.

OFFICERS. Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President. W. W. Holden, Vice President. H. W. Husted, Attorney. Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer. R. H. Battle, Secretary. W. H. McKee, Medical Examiner.

W. H. McKee, Charles B. Boot, 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 e it Agencies.

Address

R. H. BATTLE, Secy. Raleigh Jan. 8,th, 1862. Large Arrival of Valuable Import ed Drugs

TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED

PESCUDE DRUG STORE. CONSISTING IN PART OF THE POLLOWING. 10 Kegs Sup, Carb. Soda.

10 Cases Cooney's Indige, 10 lb cases. 200 Ounces Quinine. 300 lbs Copperas 300 lus Extract Logwood.

Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bettles and 6 lb Cases.

2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.

2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.

Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shonsong and Congon Tea, in chests and half chests.

10 Gross Matches; 6 dos. Henry's Calcined Magne 24 Doz. sine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India

500 lbs Black Pepper. Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipesae; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oll; 200 lbs Flowers Sui-

phur.
28 To Bottles Balkam Copulbs.

English Blue Mach and Calonisi, in jare and pound packages, 25 lbs Chierate Potash, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charles ton and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchase. eckinigh it heighe Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COP

March 21 water out over of MEUR, ed his fin tag going refrom moroutes" of glad of an

Toy Just Hun the Blooked and DOZEN FINE BRIDE BOOT

Pipes, 10 Pices superior Black, Blue and
Gray Clettes, 100 dozen Tooth Brushes, 50 goes Seed
Button, wide and narrow Lace Gold, 50 pices plaid
and plain Cashmeros for ladies and children' dresses,
100 dozen Rue gents Octlare, 500 dozen speed Getter,
liket and white, Thread black and white, 5,000 nosdies for the soldiers, large sizes; Havenacks, Militar
ry Glothing of all kinds made to order; and a great reriety ready made, a holicale and retail.

200 dozen file Comits for the about.

T. W. BOYSTON. March telt: nells sting of ton you or Greenles, Littlesvies

21 Just received at Pour Last 1 period ducin a Br A. Whit ARREST reutesm bon gier to Hargett street

20 ACKS SUPHREINE BLA WHITAKER'S

100 HUSHELS SWEET POTATORS

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